



What's Working:

Invasive Species Control

July 2016

Leafy Spurge Control

2016 Information

- Treatment of leafy spurge has been successful in the fall, spraying with the chemicals Ammonium salt of imazapic (Plateau), Aminocyclopyrachlor and Chlorsulfuron (Dupont Perspective), and with an added adjuvant (like Methylated Seed Oil). Mowing is usually not recommended since it causes rhizomes to spread and grow many new shoots. However, it may be needed to keep the plant from flowering. Seemed to be most effective at the start of bloom and in the fall. Most applications were made with chemical backpack sprayers at rates suggested on the labels. Also, ATV spot spraying was used with a hand gun. The surfactant is a must, without it you are wasting your time due to the very waxy surface of the leaves. (Eric Mattson, Wright Soil and Water Conservation District)

February 2015

- The following are considerations for leafy spurge management in a native prairie remnant. Tordon is typically considered the most effective herbicide, but may not be desirable to use on a prairie remnant. We used Roundup for a very small patch of spurge. It seemed to kill the stand at first, but then it grew back around the perimeter of the treated area. Literature suggests monthly treatments of Roundup are needed. For large stands (in a prairie remnant), we've had best control from leafy spurge flea beetles (*Aphthona nigricutisa*), but it took about 5 years. And of course the spurge is not eradicated. (Karen Shik, Friends of the Mississippi River)

