BRUSH MANAGEMENT WITH AMS*
Individual Plant Treatment Application

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Woody plants are normal components of the natural plant ecology in eastern part of Texas. Undesirable plants should be controlled when there is an imbalance between undesirable and economic plants. Approved chemical and mechanical methods can be used safely to balance plant communities, improve plant ecology and maintain sustained economic production.

KIND OF BRUSH	SIZE OF BRUSH	METHOD OF APPLICATION	HERBICIDE MIXTURE	SEASON OF APPLICATION	KIND OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED
Sprouts and seedlings Poison ivy Poison oak	All sizes	Foliage spray—thoroughly cover and wet leaves with solution	1 lb. of crystals per 1 gal. of water	Growing season	Power sprayer or knapsack hand sprayer
Blackjack oak, hackberry, locust, post oak, red oak, sumac	All sizes	Cup[1] Frill[2] Stump[3]	1 tbsp. crystals per cup	Fall and winter	Ax or power saw, tablespoon measure, battery syringe or mop
Eastern persimmon, sassafras Poison ivy Poison oak	All sizes	Stump or frill—freshly cut surface	3 lb. crystals per 1 gal. of water	Spring and summer	Battery syringe or mop + ax
Blackgum, sweetgum and other hardwoods	All sizes	Stump—freshly cut surface	4 lb. crystals per 1 gal. of water	Fall and winter	Battery syringe or hand sprayer + ax or power saw

*Ammonium sulfamate, ammate, is registered as a nonfood-use herbicide at the rate of 100 pounds per 100 gallons water as a broadcast treatment. Follow recommendations on approved label and there should be no problems of excess residues.

Herbicide use suggestions are based upon: effectiveness of materials; avoiding residues in excess of allowable tolerances; avoiding toxicity to economic plants, animals and humans; and avoiding detrimental side effects to the environment of the treated area. Herbicide use rates for Texas are below rates on approved labels usually. The herbicide user is always responsible for the effects of residues on his own forage crop or livestock as well as for problems caused by drift or movement of the herbicide from his property to other properties. Should questions arise concerning current label status of any approved herbicide, contact your county Extension agent or range specialists of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE SOLUTION TO APPLY:

[1]Cup—1 tablespoon crystals per cup with cups only one ax blade apart around the tree base near the groundline.

[2]Frill—until solution runs out of freshly made ax cuts around the tree base near the groundline.

[3]Stump—crystals or solution to outer edge of freshly cut surface adjacent to bark layer.

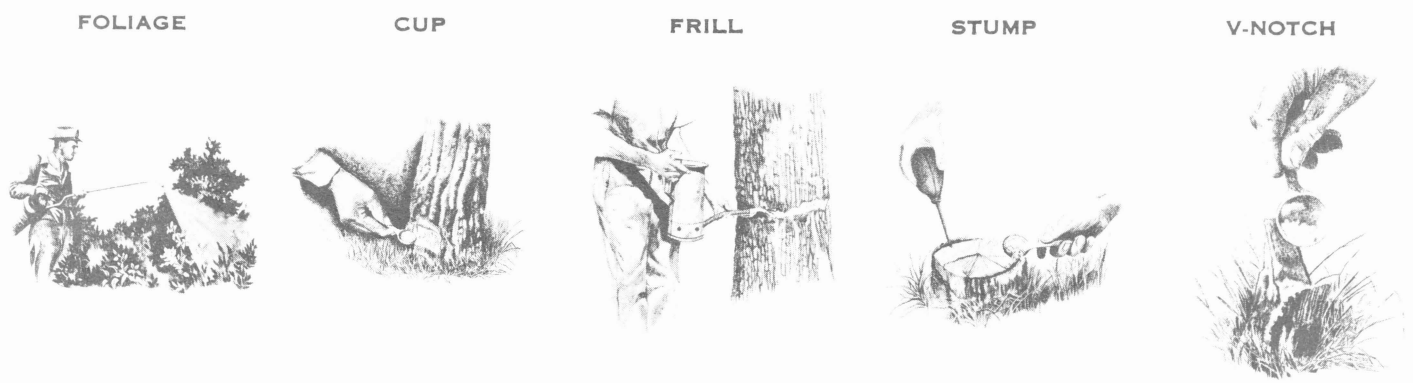
HOW TO MAKE CUTS:

Cup—two downward ax cuts, one above the other, 3 or 4 inches apart wtih chip knocked out.

Frill—overlapping downward ax cuts through the bark near groundline, all the way around the tree.

Stump—cut tree off with ax or power saw near groundline.

V-notch—cut tree on each side and push trunk forward.



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