



# Efficacy and safety of new herbicides on the horizon



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# Aminopyralid (Milestone®)

# Treatments

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- Untreated check
- Aminopyralid (Milestone\* herbicide)
  - 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5 and 7 fl oz/A
- Clopyralid (Transline\* herbicide)
  - 4, 8, and 10 fl oz/A
- Picloram (Tordon\* 22K herbicide)
  - 16 and 32 fl oz/A

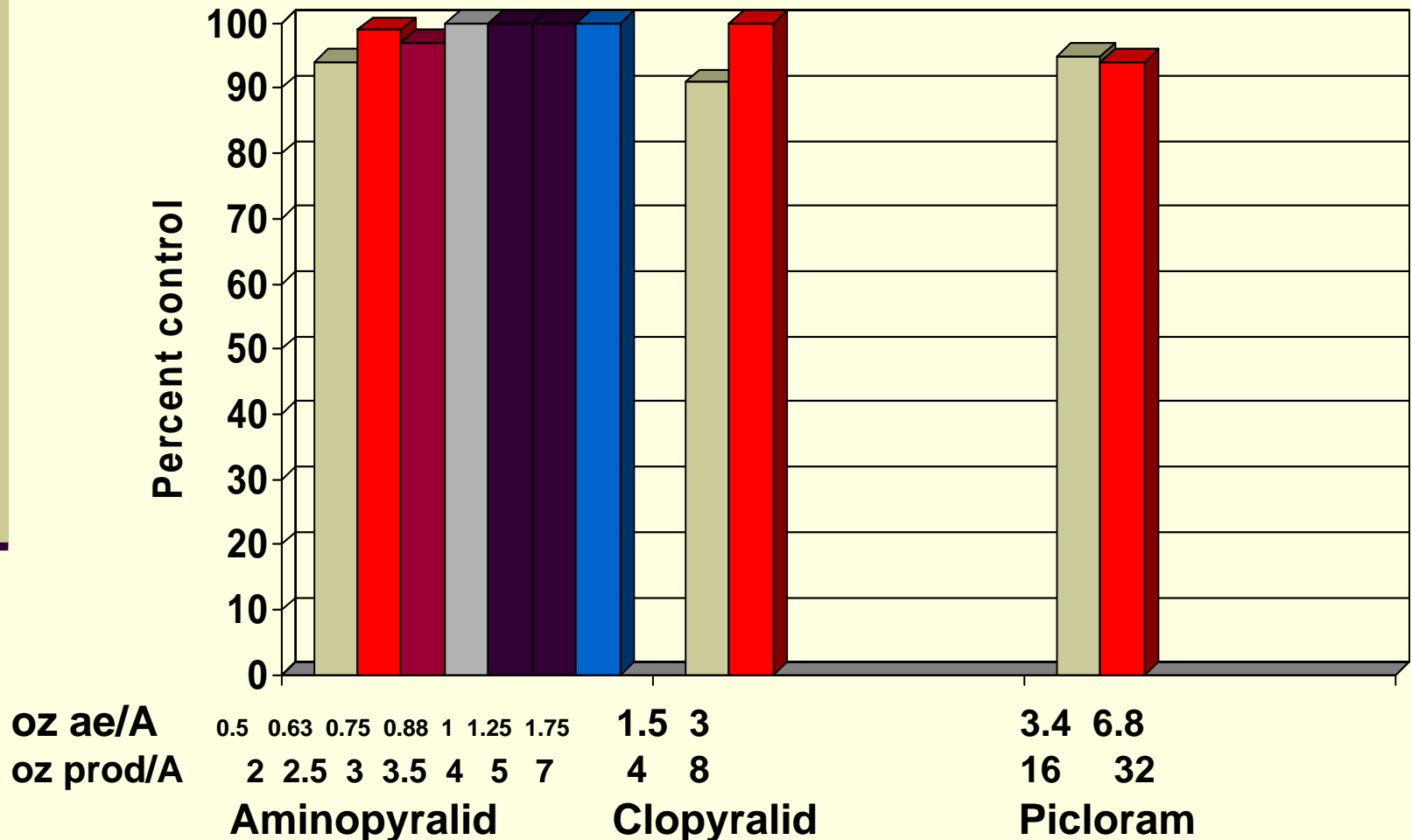
All treatments with 0.25% v/v Activator 90 or X-77 surfactant  
Plots 10 x 20 ft, applied at 20 GPA, replicated 3 or 4 times at each site  
10 ft boom with six 8002 nozzles, 30 psi, CO<sub>2</sub> backpack sprayer





# Combined result of aminopyralid on yellow starthistle control in year of treatment

(from studies in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California)

