General Calendar of Control for Indiana, Updated January 2024

This is a guide: adjust treatment based on local conditions. Always read label for proper use, rates, application timing, etc.

Shrubs:	Autumn olive						Aug	Sep					Feb	Mar		
	Addimionve	These eight shrub species have similar control methods, rate of herbicide and timing of application.		Foliar Spray when leaves are fully developed for good												
	Asian bush honeysuckles			chemical contact.												
	Japanese barberry															
	Multiflora rose					Cut Surface Treatment										
	Privet															
	Winged burning bush								Basal bark treatment is effective, but is difficult to apply on multiple stemmed shrubs. This treatme method is only recommended on large bushes of Autumn olive, Asian bush honeysuckle, privet an							
	Japanese spiraea							methou	is only recom	menueu on ie	_	urning bush.	, Asian bush noneysu	ckie, privet and		
	Jetbead															
		-ionic surfactant. Surfactant is optional.  0% horticultural oil or basal oil.	Foliar spray with 1% Glyphosate and 1/4% non-ionic surfactant  Foliar spray with 1% imazapyr, 1/2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant													
Cut surface trea	tment with 20% Glyphosate an	d 80% water or 20% Triclopyr and 80% water.	Foliar Spray	with 2% Glyph	osate approv	ed for aqua	tic areas ar	nd 1/2% sur	factant.							
Foliar spray with	n 1/2% grass specific herbicide	such as Sethoxydim or Clethodim with 1/4% surfactant.	Foliar spray v	with 2% Glyph	osate and 1/2	2% non-ioni	c surfactan	t.								
Foliar Spray witl	h 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non	-ionic surfactant. Due to waxy leaf surfactant is highly recommended.	Foliar spray v	with 1.5% Tric	opyr and nor	n-ionic surfa	ctant per la	abel.								
Basal Oil = Ax-it	, crop oil, bean oil etc.		Surfactant (n	on-ionic surfa	ctant) = Inva	de 90, NuFil	m IR , etc									
Glyphosate = (N	on-selective herbicide, preven	ts plants from making certain proteins needed for plant growth) =														
Round-up, Rode	o, Pondmaster, Accord, Range	r, etc.	Triclopyr (au	xin mimic; sel	ective post er	nergent) = 0	Garlon, Turi	flon, Access	, Redeem, Tal	noe, Remedy	Ultra etc.					
Sethoxydim (sel	Sethoxydim (selective post-emergent, prevents lipid synthesis, highly mobile) = Post, Torpedo, Ultima, etc.				Imazapyr (Non-selective herbicide, mobility is associated with soil pH, non-target damage common, pre-emergent and post-emergent) = Habitat (aquatic label), Arsenal, Polaris, ecomazapyr, etc.											
Clethodim (sele	ctive post-emergent) = Clethod	im 2E, Arrest Max, Arrow, Select, etc. Takes 10-30 days to kill.	Clopyralid (a	uxin-mimic, d	sorganized a	nd uncontro	lled growtl	h) = Transli	ne, Stinger, Re	claim and Cu	rtail					

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: The percentages listed in this guide are percent solution of products, not active ingredients. Always read the entire pesticide label carefully, follow all mixing and application instructions and wear all recommended personal protective gear and clothing. Contact your state department of agriculture for any additional pesticide use requirements, restrictions or recommendations.

Hand pulling and other non-chemical control methods are applicable for some species. Hand pulling should be done when soil is moist. Remove all of the root system. Mowing is an option for some species but care needs to be taken to time mowing to limit seed spread. Follow-up mowing is typically necessary.

