

Aminocyclopyrachlor County Survey Results

Background

A survey was sent to Road Officials across our 36 counties to evaluate how and why counties are using Aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) products to manage the right-of-way (ROW) along county roads. We received 16 responses (see map).



County Use of ACP

Counties noted that ACP is most useful against horsetail, yellow archangel, Russian thistle and leafy spurge. Wallowa and Jackson counties reported reliance on ACP to control certain weeds, specifically leafy spurge and puncturevine.

One county noted that ACP caused new growth on fir trees to turn red if downhill from an application. They have discontinued use of the product in response. Similarly, another county noticed negative impacts to nut and fruit trees (pears) and ornamentals (mulberries).

Table 1. Reported Use of Products Containing Aminocyclopyrachlor by Counties

<i>County</i>	<i>Use Sometimes</i>	<i>Use Frequently</i>
Lincoln	Streamline Herbicide Viewpoint Herbicide	Perspective Herbicide
Wallowa		Method 240L Herbicide Perspective Herbicide
Union	Method 240L Herbicide Perspective Herbicide Streamline Herbicide	
Jackson	Perspective Herbicide	
Curry	Perspective Herbicide	
Marion	Perspective Herbicide	
Umatilla	Method 240L Herbicide Perspective Herbicide	
Lake	Perspective Herbicide	
*No other counties reported ACP use		

Summary

Many counties have concerns with banning the use of ACP statewide. Multiple counties asked for further research into the issue since many have not seen side effects on vegetation near the ROW and would like to retain the option if they are using the product appropriately. Similarly, counties have experienced product resistant weeds and would like to have as many options as possible for future maintenance. Some counties buy product in bulk so a complete ban could have a dramatic impact to a road department's budget.