



2002 NEW ENGLAND GUIDE TO CHEMICAL WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN CHRISTMAS TREES

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All pesticides listed in this publication are registered and cleared for suggested uses according to federal registrations and state laws in effect on the date of this publication - December 2001.

The pesticides listed herein may be classified for **restricted use only** in accordance with federal and state regulations. Persons using **restricted use pesticides** must be certified in each state where they are applying such pesticides. In addition, certain states require licensing. Check with your Cooperative Extension agent regarding certification, licensing and reciprocity.

NOTICE: It is unlawful to use any pesticide for other than the registered use. **Read and follow the label.** The user assumes all responsibilities for use inconsistent with the label on the product container.

WARNING: Pesticides are poisonous. Read and follow all directions and safety precautions on labels. Handle and store in original labeled containers, out of reach of children, pets, and livestock. Dispose of empty containers at once, in a safe manner and place. Do not contaminate forage, streams, or ponds.

Trade names are used in this publication for identification.

No product endorsement is implied, nor is discrimination intended against similar materials.

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Select seedbed and transplant bed sites that are well drained with access to water for irrigation. Treat perennial weeds with Roundup or Touchdown one or more times the year before planting. Organic mulches such as wood chips, or pine needles conserve moisture and control many weeds alone or in addition to preemergence herbicides.

Seedling trees less than four years old are more susceptible to injury from certain herbicides than older trees. That is one reason why seedling and transplant bed treatments differ from treatments for field-grown stock. Four-year transplants or plugs plus one of spruces and firs are recommended for field planting. Certain herbicides are safely sprayed directly over the trees (Princep, Goal, Devrinol, Surflan), whereas others must be applied as directed sprays, where contact with conifer foliage is minimized or avoided entirely (Roundup, Garlon, etc.). Field planting in pre-killed sod is faster and herbicides applied after planting are used at lower rates. In the year of field planting weed control is essential, but complete control (bare ground) is not necessary. Band treatments require less herbicide per acre of trees, save money, and also prevent soil erosion on slopes. Bands 24 to 30 inches wide are satisfactory for two years, but as the trees grow, the treated bands should be widened. Spring-applied herbicides are usually required each year until the trees are large, but dosages may be reduced after the second or third year. Spraying of brush or resistant weeds is done only as needed. Soils higher in organic matter require higher rates of preemergence herbicide than sandy or gravelly soils low in organic matter. Avoid applications of preemergence herbicides on snow or frozen soil. **Consult labels for specific guidelines for each compound.**

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Chemicals, including herbicides, are indispensable to agriculture; but some can leach through the soil to groundwater. Herbicides applied to the soil are subjected to physical, chemical, and biological processes that affect their movement through soil and their potential for groundwater contamination. Consideration of these factors when selecting and applying herbicides can minimize the threat to groundwater.

I. SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Soil texture and organic matter content play major roles in herbicide performance and persistence. Chemicals tend to leach more readily in coarse-textured soils with low organic matter content. In contrast, fine-textured soils with high organic matter are highly adsorptive and therefore have low leaching potential.

II. HERBICIDE CHARACTERISTICS:

A. Adsorption: Some herbicides bind strongly (adsorb) to soils and therefore are not easily removed. Clay minerals and organic matter favor strong adsorption. Use soil analysis information on organic matter content when selecting herbicide application rates for your weed management program.

B. Solubility: Some herbicides are highly soluble in water, which can increase their leaching potential. However, leaching of a herbicide can be minimized by herbicide dosage and by the timing and method of application. Choose the proper herbicide and rate for your situation.

C. Persistence: The rate of degradation by natural processes is highly dependent on herbicide chemistry and environmental factors. Sunlight, temperature, soil pH, microbial activity, and other soil characteristics affect the breakdown of herbicides. Some herbicides break down slowly, and therefore have a greater potential for leaching, whereas short lived herbicides may be degraded before any leaching occurs. Choosing a short-lived herbicide can minimize leaching potential.

Microbial degradation occurs when fungi, bacteria, and other soil microorganisms use herbicides as a food source. High organic matter, along with other properties such as optimum moisture, aeration, temperature, and soil pH, can enhance microbial degradation. In addition, chemical degradation of herbicides can occur by reaction with water, oxygen, and other chemicals.

In general, herbicides that are highly water-soluble, relatively persistent, and not readily adsorbed to soil have the greatest potential for leaching.

III. WATER TABLE: High water tables are especially vulnerable to contamination by agricultural pesticides and fertilizers due to the relatively short distance between the soil surface and groundwater.

The potential for groundwater contamination is great in areas with coarse-textured soils and high water tables.

IV. HERBICIDE USE PATTERNS: Applying the same herbicide at high rates on the same land each year increases the likelihood of herbicide leaching to groundwater. Applying minimal rates and alternating herbicides whenever possible reduces leaching potential. Banding the herbicides over the rows rather than broadcast applications can greatly reduce the amounts applied, reducing the leaching potential. Care in mixing

Specific application information for each herbicide is contained in the herbicide label. Careful adherence to application and disposal directions, combined with proper equipment calibration, provide the best methods of preventing groundwater contamination.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HERBICIDES AND FORMULATIONS

ASULOX (asulam) is a systemic herbicide effective at 2 to 4 quarts per acre against bracken fern and annual grasses in Christmas tree plantations. Perennial grasses are only suppressed. July or August applications are effective in Douglas fir, white pine, and balsam fir. Spruces and actively growing firs are sensitive to Asulox. Semi-directed sprays that contact only the basal portions of the conifers are advised. See note on page 6.