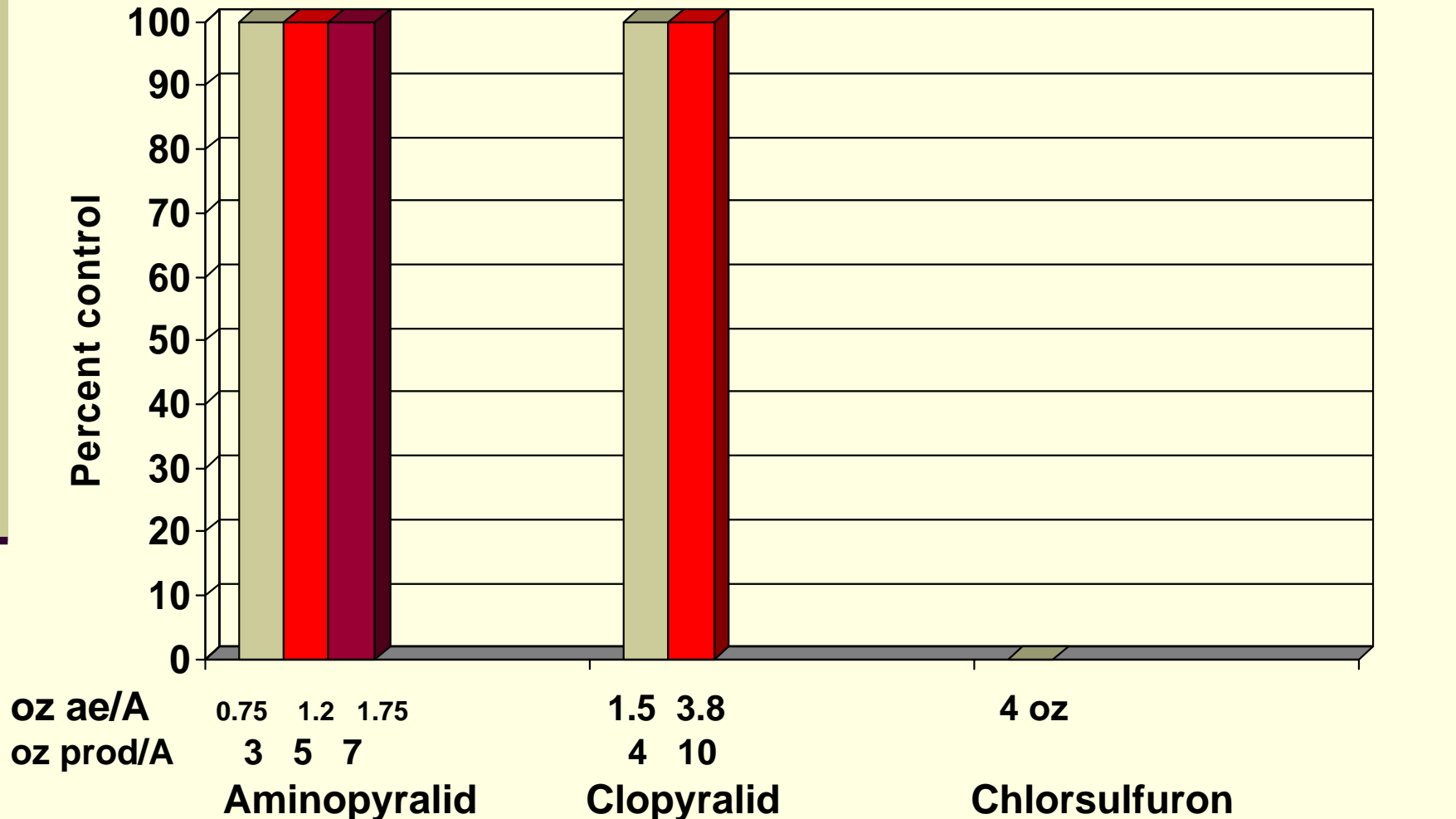


LSD (0.05) = NS



# Control of yellow starthistle with aminopyralid in Yreka, CA

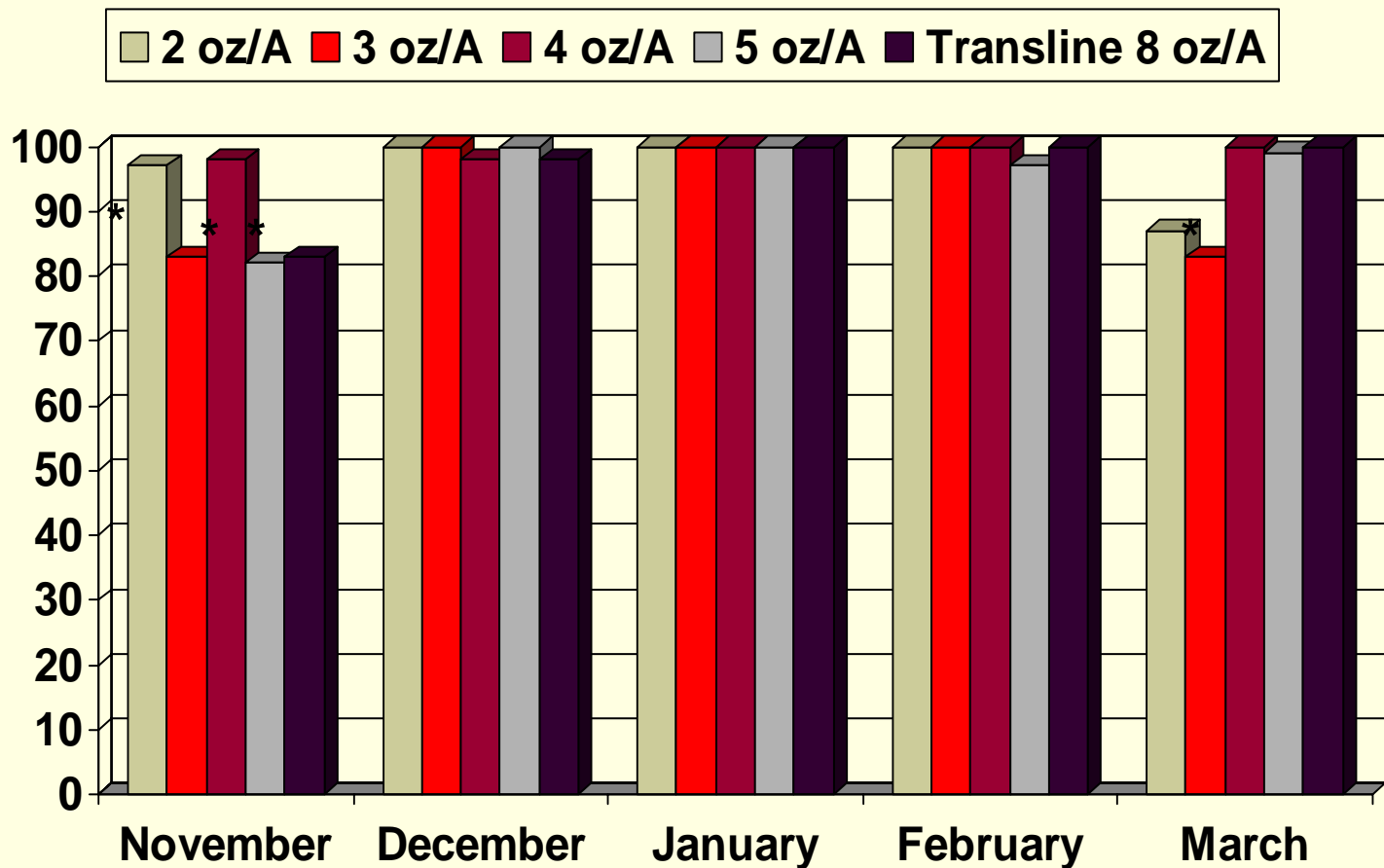
Treated on March 11, 2005, evaluated June 20, 2005



