

Basics of Integrated Weed Management

Lassen County
Strategic Weed Action Team

SWAT



Some Slides/Photos Courtesy of Rob Wilson and Scott Onetto UC ANR Extension

Lassen County-SWAT

- Weed Management Area
 - Headed by the Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District

East Lake Resource Conservation District
Big Valley Pest Abatement District
Bureau of Land Management, Alturas Field Office
Bureau of Land Management, Eagle Lake Field Office
Bureau of Land Management, Surprise Field Office
California Correctional Center
California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Food and Agriculture
California Department of Forestry
California Department of Transportation District 2
City of Susanville Parks Department
Ducks Unlimited
Honey Lake Conservation team
Honey Lake Valley Resource Conservation District
Lassen Community College
Lassen County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Lassen County Cattlemens and Cattlewomens Associations

Lassen County Farm Advisor's Office
Lassen County Farm Bureau
Lassen County Office of Education
Lassen County Public Works Road Department
Lassen County University of California Cooperative Extension Office
Lassen Land and Trail Trust
National Park Service, Lassen Volcanic National Park
Natural Resources Conservation Service/Honey Lake RCD
Pheasants Forever
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Sierra Army Depot
Sierra Pacific Industries
Surprise Valley Resource Conservation District
Susanville Indian Rancheria
US Forest Service, Lassen National Forest
USDA Farm Services Agency

Outline

- Definitions
- Identification
- Biology
- Integrated Weed Management
 - Physical
 - Cultural
 - Chemical
- Common Noxious Weeds



Photo Courtesy of: www.nwcb.wa.gov

What's a Weed?

- A plant out of place
- One you don't want!



Photo Courtesy of: Dr. Westra CSU

Why does it matter?

- Poisonous to livestock
- Reduced forage quality
- Reduced Yields
- Ascetics
- Fire safety
- Thorns
- Ecosystem damage
- ALL IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER



Image Courtesy of: <http://www.outsidepride.com/seed/flower-seed/adonis.html>

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Image Courtesy of: Phil Westra

Why does it matter?

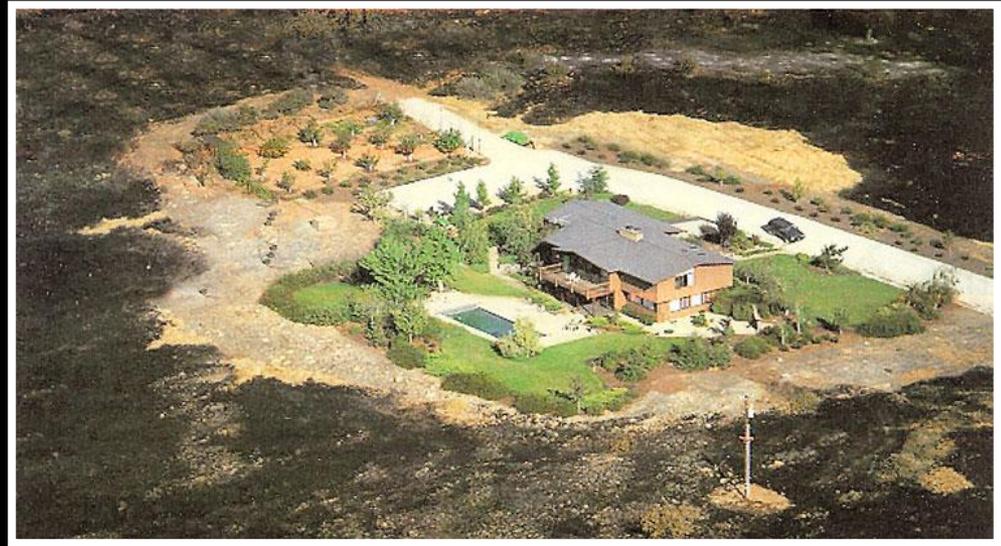
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Images Courtesy of: Scott Onetto

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Images Courtesy of: http://www.napafirewise.org/DS%20Download/defensible-space-live/02_defensiblespace.html

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Images Courtesy of: www.co.stevens.wa.us

What is a Noxious Weed?

- Legal Designation!
- Federal Noxious Weeds
- State Noxious weeds



Image Courtesy of: Colorado State

Invasive Weeds

- Plants that disrupt ecosystems
- Defined by Cal Invasive plant council
- Some overlap with noxious weeds



Image courtesy of: http://www.piercecountyweedboard.org/images/pierce/ppepperweed/pPepperweed_3.jpg



- Integrated Weed Management- Utilizing a combination of information and practices to control weed species



So what is the first step?

