

Proven, Easy Organics for Turf, Plant & Tree Care

STANDARD PROGRAM

GREEN EARTH PROGRAM



TURF & GOLF

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TREE CARE



GREEN EARTH
Ag & Turf
LLC

Organic Weed Control

Selective Post-Emergent

Selective Weed Killers

FIESTA[®]
LAWN WEED KILLER

FiESTA Selective Weed Killer

Fiesta is a *Selective Herbicide* for the control of broadleaf weeds, moss, and algae in turf

Active Ingredient: Iron (FeHEDTA) - 26.52%

Use Sites: Lawns and ornamental areas including parks, playgrounds, golf, schools, sports fields, and universities

Unique features:

- Kills a wide range of broadleaf weeds.
- Works in wide temperature ranges (50°F - 85°F).
- Works fast – Can see results in <24 hours.
- People and pets can re-enter area as soon as spray dries.
- Can apply to turf one week after emergence.
- May re-seed the next day.



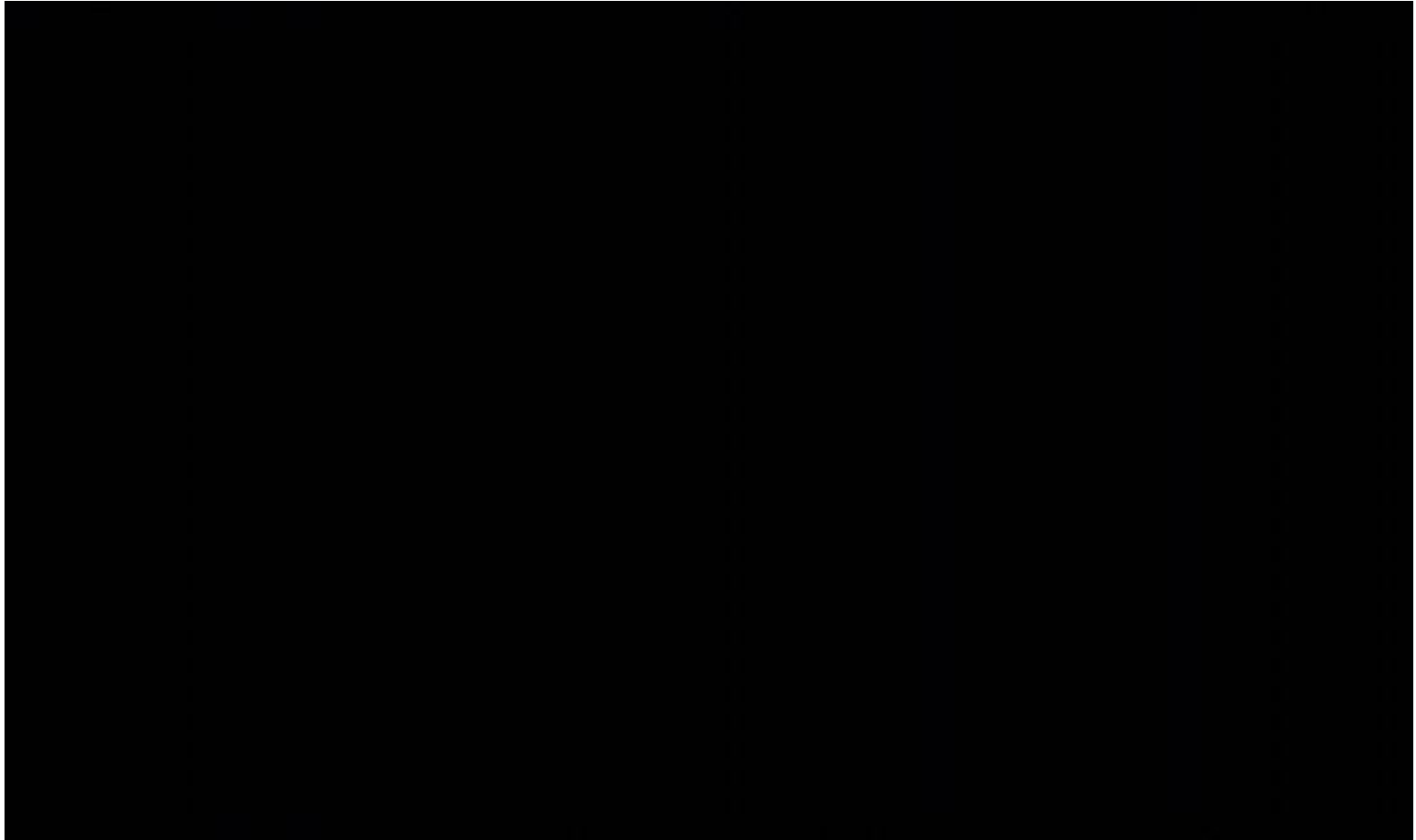
*Fi*ESTA Selective Weed Killer

App Notes: What We Learned in 2019

- 1) 5 oz. of Fiesta per gallon applied at 2.5 gallons per 1,000 square feet that is the label rate. Or, apply 12.5 oz. total of Fiesta per 1,000 square feet.
- 2) Follow-up treatment that is on the label in 3 to 4 weeks is critical for optimal and long-term weed kill.
- 3) Apply Fiesta when air temperatures are between 50°F and 85°.
- 4) Higher temperatures, especially in drier lawns, cause high failure rates because the iron is taken up by the weeds, in that manner it works more like the synthetic products than other organics that just burn, So weeds need to be actively growing, and growing fast, to get the maximum effects. This is especially exacerbated in lawns without irrigation.



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Cornell
TURFGRASS Short
CUTT

YOUR WEEKLY LINK TO TURFGRASS INFORMATION!

April 15, 2019 Volume 20:2

Spring weed activity is evident in the landscape with some white clover, chickweed and Lesser Celandine providing a contrast to the still slow greening grassy lawns and parks. Thinking of post emergence broadleaf weed management this Spring, keep in mind that the Spring is generally not considered to be an ideal time for herbicide applications. Late summer and early Fall are considered to be ideal timing of post emergence broadleaf herbicides for persistent perennial weeds. Still, there are predictive Growing Degree Day models available for Spring dandelion control with products containing 2,4-D. The model developed in the Midwest is available on our FORECAST website (<http://www.nrcr.cornell.edu/industry/grass/html/>).



Patch of Lesser Celandine in Flower

The data-driven approach to Spring weed control separating formulations suggest that applications of 2,4-D + 2,4-DP ester applied to Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) controlled less than 60% of the dandelions present when fewer than 130 base 50°F degree days (since March 1) had accumulated. Acceptable control (>80%) was achieved when the degree day accumulation exceeded 145. For control with 2,4-D + 2,4-DP amine unacceptable control occurred with accumulation of less than 150 degree days, while acceptable control was indicated at degree day accumulations above 180.



