DCPA FOR THE HOMEGROWER

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DCPA is the accepted common name for the herbicide sold by Diamond-Shamrock under the trade name of Dacthal. The enclosed information is not intended to be an endorsement of DCPA over or at the exclusion of other available herbicides that have label clearance for specific weed-crop situations. Commercial products which contain DCPA (Dacthal) are too numerous to include in this brief publication.

DCPA has a wide variety of uses for the home gardener. It is a very effective herbicide for the control of annual grasses in lawns. It is also cleared for use on a variety of garden vegetables and herbaceous and woody ornamental plants.

DCPA is a preemergent herbicide which must be applied to the soil surface before weed seedlings emerge. In lawns, turf, and ground cover areas, DCPA should be applied at least two weeks prior to annual grass germination. In ornamentals and vegetables, the soil should be clean cultivated to an even texture immediately before application. It does not leach into the soil. This feature is no doubt partially responsible for its wide spectrum of tolerant plants. DCPA will withstand shallow incorporation (1 to 2"), and in some cases effectiveness has been enhanced by incorporation. This situation would most likely occur under prolonged conditions of low moisture. DCPA is not absorbed through plant foliage which makes it safe for application over the top of most transplants. It is extremely nontoxic to experimental animals and is nonirritating to the skin.

Formulations include 50 and 75% wettable powders as well as granules. Wettable powders do not dissolve in water and must be held in suspension by tank agitation during application. Wettable powders also require the use of screens for the sprayer nozzles which are 50 mesh or larger.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AT TIME OF GERMINATION ONLY

| Annual bluegrass* | Green foxtail | Redroot pigweed* |
| Barnyardgrass*    | Hairy crabgrass | Smooth crabgrass |
| Carpetweed        | Johnsongrass-from seed* | Spiny pigweed |
| Common chickweed  | Lambsquarter    | Spotted spurge |
| Dodder*           | Lovegrass       | Stinkgrass |
| Fall panicum      | Purslane        | Witchgrass |
| Goosegrass*       | Prostrate spurge* | Yellow foxtail |

*Use higher rate and expect only fair control of these weeds.
NOT CONTROLLED

Velvet leaf          Mustards          Galinsoga
Common ragweed      Bromes and Cheats  Smartweeds
Wild oat

No established perennial weeds or emerged annual weeds are controlled by DCPA.

VEGETABLES

Interest of many vegetable gardeners has been aroused by advertisements of DCPA. DCPA has label clearance for use on 27 different vegetables. Specific times and rates of application must be followed for each vegetable. Herbicides must be applied precisely as specified on the label. Too little may result in poor weed control and too much or wrong time of application may injure the crop.

Following is a list of vegetables with label clearance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Time of application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli, brussels sprouts,</td>
<td>At seeding or transplanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cauliflower, cabbage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, field, snap, Southern peas</td>
<td>At seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons, Canteloupe, honeydew,</td>
<td>4-6 weeks after seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelons, cucumbers, squash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards, kale, mustard greens</td>
<td>At seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turnip (greens and roots)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic and onions</td>
<td>At seeding or transplanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce (Head)</td>
<td>1-6 weeks after seeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce (Leaf)</td>
<td>1-3 weeks after emergence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (whole or cut pieces)</td>
<td>At planting, drag-off, or at lay-by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potatoes and yams</td>
<td>At transplanting and lay-by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>4-6 weeks after transplanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant and peppers</td>
<td>At transplant and lay-by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries (new planting)</td>
<td>At transplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries (established)</td>
<td>Fall or spring. Do not apply after first bloom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DCPA is not cleared for use on okra, sweet corn, carrots, or beets. All applications must be made on freshly tilled or clean cultivated soil.

WOODY ORNAMENTALS (With label clearance)

1. Abelia
2. Arbor-vitae
3. Ash
4. Azalea
5. Barberry
6. Boxwood
7. Birch
8. Camellia
9. Chestnut
10. Cotoneaster
11. Cottonwood
12. Crab Apple
13. Cypress
14. Deutzia
15. Dogwood
16. Elaeagnus
17. Elm
18. Euonymus
19. Fir
20. Forsythia
21. Gum
22. Hawthorne
23. Holly
24. Hydrangea
25. Japanese Andromeda
26. Juniper
27. Lantana
28. Lilac
29. Locust
30. Magnolia
31. Maple
32. Mock-Orange
33. Mountain-Laurel
34. Oak
35. Pachistima
36. Pine
37. Pittosporum
38. Podocarpus
39. Poplar
40. Privet
41. Redbud
42. Rhododendron
43. Rose
44. Russian Olive
45. Spirea
46. Spruce
47. Sycamore
48. Tree Peony
49. Tulip Tree
50. Variegated Privet
51. Viburnum
52. Walnut
53. Weigela
54. Willow
55. Yew

HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS (With label clearance)

1. Ageratum
2. Alyssum
3. Aster
4. Baby's-Breath
5. Bellflower
6. Bleeding-heart
7. Blood-leaf
8. Bugloss
9. Candle Larkspur
10. Candytuft
11. Cinquefoil
12. Chrysanthemum
13. Columbine
14. Coleus
15. Coreopsis
16. Coral-Bells
17. Cosmos
18. Cuphea
19. Dahlia
20. Delphinium
21. Evening Primrose
22. Fernleaf Yarrow
23. Feverfew
24. Forget-me-not
25. Four O'Clock
26. Foxglove
27. Gaillardia
28. Geranium
29. Gladiolus
30. Gold Dust
31. Golden Marguerite
32. Golden Tuft
33. Iris
34. Lavendercotton
35. Lily
36. Lupine
37. Marigold
38. Morning Glory
39. Mother-of-Thyme
40. Mourning Bride
41. Mourning Pinks
42. Nasturtium
43. Orpine
44. Peony
45. Petunia
46. Pink Heath
47. Poker Plant
48. Purple Coneflower
49. Rose Moss
50. Salvia
51. Scarlet Sage
52. Snapdragon
53. Stone Crop
54. Strawflower
55. Sundrops
56. Sunflower
57. Sweet Pea
58. Verbena
59. Virginia Spiderwort
60. Violet
61. Wormwood
62. Zinnia

GROUND COVERS (With label clearance)

1. Baltic Ivy
2. Boston Ivy
3. English Ivy
4. Honeysuckle
5. Pachysandra
6. Wilson Ivy

SMALL AREA APPLICATION

1. Determine the rate of application for weed-crop situation from container label.

2. Determine area involved: \[
\text{Length (ft) \times Width (ft)} \div 43,560 = \text{Acres}
\]

3. Measure or weigh the proper amount of material to cover area.

4. Apply that amount of material uniformly over computed area.

Trade and brand names are used only for the purpose of information and the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service does not guarantee nor warrant the standard of the product, nor does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which may also be suitable.
KEYS TO PROPER USE OF PESTICIDES

1. Read the label on each pesticide container before each use. Follow instructions to the letter; heed all cautions and warnings, and note precautions about residues.

2. Keep pesticides in the containers in which you bought them. Put them where children or animals cannot get to them, preferably under lock and away from food, feed, seed, or other material that may become harmful if contaminated.

3. Dispose of empty containers in the manner specified on the label. If disposal instructions are not printed on the label, burn the containers where smoke will not be a hazard, or bury them at least 18" deep in a place where water supplies will not be contaminated.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS OCCUR DURING OR AFTER USE OF PESTICIDES.