South Dakota State University Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

Extension Extra

SDSU Extension

6-1-2002



Leon J. Wrage South Dakota State University

Paul O. Johnson South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension extra

Recommended Citation

Wrage, Leon J. and Johnson, Paul O., "Absinth Wormwood" (2002). *Extension Extra*. Paper 292. http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_extra/292

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Extension Extra by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES / SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY / USDA

Absinth Wormwood

by Leon J. Wrage, Extension agronomist -- weeds, and Paul O. Johnson, Extension IPM coordinator

Wormwood sage (absinth wormwood) can be controlled in the fall. Recent SDSU W.E.E.D. Project data shows fall spraying on wormwood sage to be very effective. Fall is the only time fencelines or field corners are accessible. There is less risk of drift to non-target, sensitive crops. Fall extends the spray season and spreads the work load. Fall spraying reduces having/grazing limitations.

BEST RESULTS:

PLAN A FALL SET-UP. Mow or chop the area in mid-summer.

NEW GROWTH. New shoots 8-12 inches tall give best results. Treating old, dried stems is not as effective.

ACTIVE GROWTH. Good soil moisture and some warm days promotes growth.

TREAT BEFORE KILLING FREEZE. Wormwood grows late into the fall and continues to grow after the first light freeze. Late September and early October are target periods most years.

GRASS PASTURE/RANGE (Follow label grazing restrictions)

Tordon 22K	1 pt	Excellent control. The addition of 2,4-D will broaden weed spectrum and allows some reduction in Tordon rate. Follow site restrictions. (\$11.90).
Tordon 22K + 2,4-D ester 4L	.575 pt+1 qt	Excellent control. Follow site restrictions. Use .75 pt Tordon for most situations. (\$9.60-12.55).
TREES		
2,4-D amine 4L	2 qt	Avoid spray contact to trees. Less effective than control options for grazing areas. (\$5.80).

HERBICIDES

Tordon 22K 2L (picloram) is approved for use in noncrop, grass pasture and range. It has foliar activity and extended soil residual. Lower rates are used alone or in combination with 2,4-D as an annual application in a 3- to 4-year program. Bromegrass stunting or thinning may be noted with rates over 1 qt/A. RESTRICTIONS: Avoid drift to trees or sensitive crops. Avoid water contamination. Do not apply into water or on inner banks of irrigation or drainage ditches where water used for irrigation or domestic purposes may be contaminated. Avoid application on coarse soil (loamy sand or sand) or every the aquifer is shallow. RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.

2,4-D requires retreatment each year. Ester formulation preferred for infestations in page and range. RESTRICTIONS: Do not graze dairy cattle on treated areas for 7 or 14 days after application, depending on 2,4-D predict label. Note other label precautions.



Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the USDA. Larry Tidemann, Director of Extension, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture & Biological Sciences, South Dakota State University, Brookings. SDSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer (Male/Female) and offers all benefits, services, and educational and employment opportunities without regard for ancestry, age, race, citizenship, color, creed, religion, gender, disability, national origin, sexual preference, or Vietnam Era veteran status.