







Leaf-Spray Method

FOR BEST RESULTS: Use this treatment method on individual Macartney rose clumps, as this species is easiest to manage in low densities of single, smaller plants. Treatments can be made to undisturbed or disturbed plants. If treating an undisturbed plant, it should be 5 feet or less in height and diameter. If treating mowed or otherwise disturbed plants, it should be done within three years of the mowing or disturbance. However, spraying should be avoided earlier than nine to 12 months after mowing, as that is when the plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control can also be expected if plants are shorter than 3 feet tall when sprayed.

APPLICATION TIMING: This method works best beginning in spring under good growing conditions when the soil temperature reaches 75° F at 12 to18 inches deep. Stop spraying in late spring when flowers and fruit are forming. Spraying can resume in late summer or early fall under good growing conditions and continue until soil temperatures drop below 75° F.

Step 1 - Prepare the Equipment

The herbicide mixture can be applied with small pump-up garden sprayers, backpack sprayers, cattle sprayers or sprayers mounted on four-wheel-drive all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or utility vehicles. If treating only a few plants, garden sprayers are the most efficient. When treating plants in denser stands, backpack sprayers are best. If treating plants that are long distances apart and in large acreages, ATV or utility vehicle sprayers are the best choice.

Larger Macartney rose plants require higher sprayer pressures, so ensure the sprayer you choose has an adjustable-cone nozzle, such as a ConeJet 5500-X6 or -X8, which can deliver a coarse spray with large droplets to the top of a 5-foot plant.

Step 2 – Mix the Herbicide With Water

To prepare the spray mix, add Chaparral® specialty herbicide at a concentration of 6.6 oz. Chaparral per 100 gal. of spray mixed. Add a commercial surfactant to the spray mix to ensure good coverage of the waxy foliage of Macartney rose, and a spray dye to help mark plants that have been sprayed (see table). Done properly, you can achieve 76 percent to 100 percent root kill by spraying Macartney rose with Chaparral.

Step 3 – Spray the Macartney Rose

Spray Macartney rose in either the spring or fall (through late October) under good growing conditions, but not when flowers or fruits are present or when the soil temperature is below 75 F. Spray all foliage in the plant's canopy until the leaves are noticeably wet, just to the point of runoff. With larger plants, you may need to increase the spray pressure to 300 PSI or higher to penetrate the heavy canopies.





HERBICIDE





Ingredient	Tank Size			
	3 gal.	14 gal.	25 gal.	100 gal.
Chaparral® Herbicide	0.2 oz.	1 oz.	1.6 oz.	6.6 oz.
Surfactant	1 oz.	3 oz.	8 oz.	32 oz.
Spray-Marking Dye	1 oz.	3 oz.	8 oz.	32 oz.

Important Points to Remember:

- Always read and follow directions on the herbicide label.
- The cost of treatment increases rapidly as the density and size of the rose hedge increases.
- Avoid using soil-applied herbicides on Macartney rose growing on soils with high clay content.
 Soil-applied herbicides should generally not be used on such soils and are mostly ineffective in controlling rose hedge.
- · Avoid spraying when leaves are wet.
- · Avoid spraying when foliage shows damage from hail, insects or disease.
- Don't spray when soil temperatures are below 75 F.
- · Avoid spraying when flowers or fruit are present.
- Don't spray when rain has stimulated new plant growth.
- Don't spray when regrowth is shorter than 3 feet tall after mowing.
- Keep in mind that controlling Macartney rose requires follow-up and re-treatment may be necessary.
 Revisit your land regularly to rid it of rose hedge sprouts and plants that are missed or only partially damaged by the initial spray treatment.



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