ATRAZINE products (Aatrex, 4L, Nine-O, and Atrazine 80W) are closely related to simazine, but atrazine is more soluble in water, more active in controlling perennial weeds, but also potentially more injurious to conifers than simazine, especially during active growth. Combinations of simazine and atrazine are suggested for plantation-grown conifers in northern New England, where perennial grass sods are a major problem. Once the perennial grasses are under control, it is usually better to use simazine alone, or simazine plus a preemergence "grass herbicide," which gives longer residual control than atrazine. However, substituting as little as one pound of atrazine for one pound of simazine can improve control of emerged annual weeds. Neither simazine nor atrazine controls broomsedge, orchardgrass, milkweed, or woody plants. Atrazine products now are restricted because of ground and surface water concerns. New label restrictions cover mixing and loading and applications near streams or other waters.

After many years of continuous use of the triazine herbicides (atrazine and simazine), biotypes of certain weeds, including lambsquarters, pigweeds, horseweed and others are resistant to and no longer controlled by these herbicides. The surviving resistant biotypes reproduce and become increasing troublesome, requiring new management strategies. See section D and E, Established Stands.

BANVEL (dicamba) is useful around Christmas trees, primarily to kill large standing trees by squirting the concentrate in axe cuts during the frilling (notching) of the bark. Treatments during the growing season usually are most effective. Application of Banvel to the root zone of desirable conifers causes serious injury.

BASAGRAN T/O (bentazon) is a contact postemergence herbicide that controls yellow nutsedge, Canada thistle, musk thistle and certain seedling broadleaf weeds such as ragweed, velvetleaf, dayflower and purslane at 12 to 2 pints per acre plus a crop oil concentrate at 1 quart per acre. White pine has tolerated over-the-top sprays in experiments but fully directed sprays are needed to prevent foliar injury to most conifers.

DEVIRINOL, FACTOR, PENNANT, PENDULUM, SURFLAN, and **TREFLAN** all control some broadleaf weeds, but are primarily effective in controlling annual grasses. For broad spectrum preemergence control these herbicides are often combined with broadleaf herbicides such as Princep, Gallery, or Goal. See individual descriptions.

DEVIRINOL 50W OR 5G (napropamide) is a long-residual preemergence herbicide that can be used in conifer seedbeds and transplant beds. It controls some types of nutsedge and partially controls quackgrass. It controls most annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds, but not yellow woodsorrel, nightshade, or horseweed. To prevent surface losses, rain or irrigation should follow within 24 hours of application, except in early spring.

FACTOR (prodiamine, 65 WDG) is a long-residual preemergence herbicide for transplant beds and field grown conifers. It is similar to Surflan in chemistry and spectrum of weeds controlled. Factor should not be used in seed beds or transplant beds.

FUSILADE II OR DX, ORNAMEC (formulations of fluazifop-P), VANTAGE (sethoxydim) and PRISM or ENVOY (clethodim) are systemic postemergence grass herbicides that kill or suppress grasses with little or no effect on broadleaf plants and sedges, and have little or no residual activity in the soil. Therefore, to provide continued weed control, they should be followed by other herbicides. Spray volumes of 30 gallons per acre or less have been effective. Rainfall within one hour after application may reduce control. Grasses may take three to four weeks to die. Immature grasses are most susceptible. All offer alternatives for suppression of perennial sod grasses in old fields when sprayed over conifers and combined with or followed by simazine. Summer tank mixes of either with Goal have also been effective, but tank mixes with other herbicides may injure conifers. Rates of these postemergence grass herbicides and needed surfactants differ widely. Follow label directions. Vantage is a formulation of sethoxydim that contains the necessary additives. It is effective at 36 to 60 fluid ounces per acre. Envoy is the only one that controls annual bluegrass. See note on page 6.

GALLERY 75DF (isoxaben) is a preemergence herbicide that controls most annual broadleaf weeds and suppresses annual grasses. It controls weeds for 3 to 4 months or longer by root activity and can be sprayed over-the-top of labeled conifers. It does not control emerged weeds. For broad spectrum control of annual weeds it can be combined with preemergence grass herbicides such as Surflan, Devrinol, or Pennant and the postemergence herbicides Goal or Stinger. It is a potential alternative to simazine on freshly tilled sites or on sites where Roundup is used to kill established weeds. Use in plantations but not in seedbeds or transplant beds. Gallery could substitute for simazine for reduced leaching potential.

