



Ada County Weed Control Services

A Herbicide Guide

Ada County Noxious Weed Control strives to help local landowners manage their weed control problems. One of the biggest issues residents have about weed control is:

“What Herbicide Should I Use?”

This handout will help explain which active ingredients will be most effective for controlling noxious weeds common to Ada County. Residents needing consultation on noxious weed treatments or herbicide recommendations can call (208) 577-4646 or visit our office at 975 E. Pine Ave. in Meridian.

Ada County Weed Control works in accordance with state law to control and monitor infestations of noxious weeds found on more than 1,000 square miles of public land in Ada County. State code requires property owners to control noxious weeds on their land. Ada County Weed Control treats noxious weeds on agricultural land if contracted by the landowner. If a landowner fails to control noxious weeds their land, Ada County will treat the infestation(s) and bill the property owner for the weed control efforts.

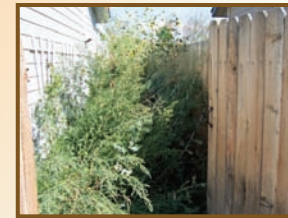
Ada County
Weed, Pest & Mosquito Abatement

975 E. Pine Avenue
Meridian, ID 83642



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2,4-D kills most broadleaf plants, bushes and weeds common to Ada County. 2,4-D does not kill grasses, nor does it have residual properties. 2,4-D is often pre-mixed with other herbicides and sold under a variety of names.

Aminopyralid controls several noxious and invasive weed species including thistles, knapweeds and Yellow Starthistle. It can also provide residual weed control activity, depending on application and target weeds. It should not be used on residential or commercial lawns, or in gardens. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water channels used for agricultural or domestic purposes.

Chlorsulfuron controls broadleaf weeds including thistles, knapweeds, Skeletonweed and Oxeye Daisy. Chlorsulfuron remains active in soil as a pre-emergent herbicide. Chlorsulfuron can damage non-target plants. Do not apply herbicides with Chlorsulfuron directly to water or to areas where surface water is present.

Clopyralid controls woody and broadleaf weeds including thistles, knapweeds, skeletonweeds, Yellow Starthistle and Oxeye Daisy. Apply Clopyralid to actively growing weeds, and avoid spraying the herbicide after a rain. Don't spray Clopyralid near gardens or plants you want to keep.

Dicamba is often mixed with other compounds to control broad-leaved weeds in grass or lawns, and is best used on plants like Buffalobur, Dalmatian Toadflax, Field Bindweed, Leafy Spurge, Perennial Pepperweed, Poison Hemlock, Viper's Bugloss and some thistles. Use caution when using Dicamba around trees or shrubs.

Glyphosate controls all vegetation it comes in contact with, including grasses. Glyphosate doesn't always act immediately on specific species, so it's best to use products with Glyphosate later in the growing year. If you are looking for a product with a quicker "burn down," look for another product.



Imazapyr controls grasses, broadleaf plants, woody species and specifically knotweeds local to Ada County. Imazapyr is non-selective, so be careful when applying it near desirable vegetation. Do not use Imazapyr around food or feed crops or on the inside of irrigation ditches. Imazapyr can be used as a pre-emergent treatment.

MCPA, as an active ingredient, is effective against Poison Hemlock and Rush Skeletonweed. It is toxic to fish and aquatic life, so do not use it near water. Some vegetables and other desirable plants are sensitive to MCPA, even in minute quantities.

Metsulfuron can control most broadleaf and woody weed species found in Ada County. However, it can damage some conifers and non-target plants so use caution during the application process. It can also damage some aquatic plants, so do not use near water or in runoff areas.

Picloriam is used for general woody plant and broadleaf weed control, and has a wide array of applications. You can spray it on foliage, inject it into plants, apply it to cut surfaces, or apply it to the plant's base where it will be absorbed the soil and into the roots. In the application process, minimize drift and runoff to avoid contaminating waterways or damaging non-target vegetation.

Telar can be used to control Dalmatian Toadflax and Hoary Alyssum in Ada County. Telar is safe to grasses except in adverse environmental conditions (including hot, dry temperatures). Application of Telar under these conditions may result in injury to your grasses.

Triclopyr is effective against knotweeds, thistles, knapweeds and other weeds common to Ada County. It does not affect grasses or conifers. Apply Triclopyr on cooler days with no wind to minimize drift. Do not allow spray to come in contact with broadleaf crops.