



# BLM Fact Sheet

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management

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## *Proposed Herbicides*

### 1. Imazapic

Imazapic (trade name Plateau®) would be used as a pre-emergent herbicide applied at least 24 hours after sufficient cool season (fall/winter/spring) precipitation but before brome emergence at a maximum rate of 8 ounces per acre per year.

**Manufactured by:** BASF Corporation

**EPA Reg. No.** 241-365

**Formulation:** Soluble concentrate

**Average soil half-life:** 120 days (PAN 2011).

**Toxicity to animals:** Imazapic has been classified as low toxicity to animals (PAN 2011).

**Imazapic's mechanism of action:** Inhibits protein synthesis (ALS). Imazapic is primarily a selective post emergent; key species controlled include downy brome, leafy spurge, medusa head and mustards (BLM 2007). It will provide residual control of susceptible germinating seeds (BASF 2011).

**From the label:** "For the control of annual weed species such as cheat grass, downy brome and medusa head rye, a single application of Plateau that coincides with the successful establishment and/or release of desirable rangeland vegetation and the use of available IPM can provide effective, sustainable control of the annual weed problem (BASF 2011)."

### 2. Glyphosate with Imazapic

In similar cool-season weather conditions where brome has already emerged but not yet produced seed, Imazapic would be combined with the post-emergent herbicide Glyphosate (trade name Journey®) and applied at a maximum rate of 32 ounces per acre per year. Post-emergent application would be during the early stages of growth when the weeds are growing vigorously.

**Manufactured by:** BASF Corporation

**EPA Reg. No.** 241-417

**Formulation:** Soluble concentrate

**Average soil half-life:** 47 days (PAN 2011)

**Toxicity to animals:** "Glyphosate is of relatively low toxicity to birds and mammals (Evans & Batty 1986 in PAN 2011)."

**Glyphosate's mechanism of action:** Inhibits protein synthesis (EPSP). Glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide. Key species treated include annual, biennial, and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and woody shrubs (BLM 2007).

## 2. Glyphosate with Imazapic (continued)

**Imazapic's mechanism of action:** Inhibits protein synthesis (ALS). Imazapic is primarily a selective post emergent; key species controlled include downy brome, leafy spurge, medusa head and mustards (BLM 2007). It will provide residual control of susceptible germinating seeds (BASF 2011).

**From the label:** “For rangeland applications to control cheat grass, Medusa head, annual mustards, etc., apply Journey pre emergence or early post emergence to these weeds prior to planting. For best results for cheat grass control, apply Journey late summer or fall before cheat grass emerges and prior to planting desirable species (BASF 2011).”

## 3. Adjuvants

Adjuvants modify the action of an agrichemical or the physical characteristics of the mixture. Methylated seed oil, such as MSO® Concentrate would be added at a maximum rate of 32 ounces per acre. Liberate®, within the maximum rate of 8 pints per 100 gallons, may be added to the herbicide mixture to produce a more uniform spray pattern of the solution to aid in penetration, improve deposition and retard drift.

## References

PAN Pesticides Database - Chemicals Accessed on December 22, 2011 at:

[http://pesticideinfo.org/Search\\_Chemicals.jsp](http://pesticideinfo.org/Search_Chemicals.jsp)