GLYPHOSATE Products (Roundup Original, Glyphos, Roundup PRO, Roundup ULTRA, Roundup ULTRA MAX, Accord, and Roundup Lawn and Garden and Avail). Roundup Lawn and Garden and Avail contain 18% glyphosate. Roundup ULTRA MAX contains 50.2% glyphosate. The others mentioned all contain 41% glyphosate but differ in the types and amounts of surfactant additives which affect their activity in Christmas trees. **Read the discussion below before using these products in Christmas trees.**

Glyphosate is a foliar-absorbed systemic herbicide that is rapidly inactivated in soil and controls most weed and brush species with the right doses and timing. Quackgrass must be actively growing and over 6 inches tall, and perennial weeds should be in flower bud or later stages at treatment. Woody brush, poison ivy and brambles are best controlled in August or September, before frost. To provide residual control of weeds from seed, glyphosate must be followed or combined with a preemergence herbicide. Commonly, Roundup Original is applied in the fall and preemergence herbicides are applied in the early spring. To prevent winter annuals from invading in the fall it is common to add Simazine (Princep, Simtrol) at 1 to 12 lbs. active ingredients per acre to the fall Roundup sprays. Glyphosate sprays will injure the foliage of conifers. Conifers are most resistant to semi-directed basal sprays (where only the basal branches of conifers are sprayed) of Roundup Original or Glyphos late in the season (late August, September) and most susceptible during active growth. Douglas fir and white pine are more susceptible to injury than spruces or true firs (*Abies* spp.) Avoid spraying basal foliage of white pine or Douglas fir until trees are at least 2 feet tall. Adding surfactants or emulsifiable formulations of herbicides such as Goal or Pennant to Roundup Original or Glyphos increases injury potential on conifer foliage. At sub-lethal dosages Roundup also is used for weed suppression rather than total kill.

Adding 17 pounds of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons (5 tablespoons per gallon) can enhance efficacy of glyphosate sprays where the water source is hard. Consider for preplant or fully directed sprays. However, one experiment in dormant Fraser fir showed no increase in conifer injury by adding ammonium sulfate to Roundup Original.

Accord is a formulation of 41% glyphosate that contains no surfactant. It can be used in place of 41% Roundup Original or Glyphos in Christmas trees for semi-directed basal sprays, as mentioned above. It is suggested that the surfactant Entry 11 be added at 5 to 10 fluid ounces per quart of Accord. Adding other surfactants may increase conifer injury potential.

Roundup PRO and Roundup ULTRA are 41% glyphosate formulations that contain surfactants which make them faster acting on weeds and more injurious to conifers than Roundup Original or Glyphos.

Sprays of these products should not contact conifer foliage. Roundup ULTRA MAX (50.2% glyphosate) should be considered for preplant and fully directed spray only. See note on page 6.

GOAL 1.6E or 2XL (oxyfluorfen) is a preemergence and postemergence herbicide useful for annual weed control in seedbeds, transplant beds, and Christmas trees. Dosages vary with the size of the conifers and the length of control desired. Goal causes contact injury on spruces and true firs during rapid growth. Avoid applications on those conifers during the 5 to 6 week period following bud break. Emerged chickweeds, spurge and annual grasses are tolerant of Goal, but seedlings of purslane, carpetweed, pigweeds and several other weeds are controlled. Goal could substitute for Simazine for reduced leaching potential in aquifers.

GRAMOXONE (paraquat) kills weed foliage on contact and has no residual effects in the soil. It is effective on actively growing, tender weed growth. A non-ionic wetting agent improves kill with paraquat. When applied alone, weeds often regrow quickly. When used with simazine, long residual control is obtained. Contact with conifer foliage must be avoided. When using paraquat, full waterproof protective clothing, including a full face mask or goggles and a respirator, must be used. Carefully read the label.

KERB (pronamide) is a postemergence herbicide with moderate preemergence activity. Because of volatility, it is effective only during the cold seasons. Late fall or winter applications control established perennial grasses such as quackgrass, orchardgrass, and bluegrass, certain winter annual grasses and members of the mustard family and chickweed, but many annual weeds may invade in June or later unless other preemergence herbicides are applied in the spring. Dandelions, clovers, and many broadleaf perennial and annual weeds are not controlled.

PENDULUM 60% WDG or 3.3EC (pendimethalin) is chemically related to Surflan. Rates approximately 25% higher than those of Surflan are often required for equivalent season-long control of annual grasses. Whereas these are registered for several Christmas tree species, their safety in seedbeds and transplant beds is unknown and considered risky. The water dispersible granule (WDG) formulation is preferred after conifer bud break.

PENNANT LIQUID or PENNANT MAGNUM

(metolachlor) is a preemergence herbicide. Applied in early spring before bud break, it controls yellow nutsedge and annual grasses in transplant beds or field-grown conifers. White pine is injured when sprayed with Pennant during active growth. Pennant combines well with simazine or Goal for broad-spectrum control, but is not safely used in seedbeds. A second application may be needed for season-long control of nutsedge.

RONSTAR 2G (oxadiazon) controls a broad spectrum of weeds and grasses from seed. Chickweeds are resistant. A single application at 3 to 4 pounds active ingredient per acre lasts for a full season. It is a useful granular preemergence herbicide for transplant beds.

ROUNDUP (Refer to Glyphosate)

SIMAZINE products (Princep 4L, Princep Caliber 90, Simtrol) are broad-spectrum preemergence herbicides. At low rates they fail to control annual grasses, but at high rates they control certain established perennial grasses when applied before growth starts in the spring. Both sprays and granules are safely applied over the tops of tolerant plants. Simazine combines well with preemergence "grass herbicides" to provide broad-spectrum preemergence control. Conifer tolerance varies with the species and age. Therefore, lower rates are used in transplant beds and on field-grown spruce than on firs or pines. Only the rates for the liquid formulation are given in this guide. See Atrazine products for a discussion on Triazine resistant weeds (weeds resistant to Simazine and Atrazine).

