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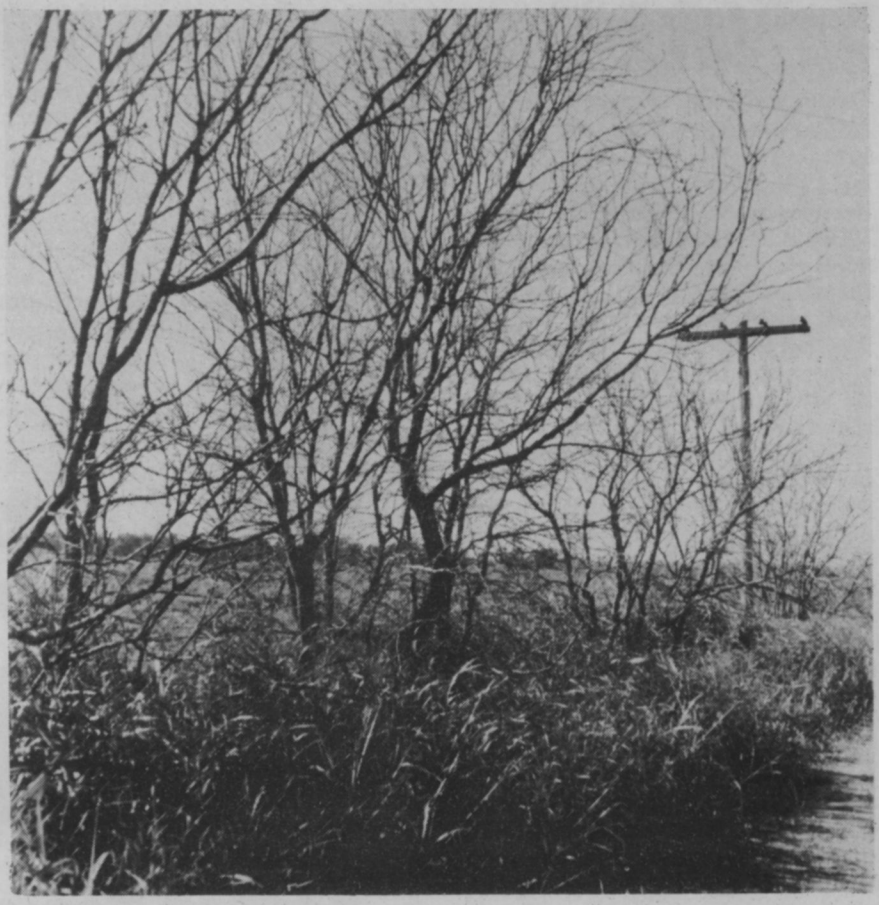

These hard-to-kill woody plants and brush along a RECA transmission line near Itasca, Texas are an example of the performance of Tandex granules and tablets.

They Put The Hush On Brush

Results of tests on a Rural Electrification Cooperative Administration site near Itasca, Texas indicate that after 16 months difficult-to-control brush species have been 99 percent controlled.

Granule and tablet formulations of Tandex karbutilate herbicide were applied by hand in early June, 1970, on the surface of clay loam soil around the base of tree trunks and brush clumps. The granular material contained 10 percent active ingredient while the experimental tablet form contained 60 percent karbutilate.

Rates were one-half tablespoonful per inch of basal diameter for the Tandex granular. Tablets were applied at the rate of four per inch of basal diameter.

What were the woody species present at the site? Mosquite, elm, hackberry, persimmon, prickly ash, sumac, pecan, oaks and chittum. The tough ones that usually get away!

As early as May of 1971, researchers found complete defoliation of 95 percent of the treated species. The release properties of the compound are such that Tandex takes a moderately long time to completely kill the species treated. Thus, when the final evaluation was made last October 1972, only then could the test be labeled as 99 percent control.

Researchers indicate that the material may be unusually suited for woody species and brush control. Upon application, the compound is characterized by a high degree of vertical percolation (downward but not lateral movement in the ground) which minimizes effects on adjacent areas. This may be considered a distinct plus in areas where lateral movement would damage valuable vegetation adjacent to the area treated. Pill and pellet formulations are also of special interest because they simplify "pinpoint" application by hand and eliminate drifting or blowing of material during use.