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## Control of leafy spurge with retreatments of picloram and 2,4-D LVE

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This research was conducted near Devil's Tower, Wyoming to compare the efficacy of retreatments of picloram (4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid) and 2,4-D [(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid] low volatile ester (LVE) on the control of leafy spurge. The original herbicide treatments (picloram at 0.25 through 2.0 at 0.25 lb ai/a increments; picloram at 0.25 + 2,4-D LVE at 1.0 lb ai/a; and 2,4-D LVE at 1.0 and 2.0 lb ai/a) (were applied May 28, 1987. Original plots with less than 80% control were retreated with picloram at 0.5 lb, except for picloram at 0.25 lb, picloram at 0.25 + 2,4-D at 1.0 lb, and 2,4-D LVE at 1.0 and 2.0 lb which were retreated with the original rates. Retreatments were applied July 6, 1988 and June 6, 1990. Visual weed control evaluations were made June 8, 1988, May 25, 1989, and June 6, 1990.

Leafy spurge control in 1988 was 80% or better with picloram at rates greater than 1.0 lb ai/a. No 1988 retreatments increased leafy spurge control to 80% or better. Picloram at 0.25 lb ai/a and 2,4-D LVE at 1.0 and 2.0 lb ai/a were the only 1989 retreatments that didn't increase leafy spurge control to 80% or better. Picloram at 2.0 lb ai/a continues to be the only original treatment maintaining 80% or better shoot control in 1990. Plots with less than 80% control were retreated again June 6, 1990. Retreatments will be applied as needed to maintain or attain 80% leafy spurge shoot control.