

Mark A. Weaver
 USDA ARS SWSRU Stoneville, MS USA

Introduction and Objectives

The efficacy of new, less-expensive, more selective kudzu herbicides has recently been demonstrated in field trials, but regrowth occurs in the year following application.

The bioherbicide, *Myrothecium verrucaria* produces rapid necrosis of kudzu, but the long-term effects on kudzu have not been proven. Similarly, mowing provides suppression of kudzu, but does not kill the weed.

This field study evaluated herbicides, mowing, biological control and combined treatments for the control of kudzu.



Fluroxypyr
 Vista (2.67 pt/acre)
 630.2g ai/ha (1.6% solution)



Triclopyr
 RemedyUltra (2 qt/acre)
 123g ai/ha (.0125% solution)



Aminopyralid
 Milestone (7oz/acre)
 123g ai/ha (.0013% solution)



Metsulfuron methyl
 Escort (4oz/acre)
 145g ai/ha (.00065% solution)



Untreated



Mowed + Bioherbicide



Mowed

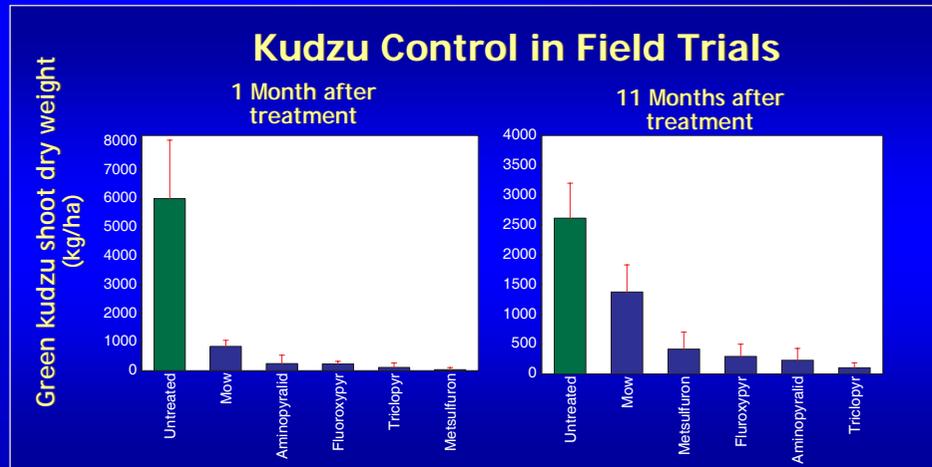


Site Overview after 4 months
 No kudzu re-emergence in treated plots
 Cool-season grasses dominate



Test Plot Establishment

One mowed plot, left of center, and several plots prior to herbicide application



Conclusions

- A single application of commercial formulations of aminopyralid, fluroxypyr, triclopyr and metsulfuron methyl provided good control in the first season and substantial suppression the following year.
- Integrated treatments with the bioherbicide *M. verrucaria* have provided good in-season control.

Thanks to:

Laura Bennett, Carol Benson and Benjamin Maddox for technical assistance
 Dow Agrosciences for providing herbicide samples
 Doug Boyette and Ken Stetina for supplying *Myrothecium verrucaria*
 Mike Oliver and Sam Testa for assistance in finding suitable test sites
 Holly Springs National Forest, Tra DuBois and Trent Lamastus for allowing experiments on their land.