RANGELAND WEED CONTROL IN KANSAS USING AMINOPYRALID. Walter H. Fick, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506.

Aminopyralid, a product of Dow AgroSciences, was labeled for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds on rangeland and permanent grass pastures in August 2005. The objective of this study was to compare the efficacy of aminopyralid with other commonly used herbicides for the control of western ragweed and western ironweed. Thirteen treatments were applied on June 30, 2003 on a clay upland ecological site near Manhattan, KS. Herbicides were applied in 187 L ha^{-1} spray volume using a CO_2-powered backpack sprayer. Individual plots were about 2 by 8 m with treatments replicated in four blocks. Treatments were evaluated for control 1 and 12 months after treatment (MAT). Aminopyralid was applied alone at 35, 52.5, 70, and 87.5 g ha^{-1} and in combination with 0.8 kg ha^{-1} 2,4-D amine. Other treatments included 2,4-D amine at 1.1 kg ha^{-1}, dicamba + 2,4-D at 0.28 + 0.8 and 0.56 + 1.1 kg ha^{-1}, and picloram + 2,4-D at 0.14 + 1.1 kg ha^{-1}. Defoliation of western ironweed 1 MAT was less than 50% with all treatments whereas western ragweed defoliation was greater than 70% with all treatments. The addition of 2,4-D to aminopyralid enhanced western ragweed control, but did not improve western ironweed defoliation 1 MAT. Picloram + 2,4-D at 0.14 + 1.1 kg ha^{-1} provided 95% control of western ironweed 12 MAT. Aminopyralid + 2,4-D at 87.5 g + 0.8 kg ha^{-1} provided 87% control of western ironweed 12 MAT. All treatments except 2,4-D amine at 1.1 kg ha^{-1} provided greater than 80% control of western ragweed 12 MAT. Aminopyralid used alone or in combination with 2,4-D can be expected to provide control of western ragweed and western ironweed equivalent to that provided by other commonly used herbicides on rangeland.

2005 North Central Weed Science Society Proceedings 60:97.