

CALLERY PEAR STUMP TREATMENT

To prevent copious resprouting and maximize effectiveness, the stump must be treated with a herbicide as soon as possible after being cut (within 30 minutes max otherwise the herbicide cannot penetrate).

Effective herbicides include glyphosate and triclopyr at a 41 to 50 percent solution. These herbicides are available at most big box landscape retailers, garden stores. Always follow the herbicide label. Apply the herbicide to the outer 1-1.5 inch of the stump only, it is not necessary to cover the entire stump of a large tree with herbicide. Using a dauber bottle, small paint brush, or sponge (dispose after) is a great way to apply the herbicide in a targeted fashion and limited unintended runoff. Your contractor may be able to apply herbicide for you. Any sprouts you get in subsequent years should be cut and treated.

Callery pear stump treatment

- **When:** Stumps must be treated within 15 minutes to be most effective. Stumps can be treated year-round but effectiveness is limited in April and May.
- **Weather Considerations:** Apply when air temperatures are above 40 degrees Fahrenheit and the ground is not frozen. Avoid applying when rain is within 4 hours.
- **PPE:** Specific PPE requirements are listed on the chemical label (which should be followed at all times), however general PPE for herbicide application includes: boots, long pants, long-sleeved shirt, herbicide resistant gloves, and safety glasses.
- **Additional consideration:** Herbicide only needs to be applied on the outer edge of the stump (~1 inch). There may be sawdust/dirt on the stump after removal, it's important to wipe the stump clear to allow direct contact of herbicide to the stump.

What Herbicide Do You Use?

Several **concentrated herbicides** can be used, check the label to see if the product can be applied straight or must be diluted in water or oil first.

Look for products with **at least 20% glyphosate or at least 8% triclopyr** active ingredient on the herbicide label. Picloram and 2,4-D products can also work, but picloram may cause off-target damage.



How do you Apply it?

1. Pour herbicide into a **small spray bottle or herbicide dobber**, along with a marking dye (optional). Dilute if needed (see label).

2. **Right after cutting**, apply the herbicide to the cut surface. On small stems cover the entire surface, on **large stumps** apply only to the **outer edge of the trunk** (about 1 inch)

3. **DO NOT apply** during **spring sap flow**, or if **rain** is expected in the next 4-6 hrs.
Temperature restrictions: For water based herbicides do not apply below freezing, for oil based herbicides do not apply on hot days (above 85-90 degrees)



Chemical examples

These links are used to provide examples of products. These products are available at many local retailers.

Concentrates- Can be diluted for a variety of uses, best if treating more than just a hand full of trees/shrubs

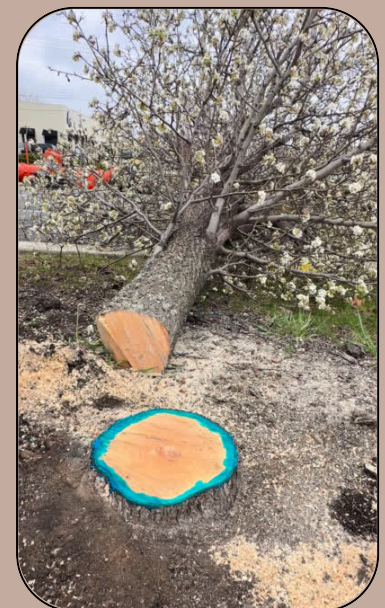
- Glyphosate : Non-selective herbicide that will kill almost anything [Amazon.com : Roundup Custom 53.8% Glyphosate for Aquatic & Terrestrial Use 2.5 gallons](#)
- Triclopyr: Broad-leaf selective herbicide that will kill almost any tree/shrub (and other plants considered broad leaf) but will not harm grass. [Amazon.com : Triclopyr 3 \(2.5 gallon\)](#)
- Imazapyr [Amazon.com : Alligare Imazapyr 4 SL \(Quart\)](#)

Pre-Mix Stump Killers - These options require little/no dilution

- [Bonide Stump-Out Granules](#), [Do-it-Yourself At Home Stump Removal Pellets](#)
- [Amazon.com : Stump Stop Ready to Use Herbicide Stump Remover](#)
- [Spectracide](#)

Marking Dye - Useful if treating many stumps or weeds to know which ones have been sprayed. Limited amounts are available at the SWCD for free. Bring a clean, empty small bottle.

- [Amazon.com: Liquid Harvest Lazer Blue - 8 Ounces - Concentrated Spray Pattern Indicator](#)



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