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Effects of herbicides on control of leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) and resulting forage response

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Abstract:

Herbicides were applied to leafy spurge infestations on rangeland to determine spurge control and response of forage grasses. Chemicals used were 2,4-D [(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid] amine, dicamba (3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid), dichlorprop [2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid] glyphosate [*N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine] and the potassium salt and granules of picloram (4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid). All chemicals were applied when leafy spurge was in the early bud stage. Glyphosate alone, and in combination with 2,4-D (amine) and dicamba was also applied at maturity and after frost. Treatments containing picloram resulted in the greatest control of the target species. Grass response was variable but stand was improved by some treatments. After-frost applications were generally equal to early bud applications in controlling leafy spurge but applications at maturity were less effective.