

SECOND-YEAR EVALUATION OF RESPROUT POTENTIAL FOLLOWING BASAL HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS TO VARIOUS BRUSH SPECIES. L.R. Nelson and A.W. Ezell. Clemson University, Clemson, SC, and Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS.

ABSTRACT

Dormant season basal sprays were applied to the lower 46 cm of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.) stems in South Carolina and to pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh.), and cherrybark oak (*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia* Ell.) in Mississippi. Herbicides were mixed as a % V/V in Hygrade EC (petroleum based carrier with emulsifiers). Treatments included 25% triclopyr (butoxyethyl ester-480 g ae/l; 15% triclopyr + 3 % imazapyr (isopropylamine salt-240 g ae/l); 15 % triclopyr + 5% imazapyr; and 15% triclopyr. Treatments were applied in the late dormant season of 2000 (late February in Mississippi and early March in South Carolina).

Treatments provided 100% control of sweetgum, green ash, pecan and cherrybark oak. Triclopyr at 25% V/V provided 72% control of black cherry while control with the other treatments ranged from 97 to 100%. None of the treatments resulted in resprouting two years after application.