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Recommendations for Coralberry (Devil's Shoestring) Control
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Removing brush may be an important consideration in reclaiming coralberry-infested pasture land. Where growth is young and sparse, or where it has been kept short by previous mowing, it may not be necessary to remove the brush. Where the growth is old and thick, there are several reasons for removing the brush: (1) low gallonage treatments are not adequate (100 to 150 gallons of spray per acre must be applied), (2) the dead brush left standing interferes with reseeding and fertilizing, and (3) it prevents the cattle from grazing close to its base.

The present recommendation for the removal of old coralberry growth is to cut it during the winter, either with a heavy scythe or mower (preferably equipped with a brush-cutting blade), then rake and remove brush. The following spring, after six to twelve inches of new growth have developed, the spray should be applied. The reason for removing the brush before it is killed is that the bushes may be cut much more readily when alive. Other methods of removing the brush are being studied.

Where the short (6 to 12 inch) regrowth is to be sprayed, use an ester of 2,4-D at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds acid equivalent per acre; or if blackberries or dewberries are present, use a mixture containing both 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T at the same per acre rate. Low gallonage (10 to 20 gallon) water sprays have been found to be effective. Two or more treatments at yearly intervals are necessary to give effective control of coralberry. The treated area should be examined each spring after growth starts to determine the prevalence of coralberry plants. After the stand has been sufficiently reduced, spot spraying or grubbing may be more economical than an over-all spray.

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