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Sep

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

**INVASIVE SPECIES** 

Vines:  English ivy  These two species have waxy leaves. Use surfactant to improve herbicid contact across surface of leaves.						Foliar Spray treatment after first frost through the dormant seaso above 45 degrees F.									
Evergreen	Evergreen  Japanese honeysuckle Leaves often remain green through winter.						Foliar Spr	ray treatmen		Foliar Spray ost through the ire is above 45	e dormant season is degrees F.	effective when			
	Namentine language / Chim	Miskaria karisalla flavora anda ta kha ancian and bas baira and a	46-41-41			Cut Surfa	ce Treatment	on large vine	s						
Wisteria and		ese Wisteria typically flowers early in the spring and has hairy seedpods and feel like velvet. Native wisteria has a hairless, smooth brownish		Foliar	Spray				<u> </u>						
					Foliar	Spray									
	Autumn clematis	Due to the weak vines, this species may be difficult to treat.			Foliar	· ·									
		Correctly identify prior to treating to ensure you are not treating nat	ive				ce treatment	on large vine	s						
	Roundleaf bittersweet	bittersweet.			Foliar	Spray									
Deciduous	Kudzu	Contact DNR if you have Kudzu. It is best to treat this species when it flowering.	's			Cut surface treat	eatment on large vines with a triclopyr product.								
		nowering.				Foliar Spray									
	Chinese yam	Correctly identify prior to treating to ensure you are not treating native yam.				Foliar spray									
			Color Key and Herbic	ide Treatment Recommo	endations										
		on-ionic surfactant. Surfactant is optional but can increase efficacy.	Falian annan	ith 10/ Chumbaaata and 1/	/40/ mam iami	f									
Leaves must be f		000/ bantinghamal ail an banal ail		Foliar spray with 1% Glyphosate and 1/4% non-ionic surfactant											
		80% horticultural oil or basal oil.		Foliar spray with 1% imazapyr, 1/2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant											
Cut surface treat	tment with 20% Glypnosate a	and 80% water or 20% Triclopyr and 80% water.	Foliar Spray	Foliar Spray with 2% Glyphosate approved for aquatic areas and 1/2% surfactant.											
Foliar spray with	1/2% grass specific herbicid	e such as Sethoxydim or Clethodim with 1/4% surfactant.	Foliar spray with 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant.												
Foliar Spray with	Foliar Spray with 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant. Due to waxy leaf surfactant is highly recommended.		Foliar spray with 1.5% Triclopyr and non-ionic surfactant per label.												
Basal Oil = Ax-it,	Basal Oil = Ax-it, crop oil, bean oil etc.			Surfactant (non-ionic surfactant) = Invade 90, NuFilm IR , etc											
, ,	• •	nts plants from making certain proteins needed for plant growth) =													
Round-up, Rode	o, Pondmaster, Accord, Rang	er, etc.		uxin mimic; selective post e Non-selective herbicide, mo						t and noct am	organt) - Habitat /a	auatic label\			
Sethoxydim (sele	ective post-emergent, prever		aris, ecomazapyr, etc.	willy is assu	ciated with son ph, no	n-taiget udilla	age common,	pre-emerger	it ailu post-elli	ergenty – navitat (a	quatic iascij,				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	odim 2E, Arrest Max, Arrow, Select, etc. Takes 10-30 days to kill.	Clopyralid (auxin-mimic, disorganized and uncontrolled growth) = Transline, Stinger, Reclaim and Curtail												
USE PESTICIDI	ES WISELY: The percentages	isted in this guide are percent solution of products, not active ingredien	ts. Always read the entir	e pesticide label carefully, f	follow all mi	xing and application in	structions and	d wear all rec	ommended p	ersonal protec	tive gear and clothi	ng. Contact your			

Hand pulling and other non-chemical control methods are applicable for some species. Hand pulling should be done when soil is moist. Remove all of the root system. Mowing is an option for some species but care needs to be taken to time mowing to limit seed spread. Follow-up mowing is typically necessary.

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Feb

Mar

Jan

**INVASIVE SPECIES** 

Herbaceous:	Crown vetch	Okay to treat during growing season.	Folia	Spray				Foli	ar Spray						
	Purple loosestrife	Noxious weed				Foliar Spr	ay Aquatic								
	Periwinkle	Choose either glyphosate or triclopyr product. Do not mix.									Foliar Spray	as long as temp	eratures are 45F and h	igher	
	Periwilikie	Choose either gryphosate of thiclopyr product. Do not mix.									Foliar Spray	s long as temp	eratures are 45F and h	igher	
	Poison hemlock	Do not mow, instead focus on treatment during rosette stage											Foliar Spray basal plant b	•	
	Japanese chaff-flower			Foliar Spray prior to flowering											
	Perilla mint	Both glyphosate and triclpoyr products work on Perilla.			Foliar Spray prior to flow		owering								
					Foliar Spra	ay prior to fl	owering								
					Foliar Spra	Foliar Spray prior to flowering									
	Creeping Jenny	Hand pull is best for small infestations			Foli	oliar Spray large infestatio		ns							
	Lesser celandine	Reproduces via bulbs/tubers and is challening to treat.	Foliar Spray approved for aquatic areas											Foliar Spray approved for aquatic areas	
		C	olor Key and Herbici	de Treatmer	nt Recomme	ndations									
Foliar spray with Leaves must be		6 non-ionic surfactant. Surfactant is optional but can increase efficacy.	Foliar spray	with 1% Glyph	osate and 1/4	1% non-ioni	c surfactan	t							
Basal bark treat	ment with 20% Tricolpyr a	and 80% horticultural oil or basal oil.	Foliar spray with 1% imazapyr, 1/2% Glyphosate and 1/4% non-ionic surfactant												
	tment with 20% Glyphosa		Foliar Spray with 2% Glyphosate approved for aquatic areas and 1/2% surfactant.												
spray with 1/2%	of glyophosate solution i		Foliar spray with 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant.												
		6 non-ionic surfactant. Due to waxy leaf surfactant is highly recommended.	Foliar spray with 1.5% Triclopyr and non-ionic surfactant per label.												
Glyphosate= (No	Basal Oil = Ax-it, crop oil, bean oil etc.  Glyphosate= (Non-selective herbicide, prevents plants from making certain proteins needed for plant growth) =  Round-up, Rodeo, Pondmaster, Accord, Ranger, etc.			Surfactant (non-ionic surfactant) = Invade 90, NuFilm IR , etc  Triclopyr (auxin mimic; selective post emergent) = Garlon, Turflon, Access, Redeem, Tahoe, Remedy Ultra etc.											
Sethoxydim (sel	Sethoxydim (selective post-emergent, prevents lipid synthesis, highly mobile) = Post, Torpedo, Ultima, etc.			Imazapyr (Non-selective herbicide, mobility is associated with soil pH, non-target damage common, pre-emergent and post-emergent) = Habitat (aquatic label), Arsenal, Polaris, ecomazapyr, etc.											
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Hand pulling and other non-chemical control methods are applicable for some species. Hand pulling should be done when the soil is moist and care should be taken to remove all of the root system. Mowing is an option for some species but care needs to be taken to time mowing to limit seed production, no avoid spreading seed via mowing, and note that follow-up mowing will typically be necessary.