Identification!

- Bad?
- Poisonous?
- Noxious?
- Good?
- Endangered?

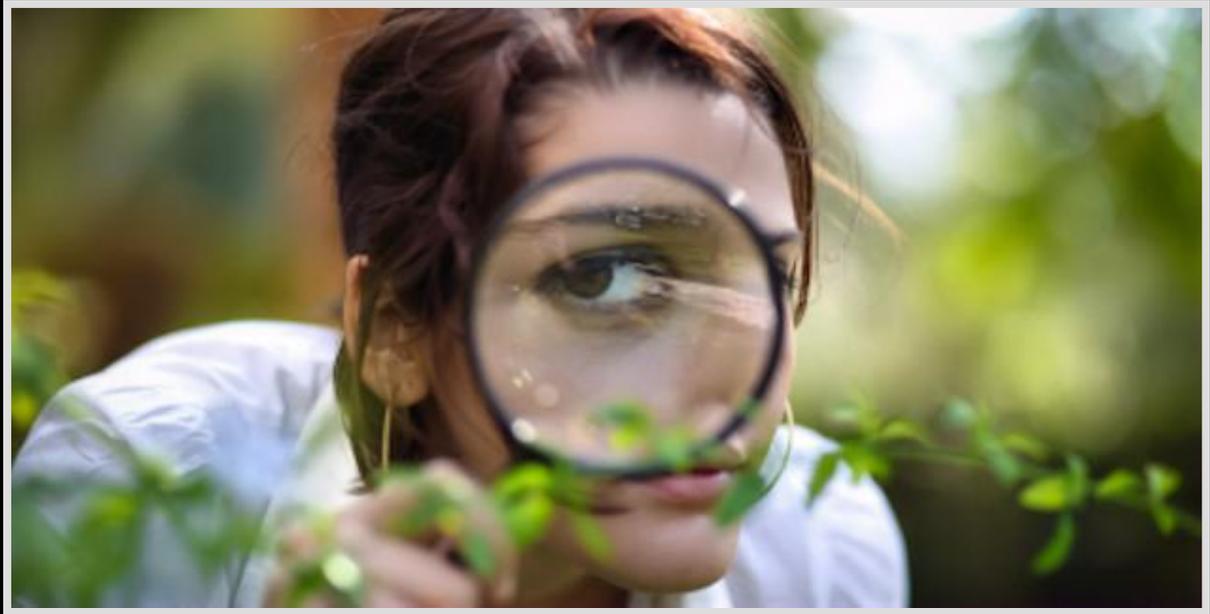
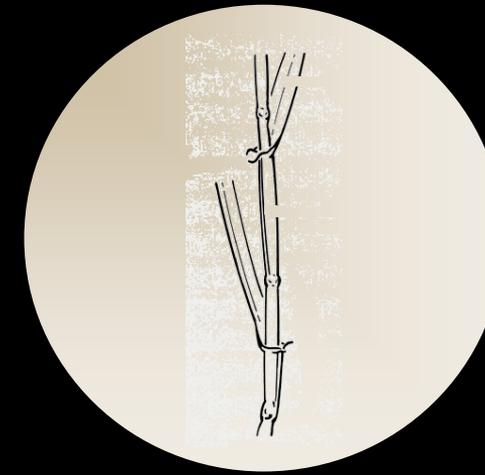


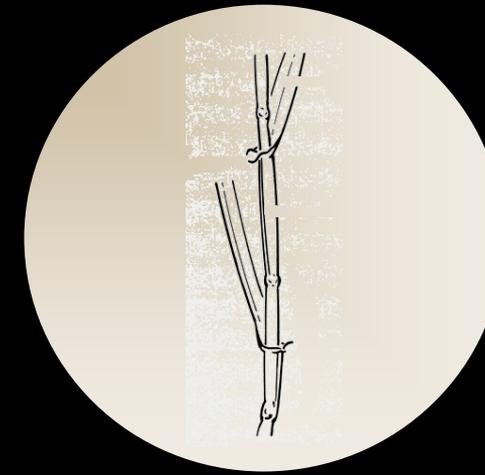
Image courtesy of: www.wildernessaware.org

