



Result Demonstration Report

Herbicide Comparison Study for Controlling Asian Jasmine in the Landscape

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Summary

Herbicides have been proven to be an effective method for controlling weeds in the landscape. Asian Jasmine (*Trachelospermum asiaticum*) is a common and widely used and recommended evergreen, vining groundcover adapted over most of the State in Texas. It is cold tolerant, drought tolerant, adapted to a wide range of soil types and pH, and rarely affected by disease or insect pests. It is, however, very well adapted to East Texas climate and soils, which can result in its outgrowing its intended space. While it does not spread by rhizomes, the vine can and will spread beyond boundaries that outline beds where it is traditionally use. Under these favorable conditions, it will also grow over shrubs, and also climb up into trees, and if not cut back, can grow to such an extent it will shade out lower branches.

In the scenario where this trial was done, the intended use of this was soil stabilization along a creek in an urban setting. While it fulfilled its “mission”, it also has spread 30+ feet beyond its original plantings in an unmanaged area of the yard. It has also climbed up into trees along the creek.

Asian jasmine’s waxy leaf, along with its vigorous growth habit, makes it difficult to control with commonly available herbicides, thus prompting this trial to identify herbicides that can provide effective control, but not affect nearby established trees, nor cause a threat to the creek near the treatment area.

Objective

The objective of this result demonstration was to compare herbicide effectiveness on Asian Jasmine control in an urban wooded landscape.

Materials and Methods

Materials and rates of herbicides used for this experiment are shown in Table 1. The trial was a strip trial that was not replicated. Plots were treated on July 9, 2019 using a backpack sprayer with premeasured herbicides for plot size. Plot size was 10 feet x 10 feet

Time: 1p.m.-2:30 p.m.

Air Temperature: 88°

Soil Temperature: 84°

Relative Humidity: 90%

Wind: SW at 5 MPH

Cloud Cover: Partly cloudy and under shade of trees

Table I. Herbicide & Rates Used in Study

Plot	Herbicide & Rate/Acre
1	Remedy Ultra @ 2% volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon water
2	Speedzone @ 1 oz/gallon water
3	Speedzone @ 2 % volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon Plus Remedy Ultra @ 2% volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon water

Results and Discussion

Plots were treated on July 9, 2019 using a backpack sprayer with premeasured herbicides for plot size. Plot ratings were evaluated at approximately 30 & 60 Days after treatment (DAT). The results are in Table II.

Table II. Percent Control for 30 & 60 Days after Treatment

Plot	Herbicide/ Rate	30 DAT	60DAT
1	Remedy Ultra @ 2% volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon water	90	90
2	Speedzone @ 1 oz/gallon water	85	85
3	Speedzone @ 2 % volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon Plus Remedy Ultra @ 2% volume/volume = 2.56 oz/gallon water	95	95

Conclusions

This result demonstration showed very positive results. Using a herbicide like speedzone that contains four active ingredients (2,4-D, Mecoprop, Dicamba, and Carfentrazone and adding triclopyr with it showed very promising results. Basically, 5 modes of action were used on this tough to control species of Asian Jasmine. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT IF THE ASIAN JASMINE IS GROWING UP THE TREE! It is only to be used directly on the targeted species growing on the soil surface.

Acknowledgements

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