

# Management tips for individual plant treatment

In non-crop areas

Just like you, we know resources are limited. That's why we are dedicated to providing you tools to get the job done.

Learn how effective foliar spray, basal bark spray and cut stump sprays can save time and money.

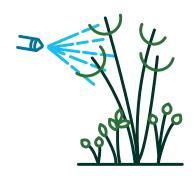


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#### **IPT** applications

Individual Plant Treatments, commonly referred to as IPTs, are popular with land managers because they are very effective, do not require application by a commercial operator and can be applied using equipment that is commonly found. IPT applications often provide better weed control, reduce the risk of off-target herbicide movement and lower treatment costs, compared to broadcast treatments. The most common IPTs using liquid spray mixes can be subdivided into three major application methods:



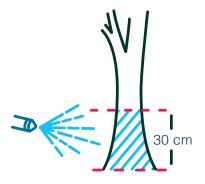
#### Foliar spray

Foliar spray application, as the name implies, are applied to the foliage of target plants. The herbicide is mixed with water, a surfactant and a dye. Since plant leaves are covered with a waxy layer (cuticle), a nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil (MSO) should be added to reduce the water surface tension and improve absorption. The addition of a water-soluble marking dye will help ensure that no plants are missed and all the leaves on each individual target plant are wetted.

For most woody plant species, the spring and summer growing seasons are the most effective time for treatment. Foliage should be mature, healthy and free from insect or disease damage. Equipment requirements for foliar sprays are minimal. A backpack sprayer or ATV-mounted sprayer will be effective, but spray nozzle selection is critical.

An adjustable Conejet 5500 X3 to X5 nozzle is recommended. Leaves should be sprayed to wet, but not to the point of dripping.

Foliar spray rates are based on concentration. Method 240 SL Herbicide can be mixed with triclopyr herbicide for excellent control of many hard to control woody plant species. Remember to add the recommended rate of an approved spray adjuvant and spray dye marker to the tank.



#### Basal bark spray

Basal bark applications are applied to the basal stems of target plants. Basal bark applications are most effective on smooth barked plants and plants with one or a few basal stems. Multi-stemmed plants are difficult to control with this application method because each basal stem must be treated, which increases cost and time, as well as the probability that a basal stem will not be treated. Missing one basal stem may result in a live plant.

The best time to apply Basal bark sprays with Method 240 SL Herbicide is during the spring/summer.

Backpack sprayers are the most effective method of application with nozzle selection, a critical element. A Conejet 5500 X1 or X2 is recommended. The nozzle should be adjusted to a fine cone to direct all of the spray onto the targeted stem. Spray not contacting the stem is wasted spray and should be avoided. Each basal stem should be sprayed on all sides, but not to the point of run-off. Treat from the ground line to a height of 30 cm to 50 cm.

Stem sprays are based on concentration. Method 240 SL Herbicide should be mixed at a concentration of 5-10% with water. Add 10% (1 L per 10 L of spray mix) methylated seed oil (MSO) and the recommended rate of a spray dye marker to the mix.





#### **Cut stump sprays**

Cut stump applications are made to the cut surface of the target plant. The plant is severed at the ground line with anything from a chain saw to hydraulic shears. It is important that the cut stump is severed level and free of dirt on the cut surface. This treatment method can be used any time of the year, but application of the herbicide solution must occur immediately after cutting.

When hand cutting, a backpack sprayer will be most effective. The cut surface should be wetted, paying particular attention to the edges of the stump, allowing the spray mix to flow slightly down the outside cut surface. Hydraulic shears mounted on a skid steer sometimes have an integrated spray system that allows the cut stump to be sprayed from the operator's cab.

Cut stump sprays are based on concentration also. Method 240 SL Herbicide should be mixed at a concentration of 5-10% with water. This is equal to 500 mL to 1000 mL of Method 240 SL Herbicide added to water resulting in a 10 L spray batch. Also add 10% (1 L per 10 L of spray mix) methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant and the recommended rate of a water-soluble spray dye to the mix.



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#### Stewardship

Individual Plant Treatments are most effective when applied before woody weeds become large and dense. Using these application techniques at the right time reduces the amount of herbicide used, the cost of treatment and increases effectiveness.

Method 240 SL Herbicide can be used in public and private management areas that are grazed by livestock, on exterior fences that border a public right-of-way, and other label-approved non-crop land sites.

For more information about Method 240 SL Herbicide visit www.au.envu.com/vegetation-management

#### Envu Vegetation Management Stewardship Program



The Envu VMSP provides vegetation management professionals and end-user customers with the technical support they need to be good stewards of the land and to help navigate an increasingly complex business and regulatory environment.

The program translates company, market and university research into realworld solutions for controlling unwanted, invasive or noxious weeds, resulting in benefits

like enhanced safety, productivity, appearance, habitat and value of our land, forests and infrastructure.

Learn more about the Envu Vegetation Management Stewardship Program at www.au.envu.com/vegetationmanagement







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