

News Column  
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## **Buckbrush control in Kansas**

Buckbrush (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), also known as coralberry, is a native perennial shrub found in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas. The plant grows in open pastures and woodlands. It sends out “runners” and produces a red fruit in the fall. A related species, western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), is found primarily in northcentral and northwest Kansas, and produces a white fruit.



**Figure 1. White snowberry (left) and buckbrush (right) growing side-by-side in northcentral Kansas. Photo by W.H. Fick, K-State Research and Extension.**

Buckbrush is generally considered an undesirable plant in areas being grazed by cattle. Some birds and small mammals use buckbrush patches for cover and nesting. Buckbrush can form dense patches or colonies that shade out more desirable species used for grazing.

Topgrowth removal of buckbrush after the plants have leafed out and the nonstructural carbohydrates stored in the roots are at a low level can be an effective control. One way to accomplish topgrowth

removal is with prescribed burning. Fire can be an effective control technique if burning is done in the late spring. It may take 2 or 3 years of consecutive burning to reduce buckbrush stands. If you missed the opportunity to burn this year or are located in areas where burning wasn't possible, mowing is an option. Again, it may take 2 or 3 years of consecutive mowing at the proper time (generally early to mid-May) to reduce stands.

Herbicides can also be used to control buckbrush. The best time to spray occurs just as the leaves are starting to change from a light to dark green color. This timing corresponds with the low point in the nonstructural carbohydrate cycle. A number of herbicides can be used to spray buckbrush, but 2,4-D low-volatile ester formulations at 1.5 to 2 lbs/acre are usually quite effective.

If you are simultaneously trying to control other species, such as musk thistle, consider Chaparral (aminopyralid + metsulfuron) or Grazon P+D (picloram + 2,4-D). Chaparral can be used alone at 2 to 3 oz/acre for buckbrush control, but I prefer adding 2 pint/acre of 2,4-D to 2 oz/acre Chaparral. Grazon P+D applied at 2-3 pints/acre will provide acceptable control of both buckbrush and musk thistle. Caution should be used if treating cool-season grasses with Chaparral. Grazon P+D is a restricted use pesticide. Always read the label when considering the use of herbicides.

There are several other brushy or woody species of plants that can become problems in Kansas rangelands. To assist with identification you can take plant samples to your local K-State Research & Extension County Office also a helpful source on-line is the Kansas Native Plants – Plant Guide can be found at [http://www.kansasnativeplants.com/guide/plant\\_search.php?grp=shrub](http://www.kansasnativeplants.com/guide/plant_search.php?grp=shrub)

For further herbicide control measures of these woody plants you can obtain a copy of the 2015 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland book at your local K-State Research & Extension Office or you can find it at our KSRE Book Store at <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/SRP1117.pdf>

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