INTEGRATED SWAMP DODDER MANAGEMENT IN CARROT PRODUCTION. Christopher M. Konieczka and Jed B. Colquhoun, Graduate Research Assistant and Extension Weed Specialist, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, 1575 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Swamp dodder (*Cuscuta gronovii)* continues to spread through Wisconsin carrot production, reducing crop yield and quality. Studies were conducted in a naturally infested field to evaluate the effects of mowing and herbicides on swamp dodder. Mowing timings included 58, 72, 86, 100, and 72 + 100 days after planting (DAP). Data collection included visual evaluations of carrot injury and swamp dodder control, quantification of swamp dodder infected carrots, and carrot yield. Mowing 58 or 72 DAP did not decrease swamp dodder infection compared to the unmowed treatment. Carrot mowing 100 DAP reduced swamp dodder infection approximately 93%. Carrot yield was similar to the unmowed control in all treatments. Carrot injury was minimal where pendimethalin, oxyfluorfen, or flufenacet were applied. Swamp dodder control was greater than 80% where rimsulfuron or flucarbazone were applied, however crop injury from rimsulfuron was excessive. Carrot yield was similar to the untreated control in all treatments, except where pendimethalin or diquat were applied, where yield was greater than the untreated control. Future research will integrate mowing and herbicide treatments for improved swamp dodder control.

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