

Himalayan & Evergreen blackberry

Rubus armeniacus & *R. laciniatus*



Integrated Pest Management Control Measures

Mechanical

Mowing shows little long term effect (but can help reduce plant size to prepare for other control methods).

Pulling shows little effect (only reduces size of above ground plant).

Digging may be effective for small, young infestations.

Cultural

Grazing with both goats or sheep is effective in reducing plant infestations.

Mulching used to cover cleared areas can slow down re-establishment of plants.

Re-seeding with grasses or native vegetation can help reduce establishment of berries and other weeds.

Biological

No biological controls currently available in the U.S.A

Chemical

Always read herbicide label before applying

FOLIAR SPRAY			
Chemical	Brand Names	Label Use	Calendar/Plant Stage
triclopyr	Remedy Garlon 3A	Rangeland, permanent pastures Non-cropland	Late spring-fall; once leaves mature and terminal growth slows
triclopyr & 2,4D	Crossbow	Rangeland, permanent grass pastures, non-cropland	Early spring; actively growing plants. Fall; fully leafed out vegetation
aminopyralid	Milestone VM	Non-cropland	Fall; when fruit is setting up –to– dormancy
dicamba	Banvel Vanquish	Cropland, pasture, rangeland, turf & grass Non-cropland	Spring; when plants are actively growing Late in summer to fall; mature plants
glyphosate	RoundUp PRO	Non-cropland	September-November; when plants mature
Cut-stump			
triclopyr	Remedy Crossbow	Non-cropland	Once berries have set and just before dormancy
imazapyr	Arsenal	Non-cropland	Same as above
Glyphosate Non-Selective Herbicide	RoundUp Concentrate Aquamaster	Non-cropland Aquatic Use	Same as above



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