UTF IFAS Extension UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Evaluating DuraCor in Florida Pasture Weed Management

¹Caetano A. R. Sales, ²Brent A. Sellers, ³Pratap Devkota, ⁴Marcelo Wallau ¹c.rossisales@ufl.edu, ²sellersb@ufl.edu, ³pdevkota@ufl.edu, ⁴mwallau@ufl.edu University of Florida – IFAS Range Cattle REC, Ona, FL



Introduction

- Tropical soda apple (Solanum viarum) and dogfennel (Eupatorium capillifolium) are two of the most problematic weeds for Florida ranchers, with dogfennel being encountered in high numbers and usually with the presence of TSA.
- The herbicide aminopyralid provides excellent tropical soda apple (TSA) control, but provides little to no dogfennel control(Sellers and Ferrell 2008).
- Control of dogfennel in Florida has been optimized by tank-mixing aminopyralid with either 2,4-D; WeedMaster (2,4-D & dicamba) or PastureGard HL (triclopyr & fluroxypyr) (Sellers et al. 2009, Teló et al. 2020).
- DuraCor is a premix of florpyrauxifen-benzyl & aminopyralid has been introduced as a new resource for weed control in rangeland and pastures.
- florpyrauxifen-benzyl is a relatively new synthetic auxin herbicide that has recently been approved for use in pastures and rangeland (Teló et al. 2020)
- Little research has been conducted to determine if this herbicide combination is effective to control Florida pasture weeds and if tank-mix partners are needed for optimum weed control.

Table 1. Visual estimation of dogfennel injury at 30, 60, 120 days after treatment (DAT) near Limestone, FL in 2020^a.

Trade name	Common name	Rate (fl oz acre ⁻¹)	30 DAT ^b	60 DAT	120 DAT	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(%)			
DuraCor	FPB & AMP	16	48 de	45 cd	41 bc	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v	40 UE	45 CU	41 DC	
DuraCor + PastureGard HL	FPB & AMP + TRI & FLU	16+8	84 a	94 ab	97 a	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v				
DuraCor + Weedmaster	FPB & AMP + DIC & 2,4-D	16+48	84 a	96 a	98 a	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v				
DuraCor + 2,4-D Amine	FPB & AMP + 2,4-D	16+48	81 ab	89 ab	95 a	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v				
DuraCor	FPB & AMP	16	25 0	20 d	13 c	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	35 e			
DuraCor + PastureGard HL	FPB & AMP + TRI & FLU	16+8	- 69 bc	69 bc	78 ab	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	09 DC			
DuraCor + Weedmaster	FPB & AMP + DIC & 2,4-D	16+48	66 c	71 abc	91 a	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	00 C			
DuraCor + 2,4-D Amine	FPB & AMP + 2,4-D	16+48	63 cd	89 ab	91 a	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v				
GrazonNext HL + PastureGard HL	2,4-D & AMP + TRI & FLU	24+8	78 abc	89 ab	96 a	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v				

Objective

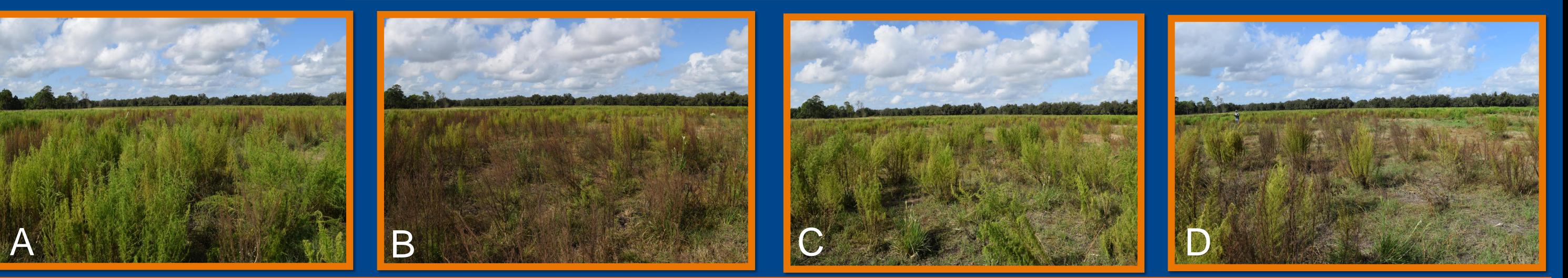
The objective of this research was to evaluate the efficacy of DuraCor (florpyrauxifen-benzyl & aminopyralid) in addition to other common herbicides for the control of tropical soda apple and dogfennel.

