This section gives information about specific weeds that may be troublesome to control. Herbicides and/or rates listed cannot necessarily be used on cropland. Rates of application and restrictions vary depending on crop or site. Do not apply to a crop or site not listed on the label.

Non-cropland is greenspace where plants are not harvested by humans or animals for food, feed, or fiber; roadsides, for example.

Highly volatile esters of 2,4-D are not permitted. Low-volatile (LV) esters are restricted in some parts of Washington.

Caution This handbook is not intended to be a complete guide to herbicide use. Before using any chemical, read the label recommendations on the container. Before a chemical can be recommended for a specific use, it must be thoroughly tested. Following the recommendation on the manufacturer’s label can prevent many problems arising from the incorrect use of a chemical.

**Alyssum, hoary (Berteroa incana)**

2,4-D amine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Broadcast treatment: 3 to 4 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in spring to rosettes prior to bolting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Repeated applications will be needed to fully control plants arising from the seedbank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

metsulfuron (Escort and others)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.5 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in spring to rosettes prior to bolting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 2: acetylcoenzyme A carboxyltransferase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Archangel, yellow (Lamiastrum galeobdolon)**

glyphosate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Spot treatment at 2.5%; mix 3.2 fl oz of 3 lb ae glyphosate formulation with each gal of water in a backpack sprayer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing yellow archangel foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Re-treatment may be necessary. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation. Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Allow at least 7 days after application before tillage or mowing of sprayed foliage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution Glyphosate is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

**imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat, or others)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Spot treatment at 1%; mix 1.5 fl oz of Habitat with each gal of water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing yellow archangel foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Allow at least 7 days after application before tillage or mowing of sprayed foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Imazapyr is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 2: acetylcoenzyme A carboxyltransferase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Imidazolinone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**triclopyr ester (Garlon 4) or triclopyr amine (Garlon 3A) or triclopyr + 2,4-D (Crossbow)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Spot treatment at 1.5%; mix 2 fl oz of Garlon 4, Garlon 3A, or Crossbow with each gal of water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing yellow archangel foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Re-treatment may be necessary. Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Allow at least 7 days after application before tillage or mowing of sprayed foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Use on rights-of-way, industrial sites, and for forestry (release and site preparation). Crossbow can be used on permanent pasture and rangeland, up to 1.5 lb ae/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(all) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arum, Italian (Arum italicum)**

| Remarks| Although PNW data are preliminary, metsulfuron, sulfometuron, glyphosate, aminocyclopyrachlor, and imazapyr appear promising in initial trials. |
| Site of action | (metsulfuron, sulfometuron, imazapyr) Group 2: acetylcoenzyme A carboxyltransferase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4: synthetic auxin |
| Chemical family | (metsulfuron, sulfometuron) sulfonylurea; (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine |
Babysbreath (Gypsophila paniculata)

**aminopyralid + metsulfuron (Opensight)**

- **Rate**: 2.5 to 3 oz product/A
- **Time**: Apply preemergence in the fall or postemergence in spring to seedlings or rosettes.
- **Site of action**: (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (aminopyralid) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (aminopyralid) pyridine

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

- **Rate**: 0.6 to 1.2 oz ai/A (1 to 2 oz/A).
- **Time**: Apply in spring to rosettes or to bolting plants with green basal leaves.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

Barberry, common (Berberis vulgaris)

- **Remarks**: Although PNW data are preliminary, foliar-applied imazapyr and cut-stem treatments of imazapyr, picloram, or triclopyr + 2,4-D gave good results in initial trials.
- **Site of action**: (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (2,4-D, picloram, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (2,4-D phenoxy acetic acid; (picloram, triclopyr) pyridine

Beancaper, Syrian (Zygophylium fabago)

- **Remarks**: Control is unknown, although metsulfuron appears promising in initial trials. Other data suggest glyphosate at 1.5 lb ae/A and picloram at 1 lb ae/A are effective.
- **Site of action**: (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (picloram) phenoxy acetic acid

Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)

**fluazifop (Fusilade DX)**

- **Rate**: 0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (1 to 1.5 pints/A)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing bermudagrass with 4- to 8-inch runners.
- **Remarks**: Apply with 1% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or 0.25% (v/v) nonionic surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses. If weeds regrow, reapply at 0.1875 to 0.375 lb ai/A.
- **Caution**: Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating bermudagrass in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.
- **Site of action**: Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

**glyphosate**

- **Rate**: 3.75 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing bermudagrass with seed heads.
- **Remarks**: Re-treatment may be necessary. Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Allow at least 7 days after application before tillage.
- **Caution**: Glyphosate is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.
- **Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family**: None generally accepted.
Biddy-biddy (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*)

**Remarks** Control is unknown. No herbicides are currently recommended.

Bindweed, field or perennial morningglory (*Convolvulus arvensis*)

**2,4-D (for suppression) amine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Broadcast treatment: 2 to 3 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply at bud growth stage or at summer fallow in early August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Use 2,4-D to help reduce bindweed stand 60 to 80% and prevent seedling establishment. It is important to apply 2,4-D every year; skipping an application gives bindweed a chance to recover. During the grain year, apply 2,4-D to growing winter wheat. After wheat matures, apply 2,4-D with a sprayer mounted on the combine, or apply after combining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to broadleaf weeds in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Adjuvants can be used, these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor); Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity) or dicamba + 2,4-D (for suppression)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.5 to 1 lb ae/A dicamba; or 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A dicamba + 1 to 2 lb ae/A 2,4-D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply during fallow, before planting and when weeds are actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Rates are to suppress field bindweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Refer to label for crop rotation restrictions. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(both) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(dicamba) benzoic acid; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**glyphosate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>3 to 3.75 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply at full bloom to early seed stage of maturity. Application on fall regrowth may provide some control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Cover foliage thoroughly but avoid spray runoff. Re-treatments may be needed for complete control. Control improves if the treated area is tilled 2 to 3 weeks after treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>None generally accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**glyphosate + 2,4-D (Landmaster BW)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.378 to 0.67 lb ae/A (54 oz/A Landmaster)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in fallow or postharvest to bindweed runners at least 10 inches long. Use 1% solution to spot treat with high-volume, spray-to-wet applications. Tilling after treatment may improve control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>In fallow, cultivate until July 1; then allow weeds to grow to treatment stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**glyphosate + dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.5 lb ae/A glyphosate + 0.5 lb ae/A dicamba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply mid- to late-bloom but before seed matures. Applying to fall regrowth may give some control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Use this tank-mix during summer fallow before planting small grains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Crop may be somewhat injured if dicamba is applied within 45 days of planting. Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(glyphosate) none generally accepted; (dicamba) benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**imazapic (Plateau)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply after 25% bloom through fall to actively growing bindweed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caution Note crop rotation restrictions before using.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Imidazolinone

metsulfuron (Escort)
Rate 0.6 to 1.2 oz ai/A (1 to 2 oz/A)
Time Apply to actively growing bindweed in bloom stage.
Remarks Treatment is suppressive. Use a nonionic or silicone surfactant to improve control.
Caution Do not allow spray drift to sensitive crops. This rate is only for non-crop sites.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)
Rate 1 lb ae/A
Time Apply in the growing season on non-cropland when bindweed is visible. Timing is not critical, but results are most consistent if bindweed is in early bud to full bloom.
Remarks Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray in sufficient volume to cover adequately. For control in fallow, refer to Winter Wheat—Nonirrigated East of the Cascades in this handbook.
Caution A restricted-use herbicide. Picloram is registered only on rangeland and permanent pastures and on fallow gralnd east of the Cascades. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not plant these crops until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no picloram is detectable in the soil. Extend treatment 10 ft beyond the infestation. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Pyridine

quinclorac (Paramount)
Rate 6 oz ai/A (8 oz/A)
Time Apply in fall before frost to actively growing bindweed with stems at least 4 inches long.
Remarks Must add methylated seed oil at 1 to 2 pints/A or crop oil concentrate at 2 pints/A. Plant uptake is through foliage and roots. Rain after application is important for soil uptake.
Caution Note crop rotation restrictions before using. Do not exceed 12 oz ai/A per calendar year.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Pyridine

Blackberry vines, wild (Rubus spp.)

aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron methyl (Streamline)
Rate 3.8 to 4.5 oz A aminocyclopyrachlor + 1.2 to 1.4 oz/A metsulfuron (9.5 to 11.5 oz/A of product)
Time Apply to actively growing woody plants.
Remarks Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water. There are several application methods that dictate the amount of product to be mixed with the carrier, so consult the label. Controls many herbaceous species, in addition to woody species.
Caution Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Conifers can be injured, these include ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Norway spruce, and white pine. Other trees that can be injured include aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwoods, honey locust, magnolia, poplars, redbud, silver maple, and willow. Applications to stressed plants may reduce control. Do not allow spray to drift off target.
Site of action Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
Group 2: ALS inhibitor (metsulfuron methyl)
Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (metsulfuron methyl)

glyphosate
Rate Broadcast: use 2.25 to 3 lb ae/A. Spot treat: use 1% to 1.5% solutions.
Time Apply in September to October when canes are actively growing and after berries are formed. Fall treatments must be made before a killing frost.
Remarks Fall spray treatment symptoms may not show before frost. Re-treatment may be necessary for complete control. Trailing blackberry is more difficult to control.
Caution Glyphosate controls grasses in the treated area as well as other vegetation.
Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
Chemical family None generally accepted

metsulfuron (Escort and others)
Rate 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)
Time Apply to fully leafed-out vegetation before fall leaf coloration.
Remarks Constantly agitate while mixing product in water. Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic or silicone surfactant to spray mixture. Good coverage is essential. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.
Caution Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)
Rate 1 lb ae with 50 gal of water for spot treatment sprays
Time Apply in late spring after leaves are fully developed.
Remarks Foliage must be thoroughly wet. Reapplication will be required as regrowth occurs.
Caution Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use picloram in diversified cropping areas.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Pyridine
triclopyr ester (Garlon 4) or triclopyr amine (Garlon 3A) or triclopyr + 2,4-D (Crossbow)

**Rate** Spot treatment: mix 3 lb ae Garlon 4 or 3.75 lb ae Garlon 3A with 100 gal water, or 1 pint Crossbow in 12 gal water. Broadcast: use 1 to 4 lb ae/A Garlon 4, or 1.5 to 4.5 lb ae/A Garlon 3A, or 1 to 2 gal/A Crossbow.

**Time** Apply when plants are actively growing. For dormant application, mix Garlon 4 in diesel oil or in water with 3% of an oil substitute.

**Remarks** Foliage must be thoroughly wet.

**Caution** Use on rights-of-way, industrial sites, and for forstry (release and site preparation). Crossbow can be used on permanent pasture and rangeland, up to 1.5 lb ae/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions.

**Site of action** (all) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

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**Blackgrass (Alopecurus myosuroides)**

**Remarks** Fenoxyprop, flufenacet, pendimethalin, pinoxaden, pyroxulam, and triallate are used in cereal crops. Grass herbicides (clothodim, fluazifop, quizalofop, and sethoxydim) and glyphosate may also be effective. See specific crop section for these herbicides in cropland recommendations.

**Site of action** (clodethidim, fenoxyprop, fluazifop, pinoxaden, quizalofop, sethoxydim) Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors; (pyroxulam) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (pendimethalin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor; (triallate) Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor (not ACCase); (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (flufenacet) Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acids

**Chemical family** (clodethidim, sethoxydim) cyclohexanedi-one; (fenoxaprop, fluazifop, quizalofop) aryloxyphenoxy propionate; (fluazifop) oxayctamide; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (pendimethalin) dinitroaniline; (pinoxaden) phenylpyrazol-3-one; (pyroxulam) triazolopyrimidine sulfonamide; (triallate) thio-carbamate

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**Blueweed or viper’s bugloss (Echium vulgare) and Paterson’s curse (Echium plantagineum)**

**2,4-D amine**

**Rate** Broadcast treatment: 2 lb ae/A (2.1 quarts/A)

**Time** Apply in spring to seedlings. Treatments from mid-summer to autumn may help control more established plants.

**Remarks** 2,4-D is usually not able to fully control these species, so combining with other products is generally recommended for full control.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

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**Chlorsulfuron (Telar and others)**

**Rate** Escort: 0.75 to 1.125 oz ai/A (1 to 1.5 oz/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence in autumn, or postemergence to seedlings in spring. Treatments from mid-summer to autumn may help control more established plants.

**Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Resistance of blueweed to sulfonylurea herbicides has been documented in Australia, so combination with other herbicides of different mode of action is recommended to delay onset of resistance.

**Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

---

**Metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

**Rate** 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)

**Time** Apply in spring to seedlings. Treatments from mid-summer to autumn may help control more established plants.

**Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Repeat applications will likely be necessary to achieve full control. Resistance of blueweed to sulfonylurea herbicides has been documented in Australia, so combination with other herbicides of different mode of action is recommended to delay onset of resistance.

**Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

---

**Picolram (Tordon)**

**Rate** 4 to 8 fl oz ae/A (1 to 2 pints/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence in autumn, or postemergence to seedlings in spring. Treatments from mid-summer to autumn may help control more established plants.

**Remarks** Treat all emerged foliage, but prior to runoff.

**Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use picloram in diversified cropping areas.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

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**Blueweed, Texas (Helianthus ciliaris)**

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ae/A

**Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Benzoic acid
clopyralid (Stinger or Transline) or glyphosate or MCPA (various products) or picloram (Tordon) or 2,4-D (various trade names)

Remarks Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

Site of action (clopyralid, MCPA, 2,4-D, and picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family (clopyralid and picloram) pyridine; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (MCPA and 2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

Imazapyr (Arsenal)

Rate 1 lb ae/A

Remarks Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone

Brackenfern, western (Pteridium aquilinum)

Asulam (Asulox)

Rate 1.6 to 3.3 lb ai/A

Time When bracken is in full frond.

Remarks Apply on uncultivated land, reforestation sites, and Christmas tree plantations only. Asulam has a half-life of 6 to 14 days in soil.

Caution See label for precautions.

Site of action Group 18: inhibits DHP synthase step

Chemical family Carbamate

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

Rate 4 to 8 lb ae/A

Time Apply in late winter before fronds emerge.

Remarks Management for maximum crop competition aids control. Will not control grasses.

Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Clover stands may be reduced or eliminated in pastures.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Benzoic acid

Glyphosate

Rate 2.25 to 3 lb ae/A or a 1 to 1.5% solution when using hand-held equipment

Time When bracken fronds are at least 18 inches long.

Remarks Adequate foliar coverage is necessary.

Caution Glyphosate controls grasses in the treated area as well as other vegetation.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

Brome, false (Brachypodium sylvaticum)

Fluazifop (Fusilade)

Rate 2 to 4 oz ai/A (8 to 16 fl oz/A)

Time Apply in spring to control seedlings, and treat established plants through summer until fall.

Remarks Two to three years of treatment will be necessary to achieve control. Fine leaf fescues are tolerant to fluazifop. Native broadleaves should not be injured by fluazifop.

Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family Cyclohexanedione

Glyphosate

Rate Broadcast: 2.25 to 3.7 lb ae/A; spot treatment: 1.5% solution

Time Apply to green leaves in midsummer to autumn.

Remarks Adequate foliar coverage of false-brome is necessary, and repeat applications may be required to achieve full control. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation. Late summer treatments after native plants are dormant are preferred to minimize injury.

Caution Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

Hexazinone (Velpar)

Rate 2 lb ai/A (1 gal/A)

Time Apply preemergence in the spring.

Remarks Hexazinone is normally used in sequence with glyphosate applied in late summer (see above). Early spring hexazinone application controls newly germinating seedlings.

Caution Hexazinone is a restricted-use herbicide. Do not contaminate water.

Site of action Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor

Chemical family Triazinone

Sethoxydim (Poast)

Rate 3 to 4.5 oz ai/A (1 to 1.5 pints/A)

Time Apply in spring to control seedlings, and treat established plants through summer until fall.

Remarks Two to three years of treatment will be necessary to achieve control. Fine leaf fescues are tolerant to sethoxydim. Native broadleaves should not be injured by sethoxydim.

Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family Aryloxyphenoxy propionate
Broom, Scotch (Cytisus scoparius), French (Genista monspessulana), Portuguese (Cytisus striatus), and Spanish (Spartium junceum)

**glyphosate**
- **Rate** 1.5 to 3 lb ae/A or 1.5 to 2% solution for handgun sprayer application.
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants in the spring.
- **Remarks** See Forestry section of this handbook for information on control in conifers. Adding a recommended surfactant improves results.
- **Caution** Also controls grasses and other plants needed to compete with Scotch broom seedlings.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

**triclopyr ester (Garlon 4) or triclopyr amine (Garlon 3A) or triclopyr + 2,4-D LV ester (Crossbow)**
- **Rate** 0.5 to 1.5% concentration of Garlon 4 or Crossbow, or 1 to 1.5% concentration of Garlon 3A
- **Time** Apply any time plants are actively growing. Garlon 4 and Crossbow can be used for basal bark applications any time of year.
- **Remarks** Foliage must be thoroughly wet. For Garlon 3A, it is especially important to use a high volume of water (100 gal/A or more).
- **Caution** Garlon products are registered for use on rights-of-way, industrial sites, and forestry (release and site preparation). Crossbow can be used on permanent pastures and rangeland up to 1.5 lb ae/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions.
- **Site of action** (all) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

Bryony, white (Bryonia alba)

**glyphosate**
- **Rate** Full strength for cut stem treatments.
- **Time** Apply any time of year, including when plants are dormant or actively growing.
- **Remarks** Cut plants at 3 to 4 inches below the crown and apply adequate product to wet the freshly-cut surface of the root. Foliar treatment of white bryony is difficult because it twines over desirable vegetation. If white bryony vines are separated from supporting vegetation, it may allow for selective foliar treatment with glyphosate.
- **Caution** Glyphosate is nonselective, so other vegetation coming into contact with the herbicide may be injured or killed.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

Buffalograss (Solanum rostratum)

**diflufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)**
- **Rate** 0.175 to 0.35 lb ae/A (4 to 8 oz/A)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants.
- **Remarks** For improved uptake if weeds are under moisture or temperature stress, use a nonionic surfactant or a methylated seed oil.
- **Caution** Do not plant any crop within 30 days of application. Do not exceed 10 oz/A of Overdrive per season.
- **Site of action** (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indoleacetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid

**glyphosate or clopyralid (Stinger or Transline) or picloram (Tordon)**
- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action** (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (clopyralid and picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (clopyralid and picloram) pyridine

Bugloss, annual (Anchusa arvensis) and small or common (Anchusa officinalis)

- **Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, initial data indicate that 2,4-D and 2,4-D + dicamba may provide some control when applied prior to flowering and mixed with nonionic surfactant.
- **Site of action** (2,4-D, dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (dicamba) benzoic acid

Bulrush, small-fruited (Scirpus microcarpus), softstem (Scirpus validus), and ricefield (Schoenoplectus mucronatus)

**2,4-D LV ester**
- **Rate** 3 lb ae of 2,4-D ester in 100 gal water. Use LV ester formulation plus 3 gal diesel or stove oil for spot treatment.
- **Time** Apply to growing plants. Respraying is necessary for complete control.
- **Remarks** Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
- **Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops and desirable vegetation.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

Burdock, common (Arctium minus)

**2,4-D LV ester or 2,4-D amine**
- **Rate** 2 lb ae/A
- **Time** Before flower buds develop.
- **Remarks** Plants should be actively growing at time of treatment.
**aminopyralid (Milestone)**

- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid
- **Rate** 1 to 1.5 oz ae/A (4 to 6 fl oz/A Milestone)
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (aminopyralid) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Site of action** (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indoleacetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid
- **Remarks** Annual re-treatments may be needed for complete control. If not tilled, treat in spring and fall. Two to three annual re-treatments may be needed for complete control.