STINGER (clopyralid) is a systemic herbicide useful in the control of vetch, other legumes, Canada thistle, and certain other broadleaf weeds in the aster and smartweed families. It has no effect on grasses, sedges, or other woody brush and can be safely sprayed over established conifers. A surfactant is not needed. It has been effective alone or combined with Goal over-the-top in early summer or combined with fall semi-directed sprays of Roundup to control perennial vetch. Avoid Stinger in seedbeds. Applications on actively growing, newly planted conifers in transplant beds may cause twisting and growth reduction.

SURFLAN AS (oryzalin) is a long-residual preemergence herbicide for field-grown conifers. Surflan controls annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds, but does not control sedges or perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Douglas fir and Fraser fir seedlings in transplant beds have been injured by Surflan, but 3- or 4-year-old plants have been tolerant. Surflan should not be used in seedbeds or transplant beds!

TOUCHDOWN (57.6% sulfosate) is a foliar-absorbed systemic herbicide, very similar to Roundup in chemistry, mode of action and potential uses. Rates of application may differ from those of Roundup because it is formulated differently. Experiments in Connecticut indicated that white pine and Douglas fir are even more sensitive to Touchdown in late September than to equivalent rates of Roundup, whereas Fraser fir was tolerant of both herbicides. Use only for preplant or fully directed sprays. A non-ionic surfactant is needed for efficacy. See note on page 6.

TREFLAN 5G OR 4E (trifluralin) is related to Surflan but is volatile and requires incorporation by tillage or irrigation. It can be incorporated into the soil ahead of transplanting or applied at higher rates on the soil surface after planting. It is not safely used in conifer seedbeds.

TRICLOPYR products (Garlon 3A, Garlon 4) are systemic weed and brush herbicides, useful in site preparation or around conifers in late August or September, before leaf drop of target weeds (Garlon 3A). They can be applied in water during the growing season or in oil for basal applications on brush during the dormant season (Garlon 4). Garlon 4 can produce vapors that injure actively growing conifers during hot summer weather. Triclopyr controls vetch,

other legumes, goldenrod, bedstraw, brambles, many other broadleaf weeds and brush, but not grasses. Conifers should be established for three full years.

VAPAM (metham), BASAMID and DOWFUME MC-2 (methyl bromide) are soil fumigants that are toxic to plants but are used to kill weed seeds, underground plant parts, nematodes, and disease organisms before planting. Fumigation is only practical in seedbeds, transplant beds, and other high value crops. Attention must be given to soil temperature, time between treating and planting, and to safe application. Basamid is a granular product; Vapam is a liquid and Dowfume is a gas that must be released under a tightly enclosed cover.

NOTE:

Efficacy of foliar systemic herbicides such as glyphosate formulations (Roundup, Accord), Asulox, Touchdown and the postemergence grass herbicides (Envoy, Fusilade, Vantage) may be reduced when sprayed on wet foliage. Therefore, applications of these herbicides on weeds that are wet with heavy dew or rainfall should be avoided. Glyphosate formulations also are most effective at spray volumes of 20 gallons per acre or less.

CALIBRATING A KNAPSACK SPRAYER FOR PRECISE APPLICATIONS

A knapsack sprayer has a hand pump lever that enables you to maintain constant pressure as you walk. It can do all of your herbicide spraying if equipped with the proper nozzle and a pressure gauge or pressure regulator.¹

1. Select the nozzle and swath width that you want to spray.
2. Select a comfortable walking speed and practice walking it; for example, 4 ft./sec. = 40 ft. in 10 seconds: 4.5 ft./sec. = 45 ft in 10 seconds.
3. Measure the nozzle output in fluid ounces per minute at a pressure you can comfortably maintain. Record the pressure.
4. Compute the gallons per acre applied, using the following formula.

$$\text{Gal. applied per sprayed acre} = \frac{\text{nozzle output in oz./min.} \times 5.7}{\text{walking speed in ft./sec.} \times \text{swath width in ft.}}$$

5. Add the desired acre rate of herbicide to the gallons applied per acre, or in that proportion.
6. Use the same walking speed, pump pressure and swath width in actual treatments as in calibration.

EXAMPLE: Suppose you wish to apply Princep 80W at 5 lb./A; your nozzle applies 38 oz./min. and you want to spray a 2-ft. band, at a walking speed of 4 ft./sec.

$$\text{Gal. applied per sprayed acre} = \frac{38 \text{ oz./min.} \times 5.7}{4 \text{ ft./sec.} \times 2 \text{ ft.}}$$

$$\text{Gallon applied per sprayed acre} = 27$$

You would therefore add 5 lb. of Princep 80W to water and make it up to 27 gallons. This would spray 1 acre of bands 2 ft. wide, or 21,780 ft. of row:

$$\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft./A}}{2 \text{ ft.}} = 21,780 \text{ ft.}$$

How much would you add per 3 gal. spray tank?

$\frac{3}{27} \times 5 \text{ lb.} = 0.55 \text{ lb.}$, or 8.9 (or 9) oz. (Note: 1 lb.=16 oz.) This would be enough to spray 2420 ft. of row.