Narrow it down

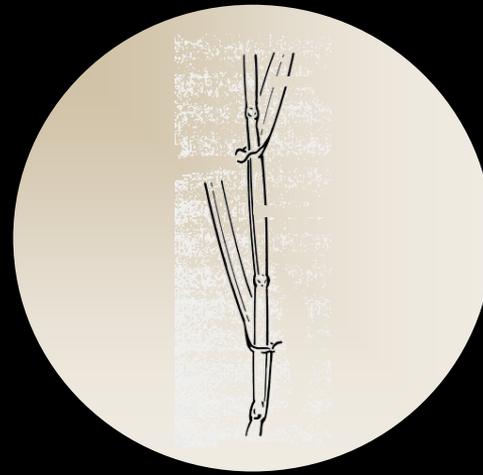


Narrow it down

- Veins
- Leafs
- Flowers
- Roots
- Growth Style
- Habitat
- Seeds



Broadleaf Plants





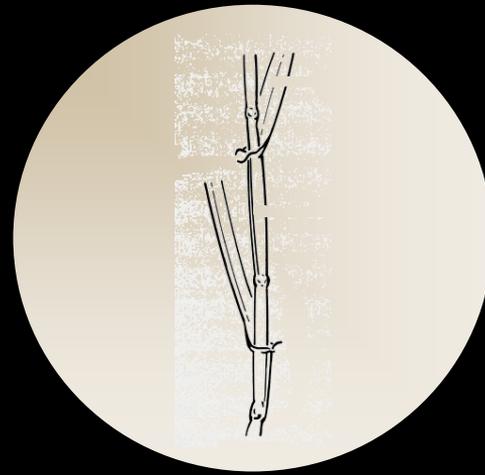
parallel net

Photo Courtesy of extention.Missouri.edu

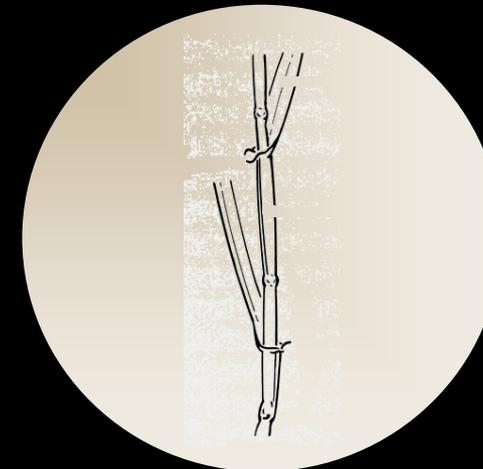
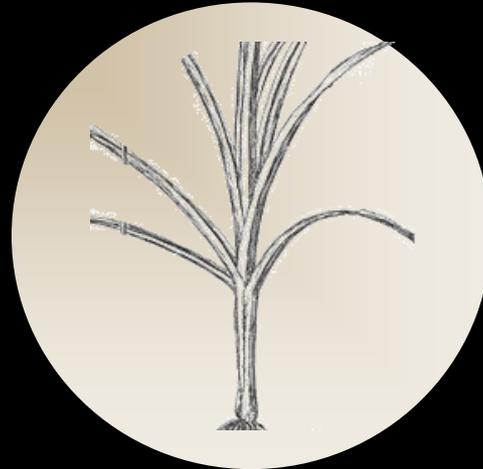
Sedges