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

- **Rate** 2 to 4 lb ae/A
- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Benzic acid

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**

- **Rate** 1 lb ae/A
- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Imidazolinone

**Buttercup, creeping (Ranunculus repens)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

- **Rate** 1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
- **Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**Bursage, woolyleaf (Ambrosia grayi)**

**dicamba (Overdrive)**

- **Rate** 0.175 to 0.35 lb ae/A (4 to 8 oz/A)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (aminopyralid) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Site of action** (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indoleacetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid
- **Remarks** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not plant any crop within 30 days of application. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)**

- **Rate** 1 to 2 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply when weeds are actively growing.
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (triclopyr) sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)
- **Remarks** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not plant any crop within 30 days of application. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Bursage, skeletonleaf (Ambrosia tomentosa)**

**2,4-D**

- **Rate** 1.5 to 2 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply after tilling 3 to 4 inches deep and when regrowth is 4 to 6 inches tall.
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (triclopyr) sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)
- **Remarks** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not plant any crop within 30 days of application. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**nicosulfuron (Milestone)**

- **Rate** 1 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (triclopyr) sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)
- **Remarks** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not plant any crop within 30 days of application. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Bursage, woolyleaf (Ambrosia grayi)**

**dicamba (Overdrive)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Buttercup, creeping (Ranunculus repens)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Bursage, skeletonleaf (Ambrosia tomentosa)**

**2,4-D**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**nicosulfuron (Milestone)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Buttercup, creeping (Ranunculus repens)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Bursage, woolyleaf (Ambrosia grayi)**

**dicamba (Overdrive)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Buttercup, creeping (Ranunculus repens)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

- **Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
**MCPA LV ester or MCPA amine**

- **Rate** 1.5 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply when the buttercup is growing well.
- **Remarks** Avoid drift to sensitive crops and desirable vegetation.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**Butterflybush (Buddleja davidii)**

- **Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, imazapyr and glyphosate provided good control in initial trials when applied as cut stem treatments.
- **Site of action** (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted

**Camelthorn (Alhagi maurorum)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron (Streamline)**

- **Rate** 7.5 to 11.5 oz/A
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.
- **Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.
- **Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**aminocyclopyrachlor + imazapyr + metsulfuron (Viewpoint)**

- **Rate** 16 to 20 oz/A
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.
- **Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.
- **Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (imazapyr, metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**

- **Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A (3 to 4 pints/A)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant, or 1 to 2 pints/A methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate to spray mixture. Re-treatment may be necessary.
- **Caution** Imazapyr is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.
- **Caution** Imazapyr is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

- **Rate** 0.6 to 1.8 oz ai/A (1 to 3 oz/A)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.
- **Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
- **Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**picloram (Tordon)**

- **Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply when plants are fully leaved and actively growing.
- **Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. At rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner's acreage in a given watershed in a single season.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Pyridine

**Canarygrass, reed (Phalaris arundinacea) and ribbon-grass (Phalaris arundinacea var. picta)**

**fluazifop (Fusilade DX)**

- **Rate** 0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (1 to 1.5 pints/A)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing reed canarygrass.
- **Remarks** Apply with 1% v/v crop oil concentrate or 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses. If weed regrows, repeat application.
- **Caution** Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating reed canarygrass in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.
- **Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

**glyphosate**

- **Rate** 1.2 to 2.25 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants at early heading or in fall from mid-September to after first light frost.
- **Remarks** Check label regarding using a surfactant.
- **Caution** Glyphosate controls other vegetation in the treated area.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted
**Imazapyr** (Habitat or Arsenal)

- **Rate**: 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply in boot stage through fall, when plant is actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Habitat is labeled for aquatic sites. Arsenal is labeled for rangeland, pasture and non-cropland use only. Always add the appropriate surfactant.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Site of action**
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

**Sulfometuron** (Oust)

- **Rate**: 2.25 to 3.75 ai/A (3 to 5 oz/A)
- **Time**: Preemergence to early postemergence.
- **Remarks**: Recommended for use on non-cropland only. Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to increase activity of postemergence applications. Apply with ground equipment in at least 15 gal/A carrier.
- **Caution**: Keep sulfometuron out of cropland. Use equipment dedicated to non-cropland uses only. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils if rain is not likely after treatment.

**Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

**Cape-ivy** (*Delairea odorata*)

- **Clopyralid** (Transline)
  - **Rate**: Spot treatment: 0.5% solution.
  - **Time**: Apply to actively growing vegetation.
  - **Remarks**: Mix with 0.25% by volume nonionic surfactant and apply to all exposed foliage. Repeat applications may be required to achieve full control.
  - **Caution**: Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to clopyralid. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.
  - **Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin
  - **Chemical family**: Pyridine

**Site of action**
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

**Glyphosate**

- **Rate**: Spot treatment: 1 to 2% solution of 3 lb ae/gal product.
- **Time**: Apply to green foliage in late summer to early fall.
- **Remarks**: Adequate foliar coverage of cape-ivy is necessary, and repeat applications may be required to achieve full control. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation. Late summer treatments after native plants are dormant are preferred to minimize injury.
  - **Caution**: Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.
  - **Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
  - **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

**Triclopyr** (Garlon 4)

- **Rate**: Spot treatment: 0.5 to 1% solution.
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing vegetation.

**Site of action**
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonyleurea

**Flazasulfuron** (Mission)

- **Rate**: 0.033 to 0.045 lb ai/A (2.14 to 2.85 oz/A Mission)
- **Time**: Pre- and postemergence. Apply to plants less than 4 inches tall.
- **Remarks**: Must be activated with 0.25 to 0.5 inch of water for preemergence control. Preemergence efficacy is best when applied to bare soil. Do not disturb the soil after activation. Use an adjuvant for postemergent applications.
  - **Caution**: A 25-foot buffer must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (forested areas, riparian areas), freshwater habitats (lakes, rivers, sloughs), and estuarine/marine habitats.
  - **Site of action**: Group 2: inhibition of the enzyme acetolactate synthase
  - **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

**MCPA**

- **Rate**: 1 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply in spring or fall when wild carrot is actively growing but before bolting.
- **Remarks**: Seedlings are easier to control than older plants. Treat annually to control seedlings.
  - **Caution**: Avoid spray drift to sensitive crops.
  - **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
  - **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

**Metsulfuron** (Ally and others)

- **Rate**: Ally: 0.12 to 0.18 oz ai/A (0.2 to 0.3 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply early postemergence to actively growing plants.
- **Remarks**: Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness.
  - **Caution**: Consult labels for crops on which each product can be used.
  - **Site of action**
  - **Chemical family**: Pyridine

**Site of action**
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone
Cattail, common (*Typha latifolia* and related species)

**2,4-D ester**
- **Rate** 6 lb ae per 100 gal of spray solution for spot treatments. Add crop oil, diesel oil, or surfactant to increase wetting.
- **Time** Apply before cattail heads appear in spring.
- **Remarks** Foliage must be thoroughly wet. 2,4-D does not control as well as glyphosate but is less expensive. 2,4-D must be reapplied to give satisfactory control.
- **Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**glyphosate**
- **Rate** 3 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply to mature cattails after heads are formed and before frost.
- **Remarks** Allow 7 days or longer before clipping or tillage operations. Use additional surfactant.
- **Caution** Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated areas.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

**imazapyr (Habitat)**
- **Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply after cattail head appears in the boot or after head emerges and before killing frost.
- **Remarks** Add suitable adjuvant to spray solution.
- **Caution** Do not apply in the root zone of desirable trees. Treated water cannot be used for irrigation for 120 days.
- **Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Imidazolinone

**Cheldine, lesser (*Ficaria verna*)**
- **Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, metsulfuron, glyphosate, and imazapyr appear promising in initial trials. Must be treated in early spring as lesser celandine goes dormant by late spring.
- **Site of action** (imazapyr, metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (glyphosate) none generally accepted

**Chervil, bur (*Anthriscus caucalis*)**
- **aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**
  - **Rate** 1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)
  - **Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation.
- **Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
- **Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
- **Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**
- **Rate** 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)
- **Time** Apply to fully leafed-out vegetation before fall leaf coloration.
- **Remarks** Constantly agitate while mixing product in water. Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic or silicone surfactant to spray mixture. Good coverage is essential. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.
- **Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
- **Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**triasulfuron (Amber)**
- **Rate** 0.28 to 0.56 oz/A Amber
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants in the fall or spring.
- **Remarks** If native perennial species in the carrot family are present, consider a fall application at the lower rate.
- **Caution** Orchardgrass, red fescue and ryegrasses can be injured by triasulfuron. Preharvest interval is 30 days for hay. There are crop rotational restrictions, see label.
- **Site of action** Group 2: inhibits Acetolactate synthase
- **Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Chervil, wild (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)**
- **glyphosate**
  - **Rate** 2.25 lb ae/A
  - **Time** Apply to actively growing plants from bud to early flower.
- **Remarks** Glyphosate is nonselective and will kill or injure vegetation that might compete with new chervil seedlings.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**
- **Rate** 0.75 lb ai/A
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants from bud to early flower.
- **Remarks** Add an appropriate surfactant
- **Caution** Use on rangeland, pasture, and non-cropland only.
- **Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Imidazolinone
Cinquefoil, sulfur (*Potentilla recta*)

aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

**Rate** 4.75 to 8 oz/A

**Time** Apply to sulfur cinquefoil in the pre-bud stage of growth.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.

**Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonylurea

aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron (Streamline)

**Rate** 4.75 to 9 oz/A

**Time** Apply to sulfur cinquefoil in the pre-bud stage of growth.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.

**Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

aminopyralid (Milestone)

**Rate** 1 to 1.75 oz ae/A (4 to 7 fl oz/A)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants before the bud stage of growth.

**Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at a volume of 0.25% enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.

**Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

glyphosate

**Rate** 1.1 to 2.25 lb ae/A.

**Time** Apply to sulfur cinquefoil in the pre-bud stage of growth.

**Remarks** Adequate foliar coverage of sulfur cinquefoil is necessary, and repeat applications may be required to achieve full control. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation.

**Caution** Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** Pyridine

metsulfuron (Escort and others)

**Rate** 0.6 to 1.2 oz ai/A (1 to 2 oz/A)

**Time** Apply in spring during the rosette stage of growth.

**Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

**Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)

**Rate** 0.4 oz ae/A

**Time** Apply when plants are fully leaved and actively growing or in late fall.

**Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. At rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a given watershed in a single season.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

triclopyr (Garlon 4)

**Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A (1 to 2 pints/A).

**Time** Apply in spring during the rosette stage of growth.

**Remarks** Mix with 0.25 to 0.5% by volume nonionic surfactant and apply to all exposed foliage.

**Caution** Garlon 4 is an ester formulation; do not drift onto sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

Clematis, oriental (*Clematis orientalis*) and old man’s beard (*Clematis vitalba*)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, imazapyr, picloram, and glyphosate appear promising in initial trials.

**Site of action** (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (picloram) pyridine

Cocklebur, common (*Xanthium strumarium*) and spiny (*Xanthium spinosum*)

2,4-D

**Rate** 0.95 to 1.9 lb ae/A (2 to 4 pints/A).

**Time** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are growing rapidly.

**Remarks** Good coverage is necessary to achieve control.

**Caution** Do not drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid
### aminopyralid (Milestone)
- **Rate**: 0.75 to 1.25 oz ae/A (3 to 5 fl oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Manure management of grazing animals may be necessary depending on the site; see label for details.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

### clopyralid (Transline)
- **Rate**: 1.5 to 3.75 oz ae/A (4 to 10 fl oz/A).
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Caution**: Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to clopyralid. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.
- **Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

### dicamba (Banvel and others)
- **Rate**: 0.25 to 0.75 lb ae/A (0.5 to 1.5 pints/A)
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Benzoic acid

### fluroxypyr (Vista)
- **Rate**: 3.4 oz ae/A (11 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Benzoic acid

### glyphosate
- **Rate**: 1.1 to 2.25 lb ae/A.
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Adequate foliar coverage of cocklebur is necessary. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation.
- **Caution**: Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

### imazapic (Plateau)
- **Rate**: 1 to 1.5 oz ae/A (4 to 6 fl oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing cockleburs.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant, or 1.5 to 2 pints/A methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate to spray mixture.
- **Caution**: Some grass species are sensitive to imazapic; see label for details.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

### imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat)
- **Rate**: 0.75 to 1 lb ae/A (3 to 4 pints/A)
- **Time**: Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing cockleburs.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant, or 1 to 2 pints/A methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate to spray mixture.
- **Caution**: Imazapyr is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

### metsulfuron (Escort and others)
- **Rate**: 0.2 to 0.3 oz ai/A (0.33 to 0.5 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.
- **Caution**: Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

### picloram (Tordon)
- **Rate**: 4 to 8 fl oz ae/A
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Caution**: Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. At rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a given watershed in a single season.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

### sulfosulfuron (Outrider)
- **Rate**: 0.56 to 1 oz ai/A (0.75 to 1.33 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.
- **Caution**: Avoid contacting sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea
### triclopyr (Garlon 3A or 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 lb ae/A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Garlon 4 is an ester formulation; do not drift onto sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4 synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coltsfoot, European (Tussilago farfara)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Although PNW data are lacking, some reports suggest glyphosate at 2% is effective.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>None generally accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comfrey (Symphytum officinale)

Comfrey was a food and feed crop, but has become weedy in gardens and fields of the Pacific Northwest. Naturally aggressive spread is accelerated by tillage that moves plant parts. A 1970s experiment in western Oregon determined the activity of several herbicides on comfrey. Relatively high rates were used, but only a few herbicides were effective. Most problems with comfrey are in gardens, so use caution in recommending any herbicide. One of the few options is to repeatedly (about every 3 weeks) remove plants down as far as practical below the soil surface.

Herbicides that gave good control were bromacil and terbacil at 6 lb ai/A; picloram at 1 lb ae/A; 2,4-D ester at 2 lb ae/A; triclopyr at 2 lb ae/A; and clopyralid at 4 lb ae/A. These rates gave nearly complete control of a new planting. Older plants might be more difficult to control.

### Cordgrass, common (Spartina anglica), dense-flowered (Spartina densiflora), saltmeadow (Spartina patens), and smooth (Spartina alterniflora)

| glyphosate (Rodeo and others) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Rate                          | 2 to 3.75 lb ae/A broadcast, 2% to 5% solution through hand-held equipment, or 33% solution with wiper applicators |
| Time                          | Apply to actively growing cordgrass anytime from late June until first killing frost. |
| Remarks                       | Treat at least 6 hours before tidewater will cover plants. Debris and silt on cordgrass reduce performance. It may be necessary to wash plants before application. Add approved nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts/100 gal spray mix or 10% by volume with wiper applicators. |
| Caution                       | With hand-held equipment, do not spray to point of runoff. |
| Site of action                | Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase |
| Chemical family               | None generally accepted |

### imazapyr (Habitat and others)

| Rate                         | 1 to 1.5 lb ae/A |
| Time                         | Apply to actively growing cordgrass, usually mid-June until killing frost. |
| Remarks                      | Add suitable adjuvant to spray solution. |

| Caution                      | Do not apply in the root zone of desirable trees. Treated water cannot be used for irrigation for 120 days. |
| Site of action               | Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor |
| Chemical family              | Imidazolinone |

### Crazyweed (Oxytropis spp.)

| metsulfuron (Escort and others) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Rate                          | Escort: 0.3 oz ai/A (0.5 oz/A) |
| Time                          | Apply to actively growing plants. |
| Remarks                       | Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness. Application sites differ between products, see label. |
| Caution                       | Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites. |
| Site of action                | Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor |
| Chemical family               | Sulfonylurea |

### picloram (Tordon)

| Rate                          | 0.25 lb ae/A |
| Time                          | Apply from early bud to bloom. Plants should be actively growing at the time of application. |
| Remarks                       | Plants are poisonous to livestock. To be used on range-land or permanent grass pastures. |
| Caution                       | Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not graze until plants dry up after application. Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to these herbicides. Do not use picloram in diversified crop areas. |
| Site of action                | Group 4: synthetic auxin |
| Chemical family               | Pyridine |

### Cress, hoary or whitetop (Lepidium draba), hairy (Lepidium appelianum), and lens-podded (Lepidium chalepensis)

| 2,4-D LV ester or 2,4-D amine |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Rate                          | 2 to 3 lb ae/A in non-cropland and 1 lb ae/A as a selective treatment |
| Time                          | Apply early in cress growth stage; control is minor after bud stage. In cereals, apply 2,4-D before weeds reach boot stage. |
| Remarks                       | When possible, use 2,4-D on whitetop plants before plowing fields in spring. Re-spray in fall if new growth appears. |
| Caution                       | Avoid drift to sensitive crops. |
| Site of action                | Group 4: synthetic auxin |
| Chemical family               | Phenoxy acetic acid |

### aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

| Rate                          | 1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product) |
| Time                          | Apply to actively growing vegetation. |
| Remarks                       | Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water. |
Problem Weeds Y-15

Caution: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

Site of action: Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) 
Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

Chemical family: Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**
- **Rate:** 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A of 75% ai Telar)
- **Time:** Apply at prebloom to bloom growth stage or to rosettes in fall.
- **Remarks:** Using an 80% ai surfactant increases effectiveness.

**Caution:** Apply only to pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-crop sites.

**Site of action:** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** Sulfonylurea

**imazapic (Plateau)**
- **Rate:** 0.125 to 0.188 lb/A
- **Time:** Apply after blossoms open (full bloom) until plants desiccate. Fall rosettes also may be treated.
- **Remarks:** Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil.

**Caution:** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action:** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** Imidazolinone

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**
- **Rate:** Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A) of the 60% ai
- **Time:** Apply at prebloom to bloom growth stage or to rosettes in fall.
- **Remarks:** Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness. Application sites differ between products; consult label.

**Caution:** Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action:** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** Sulfonylurea

**Crupina, common (Crupina vulgaris)**

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**
- **Rate:** 4.75 to 8 oz/A
- **Time:** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks:** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v.

**Caution:** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action:** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**aminopyralid + metsulfuron (Opensight)**
- **Rate:** 3 to 3.3 oz/A
- **Time:** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks:** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v.

**Caution:** May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action:** (aminopyralid) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** (aminopyralid) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**chlorsulfuron (Telar and others)**
- **Rate:** 0.75 to 0.195 oz ai/A (1 to 2.6 oz/A).
- **Time:** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks:** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.

**Caution:** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action:** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** Sulfonylurea

**clopyralid (Transline)**
- **Rate:** 2 oz ae/A (0.33 pints/A).
- **Time:** Apply as a split application to common crupina foliage in fall and spring.

**Remarks:** Most effective on young plants.

**Caution:** Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to clopyralid. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.

**Site of action:** Group 4 synthetic auxin

**Chemical family:** Pyridine

**dicamba (Banvel and others)**
- **Rate:** 0.5 lb ae/A (1 pint/A)
- **Time:** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.

**Caution:** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action:** Group 4 synthetic auxin

**Chemical family:** Benzoic acid

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**
- **Rate:** 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)
- **Time:** Apply to seedlings in spring when plants are actively growing.

**Remarks:** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

**Caution:** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action:** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family:** Sulfonylurea

PNW Weed Management Handbook
Problem Weeds Y-15
Cucumber, wild (*Marah oreganus*)

Wild cucumber is a perennial vine that regrows each year from an enormous root. The plant spreads by seed, not by root fragments. The harmful effect of wild cucumber is mostly a result of the top growth that crowds, shades, and deforms the crops. Any type of physical control has temporary results because of the food storage in the root. This food reserve also means that if herbicides are to be effective, they must move to the root and block production of new shoots. Any control plan should call for treatment for several years. Recommendations that follow are based on limited research at Oregon State University.

### dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

- **Rate** 1 to 2 lb ae/A or 1% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.
- **Time** Apply when cucumber is growing rapidly in late spring or early summer.
- **Remarks** Expect 80 to 100% control 1 year after treatment.
- **Caution** Dicamba seriously reduces seed production of grasses or grain crops if applied at the wrong growth stage. Do not use 2-lb rate on large areas if a crop is growing in the field.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Benzoic acid

### glyphosate

- **Rate** 1.5 lb ae/A or 0.5 to 1% solution for application with a handgun sprayer.
- **Time** Apply when cucumber is growing rapidly in late spring or early summer.
- **Remarks** In two experiments, plants treated with glyphosate had no regrowth 1 year later.
- **Caution** Glyphosate is a nonselective herbicide.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

### picloram (Tordon)

- **Rate** 0.5 lb ae/A or 0.5% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.
- **Time** Apply when cucumber is growing rapidly in the late spring or early summer.
- **Remarks** Expect 80 to 100% control 1 year after treatment.
- **Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Pyridine

### triclopyr (Garlon)

- **Rate** 1 lb ae/A or 0.5% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.
- **Time** Apply when cucumber is growing rapidly in late spring or early summer.
- **Remarks** Tests with the ester form had excellent results 1 year later. At 0.5 lb ae/A, results were less clear, but two of three plots had good results.
- **Caution** See label for registered sites for triclopyr products' use.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Pyridine

### triclopyr + 2,4-D (Crossbow)

- **Rate** 0.5 lb + 1 lb ae/A (2 quarts/A Crossbow) or 1% concentration for handgun sprayer application.
- **Time** Apply when cucumber is growing rapidly in late spring or early summer.
- **Remarks** In two of three plots, results were good 1 year after treatment. Results were poor in the third plot.
- **Caution** Check the Crossbow label to determine registered sites and rates.
- **Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** (triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

### Daisy, oxeye (*Leucanthimum vulgare*)

### aminopyralid (Milestone)

- **Rate** 1 to 1.75 oz ae/A (4 to 7 fl oz/A)
- **Time** Apply preemergence in winter to early spring, or in spring to actively growing plants before the bud stage of growth.
- **Caution** Do not spray drift onto desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
- **Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family** Pyridine

### aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

- **Rate** 3 to 4.5 oz/A
- **Time** Apply in spring from rosette to flowering stage of growth.
- **Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v.
- **Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.
- **Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonyleurea

### aminopyralid + metsulfuron (Opensight)

- **Rate** 2.5 to 3.3 oz/A
- **Time** Apply in spring from rosette to flowering stage of growth.
Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v.

Caution May injure or kill some grass species.

Site of action (aminopyralid) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetotactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family (aminopyralid) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

chlorsulfuron (Telar and others)

Rate 0.75 to 0.195 oz ai/A (1 to 2.6 oz/A).

Time Apply in autumn to new rosettes, or to rosettes in spring before bolting.

Remarks Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.

Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Sulfonylurea

clopyralid (Transline)

Rate 4 to 8 oz ae/A (0.67 to 1.33 pints/A).

Time Apply in spring from rosette to bud stage of growth.

Caution Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to clopyralid. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.

Site of action Group 4 synthetic auxin

Chemical family Pyridine

clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

Rate 2 to 3 quarts/A

Time Apply in spring from rosette to bud stage of growth.

Remarks Consult label for specific site registrations.

Caution Product injures or kills sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water.

Site of action (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

dicamba (Banvel and others)

Rate 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A (1 to 2 pints/A)

Time Apply in spring when plants are actively growing.

Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Benzoic acid

glyphosate

Rate 1.5 to 3 lb ae/A.

Time Apply in spring from rosette to bud stage of growth.

Remarks Adequate foliar coverage of oxeye daisy is necessary. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation.

Caution Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat)

Rate 0.5 to 0.75 lb ae/A (2 to 3 pints/A)

Time Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing oxeye daisy.

Remarks Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant, or 1 to 2 pints/A methylated seed soil or crop oil concentrate to spray mixture.

Caution Imazapyr is nonselective; spray will injure or kill vegetation contacted.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone

metsulfuron (Escort and others)

Rate 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A).

Time Apply in spring to actively growing plants, or to new rosettes in the fall.

Remarks Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

Caution Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)

Rate 6 to 8 oz ae/A

Time Apply in spring to actively growing plants, or to new rosettes in the fall.

Caution Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. At rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner's acreage in a given watershed in a single season.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Pyridine

Devil's-claw (Proboscidea louisiana)

2,4-D (various products)

Remarks Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

Dock, curly (Rumex crispus) and broadleaf (Rumex obtusifolius)

2,4-D or dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity) or picloram (Tordon)

Rate A mixture of each product 1 lb ae/50 gal of water for spot treatments

Time Apply before flower elongation.

Remarks Repeated treatments needed to control regrowth. Dicamba is effective on curly dock but not on broadleaf dock.
Glyphosate is effective on both species and is registered for use on grazing and non-cropland.

**Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broad-leaf crops are sensitive to these herbicides. Do not use glyphosate in diversified crop areas.

**Site of action** (all) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical family</th>
<th>Site of action</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>(2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (dicamba) benzoic acid; (picloram) pyridine</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
<td>2.25 to 3.75 lb ae/A</td>
<td>Apply before flower stalk elongates. Repeated applications are necessary.</td>
<td>Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (dicamba) benzoic acid</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
<td>2 to 4 lb ai/A</td>
<td>Apply to established alfalfa between January 15 and April 30 but before dodder germinates.</td>
<td>Active special local needs labels include ID-930012, OR-000030A and OR-000030B for Prowl 3.3; OR-070027 for Ally and others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rate** Ally: 0.06 to 0.12 oz ai/A (0.1 to 0.2 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to young, actively growing weeds.

**Remarks** Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic or silicone surfactant to the spray mixture.

**Caution** Avoid contacting sensitive crops. Consult labels for crops on which each product can be used. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils unless rain is likely after treatment.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**sulfometuron (Oust)**

**Rate** 2.25 oz ai/A (3 oz/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence to early postemergence.

**Remarks** Recommended for use on non-cropland only. Rate depends on annual rainfall. Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to increase activity of postemergence applications. Apply with ground equipment in at least 15 gal/A carrier.

**Caution** Keep sulfometuron methyl out of cropland. Equipment used to apply this material should be dedicated to non-cropland uses only. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils unless rain is likely after treatment.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)—in forage alfalfa**

**pendimethalin (Prowl H₂O)**

**Rate** 1.9 to 3.8 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to dormant, established alfalfa before dodder germinates.

**Remarks** Besides dodder, treatment controls most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Controls most annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds, including dodder, as they germinate. Incorporation with rain or sprinkler irrigation enhances control. Will not control emerged weeds.

**Caution** Do not apply to seedling alfalfa. Preharvest interval is 50 days for hay or forage. Do not exceed 4 quarts/A product per year. Refer to label for crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

**Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)—general infestations in seed alfalfa fields**

**pendimethalin (Prowl, Prowl H₂O, Stealth)**

*Alfalfa for seed only*

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to established alfalfa between January 15 and April 30 but before dodder germinates.

**Remarks** Active special local needs labels include ID-930012, OR-000030A and OR-000030B for Prowl 3.3; OR-070027 for Ally and others

**Time** Apply preemergence to early postemergence.

**Remarks** Recommended for use on non-cropland only. Rate depends on annual rainfall. Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to increase activity of postemergence applications. Apply with ground equipment in at least 15 gal/A carrier.

**Caution** Keep sulfometuron methyl out of cropland. Equipment used to apply this material should be dedicated to non-cropland uses only. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils unless rain is likely after treatment.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**sulfometuron (Oust)**

**Rate** 2.25 oz ai/A (3 oz/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence to early postemergence.

**Remarks** Recommended for use on non-cropland only. Rate depends on annual rainfall. Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to increase activity of postemergence applications. Apply with ground equipment in at least 15 gal/A carrier.

**Caution** Keep sulfometuron methyl out of cropland. Equipment used to apply this material should be dedicated to non-cropland uses only. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils unless rain is likely after treatment.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)—in forage alfalfa**

**pendimethalin (Prowl H₂O)**

**Rate** 1.9 to 3.8 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to dormant, established alfalfa before dodder germinates.

**Remarks** Besides dodder, treatment controls most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Controls most annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds, including dodder, as they germinate. Incorporation with rain or sprinkler irrigation enhances control. Will not control emerged weeds.

**Caution** Do not apply to seedling alfalfa. Preharvest interval is 50 days for hay or forage. Do not exceed 4 quarts/A product per year. Refer to label for crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

**Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)—general infestations in seed alfalfa fields**

**pendimethalin (Prowl, Prowl H₂O, Stealth)**

*Alfalfa for seed only*

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to established alfalfa between January 15 and April 30 but before dodder germinates.

**Remarks** Active special local needs labels include ID-930012, OR-000030A and OR-000030B for Prowl 3.3; OR-070027 for Ally and others
Stealth; and ID-060006, OR-060005 and WA-070002 for Prowl H2O. Besides dodder, treatment controls most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds as they germinate. Processed seed must be labeled “Not for human or animal consumption” at the processing plant, and all seed screenings must be disposed of in a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed.

**Caution** Use only on alfalfa grown for seed. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa. Do not graze or harvest alfalfa for hay after application. Do not use screenings from seed processing as feed for livestock. Do not use harvested seed for sprouting.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

### pronamide (Kerb)

**Rate** 1 to 2 lb ai/A. Apply 1.5 to 2 lb ai/A in furrow-irrigated or rill-irrigated fields and 1 to 1.5 lb ai/A in flood-irrigated fields.

**Time** Apply in spring before dodder germinates. On furrow-irrigated fields, follow a shallow incorporation by irrigation within 7 days. On flood-irrigated fields, follow application by flooding within 1 to 3 days.

**Remarks** Field treatment seldom controls dodder 100%. Scout fields for dodder patches and spot treat them.

**Caution** A restricted-use herbicide. Pronamide controls grasses in alfalfa fields.

**Chemical family** Benzamide

### Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)—general infestations in carrot seed fields

**pendimethalin (Prowl)**

*Carrots for seed only*

**Rate** 0.5 to 2 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply after the last normal cultivation (layby) as a directed spray.

**Remarks** Special local needs label ID-960007. Use 3 to 4 pints/A to control dodder. Apply directly to soil between rows. Spray should not contact carrot plants. Lay-by applications can be in carrots previously treated with herbicides registered for use in carrots. Prowl most effectively controls weeds if adequate rain or irrigation follows within 7 days.

**Caution** Do not use on peat or muck soils. Do not plant winter wheat or winter barley in fall after Prowl application at rates above 3 pints/A. Do not feed or graze carrots after application. Do not use screenings from seed processing as feed for livestock.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

### Fennel, common (*Foeniculum vulgare*)

**2,4-D amine**

**Rate** Spot treatment: 0.25 to 0.5% solution

**Time** Apply in spring to fully-grown leaves but prior to flowering.

**Remarks** 2,4-D is usually not able to fully control common fennel, so combining with other products is generally recommended. Retreatment will likely be necessary.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

### glyphosate

**Rate** 2.8 lb ae/A.

**Time** Apply in spring to fully-grown leaves but prior to flowering.

**Remarks** Adequate foliar coverage of fennel foliage is necessary. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation.

**Caution** Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** None generally accepted

### triclopyr (Garlon 3A or 4)

**Rate** Broadcast treatment: 1 to 2 lb ae/A; spot treatment: 0.5 to 1% solution.

**Time** Apply in spring to fully-grown leaves but prior to flowering.

**Caution** Garlon 4 is an ester formulation; do not drift onto sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

### Fieldcress, Austrian (*Rorippa austriaca*)

**2,4-D (various products)**

**Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

### Fluvellin, sharppoint (*Kickxia elatine*)

Seeds of this soft, hairy annual are upright, but as plants mature they develop prostrate stems. Leaves on stems resemble those of bindweed, but fluvellin is in the snapdragon family. It has pale yellow flowers with a narrow spur and a purple upper lip. This weed is spreading into cropland throughout the Willamette Valley of Oregon and is of particular concern in spring-planted tall fescue grown for seed among other grass grown for seed species. Roundleaf fluvellin (*Kickxia spuria*) is present in southern Oregon and may be more invasive than sharppoint fluvellin. Both species probably react similarly to herbicides.

**Remarks** Control is difficult, although tribenuron methyl tank mixes with oxyfluorfen or 2,4-D plus dicamba appear promising in grass grown for seed efficacy trials. Use only the 0.008 lb ai/A rate on tall fescue and perennial ryegrass and low rates of oxyfluorfen ranging from 0.03 to 0.046 lb ai/A (2 to 3 oz/A Goal 2XL or Galigan 2E). Apply when the sharppoint fluvellin is no larger than a half-dollar in size and prior to stem elongation.
Site of action (tribenuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (oxyflorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (dicamba and 2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin.

Chemical family (tribenuron methyl) sulfonylurea; (oxyflorfen) diphenylether; (dicamba) benzoic acid; (2,4-D and MCPA) phenoxy acetic acid;

Four-O’Clock, wild (*Mirabilis nyctaginea*)

2,4-D (various products)

Rate 0.5% solution as a spot treatment
Remarks Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

Imazapic (Plateau)

Rate 0.5% solution as a spot treatment
Remarks Use a 1% v/v methylated seed oil as an adjuvant.
Caution Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Imidazolinone

Garlic, wild (*Allium vineale*)

2,4-D LV ester

Rate 1 to 2 lb ae/A
Time Early spring, preferably mid-April, before garlic is more than 8 inches tall. Re-spray annually to achieve effective control.
Remarks 2,4-D LV ester is selective in cereals and grasses. It is very important to re-spray annually for several years to effectively reduce the garlic stand. This plant produces small dormant bulbs that germinate over several years.
Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

Rate 1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)
Time Apply to actively growing vegetation.
Remarks Adjuvants can be used, these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 0.5 to 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
Caution Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes and also basin wildrye.
Site of action Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)
Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

Chlorsulfuron (Telar)

Rate 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)
Time Apply preemergence or early postemergence in the spring.
Remarks Use a surfactant for postemergence sprays.
Caution Do not let spray drift onto sensitive crops. Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-crop sites only.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Sulfonylurea

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

Rate 1 to 2 lb ae/A
Time Early spring, preferably March or early April.
Remarks Dicamba at the 1-lb rate usually will not seriously injure seed production of grass or grain crops. The 2-lb treatment gives more complete garlic control.
Caution Dicamba may temporarily sterilize soil west of the Cascades.
Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family Benzoic acid

Metsulfuron (Ally and others)

Rate Ally: 0.3 oz ai/A (0.5 oz/A)
Time Apply to actively growing plants in spring when wild garlic is less than 12 inches tall with 2 to 4 inches of new growth.
Remarks Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant will increase effectiveness.
Caution Consult labels for crops where each product can be used.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Sulfonylurea

Thifensulfuron + tribenuron (Harmony Extra)

Rate 0.38 to 0.45 oz ai/A (0.5 to 0.6 oz/A)
Time When wild garlic is less than 12 inches tall.
Remarks Control is best on actively growing wild garlic plants when air temperature is 60°F or warmer.
Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family Sulfonylurea

Geranium, shiny (*Geranium lucidum*) and herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)

Remarks Although PNW data are preliminary, glufosinate, glyphosate, imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron, sulfometuron, and triclopyr + 2,4-D gave promising results in initial trials.
Site of action (imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron, sulfometuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (triclopyr, 2,4-D) Group 4, synthetic auxin; Group 10: glutamine synthase inhibitor
Chemical family (imazapic, imazapyr) imidazolinone; (metsulfuron, sulfometuron) sulfonylurea; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (triclopyr) pyridine; (glufosinate) phosphinic acid
Goatgrass, jointed (*Aegilops cylindrica*), barbed (*Aegilops triuncialis*), and ovate (*Aegilops ovata*)

**glyphosate**
- **Rate**: 0.38 to 0.75 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing plants emerged before boot stage.
- **Remarks**: Use along field edges and other non-cropped areas to prevent spread into bordering fields. Can be used as a spot treatment in certain crops (refer to label).
- **Caution**: Glyphosate is not selective.
- **Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family**: None generally accepted

**imazapic (Plateau)**
- **Rate**: 0.063 to 0.188 lb/A
- **Time**: Apply preemergence for best results.
- **Remarks**: Use lower rates for dry climates and low leaf litter and higher rates as moisture increases and/or leaf litter increases. Selective to most native grasses. Higher rates may suppress seed of some cool-season grasses.
- **Caution**: Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

**sulfometuron (Oust)**
- **Rate**: 1 to 1.5 oz ai/A (1.33 to 2 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply in fall or in late winter before jointed goatgrass is 3 inches tall.
- **Remarks**: Selective to wheatgrass and smooth brome. Other desirable grasses may be stunted, stressed, or injured. Consult the label before using.
- **Caution**: Use on non-cropland such as roadsides. Do not let spray to drift onto sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonyleurea

**Goatsrue (*Galega officinalis*)**

**2,4-D amine or LV ester**
- **Rate**: 1.9 lb ae/A (2 quarts/A)
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.
- **Remarks**: 2,4-D is usually not able to fully control goatsrue, so combining with other products is generally recommended. Retreatment will likely be necessary.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxycetic acid

**aminopyralid (Milestone)**
- **Rate**: 1.25 oz ae/A (5 fl oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.

**Caution**: Do not let spray drift onto desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**: Pyridine

**aminoclopyralchror + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**
- **Rate**: 4 to 6 oz/A
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.
- **Caution**: Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.
- **Site of action**: (aminoclopyralchror) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: (aminoclopyralchror) pyridine; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**aminopyralid + metsulfuron (Opensight)**
- **Rate**: 2.5 to 3.3 oz/A
- **Time**: Preemergence in autumn, or in spring to rosettes.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v.
- **Caution**: May injure or kill some grass species.
- **Site of action**: (aminopyralid) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: (aminopyralid) pyridine; (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**chlorsulfuron (Telar and others)**
- **Rate**: 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A).
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.
- **Remarks**: Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonyleurea

**dicamba (Banvel and others)**
- **Rate**: 2 lb ae/A (2 quarts/A)
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Benzoic acid

**imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat)**
- **Rate**: 8 oz ac/A (2 pints/A)
- **Time**: Apply in early to midsummer when plants are in bud stage to full flower stage of growth.

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**PNW Weed Management Handbook**
**Problem Weeds Y-21**
Gorse (Ulex europeaus)

Control gorse in two stages. First, control established plants. Second, control new plants emerging from seeds that may have been resting in the soil for as long as 30 years. The most effective control program usually combines herbicides, burning, and cultivation or mowing. Establishing competitive pasture species, forest trees, or other crops helps resist gorse invasion as well as other weeds. A publication on the biology and control of gorse (Gorse, PNW 379, revised July 2001) is available from the Extension Service. When using herbicides, it is crucial to thoroughly wet foliage. Best timing is after bloom drop, but applications at other times usually give good control also.

2,4-D LV ester (several products)

Rate 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A or 0.5 to 1% concentration for handgun sprayer application.

Time Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in the spring.

Caution Do not let spray drift onto agricultural crops. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron methyl (Streamline)

Rate 3.8 to 4.5 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 1.2 to 1.4 oz/A metsulfuron (9.5 to 11.5 oz/A of product)

Time Apply to actively growing woody plants.

Remarks Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water. There are several application methods that dictate the amount of product to be mixed with the carrier, so consult the label. In addition to woody species, controls many herbaceous species.

Caution Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Conifers can be injured, these include ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Norway spruce, and white pine. Other trees that can be injured include aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwoods, honey locust, magnolia, poplars, redbud, silver maple, and willow. Applications to stressed plants may reduce control. Do not allow spray to drift off target.

Site of action Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (metsulfuron methyl)

dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

Rate 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A or 0.5% to 1% concentration for handgun sprayer application.

Time Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in the spring.

Caution No waiting period between treatment and grazing for nonlactating animals (see label for restrictions on dairy animals). Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days before slaughter. Rates above 2 lb ai/A may temporarily injure many grass species. Newly seeded grass (see label) may be injured at rates above 0.75 lb ai/A. Do not exceed 8 lb ai/A per season. Kills legumes.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Benzoic acid

glyphosate

Rate 1.5 to 3 lb ae/A or 1.5 to 2% solution for handgun sprayer application.

