

Recommended Herbicides for Noxious Weed Control

The following pages are provided only as a general guide for using herbicides to control noxious weeds. The size of infestation and site conditions will determine what method of control would best suit your needs. To purchase and apply restricted use herbicides, a pesticide license is required. Contact the WA Dept. of Agriculture or WSU/Spokane County Extension for information on the test and how to become licensed.

Recommendations are supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board is implied.

HERBICIDES (Always read the product label before applying any herbicide):

2,4-D:

Can be purchased without a pesticide license in quantities up to one gallon. It is sold under many names and formulations – Amine 4®, Hi-Dep®, Pasture Pro®, etc. 2,4-D is a selective, foliar absorbed, translocated phenoxy herbicide used in post-emergence applications. It is effective against many broadleaf weeds. Plants are most susceptible to 2,4-D when they are young and rapidly growing. Action in plant: Mimics natural plant hormones.

It can persist in the soil for 2 – 4 weeks

***Can be applied near water's edge; do not use where soils are permeable or shallow water table
DO NOT use when temperatures will exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit within 24 hrs of application***

Add Dicamba = WeedMaster®, Range Star® or Rifle-D® Add Dicamba & MCPP = Trimec

Aminocyclopyrachlor:

A selective herbicide that provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of broadleaf weeds, vines and brush species. Sold under the name **Method®** it is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of the plants. Action in plant: Mimics natural plant hormones.

It can persist in the soil for more than one year

Can be applied to the water's edge

Do not apply within several feet of the root zone of desirable trees or shrubs

NOT labeled for turf

DO NOT use treated plant material for mulch or compost

Aminopyralid:

A selective, foliage-applied herbicide used to control broadleaf weeds called **Milestone®**. This herbicide has systemic plus residual activity that makes it equally effective at multiple stages of growth. Action in plant: Mimics natural plant hormones.

It can persist in the soil for several months

Can be applied to the water's edge

Use caution under certain trees

NOT labeled for turf

DO NOT use treated plant material for mulch or compost; including manure from grazing livestock

Add 2,4-D = GrazonNext® Add Metsulfuron = Opensight®

Chlorsulfuron:

A selective broadleaf herbicide **Telar®** used in range, pasture and industrial sites. It is a dry formulation that requires vigorous agitation to go into solution. Action in plant: Interferes with an enzyme, resulting in the rapid cessation of cell division and plant growth in both roots and shoots.

It can persist in the soil for more than one year

Can be applied to the water's edge

NOT labeled for turf

Clopyralid:

A highly translocated, selected herbicide that is active primarily through the foliage of broadleaf weeds. It is not labeled for turf, but a great broadleaf herbicide for use in pastures and non-crop settings. Use **Transline®** when weeds are growing amongst conifers. Action in plant: Mimics natural plant hormones.

It can persist in the soil for more than one year

Do not apply near water or in permeable soils or shallow water table

NOT labeled for turf

DO NOT use treated plant material for mulch or compost

Add 2,4-D = **Curtail®** Add Triclopyr = **Prescott®, Confront®**

Dicamba:

Is the active ingredient in **Banvel®** and **Vanquish®**. It is a selective herbicide that is readily absorbed by plants and translocated by roots or foliage. Used in range, pasture, crops, rights-of-way and turf.

It can persist in the soil for 2 - 3 months

Do not apply near water or in permeable soils or shallow water table

Stay at least twice the dripline away from trees or shrubs

DO NOT use when temperatures will exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit within 24 hrs of application

Add 2,4-D = **WeedMaster®, Range Star®, Brush Buster®, Rifle-D®** Add 2,4-D & MCPP = **Trimec**

Glyphosate:

Most commonly known as **Roundup®**. Glyphosate is a nonselective herbicide. Use caution when applying - it kills all plants, leaving bare ground for new weeds to establish. When it is applied to the foliage, it translocates to the roots and rhizomes of weeds. Action in plant: Inhibits three amino acids and protein synthesis.

There is no apparent soil activity

Can be applied to the water's edge

Aquatic Herbicide = **Rodeo is labeled for use in water** (Aquatic License Required to Use)

Metsulfuron:

A selective broadleaf herbicide used for weed and brush control in pastures, rangeland and non-crop. Commonly known as **Escort®**. It is a dry formulation that requires vigorous agitation to go into solution. Action in plant: Interferes with an enzyme, resulting in the rapid cessation of cell division and plant growth in both roots and shoots.

It can persist in the soil for several months

Can be applied to the water's edge

NOT labeled for turf

DO NOT apply under desirable trees and shrubs

Picloram:

Tordon® is the trade name and it is a **restricted-use herbicide, a pesticide license is required to purchase and to apply**. It is a highly translocated, selective herbicide that is active through the foliage and roots on broadleaf weeds and woody plants. For use in range, pasture, fallow cropland and non-cropland areas. Action in plant: Mimics natural plant hormones.

It may persist in the soil for upwards of two years

Do not apply near water

NOT labeled for turf

DO NOT apply near desirable trees and shrubs

***Residual activity will vary depending on the rate of application,
soil conditions and rainfall***

SURFACTANTS:

The primary purpose of a surfactant or "surface active agent" is to reduce the surface tension of the spray solution to provide more contact between the spray droplet and the plant surface. It brings the herbicide into closer contact with the leaf surface to provide quick wetting and uniform coverage and to aid in absorption.

They play an important role in the overall success rate of your control program regardless of what weeds you are trying to control, but they are especially important when trying to control plants that have waxy or hairy leaf surfaces such as Dalmatian Toadflax, Common Bugloss, Common Mullein and Blueweed.

Non-ionic surfactants are the most compatible with herbicides and sold under many names, including: **R-11®**, **Induce®**, **Activator 90®**, **Sylgard 309®** plus many others.