

CLEAR THE WAY FOR MORE CONSISTENT MESQUITE CONTROL.



Dow AgroSciences

Solutions for the Growing World

Sendero[®]

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

YOU CAN MANAGE MESQUITE.

Mesquite is a major brush problem on Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico rangeland. That's because it's well-suited to hot, dry climates, with a deep taproot, which draws water during lengthy droughts that wipe out more desirable plants.

As a result, getting rid of mesquite can consume a lot of time and money. Hand sprays and mechanical methods are highly labor intensive. Many herbicides affect only top growth, promoting even thicker regrowth from the basal bud zone. Mechanical methods often damage grass cover and can cause lasting damage to the native plant community.



Treatment of top growth without rootkill leads to thick, multiple-stem growth from buds on the underground crown.

**FOR CONSISTENT CONTROL OF MESQUITE DOWN TO THE ROOTS,
WITHOUT HARMING NATIVE GRASSES, THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE
IS SENDERO® HERBICIDE.**

WHEN NOT TO TREAT: AVOID THE BEAN ELONGATION PERIOD.

The flow of carbohydrates that nourish the growing mesquite plant follows a set pattern and schedule. Because herbicides move in the same direction as carbohydrates — and maximum rootkill results when herbicides reach the root and basal bud zone — you can exploit this pattern for maximum distribution of herbicide.

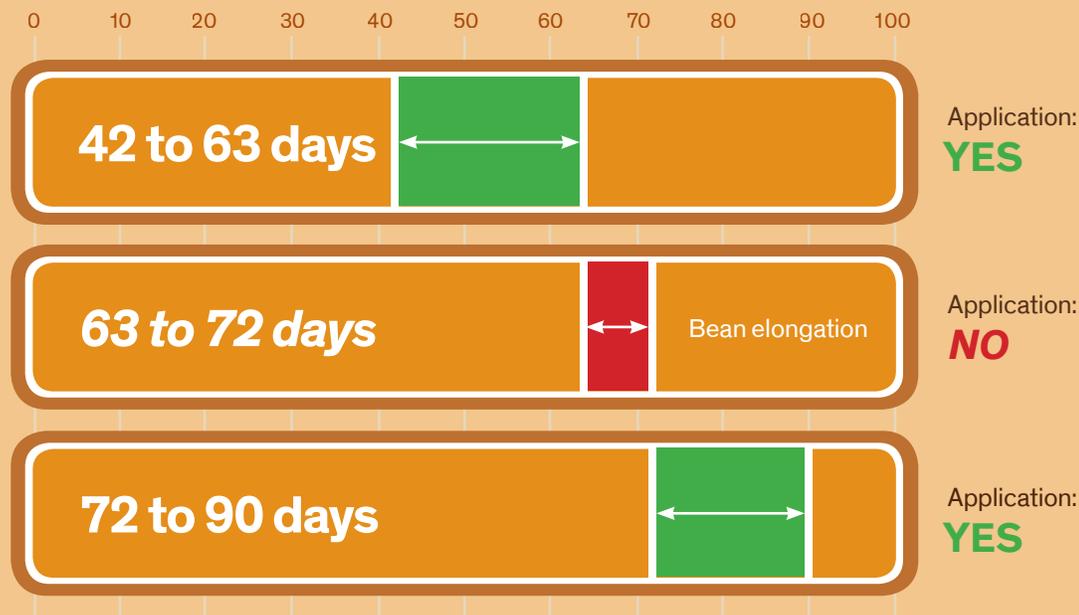
There are two time periods when herbicides are most effective on mesquite. These are 42 to 63 days and 72 to 90 days after bud break. On the days in between — 63 to 72 days after bud break, during bean elongation — carbohydrates will not be translocated to the roots.

Therefore, do not spray during the period of bean elongation. Sendero® herbicide should be applied before beans are evident or after they are fully elongated.



Bud break

DAYS AFTER BUD BREAK FOR APPLICATION OF SENDERO® HERBICIDE





WHEN NOT TO TREAT.

INADEQUATE SOIL MOISTURE AND HUMIDITY.

Soil moisture should be sufficient for good growth. Even though mesquite has a deep taproot that helps it survive long periods of dry weather, treatments of Sendero® herbicide should be delayed if plants are under drought stress.

Applications should be avoided immediately after a significant rainfall, as production of too much new growth will reduce movement of herbicide to the roots. Avoid spraying immediately after a heavy rainfall (half an inch or more) that follows a dry period, as this will cause the trees to initiate new pea green leaf growth.

As a general rule, Sendero should not be applied when relative humidity is low (generally less than 20 percent, depending on air temperature).

DO NOT APPLY

- During drought stress
- After a big rain following a dry period
- When humidity is low





THE NEW STANDARD IN MESQUITE CONTROL.