Time Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in the spring.

Remarks Adding a recommended surfactant improves results.

Caution Glyphosate kills grasses and most other desirable species needed to compete with new gorse plants.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

metsulfuron (Escort and others)

Rate Escort: use 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

Time Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in spring.

Remarks Include a silicon-based surfactant. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.

Caution Do not let spray drift onto agricultural crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
### Picloram (Tordon)
**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor  
**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea

**Rate**  0.5% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.  
**Time**  Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in the spring.  
**Remarks**  Adding a suitable surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% will improve results.  
**Caution**  Most formulations are restricted-use. Refer to labels for grazing restrictions. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

### Picloram (Tordon)
**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family**  Pyridine

**Triclopyr**  
**Ester (Garlon 4 or Remedy)**  
**Amine (Garlon 3A)**  
**Triclopyr + 2,4-D ester (Crossbow)**

**Rate**  0.5% to 2% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.  
**Time**  Apply to actively growing plants after bloom drop in the spring. Garlon 4 and Crossbow can be used for basal bark applications any time of year.  
**Remarks**  Adding 0.25% to 0.5% of a suitable surfactant to Garlon 3A improves results. No surfactant is needed with Garlon 4 or Remedy. Use the higher rates on larger plants and on solid stands of old plants.

### Gumweed (Grindelia squarrosa)
**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate**  2 lb ae/A  
**Time**  Apply in early spring when new growth and seedlings are fully emerged.  
**Remarks**  After plants reach the bloom stage, control decreases.  
**Caution**  Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

### Halogeton (Halogeton glomeratus)
**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate**  1 to 2 lb ae/A  
**Time**  Apply in early spring when plants are actively growing before bloom stage.  
**Remarks**  Halogeton is poisonous to livestock. Chemical control is effective but will be futile unless desirable plants occupy the site immediately.  
**Caution**  Following application, do not graze until after plants dry up.

### Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

**Rate**  1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)  
**Time**  Apply to actively growing vegetation.  
**Remarks**  Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.  
**Caution**  Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action**  Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)  
**Chemical family**  Phenoxy acetic acid

### Metsulfuron (Escort and others)
**Rate**  Escort: use 0.6 to 1.2 oz ai/A (1 to 2 oz/A)  
**Time**  Apply to actively growing gumweed in the spring.  
**Remarks**  Using a silicone or nonionic surfactant enhances control. Application sites differ among products at the above rates; consult labels.  
**Caution**  Do not let spray drift onto sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

### Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea
**Problem Weeds Y-24**

**imazapic (Plateau)**

**Rate** 0.063 to 0.188 lb/A  
**Time** Apply preemergence or early postemergence.  
**Remarks** For postemergence timing, use at least 0.094 lb/A plus a surfactant. Selective to most native grasses. Higher rates may suppress seed of some cool-season grasses.  
**Caution** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.  
**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor  
**Chemical family** Imidazolinone

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

**Rate** Escort: 0.45 oz ai/A (0.75 oz/A)  
**Time** Apply to actively growing halogeton.  
**Remarks** Use a surfactant. Application sites differ among products at the above rate; consult labels.  
**Caution** Do not let spray drift onto sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.  
**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor  
**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Hawkweed, mouseear (Hieracium pilosella)**

2,4-D (various products) or MCPA (various products) or clopyralid (Transline)

**Remarks** Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.  
**Site of action** (all) Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** (2,4-D and MCPA) phenoxy acetic acid; (clopyralid) pyridine

**Hawkweed, orange (Hieracium aurantiacum), meadow (Hieracium caespitosum), and other non-native species and hybrids**

2,4-D (various products)

**Rate** 1.43 to 1.9 lb ae/A  
**Time** Apply to growing hawkweed before buds form.  
**Remarks** These species may need re-treating and/or the higher rate even under ideal conditions.  
**Caution** Product injures or kills sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**aminopyralid (Milestone)**

**Rate** 1 to 1.5 oz ae/A (4 to 6 fl oz/A Milestone)  
**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in the bolting stage of growth. Fall treatments are not effective.  
**Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.  
**Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Pyridine

**clopyralid (Transline or Stinger)**

**Rate** 0.25 to 0.375 lb ae/A (0.66 to 1 pint/A)  
**Time** Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form. Fall treatments are not effective.  
**Remarks** Consult labels for specific site registrations.  
**Caution** Product injures or kills sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Pyridine

**clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)**

**Rate** 2 quarts/A Curtail  
**Time** Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form. Fall treatments are not effective.  
**Remarks** Consult label for specific site registrations.  
**Caution** Product injures or kills sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water.  
**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

**Rate** 2 lb ae/A (2 quarts/A)  
**Time** Apply to growing hawkweed before flowering.  
**Remarks** Re-treat as needed but do not exceed 2 lb ae/A per season.  
**Caution** This product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water. See label for timing restrictions for lactating dairy animals. Remove animals for slaughter from treated areas at least 30 days before slaughter.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Benzoic acid

**picloram (Tordon 22K)**

**Rate** 0.25 lb ae/A (1 pint/A)  
**Time** Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form. Fall treatments also may be effective, but research is limited.  
**Remarks** Consult label for specific site registrations.  
**Caution** Product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages. Do not contaminate water.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Pyridine

**triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)**

**Rate** 3 to 4 pints/A  
**Time** Apply when weeds are actively growing.  
**Remarks** Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.  
**Caution** Do not exceed 4 pints/A per year. Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Note label restrictions on overseeding or reseeding.  
**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** (both) pyridine
### Hawthorn, English (Crataegus monogyna)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are lacking, cut stem applications with glyphosate, triclopyr, or imazapyr will likely be effective.

**Site of action** (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (triclopyr) pyridine

### Heath, Spanish (Erica lusitanica)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are lacking, glyphosate, metsulfuron, picloram, and triclopyr are used for control of Spanish heath in New Zealand.

**Site of action** (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (picloram, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (picloram, triclopyr) pyridine

### Hemlock, poison (Conium maculatum)

**2,4-D or MCPA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.5 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in seedling to rosette stage of growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Most effective soon after plants emerge. Adding a wetting agent may enhance control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Do not graze treated area until plants have dried up after spraying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### aminoclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminoclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to broadleaf weeds in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as wildrye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminoclopyrachlor); Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid (aminoclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### glyphosate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.75 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants before they begin to bolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Glyphosate is nonselective and will injure or kill grass that might compete with new hemlock seedlings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>None generally accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### glyphosate (Roundup Pro Concentrate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Inject 5 ml of a 5% v/v solution into each leaf cane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Inject with a hand-held device into one leaf cane per plant, 10 to 12 inches above root crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Mark each plant when injecting it, to avoid re-treating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Non-Crop use only. Total of all treatments must not exceed 8.5 quarts/A of Roundup Pro Concentrate or 1,600 plants/A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### metsulfuron (Escort and others)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Use a nonionic surfactant or silicone surfactant. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Prevent drift to sensitive plants. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### dicamba (Banvel)

**Idaho only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.125 to 0.375 lb ai/A (1 to 3 pints/A Banvel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply when plants are in rosette stage of growth. Use higher rates when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>This is a Sandoz Agro, Inc. 2(ee) recommendation for use only within Idaho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Henbane, black (Hycocyamus niger)

#### picloram (Tordon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A (1 to 2 pints/A Tordon)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in spring when actively growing before full bloom, or in late summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Tank mix 1 lb ae/A of 2,4-D with the lower rate of picloram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not apply if circumstances favor movement from treatment site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hogweed, giant (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

**glyphosate**

- **Rate**: 1.5 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply in spring during the bolting stage.
- **Remarks**: Avoid physical contact with the plant.
- **Caution**: Controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated area.
- **Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family**: None generally accepted

**glyphosate (Roundup Pro Concentrate)**

- **Rate**: Inject 5 ml of a 5% v/v solution into each leaf cane.
- **Time**: Inject with a hand-held device, into one leaf cane per plant 12 inches above root crown.
- **Remarks**: Mark each plant when injecting it, to avoid re-treating the same plant.
- **Caution**: Non-crop use only. Total of all treatments must not exceed 8.5 quarts/A of Roundup Pro Concentrate or 1,600 plants/A.
- **Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family**: None generally accepted

**imazapic (Plateau)**

- **Rate**: 0.188 lb ai/A
- **Time**: Apply in spring during the bolting stage.
- **Remarks**: Avoid physically contacting plant when applying. Add an appropriate adjuvant to spray mix.
- **Caution**: Consult label on where Plateau can be used. Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

### Horsebrush, gray or spineless (*Tetradymia canescens*)

**2,4-D LV ester**

- **Rate**: 2.5 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply in early spring when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Spot treatment only. Re-treatments are necessary to control this resprouting species. Mechanical treatments must control roots 4 to 6 inches deep.
- **Caution**: This plant is poisonous. Do not graze treated areas until plants have dried up after 2,4-D application.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin.
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

### Horsetail, field (*Equisetum arvense*)

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

- **Rate**: 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing plants in spring.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution**: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
- **Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
- **Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)**
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**

- **Rate**: 1 to 1.5 oz ai/A (1.33 to 2 oz/A)
- **Time**: May be applied preemergence or early postemergence.
- **Remarks**: Do not apply to frozen ground. Maintain constant agitation while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Application rates up to 1 oz ai/A (1.33 oz/A allowed on pasture, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sites. Rates above 1 oz ai/A (1.33 oz/A) allowed only on non-cropland.
- **Caution**: Avoid contact with sensitive crops. Do not treat powdery, dry soils and light, sandy soils unless rain is likely after treatment.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

**dichlobenil (Casoron)**

- **Rate**: 4 lb ai/A granular formulation
- **Time**: Apply in winter or early spring, when moisture is available to leach chemical into soil. In landscape plantings, apply any time and place bark mulch over the treated area to reduce volatilization.
- **Remarks**: Good selective control in many fruits and ornamental plants. Use as a follow-up, supplemental treatment if horsetail resists many soil-applied herbicides. Can apply over labeled ornamental plants or conifer tree nurseries. Apply midwinter immediately before a cold rain to reduce volatility and enhance weed suppression. Weigh and distribute uniformly exact quantities over precisely measured areas. Oregon results over 9 years suggest that perennial weeds can be suppressed with 4-, 3-, and 2-lb ai/A rates applied in 3 consecutive years. Grazing livestock is prohibited. (Inhibits cellulose and cell wall formation.)
- **Caution**: See label for precautions on ornamental species and varieties tolerant of dichlobenil.
- **Site of action**: Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A
- **Chemical family**: Nitrite

**MCPA**

- **Rate**: 1 to 2 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply when horsetail fully emerges and before grain or grass is in boot stage.
- **Remarks**: Gives 20 to 30% reduction in field horsetail stands with each spray application. Re-treatments are necessary and may be most effective with more than one application per year. The second application can be to the stubble after harvesting grain fields.
Caution Apply once or twice per year until horsetail is controlled. Skipping a year means losing the control gained up to that time.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

Horseweed (Marestail) (*Conyza canadensis*)

**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate** 1 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply when horseweed is in the seedling to rosette stage of growth.

**Remarks** Plants should be actively growing at time of treatment.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops and desirable vegetation. This product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf plants.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**aminoclopyralor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminoclopyralor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminoclopyralor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminoclopyralor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**clopyralid (Stinger or Transline)**

**Rate** 0.125 to 0.188 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants up to the five-leaf stage.

**Remarks** See label for registered sites.

**Caution** Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

**Rate** 0.25 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply in the seedling to rosette stage.

**Remarks** Plants should be actively growing at time of application.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops and desirable vegetation. This product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf plants.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Benzoic acid

**diflufenazopyr + dicamba (Distinct)**

**Rate** 4 oz/A

**Time** Apply in the seedling to rosette stage.

**Remarks** Plants should be actively growing at time of application.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops and desirable vegetation. This product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf plants.

**Site of action** (diflufenazopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (diflufenazopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid

**flumioxazin (Chateau or Payload)**

**Rate** 2 to 6 oz ai/A (4 to 12 oz/A). Rate depends on application timing and soil type and organic matter.

**Time** May be applied preemergence or postemergence to small, actively growing horseweed.

**Remarks** Preemergence treatments require rain to move into the soil. Can be used in several crops.

**Caution** Note recropping restriction intervals on the label.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family** N-phenylphthalimide

**glyphosate**

**Rate** 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply while horseweed is actively growing and less than 12 inches tall.

**Remarks** Glyphosate-resistant horseweed is reported throughout the United States.

**Caution** Controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated area.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** None generally accepted

**Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)**

**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate** 2 lb ae/A

**Time** Early spring to actively growing plants before they bloom.

**Remarks** Sticky seeds can contaminate wool. Mowing before seed production helps alleviate wool contamination.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid
aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

**Rate**: 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time**: Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution**: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor); Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

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Imazapic (Plateau)

**Rate**: 0.125 to 0.188 lb/A

**Time**: Apply to actively growing plants.

**Remarks**: Use lower rates if rosettes are small; increase rate if rosettes are large or bolting. Selective to most native grasses. Higher rates may suppress seed of some cool-season grasses.

**Caution**: Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

---

Metsulfuron (Escort and others)

**Rate**: Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time**: Any time plants are growing well.

**Remarks**: Application sites differ between products; see labels.

**Caution**: Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

---

Picloram (Tordon)

**Rate**: 0.5 lb ae/A

**Time**: Any time plants are growing well.

**Remarks**: Reported to give fair to good control.

**Caution**: Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides.

**Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**: Pyridine

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Indigobush (Amorpha fruticosa)

**Remarks**: Although PNW data are preliminary, aminopyralid, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapyr, and triclopyr + 2,4-D applied as cut stem treatments gave promising results in initial trials. Foliar application of clopyralid also resulted in excellent control.

**Site of action**: (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D, aminopyralid, clopyralid, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**: (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (aminopyralid, clopyralid, triclopyr) pyridine

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Iris, wild (Iris spp.)

**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate**: 5 lb ae 2,4-D in 100 gal water

**Time**: Apply in the early bloom stage.

**Remarks**: Foliage must be thoroughly wet.

**Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

---

Glyphosate

**Product labeled for aquatic sites**

**Rate**: 5% solution of a 4 lb ae (5.4 lb ai) glyphosate

**Time**: Apply prebloom or in the fall.

**Remarks**: Use a nonionic surfactant recommended for aquatic sites.

**Caution**: Glyphosate is nonselective and may injure or kill desirable species.

**Site of action**: Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**: None generally accepted

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Imazapic (Plateau)

**Rate**: 0.188 lb ae/A

**Time**: Apply postemergence at the late boot or bloom stage.

**Remarks**: Use a methylated seed oil at 1 quart/A; do not exceed 25 gal/A spray volume.

**Caution**: Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**: Imidazolinone

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Metsulfuron (Escort and others)

**Rate**: Escort: 0.6 ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time**: Apply to actively growing plants.

**Remarks**: Use a surfactant to increase effectiveness. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.

**Caution**: Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

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Ivy, common or English (Hedera helix)

**Triclopyr amine** (Garlon 3A, Brush-B-Gone, or Brush Killer) or **triclopyr ester** (Garlon 4, Pathfinder, or Vinex) or **glyphosate** (Accord, Glypro, or Rodeo)

**Rate**: at least 41% active ingredient (3 lb ae or 4 lb ai) glyphosate
Remarks  Basal bark application: apply 33% dilution of triclopyr or glyphosate to exposed stems after stripping the leaves from stems near ground level.

Cut stem application  (most effective method): cut each vine stem close to the ground and treat freshly cut surfaces (preferably within 5 minutes) with a 33% solution of triclopyr amine or glyphosate mixed in water. Do not dilute products such as Brush-B-Gone and Brush Killer. Roundup Pro Concentrate (50.2% formulation) may be diluted with water.

Foliar application  From summer to fall, foliar-apply a 2 to 5% solution of triclopyr ester mixed in water with a nonionic surfactant. Fully coat foliage. Some control may be possible with glyphosate as a 2 to 4% dilution using at least a 41% (3 lb ae or 4 lb ai glyphosate), but repeat applications will probably be necessary. Broadcast applications of triclopyr will cause less damage to desirable grasses.

Manual and mechanical  Pull vines on the ground by hand and discard. Cut vines will root easily. Cut climbing vines near the ground, then pry the vines from the tree or structure. Once the vines are cut they will eventually die and fall from the tree, usually after the first extended hot and dry period. Occasionally vines will be embedded in the trunk of the tree. This makes control by both hand and chemicals very difficult; continual removal of sprouts will be needed.

Site of action  (triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP

Chemical family  (triclopyr) pyridine; (glyphosate) none generally accepted

Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)

2,4-DB (Butyrac) or alachlor (Lasso) or atrazine (AAtrax) or bromoxynil (Buctril) or clomazone (Command) or clopyralid (Stinger or Transline) or diuron (Karmex) or glyphosate or metolachlor (Dual) or metribuzin (Sencor) oxyfluorfen (Goal) or paraquat (Gramoxone Max) or picloram (Tordon) or terbacil (Sinbar)

Remarks  Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

Site of action  (alachlor and metolachlor) Group 15: unknown; (atrazine, metribuzin, and terbacil) Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor; (bromoxynil) Group 6: photosystem II inhibitor; (clomazone) Group 13: inhibits DOXP synthase; (clopyralid, picloram, and 2,4-DB) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (diuron) Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (paraquat) Group 22: photosystem I electron diverter

Chemical family  (alachlor and metolachlor) chloroacetamide; (atrazine) triazine; (bromoxynil) nitrile; (clomazone) isoxazolidone; (clopyralid and picloram) pyridine; (diuron) uracil; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (metribuzin) triazinone; (oxyfluorfen) diphenylether; (paraquat) bipyridilium; (terbacil) uracil; (2,4-DB) phenoxy acetic acid

Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)

fenoxaprop (Acclaim or Horizon)

Rate  0.15 to 0.25 lb ai/A

Time  Apply to actively growing seedlings with two to five leaves. Larger plants are more difficult to control. Apply to rhizome Johnsongrass that is 24 to 60 inches tall and growing actively.

Remarks  Rhizome Johnsongrass is only suppressed. Do not apply within 3 weeks after mowing.

Caution  Do not use a crop oil or surfactant.

Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family  Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

fluazifop (Fusilade DX)

Rate  0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (2 to 3 pints/A)

Time  Apply to actively growing Johnsongrass 8 to 18 inches tall but before boot stage.

Remarks  Apply with 1% v/v crop oil concentrate or 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant. Fluazifop acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses. If weed regrows, repeat application at 0.187 to 0.375 lb ai/A.

Caution  Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating Johnsongrass in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.

Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family  Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

glyphosate

Rate  2.25 lb ae/A

Time  Apply at heading time to actively growing plants.

Remarks  Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Spray to cover but not to point of runoff.

Caution  Glyphosate controls other grasses and vegetation in treated areas.

Site of action  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family  None generally accepted

imazapic (Plateau)

Rate  0.188 lb ae/A

Time  Apply postemergence, at the late-boot or bloom stage.

Remarks  Use a methylated seed oil at 1 quart/A; do not exceed 25 gal/A spray volume.

Caution  Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

Site of action  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family  Imidazolinone
2,4-D

**Rate** 1 to 2 lb ae/A (4 to 8 lb ae/A for Russian knapweed)

**Time** Apply at the early stage of flower stem elongation (late April to early May).

**Remarks** Treatment will control only plants emerged at time of spraying.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

Knapweeds (Centaurea spp. and Acroptilon repens)

The following herbicides usually control treated plants. Plants often regrow, so plan annual applications for several years. Control of regrowth and of new seedlings is much better if a competitive crop or sod is established. A perennial grass is the logical choice because, except for glyphosate, the herbicides listed here will not kill established grasses.

