

**BERMUDAGRASS CONTROL IN NON-BEARING GRAPES WITH PRISM
HERBICIDE®**

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Abstract. Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) is a widespread problem during grape vineyard establishment in California. Perennial grasses such as bermudagrass may compete with developing vines for water, nutrients, and space. Applying a selective grass herbicide such as Prism Herbicide® (*Clethodim*) may greatly reduce the impact of grasses on young vines.

Seven different treatments were applied as broadcast applications to non-bearing vines. The first three treatments consisted of Prism applied at 0.125, 0.200, and 0.250 lb ai/A, followed 21 days later by Prism at 0.125 lb ai/A. The next three treatments were tank mixes which consisted of Prism at 0.125 lb ai/A with UN32 at 1% v/v, Prism at 0.200 lb ai/A with UN32 at 1% v/v, and Prism at 0.250 lb ai/A with UN32 at 1% v/v, followed 21 days later by Prism at 0.125 lb ai/A with UN32 at 1% v/v. The final treatment included was Fusilade DX® (*Fluazifop-P-butyl*) applied at 0.300 lb ai/A, followed 21 days later by Fusilade DX at 0.250 lb ai/A. All treatments included a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v.

At 14 and 21 days after the initial application and 7 days after the second application Prism at 0.200 lb ai/A with UN32 at 1% v/v exhibited significantly greater control of bermudagrass than Prism at 0.200 lb ai/A without UN32. There were no other significant differences between corresponding rates of Prism with and without UN32. When the final rating was performed at 21 days after the second application, there were no significant differences among any of the treatments. At all evaluations, with the exception of the final evaluation, Prism applied at 0.200 lb ai/A with UN32 performed significantly better than Fusilade DX at 0.300 lb ai/A. No visible crop phytotoxicity was observed during any of the evaluations.