Years of research show that Sendero® herbicide provides control at more than 10 percentage points over a mixture of Remedy® Ultra and Reclaim® herbicides,¹ which has been the industry standard for mesquite control for 25 years.

Plus, it's the most consistent chemical control of mesquite ever. In the same aerial trials, control with Sendero was nearly **40 percent more consistent than a mixture of Remedy Ultra and Reclaim.**¹

SENDERO® PERFORMS DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHER HERBICIDES.

Sendero translocates to the roots and underground bud zone more quickly and completely than other products. You'll notice it doesn't burn foliage as fast. Plus, Sendero causes no long-term forb shock from applications beyond the first year. Yet it provides residual activity to control later-emerging broadleaf weed species, including invasive thistles, broomweed, croton and bitter sneezeweed, within the application season.





WHEN TO TREAT.

Typically, the success of mesquite control has ranged widely due to herbicide efficacy and plant and environmental variables. Use of Sendero® herbicide helps provide more consistent control. So does attention to the following variables.

WHEN TO TREAT: HEALTHY, DARK GREEN, UNDAMAGED FOLIAGE.

Whether in an aerial or individual plant application, Sendero enters the plant through its foliage. At application, leaves should be in good condition and a healthy dark green, rather than the light pea green of succulent new growth.

Damaged leaves prevent maximum intake of the herbicide. Avoid spraying if more than 25 percent of the foliage has been damaged by insects, hail, disease or rodents. If leaf damage is significant, delay treatment until the plants have healthy, mature regrowth.



AVOID SPRAYING IF MORE THAN **25%** OF THE FOLIAGE HAS BEEN DAMAGED.



Leaflets that are intact, fully elongated and in good condition are able to absorb the maximum amount of herbicide.



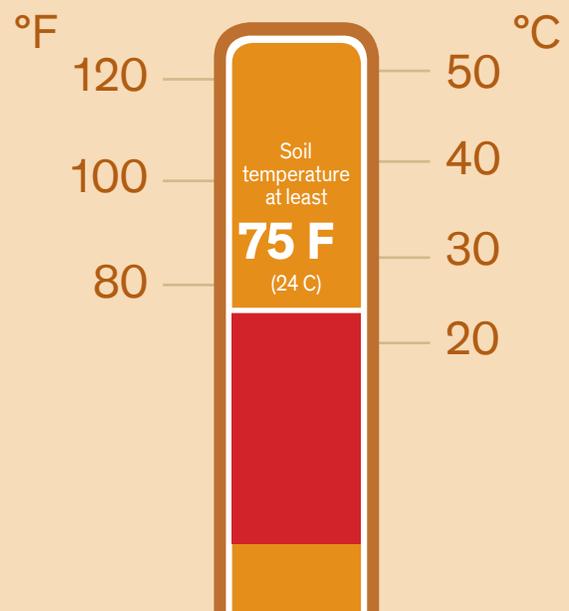
A treatment of Sendero® herbicide is most effective on plants with healthy, dark green foliage. At this stage, the carbohydrates, along with the herbicide, flow from the leaf toward the root system.



Treatment of light green, succulent terminal growth will result in stem tip kill, shown here. Herbicide stayed in the top of the plant because carbohydrates flow toward the leaves during periods of new growth.

WHEN TO TREAT: WARM SOIL.

To control mesquite with Sendero, or any herbicide, soil temperature should be at least 75 F (24 C) at 12 inches below the surface. Remember that heavily textured, shaded, low-lying (bottomland) or very damp soils take longer to warm enough for optimum treatment effectiveness.





YOU'D LIKE YOUR LAND TO BE A LEGACY FOR GENERATIONS. BUT NOT GENERATIONS OF MESQUITE.

Clear the way to more grazing land for livestock, more fringe habitat for wildlife and a lasting legacy for future generations on the land. Sendero® herbicide is the path to long-term range management.

BENEFITS OF REMOVING MESQUITE WITH SENDERO® HERBICIDE.

- Greater access for cattle to grazing land
- More wildlife habitat
- Improved rangeland health
- Increased groundwater recharge following rainfall events
- Reduced sediment loading in runoff
- Greater access for ranchers to manage cattle and wildlife



THE RANGE & PASTURE SPECIALISTS.

Sendero is offered by Dow AgroSciences, the leader in range and pasture solutions. With its decades of experience with mesquite, Dow AgroSciences has the expertise and technical background to help control efforts succeed.



Solutions for the Growing World

¹Cummings DC, Langston VB, Burch PL. 2012. GF-2791 [Sendero], a new herbicide containing aminopyralid and clopyralid, for honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) control in southwestern rangelands. Technical Presentation, 65th Annual Meeting and Trade Show of the Society for Range Management, Spokane, Wash.

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