EASTERN RED CEDAR CONTROL IN NEBRASKA PASTURE. Stevan Z. Knezevic, Assistant Professor, Haskell Ag. Lab., University of Nebraska, Concord, NE, 68728-2828, Adam Kantrovich, Assistant Professor, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351, and Robert A. Masters, Field Research Biologist, Dow AgroSciences, Lincoln, NE 68506.

Eastern redcedar is a common weed in pastures and rangeland throughout the United States. Field studies were conducted at two locations in 2001 and one location in 2002 in northeast Nebraska to determine the response of eastern redcedar to selected chemical and mechanical control methods. Herbicides were applied either broadcast or as high volume sprays to individual trees. Tree height was an important factor influencing level of chemical control. Treatment efficacy declined with increased tree height. Eastern redcedar control was greatest when picloram was a component of herbicide treatments either broadcast applied to trees or when individual trees were sprayed. Eastern redcedar control did not exceed 40% when triclopyr-containing treatments were applied. Excellent control (> 85%) was provided by picloram at 462 g ae ha^{-1} + fluroxypyr at 462 g ae ha^{-1} (5 pints $acre^{-1}$), picloram at 454 g ae ha^{-1} + 2,4-D at 1680 g ae ha^{-1} (6 pints $acre^{-1}$), picloram at 605 g ae ha^{-1} + 2,4-D at 2240 g ae ha^{-1}(8 pints $acre^{-1}$), or picloram at 560 g ae ha^{-1} (2 pints $acre^{-1}$) broadcast applied to trees that were $\leq$ 30 cm in height. In contrast, these treatments provided poor control (< 50%) of trees that were > 60 cm in height. Eastern redcedar control was excellent (> 85%) when individual trees were treated with picloram (0.66 lbs ae gal^{-1}) + fluroxypyr (0.66 lbs ae gal^{-1}), picloram (0.54 lbs ae gal^{-1})+ 2,4-D (2.0 lbs ae gal^{-1})and picloram (2.0 lbs ae gal^{-1}) applied in 1.5, 2.0, and 1.0 % (v/v) solutions, respectively.[33]

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