Materials and Methods

- Separate field experiments were conducted to evaluate weed control at Limestone (Table 1) and Lake Wales (Table 2), FL.
- At Limestone dogfennel was approximately 12" tall and at Lake Wales dogfennel was 35" tall and TSA was at 16" tall at the time of application.
- A randomized complete block design with 4 replications was utilized for both locations using 20 x 50 feet plots.
- Treatments were applied using an air-pressurized all-terrain vehicle sprayer calibrated to deliver 30 GPA. Methylated seed oil (MSO) and a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) were used as adjuvants.
- Herbicide efficacy was evaluated using visual estimations of control at 30, 60, and 120 days after treatment (DAT) at Limestone and at 30 DAT at Lake Wales; frost precluded any further evaluations at the Lake Wales site

^aAbbreviations: FPB, florpyrauxifen-benzyl ; AMP, aminopyralid; TRI, triclopyr; FLU, fluroxypyr; DIC, dicamba; MSO, methylated seed oil; NIS, non-ionic surfactant

^bMeans followed by the same letter are not significantly different according to Tukey's HSD test P<0.05.



in 2020.

Data were analyzed using ANOVA, and means were separated using Tukey's HSD test P<0.05.

Figure 1. Visual response of dogfennel at 30 DAT when treated with DuraCor, MSO (A); DuraCor + WeedMaster, MSO (B); DuraCor, NIS (C) DuraCor + WeedMaster, NIS (D);

Results and Discussion

Limestone

- 48% At 30 DAT, DuraCor alone provided $\leq 48\%$ control regardless of adjuvant type.
- The addition of tank-mix partners generally increased dogfennel control with tank-mixes containing PastureGard HL and WeedMaster.
- 4 At 120 DAT, DuraCor alone provided \leq 41% control regardless of adjuvant.
- The addition of tank-mix partners generally increased dogfennel control, and resulted in at least 78% control.
- MSO provided better initial dogfennel control by 30 DAT, though there was no adjuvant effect by 60 DAT.
- All tank-mix treatments with florpyrauxifen-benzyl & aminopyralid were similar to the standard of 2,4-D & aminopyralid + triclopyr & fluroxypyr.

Lake Wales

- Evaluation at 30 DAT indicated DuraCor alone provided ≤19% dogfennel control and at least 85% TSA control regardless of adjuvant.
- The addition of PastureGard HL increased dogfennel control compared to DuraCor alone, but these tank-mix treatments did not exceed 51% control regardless of adjuvant type.
- The tank-mixes of WeedMaster and 2,4-D provided among the highest levels of dogfennel control when MSO was utilized as the adjuvant; however, dogfennel control with the WeedMaster tank-mix with NIS as the adjuvant was

Table 2. Visual estimation of dogfennel and tropical soda apple (TSA) injury at 30 days after treatment (DAT) near Lake Wales, FL in 2020^a.

Trade name	Common name	Rate	30 DA	Tb	
			dogfennel	TSA	
		(g ai ha ⁻¹)	(%)		
DuraCor	FPB & AMP	16	19 e	88 ab	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v	19 e		
DuraCor + PastureGard HL	FPB & AMP + TRI & FLU	16+8	47 d	97 a	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v	47 u		
DuraCor + Weedmaster	FPB & AMP + DIC & 2,4-D	16+48		97 a	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v	89 a		
DuraCor + 2,4-D Amine	FPB & AMP + 2,4-D	16+48		57 bc	
MSO Concentrate	MSO	1% v/v	80 ab		
DuraCor	FPB & AMP	16	16 0	85 ab	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	16 e		
DuraCor + PastureGard HL	FPB & AMP + TRI & FLU	16+8	51 cd	90 a	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	51 Cu		
DuraCor + Weedmaster	FPB & AMP + DIC & 2,4-D	16+48	71 abc	94 a	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v			
DuraCor + 2,4-D Amine	FPB & AMP + 2,4-D	16+48	67 hod	53 c	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	67 bcd		
GrazonNext HL + PastureGard HL	2,4-D & AMP + TRI & FLU	24+8	00 ch	05 ab	
Activator 90	NIS	0.25% v/v	82 ab	85 ab	

similar.

- All tank-mix treatments, with the exception of PastureGard HL, provided similar levels of control as the standard GrazonNext HL+ PastureGard HL.
- All tank-mix treatments, with 2,4-D, provided at least 85% TSA control 30 DAT, and was comparable to the standard treatment.
- The tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D using NIS as the adjuvant had the lowest level of TSA control (53%).

Conclusion

The data indicates that tropical soda apple is susceptible to DuraCor, but dogfennel will require additional tank-mix partners for optimum control.

References

Sellers, B.A. and J.A. Ferrell. 2008. EDIS Publication SS-AGR-300, Tank-mix Options for Control of Tropical Soda Apple and Dogfennel. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG306. Sellers, B., Ferrell, J., MacDonald, G., & Kline, W. (2009). Dogfennel (Eupatorium capillifolium) Size at Application Affects Herbicide Efficacy. Weed Technology, 23(2), 247-250. doi: 10.1614/WT-08-104.1 Teló GM, Webster EP, Blouin DC, McKnight BM, Rustom SY Jr. (2019) Florpyrauxifen-benzyl activity on perennial grass weeds found in Louisiana rice production. Weed Technol 33: 246–252. doi: 10.1017/ wet.2018.123