Grasses



Broadleaf Plants



Kidney

Simple Leafs

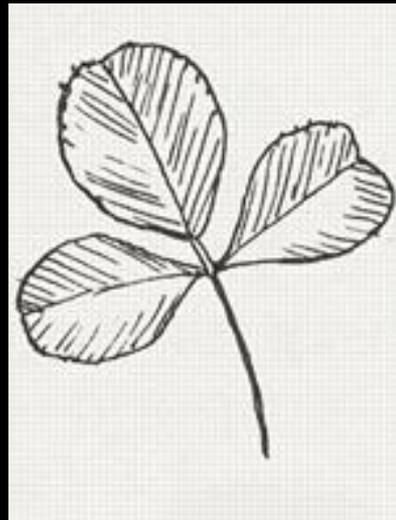


Palmate Lobed

Broadleaf Plants

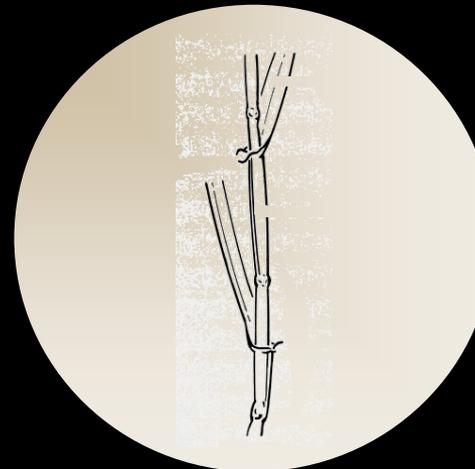
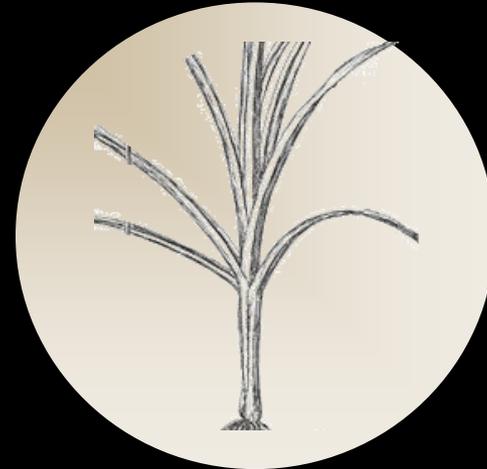