LSD (0.05) = NS



# Effect of treatment timing on yellow starthistle control in Davis, California



Treatments from Nov 2002 to March 2003, final evaluation in July 2003

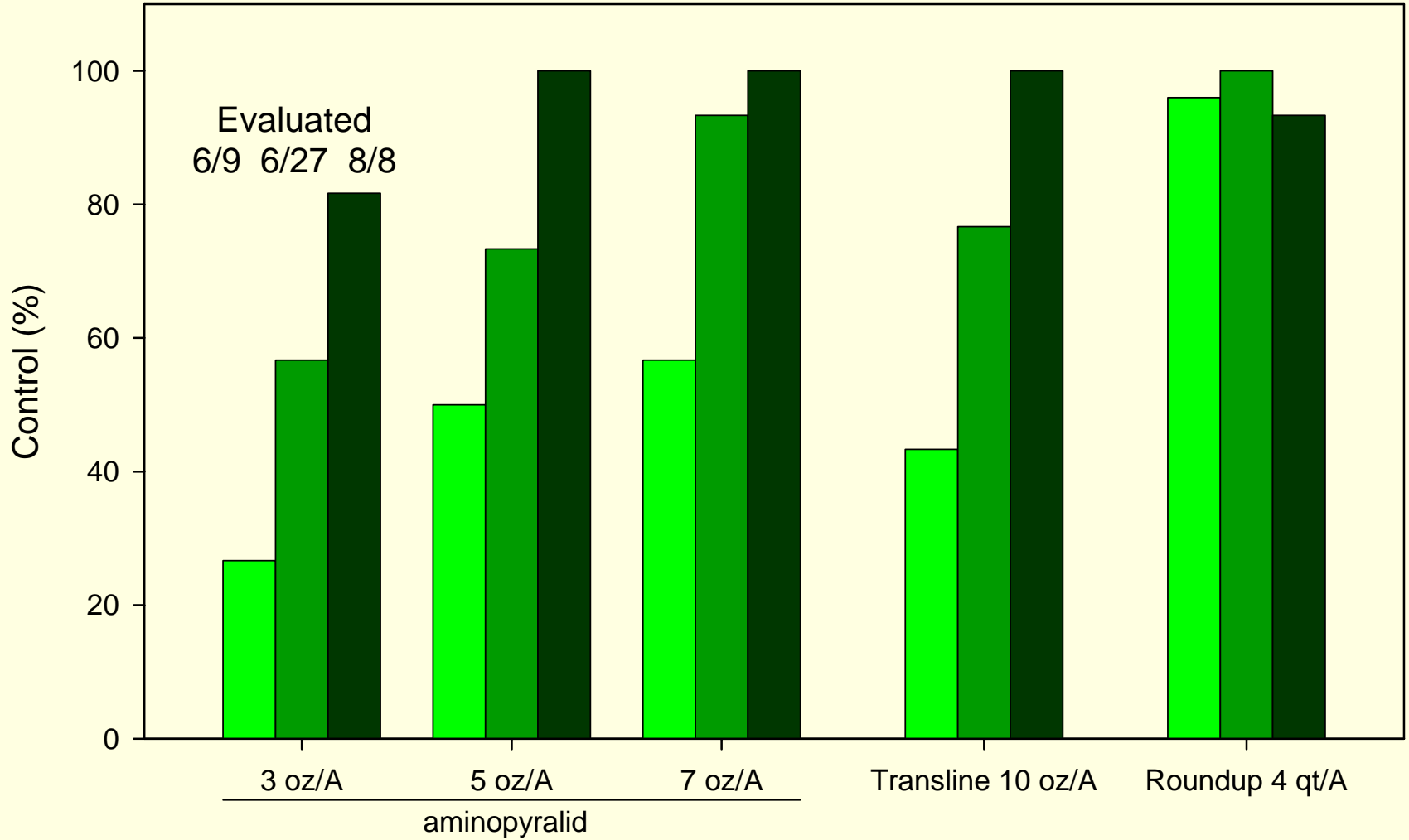
\* LSD (P=0.05)

# Artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*)

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# Artichoke thistle control, Solano County

