

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
BRUSH CONTROL				
Imazapyr @ 0.25 to 0.75 lb/A	Persimmon, sassafras, oak, hickory, sweetgum.	Arsenal 1% solution.	May to September.	Add 0.5% surfactant. No grazing restrictions. Will kill grass. Do not exceed 48 oz per acre.
metsulfuron + chlorsulfuron @ 0.0011 + 0.0038 + 0.012 + 0.038 lb/A	Blackberry, buckbrush, dewberry, multiflora rose, honeysuckle, kudzu.	Cimarron Plus 1.5 oz per 100 gal water.	At full leaf-out in May. Blackberry flowering, leaves should be fully developed.	May be applied with hand equipment. Add 1 oz per 100 gallons of water and 0.25% nonionic surfactant. Spray to runoff. Do not exceed 75 gallons per acre. Ally is not a broad spectrum brush control material.
2,4-D + picloram @ 2 + 0.54 lb/A	Buckbrush, honeylocust, multiflora rose, some oaks, persimmon, prickly pear cactus.	Grazon P+D 4 qt/A.	At full leaf-out in May or June.	Use high rate for prickly pear control. Results are very slow. Evaluate one year after application. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant. Tank mix Grazon P+D with 1 qt/A or 0.5% Remedy or for broad spectrum mixed brush control. Adding Remedy may improve honeylocust control. Use 1 to 2% solutions for hand-held equipment.
picloram @ 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Prickly pear cactus, persimmon, honeylocust.	Tordon 22K 1 to 2 pt/A.	Treat prickly pear in early May. Treat persimmon or honeylocust in May or June.	Read the entire label carefully before using picloram. We recommend that it be used as a spot treatment (see label) rather than broadcast application. Do not exceed 1 quart of Tordon 22K per acre per season. Picloram is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply picloram where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local county Extension office can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.
picloram + fluroxypyr @ 0.22 + 0.18 to 0.9 to 0.72 lb/A	Horsenettle, hemp dogbane, ragweed, thistles, etc., and also for many brush species, including blackberry and multiflora rose. Will not control any grass weeds or sedges.	Surmount 1.5 to 2 pt/A for general broadleaf control. 3 to 6 pt/A for brush control.	During active weed growth. Blackberry and multiflora rose are best controlled when they have not been mowed for at least one year.	New legume seedlings may not be successful if planted within 1 year after applying herbicide. Consult label for specific recommendations. Using a surfactant will improve the performance of this herbicide.