2,4-D

**Rate** 21 to 32 oz/A

**Time** Apply postemergence to grass when it is 18 to 24 inches at the whorl.

**Remarks** Add a suitable surfactant to the spray mix. See label for details.

**Caution** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** (imazapic) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** (imazapic) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted

MSMA (Bueno or Trans-Vert)

**Rate** 2.25 lb ai/A

**Time** This herbicide is foliar-active; apply to rapidly growing foliage.

**Remarks** Use with caution on or near ornamentals (see label). MSMA is inactivated by soil surface adsorption.

**Caution** Keep liquid or dust away from eyes. Wash eyes immediately with water if exposed.

**Site of action** Group 17: not well understood

**Chemical family** Organoarsenical

Sethoxydim (Poast)

**Rate** 0.28 to 0.47 lb ai/A (1.5 to 2.5 pints/A)

**Time** Apply to actively growing Johnsongrass when the plant is 15 to 25 inches tall.

**Remarks** Apply with 2,4-D for broader control on non-cropland. MSMA is inactivated by soil surface adsorption.

**Caution** Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.

**Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Cyclohexanedione

Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)

**Rate** 1 to 2 lb ae/A (4 to 8 lb ae/A for Russian knapweed)

**Time** Apply at the early stage of flower stem elongation (late April to early May).

**Remarks** Treatment will control only plants emerged at time of spraying.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

Aminocyclopyraclor + Chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyraclor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyraclor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyraclor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

Aminopyralid (Milestone)

**Rate** 1 to 1.75 oz ae/A (4 to 7 fl oz/A Milestone). Rate of application will depend on knapweed species to be controlled.

**Time** Consult label for optimum timing. Diffuse and spotted knapweed: apply to actively growing plants in fall or in spring from rosette to bolting growth stages. Russian knapweed: apply in spring and summer to plants from bud to flowering stage; in fall, to dormant plants.

**Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.

**Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

Clopyralid (Stinger or Transline)

**Rate** 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A (0.66 to 1.33 pints/A). Labeled rates vary with crops.

**Time** Up to the bud stage of knapweeds.

**Remarks** Results are best if applied to actively growing weeds. See labels for registered sites.

**Caution** Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using Stinger. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

**Rate** 2 to 4 quarts/A Curtail

**Time** Apply after most rosettes emerge but before flower stem elongates.

**Remarks** Lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application; higher rates for fallow, postharvest, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. Consult label for specific directions. CRP applications for established grass only. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage for diffuse and spotted knapweed.
Caution Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using product. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid
diflufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)

Rate 0.26 to 0.35 lb ae/A (6 to 8 oz/A)

Time Apply to rosettes.

Remarks Add a surfactant to the spray mix.

Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Will kill legumes.

Site of action (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid
glyphosate

Rate 3 lb ae/A

Time Apply to actively growing knapweed when most plants are at bud stage.

Remarks Glyphosate kills many knapweed plants but also kills grass that might compete with new knapweed seedlings. Russian knapweed is not controlled. When using glyphosate, follow by seeding with a locally adapted grass.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

imazapic (Plateau)

Rate 0.188 lb ai/A for Russian knapweed

Time Apply in fall or early winter after Russian knapweed has grown old.

Remarks Use 1 quart/A methylated seed oil as the adjuvant. Selective to most native grasses. Higher rates may suppress seed of some cool-season grasses.

Caution Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone

picloram (Tordon)

Rate 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A (1 lb ae/A for Russian knapweed)

Time Apply in late spring before or during flower stem elongation.

Remarks A selective treatment that, at the suggested rate, will not damage perennial grasses. Treatment made in bud stage may not prevent seed production in the year of application. However, seed germination is markedly reduced.

Caution Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water or use in diversified crop areas. Potatoes, beans, and most other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Pyridine

triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)

Rate 1.5 to 2 pints/A (2.5 to 4 pints/A for Russian knapweed)

Time Apply from rosette to early bolt stage when weeds are actively growing. Russian knapweed should be in early bud to early flower growth stage.

Remarks Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.

Caution Do not exceed 4 pints/A per year. Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Note label restrictions on overseeding or reseeding.

Site of action (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family (both) pyridine

Knotweed, Bohemian (Polygonum bohemicum), Japanese (Polygonum cuspidatum), giant (Polygonum sachalinense), Himalayan (Polygonum polystachyum), or fleeceflower
dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

Rate 0.25 lb ae dicamba mixed with 1 gal water/400 sq ft

Time Apply in late August to new regrowth since plant was cut back in June.

Remarks Apply as a basal spray to the stems at ground level.

Caution Do not apply in areas where roots of desirable plant species are growing.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Benzoic acid
glyphosate

Rate Spot treatment: 0.06 lb ae (2.67 fl oz) glyphosate with 1 gal water

Time Apply as a coarse spray when weeds are actively growing and most are at bud to early flowering growth stage.

Remarks Spray for complete, uniform coverage but not to the point of runoff.

Caution Glyphosate is nonselective: it injures or kills any vegetation it contacts.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted
glyphosate (Roundup Pro Concentrate)

Rate Inject 5 ml/stem

Time Inject with a hand-held device into hollow stem of actively growing plants between second and third internodes.

Remarks Mark each stem when making the injection to avoid reapplying.

Caution Non-crop use only. Total of all treatments must not exceed 8.5 quarts/A of Roundup Pro Concentrate or 1,600 stems/A per year.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted
**Imazapyr (Arsenal or Habitat)**

**Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb/A or 1% solution + 0.25% surfactant.

**Time** Apply in midsummer, after seedhead forms, up to killing frost.

**Remarks** Spray to cover plants but not to runoff. Habitat is labeled for aquatic sites.

**Caution** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Imidazolinone

**Triclopyr Ester (Garlon 4 or Remedy) or Triclopyr Amine (Garlon 3A) or Triclopyr + 2,4-D Ester (Crossbow)**

**Rate** 0.5% to 2% concentration for application with a handgun sprayer.

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in midsummer.

**Remarks** Adding 0.25% to 0.5% of a suitable surfactant to Garlon 3A improves results. No surfactant is needed with Garlon 4 or Remedy.

**Caution** Garlon products are registered for use on rights-of-way, industrial sites, and forestry (release and site preparation). Crossbow and Remedy can be used on permanent pastures and rangeland up to 1.5 lb ae/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

**Kochia (Kochia scoparia = Bassia scoparia)**

**Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

**Rate** 4.75 to 8 oz/A

**Time** Apply either preemergence or postemergence. Postemergence applications are most effective on seedlings.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v.

**Caution** Do not apply to the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. May injure or kill some grass species.

**Site of action** (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 4 synthetic auxin; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** (aminocyclopyrachlor) pyridine; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonylurea

**Chlorsulfuron (Telar and others)**

**Rate** 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence, or postemergence from seedling to bolting stage of growth.

**Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Some kochia populations have developed resistance to this mode of action; where resistance is suspected use other herbicides or combinations.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Dicamba (Banvel and others)**

**Rate** 0.25 to 1 lb ae/A (0.5 to 2 pints/A)

**Time** Apply in spring when seedlings are actively growing.

**Remarks** Some kochia populations have developed resistance to this mode of action; where resistance is suspected use other herbicides or combinations.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Benzoic acid

**Fluroxypyr (Vista)**

**Rate** 2.1 to 7.7 oz ae/A (6 to 22 oz/A)

**Time** Apply in spring from seedling to bolting stage of growth.

**Remarks** Use of a methylated seed oil is recommended (see label for details). Some kochia populations have developed resistance to this mode of action; where resistance is suspected use other herbicides or combinations.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

**Glyphosate**

**Rate** 1.1 to 1.7 lb ae/A.

**Time** Apply in spring from seedling to flowering stage of growth.

**Remarks** Adequate foliar coverage of kochia is necessary. Add nonionic surfactant if not included in the formulation. Some kochia populations have developed resistance to this mode of action; where resistance is suspected use other herbicides or combinations.

**Caution** Glyphosate is nonselective and injures or kills other vegetation in the treated area.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** None generally accepted

**Hexazinone (Velpar)**

**Rate** 0.5 to 1.5 lb ai/A (2 to 6 pints/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence in the spring.

**Remarks** Early spring hexazinone application controls newly germinating seedlings.

**Caution** Hexazinone is a restricted-use herbicide. Do not contaminate water.

**Site of action** Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family** Triazinone

**Imazapic (Plateau)**

**Rate** 2 to 3 oz ae/A (8 to 12 fl oz/A)

**Time** Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing kochia.

**Remarks** Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant or 1.5 to 2 pints/A methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate to spray mixture. Some kochia populations have developed resistance to this mode of action; where resistance is suspected use other herbicides or combinations.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
Kudzu (Pueraria montana var. lobata)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are lacking, clopyralid, fosamine, glyphosate, imazapyr, metsulfuron, picloram, sulfometuron, and triclopyr are used for control of kudzu in the Southeastern US.

**Site of action** (imazapyr, metsulfuron, sulfometuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (clopyralid, picloram, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (fosamine) Group 26, unknown

**Chemical family** (metsulfuron, sulfometuron) sulfonylurea; (imazapyr) indazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (clopyralid, picloram, triclopyr) pyridine

Lawnweed (Soliva sessilis)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are lacking, isoxaben, metsulfuron, and 2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba are used for control in the Southeastern US.

**Site of action** (metsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (metsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (picloram) phenoxy acetic acid

Larkspur, tall or duncecap (Delphinium occidentale)

**Picloram (Tordon)**

**Rate** 1 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants from flower stalk formation to early seed development.

**Remarks** Poisonous plant.

**Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not graze until plants have dried up after spray application. Refer to label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water.

**Chemical family** Pyridine

Loosestrife, garden (Lysimachia vulgaris)

**Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, initial results indicate that glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, and aminopyralid may provide effective garden loosestrife control.

**Site of action** (imazapyr, imazamox) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (aminopyralid) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (imazapyr, imazamox) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (aminopyralid) pyridine

Lupine (Lupinus spp.)

**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate** 2 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply at the early bud stage to actively growing plants.

**Remarks** Several species of lupine are poisonous to livestock.

**Caution** Do not graze until plants dry up after application. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

Metsulfuron (Escort)

**Rate** 0.9 oz ai/A (1.5 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants.

**Remarks** Use a surfactant to increase effectiveness. Spray to wet.

**Caution** Apply only to non-crop sites.
Site of action  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family  Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)
Rate  0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A
Time  Apply to actively growing lupine at the early bud stage.
Remarks  Several species of lupine are poisonous to livestock.
Caution  Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not graze until plants dry up after spray applications. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. For rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a given watershed in a single season. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

Lythrum, purple, or purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) and wand loosestrife (Lythrum virgatum)
glyphosate (Rodeo)
Rate  1% solution with hand-held equipment
Time  Apply to actively growing plants at full to late flowering stage. Seedlings may be effectively treated early in the season after a fall application to mature plants.
Remarks  Use 0.5% v/v nonionic surfactant. Thoroughly wet foliage but avoid runoff.
Caution  Glyphosate is nonselective. It will injure or kill vegetation it contacts.
Site of action  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
Chemical family  None generally accepted

imazapyr (Habitat)
Rate  0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A
Time  Apply to actively growing loosestrife after midbloom until killing frost.
Remarks  Add suitable adjuvant to spray solution.
Caution  Before using, note crop rotation restrictions. Do not apply to root zone of desirable trees.
Site of action  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family  Imidazolinone

metsulfuron (Escort and others)
Rate  Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)
Time  Apply to actively growing plants.
Remarks  Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness. Before using, check label to see whether product can be used on the type of site intended. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.
Caution  Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.
Site of action  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
Chemical family  Sulfonylurea

triclopyr (Garlon 4 or Garlon 3A)
Rate  1.5 to 2% concentration for application with handgun sprayer.
Time  When plant is in midbloom to full-bloom stage or early in season on seedlings.
Remarks  Labeled for use on nonirrigation ditch banks and in seasonally dry wetlands.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

Mallow, Venice (Hibiscus trionum)
2,4-D (various products)
alachlor (Lasso) or bentazon (Basagran) or bromoxynil (Buctril) or chlorsulfuron (Glean) or dicamba (various products) or glyphosate (Roundup) or metribuzin (Sencor) or oxyfluorfen (Goal) or paraquat (Gramoxone Max) or picloram (Tordon)
Remarks  Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
Site of action  (alachlor) Group 15: unknown; (bentazon and bromoxynil) Group 6: photosystem II inhibitor; (chlorsulfuron) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (dicamba and 2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (metribuzin) Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor; (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (paraquat) Group 22: photosystem I electron diverter
Chemical family  (alachlor) chloroacetamide; (bentazon) benzo-thiadiazole; (bromoxynil) nitrile; (chlorsulfuron) sulfonylurea; (dicamba) benzoic acid; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (metribuzin) triazine; (oxyfluorfen) diphenylether; (paraquat) bipyridilium

Matgrass (Nardus stricta)
Remarks  Control is unknown. In a preliminary trial, fluazifop and sethoxydim showed some activity, but did not substantially reduce stands.
Site of action  (fluazifop, sethoxydim) Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors
Chemical family  (fluazifop) aryloxyphenoxy propionate; (sethoxydim) cyclohexanedione

Milkweed (Asclepias speciosa)
glyphosate
Rate  2.25 lb ae/A
Time  Apply to actively growing milkweed that has reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.
Remarks  After small grain harvest or mowing, let milkweed regrow to mature stage before treating. Allow 7 days or more after application before tillage.
Caution   Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated areas.

Site of action   Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family   None generally accepted

**picloram (Tordon)**

Rate   1 lb ae/A

Time   Apply at bud to early bloom to actively growing milkweed.

Caution   Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. Apply rates over 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A) only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in any given watershed in a single season.

Site of action   Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family   Pyridine

**Nightshade, silverleaf (Solanum elaeagnifolium)**

**Glyphosate**

Rate   2.25 lb ae/A

Time   Apply to actively growing milkweed that has reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.

Remarks   Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

Site of action   (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (picloram) Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family   (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (picloram) pyridine

**Imazapyr (Arsenal)**

Rate   1 lb ae/A

Remarks   Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

Site of action   Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family   Imidazolinone

**Nutsedge, yellow (Cyperus esculentus) and purple (Cyperus rotundus)**

**Alachlor (Lasso or Micro-Tech)**

Rate   1.5 to 4 lb ai/A

Time   Use a preplant incorporation application.

Remarks   Selective in corn and dry beans. Controls most annual grasses and certain annual broadleaf weeds. Absorbed mainly by germinating plant shoots; seems to inhibit protein synthesis.

Caution   A restricted-use herbicide. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

Site of action   Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

Chemical family   Chloroacetamide

**Dichlobenil (Casoron)**

Rate   150 lb/A of 4% granules

Time   Apply in winter just before a period of rain, or in spring just before applying bark mulch in landscape plantings.

Remarks   Incorporate by rototilling or rain. Selective in some fruits and ornamentals (see label). Apply midwinter immediately before a cold rain to reduce volatility and enhance weed suppression. Weigh and distribute uniformly exact quantities over precisely measured areas. Oregon results from over 9 years suggest perennial weeds can be suppressed with 4-, 3- and 2-lb ai/A rates applied in 3 consecutive years. Grazing livestock is prohibited. In non-crop-land areas only, up to 250 to 500 lb of 4% granules can be used for nutsedge control. Inhibits cellulose and cell wall formation.

Caution   Do not breathe dust or allow contact with eyes or skin.

Site of action   Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis

Chemical family   Nitrile

**EPTC (Eptam)**

Rate   3 to 6 lb ai/A

Time   Apply before final seedbed preparation in the spring.

Remarks   Incorporate immediately by disking in two directions, or rototill to distribute 2 to 3 inches deep. Apply only to soil dry on the surface, then disk immediately. Use before planting beans and potatoes. Treatment suppresses nutsedge for one season only.

Caution   Incorporate 2 to 3 inches into soil immediately after application.

Site of action   Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

Chemical family   Thiocarbamate

**EPTC with safener (Eradicane or Genate) or butylate with safener (Sutan)**

Rate   4 to 6.14 lb ai/A, depending on soil type and infestation; see label.

Time   Apply preplant and incorporate immediately and thoroughly.

Remarks   These herbicides are selective in corn. Perennial weeds must be turned under and chopped up thoroughly before treatment. See label for additional application and incorporation instructions. Suppresses emergence of new shoots from yellow nutsedge tubers but does not necessarily kill them.

Caution   Do not use EPTC without safener on “Golden Jubilee” sweet corn west of the Cascades. Do not exceed 4 lb ai/A EPTC with safener on sweet corn.

Site of action   (both) Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

Chemical family   (both) Thiocarbamate

**Glyphosate**

Rate   2.25 lb ae/A as a broadcast spray, or a 1% solution using hand-held equipment

Time   When nutsedge is actively growing in midseason but before new tubers begin to form, usually by June 15 to July 1.

Remarks   Nutsedge can be reduced by encouraging active growth and applying glyphosate once or more often when several nutsedge leaves are present but before new tubers begin to form.
Caution  Re-treatment is important. Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in the treated area.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

**halosulfuron (Permit, Sandea, or SedgeHammer)**

**Rate**  0.5 to 1 oz ai/A (0.67 to 1.33 oz/A)

**Time**  Labels differ. For example, apply SedgeHammer to yellow nutsedge in the three- to five-leaf stage. Apply SedgeHammer in turf to yellow nutsedge in the three- to eight-leaf stage of growth.

**Remarks**  Halosulfuron is labeled on several crops. Consult labels for stage of crop or turf growth. Add 1 to 2 quarts nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate per 100 gal spray solution for broadcast applications. A second halosulfuron application may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the first.

**Caution**  Do not exceed 1.5 oz ai/A (2 oz/A) of Permit or Sandea or two applications per season. Do not exceed 0.4 oz ai/A (5.33 oz/A) of SedgeHammer or four applications per season. Note labels for information on recropping, reseeding, and site of application.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea

**imazapic (Plateau)**

**Rate**  0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply postemergence when plants have bolted.

**Remarks**  Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil; do not exceed 25 gal/A spray volume.

**Caution**  Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Imidazolinone

**S-metolachlor (Dual II Magnum or Dual Magnum)**

**Rate**  Refer to label

**Time**  Use preplant incorporated.

**Remarks**  Incorporate uniformly to 2 inches before planting. Use lower rates on coarse soils.

**Caution**  May cause skin sensitization reactions in some people. Do not breathe spray mist.

**Site of action**  Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family**  Chloroacetamide

**Oatgrass, tuber (Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum)**

**glyphosate**

**Rate**  1 to 2 lb ae/A

**Time**  When plants are at least 15 inches tall and growing rapidly.

**Remarks**  Established stands are controlled best by the 2-lb rate applied after May 1 to undisturbed sites. Newly sprouted corms are controlled with the 1-lb rate, but less herbicide will move into attached unsprouted corms. A single application to dormant corms gives only limited long-term control; tillage and repeated applications will be required.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

**Olive, Russian (Elaeagnus angustifolia)**

**2,4-D LV ester**

**Rate**  2 lb ae/A

**Time**  When leaves are fully developed.

**Remarks**  Two to three annual re-treatments may be necessary for complete control.

**Caution**  Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  Phenoxy acetic acid

**2,4-D + triclopyr (Crossbow)**

**Rate**  1.5% spray solution

**Time**  Apply during active growth, after full leaf expansion, and when moisture and temperature are favorable.

**Remarks**  This product also can be used in dormant stem and conventional basal applications. Refer to label for additional instructions. Re-treatment may be necessary.