Compound Pinnate

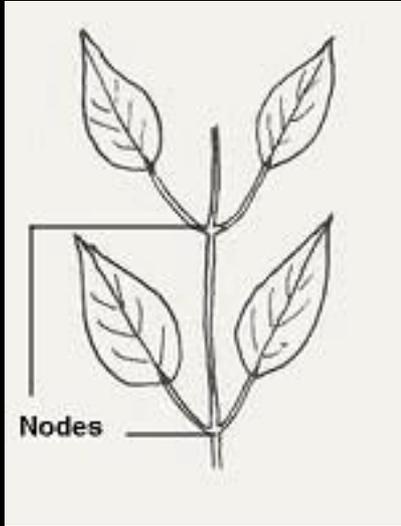


Compound Palmate

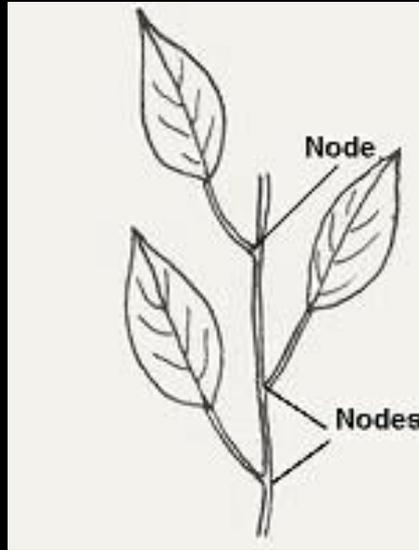
Compound Leafs



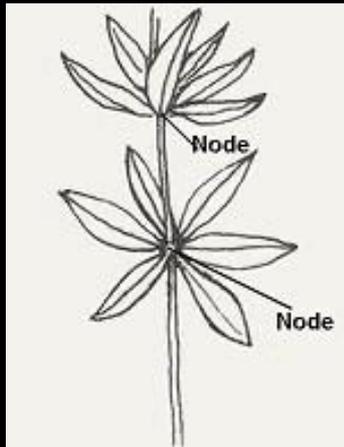
Broadleaf Plants



Opposite

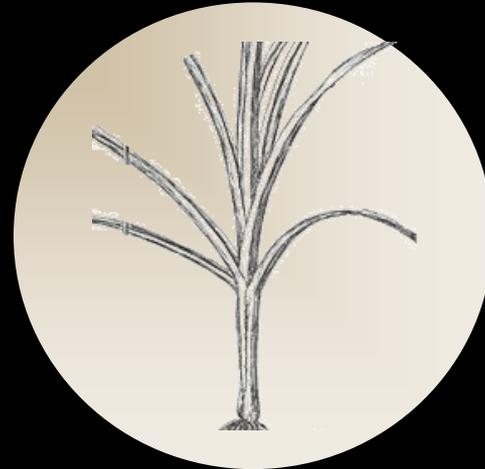


Alternate

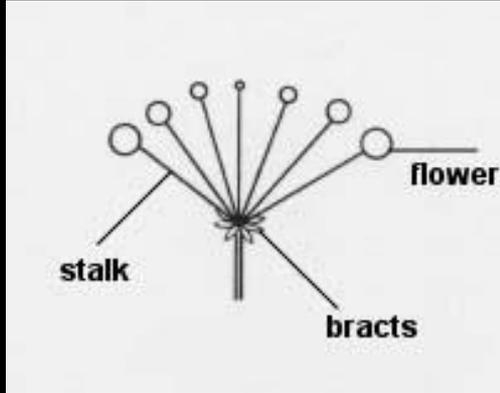


Whorled

Leaf arrangement

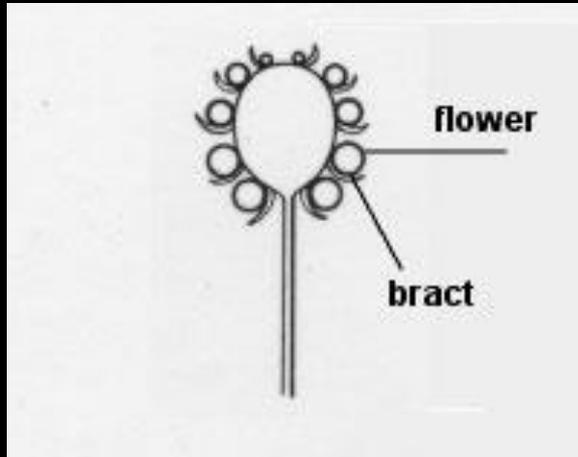


Broadleaf Plants

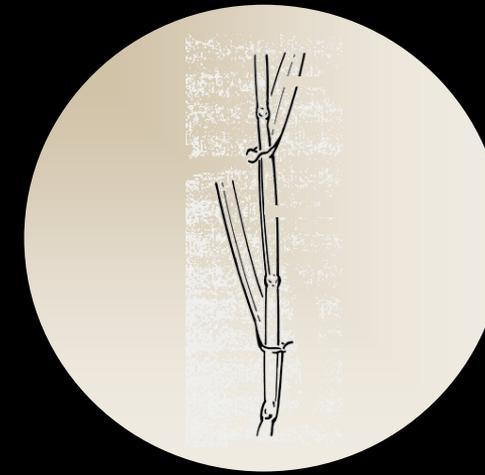
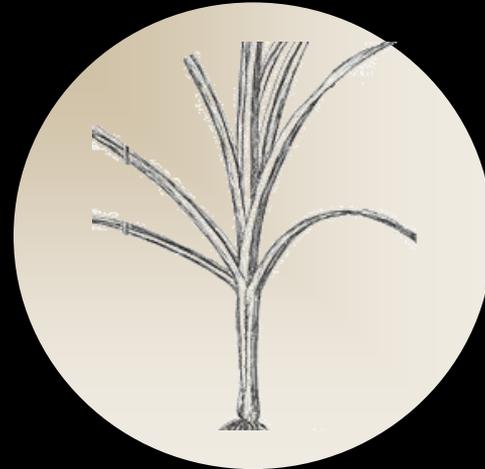


