Weed and Brush Control

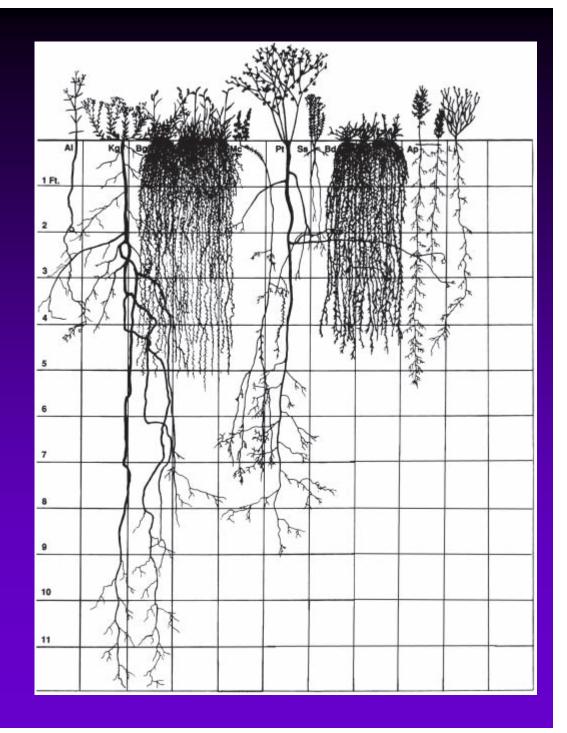
Doug Shoup
KSU Extension Agronomist

Range and Pasture Weed Management

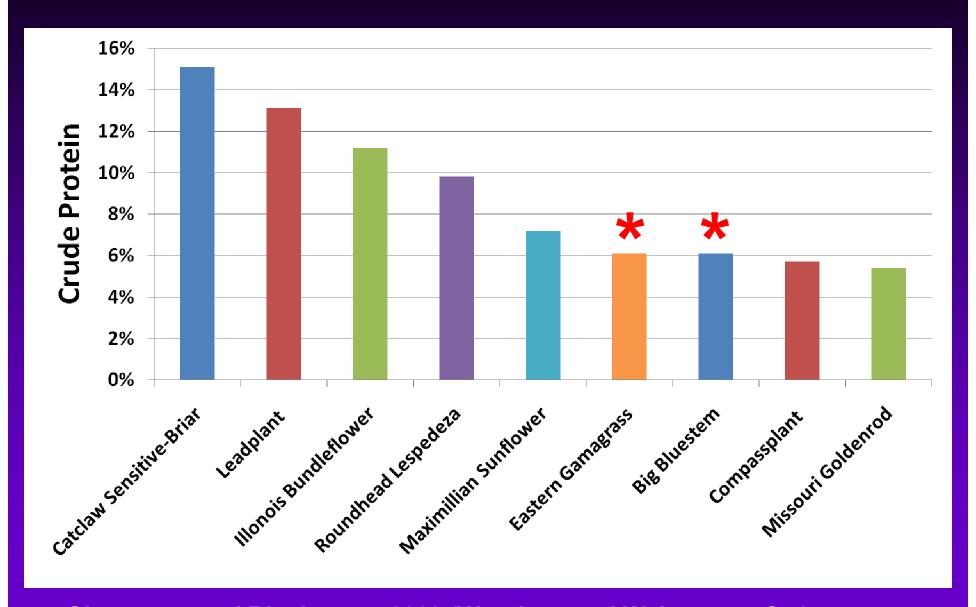
- Brush and weeds are unwanted plants that can reduce production
- Causes of brush/weed invasion
 - Reductions in fire
 - Climate fluctuations
 - Seed transport by animals, wind, water, etc.
 - Decreased fertility in tame pastures
 - Grazing by domestic livestock

Value of Forbs

Different root zone **Decrease evaporation** Nitrogen fixation by legumes Wildlife habitat Browse for sheep, goat, deer, cattle Add to production and forage quality



Crude Protein (%CP)



Obermeyer and Blocksome, 2009 (Woodson and Wabaunsee Co.)

