

Field Horsetail

Equisetum arvense L.



Integrated Pest Management Control Measures

Mechanical

Pulling can provide good results if plants are pulled every two to three weeks. Requires several years of repetitive pulling to starve extensive root system.

Cultivation provides poor results due to spread and re-growth of rhizome root fragments.

Mowing is a good short-term control method, but must be mowed low and frequently as long as new growth appears. This will control spore development and formation of new plants. Requires repeated mowing for several years.

Cultural

Competition provides fair results obtained when neighboring vegetation establishes competitive ground cover. Examples are; sod forming grasses, perennial grasses and alfalfa.

Prevent overgrazing of pastures.

Biological

No biological controls are currently available in the United States.

Chemical

Always read herbicide label before applying

FOLIAR SPRAY			
Chemical	Brand Names	Label Use	Calendar/Plant Stage
Chlorsulfuron	Telar	Pasture, range and cropland	Pre/Post emergence, bud to bloom
Dichlobenil	Casoron	Cropland, non-cropland	Early spring, pre-emergence
Halosulfuron methyl	Sedgehammer	Turf and Ornamental, non-crop	When plant is under 6" tall
MCPA amine	Several	Turf and Ornamental, cropland	When plant is fully emerged
STEM INJECTION TREATMENT			
Chemical	Brand Names	Label Use	Calendar/Plant Stage
glyphosate Non Selective Herbicide	Roundup Pro Concentrate	Turf and Ornamental, non-crop	Spring through summer when plants are actively growing
	Aquamaster	Aquatic	



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