

Mississippi Field Trial of Herbicides to Control Kudzu



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Introduction and Objectives

Kudzu is difficult to control and typically requires annual herbicide applications repeated over many years to eradicate.

Some commonly used herbicides labeled for kudzu control are expensive and only moderately selective.

The efficacy of new, kudzu-labeled herbicides is unknown and other herbicides have not been tested against kudzu. Some of these formulations may be useful in co-application with kudzu pathogens as bioherbicides.

This study evaluated the efficacy of herbicides for kudzu control through greenhouse and field experiments.



Untreated



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)



Fluroxypyr

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



Glyphosate

Touchdown (4 qt/acre)
3363 g ai ae/ha (4.8% solution)



Mowed



Site Overview after 4 months

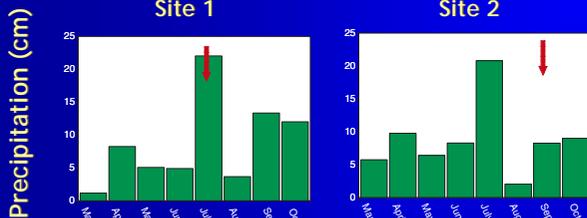
No kudzu re-emergence
Cool-season grasses dominate

Monthly rainfall

(arrows indicate application date)

Site 1

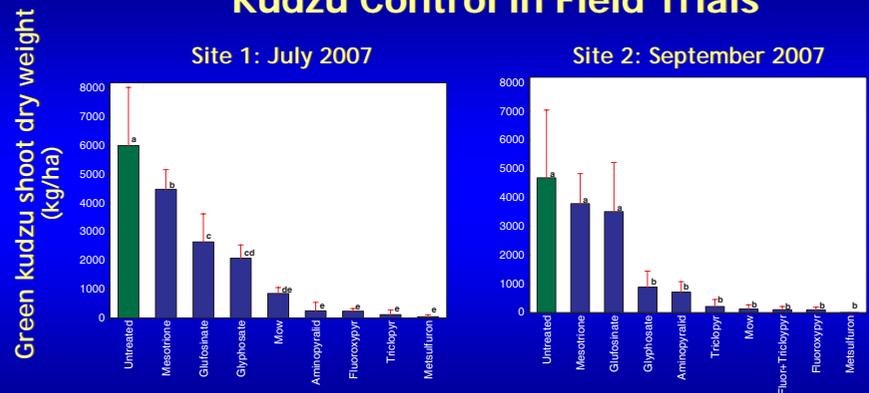
Site 2



Kudzu Control in Field Trials

Site 1: July 2007

Site 2: September 2007



Conclusions

- Commercial formulations of aminopyralid, fluroxypyr, triclopyr and metsulfuron methyl provided good, first season kudu control in both field trials.
- Glyphosate, fluroxypyr-triclopyr mix and mowing provided good control in at least one field trial.



Foreground: Carol Benson beside an untreated (l) and a mowed (r) kudzu plot.
Background: Treated kudzu plots

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