Perennial Weed Control

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Perennial Weed Control

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## Perennial Weed Control Recommendations *

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Cultural Methods†</th>
<th>Chemical Methods</th>
<th>Large Infestations¶</th>
<th>Large Patches (1-10 Acres)</th>
<th>Small Patches§ (Chemical per Sq. Rd.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Field Bindweed (Creeping Jenny)</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Cultivation and rye Perennial hay crops Summer crops Grazing</td>
<td>2,4-D amine—¾ pound when blooming</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 25 lbs. “Borascu” 15 lbs. other borax compounds ½ lb. CMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leafy Spurge</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Cultivation and rye Perennial hay crops Summer crops Grazing</td>
<td>2,4-D ester—½ lb. in grain and 1 lb. or cultivation after harvest; 1 lb. twice a year in grass</td>
<td>40 lbs. 2,4-D late in September Except 20 lbs. 2,4-D on sandy soil</td>
<td>15 lbs. “Borascu” 10 lbs. other borax compounds 10 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 5 lbs. amate 5 lbs. sodium chlorate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Knapweed</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Cultivation and rye</td>
<td>2,4-D ester—1½ lbs. spring and fall</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 20 lbs. “Borascu” 15 lbs. other borax compounds 5 lbs. amate ¼ lb. CMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoary Cress (Perennial Peppergrass or White Top)</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Cultivation and rye</td>
<td>2,4-D ester twice a year—1 lb. in spring and 1 lb. in fall</td>
<td>10 lbs. 2,4-D during late September</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix ½ lbs. CMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Thistle and Perennial Sow Thistle</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Cultivation and rye Perennial hay crops Summer crops Late fall plowing</td>
<td>2,4-D amine or MCP on Canada thistle 2,4-D amine or ester on sow thistle ¾ lb. at bud and in September or ¾ lb. in crop and intensive cultivation after harvest</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 20 lbs. “Borascu” 10 lbs. other borax compounds 5 lbs. amate ¼ lb. CMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Summer crops TCA—100 lbs. on sod TCA—20 lbs. on plowing in September or May MH—5 to 8 lbs., plow 3 to 6 days later and seed crop</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 20 lbs. “Borascu” 10 lbs. other borax compounds 5 lbs. amate ¼ lb. CMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse Nettle</td>
<td>Intensive cultivation Summer crops 2,4,5-T—1½ to 2 lbs. when blooming</td>
<td>5 lbs. sodium chlorate 15 lbs. borate-chlorate mix 20 lbs. “Borascu” 10 lbs. other borax compounds 5 lbs. amate ¼ lb. CMU</td>
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*This page is essentially the same as the center spread in Circular 102, Perennial and Annual Weed Control; however, changes have been made here following an additional year of research. Therefore these recommendations are more up to date.

†Intensive cultivation refers to cultivation at 3-week intervals for thistles and at 2-week intervals for other species. Cultivation should be used with all cropping methods listed before seeding and after harvesting rye or summer crops, and before seeding perennial forage crops.

‡Recommended rates of application are in pounds of 2,4-D, MCP, 2,4,5-T or TCA acid equivalent per acre.

§CMU should be used only on non-cropland when there is an abundance of soil moisture. Sodium chlorate is inflammable and can be applied as a spray, but is less dangerous if applied dry. Borate-chlorate mixtures, amate, CMU and “Polybor” (a borax compound) should be applied as sprays. “Borascu” and “Concentrated Borascu” (other borax compounds) should be applied dry.
Reaction Of
Perennial Weeds

The Research Committee of the North Central Weed Control Conference has classified numerous species of perennial weeds according to their reactions to 2,4-D; MCP; 2,4,5-T; TCA and some of the soil sterilants. The 2,4-D classification is given below. Numerals after the names of several species indicate their sensitivity to other chemicals. The meaning of these numerals is explained in footnotes following the list.

**Group I.** Weeds that can be killed with one application of one pound or more of 2,4-D acid per acre.

Austrian field cress  
Dandelion

**Group II.** Weeds which can be retarded in growth and prevented from setting seed by one application of one pound or more of 2,4-D acid per acre. Repeated applications are needed to give elimination.

Aster  
Bindweed, hedge  
Bindweed, field (2)  
Buttercup, tall (2) (3)  
Cress, western yellow  
Childweed, mouse ear  
Daisy, oxeye (2)  
Dock, curled  
Garlic, wild  
Ironweed* (2)  
Lettuce, blue*  
Mallow, round leaved

**Group III.** Weeds which can be retarded in growth and prevented from setting seed with one application of one pound or more of 2,4-D acid per acre. Complete elimination is seldom accomplished even with repeated applications of one to four pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre.

Avens, three-flowered  
Bedstraw, northern  
Bladder campion  
Blueweed  
Bracken  
Cockle, white  
Geranium  
Goldenrod  
Hoary cress (2)  
Horsetail  
Leafy spurge  
Licorice, wild  
Milkweed, climbing*  
Milkweed, common  
Milkweed, whorled  
Poverty weed  
Russian Knapweed  
Sheep sorrel  
Tanweed  
Yarrow
Group IV. Weeds that are not controlled by as much as four pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre.

Boneset
Brier, sensitive
Cacti (1) (4)
Ground cherry
Horse nettle (2)
Johnson grass (4)
Mallow, alkali
Quackgrass (4)

*Weeds that belong in the next higher group if treated as late as the budding stages of growth.

(1) Weeds that can be killed with one application of one pound or more of 2,4,5-T acid per acre.

(2) Weeds which can be retarded in growth and prevented from setting seed by one application of one pound or more 2,4,5-T acid per acre. Repeated applications are needed to give elimination.

(3) Weeds which can be retarded in growth and prevented from setting seed by one application of one pound or more of MCP acid per acre. Repeated applications are needed to give elimination.

(4) Weeds that can generally be killed with one application of TCA.

For more detailed information see Experiment Station Circular 102, "Weed Control."

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