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## **First-year results of leafy spurge control with sequential spring and fall herbicide applications**

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Leafy spurge was sprayed in spring with the amine salt of 2,4-D [(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid] or the isopropyl amine salt of 2,4-D plus glyphosate [N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine]. Sequential fall treatments included the isopropyl amine salt of 2,4-D plus glyphosate, dicamba (3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid), 2,4-D plus picloram, or dicamba plus picloram. Leafy spurge control and Kentucky bluegrass injury were visually evaluated on August 9, 1990 and May 16, 1991. Spring applications of 2,4-D or 2,4-D plus glyphosate did not provide effective leafy spurge control 3 months after treatment (MAT). Spring applied 2,4-D plus glyphosate caused up to 25% bluegrass stand reductions 3 MAT. Spring applications of 2,4-D or 2,4-D plus glyphosate followed by 2,4-D plus glyphosate in fall did not provide effective leafy spurge control in May 1991. Kentucky bluegrass injury with these treatments ranged from 8 to 14%. Spring applications of 2,4-D followed in fall by picloram, picloram plus 2,4-D, dicamba, or dicamba plus picloram ranged from 82 to 100% leafy spurge control, and Kentucky bluegrass injury with these treatments ranged from 15 to 20% in May 1991. Split applications of 2,4-D in spring with fall applied picloram, picloram plus 2,4-D, Dicamba, or dicamba plus picloram did not provide better control than picloram, dicamba, 2,4-D plus picloram or dicamba applied in spring only when evaluated in May 1991.