

# Maximize Right-of-Way Brush Control

Control woody plants and tough broadleaf weeds along roadside and utility rights-of-way with Trycera as part of a dormant stem treatment program.

Trycera from Helena is a broadleaf weed herbicide with a specialized, patent-protected triclopyr acid formulation that offers highly effective weed control in a variety of environmental conditions, while minimizing spray application and mixing problems. Paired with Helena adjuvants such as Dyne-Amic, Fire-Zone or Kammo Plus, Trycera can be used effectively in backpack dormant stem treatments for control of encroaching woody plants and weeds along roadside and utility rights-of-way.

With dormant stem treatments, moderate to low density brush can be controlled past the normal application window, allowing additional acres to be treated into the fall months. These treatments also offer reduced visibility from leaf burnout and the opportunity to work in closer proximity to sensitive areas. By using a backpack sprayer for dormant stem treatments, application volumes can be lowered and many areas inaccessible to heavy equipment can be reached.

## Treatment Guidelines

Applicators can minimize the challenges often associated with dormant stem treatments by following a few simple guidelines.

Typically, brush should be of manageable height and density for backpack work. Brush reaching more than 6-8 feet in height can pose issues for applicators trying to wet the bark sufficiently. Taller brush can also increase the volume of mix required per acre and increase the likelihood of applicator exposure. When encountering taller brush, a low volume basal or hack and squirt treatment to individual stems is recommended.

Backpack dormant stem treatments are recommended for brush with stems less than or equal to 2 inches in diameter and less than or equal to 6-8 feet tall. Moderate density brush with 1,000-2,000 stems per acre is considered the upper limit for backpack applications. The table on the right is a general guide for the amount of spray volume used for backpack dormant stem applications (Table 1).

Orient the spray pattern to align with the target brush structure for greater contact with target stems. Flatfan spray tips are helpful when aligning the pattern with plants with a few or single stems that do not have extensive lateral branching, such as ailanthus or mimosa. In addition, applicators can adjust the pattern for shorter or longer application distances by using a rollover selector with Gunjets. (Figure 1).

It is important to treat at least 75% of the crown of the plant. However, this does not mean the plant has to receive complete wetting of 75% of the stems. Droplets should be scattered over that portion of the crown to ensure the terminal is covered (Figure 2).

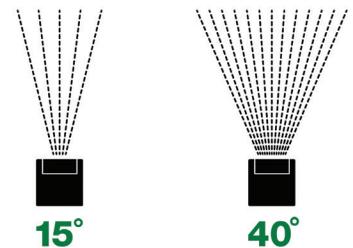
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**TABLE 1:** Application Volumes for Low Volume Backpack Dormant Stem

Density (trees per acre)	Volume (gal per acre)
500	5
1000	10
1500	15
2000	20
2500	25
3000	30

Volumes are based on using backpack equipment and 4004E EvenFan spray tips at brush heights ranging from 5-8 feet.

**FIGURE 1:** Model 30 Gunjets equipped with rollover selectors allow applicators to select between 15 and 40 degree flatfan spray tips.



**FIGURE 2:** Make low volume dormant stem treatments to the target brush covering the upper 75% of the crown of the plant. The applicator should treat as they approach the clump and after they pass (near 180 degrees).



