

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES / SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY / USDA

HAYING and GRAZING HERBICIDE RESTRICTIONS for PASTURE and CRP

by Leon J. Wrage, SDSU Extension Weed Specialist and Darrell L. Deneke, SDSU Extension IPM Coordinator

Residue tolerances are established for grazing and harvesting hay. The interval between application and harvest may specify lactating dairy or slaughter. In situations where CRP is approved for haying or grazing, the field may have been spot treated for noxious weeds. If the interval is restrictive for hay harvest, it may be possible to omit those patches from the harvest.

PRODUCT	GRAZING RESTRICTION	HAYING RESTRICTION
Tordon (picloram)	1 qt/A or more Lactating dairy - 14 dy Non-lactating dairy & beef - none ^{1/} Slaughter interval - 3 dy	1 qt/A or more - 14 day
2,4-D	Lactating dairy - 7 dy Slaughter interval - 3 dy	30 dy
Grazon P + D (picloram + 2,4-D amine)	Lactating dairy - 14 dy Other livestock - no restrictions	30 dy
Banvel, Clarity, Sterling (dicamba)	Lactating dairy: 1 pt/A - 7 dy 1 qt/A - 21 dy 2 qt/A - 40 dy Non-lactating dairy & beef - none Slaughter interval - 30 dy	Lactating dairy: 1 pt/A - 37 dy 1 qt/A - 51 dy 2 qt/A - 70 dy
Stinger Transline (clopyralid)	None ^{1/} None ^{1/}	None None
Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D)	Lactating dairy - 14 dy Non-lactating dairy - none ^{1/} Slaughter interval - 7 dy ^{2/}	30 dy
Ally/Cimarron Escort (metsulfuron)	None >1.66 oz - 3 dy	Use not listed > 1.66 oz - 3 dy

PRODUCT	GRAZING RESTRICTION	HAYING RESTRICTION
Cimarron Max (metsulfuron-methyl)	Lactating dairy - 7 dy Slaughter interval - 30 dy	Lactating dairy - 37 dy
Crossbow (triclopyr + 2,4-D)	Lactating dairy: < 2 gal/A - 14 dy > 2 gal/A - next year Other livestock: < 2 gal/A - none 2-4 gal/A - 14 dy ^{3/} Slaughter interval - 3 dy	Lactating dairy - next year Other livestock: <2 gal/A - 7 dy >2 gal/A - 14 dy Removal before slaughter-3 dy
Redeem (triclopy + clopyralid)	Lactating dairy - 14 dy Other livestock - no restriction 1/2	Lactating dairy - do not harvest until next growing season. Other livestock - 7 dy
Glyphosate Products	Slaughter interval - 3 dy Spot treatment ^{4/} - 14 dy Broadcast treatment - 8 wks	Spot treatment - 14 dy Broadcast treatment - 8 wks
Plateau (imazameth)	None	Do not harvest for 7 dy
Telar (chlorsulfuron)	None for <1.3 oz	Use not limited
Amber (triasulfuron)	None	30 dy
Rave/Fuego (triasulfuron + dicamba)	Lactating dairy - 7 dy Slaughter interval - 30 dy	Use not listed

Remove livestock to untreated grass pasture for 7 days before transferring livestock to broadleaf or broadleaf-mixed pasture areas. Otherwise, urine may contain enough product to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

This publication and others can be accessed electronically from the SDSU College of Agriculture & Biological Sciences publications page at http://agbiopubs.sdstate.edu/articles/ExEx8139.pdf



Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the USDA. Larry Tidemann, Director of Extension, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture & Biological Sciences, South Dakota State University, Brookings. SDSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer (Male/Female) and offers all benefits, services, and educational and employment opportunities without regard for ancestry, age, race, citizenship, color, creed, religion, gender, disability, national origin, sexual preference, or Vietnam Era veteran status.

ExEx 8139: PDF May 2003.

Withdrawal not needed if 2 weeks or more time elapsed since application.

If less than 25% of grazed area is treated, there is no grazing restriction.

Do not treat more than 1/10 of any given acre at one time with spot or wiper applications. Remove livestock before application.