**Site of action**  (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  (2,4-D) pyridine; (triclopyr) phenoxy acetic acid

**glyphosate**

**Rate**  2 cc (ml) per inch of trunk diameter or 5% solution applied to foliage

**Time**  Apply undiluted to frill cuts or apply to foliage after the Russian olive fully leafs out.

**Remarks**  Spray to wet foliage but do not allow spray to run off foliage.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**

**Rate**  2 cc (ml) per inch of trunk diameter or 0.75% solution of the 2 lb ai/gal applied to foliage

**Time**  Apply undiluted to frill cuts or apply to foliage after the Russian olive fully leafs out.

**Remarks**  Spray to wet foliage but do not allow spray to run off foliage.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Imidazolinone

**Parsley, hedge (Torilis arvensis)**

**simazine (Princep)**

**Remarks**  Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label directions.

**Site of action**  Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Triazine

**Pepperweed, perennial (Lepidium latifolium)**

**2,4-D amine**

**Rate**  4 lb ae/A
| Time | Apply at the bud stage of growth. |
| Remarks | Repeat treatments if needed. Good grass cover helps control perennial pepperweed. |
| Caution | Avoid drift to sensitive crops. |
| Site of action | Group 4: synthetic auxin |
| Chemical family | Phenoxy acetic acid |

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

| Rate | 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product) |
| Time | Apply to actively growing plants in spring. |
| Remarks | Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water. |
| Caution | Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye. |
| Site of action | Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) |
| Chemical family | Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron) |

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**

| Rate | 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A) |
| Time | Apply in fall or in spring up through bloom stage. |
| Remarks | Adding surfactant and/or 2,4-D improves control. |
| Caution | Do not let spray drift onto sensitive crops. Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland only. |
| Site of action | Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor |
| Chemical family | Sulfonylurea |

**imazapic (Plateau)**

| Rate | 0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A |
| Time | Apply after blossoms open (full bloom) until plants desiccate. Fall rosettes also may be treated if moisture permits. |
| Remarks | Lightly cover foliage with spray solution. Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil. |
| Caution | Before using, note crop rotation restrictions. |
| Site of action | Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor |
| Chemical family | Imidazolinone |

**metsulfuron (Escort)**

| Rate | Escort: 0.6 to 1.2 oz ai/A (1 to 2 oz/A) |
| Time | Apply to actively growing perennial pepperweed. |
| Remarks | Selective to grasses. Use a surfactant. |
| Caution | Do not allow spray to drift onto sensitive crops. Apply only to non-crop sites. |
| Site of action | Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor |
| Chemical family | Sulfonylurea |

**Poison-oak and poison-ivy (Toxicodendron spp.) aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron methyl (Streamline)**

| Rate | 1.9 to 3.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.6 to 1.2 oz/A metsulfuron (4.75 to 9.5 oz/A of product) |
| Time | Apply to actively growing woody plants. |
| Remarks | Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water. There are several application methods that dictate the amount of product to be mixed with the carrier, so consult the label. Controls many herbaceous species, in addition to woody species. |
| Caution | Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Conifers can be injured, these include ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Norway spruce, and white pine. Other trees that can be injured include aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwoods, honey locust, magnolia, poplars, redbud, silver maple, and willow. Applications to stressed plants may reduce control. Do not allow spray to drift off target. |
| Site of action | Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) |
| Chemical family | Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (metsulfuron methyl) |

**glyphosate (E-Z-Ject)**

| Rate | Follow label instructions on number of capsules per stem. |
| Time | Apply when plants are actively growing at or beyond early bloom stage. |
| Remarks | The E-Z-Ject system of application will not harm desirable species. |
| Caution | Capsules must penetrate woody bark for control. |
| Site of action | Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase |
| Chemical family | None generally accepted |

**glyphosate**

| Rate | 3 to 3.75 lb ae/A broadcast or apply as a 2% solution with hand-held equipment. |
| Time | Apply when plants are actively growing at or beyond early to full bloom stage. Results are best if applied after fruit forms. Make late summer or fall treatments before leaves lose their green color. Use higher rates for plants that have reached woody stage of growth. |
| Remarks | Treat foliage when plants are growing rapidly. In orchards, prevent spray mist from contacting foliage, green bark, suckers, or fruit of crop trees or other desirable vegetation. If spray contacts immature bark on main trunk, serious localized or translocated damage can result. Roundup is a nonresidual herbicide requiring subsequent seedling control. |
| Caution | Controls grasses and other vegetation in treated area. |
| Site of action | Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase |
| Chemical family | None generally accepted |
**triclopyr** (Garlon 4) or **triclopyr amine** (Garlon 3A) or **triclopyr + 2,4-D ester** (Crossbow)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical family</th>
<th>Site of action</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
<td>(all) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
<td>0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A) Accent</td>
<td>Apply postemergence to actively growing wild proso millet that is 3 to 8 inches tall.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.</td>
<td>See label for crops, size of grass, and sites sethoxydim may be used on and for specific rates. Apply with 2 pints/A crop oil concentrate. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pricklypear (Opuntia polyacantha)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyridine</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
<td>0.19 lb ai/A (1 pint/A)</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants with at least two leaves. Larger plants are harder to control.</td>
<td>Do not use a crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>See label for crops, size of grass, and sites sethoxydim may be used on and for specific rates. Apply with 2 pints/A crop oil concentrate. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show herbicide effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Proso millet, wild (Panicum miliaceum)**

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aryloxyphenoxy propionate</td>
<td>Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor</td>
<td>0.05 to 0.19 lb ai/A (0.3 to 0.8 oz/A)</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing weeds 2 to 8 inches tall but before tillering or heading.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.</td>
<td>Refer to product label for crops and sites on which fenoxaprop may be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fenoxaprop (Acclaim or Horizon)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
<td>Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor</td>
<td>0.19 to 0.25 lb ai/A</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing wild proso millet.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Foliage must be thoroughly wet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fluazifop (Fusilade DX)**

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aryloxyphenoxy propionate</td>
<td>Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor</td>
<td>0.09 lb ai/A (0.375 pints/A)</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing weeds 2 to 8 inches tall but before tillering or heading.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil concentrate if treating in ornamentals. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.</td>
<td>Refer to label for crops, ad sites, and specific rates. Apply with 1% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or 0.25% (v/v) nonionic surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Sevencor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
<td>Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor</td>
<td>0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A)</td>
<td>Apply postemergence to actively growing wild proso millet that is 3 to 8 inches tall.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Spray-grade ammonium sulfate at 8.5 to 17 lb/100 gal fertilizer may be substituted for the nitrogen fertilizers.</td>
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</table>

**Sethoxydim (Poast)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexanedione</td>
<td>Group 28: inhibits 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate-dioxygenase (4-HPPD)</td>
<td>0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A)</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing wild proso millet.</td>
<td>Do not use a crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Refer to product label for crops and sites fenoxaprop may be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Topramezone (Impact)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical family</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triketone</td>
<td>Group 28: inhibits 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate-dioxygenase (4-HPPD)</td>
<td>0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A)</td>
<td>Apply postemergence to actively growing wild proso millet that is 3 to 8 inches tall.</td>
<td>Do not use a crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Refer to product label for crops and sites fenoxaprop may be used.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
<td>0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A)</td>
<td>Apply postemergence to actively growing wild proso millet that is 3 to 8 inches tall.</td>
<td>Do not use a crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Refer to label for crops, ad sites, and specific rates. Apply with 1% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or 0.25% (v/v) nonionic surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Picloram (Tordon)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfonyleurea</td>
<td>Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
<td>0.19 lb ai/A (1 pint/A)</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing wild proso millet.</td>
<td>Do not use crop oil or surfactant.</td>
<td>Refer to label for crops, ad sites, and specific rates. Apply with 1% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or 0.25% (v/v) nonionic surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effectiveness. Do not apply to stressed grasses.</td>
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**PNW Weed Management Handbook**

*Problem Weeds Y-38*
chlorosulfuron + aminocyclopyrachlor (Perspective)

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorosulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorosulfuron)

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor);
sulfonylurea (chlorosulfuron)

bromacil + diuron (Krovar I DF)

**Rate** 0.75 to 1 lb ai/A bromacil + 0.031 lb ai/A imazamox (4 oz/A Raptor)

**Time** Apply to small, actively growing puncturevine.

**Remarks** Controls puncturevine in snap beans where few other products are registered for use and puncturevine control is critical. Does not provide residual control of puncturevine. Tank-mixing Basagran with Raptor improves crop safety and puncturevine control. Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil and nitrogen-based fertilizer to improve weed control.

**Caution** Do not apply to drought-stressed bean plants or plants with poor root development.

**Site of action** (bromacil) Group 6: photosystem II inhibitor;
imazamox) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** (bromacil) benzothiadiazole;
imazamox) imidazolinone

fomesafen (Reflex)

**Rate** 1 to 2 pints/A (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)

**Time** Pre- and postemergence, depending on crop.

**Remarks** Because moisture is necessary to activate Reflex in soil for residual weed control, the herbicide may be more effective if rainfall or irrigation occurs shortly after application. If adequate rainfall is not received after a Reflex application, at least 0.25 inch overhead sprinkler irrigation before weeds emerge may improve weed control. Mechanically incorporating into soil, or cultivating after applying, reduces residual weed control and is not recommended. Reflex effectiveness will be reduced if later cultural practices expose nontreated soil.

**Caution** Only labeled in potatoes. Potato varieties may vary in their response to Reflex.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Nitrophenylether

imazapic (Plateau)

**Rate** 0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply early postemergence when plants are cracking.

**Remarks** Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil; do not exceed 25 gal/A spray volume.

**Caution** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Imidazolinone

MSMA (Bueno or Trans-Vert)

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply after puncturevine emerges. Best results in seedling stage of growth.

**Remarks** MSMA is more active above 70°F. Regrowth after rain or overhead irrigation may need respraying.

**Caution** Keep liquid or dust away from eyes. Wash eyes immediately with water if exposed.

**Site of action** Group 17: not well understood

**Chemical family** Organoarsenical

lorflurazon (Solicam)

**Rate** Refer to label. Adjust rates depending on soil texture and organic matter.

**Time** Apply in fall to spring, before puncturevine emerges.

**Remarks** Remove existing weeds mechanically or by a suitable postemergent herbicide.

**Site of action** Group 12: bleaching; inhibits carotenoid biosynthesis

**Chemical family** Pyridazinone

paraquat (Gramoxone Max)

**Rate** 0.38 to 0.49 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply as a postemergence spray to puncturevine foliage.

**Remarks** Results are best when puncturevine is in the seedling stage. Add 8 to 16 fl oz/100 gal nonionic surfactant to spray mix. Paraquat is a contact herbicide requiring thorough spray
coverage. Puncturevine emerging after application will not be controlled.

Caution A restricted-use herbicide. Do not use around homes or other areas contacted by children or pets. Do not breathe spray mist.

Site of action Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion

Chemical family Bipyridilium
topramezone (Impact)

Rate 0.0165 lb ai/A (0.75 oz/A)

Time Apply postemergence to actively growing weeds 3 to 8 inches tall.

Remarks Controls wild proso millet and many annual broadleaf weeds but does not provide residual control. Add methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate at 1 to 1.5% v/v and UAN fertilizer or ammonium phosphate at 1.2 to 1.5% v/v to the spray solution. Spray-grade ammonium sulfate at 8.5 to 17 lb/100 gal of water may be substituted for the nitrogen fertilizers.

Caution Carefully read the label to determine which crops can be planted the following year.

Site of action Group 28: inhibits 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate-dioxygenase (4-HPPD)

Chemical family Triketone

Quackgrass (Elytrigia repens)

bromacil + diuron (Krovar I DF)

Rate 9.6 lb ai/A (12 lb/A)

Time Apply before weeds emerge.

Remarks Rain is needed to activate this herbicide.

Caution Nonselective weed control. Do not apply to areas where desirable plant roots extend.

Site of action (bromacil) Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor; (diuron) Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor

Chemical family (bromacil) uracil; (diuron) urea
dichlobenil (Casoron)

Rate 4 lb ai/A in berries; 4 to 6 lb ai/A in fruit trees and grapes

Time Apply midwinter immediately before a cold rain to reduce volatility and enhance weed suppression. Weigh and distribute uniformly exact quantities over precisely measured areas. Oregon results over 9 years suggest that perennial weeds can be suppressed with 4-, 3-, and 2-lb ai/A rates applied in 3 consecutive years. Grazing livestock is prohibited. Inhibits cellulose and cell wall formation.

Remarks Selective in trailing berries, fruit trees, and grapes.

Site of action Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A

Chemical family Nitrile

EPTC (Eptam)

Rate 4 lb ai/A

Time Apply in early spring or fall before plowing.

Remarks This application has been promising for selective control of quackgrass in such crops as beans, potatoes, and small-seeded legumes. It does not eradicate quackgrass but does reduce growth for the season and greatly reduces amount of live roots. Before EPTC applications, soil is disked or rotated until quackgrass rhizomes are 3 to 4 inches long.

Caution Apply to soil and immediately follow with a thorough diskin two directions to uniformly incorporate 6 inches deep.

Site of action Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

Chemical family Thiocarbamate

fluazifop (Fusilade DX)

Rate 0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (1 to 1.5 pints/A) for first application. If reappplication is needed, use 0.19 to 0.375 lb ai/A (0.75 to 1.5 pints/A).

Time Apply late spring to actively growing quackgrass 6 to 10 inches tall.

Remarks Apply with 1% v/v crop oil concentrate or 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant. Repeat application to control established quackgrass. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 and often 4 weeks to show effects. Do not apply to stressed grasses. Do not mix with other pesticides unless recommended on label.

Caution Do not graze treated fields.

Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family Aryloxyphenoxy propionate
glyphosate

Rate Broadcast: use 1 to 2.25 lb ae/A. Nonsodded quackgrass: use 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A (1 to 2 quarts). Sodded quackgrass: use 1.5 to 2.25 lb ae/A (2 to 3 quarts).

Time Apply during fallow periods in cropping systems when quackgrass is in late boot to early flowering stage.

Remarks Foliage must be thoroughly wet, but avoid runoff.

Caution Glyphosate is nonselective. Re-treatment may be necessary for complete control.

Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

Chemical family None generally accepted

pronamide (Kerb)

Rate 2 to 3 lb ai/A

Time Apply during fall or winter when soil moisture is good and more precipitation is expected. Apply before ground freezes in the cooler areas.

Remarks Use higher application rates in heavier soil types.

Caution A restricted-use herbicide. Follow label for crop rotations.

Site of action Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family Benzamide

Rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.)

2,4-D LV ester

Rate 3 lb ae/A

Time Apply when rabbitbrush has 3 inches of new spring growth.
**Ragweed, common** (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) and related species

### 2,4-D ester

- **Rate**: 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Any time during the growing season.
- **Remarks**: A selective treatment that will not damage perennial grasses at the suggested rate.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

### aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

- **Rate**: 1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing plants.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution**: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
- **Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor). Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

### clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

- **Rate**: 1 to 5 quarts/A Curtail
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing weeds after most basal leaves emerge but before bud stage.
- **Remarks**: Use lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application, higher rates for fallow, postharvest, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. Consult label for specific directions. With CRP applications, for established grass only. For best results, wait at least 20 days after application before disturbing treated areas (cultivation, mowing, fertilization with shank-type applicators) to allow for thorough translocation. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

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**glyphosate**

### Ragwort, tansy (*Senecio jacobaea*)

- **2,4-D or picloram (Tordon) or dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity) or 2,4-D + dicamba (Weedmaster) or triclopyr + 2,4-D (Crossbow)**

- **Rate**: 1 to 2 lb ae/A 2,4-D LV ester or 2,4-D amine; or 0.25 lb ae/A picloram; or 1 lb ae/A dicamba; or 2 quarts/A Weedmaster; or 1.5 to 2 quarts/A Crossbow
- **Time**: Apply 2,4-D in spring before any flowers appear; the earlier the application in relation to plant growth, the better the control. Picloram and dicamba can be used at the flowering stage with good results. Fall applications after rains begin seed germination have proven effective also.
- **Remarks**: Respraying for more than 1 year is necessary to control late-germinating seeds. Consult labels for grazing restrictions. See also pasture and rangeland section for broadcast spray.
- **Caution**: Most picloram formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water with picloram. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use picloram in diversified cropping areas. Do not graze dairy animals within 2 weeks after application.
- **Site of action**: (all) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (picloram and triclopyr) pyridine; (dicamba) benzoic acid

### aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

- **Rate**: 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing plants in spring.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution**: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target.
injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action**  Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family**  Phenoxac acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**aminopyralid (Milestone)**
- **Rate**  1 to 1.25 oz ae/A (4 to 5 fl oz/A Milestone)
- **Time**  Apply to actively growing plants in the rosette.
- **Remarks**  A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution**  Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  Pyridine

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**
- **Rate**  Escort: 0.45 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.75 to 1 oz/A)
- **Time**  Apply to actively growing plants.
- **Remarks**  Use a surfactant to increase effectiveness. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.
- **Caution**  Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Pyridine

**Rue, African (Peganum harmala)**

**glyphosate**
- **Remarks**  Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

**imazapyr (Arsenal)**
- **Rate**  0.75 to 1 lb ae/A or as a 1% solution with methylated seed oil adjuvant
- **Time**  Apply to actively growing foliage after plants bolt and through the fall.
- **Remarks**  Always add the appropriate surfactant.
- **Caution**  Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Imidazolinone

**metsulfuron (Escort)**
- **Rate**  1.2 oz ai/A (2 oz/A)
- **Time**  Apply to actively growing plants.
- **Remarks**  Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness.
- **Caution**  Apply only to non-cropland sites.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea

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**Rush, bog (Juncus effusus var. pacificus)**

**2,4-D LV ester**
- **Rate**  Use a mixture of 1.5 lb ae 2,4-D, 50 gal water, and 2 gal diesel or a nonionic surfactant for spot treatments.
- **Time**  Apply in April or May after rush has made good spring growth.
- **Remarks**  Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
- **Caution**  Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  Phenoxac acid

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**
- **Rate**  0.75 lb ae/A (1.5 pint/A)
- **Time**  Apply any time the plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**  Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
- **Caution**  Dicamba will kill clovers and other desirable broadleaf plants.

**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  Benzoic acid

**Sage, Mediterranean (Salvia aethiopis), meadow clary (Salvia pratensis), and clary sage (Salvia scarea)**

See Biological Control section in this handbook.

**Sagebrush, big (Artemisia tridentata)**

**2,4-D LV ester**
- **Rate**  2 lb ae/A
- **Time**  Timing is critical for effective control. Apply during active sagebrush growth in spring when Sandberg bluegrass flowers, phloxes are forming seed, and larkspur is flowering near stem top.
- **Remarks**  Soil moisture should be above wilting coefficient. Use oil (no lower than No. 2 diesel) for aerial application. If water is used as a carrier, add a wetting agent.
- **Caution**  Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action**  Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family**  Phenoxac acid

**tebuthiuron (Spike 20P)**
- **Rate**  0.1 to 1 lb ai/A (1 to 5 lb/A), depending on soil type and organic matter, or degree of control desired
- **Time**  Apply in fall east of the Cascades.
- **Remarks**  Lower rates used to reduce canopy cover. Grass may be temporarily injured. May take more than 1 year to show complete effects. No grazing restrictions.
- **Caution**  Do not apply to frozen soil. Spike will kill trees, shrubs, and some other desirable vegetation with roots extending into treated area. Consult label for precautions.