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	INVASIVE SPECIES		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Grasses:	Japanese stiltgrass, wavybasket, carpet grass	Aggressive. Treat as soon as discovered.			Grass specific herbicide Foliar Spray	1% Glyphosa Surfac	te plus 1/4% n tant	on-ionic							
	Miscanthus, Fountain Grass	Ornamental grasses seed into natural areas.	Cut clumps ba	ut clumps back to 6 inches and let regrow a foot then spray.			Cut clumps back to 6 inches then let it regro a foot and spray.	et it regrow							
	Reed canary grass		flowering v	e spring before vith water safe e product only.				il consistent osts.							
Trees:	Mimosa		Cut surfact treatment: triclopyr seems to be the most effective												
	Princess tree	All of these species root sprout and sucker. Mimosa creates dense	Basal Bark treatment helps reduce sprouting. Do not treat when snow is on the ground. If you are unable to basal bark due to proximity structures, cut stump can be used; however, these often resprout even with the use of an herbicide. Therefore, multiple treatments for resprouts are necessary.												
	Callery pear	colonies via an extensive underground root system.						( 0 1 1 )							
	Tree-of-heaven White mulberry			Eol				6 Glyphosat	e and 80% wa	ter or 20% Tri	clopyr and 80%	% water as long	as temperatures are a	t least 45 F.	
	write mulberry	Color	Foliar spray with 1.5% Triclopyr  Color Key and Herbicide Treatment Recommendations												
	th 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non fully emerged.	-ionic surfactant. Surfactant is optional but can increase efficacy.			hosate and 1/4		c surfactant								
		0% horticultural oil or basal oil.			apyr, 1/2% Gly			-ionic surfa	ctant						
Cut surface trea	atment with 20% Glyphosate an	d 80% water.	Foliar Spray with 2% Glyphosate approved for aquatic areas and 1/2% surfactant.												
pray with 1/29	such as Sethoxydim or Clethodim with 1/4% surfactant. Or Foliar ter.  I-ionic surfactant, due to waxy leaf.	Foliar spray with 2% Glyphosate and 1/2% non-ionic surfactant.  Foliar spray with 1.5% Triclopyr													
	t, crop oil, bean oil etc.		Surfactant (non-ionic surfactant) = Invade 90, NuFilm IR , etc												
Glyphosate = (N	· · ·	ts plants from making certain proteins needed for plant growth) = r, etc.			elective post em	•		on, Access,	Redeem, Tal	hoe, Remedy	Ultra etc.				
Sethoxydim (se	lective post-emergent, prevent	s lipid synthesis, highly mobile) = Post, Torpedo, Ultima, etc.	Imazapyr (N Arsena, Pola	lon-selective ris, ecomaza	herbicide, mob pyr, etc.	ility is asso	ciated with s	soil pH, nor	n-target dam	age common,	pre-emerger	nt and post-em	ergent) = Habitat (a	quatic label),	
		lim 2E, Arrest Max, Arrow, Select, etc. Takes 10-30 days to kill.			disorganized an										
The percer	ntages listed in this guide are pe	ercent solution of products, not active ingredients. Always read the entire pes agriculture for any ad		• •					recommende	ed personal p	rotective gea	r and clothing.	Contact your state d	epartment of	
Hand pulling a	and other non-chemical control	methods are applicable for some species. Hand pulling should be done when	the soil is moist a	nd care shoul	d be taken to re	emove all o	f the root sy	stem. Mov	wing is an op	tion for some	species but o	care needs to b	e taken to time mov	ring to limit seer	

production, no avoid spreading seed via mowing, and note that follow-up mowing will typically be necessary.