Team Pro for Crabgrass Control

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OBJECTIVE

To compare the preemergence activity of different crabgrass control chemicals.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

An area of low-maintenance Kentucky bluegrass turf was used for the trial. The area had been a low-maintenance turf since 1992, receiving only 1 lb N/1000 ft^2 annually. Crabgrass pressure has traditionally been good. Even so, 1 lb per 1000 ft^2 crabgrass seed was slit-seeded into the area during spring of 1999.

In the spring of 2000, a randomized complete block trial with 4 replications was set up. Each plot was 5ft X 10ft. The following treatments were applied on April 27th.

Table 1. Treatment and application timing for TeamPro crabgrass control trial, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research Facility, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI (2000).

	Treatment	Rate (product/A)	Timing	
1	Team Pro	2.0 lbs a.i./acre	04/27/2000	
2	Team Pro	1.5 lbs a.i./acre	04/27/2000	2nd appl. 7/10/00
3	Pendimethalin	2.0 lbs a.i./acre	04/27/2000	
4	Pendimethalin	1.5 + 1.5 lbs. a.i./acre	04/27/2000	2nd appl. 7/10/00
5	Dimension	0.25 lbs a.i./acre	04/27/2000	
6	Barricade	0.5 lbs a.i./acre 0.37% ai 23-3-6	04/27/2000	
7	Nontreated			

The plot was scalped (to 1") twice in the spring to encourage crabgrass pressure. Throughout the summer the plot was mowed at 2.5" 2-3x weekly. The area was irrigated 2x per week at 100% ET.

Plots were evaluated for crabgrass control on 5 June, 5 July, and 5 September by counting the number of crabgrass plants in each plot. Data were analyzed using a 1-way ANOVA.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Uncharacteristically, no crabgrass was visible until late in the season (early September). The weather in Wisconsin this summer was cool with fairly consistent rainfall which supplied over 18 inches more precipitation than the average. Turf growth was correspondingly good.

The highest levels of crabgrass occurred in the control (untreated) and split-shot application treatment of pendimethalin (Table 2). The two Team Pro and Barricade treatments resulted in the lowest levels of crabgrass (less than five plants per 50 ft^2). None of the treatments were significantly different, probably due to the relatively low level of crabgrass pressure.

Table 2. Treatment effects on crabgrass populations in a low maintenance Kentucky bluegrass turf, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 2000.

		Mean number of crabgrass plants $plot^{-1}$		
Treatment	**Rate (lb a.i. per acre)**	**5 June**	**5 July**	**5 September**
Team Pro	2.0	0	0	4.0
Team Pro	1.5 + 1.5 (7/10/00)	0	0	2.5
Pendimethalin	2.0	0	0	8.0
Pendimethalin	1.5 + 1.5 (7/10/00)	0	0	10.8
Dimension	0.25	0	0	5.2
Barricade	0.5	0	0	4.0
Untreated	0.0	0	0	11.8
Significance at p=0.05		ns	ns	ns