**Site of action**  Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Substituted urea
Sagebrush, fringed (Artemisia frigida)
picloram (Tordon)
  Rate 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A
  Time When plants are fully emerged up to flower bud formation.
  Remarks Plants should be actively growing at the time of application. To be used on rangeland or permanent grass pastures.
  Caution Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to these herbicides. Do not use picloram in diversified crop areas. Refer to label for grazing restrictions.
  Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
  Chemical family Pyridine

St. Johnswort (Hypericum perforatum)
2,4-D
  Rate 2 lb ae/A in 50 gal of water
  Time Apply before any blossoms open, preferably on new seedlings after germination.
  Remarks Repeat applications as needed. Klamath beetles are preferred to control large infestations.
  Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
  Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin
  Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid
metsulfuron (Escort and others)
  Rate Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)
  Time Apply after weeds emerge.
  Remarks Use a surfactant to increase effectiveness.
  Caution Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.
  Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
  Chemical family Sulfonylurea

Sandbur, longspine (Cenchrus longispinus)
clethodim (Select or Arrow)
  Rate 0.9 to 0.125 lb ai/A
  Time Apply to sandbur 2 to 6 inches tall.
  Remarks See label for crops and sites where clethodim may be used. If required, apply with suitable surfactant. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effects. Do not apply to stressed grasses.
  Caution Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.
  Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
  Chemical family Cyclohexanedione
fluazifop (Fusilade DX)
  Rate 0.375 lb ai/A (1.5 pints/A), depending on site
  Time Apply to actively growing sandbur when 2 to 8 inches tall.
  Remarks See label for crops and sites. Apply with 1% (v/v) crop oil concentrate. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 weeks and often 4 weeks to show effects. Do not apply to stressed grasses.
  Caution Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.
  Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
  Chemical family Aryloxyphenoxy propionate
glyphosate
  Rate 0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A
  Time Apply the 0.75 rate to actively growing weeds less than 6 inches tall. If weeds are above 6 inches tall, apply 1.5 lb ae/A.
  Remarks Apply as postemergence spray to sandbur foliage.
  Caution Glyphosate is not selective in cropland.
  Site of action Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
  Chemical family None generally accepted.
imazapic (Plateau)
  Rate 0.063 to 0.188 lb ai/A
  Time Apply early postemergence.
  Remarks Plateau also has some preemergence activity. Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil.
  Caution Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.
  Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
  Chemical family Imidazolinione
MSMA (Bueno or Trans-Vert)
  Rate 2 to 4 lb ai/A
  Time Apply after sandbur emerges.
  Remarks MSMA is more active above 70°F. Regrowth after rain or overhead irrigation may need respraying. Results are best when applied in the seedling stage.
  Caution Keep liquid or dust away from eyes. Wash eyes immediately with water if exposed.
  Site of action Group 17: not well understood
  Chemical family Organoarsenical
paraquat (Gramoxone Max)
  Rate 0.38 to 0.49 lb ai/A
  Time Apply as a postemergence spray to sandbur foliage.
  Remarks Results are best if sandbur is in seedling stage. Add 8 to 16 fl oz/100 gal nonionic surfactant to spray mix. Paraquat, a contact herbicide, requires thorough spray coverage. Sandbur emerging after application will not be controlled.
  Caution A restricted-use herbicide. Do not use around homes or other areas where children or pets might come in contact with the herbicide. Do not breathe spray mist.
  Site of action Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion
  Chemical family Bipyridilium
quizalofop (Assure II)
  Rate 0.048 to 0.55 lb ai/A (7 to 8 fl oz/A product)
  Time Apply to sandbur 2 to 6 inches tall.
Remarks  See label for crops and sites. Include crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant as label recommends. Acts very slowly, taking at least 2 week and often 4 week to show effects. Do not apply to stressed grasses.

Caution  Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour.
Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
Chemical family  Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

Skeletonweed, rush (Chondrilla juncea)

2,4-D or MCPA
Rate 2 lb ae/A
Time  Apply to rosettes in the spring immediately before or during bolting.
Remarks  2,4-D inhibits further aboveground growth but will not prevent new plant development from root buds.
Caution  Re-treatment is important.
Site of action  (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  (both) phenoxy acetic acid

aminoclopyraclor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)
Rate  1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminoclopyraclor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)
Time  Apply to actively growing plants in spring.
Remarks  Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
Caution  Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
Site of action  Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminoclopyraclor)
Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)
Chemical family  Phenoxy acetic acid (aminoclopyraclor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

aminopyralid (Milestone)
Rate  1.75 oz ae/A (7 fl oz/A Milestone)
Time  Spring or fall when rosettes are present.
Remarks  A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
Caution  Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

clopyralid (Transline or Stinger)
Rate  0.25 to 0.375 lb ae/A (0.66 to 1 pint/A)
Time  Apply to rosette in fall or up to early bolting in spring.
Remarks  Consult labels for specific site registrations.

Caution  Product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages. Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using. Several crops may be injured several years after application.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

picloram (Tordon)
Rate  1 lb ae/A
Time  Apply from late fall to early spring. For best results, apply just before or during bolting.
Remarks  Rush skeletonweed can reduce crop yields by as much as 70%, so it is important to treat small infestations. Picloram is the most effective treatment available. Re-treatment is necessary.
Caution  Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram; do not use in diversified crop areas.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

Smartweed, dotted or perennial (Polygonum punctatum)
dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)
Rate  2 lb ae/A
Time  Apply in March, April, May, or June.
Remarks  Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
Caution  Controls all legumes in pasture and can temporarily inhibit grass in newly established fields.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Benzoic acid

picloram (Tordon)
Rate  1 lb ae/A
Time  March to June.
Remarks  Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
Caution  Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 2 weeks after application. Apply rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A) only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner's acreage in a given watershed in a single season. Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.
Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin
Chemical family  Pyridine

Snakeweed, broom (Gutierrezia sarothrae)
aminoclopyraclor + metsulfuron methyl (Streamline)
Rate  1.9 to 3.8 oz/A aminoclopyraclor + 0.6 to 1.2 oz/A metsulfuron (4.75 to 9.5 oz/A of product)
Time  Apply to actively growing woody plants.
Remarks  Adjuvants can be used; they include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v. Can be applied using an invert
emulsion rather than water. There are several application methods that dictate the amount of product to be mixed with the carrier, so consult the label. In addition to woody species, controls many herbaceous species also.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Conifers can be injured, these include ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Norway spruce, and white pine. Other trees that can be injured include aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwoods, honey locust, magnolia, poplars, redbud, silver maple, and willow. Applications to stressed plants may reduce control. Do not allow spray to drift off target.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (metsulfuron methyl)

**metsulfuron** *(Escort and others)*

- **Rate** Escort: 0.45 oz ai/A (0.75 oz/A)
- **Time** Apply in fall or spring.
- **Remarks** Application sites differ among products; consult labels.
- **Caution** Prevent drift to sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Picloram** *(Tordon)*

- **Rate** 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae/A
- **Time** Full leaf development to early bloom stage.
- **Remarks** Plants should be actively growing at time of treatment.
- **Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Beans, potatoes, and many other broadleaf crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. See label for grazing restrictions. Apply rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A) only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a given watershed in one season.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**Snapdragon, dwarf** *(Chaenorrhinum minus)*

Control is unknown, although DCPA (applied before snapdragon seed germinates) has been reported as effective.

**Sorrel, red** *(Rumex acetosella)*

**Dicamba** *(Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)*

- **Rate** 0.5 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply when red sorrel has new foliage, usually November 15 to March 15. Spring application controls spring-germinating seedlings better than sprays applied earlier.
- **Remarks** This treatment kills red sorrel seedlings and most of the old plants. It prevents surviving plants from setting seed.
- **Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Sowthistle, perennial** *(Sonchus arvensis)*

**2,4-D**

- **Rate** 2 lb ae/A
- **Time** Apply at bud stage and to regrowth 8 to 10 inches high.
- **Remarks** Repeat applications are necessary.
- **Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**Aminopyralid** *(Milestone)*

- **Rate** 0.75 to 1.25 oz ae/A (3 to 5 fl oz/A Milestone)
- **Time** Apply to actively growing plants before the bud stage of growth.
- **Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
- **Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** Pyridine

**Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine** *(Curtail)*

- **Rate** 1 to 5 quarts/A Curtail
- **Time** Apply after most rosettes have emerged but before bud stage.
- **Remarks** Lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application; usually will provide only suppression. Higher rates for fallow, postharvest, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. Consult label for specific directions. With CRP applications, for established grass only. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage.
- **Caution** Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using product. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

**Spurge laurel** *(Daphne laureola)*

**Remarks** Although PNW data are preliminary, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, glyphosate, imazapyr, and triclopyr + 2,4-D applied as cut stem treatments gave promising results in initial trials. Imazapyr and triclopyr + 2,4-D applied to foliage also resulted in good control.

**Site of action** (imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** (imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, triclopyr) pyridine
Spurge, leafy (Euphorbia esula), myrtle spurge (Euphorbia myrsinites), and oblong or eggleaf spurge (Euphorbia oblongata)

Leafy spurge is a creeping perennial that emerges each year from roots that may be exceptionally deep in soil. This weed does not survive under regular cultivation. It becomes serious when it invades pastures and rangeland. Mowing is not effective and is usually impractical. Sheep will graze leafy spurge enough to reduce competition with grass and to allow some production from the rangeland. Any control program, including herbicides, must be long term. Picloram or two or three applications of glyphosate seem to be a good starting point. Establishing a competitive grass and using 2,4-D to prevent seed production and to slow the growth of survivors are essential to return the land to full productivity.

2,4-D LV ester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 lb ae/A helps prevent seed formation; 6 lb ae/A helps control leafy spurge infestations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Use lower rates to prevent seed formation in the bud to early bloom stage. Use higher rates in early spring applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>When mowing is possible, spray 2,4-D on new regrowth 2 week after mowing. Re-treatments will be necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants in spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) (Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>4 to 8 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in spring or early summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Dicamba is both soil- and foliar-active. Use on non-cropland only at these application rates. Repeat each year as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Do not graze livestock in treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glyphosate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.38 to 0.75 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply at flowering to actively growing plants. Apply spray to wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Will not kill grasses and can be used next to water. Effectiveness may be reduced if rain falls on the same day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Non-cropland use only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Not well understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>None generally accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glyphosate + 2,4-D (Landmaster BW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>54 oz/A Landmaster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Late summer or fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Apply in 3 to 10 gal of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Glyphosate is not selective; desirable grasses will be killed at this rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imazapic (Plateau)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in late summer or fall (mid-August through October) before spurge loses its milky sap due to drought or a killing frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Imidazolinone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Picloram (Tordon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.5 to 1 lb ae/A. Use higher rates in areas that are difficult to re-treat. Make a series of applications of 0.5 lb ae/A if leafy spurge is near running water or lakes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply any time in the growing season. Re-treatments needed for several years to control seedlings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks Picloram has given excellent control with follow-up treatments. It can persist for 2 years at higher application rates.

Caution Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified crop areas.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Pyridine

2,4-D LV ester or 2,4-D amine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 lb ae/A in 50 gal of water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply before flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Foliage must be thoroughly wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aminoclopyralin + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.2 to 1.8 oz/A aminoclopyralin + 0.5 to 0.7 oz/A chlorsulfuron (3 to 4.5 oz/A of product)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Adjuvants can be used and include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v. Can be added using an invert emulsion rather than water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminoclopyralin) (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid (aminoclopyralin); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aminopyralin (Milestone)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.75 to 1.25 oz ae/A (3 to 5 fl oz/A Milestone)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to plants at the rosette through bolting stages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid (aminoclopyralin); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

chlorsulfuron (Telar)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1.125 oz ai/A (1.5 oz/A). Rate selection is based on weed species and soil texture.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>For best results apply to young, actively growing weeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>For suppression only. Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Apply with ground equipment in at least 10 gal/A carrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>See label for tank-cleaning instructions. Use on non-cropland only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

clopyralin (Stinger or Transline)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.09 to 0.375 lb ae/A (0.25 to 1 pint/A). Labeled rates vary with crops.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>After most rosettes have emerged but before bud formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Best applied to actively growing weeds. See labels for registered sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>See label for crop rotation restrictions before using. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after applying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

clopyralin + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 to 5 quarts/A Curtail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply after most rosettes have emerged but before bud formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application, higher rates for fallow, postharvest, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. See label for specifics. With CRP applications, for established grass only. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>See label for crop rotation restrictions before Curtail. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after applying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(clopyralin) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 to 2 lb ae/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply when plants are still in rosettes but before flower stems elongate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Plants should be actively growing at time of treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Follow grazing restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

diflufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.26 to 0.35 lb ae/A (6 to 8 oz/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to seedlings or rosettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add a suitable surfactant to the spray mix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Will kill legumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>(diflufenzopyr) emicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picloram (Tordon)

- **Rate**: 0.25 to 0.375 lb ae/A
- **Time**: In spring, to plants still in rosette through bud formation.
- **Remarks**: A selective treatment that will not damage perennial grasses at the suggested rate. Treating at bud stage can reduce weed seed viability by 95 to 100% in the year of application.
- **Caution**: Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Do not use in diversified crop areas. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

Triclopyr + Clopyralid (Redeem R&P)

- **Rate**: 1.5 to 2.5 pints/A
- **Time**: Apply from rosette to early bolt stage when starthistle is actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.
- **Caution**: Do not exceed 4 pints/A per year. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Note label restrictions on overseeding or reseeding.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (both) Pyridine

Sumpweed, Poverty, or Povertyweed (Iva axillaris)

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

- **Rate**: 1 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply when plants are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Adding 0.5% (v/v) surfactant enhances control.
- **Caution**: Avoid spray drift. Avoid disturbing areas for 7 days after application.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Benzoic acid

Picloram (Tordon)

- **Rate**: 1 to 2 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply during growing season when moisture will be sufficient to carry herbicide into soil. When little moisture will be available, apply in the fall.
- **Caution**: Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. See label for grazing restrictions. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are very sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. Apply rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A) only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a watershed in a single season.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Pyridine

Swainsongea or Austrian Peaweed (Swainsona salsula)

2,4-D LV ester

- **Rate**: 2 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply in the early bloom stage of growth.
- **Remarks**: Re-treatment may be required.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

Tansy, Common (Tanacetum vulgare)

Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

- **Rate**: 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing vegetation in the spring.
- **Remarks**: Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
- **Caution**: Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
- **Site of action**: Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

Chlorsulfuron (Telar)

- **Rate**: 0.75 to 2.25 oz ai/A (1 to 3 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to actively growing vegetation in the spring.
- **Remarks**: Use on non-cropland only.
- **Caution**: Do not allow spray drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity) + Picloram (Tordon)

- **Rate**: 1 to 2 lb ae/A dicamba + 0.5 lb ae/A picloram
- **Time**: Apply from early flower bud development to bloom stage.
- **Remarks**: This combination is more effective than applications of the individual products.
- **Caution**: Tordon is a restricted-use herbicide. See label for grazing restrictions. For rates above 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner’s acreage in a particular watershed in a single season. Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to these herbicides. Do not use picloram in diversified crop areas.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (dicamba) benzoic acid; (picloram) pyridine
metsulfuron (Escort and others)

**Rate** Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to actively growing vegetation in the spring.

**Remarks** Use a surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

**Caution** Do not allow spray drift to sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

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Teasel, common (*Dipsacus fullonum*) and cutleaf (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)

**2,4-D amine**

**Rate** 1 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply to rosette stage in fall or spring.

**Remarks** Treating after teasel begins to bolt may not be effective.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

**2,4-D amine + dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

**Rate** 0.75 lb ae/A 2,4-D + 0.125 lb ae/A dicamba

**Time** Apply to rosette stage in fall or spring.

**Remarks** Treatments made after teasel begins to bolt may not be effective.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid; (dicamba) benzoic acid

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1%v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**

**Rate** 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A Telar)

**Time** For best results, apply to actively growing teasel in the rosette stage.

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**Remarks** Constantly agitate while mixing and spraying. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Apply with ground equipment in at least 10 gal/A carrier.

**Caution** Registered for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland only. Avoid contact with sensitive crops. Can persist in soil. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils unless rain is likely soon after treatment. Do not apply to frozen ground.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**difenlufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)**

**Rate** 0.26 to 0.35 lb ae/A (6 to 8 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to rosettes.

**Remarks** Add a surfactant to the spray mix.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Will kill legumes.

**Site of action** (difenlufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (difenlufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid

**imazapic (Plateau)**

**Rate** 0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to rosettes.

**Remarks** Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil.

**Caution** Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Imidazolinone

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

**Rate** Escort: 0.45 oz ai/A (0.75 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants.

**Remarks** Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness. Application sites differ among products; consult labels.

**Caution** Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

**triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)**

**Rate** 1.5 pints/A

**Time** Apply when actively growing.

**Remarks** Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.

**Caution** Do not exceed 4 pints/A per year. Avoid drift to desirable vegetation. Note label restrictions on overseeding or reseeding.

**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (both) pyridine
Thistle, Canada (Cirsium arvense)—nonselective and/or non-cropland control

aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)
**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.
**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.1% to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25% to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.
**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.
**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor); Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)
**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

aminopyralid (Milestone)

**Rate** 1.25 to 1.75 oz ae/A (5 to 7 fl oz/A Milestone)
**Time** Apply in the spring to plants in the prebud stage of growth or in the fall to plant regrowth.
**Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.
**Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** Pyridine

chlorsulfuron (Telar)

**Rate** 1.125 oz ai/A (1.5 oz/A)
**Time** Apply postemergence. For best results, apply to thistles in the bud-bloom stage or to fall rosettes.
**Remarks** Do not apply to frozen ground. Constantly agitate while mixing in spray solution. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture.
**Caution** Avoid contact with sensitive crops. For non-cropland use only. Chlorsulfuron can persist in soil; if land is to return to cropland, allow sufficient time for product to dissipate. Powdery, dry soils and light, sandy soils should not be treated if rain is not likely after treatment.
**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
**Chemical family** Sulfonamide

clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail) or clopyralid (Stinger or Transline)

**Rate** Consult labels. Rate depends on use site.
**Time** Apply to actively growing thistle after most basal leaves emerge but before bud stage.
**Remarks** Lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application, higher rate for fallow, postharvest, non-crop, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. See label for specifics. CRP applications are for established grass only. For best results, wait at least 20 days after application before disturbing treated areas (cultivation, mowing, fertilization with shank-type applicators) to allow thorough translocation. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage.
**Caution** Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application. Do not transfer livestock from treated areas to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first grazing 7 days on untreated pasture.
**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

**Rate** 2 lb ae/A. Spot treatment: use mixtures of 2 to 4 lb ae dicamba per 100 gal of water.
**Time** May be applied any time during the growing season.
**Remarks** Higher rates may be required in high-rain areas. Soil residues are normally for one winter in western Oregon. Apply dicamba to growing thistles; uptake is through both foliage and root system. May mix with glyphosate to apply in fall.
**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Dicamba will damage or kill clovers in pastures.
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** Benzoinic acid

diflufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)

**Rate** 0.26 to 0.35 lb ae/A (6 to 8 oz/A)
**Time** Apply in spring to the rosettes.
**Remarks** Add a surfactant, either nonionic or methylated seed oil, to the spray mix.
**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Will kill legumes.
**Site of action** (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin
**Chemical family** (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) benzoic acid

glyphosate

**Rate** Broadcast: 1.5 to 2.25 lb ae/A; wiper: 10 to 33% solution. Hand-held and high-volume equipment: 2% solution
**Time** Apply when thistles are actively growing but past the bud growth stage. Fall applications must be before the first killing frost. Thistles that were mowed or tilled and have rosettes at least 6 inches wide in late summer or fall can be suppressed with 0.75 lb ae/A glyphosate plus 0.5 to 1% nonionic surfactant applied in 3 to 10 gal/A water.
**Remarks** Wait 3 days for maximum root translocation of glyphosate before tillage.
**Caution** Glyphosate controls grasses as well as other vegetation in treated areas.
**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
**Chemical family** None generally accepted

ticloran (Tordon)

**Rate** In broadcast or boom sprayers, apply 1 lb ae/A. Mixtures normally used for spot treatments include 1 lb ae per 100 gal of water.
### Bentazon (Basagran)

*Selective in corn, dry beans, peas, and mint*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.75 to 1 lb ai/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>When thistle is 6 to 8 inches tall. If needed, apply again in 10 to 14 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Caution: Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are very sensitive to bentazon. Do not use in diversified cropping areas. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 2 weeks after application. For rates exceeding 0.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A), apply only as a spot treatment not to exceed 25% of a landowner's acreage in any particular watershed in a single season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chlorosulfuron (Glean)

*Barley, oats, wheat*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>0.09 to 0.5 lb ae/A (0.25 to 1.33 pints/A). Labeled rates vary by crop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing weeds. For Canada thistle, apply after most basal leaves emerge but before bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Caution: For most effective control, apply as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application. Consult labels for registered use sites. Stinger is registered for use on field corn, sugar beets, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), grass seed, rangeland, pasture, Christmas tree, small grains, and non-crop areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chlorosulfuron + Metsulfuron (Finesse)

*Barley and wheat*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2.66 pints/A formulated product to wheat or barley after crop begins tillering and before boot stage. The 2-quart rate can be used in fallow and in grass seed crops. Canada thistle should be in the rosette to prebud growth stage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply in warm weather when weeds are actively growing and soil moisture is adequate for active plant growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Caution: Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 weeks after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonylurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clopyralid (Stinger)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 to 2 quarts/A Curtail. Maximum rate depends on crop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply 2.66 pints/A formulated product to wheat or barley after crop begins tillering and before boot stage. The 2-quart rate can be used in fallow and in grass seed crops. Canada thistle should be in the rosette to prebud growth stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Caution: Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 weeks after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Sulfonamide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 to 1.5 lb ae/A (1 quart/A). Apply from rosette to bud stage to actively growing thistle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply at the early bud stage of thistle. May require repeated applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Do not apply to grass or grain crops before tiller stage or from early boot to dough stage. The 1.5 lb/A rate can injure wheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 lb ae/A 2,4-D or MCPA and 0.125 lb ae/A dicamba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>In wheat or barley, apply after crop begins tillering and before boot stage. May also be applied in stubble or fallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>MCPP is usually more effective on Canada thistle. Results are best if applied to actively growing thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(all) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid; (dicamba) benzoic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2,4-D or MCPA + dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2.5 to 4 pints/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply from rosette to bud stage to actively growing thistle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer's recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>(both) Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Chlorosulfuron + Metsulfuron (Finesse)

*Barley and wheat*

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<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
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<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Do not apply to grass or grain crops before tiller stage or from early boot to dough stage. The 1.5 lb/A rate can injure wheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 to 2 quarts/A Curtail. Maximum rate depends on crop.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Apply 2.66 pints/A formulated product to wheat or barley after crop begins tillering and before boot stage. The 2-quart rate can be used in fallow and in grass seed crops. Canada thistle should be in the rosette to prebud growth stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Caution: Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using these products. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 weeks after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated grain fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of action</td>
<td>Group 4: synthetic auxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical family</td>
<td>Phenoxy acetic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dichlofop (Casoron)**

*Selective in trailing berries, fruit trees, grapes, and ornamentals*

**Rate** 4 lb ai/A in berries; 4 to 6 lb ai/A in fruit trees and grapes

**Time** Apply in winter or spring before active growth of crops or thistle before a rainy period to allow for activation and to avoid volatilization.

