

Control/Suppression of Deeprooted Sedge

Currently, there is no single treatment that selectively eliminates deeprooted sedge (*Cyperus entrieanus*) infestations without potentially affecting at least some native plants. Deeprooted sedge re-growth is rapid and seed production is only temporarily suppressed following a single tillage operation (disking). Repeated tillage controls established plants, but seedlings rapidly replace them following rainfall with no additional tillage. Mowing removes above ground vegetation, but opens areas for emergence of deeprooted sedge seedlings and new stems from rhizomes.

Research has determined that several herbicides effectively control deeprooted sedge. Prior to application of any herbicide, read and follow the herbicide use label. Apply only in areas where the herbicide is labeled and in accordance with all other federal and state regulations. It is also important to read the label for herbicide selectivity, because desirable species may be adversely affected if sprayed directly or by herbicide drift.

Spot treatment may be effective for controlling scattered deeprooted sedge plants, but care must be taken not to spray desirable vegetation with non-selective herbicides. The non-selective herbicide, glyphosate¹ as a 2% solution applied on actively growing plants, will control deeprooted sedge. Herbicide should be sprayed to just wet the plant foliage, avoiding runoff. Multiple applications may be required for large clumps, escapes, or plants emerging after herbicide application. The chart below provides several herbicide options for broadcast applications for larger deeprooted sedge populations:

Herbicide ¹ (common names)	Rate (product/A)	Control Expected (%)
(glyphosate)	2 qt./A	98%
(glyphosate)	1 qt./A followed by 1 qt./A (10 to 14 days apart)	95%
Velpar (hexazinone)	2 pt./A	92%
(MSMA)	2 lb./A	85%
(glyphosate)	1 qt./A	84%
Permit/Manage (halosulfuron-methyl)	1.3 oz./A	80%
Weedmaster (2,4-D+ dicamba)	2 pt./A	78 %
Grazon P + D (2,4-D+ picloram)	2 qt./A	70%

Sanitation measures can prevent the spread of deeprooted sedge. Practices such as cleaning equipment after mowing and before moving to another site prevent the dispersal of deeprooted sedge seeds and rhizomes. Also, deeprooted sedge spread can be prevented by cleaning dirt moving, fire fighting, logging and log hauling equipment after working around deeprooted sedge patches, and before moving to another work site. Any equipment used around deeprooted sedge should be cleaned before moving, including vehicles, ATV, camping or backpacking equipment, etc. Good sanitation practices will play a big key part in preventing the spread of deeprooted sedge.

¹Mention of herbicide, proprietary product, or vendor does not constitute a guarantee or endorsement of this item by USDA or USDI and does not imply its approval to the exclusion of vendors that may also be suitable. (Note: glyphosate = many 41% active ingredient tradenames including Accord, Glyfos, Glyphomax, Glypro, Glyphosate, Rattler, Roundup Ultra, Roundup Pro, etc.; MSMA = many other product names and formulations).

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