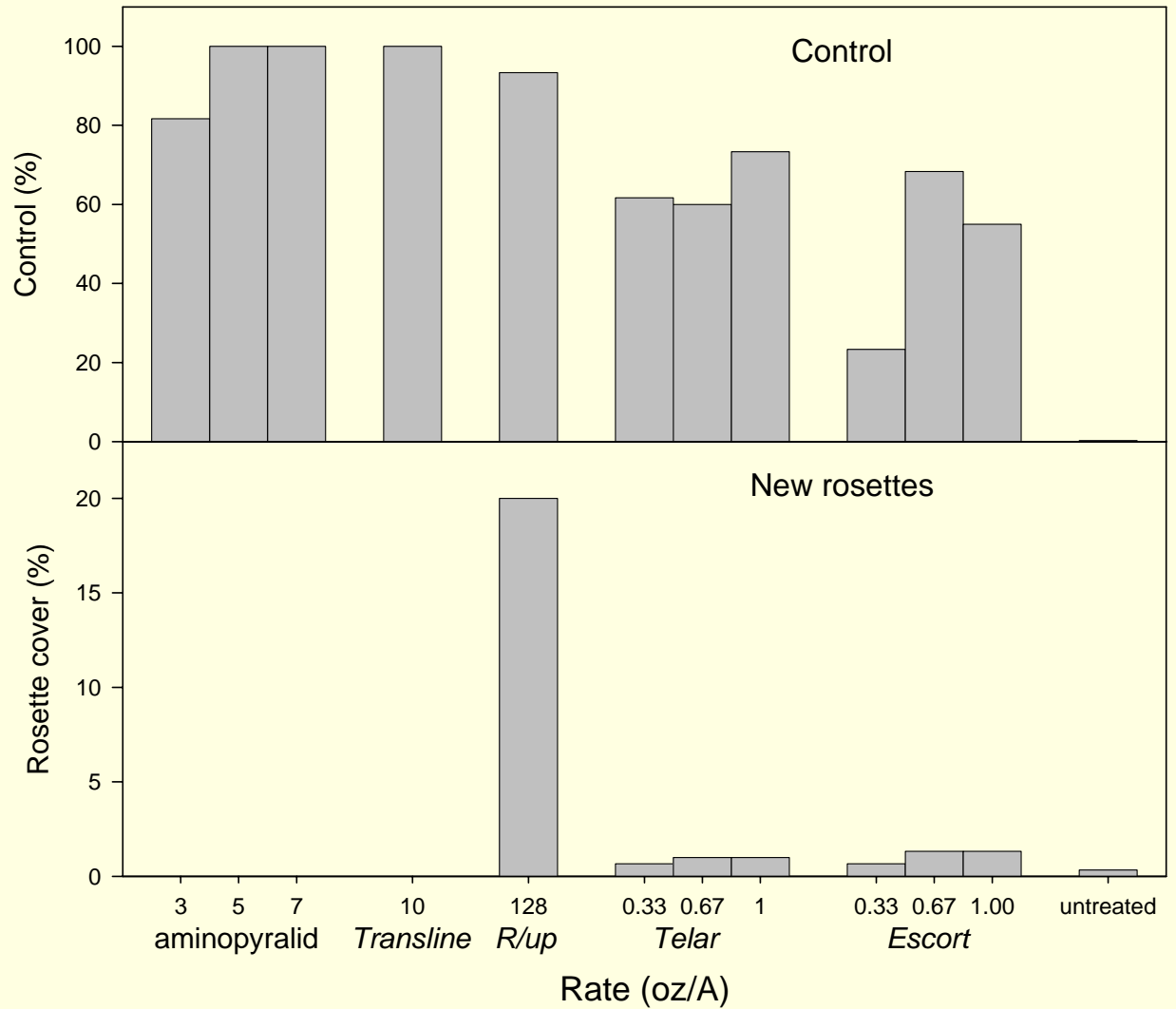


# Artichoke thistle control with aminopyralid



# Control of artichoke thistle with aminopyralid and other herbicides

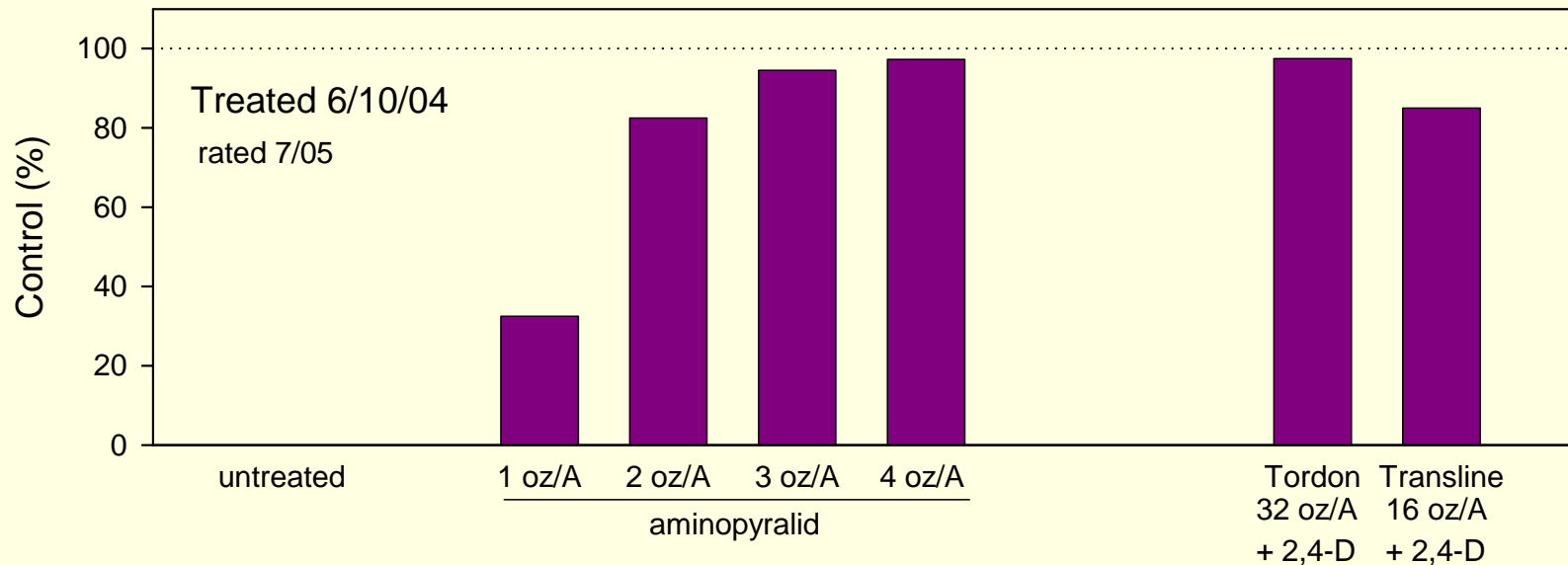
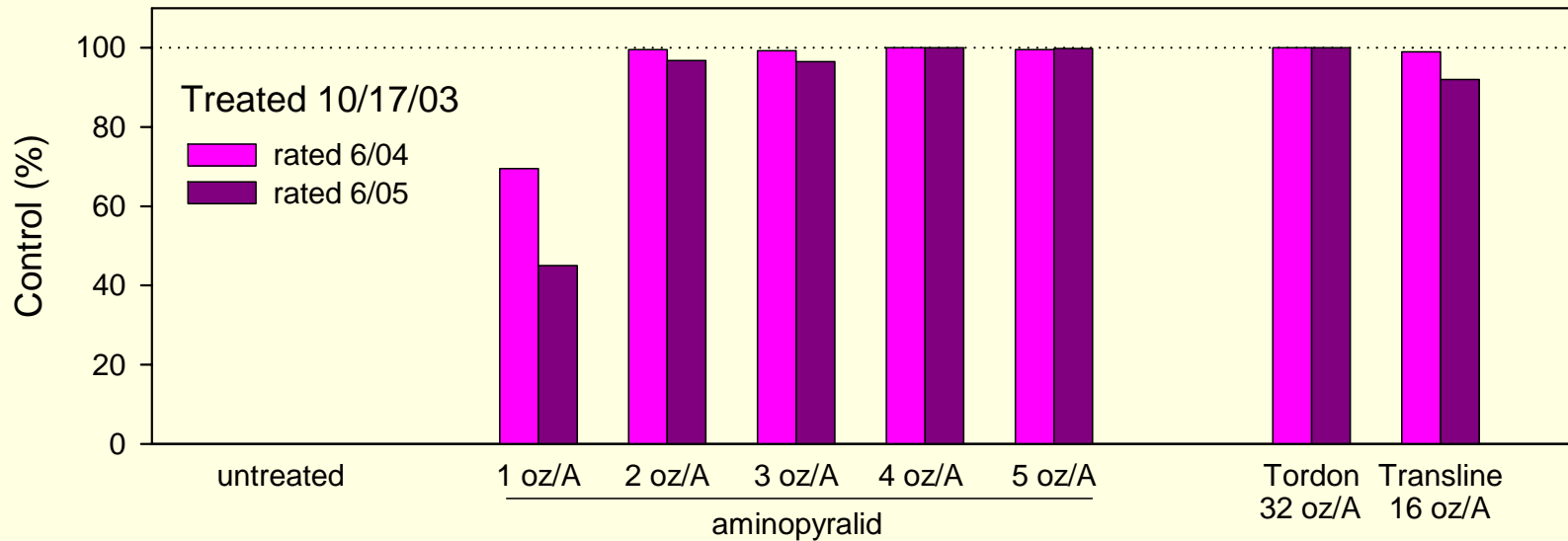
Solano County  
Treated 3/31/05  
Evaluated 8/8/05



# Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)



# Control of Russian knapweed at two sites in Lassen County



# October treatment





# One year after treatment



# Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)

