

# Control of Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose, and Tartarian Honeysuckle— Chemical Information

Jamey Darlington, USDA Soil Conservation Service  
Bruce M. Loyd, West Virginia University Extension Service  
John Hinz, West Virginia University Extension Service

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Chemical control should be used only as part of a total control plan that includes some of the other techniques and management practices described in the companion fact sheet. No one chemical, by itself, can solve the problem.

There are no chemicals labeled for use on autumn olive. West Virginia law does not prohibit application of herbicide to weeds not specifically listed for control on the herbicide label, as long as the herbicide is labeled for the particular crop. However, the producer bears full responsibility for herbicide performance.

Six basic methods of chemical control can be used for multiflora rose and tartarian honeysuckle. Information listed applies to multiflora rose and tartarian honeysuckle, unless otherwise noted. (See the accompanying publication for more information on these brush species.) The six treatment methods are as follows:

Treatment	Chemicals
1. Basal Bark Treatment	2,4-D, Banvel, Crossbow
2. Broadcast Soil Application	Spike
3. Cut Stump or Crown Treatment	2,4-D, Banvel, Crossbow
4. Dormant Stem Treatment	Banvel, Crossbow
5. Foliar Application	2,4-D, Ally, Banvel, Crossbow, Roundup
6. Spot Concentrate Treatment	Banvel

For each chemical listed below, the treatment options with that chemical are listed along with some comments. The treatments under each chemical are numbered the same as above.

## 2,4-D

Several companies have products containing 2,4-D on the market for use on multiflora rose and tartarian honeysuckle. Some of these are labeled for use in pastures and others are labeled for noncropland use (pasture is considered cropland). Listed below are the treatments that can be used with 2,4-D products. These treatments are not applicable to all 2,4-D products. A low-volatile ester is generally most effective. Some 2,4-D products can be mixed with Banvel and be more effective. Read the label of the 2,4-D product you are considering using.

1. Basal Bark Treatment
3. Cut Stump or Crown Treatment
5. Foliar Application

## Ally

**5. Foliar Application**—(Multiflora Rose *only*). Can be used either in a broadcast or spot application as a foliar spray. Application should be made in the spring, after brush is in full leaf. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. Broadcast rate—3/10 ounce Ally per acre, plus surfactant; Spot application—1 ounce Ally per 100 gallons of water, plus surfactant.

*This publication may contain outdated material on hazardous chemicals. Read product labels for the most current information and ask the manufacturer for a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The USDA Soil Conservation Service and the West Virginia University Extension Service assume no responsibility in the use of hazardous chemicals. The information in this fact sheet is provided to help you make decisions about controlling the three species listed. It is not intended to replace the pesticide label. Always read the pesticide label before using any chemical and follow the safety precautions listed.*

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## Banvel

### 1. Basal Bark Treatment—(Multiflora Rose *only*).

For 2 gallons of mix, combine 1-1/2 gallons water with 1 ounce emulsifier, 1 pint Banvel, and 2-1/2 pints No. 2 diesel fuel. Apply to the basal stem region from ground line up to a height of 12 to 18 inches, with emphasis on the crown. For best results, apply when plants are dormant. Do not exceed 30 gallons of spray solution mix per acre per year.

**3. Cut Stump or Crown Treatment**—Spray or paint freshly cut surface with mix consisting of 1 part Banvel with 1 to 3 parts water.

**5. Foliar Application**—Depending on brush size, apply 1 to 3 quarts Banvel per acre. It may be more effective when mixed with 2,4-D. Read product labels to determine compatibility.

**6. Spot Concentrate Treatment**—(Multiflora Rose *only*). Banvel is applied directly to the soil within 6 to 8 inches of the crown during the dormant season. Rates vary with canopy diameter. Do not exceed 2 gallons of Banvel per acre per year. On slopes, it should be applied to the soil on the uphill side of the target plant.

## Crossbow

**1. Basal Bark Treatment**—Mix 4 gallons of Crossbow in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mix. Spray the basal parts of brush or trees to a height of 15 to 20 inches. Basal bark treatments can be done any time of year, but late winter to early spring is usually best. This treatment is less effective on trees larger than 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

**3. Cut Stump or Crown Treatment**—Treat the freshly cut surface of the stump with the same solution as for a basal bark treatment.

**4. Dormant Stem Treatment**—Mix 1 to 4 gallons of Crossbow in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mix. Apply enough to thoroughly wet upper and lower stems, including the root collar and ground sprouts. Treat at any time when the brush is dormant and the bark is dry. Late winter to early spring is usually best.

