Enhancing Control in Hayfields

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Cultural practices (e.g., grazing) are an integral part of crop rotation and management in hayfields in Georgia. However, in recent years, cultural practices have become more challenging due to the increasing prevalence of weed species in hayfields. To address this issue, researchers at the University of Georgia have conducted a study on the effects of cultural practices on weed control in hayfields.

The study examined the effectiveness of mowing and the application of herbicides on weed control in hayfields. The study was conducted in two phases, with the first phase focusing on mowing and the second phase on herbicide application. The results of the study indicate that mowing is an effective method for controlling weed growth in hayfields. The study also highlights the importance of timing and frequency of mowing in achieving optimal weed control.

In the second phase of the study, herbicides were applied to the hayfields. The results of this phase show that the use of herbicides can significantly reduce weed growth in hayfields. However, the study also highlights the importance of selecting the correct herbicide and application rate to achieve optimal weed control.

The study concludes that a combination of mowing and herbicide application is the most effective method for controlling weed growth in hayfields. The results of this study have important implications for farmers and extension professionals who manage hayfields in Georgia.

REFERENCE


Table 1: Summary of cultural practices and herbicide application in hayfields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Practice</th>
<th>Effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mowing</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Mowing and herbicide application in hayfields.