

Efficacy of Drip-applied Herbicides in Tomato in Puerto Rico

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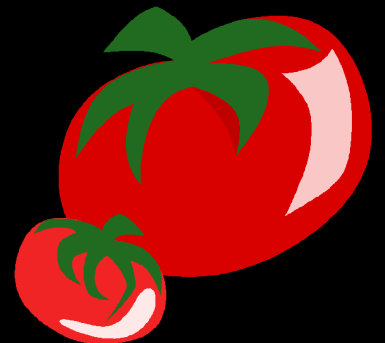


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Introduction

- Weed management in mulched tomato is a challenging task.
- Methyl bromide (MBr) has been effectively used to control weeds.
- MBr is being phased-out because is an ozone depleter.



Control

MBr + Pic



Introduction

- **Variable MBr alternative efficacy.**
 - ◆ *1,3-dichloropropene + chloropicrin,*
 - ◆ *Metam sodium and metam potassium,*
 - ◆ *Methyl iodide.*
- **Control might be improved by adding herbicides.**
 - ◆ *Pebulate,*
 - ◆ *Halosulfuron,*
 - ◆ *Metolachlor,*
 - ◆ *Trifluralin.*





Non-treated control



**Telone C-35 + Tillam
+ Devrinol**



- These herbicides are applied PPI or PRE.
- Uniform distribution on the planting beds is critical to obtain acceptable weed control.



Introduction

- **Many fumigants are drip-applied.**

- ◆ *Vapam (metam Na),*
- ◆ *K-Pam (metam K),*
- ◆ *Inline (1,3-D + Pic),*
- ◆ *SEP (sodium azide).*

- **Applying herbicides through the drip lines:**

- ◆ *Reduced application costs,*
- ◆ *Reduced personnel poisoning risks.*



7% moisture



20% moisture

Introduction

- In the tropics, weeds can grow all-year long.
- Grasses, broadleaves and nutsedges.



Digitaria



Amaranthus



Cyperus

A close-up photograph of several ripe, red tomatoes. One tomato in the foreground is sliced open, revealing its internal structure, including the seeds and the fleshy, red pulp. The tomatoes are set against a plain white background. The overall image has a slightly soft focus, emphasizing the texture and color of the fruit.

Objectives

- Compare the efficacy of herbicide application methods on weed control.
- Determine the effect of drip-applied herbicides on tomato yield.

Materials and Methods

- Gurabo, Puerto Rico.
- Heavy soils and high temperatures.
- ‘Sunny’ tomato.
- Tractor-operated sprayers.
- Crop management according to local practices.

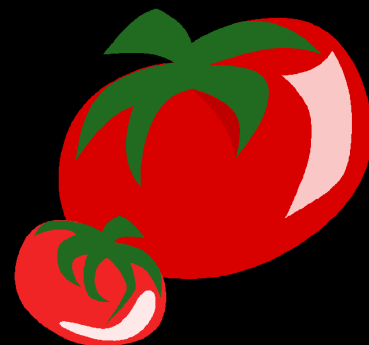
Treatments	Rate ai/ha	Application method
Herbicide		
Nontreated control	----	----
Metolachlor	1.1 kg	PRE
Napropamide	2.2 kg	PRE
Pebulate	4.5 kg	PPI
Trifluralin	0.8 kg	PPI
Metolachlor	1.1 kg	Drip
Napropamide	2.2 kg	Drip
Pebulate	4.5 kg	Drip
Trifluralin	0.8 kg	Drip

- Split-plot design with 6 replications.
- Herbicides in main plots.
- Drip application with 1 acre inch of water (100 m³).



Materials and Methods

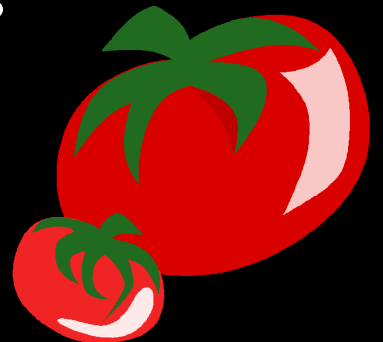
- **Weed density per species:**
 - ◆ *7 and 12 WAT.*
- **Fruit number and weight:**
 - ◆ *Category and total (12 and 15 WAT).*
- **ANOVA.**
- **LSD 5%.**



Results

There was no significant effect of the herbicide application method on the variables.

**Surface spraying = drip.
Only herbicide effects.**



Weed Density (7 WAT)

Treatments



-----plants/m²-----

Control	8.9 bc	6.2 a	2.7
Metolachlor	3.4 d	0.3 b	2.3
Napropamide	4.3 cd	1.0 b	6.3
Pebulate	13.8 a	3.9 ab	4.0
Trifluralin	10.3 ab	5.5 a	5.1
Significance	*	*	NS

Weed Density (12 WAT)

Treatments



-----plants/m²-----

Control	8.8 a	7.8	0.6
Metolachlor	1.6 c	2.6	11.3
Napropamide	5.3 b	5.8	9.0
Pebulate	8.2 ab	5.2	0.0
Trifluralin	6.6 ab	5.3	8.4
Significance	*	NS	NS

Fruit Number



Treatments

XL

Total

----Number x 1000/ha----

Control

34 c

79 b

Metolachlor

56 a

113 a

Napropamide

42 bc

93 ab

Pebulate

39 bc

88 ab

Trifluralin

47 ab

105 ab

Significance

*

*

Fruit Weight



Treatments	XL	Total
	-----t/ha-----	
Control	7.2 b	13.4 c
Metolachlor	12.4 a	20.8 a
Napropamide	8.8 b	15.9 bc
Pebulate	8.2 b	14.9 bc
Trifluralin	11.4 a	19.5 a
Significance	*	*

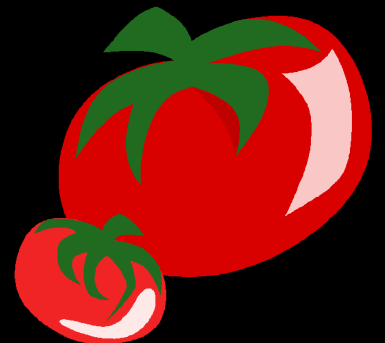
Conclusions

- Tomato fruit yield was improved with metolachlor and trifluralin.
- Applying herbicides through the drip lines is a viable alternative in mulched tomato.



What's Next?

- Weed management program combining certain soil fumigants and drip-applied herbicides.
- Testing the system in heavy-populated nutsedge fields in Florida.



Thank you!!!