Public scrutiny of pesticide use has increased recently with the awarding of damages in the \$10's of millions for persons exposed to Round-up (glyphosate). Regular herbicide use could require additional justification for effectiveness and cost. A good weed control program begins with a dense turf. If lawns have weed infestations at this point of the season greater than 50 percent, a full renovation would be required. Of course this assumes a thorough site assessment has been conducted and identified issues with light, soil, and drainage that require remedy.

If lawns are less than 50 percent weeds and have 15 percent bare ground, then an aggressive interseeding program should be initiated to capitalize on good seed establishment conditions. If weeds begin to emerge, there are a few post-emergence herbicide options for the seedbed, including quinchlorac and mesotrione. Sod patching can be useful also if there are large areas that can be repaired, but be sure to have irrigation available if no rain expected immediately after transplanting.

Finally, the use of high rates of chelated iron, available in products such as Feista, have been shown to provide excellent postemergence control of many broadleaf weeds. This technology has been in use in Ontario, Canada for many years since the "Cosmetic Pesticide Ban" from 2010 that removed ALL synthetic pesticides from the lawn care market. The image shows the injury from high rates of iron to dandelion (left) and the resulting "green-up" that occurs after application (right). ▲



University
Validation

Dr. Frank Ross,
Cornell University

***Fi*ESTA Selective Weed Killer**

University Studies

Dr. Gardner (OSU)

- Phytotoxicity to the turf grass is not an issue.
- Sequential applications of Fiesta produce season long control of dandelion, white clover, broadleaf plantain, and ground ivy that is comparable to control with Trimec.
- Long term control is a function more of the total amount of Fiesta applied rather than the concentration/amount applied.

Cornell University

- Henbit, white clover, oxalis and motherwort were controlled by one application in June.
- Ground ivy was largely controlled by one June application, and completely controlled with two applications.
- Broadleaf plantain, two June applications provided about 90% control
- Plots treated with a similar iron product with the same level of active ingredient, did not have as great a response as plants treated with Fiesta



***Fi*ESTA Selective Weed Killer**

Ohio State University, Dr. David Gardiner.



Dandelion and White Clover. 2 Applications.

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Oxalis Before Fiesta® Treatment



Oxalis 12 hours after Fiesta® Treatment



Oxalis 24 hours after Fiesta® Treatment



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