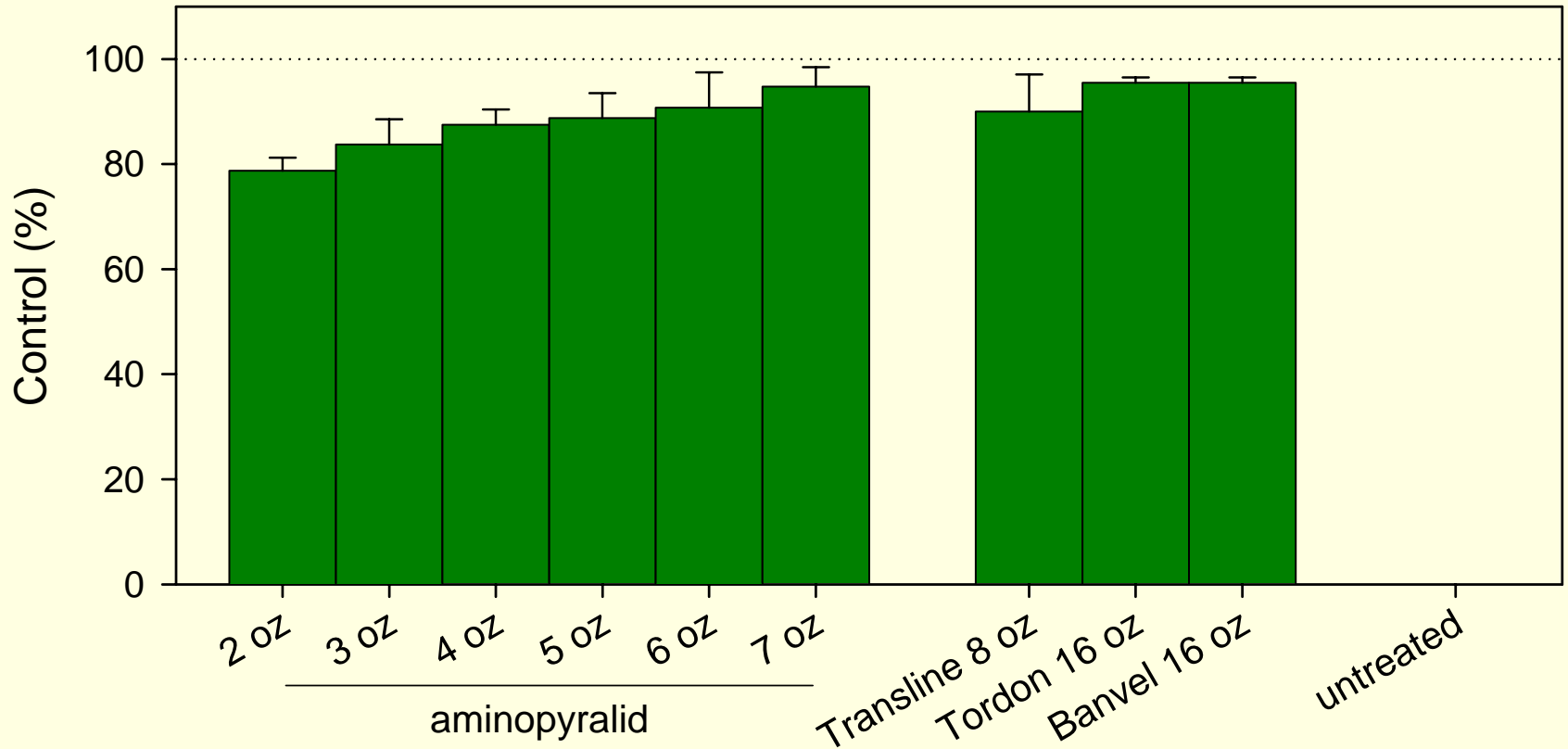


# Treatment timing



# Scotch thistle control, Modoc County.

Treatments applied 5/26/05; evaluated 7/27/05.





# Aminopyralid toxicology

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## ■ Toxicology

- Acute LD<sub>50</sub> >5,000 mg/kg
- Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> >5,000 mg/kg
- Reduced risk classification
  - Practically non-toxic to birds, mammals, fish, honeybees, earthworms, aquatic invertebrates
  - No carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic effects. No birth defects, neurological or endocrine problems or adverse reproductive effects

# Aminopyralid environmental fate

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## ■ Soil

- Microbial degradation
- $T_{1/2} = 35$  days
- Limited movement in soil
- No degradation products accumulate

## ■ Water

- $T_{1/2} = 0.6$  days
- Low groundwater contamination potential

## ■ Air

- Low vapor pressure, low risk of volatilization

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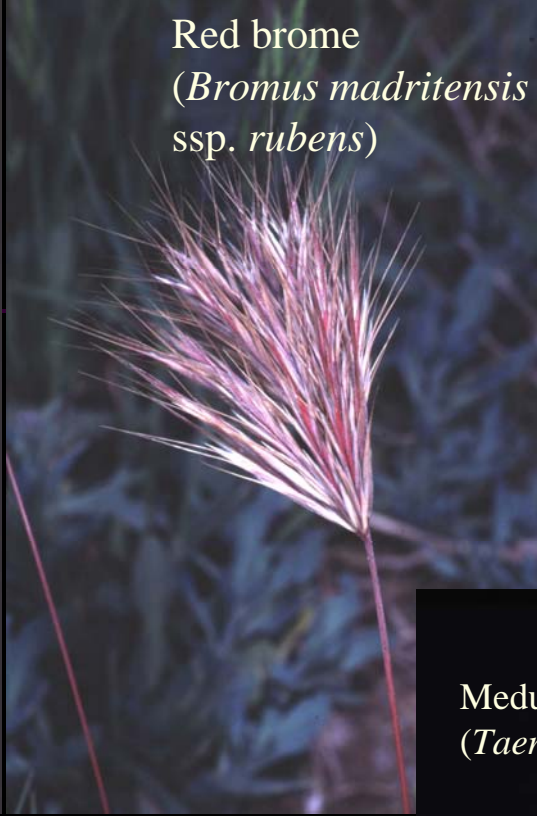
Imazapic (Plateau®)



Downy brome (cheatgrass)  
(*Bromus tectorum*)



Red brome  
(*Bromus madritensis*  
ssp. *rubens*)



Barb goatgrass  
(*Aegilops triuncialis*)



Medusahead  
(*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)



Ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*)





## Acres of western states infested with major invasive species

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Species	Acres infested (x million)
<b>Downy brome</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Yellow starthistle	14.8
Canada thistle	7.1
Sericea lespedeza	5.5
Spotted knapweed	5.2
Musk thistle	4.7
Leafy spurge	3.7
Saltcedar	3.7
<b>Medusahead</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Perennial pepperweed	2.0
Diffuse knapweed	1.8
Russian knapweed	1.2

