

INULA BRITANNICA IN MICHIGAN NURSERIES AND POTENTIAL CONTROL METHODS.

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Inula britannica L. is an invasive, perennial weed that has recently been introduced into several Michigan nurseries. *I. britannica* can produce large quantities of wind-disseminated seed and reproduce vegetatively from roots. Once introduced into nurseries, *I. britannica* forms dense colonies that are difficult to control. Field and greenhouse studies were conducted in 2002 to evaluate possible herbicidal control methods for *I. britannica* in cropping and non-crop situations. Studies conducted with *I. britannica* included glyphosate, glufosinate, clopyralid, dicamba, 2,4-D, triclopyr, diflufenzopyr, and other herbicides. In spring 2002 field studies, *I. britannica* control at 4 weeks after treatment (WAT) ranged 63 to 96% over clopyralid rates with or without adjuvant. Hosta was injured 22 to 45% and Astilbe was injured 11 to 22% from clopyralid. In fall 2002 field studies, *I. britannica* control was 95% or greater with 2,4-D, dicamba, clopyralid, clopyralid plus triclopyr, and glufosinate. Control was 78 to 82% with glyphosate and was only 47% with fluroxypyr. In greenhouse studies, 2,4-D, dicamba, dicamba plus diflufenzopyr, clopyralid, clopyralid plus MCPA, clopyralid plus triclopyr, and glufosinate controlled *I. britannica* at least 95% at 4 WAT. Hosta injury from herbicide treatments was generally lower in the greenhouse than the field, with the exceptions of clopyralid plus MCPA, clopyralid plus triclopyr, and glufosinate, which injured Hosta at least 82%. The addition of surfactant to clopyralid did not consistently affect weed control or crop injury in field or greenhouse studies.