HighNoon®

HERBICIDE

Salt Cedar and Russian Olive Control

Recommendations

The difficulty in controlling these invasive plants is the rapid re-sprouting after cutting. Systemic herbicides are one of the most effective methods to control infestations.

From preliminary research, it was concluded that HighNoon® herbicide alone does not provide acceptable control of Russian olive or Salt cedar. Adding HighNoon to Garlon® 4 Ultra or Remedy® herbicides improves control of Russian olive and Salt cedar, compared to triclopyr alone. A tank-mix of HighNoon herbicide with Garlon 4 Ultra or Remedy (triclopyr ester) herbicides will control Salt cedar and Russian olive without damage to grasses. Additionally, the tank-mix provides residual control of broadleaf weeds and enables grasses to flourish. The desirable plants, left to grow and reproduce, become competitors with re-sprouts and seedlings of Salt cedar and Russian olive decreasing the potential for re-invasion.

Salt cedar

Foliar Treatment to Re-sprouting Plants after Mowing or Cutting

After cutting, mowing, or shredding operations, salt cedar and Russian olive will re-sprout. Allow time for the plants to regrow and develop adequate leaf area for more herbicide uptake with a foliar application. This may mean the application will need to be done the year after cutting or, at least, in the late summer after mowing the previous winter or early spring. Apply HighNoon at 20 fluid ounces or Milestone at 7 oz per acre, plus Remedy (or Garlon 4 Ultra) at 3 quarts per acre with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. This treatment will also control broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, musk thistle, Russian knapweed, and many others that may invade the area after cutting (see label for complete list of weeds). Salt cedar and Russian olive control may not be complete with just a single application. Treated sites will still need to be monitored in subsequent years and re-sprouts treated for complete control.

Russian olive

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Salt cedar

Russian olive

Foliar Treatments to Individual Trees (less than 6 feet in height)

Treatments can be made to small plants or to plants that have re-sprouted after cutting or shredding. Wait at least 6 months after cutting to treat re-sprouts. It is important to determine the amount of the herbicides applied per acre, even with a backpack sprayer or a hose and gun application from a main tank. Typically about 100 gallons per acre (GPA) are sprayed when "spraying to wet" without significant run-off from the leaves. When applying 100 GPA, mix 20 fluid ounces (0.157% v/v) of HighNoon® herbicide and 7 fluid ounces (0.055% v/v) of Milestone® in 100 gallons of water with 1 quart (0.25% v/v) of surfactant, and 3 quarts (0.75% v/v) of Garlon® 4 Ultra or Remedy® in 100 gallons of water with 1 quart (0.25% v/v) of surfactant. Treated sites will still need to be checked for re-sprouts after application and follow up treatments may be necessary in subsequent years for complete control.

Some states require an individual be licensed if involved in the recommendation, handling or appplication of any pesticide. Contact your local Extension office for information regarding licensing requirements.