APPLYING HERBICIDES ON SMALL AREAS (Such as Transplant Beds or Seedbeds)

Calibration of hand-held sprayers may be unnecessary for applying herbicides in small areas. An alternative is to measure out the required amount of herbicides for the area to be treated, dilute the spray formulations in water, and apply them uniformly over the area. The following procedure is effective:

- 1) Decide on the herbicide and dosage per acre using the herbicide label and/or information in this bulletin.
- 2) Determine the area to be treated in hundreds of square feet.
- 3) Using the chart on page 8 (Weight and Volume Measurement of Herbicides for Application in Small Areas), calculate the volume of herbicide required to provide the selected dosage on the determined area.
- 4) Dilute the measured volume of herbicide in water and spray it uniformly over the area, making several complete passes until all of the diluted spray is applied. The amount of water is not critical with preemergence herbicides but it is convenient to apply 1 to 2 pints of diluted spray per 100 sq. ft. With a systemic herbicide such as Roundup, a satisfactory amount is 1/2 to 1 pint of diluted spray per 100 sq. ft. Granular herbicides may be spread directly with a hand-held rotary spreader or diluted with sand and spread by hand.

For example:

Suppose you want to treat a transplant bed of 1,000 sq. ft. with Goal 1.6E at 2 qts. per acre. From the chart below you see that 1 qt. (=2 pts.) per acre is equivalent to 2/5 teaspoon per 100 sq. ft. or $\frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4$ tsp. per 1,000 sq. ft. Two qts. per acre therefore is 8 tsp. per 1,000 sq. ft. Dilute the 8 tsp. in 10 qts. (2½ gallons) of water and spray in convenient swaths over the entire area uniformly, using a constant swath width, speed, and pressure until you have sprayed the entire 10 qts. on the area.

¹ Note: Plans for broadcast and band sprayer attachments for knapsack application are available from your county Extension agent, county forester, and from J.F. Ahrens, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 248, Windsor CT 06095.

Weight and Volume Measurement of Herbicides For Applications In Small Areas (a,b)

| Herbicide Name | | Dosage Per Acre | | Dosage of Commercial Product per 100 sq. feet | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Active Ingredient | Commercial Product | Active Ingredient lb./A | Commercial Product | Weight (a) | | Volume (b) | |
| | | | | English (oz.) | Metric (gms.) | English | Metric (ml) |
| simazine | Princep 80W | 1.0 | 1.25 lb | 0.05 | 1.3 | 2/3 tsp | - |
| simazine | Princep Caliber 90 | 1.0 | 1.10 lb | 0.04 | 1.1 | 2/5 tsp | - |
| simazine | Princep 4L | 1.0 | 1.0 qt | - | - | 2/5 tsp | 2.2 |
| simazine | Simazine 4G | 1.0 | 25.00 lb | 0.90 | 26.0 | 2 tbsp | - |
| clopyralid | Stinger 3 lb/gal | 0.125 | 1/3 pt | - | - | .075 tsp | .36 |
| DCPA | Dacthal 75W | 9.0 | 12.00 lb | 0.44 | 12.5 | 2 tbsp | - |
| DCPA | Dacthal 5G | 9.0 | 180.00 lb | 6.60 | 188.0 | 1 cup | - |
| isoxaben | Gallery 75DF | 0.5 | 0.66 lb | 0.02 | 0.7 | 1/3 tsp | - |
| oxadiazon | Ronstar 2G | 4.0 | 200.00 lb | 7.3 | 208.0 | 1-1/3 cup | - |
| napropamide | Devrinol 50W | 4.0 | 8.00 lb | 0.30 | 8.3 | 4-1/2 tsp | - |
| napropamide | Devrinol 10G | 4.0 | 40.00 lb | 1.50 | 42.0 | 4 tbsp | - |
| trifluralin | Treflan 4L | 1.0 | 1.0 qt | - | - | 2/5 tsp | 2.2 |
| trifluralin | Treflan 5G | 1.0 | 20.00 lb | 0.70 | 21.0 | 3-1/2 tsp | - |
| oxyfluorfen | Goal 1.6E | 0.25 | 1-1/4 pt | - | - | 1/4 tsp | 1.4 |
| oxyfluorfen | Goal 1.6E | 1.0 | 2-1/2 qt | - | - | 1 tsp | 5.4 |
| oxyfluorfen | Goal 2E | .25 | 1.0 pt | - | - | 1/5 tsp | 1.1 |
| glyphosate | Roundup 4 lb/gal | 0.5 | 1.0 pt | - | - | 1/5 tsp | 1.1 |
| glyphosate | Roundup 4 lb/gal | 1.33 | 1-1/3 qt | - | - | 3/5 tsp | 2.9 |
| glyphosate | Roundup 4 lb/gal | 2.0 | 2.0 qt | - | - | 9/10 tsp | 4.3 |
| all liquid herb. | | | 1.0 pt | - | - | 1/5 tsp | 1.1 |

- a. 1 lb/A of any substance is equal to 1 gram per 96 sq. ft. This can be rounded to 1 gram per 100 sq. ft. with only minor error.
- b. Volumes of dry materials are not determined with precision because they settle erratically. These values are approximations based on an average of 5 examples. Different formulation of dry materials can differ in their volume weights. Whenever possible, it is best to weigh out dry materials and to measure liquids by volumes:
tsp = teaspoon; tbsp = tablespoon.

VOLUME CONVERSION UNITS

1 teaspoon (tsp) = 5 milliliters (ml)
 3 tsp = 1 tablespoon (tbsp) = 1/2 fluid ounces
 16 tbsp = 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
 2 cups = 1 pint (pt.)
 2 pints = 1 quart (qt.)