**5. Foliar Application**—Application should be made when the plants are actively growing (spring to early summer).

A. High Volume Broadcast: Using a power or hand-pressured spray-gun, apply a foliar wetting spray containing 1 to 1-1/2 gallons of Crossbow in sufficient water to make 100 gallons of total spray mix. Spray to give thorough coverage of the foliage, wetting all leaves and green stems to the drip point. Total amount of spray required is usually 100 to 200 gallons per treated acre.

B. Spot Treatment: Use 1/4-pint Crossbow in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

## Roundup Ultra

**5. Foliar Application**—Do not allow this herbicide to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation such as grasses and legumes, since small quantities can cause severe damage or total kill. Apply when plants are actively growing and in full leaf.

*Multiflora rose*: Apply 2 quarts of Roundup per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

*Tartarian honeysuckle*: Apply 3 to 4 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

## Spike 20P

**2. Broadcast Soil Application**—Spike 20P is a pelleted formulation used much like Tordon 10K in the past. Ease of application is a major advantage. Although it does not leach quite like Tordon did, down slope movement is a potential problem. Spike is very toxic to all woody species; it should not be applied in pastures with desirable trees nearby. It persists in soil for at least two years.

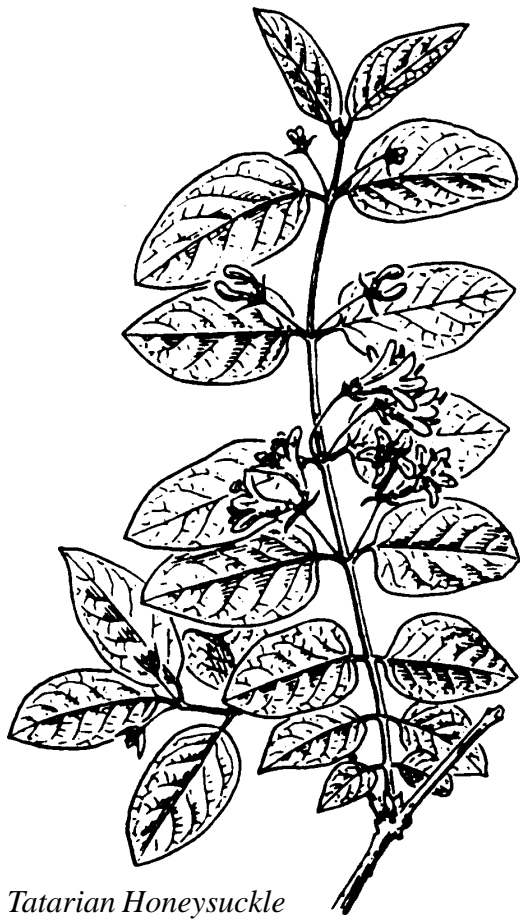
## Chemical Control of Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose, and Tartarian Honeysuckle

Herbicide	Relative Effectiveness <sup>1</sup>			Grazing and Haying Restrictions		
	Autumn Olive	Multiflora Rose	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Type of Animal	Interval Between Application and:	
					Grazing	Haying
2,4-D <sup>2</sup>	7	6	7	All	See footnote #2	See footnote #2
2,4-D+Banvel <sup>2</sup>	8	7+	7+	All	See footnote #2	See footnote #2
Ally	?	8+	10	All	None	None
Banvel (foliar)	7+	6	N	Lactating Dairy	7-60 days, depending on rate	37-90 days, depending on rate
				All Others	None	None
Crossbow	?	8+	8+	Lactating Dairy	<2 gal/A-14 days >2gal/A-do not graze	Harvest next year Harvest next year
				All Others	<2gal/A-none >2gal/A-14 days	7 days 14 days
Roundup	8	8	8	All	Spot-14 days Renovate-56 days	Spot-14 days Renovate-56 days
Spike 20P	8	8	8	All	<20 lb/A-none >20lb/A-1 year	1 year

<sup>1</sup> From the 1993-94 *Penn State Agronomy Guide*. 10=95-100%, 9=85-95%, 8=75-85%, 7=65-75%, 6=55-65%, N=Less than 55% or no control, ?= do not know.

<sup>2</sup> Grazing restrictions of 2,4-D products vary. The grazing restrictions of a 2,4-D and Banvel mix would depend on the 2,4-D product and the amount of each herbicide used. Consult the product label.

*The shaded areas are not specifically listed for control on the herbicide label.*



*Tatarian Honeysuckle*  
(*Lonicera tatarica*)



*Multiflora Rose*  
(*Rosa multiflora*)



*Autumn Olive*  
(*Elaeagnus umbellata*)