

Table 2. Summary of best management practices (BMPs) to control sandbur and recover bermudagrass pastures. The gray cells indicate optimum timing of each BMP through the year.

	<i>Winter</i>		<i>Spring</i>			<i>Summer</i>			<i>Fall</i>			
	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>
Prevention												
Bermudagrass Seeding (establishment/renovation)					Weed-free seed only							
Prowl H ₂ O (chemical)				Prior to sandbur emergence								
Sprigging (establishment/renovation)		Avoid sprigs contaminated with sandbur seedlings										
Equipment and animals				Check and clean equipment and animals year-round; However, special attention required when seed production peaks (April-Oct).								
Hay inspection	Inspect foreign hay before introducing to a pasture as some hay may be contaminated. Inspection is required during whole year.											
Cultural Suppression												
Fertilization		Apply P and K before green up (Jan-March) based on soil analysis. Apply N fertilization based on expected yield (Apr-Sept) Split N through the season.										
Grazing pasture				Proper stocking rate based on forage production (grazing stick tool). Maintain 2- to 3-inch stubble height for optimum regrowth.								
Hay pasture				Cut every four to six weeks. Maintain 2- to 3-inch stubble height. Apply at least 50 lbs. N/acre after each cut for optimum regrowth.								
Burning		To kill seeds									Burn after killing frost	
POST Chemical Control												
Roundup				Prior to bermuda green-up			Low rates immediately following hay cutting					
Pastora						After sandbur emergence >2" tall						
Plateau						After sandbur emergence >2" tall						

PSS-2596-3