

Rainfastness of Select Pasture and Hay Meadow Herbicides

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Herbicide applications can be challenging during times of sporadic rainfall events. It is critical to have good growing conditions at time of application, however, rainfall can impact the effectiveness of some herbicides if it occurs shortly after application. The following table summarizes the rainfast interval for herbicides commonly used on pastures and hay meadows in Texas.

Product Name	Herbicide(s), common name	Rainfast Interval
Milestone [®]	Aminopyralid	2-4 hours
GrazonNext [®] HL	Aminopyralid 2,4-D	2-4 hours
PasturAll [®] HL	Aminopyralid 2,4-D	2-4 hours
Chaparral [®]	Aminopyralid Metsulfuron methyl	2-4 hours
Sendero [®]	Aminopyralid Clopyralid	4 hours
Weedmaster [®]	Dicamba 2,4-D	4 hours
GlyStar [®]	Glyphosate	Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.
Velpar [®] L	Hexazinone	Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation after application may result in crop injury or poor performance of the herbicide.
Cimarron [®] Plus	Metsulfuron methyl Chlorsulfuron	4 hours
Cimarron [®] X-tra	Metsulfuron methyl Chlorsulfuron	4 hours
Cimarron [®] Max	Metsulfuron methyl Dicamba 2,4-D	4 hours
Pastora [®]	Nicosulfuron Metsulfuron methyl	4 hours
Tordon [®] 22K	Picloram	2 hours

Grazon [®] P+D	Picloram 2,4-D	2-4 hours
Surmount [®]	Picloram Fluroxypyr	4 hours
Outrider [®]	Sulfosulfuron	2 hours
Remedy [®] Ultra	Triclopyr	6 hours
PastureGard [®] HL	Triclopyr Fluroxypyr	6 hours
Crossbow [®]	Triclopyr 2,4-D	6 hours
WEEDestroy [®] AM-40	2,4-D amine salt	48 hours
AgriSOLUTIONS [®] 2,4-D Amine 4	2,4-D amine salt	6 hours
AgriSOLUTIONS [®] 2,4-D LV4	2,4-D ester	1 hour
Weedone [®] LV4 EC	2,4-D ester	48 hours
Weedone [®] LV6 EC	2,4-D ester	48 hours
AgriSOLUTIONS [®] 2,4-D LV6	2,4-D ester	1 hour

Effect of dew on herbicide effectiveness:

The effects of dew presence at application of a herbicide are variable according to research on this subject and are not specifically addressed on most product labels. Some research suggests that the presence of dew on the leaf surface at application helps in the distribution and absorption of the herbicide. Other research indicates that if a heavy dew is present before application, then high carrier (water) volumes (i.e. > 30 g.p.a.) will cause spray particles to bounce off the leaf surface resulting in reduced effectiveness. Since most of our applications employ carrier volumes of less than 30 g.p.a., the presence of dew on the leaf surface will likely not impact herbicide performance. Thus, targeting applications relative to dew presence is of far less importance than proper herbicide rate, weed size, and spray nozzle selection.

Disclaimer:

The suggestions contained herein are based primarily on herbicide labels. The use of product names is not intended as an endorsement of the product or of a specific manufacturer, nor is there any implication that other formulations containing the same active chemical are not equally as effective. Product names are included solely to aid readers in locating and identifying the herbicides.

This publication is no substitute for the herbicide product label. It is intended to serve only as a guide for controlling weeds in pasture and forages. Because labeled restrictions change constantly, consult the product label before use.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is implied.

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