



**Remedy<sup>®</sup> Ultra**  
HERBICIDE



### Cut-Stump Spray Method for Hardwoods

**FOR BEST RESULTS:** Use this treatment on algerita (agarito), baccharis, blackbrush, bois d’arc, bumelia, catclaw acacia, catclaw mimosa, Chinese tallowtree, elm, hackberry, huisache, lotebush (bluethorn), mesquite, all oaks, pricklyash (Hercules’ club), saltcedar, Texas persimmon, winged elm and yaupon. *(Note: Although specific cut-stump data is not available on all the species above, the plants all can be controlled with basal stem applications of Remedy<sup>®</sup> Ultra herbicide, which indicates that the stumps also are susceptible to Remedy Ultra.)*

**APPLICATION TIMING:** Best results occur during the spring through summer growing season or after fruit drop, but application may be made year-round.

#### Step 1 – Prepare the Equipment

Using a chain saw, shears or other tool, remove the top growth of the plants you wish to control. The herbicide will be applied using a pump-up garden sprayer, backpack sprayer or sprayer mounted on a four-wheel-drive all-terrain or vehicle (ATV), utility vehicle or hydraulic shears. Make sure your sprayer has an adjustable-cone nozzle with a larger orifice to ensure adequate coverage of cut stumps. If you use a hand-held sprayer, use an adjustable-cone nozzle with a small orifice nozzle.

#### Step 2 – Mix the Herbicide

Use a mixture of Remedy Ultra and diesel fuel oil or basal bark oil. Using basal bark oil increases the cost but maybe desirable in some situations. Either type of oil helps ensure the herbicide will thoroughly cover and be absorbed into the plant. The recommended mixture is 25 percent Remedy Ultra and 75 percent diesel fuel oil or basal bark oil. When preparing the mixture, pour the required quantity of Remedy Ultra into a mixing container or spray tank and then add enough oil to get the total volume desired. Vigorously shake or agitate the mixture to ensure thorough mixing. Add 1 ounce of spray-marking dye for each gallon of spray mix to help identify treated plants.

#### Step 3 – Cut and Spray the Stump

Identify the plants you wish to control and cut all stems of the plants as close as possible to the soil surface, but not below it. Brush any soil from the freshly cut surfaces. Immediately spray the herbicide solution on the stumps. Be sure to adjust the spray nozzle to deliver a coarse mist in a cone-shaped pattern. Spray the entire cut surface, especially the outer edges and sides, holding the spray wand within 1 or 2 inches of the stump. Spray until the surface is wet, along with the sides of the stump and root collar, almost to the point of runoff.

Ingredient	% Herbicide	Amount of Remedy Ultra/Gallons Mixed	
		1 gal.	5 gal.
Remedy <sup>®</sup> Ultra Herbicide	25% + 75% diesel	32 oz.	1.25 gal.

#### Important Points to Remember:

- Always read and follow the directions on the herbicide label.
- This method works best on plants with a single stem or only a few basal stems.
- The cost of treatment increases dramatically as the number of woody plants and stems per acre increases.
- Brush any soil off the cut-stump surfaces before spraying.
- Do not spray when the basal stems are wet.
- Thoroughly spray the cut surface and exposed bark from the cut to ground level to minimize re-sprouting.
- 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.



**Tordon® 22K**  
HERBICIDE



### Cut-Stump Spray Method for Redberry Juniper

**FOR BEST RESULTS:** Use on redberry juniper. To control blueberry juniper (Ashe juniper) and eastern red cedar, you do not need to spray the stumps with herbicide.

**APPLICATION TIMING:** Best results occur during the spring through summer growing season, but treatments can be made year-round.

#### Step 1 – Prepare the Equipment

Using a chainsaw, shears or other tool, remove the top growth of the plants you wish to control. The herbicide will be applied using a pump-up garden sprayer, backpack sprayer or sprayer mounted on a four-wheel-drive all-terrain or vehicle (ATV), utility vehicle or hydraulic shears. Make sure any sprayer attached to hydraulic shears has an adjustable cone-nozzle with a larger orifice to ensure adequate coverage of cut stumps. If you use a hand-held sprayer, use an adjustable cone-nozzle with a small orifice nozzle.

#### Step 2 – Mix the Herbicide With Water

Use a mixture of Tordon® 22K herbicide and water for redberry juniper. Add a nonionic surfactant or MSO to the spray mix (see mixing table) to ensure the herbicide will thoroughly cover and be absorbed into the plant a spray marking dye to help identify the stumps that have been sprayed. To mix, first add half the desired quantity of water to the spray tank. Then add the Tordon 22K, the surfactant and the dye to the tank. Finally, fill the tank to the desired volume with water, using the water pressure to agitate and mix the tank's contents.

#### Step 3 – Cut and Spray the Stump

Identify the redberry juniper you wish to control and cut all stems of the plants as close as possible to the soil surface, but not below it. Brush any soil from the freshly cut surfaces. Immediately spray the herbicide solution on the stumps. Be sure to adjust the spray nozzle to deliver a coarse mist in a cone-shaped pattern. Spray the entire cut surface, especially the outer edges, holding the spray wand within 1 or 2 inches of the stump. Spray until the surface is wet, along with the sides of the stump and root collar, almost to the point of runoff. When using a spray system attached to hydraulic shears, position the spray nozzle directly over the cut stump high enough to ensure the entire stump is within the spray pattern. Using the dye as an indicator, spray the entire cut surface of the stump almost to the point of runoff.

Ingredient	Concentration in Spray Solution	Gallons Mixed	
		1 gal.	4 gal.
Tordon® 22K herbicide	4%	5 oz.	21 oz.
Surfactant	0.25%	0.33 oz.	2 oz.
Spray-Marking Dye	0.25%	0.33 oz.	2 oz.

#### Important Points to Remember:

- Always read and follow the directions on the herbicide label.
- This method works best on plants with a single stem or only a few basal stems.
- The cost of treatment increases dramatically as the number of woody plants and stems per acre increases.
- Brush any soil off the cut-stump surfaces before spraying.
- Do not spray when the basal stems are wet.
- Thoroughly spray the cut surface and exposed bark from the cut to ground level to minimize re-sprouting.
- 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.



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