# Perennial grass tolerance and annual grass control with imazapic applied preemergence

Rate (oz/A)	% Control			% Stand vigor		
	Medusahead	Bulbous bluegrass	Downy brome	Intermediate wheatgrass	Pubescent wheatgrass	Squirreltail
0	0	0	0	50	35	63
2	94	80	98	15	5	10
3	94	78	100	10	8	5
4	99	94	100	40	40	27
6	100	88	100	60	50	35
8	100	94	100	65	63	65

# Effect of imazapic on native plants and exotic annual grasses at 4 oz/A (1 oz ae/A) preemergence

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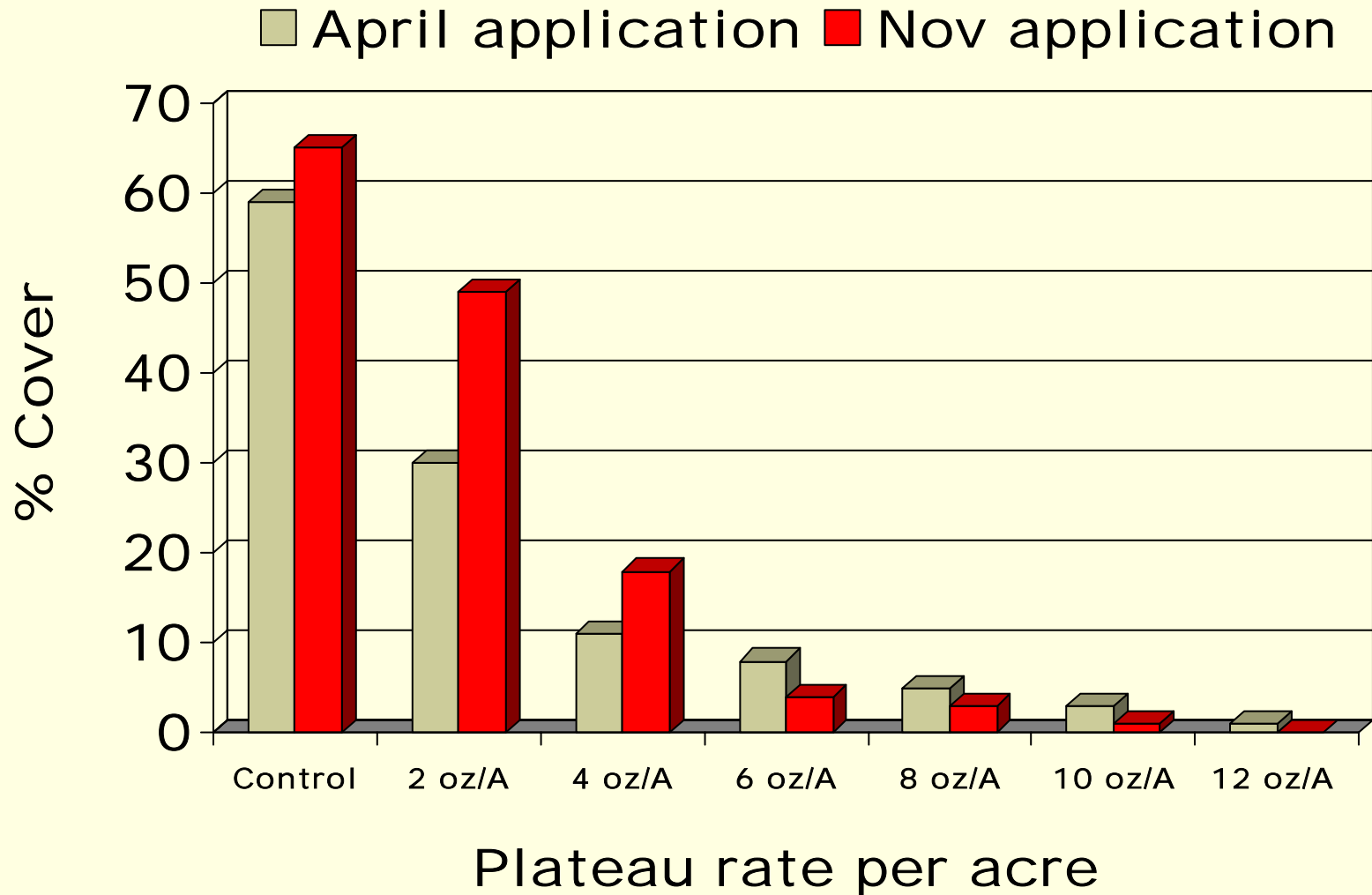
## Native tolerance

- \* *Bromus carinatus* (G)
- \* *Elymus elymoides* (G)
- \* *Elymus trachycaulus* (F)
- \* *Festuca idahoensis* (G)
- \* *Hordeum brachyantherum* (G)
- \* *Hordeum californicum* (G)
- \* *Leymus triticoides* (G)
- \* *Eschscholzia californica* (G)
- \* *Grindelia hirsuta* (G)
- \* Annual legumes (G)