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BRUSH CONTROL [cont.]				
aminopyralid + triclopyr @ 0.83 to 1.23 lb/A	Many herbaceous and woody broadleaf weeds.	Capstone 6 to 9 pt/A.	Postemergence to actively growing weeds.	No grazing or haying restrictions. Do not use treated hay for mulch. Do not use manure from animals grazing treated pastures around sensitive plants.
triclopyr @ 0.75 to 1.5 lb/A	Blackberries, buckeye, oaks, willow, pine, sumac, osage orange, sweetgum, mixed brush.	Remedy Ultra 1.5 to 3 pt/A.	Apply during good growing conditions. Blackberries: flowering through mid-July, leaves must be fully developed on fruiting canes. May through June for general foliar use. Treat cut stumps when fresh, make basal bark applications during dormant season.	Use a 0.5 to 1% solution for hand equipment applications. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant. Follow-up applications will be needed for control of most species. Tank mix with 1 gallon per acre or 2% Grazon P+D for broader spectrum brush control.
triclopyr	Most woody species.	Pathfinder II Triclopyr + oil.	Basal bark and cut stumps: any time. Streamline basal bark: late spring-early summer.	Apply undiluted with a backpack or knapsack sprayer to bark or cut stumps. Use low pressure and a flat fan or solid cone nozzle. See label for detailed instructions covering the various application methods.
metsulfuron @ 0.038 lb/A	Blackberry, dewberry, <i>Sericea lespedeza</i> , honeysuckle.	Patriot, Valuron, Martin's Clean Pasture 60DF 1.0 oz/A.	Postemergence.	Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant. Will stunt fescue. Do not spray ryegrass or legume pastures.
fluroxypyr + triclopyr @ 0.5 to 2.0 lb/A	Many broadleaf herbaceous and woody plants.	PastureGard HL 1 to 4 pt/A.	Postemergence.	A more concentrated version of PastureGard. Do not use more than 2 qt/A in a single growing season. Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application. Do not graze lactating dairy cows during the growing season of application. Withdraw animals from treated pasture 3 days before slaughter.
metsulfuron + aminopyralid + triclopyr + fluroxypyr @ 0.019 + 0.1 + 0.38 + 0.125 lb/A	Many brush species and broadleaf weeds.	Chaparral + PastureGard HL 3.3 oz + 1 pt/A	May to September.	Will kill bahiagrass. Does not contain picloram. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant.
aminopyralid + 2,4-D + triclopyr ester @ 0.1 + 0.8 + 1.0 lb/A	Many brush species and broadleaf weeds.	GrazonNext HL + Remedy Ultra 2.0 + 2.0 pt/A	May to September.	Provides brush control without the use of picloram. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant.
glyphosate @ 2 to 5 lb/A	Blackberry, honeysuckle, kudzu, multiflora rose, poison ivy, trumpet creeper.	Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) 2 to 5 qt/A.	Late fall to early summer before leaf color changes. Do not apply to drought-stressed or dusty brush.	Use a 2% solution for spot treatment. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant. Follow-up treatment will be needed. Will kill grass.

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tebuthiuron @ 2 to 4 lb/A	Buckbrush, red cedar, elms, hickory, honeylocust, honeysuckle, oaks, pines, sweetgum.	Spike 20P 10 to 20 lb/A.	Can be applied any time. Late winter and early spring applications perform the best. Needs rainfall for activation.	Soil-applied only. May take up to 3 years for complete kill. Do not use on soils with a high clay content. Persimmon and sassafras are not controlled. Do not apply where the roots of desirable vegetation extend. Root spread of trees may be triple the crown width. Will injure grass. Apply during the dormant season. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or snow-covered. Do not apply to red cedar over 6 feet tall.
hexazinone @ 0.66 lb/A	Red cedar, elms, honeysuckle, hickory, oaks.	Velpar L 2 to 4 milliliters per stem up to 1/3 gal/A.	Can be applied any time. Late winter and early spring applications perform the best. Needs rainfall for activation.	Soil-applied only. Do not use on soils with a high clay content. Persimmon and sassafras are not controlled. Do not apply where the roots of desirable vegetation extend. Will injure grass. Apply during the dormant season. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or snow-covered. Do not apply to red cedar over 6 feet tall. Apply to soil at base of stem with a spotgun. Do not exceed 1/3 gal per acre per season or treat more than 709 brush plants per acre per season.
2,4-D + dicamba @ 1.4 + 0.5 lb/A	Buckbrush, hawthorn, black locust, sumac, willows.	KambaMaster, Brash, Weedmaster, Range Star or Latigo 2 qt/A, or 32-48 oz.	At full leaf-out in spring.	Effective on a limited number of brush species. Contains amine 2,4-D. Follow-up treatments are usually needed. Use 2% solution for hand equipment applications. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant.
2,4-D ester @ 2 to 4 lb/A	Buckbrush, black locust, hawthorn, sumac, willows.	2,4-D 2 to 4 qt/A or 32 to 48 oz/A.	At full leaf-out in spring.	Ester formulations more readily penetrate the leaves of brush species. Effective on a limited number of brush species. Follow-up treatments are usually needed. Use 2% solution for hand equipment applications. Add 0.5% nonionic surfactant. Some studies have shown the amine formulation to be more effective on buckbrush.