

September 9, 2016

MEADOWLARK EXTENSION DISTRICT AGENT NEWS

Fenceline
by Jody G. Holthaus
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Livestock-Natural Resources

No article this week

David G. Hallauer
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Crops & Soils/Horticulture

Cut Stump Treatments for Brush Control

Foliar treatments of brush species this time of year could best be described as variable. As woody species shut down, leaves stop translocating herbicides and efficacy declines. Last week's column (found under the Crops & Soils link at www.meadowlark.ksu.edu if you missed it!) discussed basal bark treatments that can allow us another option for brush control. Unfortunately, it works best on trees that are only four to six inches in diameter. What about the larger ones?

Larger trees can be controlled with foliar applications, but the amount of product and coverage you'd need to do a good job is pretty high. Instead, as trees past the six inch diameter mark, consider cutting them off and then treating the cut area (for all species but Eastern redcedar!) with an approved herbicide.

The KSU Chemical Weed Control Guide lists multiple cut stump treatments, but triclopyr containing products tend to be the most broad spectrum. Dicamba might have a place for cottonwood, elm, or oak species, but to get many of our more common species, a product containing triclopyr is going to be the most available. Triclopyr is found in Remedy Ultra, Pathfinder II and PastureGard HL. While Pathfinder II is a ready to use product, Remedy Ultra and PastureGard HL will require mixing with 20-30% diesel fuel. Always read and follow label guidelines! Milestone contains the active ingredient aminopyralid and is effective on black and common honeylocust in a one to five percent solution with a compatible basal oil. Be sure the cut surface is treated within 30-60 minutes, before the sap seals over the exposed area. Spray the cambium and light-colored sapwood to insure translocation of the herbicide. Treat any exposed trunk or exposed roots.

For specific instructions, request a copy of the 2016 KSU Chemical Weed Control Guide online at: <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/SRP1126.pdf> or from your District Office.

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Cindy Williams
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Food & Nutrition, FNP

No article this week.

Nancy C. Nelson
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Family Life

Adults with Chronic Conditions: Get Vaccinated

Vaccines are recommended for all adults to help prevent getting and spreading diseases. Vaccines are especially important for those with chronic conditions, who are more likely to develop complications from certain vaccine-preventable diseases. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends you find out which vaccines are recommended for you.

Vaccines are an important step in protecting adults against serious, sometimes deadly, diseases. Even if you were vaccinated at a younger age, the protection from some vaccines can wear off or the viruses or bacteria that the vaccines protect against change so your resistance is not as strong. As you get older, you may also be at risk for vaccine-preventable diseases due to your age, job, hobbies, travel, or health conditions.

CDC recommends that all adults get the following vaccines:

-Influenza vaccine every year to protect against seasonal flu.

-Td vaccine every 10 years to protect against tetanus.

Tdap vaccine once instead of Td vaccine to protect against tetanus and diphtheria plus pertussis (whooping cough) and during each pregnancy for women.

Other vaccines you need as an adult are determined by factors such as age, lifestyle, job, health condition and vaccines you have had in the past. Vaccines you need may include those that protect against: shingles, human papillomavirus (which can cause certain cancers), pneumococcal disease, meningococcal disease, hepatitis A and B, chickenpox (varicella), measles, mumps, and rubella.

Adults with chronic conditions are more likely to develop complications, including long-term illness, hospitalization, and even death, from certain vaccine-preventable diseases. Talk to your doctor to make sure you are up to date on the vaccines that are recommended for you.