Control Options

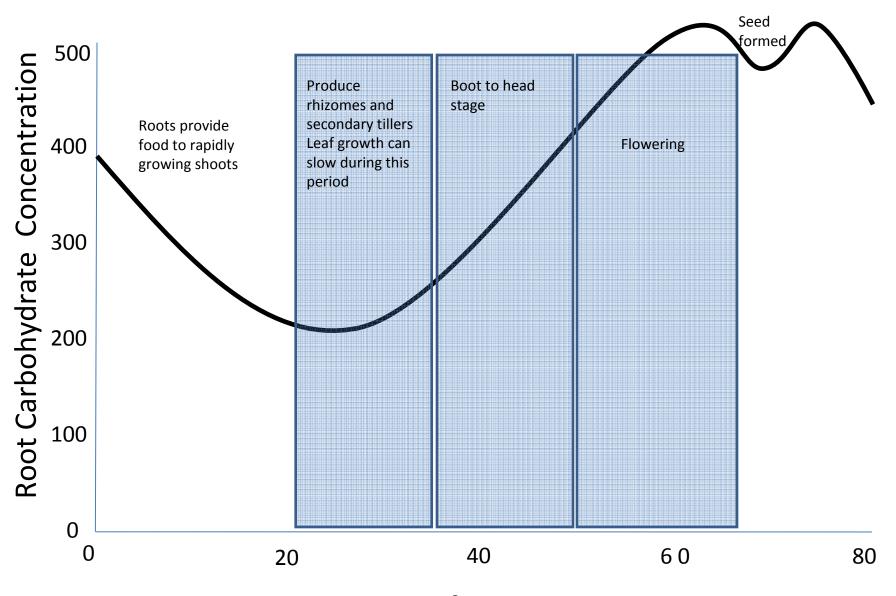
- Prescribed Burning
- Mechanical Control
- Grazing Management
- Chemical Control

Prescribed Burning

- Several weeds and brush can be easily controlled by fire
 - Must be small
 - Must have adequate fuel
 - Must burn completely to kill plant
 - Timing of susceptibility to fire

