TREATING INDIVIDUAL TREES WITH DYBAR
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SUMMARY

Dybar\(^1\) was tested as a means of killing scattered hardwood trees that remained after bulldozing to prepare a planting site. Twelve different treatments were tested, combinations of three rates with different methods of application, and none of them gave a satisfactory hardwood kill. The best treatment (6 heaping teaspoonfuls of Dybar distributed about the base of the tree) killed only 50% of the treated trees. Placing the Dybar at the base of the tree gave better results than placing it under the drip line of the crown. Percent kill varied by species, with oaks being the most susceptible, and was inversely related to tree diameter.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

Different rates and methods of application were tested on individual trees as follows:

- **2 heaping teaspoonfuls** at base of tree, in one spot
- **4 heaping teaspoonfuls** at base of tree, in one spot
- **6 heaping teaspoonfuls** at base of tree, in one spot

"drip line" and "separate drops" is implied.

The Dybar was applied between May 3 and May 20, 1965. Sufficient distance was left between treated trees so that a treated tree would not "pick up" additional Dybar from an adjacent treated tree.

The Dybar was dropped on top of the soil and not covered. "In one spot" means that all of the Dybar (either 2, 4, or 6 spoonfuls) was dropped in one spot, either at the base or at the drip line. "In separate drops" means the separate spoonfuls of Dybar were spaced evenly about the tree, either at the base or under the drip line. "At base of tree" applications were made close to the trunk, and "at drip line" applications were made under the edge of the crown.

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1. Dybar is a product of DuPont and contains 25% Ferruron. It comes in pellet form and the current price is approximately $1.05 per pound.

2. With the teaspoon used, there were an average of 61 heaping teaspoonfuls per pound of Dybar (this would vary according to the shape of the teaspoon — more can be heaped on a shallow teaspoon than on a deep one). The actual quantities of Dybar used for the 2, 4, and 6 spoonful rates were, therefore, approximately 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 ounces, costing approximately $0.75 to $1.00 at current Dybar prices.
Effect Of Tree Size

Percent kill was inversely related to tree size — the larger the tree the poorer the kill, generally, as shown in Figure 2.

![Graph showing the relationship between percent of trees killed and diameter at breast height.](image)

**Figure 2:** Percent of trees killed related to diameter at breast height (all treatments combined).

Tract Variation

The effectiveness of the treatments varied from tract to tract. Combining all treatments, the average kill for the seven tracts was 15 percent with a range among tracts of 7 to 27 percent. For oaks only, the average kill was 19 percent with a range of 5 to 34 percent.