

BRUSH SPRAYING
FOLIAGE SPRAYING
2,4-D—2,4,5-T

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the solutions of chemicals used and the requirements to be met in applying an effective 2,4-D—2,4,5-T foliage spray on brush.

1.02 Spraying the foliage and stems of brush with a high volume spray is generally employed over large areas where the growth is dense and power equipment can be used for the major portion of the treatment. Where the growth is sparse or conditions are unsuited to the use of power equipment, other methods as described in G10.361.3 are used.

1.03 The foliage sprays described in this section can also be applied by knapsack tank for the control of vines, such as poison ivy, growing on and around individual poles.

2. SEASON FOR FOLIAGE SPRAYING

2.01 Foliage sprays are applied in relatively dilute form because the large area of plant surface available is expected to absorb sufficient chemical to be effective. Treatment with high volume sprays must, therefore, be done while the plants are in leaf.

2.02 Best results from foliage spraying are obtained with plants which have just completed their spring growth. Ordinarily the degree of effectiveness of spraying diminishes

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as the summer progresses. Foliage spraying should be stopped entirely at least two weeks before frost, since application of this type of spray when the plants are going into their dormant period is unlikely to produce the desired results.

2.03 Spraying should not be undertaken during or immediately following abnormally dry periods, as there is little movement of fluids within the plant then and the chemical would be unlikely to reach the roots in sufficient quantity to effect a kill. Treatment should be deferred until rainfall has been adequate to revive normal activity in the plant tissues.

3. MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS

3.01 The materials and strength of solutions used in foliage spraying vary with the relative susceptibility of the plants. A number of common woody plants found on roadsides and rights-of-way have been classified in G10.360.1 into Groups I, II and III, starting with the most readily killed species.

3.02 The reactions of plants vary from plant to plant and from locality to locality. The time of spraying and the growing conditions also affect spray results. In general, however, the treatments suggested below will be found to give a high percentage of root kill on first application.

(a) Where 75 per cent or more of the brush consists of plants in Groups I and II, use 4 quarts of the 50-50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to each 100 gallons of water. Where the plants are mostly those of Group I, the solution can be cut back to 3 quarts of the mixture to 100 gallons of water.

(b) Where more than 25 per cent of the brush consists of plants in Group III, use 4 quarts of the 50-50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T plus 1 quart of 2,4,5-T to each 100 gallons of water.

(c) Where 75 per cent or more of the brush consists of one or more of the plants in the list following, use 4 quarts of 2,4,5-T to each 100 gallons of water.

Ash	Osage Orange
Brambles	Palmetto
Maple, Red	Persimmon
Maple, Vine-leaf	Salal
Oak, Scrub	Spruce

3.03 To prepare the spraying solution, pour the required amount of chemical directly into the water and stir until the solution is uniformly milky in color. Continuous agitation while spraying is not necessary, provided the solution is thoroughly mixed at the start.

4. APPLICATION

4.01 In applying foliage sprays, it is important to **cover thoroughly not only the leaves, but also the stems, trunk and crown of each plant.** This is essential with plants in Groups II and III and requires that spraying be done by walking up to each clump of brush to direct the spray into the growth. It is only with the more susceptible species of Group I that any degree of kill can be obtained by spraying from the truck, which usually results in little more than wetting just the tops of the plants. Sufficient solution should be applied to cause a slight dripping from the leaves.

4.02 One of the reasons for unsatisfactory results is that some plants are missed entirely. Depending on the width of the right-of-way, the chances of missing will be reduced by employing two or more lines of hose operating abreast across the area being sprayed.

4.03 One or more knapsack tanks should be carried for treating at this time areas that can not be reached by the hose or for spraying in situations where greater control of the spray is required.

4.04 Where much of the right-of-way is covered by low growing plants such as huckleberry, laurel, etc., spot spraying should be employed, endeavoring to hit **only the species that are not wanted on the right-of-way.**

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