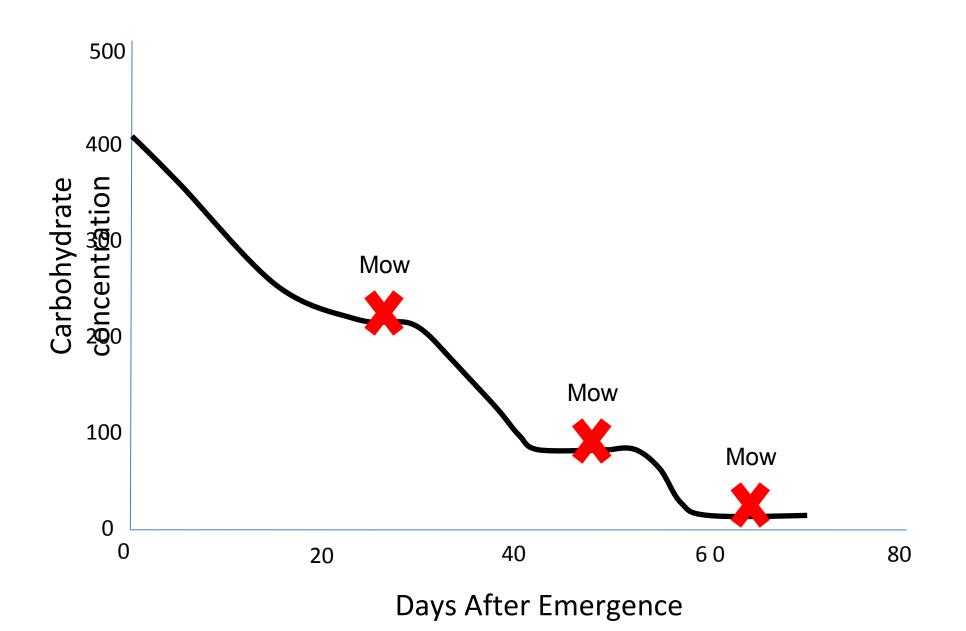


Mowing to Control Johnsongrass

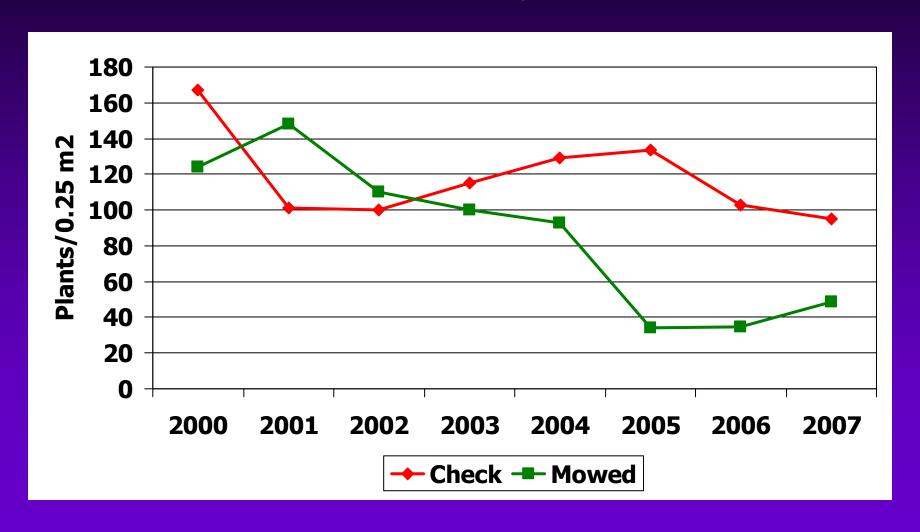


Days After Emergence

Mowing to Control Johnsongrass



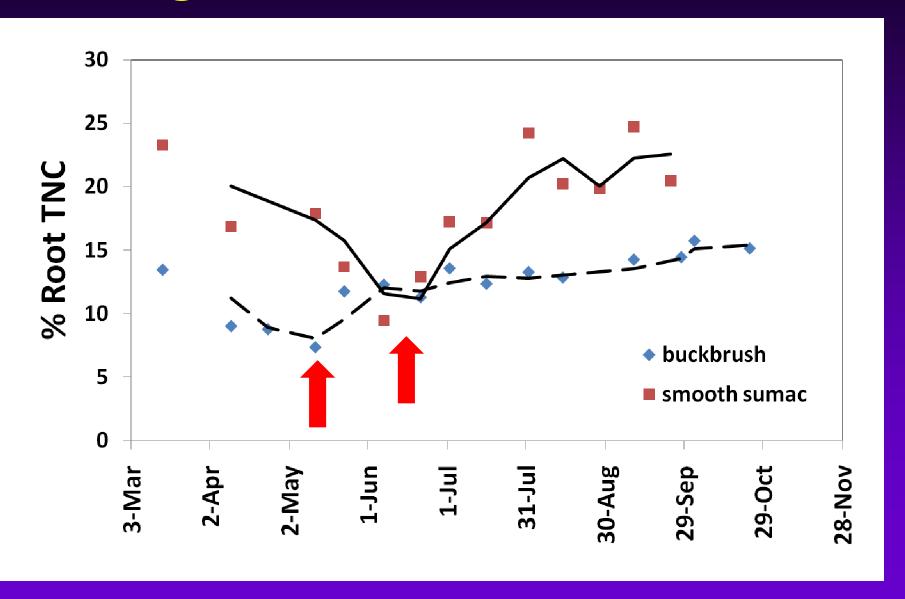
Mowing effects on sericea lespedeza density



Chemical Control

- Soil applied
 - Pellets or granular
 - Liquid
- Cut stump/basal bark
- Foliar applied
 - Broadcast spray
 - Spot spray

Timing of Foliar Chemical Control



Weed Control in Cool Season Grass

- Weeds can be suppressed by increasing health of brome or fescue
 - Soil pH, fertility, fall fertilization
- Beneficial legumes
 - Legumes can increase ADG
 - Decrease endophyte toxicity
- Herbicides that control weeds and brush also injure legumes
 - Exception: lespedeza can tolerate moderate levels of 2,4-D



Sericea Lespedeza

Remedy 1.5 pt/a (Pastureguard 2 pt/a)

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply from June 15 up to flowering

Escort 0.5 oz/a + 0.25% NIS

- 0.3 gram/gallon water + 2tsp NIS
- 7.5 gram/gallon water + 8oz NIS
 Apply from at full bloom and beyond





Eastern Red Cedar

- Burning complete
- Cut at soil surface
- Tordon applied on soil 3cc/3ft of tree in April-May or Sep-Oct



Hedge

Remedy 1.5 pt/a

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply from June 15 thru summer

Pastureguard 2 pt/a

- 1.8 floz/gallon water
- 48 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply from June 15 thru summer





Honey Locust

Tordon 1 pt/a

- 0.64 floz/gallon water
- 16 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply from June 15 thru summer

Grazon P+D 8 pt/a

- 5 floz/gallon water
- 1 gal/ 25gallon water

Apply from June 15 thru summer





Smooth Sumac

Remedy 1.5 pt/a (Pastureguard 2 pt/a)

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply mid June for Sumac

2,4-D 2qt/a

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply mid June for Sumac





Buckbrush / Coral Berry

Remedy 1.5 pt/a (Pastureguard 2 pt/a)

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply in late May

2,4-D 2qt/a

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply in late May





Blackberry / Multiflora Rose

Remedy 1.5 pt/a (or Pastureguard 2pt/a)

- 1.33 floz/gallon water
- 32 floz/ 25gallon water

Apply at mature blooms or when new grow of canes are 18"

Escort 0.5 oz/a + 0.25% NIS

- 0.3 gram/gallon water + 2tsp NIS
- 7.5 gram/gallon water + 8oz NIS
 Apply at mature blooms or when new grow of canes are 18"

Multiflora rose





Blackberry



Summary

- Many forbs that exist on pastures and rangelands have forage value to livestock
- Many weed problems can be solved with management
 - Best to use an integrated approach
 - Combine of burning, fertility, mechanical, grazing, and herbicide control
- There are several chemical control methods for both weeds and brush and are effective if applied at the appropriate time

