

Characteristics of Herbicides Available for Use in Eastern Oregon

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Herbicide/Trade Names	Herbicide Characteristics and Target Vegetation	Aerial Application Allowed?	Areas Where Registered Use is Appropriate					
			Rangeland	Forestland	Riparian and Aquatic	Oil, Gas, and Minerals	ROW	Recreation and Cultural Resources
2, 4-D/ Many, including Amine, Hardball, Unison, Saber, Salvo, Aqua-Kleen, and Platoon	Selective; foliar absorbed; postemergent; annual/perennial broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include annual grasses and broadleaf weeds such as kochia, whitetop, perennial pepperweed, Russian thistle, Russian knapweed, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush.	Yes	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bromacil/ Hyvar	Non-selective; inhibits photosynthesis; controls wide range of weeds and brush. Key species treated include annual grasses and broadleaf weeds such as cheatgrass, puncturevine, ragweed, wild oat, dandelion, quackgrass, and wild carrot.	No				•	•	•
Chlorsulfuron/ Telar	Selective; inhibits enzyme activity; broadleaf weeds and grasses. Key species treated include thistles, wild carrot, giant horsetail, poison hemlock, Russian knapweed, maretail, perennial pepperweed, puncturevine, tansy ragwort, common tansy, common teasel, dalmation toadflax, yellow toadflax, whitetop, and Dyer's woad.	Restricted ¹	•			•	•	•
Clopyralid/ Transline, Stinger, and Spur	Selective; mimics plant hormones; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include thistles, common burdock, knapweeds, yellow starthistle, oxeye daisy, hawkweeds, prickly lettuce, dandelion, cutleaf teasel, kudzu, and buffalobur.	Yes	•	•		•	•	•
Dicamba/ Vanquish, Banvel, Diablo, Vision, and Clarity	Growth regulator; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include knapweeds, burningbush, and Russian and other thistles.	Yes	•			•	•	•
Diflufenzopyr + dicamba/ Distinct and Overdrive	Postemergent; inhibits auxin transport; broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include Knapweeds, kochia, and thistles.	No	•			•	•	•
Diuron/ Direx and Karmex	Preemergent control; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Key species treated include lambsquarters, kochia, and Russian thistle.	No				•	•	•
Fluridone/ Avast! and Sonar	Aquatic herbicide to control submersed aquatic plants. Key species treated include hydrilla and watermilfoils.	Yes			•			
Glyphosate/ Many, including Rodeo, Mirage, Roundup Pro, and Honcho	Non-selective; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, sedges, shrubs, and trees. Key species treated include grasses (including Italian ryegrass), sedges, broadleaf weeds, and woody shrubs.	Restricted ²	•	•	•	•	•	•



Characteristics of Herbicides Available for Use in Eastern Oregon (Cont.)

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Herbicide/Trade Names	Herbicide Characteristics and Target Vegetation	Aerial Application Allowed?	Areas Where Registered Use is Appropriate					Recreation and Cultural Resources
			Rangeland	Forestland	Riparian and Aquatic	Oil, Gas, and Minerals	ROW	
Hexazinone/ Velpar	Foliar or soil applied; inhibits photosynthesis; annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees.	Restricted ²	•	•		•	•	•
Imazapic/ Plateau and Panoramic	Selective postemergent herbicide; inhibits broadleaf weeds and some grasses. Key species treated include cheatgrass, leafy spurge, medusahead, whitetop, dalmation toadflax, and Russian knapweed.	Yes	•	•		•	•	•
Imazapyr/ Arsenal, Stalker, Habitat, and Polaris	Non-selective; preemergent and postemergent uses; absorbed through foliage and roots; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include saltcedar, Russian olive, and tanoak.	Yes	•	•	•	•	•	•
Metsulfuron methyl/ Escort, Patriot, and PureStand	Selective; postemergent; inhibits cell division in roots and shoots; annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, brush, and trees. Key species treated include whitetop, perennial pepperweed and other mustards and biennial thistles.	Restricted ¹	•	•		•	•	•
Picloram/ Triumph, OutPost, and Tordon	Selective; foliar and root absorption; mimics plant hormones; certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, vines, and shrubs. Key species treated include perennial and woody species, knapweeds, starthistle, thistle, bindweed, leafy spurge, rabbitbrush, rush skeletonweed, and poison oak.	Yes	•	•		•	•	•
Sulfometuron methyl/ Oust and Spyder	Broad-spectrum pre and postemergent control; inhibits cell division; grasses and broadleaf weeds. Key species treated include cheatgrass, annual and perennial mustards, and medusahead.	No		•		•	•	•
Tebuthiuron/ Spike	Relatively non-selective soil activated herbicide; pre and postemergent control of annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, and shrubs. Key species treated include sagebrush (thinning).	Restricted ³	•			•	•	•
Triclopyr/ Garlon, Renovate, and Element	Growth regulator; broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Key species treated include saltcedar, purple loosestrife, Canada thistle, tanoak, and Himalayan blackberry.	No	•	•	•	•	•	•

• = Areas where USEPA approved registration exists and the BLM has approval or proposes to use on public lands.

¹ Only allowed when no other means of application are possible.

² Where practical, limit to spot applications in grazing land and wildlife habitat areas.

³ Not allowed in Native American traditional use areas.