WEED CONTROL IN CHRISTMAS TREES - 2001

| SITUATIONS | COMMERCIAL MATERIAL AND RATE* | COMMENTS |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------|
|------------|-------------------------------|----------|

A. SEED BEDS

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Preplant treatment to control most weed seeds, weed seedlings, and perennial root stocks or tubers. | Use Vapam (metham), Basamid or Dowfume MC-2 (methyl bromide + chloropicrin) according to label directions | Use of these materials may be restricted; consult your county forester or Extension Service before use. Follow all label precautions. Clover seeds are resistant. |
| 2. Seedling bed maintenance for seedling weeds only, first year or second year. | <p>a) Devrinol 50WP (napropamide) at 4 to 6 lbs. per acre or Devrinol 5G at 40 to 60 lbs. per acre.</p> <p>b) Goal 1.6E (oxyfluorfen) 1 ¼ to 2½ pints or Goal 2E at 1 to 2 pints per acre.</p> <p>c) Fusilade II or DX at label rates or Ornamec at label rates + 0.25% non-ionic surfactant.</p> <p>d) Vantage at 36 oz. per acre.</p> | <p>Apply to weed-free soil before or after conifer seedlings have emerged. Optimum weed control when followed by rain or irrigation.</p> <p>Apply higher rate after seeding labeled conifers: apply lower rate in 5 to 6 weeks after conifer emergence. Provides preemergence control of seedling weeds. Excellent in mid-June following earlier application of Devrinol.</p> <p>To control emerged annual grasses only.</p> <p>As above (A 2c).</p> |

B. TRANSPLANT BEDS (2 year-old or older seedlings replanted into beds.)

Symbols following names of commercial products indicate the manufacturer's designation.

W or WP
for wettable powder
E or EC
for emulsifiable concentrate

G: for granular
DF or WDG
for water dispersible granular

k Rates refer to amounts commercial product per acre.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| a) Mulch 1-2" with wood chips, pine needles, or other suitable organic materials. Apply preemergence herbicides before or after mulching as indicated below. | | |
| b) Devrinol | | See A 2a; for annual grasses and some broadleaf. Apply before any organic mulches. |
| c) Treflan 5G (trifluralin) at 10 to 20 lbs. per acre if incorporated; at 30 to 50 lbs. per acre if surface applied. | | Optimum weed control when followed by rainfall or irrigation within a few hours after treatment; for annual grasses and some broadleaf. Apply before any organic mulches. |
| d) Ronstar 2G (oxadiazon) at 150 lbs. per acre | | For annual weeds except chickweeds. Apply after organic mulches. |
| e) Goal 1.6E (oxyfluorfen) at 1 ¼ to 2½ quarts per acre or Goal 2E at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. | | Provides preemergence and postemergence control of seedling weeds. Avoid application during early flush of spruces or true firs. Apply after organic mulches. |
| f) Combine or follow Devrinol or Treflan with Princep or Simtrol liquid at 1 qt. per acre or Goal at 1 ¼ quarts per acre, or Ronstar 2G at 100 lbs. per acre. | | Provide excellent broad-spectrum weed control. |
| g) Pennant (metolachlor) at 3 to 4 pints per acre or Pennant Magnum at 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre. Combine or follow with Princep, Goal, or Ronstar at above rates for broad-spectrum control. | | Provides excellent control of nutsedge and annual grasses. A <u>second</u> application may be needed for seasonal control of nutsedge. Apply Pennant before any organic mulches. However, if combined with Goal apply after mulching. |

h) Fusilade II or DX at 1 to 1.5 pints per acre or Ornamec or Envoy at label rates and 0.25% non-ionic surfactant.

Use lower rate for emerged annual grasses and higher rate for perennial grasses. Repeat at lower rate for perennial grasses in 14 to 21 days, if needed. Use Envoy if annual bluegrass is the problem.

i) Vantage at 36 to 60 oz. per acre.

As above (Bi)

j) Stinger, 1/3 to 1/2 pints per acre.

Treat in summer for vetch and clover control or in the spring of the second year to control emerged legumes, horseweed and other members of the aster family.

C. SITE PREPARATION - Treatments for use before or in the planting year

1. To kill perennial grasses and other weeds before planting seedbeds, transplant beds, or field plantings.

a) Roundup (glyphosate) at 1-1/3 to 2 quarts in no more than 40 gallons water per acre as a broadcast spray. OR 1 to 2 fluid oz. per gallon water in hand or non-calibrated knapsack sprayers.

Treat in summer for fall planting or in fall for spring planting. Apply to quackgrass when 8 inches in height. Use higher rate for milkweed, Canada thistle. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage and planting, it will be necessary to apply a preemergence treatment in the spring. (See C4)

b) Touchdown (sulfosate) at 1 to 1.5 qts. per acre as a broadcast spray or 1 to 2½ fluid ounces per gallon water in hand sprayers.

As above (C 1a)

CAUTION: Spray solutions of Roundup should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers. **Do not mix, store, or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.** This product or spray solutions of this product react with steel to produce hydrogen gas which is highly combustible. Roundup is corrosive to iron. Leaving Roundup solutions overnight in cast iron spray pumps can accelerate pump wear.

