

WOODY STEM CONTROL USING TREATMENTS OF MON 78015, MON 78229, MON 78128 AND OTHER GLYPHOSATE PRODUCTS. L.R. Nelson, A.W. Ezell and J.L. Yeiser. Clemson University, Clemson, SC; Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS; and Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX.

ABSTRACT

A total of ten herbicide site preparation treatments were applied on recently cutover forest sites in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas. All treatments included glyphosate either alone, tank mixed with imazapyr, or in a premix formulation with imazapyr. Applications were completed in late July with a CO₂-powered backpack sprayer using 10 gpa total spray volume to simulate aerial application for site preparation. Each treatment included three replications at all locations. A pretreatment inventory of woody stems was completed by species and height class. An inventory of live stems by species and height class was conducted at the end of the second growing season after treatment.

Dominant species included red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.) and water oak (*Quercus nigra* L.) in South Carolina, hickory (*Carya spp.*), post oak (*Quercus stellata* Wangenh.) and American beautyberry (*Callicarpa Americana* L.) in Mississippi and southern red oak (*Quercus falcate* Michx.) and yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria* Ait.) in Texas. An evaluation of percent stem reduction by species resulted in no distinct differences between formulations and/or tank mixtures.