

Brush

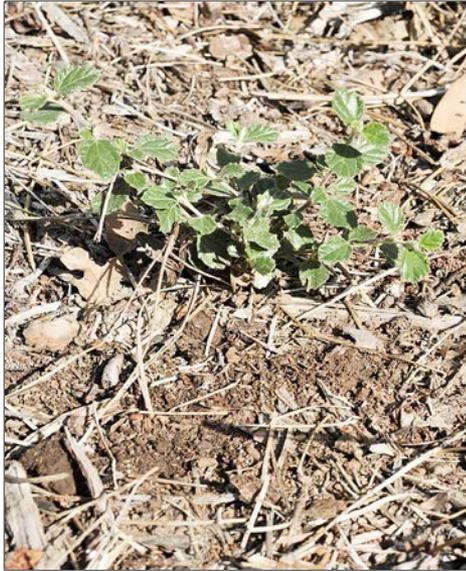
Use of Manual Techniques and Herbicides



Resprouting Chamise 4' High, 5 years Post-Treatment



tractor. Two mature bushes left as specimens



6" Seedling Ceanothus
(Deerbrush)



6" Seedling Manzanita



6" Seedling Chamise
(Jimisol)

Brush can sprout from seedbeds in areas recently exposed to sunlight, or recently burned. Seedbeds can exist in a dormant state for decades. Seedling brush can usually be treated using manual methods.

Controlling Seedling Brush



- Small brush plants can usually be pulled by hand in wet ground



- These “Pullerbears” can uproot seedling brush with 1-2” stems



- For difficult pulls, herbicide may be applied with a small spray bottle

Re-sprouting Brush



Re-sprouting ceanothus, 8", 2 years post-treatment



Re-sprouting live oak, 8", 2 years post-treatment

Brush that has been cut off at or near the ground can re-sprout, and grow back into a large scrub bush within a few years. Treat it after it is about 9 inches high, preferably in the early fall. Triclopyr-based herbicide is the treatment of choice for re-sprouting brush. The dead plant may then be cut off with a chainsaw if the landowner wishes.

Re-sprouting Brush - Whiteleaf Manzanita



Sprouting Whiteleaf Manzanita one year after bushes were cut down by hand as part of a CALFIRE fuel break project



Area one year post-treatment with herbicide. Stumps pulled with tractor. Two mature bushes left as specimens.

Treating Re-sprouting Brush and Trees with Herbicide - The Rules

- Use only Glyphosphate or Triclopyr-based products. A spray indicator (blue die) is useful.
- Obey state law. To be sure, use products purchased over-the-counter locally. Do not buy products over the Internet.
- Use ONLY as directed in the product documentation
- Do not use during the rainy season
- Do not use near water. Stay at least 40 feet from creeks and gullies.
- Apply to foliage only. Avoid over-spraying onto the ground.
- Do not use in windy weather.
- Wear rubber gloves, eye protection, and a mask.

Recommended Usages

There are two basic categories of herbicide legal for landowners who are not licensed applicators. Both are bought over-the-counter.

- Glyphosphate-based, e.g. Round-up:
 - Grasses both annual and perennial, forbs, plus alien plants such as mullen, star thistle.
- Triclopyr-based, e.g. Bayer Brush Killer:
 - Woody shrubs such as sprouting ceanothus (deer brush), chamise, scrub oak, blackberries, poison oak etc

Environmental/Safety

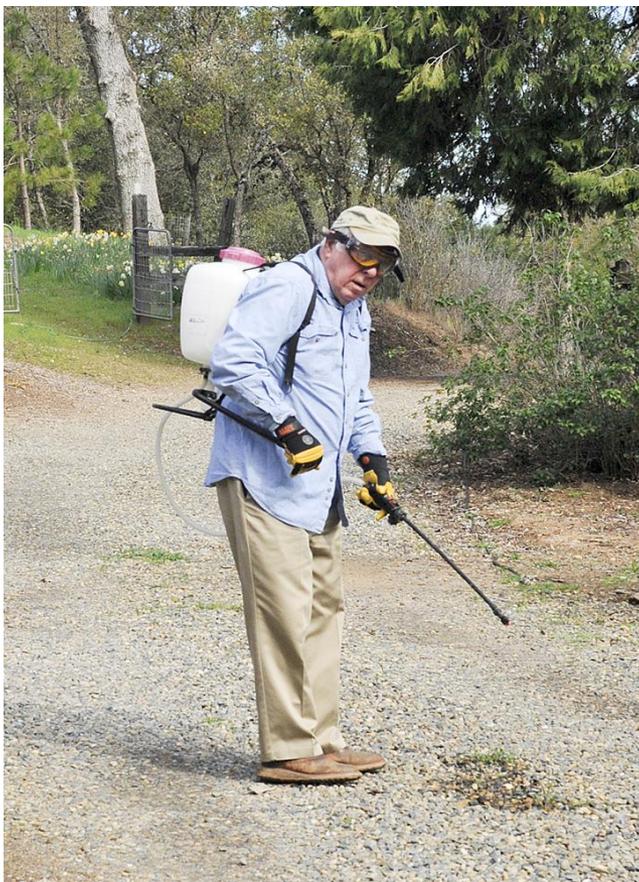
Q: Do these products cause environmental harm?

A: Not if used properly. Solution should be sprayed on foliage only. If some material does hit the ground, it breaks down when mixed with dirt. It also breaks down when exposed to sunlight.

Q: What about contact with humans?

A: Low toxicity, but common sense says that skin contact should be avoided. Eye contact is harmful. Wear appropriate attire. See directions in product booklet.

What the Well-Dressed Applicator Wears



- **Hat**
- **Eye Protection**
- **Long-Sleeved Shirt**
- **Rubber Gloves**
- **Long Pants**
- **Boots and Sox**

These Are Legal to Use



Glyphosphate 41%

Triclopyr salt 8.8%, 8%



Blue Spray Indicator

Application Equipment



- 4 gallon backpack sprayer
- 3 gallon garden sprayer
- 32 oz spray bottle
- Paintbrush for fresh stumps

Application Equipment



15 gallon 12v electric tank sprayer on a mini-trailer