2. To suppress sod grasses and prevent annual weeds, just after planting trees three years old or older

Princep 4L (simazine) at 2 to 4 qts. per acre, or 50 to 100 lbs. Simazine 4G per acre. (1 teaspoon of Simazine 4G in a 2 ft. diameter spot or one level tablespoon per 3-ft. diameter spot).

Treat in early spring as soon as possible after planting. Use higher rate for quackgrass, lower rates for seedling trees. Orchardgrass and broomsedge are not controlled.

3. To control sod grasses and prevent annual weeds after planting.

a) Fusilade II or DX, 1.5 pints per acre, or Ornamec, 3 quarts per acre or Envoy, 17 to 34 fluid oz. per acre plus 0.25% non-ionic surfactant, combined or followed by Princep 4Lat 3 qts. per acre.

Apply when sod grasses are 6 to 8 inches tall. Avoid spraying new flush of true firs.

b) Vantage at 60 oz. per acre, combined or followed by Princep 4L at 3 qts. per acre.

As above (C 3a)

* Rates refer to amounts of commercial product per acre. See product label for full details. Always read the label first; follow all precautions.

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| 4. | To control weeds on freshly tilled soil or on sites treated with Roundup the previous fall. | <p>a) Princep 4L (simazine) at 2 to 3 qts. per acre OR Princep liquid at 2 qts. per acre + Surflan AS (oryzalin) at 3 to 4 qts. per acre OR Pendulum EC (pendimethalin) at 4 to 5 qts. per acre OR Pendulum 60% WDG at 6.7 to 8 lbs. per acre OR Pennant (metolachlor) at 2 qts. per acre or Pennant Magnum at 1 1/3 qts. per acre, or Factor at 2.3 lbs. per acre.</p> <p>b) Gallery 75DF (isozaben) at 0.66 to 1 lb. per acre.</p> <p>c) Goal 1.6E (oxyfluorfen) at 2-3 qts. per acre or 2XL at 1 to 1 1/4 qts. per acre plus Surflan AS (oryzalin) at 3 to 4 qts. per acre OR Pennant at 2 qts. per acre or Pennant Magnum at 1 1/3 qts. per acre, or Factor at 2.3 lbs. per acre.</p> | <p>In northern New England, where annual grasses are often not a problem, Princep alone is satisfactory. Surflan, Pennant, Factor, or Pendulum provides added control of annual grasses. Pennant also controls nutsedge. If annual weeds have emerged, substitute 1 lb. per acre of atrazine for 1 lb. per acre of simazine in the mix. i.e. Aatrex 4L 1 qt./A plus Princep 4L 2 qts./A alone or with one of the preemergence grass herbicides at left.</p> <p>Apply on weed-free soil after rain fall has settled the soil on newly planted trees or in fall or spring before weed emergence in established trees. Gallery plus Surflan or Factor or Pendulum would be good choices for aquifer areas or other areas where leaching potentials must be minimized.</p> <p>Goal plus Surflan or Factor or Pendulum would be good choices for aquifer areas or other areas where leaching potentials must be minimized.</p> |
| 5. | To control brush the year before planting. | See Roundup and Garlon in Brush Control - Section F. | |

D. ESTABLISHED STANDS - Broadcast or Banded Treatments Over the Trees in Fall or Spring.

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| 1. | To control sod grasses and prevent growth of annual weeds in established trees. | <p>a) Princep 4L (simazine) at 2 to 4 qts. per acre, or Simazine 4G at 50 to 100 lbs. per acre. (one tsp. of granules per 2-ft. diameter spot or one level tablespoon per 3-ft. diameter spot.)</p> <p>b) Tank mix of Princep 4L (simazine) at 1 to 2 qts., plus Aatrex 4L at 1 to 2 qts. per acre.</p> <p>c) Kerb 50W (pronamide) 3 to 4 lbs. per acre in late fall.</p> | <p>Apply in late fall or early spring. Spring treatment preferable for longer control of annual weeds, but fall treatments may provide better control of perennial grasses.</p> <p>High rate where canary or quackgrass predominates. Apply in early spring prior to bud-break. Do not use Aatrex repeatedly in spruce. Low rate of Aatrex for emerged winter annual weeds.</p> <p>To provide longer residual control of annual weeds, combine with Princep 4L (simazine) at 2 to 3 qts. per acre, or apply Kerb in the fall and Princep in the spring.</p> |
| 2. | To control grass and weeds in areas treated the previous season with herbicides. | Princep 4L (simazine), 2 to 4 qts. per acre OR Princep liquid at 2 qts. per acre + Surflan AS (oryzalin) at 3 to 4 qts. per acre OR Pendulum EC (pendimethalin) at 4 to 5 qts. per acre OR Pennant (metolachlor) at 2 qts. per acre or Pennant Magnum at 1 1/3 qts. per acre, or Factor at 2.3 lbs. per acre. | Treat early spring. See C 4a, b, c. To control triazine resistant pigweed and lambsquarters use Princep and Surflan. Pendulum controls triazine-resistant lambsquarters. Goal at 1 quart per acre either added to one of the combinations at left or applied on seedling pigweeds and lambsquarters in June can also be effective. |

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| 3. | To control vetch, alfalfa, Canada thistle, bull thistle and horseweed. | Stinger (clopyralid) 1/3 to 2/3 pt. per acre or 1/2 to 1 tsp. per gallon water for spot treatment. | Treat from late May to October. To control triazine resistant horseweed add Stinger at 5 oz. per acre to the spring preemergence herbicide mix. See E3 and D2, above. |
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E. ESTABLISHED STANDS - Semi-Directed or Fully-Directed Sprays Only.

