

Integrated Control(Cultural-chemical) of Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) in Vine Orchards.

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Usual control of Bermudagrass is cultural or chemical and each of them has defaults and benefits. Integrating these two ways of control reduces the defaults and increases the benefits. During 1997-1998 by using a split plot experimental design based on complete randomized blocks with 3 replications two factors were studied. Main factor was tillage with 4 levels including fall, spring, fall-spring tillage and no tillage. Subfactor was herbicide with 4 levels including Nabu S 3,5 lit/ha, Focus 2,4 lit/ha, Round-Up 6 lit/ha+ %2 solution of herbicide amonium sulphate and no herbicide. Subplots area was 4m² and samples were fresh rhizomes obtained from an area 2 x 0.5m² with 30cm depth. Fresh and dry weight of rhizomes were calculated and compared. Analysis of variance results indicated that effect of tillage was significant at %5 level and so means comparison by using Duncan's multiple range test showed that fall-spring tillage which had the least rhizomes in companion with fall and spring tillage were placed in one group and no tillage was a separate group. There was no significant difference between levels of herbicide factor, but the difference between interactions at %5 level were significant. Fall-spring x Focus 2 lit/ha interaction had the least rhizomes and no tillage x no herbicide interaction had highest rhizomes.