

4-2374
10M
BT

BRUSH MANAGEMENT WITH AMS*

Individual Plant Treatment Application

G. O. HOFFMAN
EXTENSION RANGE BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL SPECIALIST
The Texas A&M University System

Woody plants are normal components of the natural plant ecology in the eastern part of Texas. Undesirable plants should be controlled when there is an imbalance between undesirable and economic ones. Approved chemical and mechanical methods can be used safely to balance plant communities, improve plant ecology and maintain sustained economic production.

KIND OF BRUSH	SIZE OF BRUSH	METHOD OF APPLICATION	HERBICIDE MIXTURE	SEASON OF APPLICATION	KIND OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED
Sprouts and seedlings Poison ivy Poison oak	All sizes	Foliage spray— thoroughly cover and wet leaves with solution	1 pound of crystals per 1 gal. of water	Growing season	Power sprayer or knapsack hand sprayer
Blackjack oak, hackberry, locust, post oak, red oak, sumac	All sizes	Cup ¹ Frill ² Stump ³ V-notch ⁴	1 tablespoon crystals per cup	Fall and winter	Ax or power saw, tablespoon measure, battery syringe or mop
Eastern persimmon, sassafras Poison ivy Poison oak	All sizes	Stump or frill— freshly cut surface	3 pounds crystals per 1 gal. of water	Spring and summer	Ax or power saw, tablespoon measure, battery syringe or mop
Blackgum, sweetgum and other hardwoods	All sizes	Stump— freshly cut surface	4 pounds crystals per 1 gal. of water	Fall and winter	Battery syringe or hand sprayer plus ax or power saw

*Ammonium sulfamate, "Ammate," is registered as a nonfood-use herbicide at the rate of 100 pounds per 100 gallons water as a broadcast treatment. If recommendations on the approved label are followed, excess residues should not be a problem.

Suggestions for herbicide use are based upon the following: effectiveness of materials; avoiding residues in excess of allowable tolerances; avoiding toxicity to economic plants, animals and humans; and avoiding detrimental side effects to the environment of the treated area. Rates for herbicide use in Texas usually are below the rates on approved labels. However, the herbicide **user is always responsible** for the effects of residues on his own forage crop or livestock, as well as for problems caused by drift or movement of the herbicide from his property to other properties. Should questions arise concerning the current label status of any approved herbicide, contact your county Extension agent or the range specialists of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.

AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE SOLUTION TO APPLY:

- ¹Cup—1 tablespoon crystals per cup with cups only one ax blade apart around the tree base near the groundline.
- ²Frill—until solution runs out of freshly made ax cuts around the tree base near the groundline.
- ³Stump—crystals or solution to outer edge of freshly cut surface adjacent to bark layer.
- ⁴V-notch—crystals or solution concentrated in the trough of the notch.

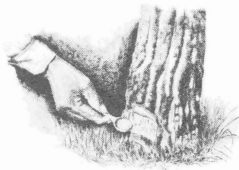
HOW TO MAKE CUTS:

- Cup—two downward ax cuts, one above the other, 3 or 4 inches apart with chip knocked out.
- Frill—overlapping downward ax cuts through the bark near groundline, all the way around the tree.
- Stump—cut tree off with ax or power saw near groundline.
- V-notch—cut tree on each side and push trunk forward.

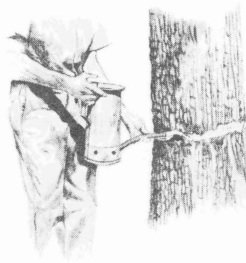
FOLIAGE



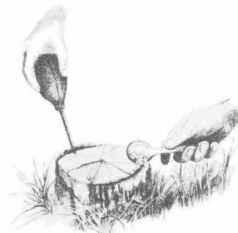
CUP



FRILL



STUMP



V-NOTCH



The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

Educational programs conducted by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service serve people of all ages regardless of socio-economic levels, race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, The Texas A&M University System and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8, 1914, as amended, and June 30, 1914.