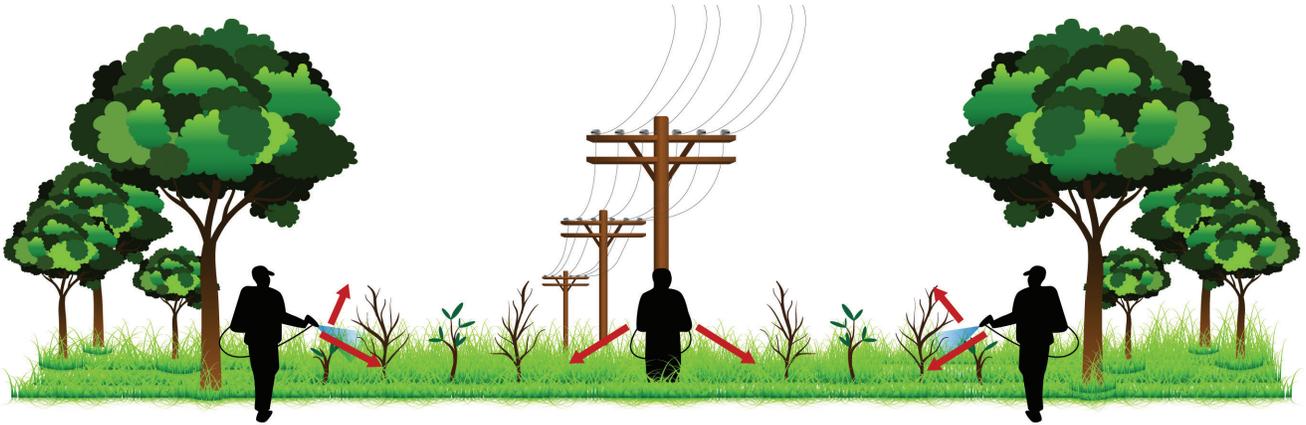
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## Applicator Orientation

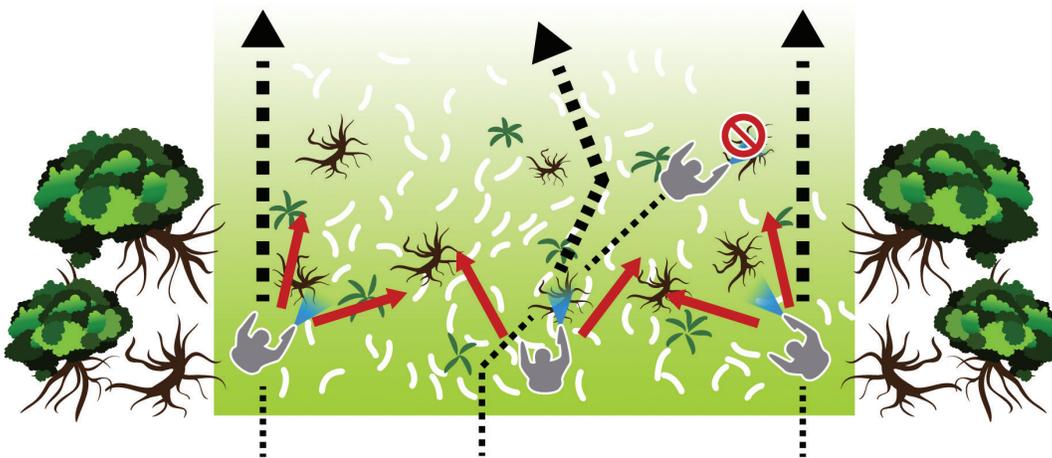
Part of the spray pattern will likely pass through the crown of target brush. Therefore, in addition to spray tip orientation, it is important to understand what surrounds the target being treated.

Applications should be made to ensure the portion of the spray pattern that passes through the crown either stays on the right-of-way or intercepts another intentional target. To achieve this, combine well-planned applicator orientation and direction for spraying. Applicators on the edge of the right-of-way should treat parallel to or back into the right-of-way. If three applicators are necessary to cover the treatment area, the center applicator should stay mostly in the wire zone without nearing the edge where an application 90 degrees to the right-of-way could pass through target crowns and land off site (Figures 3-4).

**FIGURE 3:** Applicator orientation on a typical distribution right-of-way. Applicators distributed across the right-of-way should remain well spaced and treat only in a direction where spray solutions will land on the right-of-way if it passes through the target brush.



**FIGURE 4:** Aerial view of the applicator orientation with red arrows indicating a good direction of spray. Avoid spraying in close proximity to the edge of the right-of-way in a direction that could pass through the target brush crown and land off site.



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