



MezaVue®
HERBICIDE

Target Species
+ PRICKLYPEAR



Pad—or Stem—Spray Method

FOR BEST RESULTS: Use on relatively scattered populations of pricklypear, tasajillo (pencil cholla), tree cholla, dog cactus and other species of cacti.

APPLICATION TIMING: The pad- or stem-spray method can be applied throughout the year, except during extremely cold weather. The herbicide used in this method, MezaVue® herbicide, is taken up through the pads and stems as well as through the roots after rains have moved the herbicide into the soil.

Step 1 – Prepare the Equipment

Small pump-up garden sprayers, backpack sprayers, cattle sprayers, or sprayers mounted on four-wheel-drive all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or utility vehicles work well. Garden sprayers work well for small acreages. Backpack sprayers are usually more efficient in dense stands of brush, and ATV or utility sprayers are most efficient in large acreages or as the distance between plants increase. Use an adjustable cone nozzle that can deliver a course spray (large droplet).

Step 2 – Mix the Herbicide With Water

To prepare the spray mix, add MezaVue at 1 percent concentration to water. To ensure a thorough coating of the waxy pads or stems, add a nonionic surfactant or MSO to the spray mix (see table). It's helpful to add a dye to the herbicide solution to mark plants that have been sprayed and to determine if you are getting enough spray on the green pads or stems.

Step 3 – Spray the Pricklypear or Other Cacti

Apply the spray until the pads or stems are almost wet, but not to the point of runoff.

Results will be faster and more consistent if you spray both sides of the pricklypear pads. You can usually achieve 76 percent to 100 percent rootkill of pricklypear and other cacti by spraying with MezaVue.

Ingredient	Concentration in Spray Solution	Tank Size		
		3 gal.	14 gal.	25 gal.
MezaVue® Herbicide	1%	4 oz.	18 oz.	32 oz.
Surfactant	0.25%	1 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.
Spray-Marking Dye	0.25 to 0.5%	1 to 2 oz.	5 to 9 oz.	8 to 16 oz.

Important Points to Remember:

- Always read and follow the herbicide label directions.
- Pricklypear dies very slowly after the application of pad or stem sprays. It may take one or two years to achieve total plant kill.
- Do not spray when the pads or stems are wet.
- Do not spray when the air temperature is cooler than 60° F.
- Do not spray if you are working immediately upwind of desirable trees, shrubs or susceptible crops.
- Do not spray within 100 feet of known sinkholes or fractures that would allow the herbicide to enter underground water aquifers.
- To avoid damage to desirable trees such as live oak or pecan, do not spray dense pricklypear or other cacti growing beneath these trees.
- Your cost of treatment increases rapidly as the density and size of pricklypear and other cacti increases.



PastureGard[®] HL

Target Species + PRICKLYPEAR

HERBICIDE

Pad—or Stem—Spray Method

FOR BEST RESULTS: PastureGard[®] HL can be used when the applicator does not have a pesticide applicators license. Use on relatively scattered populations of pricklypear, tasajillo (pencil cholla), tree cholla, dog cactus and other species of cacti. It is also the treatment of choice to treat pricklypear under and around oak trees.

APPLICATION TIMING: The pad- or stem-spray method can be applied throughout the year, except during extremely cold weather. The herbicide used in this method, PastureGard HL herbicide, is taken up through the pads.

Step 1 – Prepare the Equipment

Small pump-up garden sprayers, backpack sprayers, cattle sprayers, or sprayers mounted on four-wheel-drive all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or utility vehicles work well. Garden sprayers work well for small acreages. Backpack sprayers are usually more efficient in dense stands of brush, and ATV or utility sprayers are most efficient in large acreages or as the distance between plants increase. Use an adjustable cone nozzle that can deliver a course spray (large droplet).

Step 2 – Mix the Herbicide With Water

To prepare the spray mix, add PastureGard HL at 1 percent concentration to water. To ensure a thorough coating of the waxy pads or stems, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mix (see table). It's helpful to add a dye to the herbicide solution to mark plants that have been sprayed and to determine if you are getting enough spray on the green pads or stems.

Step 3 – Spray the Pricklypear or Other Cacti

Apply the spray until the pads or stems are almost wet, but not to the point of runoff. Results will be faster and more consistent if you spray both sides of the pricklypear pads. You can usually achieve 76 percent to 100 percent rootkill of pricklypear and other cacti by spraying with PastureGard HL.

Ingredient	Concentration in Spray Solution	Tank Size		
		3 gal.	14 gal.	25 gal.
Pasturegard [®] HL Herbicide	1%	4 oz.	18 oz.	32 oz.
Surfactant	0.25%	1 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.
Spray-Marking Dye	0.25 to 0.5%	1 to 2 oz.	5 to 9 oz.	8 to 16 oz.

Important Points to Remember:

- Always read and follow the herbicide label directions.
- Pricklypear dies very slowly after the application of pad or stem sprays. It may take two or three years to achieve total plant kill.
- Do not spray when the pads or stems are wet.
- Do not spray when the air temperature is below freezing.
- If treating under or around desirable trees, do not treat with temperatures above 90° F, or during windy conditions.
- Your cost of treatment increases rapidly as the density and size of pricklypear and other cacti increases.



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