**Remarks** Apply midwinter immediately before a cold rain to reduce volatility and enhance weed suppression. Weigh and distribute uniformly exact quantities over precisely measured areas. Oregon results over 9 years suggest that perennial weeds can be suppressed with 4-, 3-, and 2-lb ai/A rates applied during 3 consecutive years. Grazing livestock is prohibited. (Inhibits cellulose and cell wall formation.)

**Site of action** Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A

**Chemical family** Nitrile

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**Thistle, Italian (Carduus pycnocephalus), slender-flower (Carduus tenuiflorus), and plumeless (Carduus acanthoides)**

**clopyralid (Transline or Stinger)**

**Rate** 0.125 to 0.25 lb ae/A (0.33 to 0.66 pint/A)

**Time** Apply to rosettes

**Remarks** Consult labels for specific site registrations.

**Caution** Product will injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages. Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using. Several crops may be injured several years after application.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

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**MCMA amine**

**Rate** 1.5 lb ae/A

**Time** When thistle is actively growing but before bolting. Thistle rosettes wider than 6 inches may be difficult to control.

**Remarks** Subclover smaller than two trifoliate leaves may be severely injured by this treatment. Other formulations may injure clover more severely. Aerial applications often produce erratic results. Results are good from applications in October through early April, but thistles may be too dormant in midwinter in some years.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

---

**Thistle, bull (Cirsium arvense), milk (Silybum marianum), musk (Carduus nutans), Scotch (Onopordum acanthium), woolly distaff (Cardthus lanatus), and smooth distaff (Cardus baeticus)**

**2,4-D**

**Rate** 1.5 to 2 lb ae/A

**Time** Spring or fall.

**Remarks** Use fall treatments to control rosettes of these biennial weeds. Use spring treatments before flower stalk elongates.

Annual treatments are needed to control seedlings. Pasture legumes are injured or eliminated at these rates.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid

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**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

**Rate** 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

**Time** Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

**Remarks** Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

**Caution** Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

**Site of action** Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor) Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

**Chemical family** Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

---

**aminopyralid (Milestone)**

**Rate** 0.75 to 1.25 oz ae/A (3 to 5 fl oz/A Milestone)

**Time** Apply in spring or early summer to rosettes or bolting plants or in fall to seedlings and rosettes.

**Remarks** A nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gal of spray enhances control under adverse environmental conditions.

**Caution** Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Many forbs (desirable broadleaf plants) can be seriously injured or killed. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/A Milestone per year.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

---

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**

**Rate** 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to young, actively growing weeds.

**Remarks** Do not apply to frozen ground. Maintain constant agitation while mixing product with water. Add 0.25% by volume of nonionic surfactant to spray mixture.

**Caution** Avoid contact with sensitive crops. Do not treat powdery, dry soils and light, sandy soils if rain is not likely after treatment. Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland only.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

---

**clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)**

**Rate** 1 to 5 quarts/A Curtail

**Time** Apply to actively growing thistle after most basal leaves emerge but before bud stage.

**Remarks** Lower rate for in-crop cereal grain application, higher rates for fallow, postharvest, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) applications. Consult label for specific directions. With
CRP applications, for established grass only. For best results, wait at least 20 days after application before disturbing treated areas (cultivation, mowing, fertilization with shank-type applicators) to allow thorough translocation. Apply in enough total spray volume to ensure good coverage.

**Caution** See label for crop rotation restrictions before use. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (clopyralid) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

clopyralid (Stinger or Transline)

**Rate** 0.09 to 0.375 lb ae/A (0.25 to 1 pint/A). Labeled rates vary with crops.

**Time** Up to the bud stage of thistles.

**Remarks** Best if applied to actively growing weeds. See labels for registered sites.

**Caution** Consult label for crop rotation restrictions before using this product. Several crops may be injured up to 4 years after application.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine
dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)

**Rate** 0.5 to 1 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply before flower stalk lengths on established plants and for seedling control. Spray fall applications to control rosettes.

**Remarks** Repeat applications for several years to control new seedlings.

**Caution** Dicamba residues may be in soil for 12 to 18 months after applying. Grass tolerates dicamba at these rates.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Benzoic acid
diflufenzopyr + dicamba (Overdrive)

**Rate** 0.175 to 0.35 lb ae/A (4 to 8 oz/A)

**Time** Apply to the rosettes.

**Remarks** Use higher rates on thistles that have bolted. Add a surfactant, either nonionic or methylated seed oil, to the spray mix.

**Caution** Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Will kill legumes.

**Site of action** (diflufenzopyr) Group 19: inhibits indole acetic acid transport; (dicamba) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (diflufenzopyr) semicarbazone; (dicamba) phenoxy acetic acid

glyphosate + 2,4-D (Campaign)

**Rate** Broadcast: 16 to 32 fl oz/A. Spot treatment: 1 to 2% solution.

**Time** Apply to thistles in rosette stage of growth in spring or before freeze-up in fall.

**Remarks** This product is recommended for musk thistle control in rangeland, pasture, and non-croplands and for the control of those weeds listed on the product label.

**Caution** Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated grass within 7 days after application. Animals being finished for slaughter and grazing in the treated area within 30 days of treatment must be removed from the treated area 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of application. No grazing restriction if product is used for spot treatments in less than 10% of the total grazed area.

**Site of action** (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (2,4-D) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

metsulfuron (Escort and others)

**Rate** Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)

**Time** Apply postemergence to actively growing plants.

**Remarks** Using a nonionic or silicone surfactant increases effectiveness. Certain biotypes of musk and Scotch thistle are more sensitive than others to metsulfuron. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

**Caution** Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites.

**Site of action** Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Sulfonylurea

picloram (Tordon)

**Rate** 0.25 lb ae/A

**Time** Apply in the fall before thistle bolts.

**Remarks** Do not use on diversified cropland. Follow-up applications will be necessary to control new seedlings and escaped plants.

**Caution** Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Soil residuals may last over 1 year after a 0.25 lb ai/A application. Do not contaminate water. Potatoes, beans, and many other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. Do not use in diversified cropping areas.

**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** Pyridine

triclopyr + clopyralid (Redeem R&P)

**Rate** 1.5 to 2 pints/A

**Time** Apply to actively growing thistle from rosette to early bolt stage.

**Remarks** Add a nonionic surfactant at surfactant manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in at least 10 gal/A water by ground.

**Caution** Do not exceed 4 pints/A per year. Do not allow drift to desirable vegetation. Note label restrictions on overseeding or reseeding.

**Site of action** (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin

**Chemical family** (both) pyridine

Toadflax, Dalmatian (*Linaria dalmatica*) and yellow (*Linaria vulgaris*)

Idaho and Washington only

**Rate** 1.5 to 2.25 oz ai/A (2 to 3 oz/A Telar)

**Time** Apply to actively growing toadflax in the bud to bloom stage.

**Remarks** Suppresses yellow toadflax. Selective to grasses. Use a penetrating surfactant. Spray to wet.

chlorosulfuron (Telar)

**Rate** 1.5 to 2.25 oz ai/A (2 to 3 oz/A Telar)

**Time** Apply to actively growing yellow toadflax in the bud to bloom stage.

**Remarks** Suppresses yellow toadflax. Selective to grasses. Use a penetrating surfactant. Spray to wet.
**Caution**  Do not let spray drift onto sensitive crops. Apply only to non-cropland.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea

---

**dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, or Clarity)**

**Rate**  4 to 6 lb ae/A

**Time**  Apply in early spring before toadflax reaches bloom stage.

**Remarks**  Repeated applications may be necessary for complete control.

**Caution**  Avoid drift to sensitive crops. Dicamba severely injures or kills most broadleaf plants.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Sulfonylurea

---

**imazapyr (Plateau)**

**Rate**  0.188 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply in the fall when top 25% of plant is necrotic, usually after a hard frost.

**Remarks**  Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil to the spray mix.

**Caution**  Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Imidazolinone

---

**picloram (Tordon)**

**Rate**  1 lb ae/A

**Time**  Apply to actively growing toadflax in spring before full bloom or in late summer or fall.

**Remarks**  A selective treatment that will not damage perennial grasses at the suggested rate.

**Caution**  Most formulations are restricted-use herbicides. Do not contaminate water. Do not use in diversified crop areas. Potatoes, beans, and most other broadleaf crops are sensitive to picloram. This rate for spot treatment only.

**Site of action**  Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Imidazolinone

---

**Velvetgrass, German or creeping (Holcus mollis)**

**EPTC (Eptam)**

**Rate**  4 to 6 lb ai/A. Use 6-lb rate on finer soils or on heavy mats of roots and rhizomes.

**Time**  Apply in spring or early fall on a thoroughly prepared seedbed.

**Remarks**  A preplant soil-incorporated herbicide that also gives excellent results when metered into irrigation water. Effective if used in conjunction with a cropping program. Total kill requires at least 2 years. Prevent seedlings from reestablishing the stand. Suggested crop programs are:

- Spray 4 to 6 lb/A in spring, and seed red clover or alfalfa on soil that has been limed and fertilized for best legume growth.
- Spray 2 to 3 lb/A in spring; seed to corn for 2 years or follow with one of the other crops listed.
- Spray 4 to 6 lb/A in fall and seed to crimson clover or fall flax. The subsequent crop should tolerate EPTC. Re-treat the second year.
- Spray 4 lb/A in spring and summer fallow; follow by seeding to winter wheat or barley and treating with diuron to kill velvetgrass seedlings.

**Caution**  Incorporate EPTC into soil 2 to 3 inches deep immediately after application. Use sprinkler irrigation to incorporate EPTC in very dry weather.

**Site of action**  Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Thiocarbamate

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**fluazifop (Fusilade DX)**

**Rate**  0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A + 1% crop oil concentrate or 0.25% nonionic surfactant

**Time**  Apply in early spring when grass is growing well.

**Remarks**  Repeat applications may be needed to control well-established grass. Do not mix with other pesticides unless label recommends.

**Caution**  Do not graze treated fields.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

---

**sethoxydim (Poast)**

**Rate**  Up to 0.5 lb ai/A + 2 pints/A of an oil concentrate

**Time**  Apply in early spring when grass is growing well. Applying after April 1 may be less effective.

**Remarks**  Repeat applications may be needed to control well-established grass.

**Caution**  Do not graze treated fields.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Cyclohexanediione
### Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)

**2,4-D (various products)**
- **Rate**: 0.25 lb ae/A
- **Remarks**: Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

**linuron (Lorox)**
- **Remarks**: Applied postemergence, reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action**: Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Urea

**2,4-DB (Butyrac) or alachlor (Lasso) or bentazon (Basagran) or bromoxynil (Buctril) or clomazone (Command) or glyphosate (Roundup) or imazethapyr (Pursuit) or metribuzin (Sencor or Lexone) or norflurazon (Solicam) or oxyfluorfen (Goal) or paraquat (Gramoxone Max) or terbacil (Sinar)**
- **Remarks**: Reported to control this plant, although data are lacking in the Pacific Northwest. Follow label instructions.
- **Site of action**: (clomazone) Group 13: inhibits DOXP synthase; (imazethapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (2,4-DB) Group 4: synthetic auxin; (alachlor) Group 15: unknown; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (terbacil and metribuzin) Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor; (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (bromoxynil) Group 22: photosystem I electron diverter; (bentazon) Group 6: photosystem II inhibitor but different binding behavior than Groups 5 and 7; (norflurazon) Group 12: bleaching; inhibits carotenoid biosynthesis
- **Chemical family**: (clomazone) isoxazolidone; (imazethapyr) imidazolinone; (2,4-DB) phenoxy acetic acid; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (terbacil) uracil; (oxyfluorfen) diphenylether; (alachlor) chloroacetamide; (metribuzin) trazine; (paraquat) bipyridilium; (bromoxynil) nitrile; (norflurazon) pyridazinone; (bentazon) benzothiadiazole

### Waterhemlock, western (Cicuta douglasii)

**2,4-D or MCPA**
- **Rate**: 2 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply at bud stage of growth.
- **Remarks**: Plants are highly poisonous to both animals and humans.
- **Caution**: Do not graze treated areas until plants dry up after spraying. Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: (both) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (both) phenoxy acetic acid

### Willow (Salix spp.)

**2,4-D LV ester**
- **Rate**: 2 to 3 lb ae/A
- **Time**: Apply when leaves are fully developed and growing.
- **Remarks**: Use oil (no lower than No. 2 diesel) for aerial application. Willows will resprout; therefore, re-treatment may be required.
- **Caution**: Avoid drift to sensitive crops.
- **Site of action**: Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: Phenoxy acetic acid

**metsulfuron (Escort)**
- **Rate**: Escort: 0.6 oz ai/A (1 oz/A)
- **Time**: Apply to fully leafed-out brush.
- **Remarks**: Full spray coverage is required. Use a surfactant.
- **Caution**: Apply only to rangeland and non-crop sites.
- **Site of action**: Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor
- **Chemical family**: Sulfonylurea

**triclopyr amine (Garlon 3A) or triclopyr ester (Garlon 4) or triclopyr + 2,4-D LV ester (Crossbow)**
- **Rate**: Depends on which triclopyr formulation is used
- **Time**: Apply when willows are actively growing.
- **Remarks**: Foliage must be thoroughly wet.
- **Caution**: Garlon products are registered for use on rights-of-way, industrial sites, and forestry (release and site preparation). Crossbow can be used on permanent pastures and rangeland up to 1.5 gal/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions. Avoid spray drift.
- **Site of action**: (all) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (triclopyr) pyridine; (2,4-D) phenoxy acetic acid

### Willowherb, hairy (Epilobium hirsutum)

- **Remarks**: Although PNW data are preliminary, aminopyralid, glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, and triclopyr gave promising results in initial trials.
- **Site of action**: (imazamox, imazapyr) Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor; (glyphosate) Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase; (aminopyralid, triclopyr) Group 4: synthetic auxin
- **Chemical family**: (imazamox, imazapyr) imidazolinone; (glyphosate) none generally accepted; (aminopyralid, triclopyr) pyridine

### Wiregrass, African or ventenata (Ventenata dubia)

**imazapic (Plateau, Panoramic)**
- **Rate**: 5 oz /A Plateau or Panoramic
- **Time**: Apply in the fall after African wiregrass has emerged.
- **Remarks**: High litter levels may reduce effectiveness, some bare ground should be visible for better control. Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland.
Caution Many perennial grasses can be injured if applications are made during the spring.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone

**sulfosulfuron (Outrider)**

Rate 0.75 oz/A Outrider

Time  Apply in the fall after African wiregrass has emerged (1 inch rain and soil temperature above 45°F).

Remarks Many grasses are sensitive to sulfosulfuron so selection of grasses for any revegetation efforts should consider use of wheatgrasses. Mature Idaho fescue is tolerant and while perennial bromes are injured during the first season, they will persist. Meadow foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis) is removed from perennial grass stands so if this species is used for forage, avoid applying sulfosulfuron.

Caution Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland. Wheat is the only rotational crop for one year after application, see label for details.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Sulfonylurea

**Woad, dyer’s (Isatis tinctoria)**

2,4-D LV ester

Rate 1.9 to 2.85 lb ae/A

Time  Apply in spring or fall to rosettes, or in early summer when plant is in bud.

Remarks For satisfactory control, it may be necessary to treat infested areas during both the rosette and bud stages of growth.

Caution Avoid drift to sensitive crops.

Site of action Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid

**aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)**

Rate 1.8 to 3.2 oz/A aminocyclopyrachlor + 0.7 to 1.3 oz/A chlorsulfuron (4.5 to 8 oz/A of product)

Time  Apply to actively growing plants in spring.

Remarks Adjuvants can be used; these include methylated seed oils 0.5 to 1% v/v, nonionic surfactants at 0.25 to 1% v/v, and crop oil concentrates at 1% v/v. Can be applied using an invert emulsion rather than water.

Caution Even low rates can kill nontarget tree and shrub species, so avoid application within a distance equal to the tree height of the sensitive species. Do not allow spray to drift off target. Can injure several grass species including bromes, as well as basin wildrye.

Site of action Group 4 synthetic auxin (aminocyclopyrachlor)

Group 2: ALS inhibitor (chlorsulfuron)

Chemical family Phenoxy acetic acid (aminocyclopyrachlor); sulfonylurea (chlorsulfuron)

**chlorsulfuron (Telar)**

Rate 0.75 oz ai/A (1 oz/A Telar)

Time  Apply before or after weeds emerge. Results are best on young, actively growing weeds.

Remarks Constantly agitate while mixing and spraying. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to spray mixture. Labeled for use on pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and non-cropland.

Caution Use on non-cropland only. Avoid contact with sensitive crops. Can persist in soil. Do not treat powdery, dry soils or light, sandy soils if rain is not likely soon after treatment. Do not apply to frozen ground.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Sulfonylurea

**imazapic (Plateau)**

Rate 0.125 to 0.188 lb ai/A

Time  Apply to rosettes or after blossoms open (full bloom) until plants desiccate.

Remarks Add 1 quart/A methylated seed oil to the spray mix.

Caution Before using, note crop rotation restrictions.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone

**metsulfuron (Escort and others)**

Rate Escort: use 0.3 to 0.6 oz ai/A (0.5 to 1 oz/A)

Time  Apply to actively growing plants.

Remarks Use a nonionic or silicone surfactant.

Caution Do not let spray drift to sensitive crops. Apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites. Application sites differ between products; consult labels.

Site of action Group 2: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

Chemical family Imidazolinone