

Yabancı Ot Kontrolünde Yöntemlerin Birlikte Uygulanmaları

Most often a single method is not effective to achieve sustainable control of a range weed (Çoğunlukla tek bir mücadele yöntemi meralardaki yabancı otlarla sürdürülebilir bir başarı sağlayamaz. Bu nedenle, mekanik, kültürel, biyolojik ve kimyasal kontrol tekniklerini içeren uzun süreli bir yönetim programı düzenlenmeli).

A successful long-term management program should be designed to include combinations of mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical control techniques.

This is particularly true in re-vegetation programs where seedling establishment is the most critical stage and is dependent upon the suppression of competitive species, especially annual grasses and broadleaf species such as *C. solstitialis* (Jacobs *et al.* 1999).

Tablo 1. Meralardaki yabancı otlarla mücadelede kullanılan metotların bazı başarılı kombinasyonları

Tür	Birlikte kullanılan yöntemler
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Herbicide and biocontrol
	Herbicide and revegetation
	Tillage and herbicide
	Tillage and fertilization
	Grazing and biocontrol
	Grazing and herbicide
	Herbicide, burning, and revegetation

Tablo 1 (devam...). Meralardaki yabancı otlarla mücadelede kullanılan metotların bazı başarılı kombinasyonları

Tür	Birlikte kullanılan yöntemler
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Herbicide, revegetation, and biocontrol
<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	Tillage, herbicide and revegetation
	Burning and herbicide
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Herbicide and revegetation
	Tillage and revegetation
	Herbicide and grazing
Herbicide and grazing	Burning, herbicide and revegetation

Numerous integrated approaches have been developed for the management of *E esula* (Tablo 1).

These include the judicious use of herbicides in combination with biological control agents or grazing (Lym *et al.* 1997).

Other successful combinations for *E. esula* control include herbicide and perennial grass revegetation, sheep grazing and biological control insects (Hansen 1993), goat grazing and herbicides (Lym 1998), tillage followed by a herbicide or fertilization (Lym and Messersmith 1993), and an autumn herbicide application followed by a spring prescribed burn and revegetation with perennial grasses (Masters and Nissen 1998).