

PURPOSE: Herbicides are used to control weed growth the first year after planting seedlings to increase survival and growth.

SELECTION OF HERBICIDES:

Herbicides are site specific; each herbicide is best suited for a particular purpose on a given site. Factors influencing suitability of a herbicide are: type of vegetation to be controlled, species of tree to be over-sprayed, soil type, time of year, proximity to a stream, age of seedlings to over-spray, sensitivity of surrounding areas to damage from herbicides, and cost.



For the proper herbicide or mix for a site, consult with a pesticide applicator certified by the State of Alabama.

EQUIPMENT: Any mechanized low-pressure sprayer capable of producing a five-foot band spray of chemical may be used. Ensure that the nozzle produces the same spray pattern and width throughout the treatment. Ground application can be done with any mechanized equipment such as a tractor or ATV with sprayer. Calibrate equipment to operate at speeds to apply 15 gallons per acre.

METHOD: For best results, apply March – May to newly emerged weeds. Each herbicide may vary as to time of year. Generally avoid spraying when rainfall is expected within 6 hours.

PRECAUTIONS: Follow label directions for mixing, handling, application and disposal of chemicals and containers. Use of any herbicide in a manner inconsistent with labeling is a violation of federal law. Do not spray when seedlings are under stress.

CHECKING RESULTS: For most herbicides, evidence of yellowing, wilting and dying should be apparent within three weeks under normal rainfall condition. Complete kill of some brush species may not occur for several months.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: All practices performed should follow Alabama’s Best Management Practices for Forestry and have no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species or habitat.

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