EVALUATION OF HERBICIDES AND APPLICATION TIMINGS FOR LONG-TERM CONTROL OF SERICEA LESPEDEZA. Kevin Bradley, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211.

Field trials were conducted in 2004 and 2005 to evaluate the effect of herbicides and application timings on late-season Sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata* L.) control and Sericea lespedeza density one year after the initial herbicide applications (YAT). In both years, triclopyr + fluroxypyr at 0.28 + 0.09 and 0.38 + 0.13 lbs/A, picloram + fluroxypyr at 0.30 + 0.24 lbs/A, and metsulfuron at 0.02 lbs/A were applied at five distinct application timings; to early-, mid-, and late-vegetative stage Sericea lespedeza during the summer, and to pre- and full-bloom stage Sericea lespedeza during the late summer/early fall. In 2005, triclopyr at 0.75 lbs/A was also applied at each of these timings. In both years, all treatments provided greater than 90% late-season Sericea lespedeza control when applied at the early- or mid-vegetative stage application timings. All treatments except for metsulfuron also provided greater than 80% late-season Sericea control when applied at the late-vegetative or pre-bloom stage timings. There was no effect of application timing on Sericea lespedeza stem density 1 YAT, therefore results were combined across herbicide treatments. All herbicide treatments reduced Sericea lespedeza stem density from 53 to 86% when compared to untreated control plots 1 YAT. In both years, triclopyr + fluroxypyr at 0.38 + 0.13 lb/A and metsulfuron at 0.02 lbs/A provided similar reductions in Sericea lespedeza stem density 1 YAT. In 2005, triclopyr at 0.75 lbs/A provided similar reductions in Sericea lespedeza stem density 1 YAT as triclopyr + fluroxypyr at 0.38 + 0.13 lb/A and metsulfuron at 0.02 lbs/A. Picloram + fluroxypyr at 0.30 + 0.24 provided the lowest reductions in Sericea lespedeza stem density in both years.

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