

Pasture/Hay Field Weed Control

Timing is everything!! All weeds don't grow at the same time. Some weeds are tougher to kill than others. The more information one knows, the better chance one has of controlling a weed. Weed ID should be the first place everyone starts when they want to control a weed.

Spring weeds

Buck and broadleaf plantains, thistles, buttercup, curly dock, henbit, Carolina geranium, and chickweed need to be sprayed **Mid-February to Mid-March or Mid-November to Mid-December**. Temperature is important. There has to be 3 days straight of 55 degrees during the day. The third day is when to spray.

Summer Weeds

Brambles, cocklebur, pigweed, pokeweed, perilla (purple) mint, ragweed, smartweed, spiny amaranth, wingstem, and ironweed need to be sprayed **late spring to early summer (late May – Mid June)**.

What to Use

Any of these products work great for weed control. Some work better for some weeds. Always read the label.

2, 4-D Ester – 2 quarts/acre (Ester before Easter, Amine After)
2, 4-D Amine – 1 ½ to 2 pints/acre (use low rate to save clovers)
GrazonNext HL – 1.6 pints/acre
Duracor (wild carrot and buckhorn plainein) – 12 oz/acre
Always add surfactant 1 quart/100 gallon

Spot Spraying Grown-up Fields and Fence Rows

Crossbow – 1.5 gallon/100 gal water – 4 tablespoons/gallon
PastureGard – 1 to 1½ gallon/100 gal – 2 oz./gallon
PastureGard HL – 2-3 qt/100 gal -- 1 oz/gal
Remedy Ultra– 2 quarts/100 gal – 4 teaspoons/gallon
2, 4-D – 3 quarts/acre – 2 tablespoons/ gallon
Always Add: Surfactant – 4 teaspoons/gallon – 2 quarts/100 gallon

Remember you are liable for whatever is sprayed. If the neighbors have tomatoes or tobacco, then using 2,4-D in the summer is unwise. Always be mindful of wind movement and temperatures. It is best to use 2,4-D with temperatures under 85 degrees. If spraying in 85 degree weather, then using Interlock is recommended to stabilize the spray.