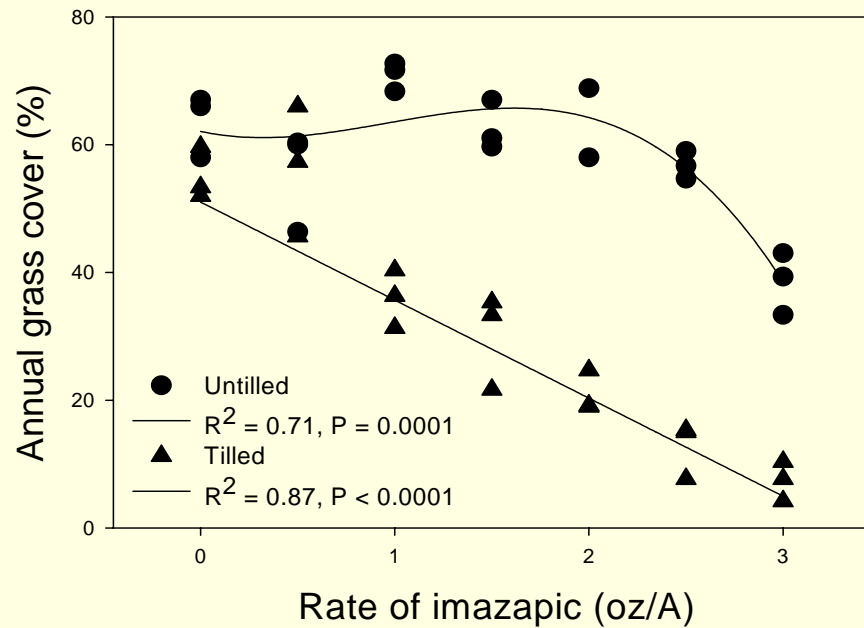
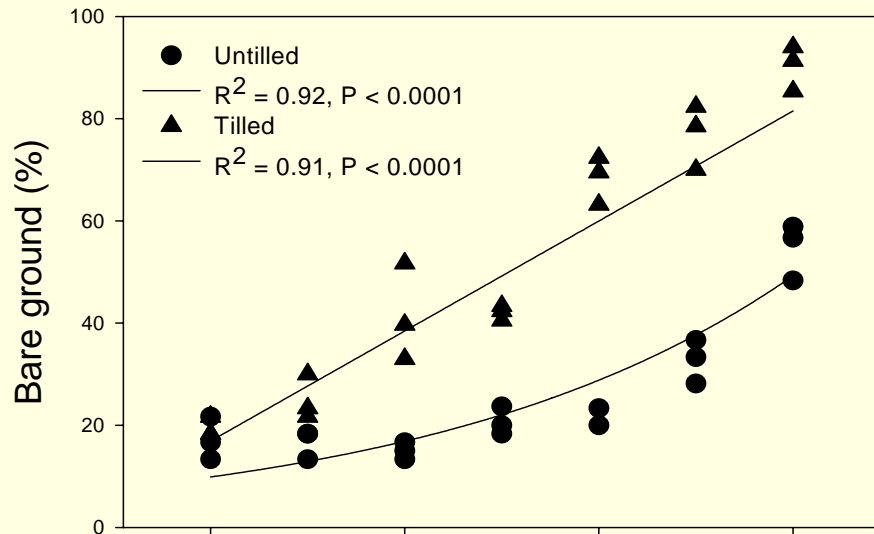
## Exotic annual grass susceptibility

- \* Ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) (G)
- \* Soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*) (G)
- \* Red brome (*Bromus rubens*) (G)
- \* Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) (G)
- \* Barb goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*) (F)
- \* Wild oat (*Avena fatua*) (F)
- \* Hare barley (*Hordeum murinum*) (F)
- \* Rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*) (F)
- \* Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) (F)

# Control of medusahead with imazapic



# Response of tilled and untilled plots to imazapic



## Summer medusahead cover after first year treatments

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County	% cover	
	Fresno Co.	Yolo Co.
Untreated check	50 a	79 a
Burn only	1 c	11 c
Treated 1 oz ae/A	3 c	74 a
Treated 3 oz ae/A	4 c	45 b
Burned, treated 1 oz ae/A	0 c	2 c
Burned, treated 3 oz ae/A	0 c	0 c

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## Imazapyr (Habitat®)

Aquatic registration of imazapyr.

Other formulations include Arsenal®,  
Chopper®, and Stalker®

# Herbicide treatment techniques for emerged plants

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- Broadcast applications
- Directed treatments
- Rope wick applications
- Cut stump
- Basal bark
- Hack-and-squirt (stem injection)

# Control of saltcedar with imazapyr and combinations with glyphosate

Herbicide	Rate	Month	% Control
<b>Foliar</b>			
imazapyr (Arsenal)	1 lb ae/A	Sept	90
imazapyr	1 to 2%	June-Sept	80-99
imazapyr + glyphosate	0.5 + 0.5%	Aug-Sept	92-99
<b>Rope Wick to Saplings</b>			
imazapyr	0.13%	early season	92
imazapyr + glyphosate	0.13 + 0.25%	early season	90
glyphosate	0.5%	early season	5
<b>Cut Stump</b>			
imazapyr	12 oz/gal water	growing season	good

# Biology and Control of Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)



## *Ailanthus* cut stump treatment with imazapyr





# Imazapyr and imazapic toxicology

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## ■ Toxicology

- Acute LD<sub>50</sub> >5,000 mg/kg
- Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> >2,000 mg/kg
- Category IV, Caution label
  - Practically non-toxic to shrimp, birds, fish, earthworms, mammals
  - No carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects. No birth defects or adverse reproductive effects

# Imazapyr and imazapic environmental fate

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## ■ Soil

- Microbial degradation
- $T_{1/2} = 25-142$  days imazapyr
- $T_{1/2} = 120$  days imazapic
- Limited movement in soil (top 12-20 inches)
- No degradation products accumulate

## ■ Water

- $T_{1/2} = 1-2$  days
- Low groundwater contamination potential

## ■ Air

- Low vapor pressure, low risk of volatilization