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| 1. | To control quackgrass, orchardgrass, canarygrass, thistle, milk weed, and other perennial weeds in established trees. Retreatment may be required. | a) Roundup (glyphosate) at 1-1/3 to 1 1/2 quarts in no more than 40 gallons water per acre. Or 1 to 2 fluid ounces per gallon water for non-calibrated hand or knapsack sprayers. Coarse sprays preferred. b) Touchdown (as in C 1b) | Apply on actively growing weeds in spring as a FULLY-DIRECTED OR SHIELDED SPRAY ONLY toward the base of established fir, pine, or spruce species. With hand sprayers, apply on a spray-to-wet basis, NOT to point of runoff. As above (E 1a). |
| 2. | To kill sod grasses and prevent growth of annual and perennial weeds in established trees. | a) Princep 4L or Simazine 4G as above (D1); preceded by or followed up with a directed spray of Roundup 1-1/3 to 2 qts. OR Touchdown at 1 to 1 1/2 qts. in no more than 40 gallons water per acre for resistant weeds. b) Tank mix of Princep liquid at 2.5 to 3 qts. plus Roundup or Touchdown at 1 to 1 1/2 quarts per acre. | Apply Roundup or Touchdown in late summer or early fall and Princep in early spring. Princep may be sprayed over trees; apply Roundup or Touchdown as a SEMI-DIRECTED SPRAY ONLY. Apply in May - June; as a FULLY-DIRECTED SPRAY ONLY. Any conifer foliage that is contacted will be seriously injured or killed. |
| 3. | To control ferns in true firs or emerged annual grasses and horseweed in white pine. | Asulox (asulam), 2 to 4 qt. per acre. | Apply for fern control in July or August as semi-directed spray. Injures dormant spruce, and actively growing firs, but, actively growing white pine are tolerant. Apply for annual grasses and horseweed before weeds exceed 8 inches tall using semi-directed sprays. |
| 4. | To control vetch, other legumes, poison ivy, and suppress bindweed in conifers over 2 ft. tall. | Garlon 3A (triclopyr) at 1 quart per acre or 1/3 fluid ounce per gallon of water for spot sprays. | Apply in late August or September as a semi-directed spray to contact lower 8 inches or less of conifer foliage. Sprayed conifer foliage may be injured. Early summer sprays must be fully directed to avoid conifer injury. |
| 5. | To control yellow nutsedge, Canada thistle and certain seedling broadleaf weeds such as dayflower and velvet leaf. | Basagran T/O at 1 quart per acre plus oil concentrate at 1 quart per acre. | Apply on emerged weeds as a fully directed spray, avoiding conifer foliage. |
| 6. | General use non-calibrated (spot treatment) mix for knapsack applications. | 1 fluid ounce of Princep liquid plus 1 1/2 fluid ounces of Roundup or Touchdown per gallon water. Add Surflan at 1 1/2 fluid ounces per gallon of mixture on sites where annual grasses are expected. | Apply as a light, fully directed spray, only to wet the weeds. A funnel shield and cone nozzle is useful to prevent conifer injury. Best results are obtained if applied before weed growth exceeds 6" - 8". Taller weeds can be stepped on and sprayed to avoid conifer contact and injury. Woody plants including vines are most susceptible to Roundup in late August or early September, before a killing frost. |

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| 7. To suppress weeds and perennial grasses between rows with sequential semi-directed sprays. Use flooding nozzle such as Tecjet TK-2 or TF-2 held low. | Roundup Original | |
| | 1 st application (12 oz. per acre) | Just before conifer bud break. |
| | 2 nd application (8 oz. per acre) | Mid-June to Early July. |
| | 3 rd application (12-16 oz. per acre) | Mid to late August. |

Semi-Directed Sprays are applied so that only the basal 8 - 12 inches of the conifers are contacted. Application is usually with the use of off-center nozzles or wide-angle nozzles mounted low.

Fully-Directed Sprays are applied in ways that avoid contact with conifer foliage such as the attachment of an 8 inch funnel to the nozzle of knapsack sprayers.

F. BRUSH CONTROL

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| 1. For control of woody weeds in Christmas tree stands; conifer release in natural stands. | a) Roundup. See E 1 | Fall applications before frost are most effective. See E 1. |
| | b) Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 (triclopyr) at labeled rates. | Apply semi-directed foliar spray of Garlon 3A in water in late summer or early fall or directed basal spray of Garlon 4 in oil during the dormant season. Avoid spraying conifer foliage. |
| 2. For selective control of larger, hard-to-kill, undesirable brush and tree species. | a) Banvel (dicamba) according to label directions as a FRILLING TREATMENT ONLY. | Effective for trees larger than 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Most effective above freezing temperatures. |
| | b) Garlon 3A as a frilling or stump treatment. | Apply undiluted to cambium of freshly cut stumps or 1 to 1 with water in frills except during heavy sap flows. |
| | c) Roundup as a treatment on freshly cut stumps to prevent resprouting. | Apply 1 to 1 with water to the cambium area of freshly cut stumps. |

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