

**TAdN Arundo Eradication Program
Eradication Methods**

Method	Best Use	Timing	Tools	Permits	Advantages	Disadvantages
Cut Only	On small patches when immediate action is needed and/or when there is great concern about herbicide use.	Anytime. Best in late summer/early fall when plant energy is transferred to roots.	Loppers or power brush cutter (steel-blade weed whacker).	Fire permit if burning cane debris.	Less disturbance of soil and surrounding vegetation. No herbicide used. Can use volunteers and simple tools.	Least effective. Cane resprouts from roots and requires ongoing maintenance.
Root Removal	For exposed or overhanging root wads, small infestations.	Dry season, to avoid soil loss.	Loppers, pick and shovel. Backhoe for very deep roots.	Fire permit if burning debris. Permit(s) to work in channel with backhoe.	No herbicide used. Can use volunteers. Low disturbance of other vegetation.	Moderate to significant soil disturbance.
Spray Only	Small stands of pure Arundo, before canes are full height, located away from water.	When plant is green. Best in late summer/early fall when plant energy is transferred to roots.	Glyphosate-based herbicide appropriate for foliar application. Sprayer with directional nozzle.	County Ag Commission permit for pesticide application by non-landowner.	Low soil disturbance. Short duration of labor each season.	Takes 3-5 years of annual herbicide applications. Risk from drift to non-target plants. Licensed applicator needed if non-landowner applies herbicide.
Cut, Resprout and Spray	Pure stands. Large infestations	Cut in spring to summer. Spray regrowth in late summer/early fall when plant energy is transferred to roots.	Loppers or power brush cutter (steel-blade weed whacker). Glyphosate-based herbicide appropriate for foliar application. Sprayer with directional nozzle.	County Ag Commission permit for pesticide application by non-landowner.	Low soil disturbance. Less risk of non-target herbicide drift than when spraying full-grown canes. Can use volunteers for cutting cane.	Takes 3-5 years of annual herbicide applications. Risk from drift to non-target plants. Licensed applicator needed if non-landowner applies herbicide.
Cut Stump	Appropriate for most situations including Arundo mixed with native vegetation.	Anytime during growing season. Best in late summer/early fall when plant energy is transferred to roots.	Loppers. Full-strength glyphosate-based herbicide. Wand or paintbrush applicator.	Fire permit if burning debris. County Ag Commission permit for pesticide application by non-landowner.	Low soil disturbance. Highest success rate. Low risk of non-target herbicide drift. Can use volunteers for cutting cane. Volunteers can work near applicator. Less use of herbicide, therefore lower cost.	Requires handling full-strength application of glyphosate-based herbicide.
Tarping (under development)						
Grazing (under development)						
<p>Note: Various methods may be combined to optimize benefits at a given site. For example, a higher mechanical cut may be used first, followed by cut stump treatment to maximize absorption. This method could be followed by a regrowth period and spraying the regrowth.</p>						