

The Home Field Advantage.

Weeds are a major problem to Tennessee's forage production because they compete with desirable forages for moisture, nutrients, and sunlight. Some weeds are toxic, unpalatable, or injurious to grazing livestock. Most weeds are easily controlled with herbicides. To learn more about controlling problem weeds, call or visit your local Farmers Co-op.

Restrictions for Pasture Herbicides

Days to wait or withdraw animals

Herbicide	Non-lactating cattle			Lactating dairy cattle		
	Grazing	Hay cutting	Slaughter	Grazing	Hay cutting	Slaughter
Banvel						
up to 1 pt./A	0	37	30	7	37	30
1 pt. to 1 qt.	0	51	30	21	51	30
1 to 2 qts.	0	70	30	40	70	30
2,4-D	0	30	3	7	30	3
Weedmaster	0	37	30	7	37	30

Expected Weed Response to Pasture Herbicides

Weed	2,4-D		Banvel	Weedmaster
	Ester	Amine		
<i>Late-winter to early spring applications</i>				
Bracted plantain	8	7	9	9
Broadleaf plantain	8	7	9	9
Buckhorn plantain	7	6	8	8
Bull thistle	8	7	8	8
Buttercup	9	8	8	9
Common chickweed	2	1	6	5
Curly dock	4	3	5	4
Dandelion	9	8	8	8
Henbit	2	1	5	4
Horseweed	9	8	9	9
Musk thistle	8	7	7	7
Red sorrel	3	3	7	6
Wild garlic	8	6	4	6
<i>Late-spring to summer applications</i>				
Bitter sneezeweed	8	7	8	8
Brambles	4	2	6	5
Common cocklebur	9	9	9	9
Common lambsquarters	9	9	9	9
Horse nettle	3	2	7	4
Milkweed	3	2	8	6
Pigweed	9	9	9	9
Pokeweed	5	4	7	6
Ragweed	9	8	9	9
Smartweed	7	5	8	8
Spiny amaranth	9	9	9	9
Tall ironweed	7	6	7	7
<p>Key to response ratings 0= No control; 10=100% control Ratings are based on labeled rates of each herbicide, applied at the optimum time for each weed. <i>Source: Hay Crop and Pasture Weed Management, University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service.</i></p>				

T E N N E S S E E

Pasture & Hay Fields

Weed Control Guide