Umbel

Flower type

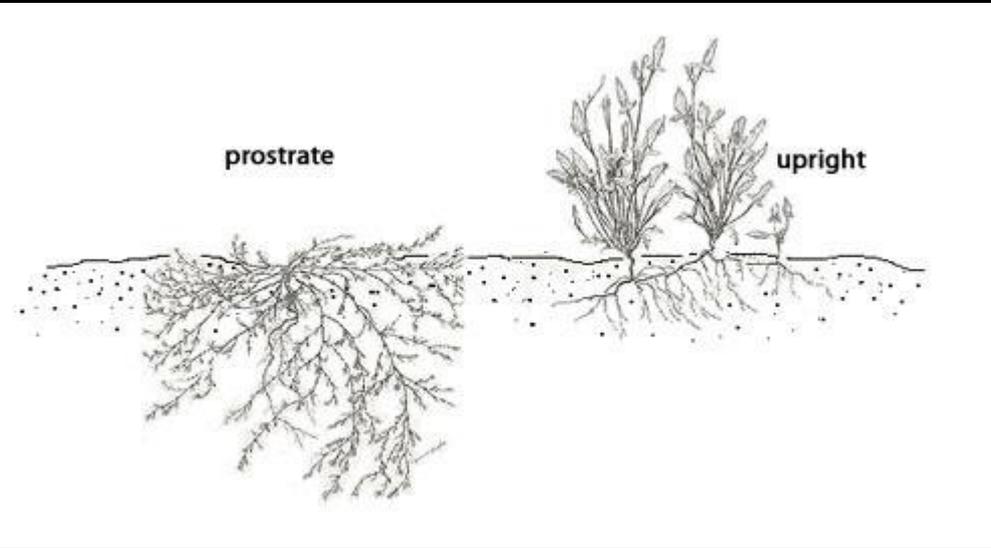


Composite

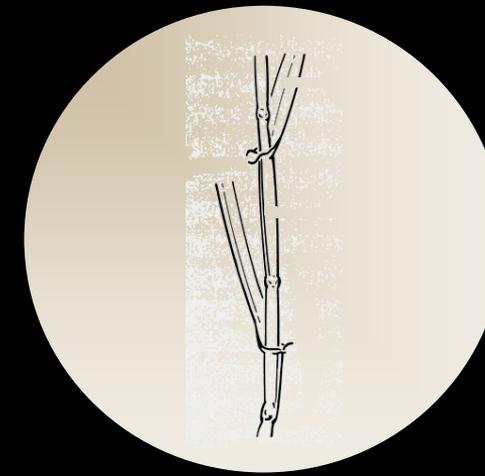


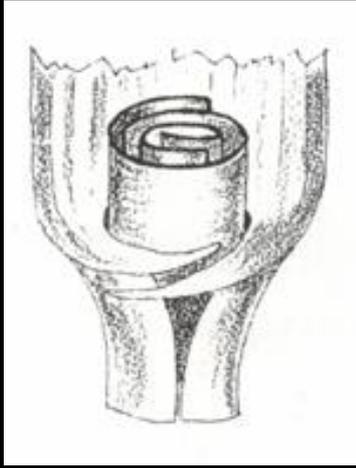
Broadleaf Plants

Growth type

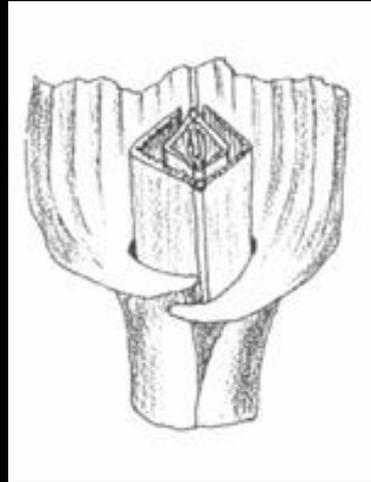


Grasses





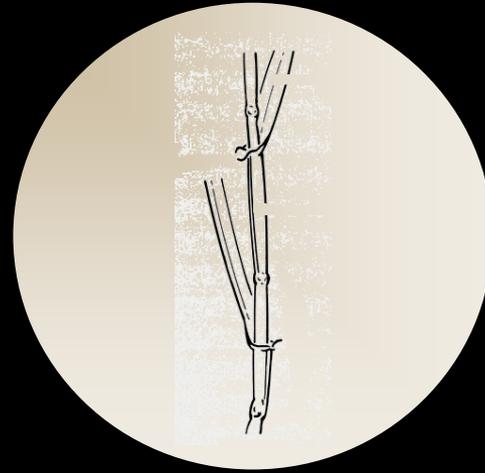
Rolled

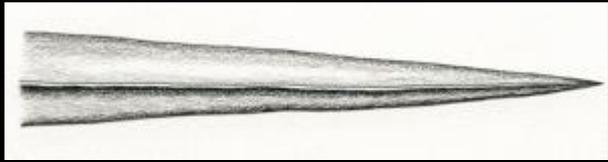


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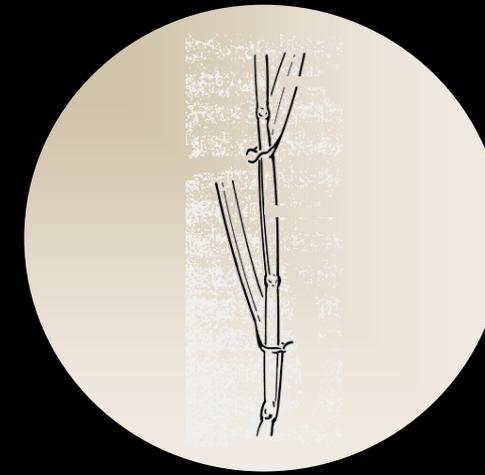
Grasses

Leaf Morphology



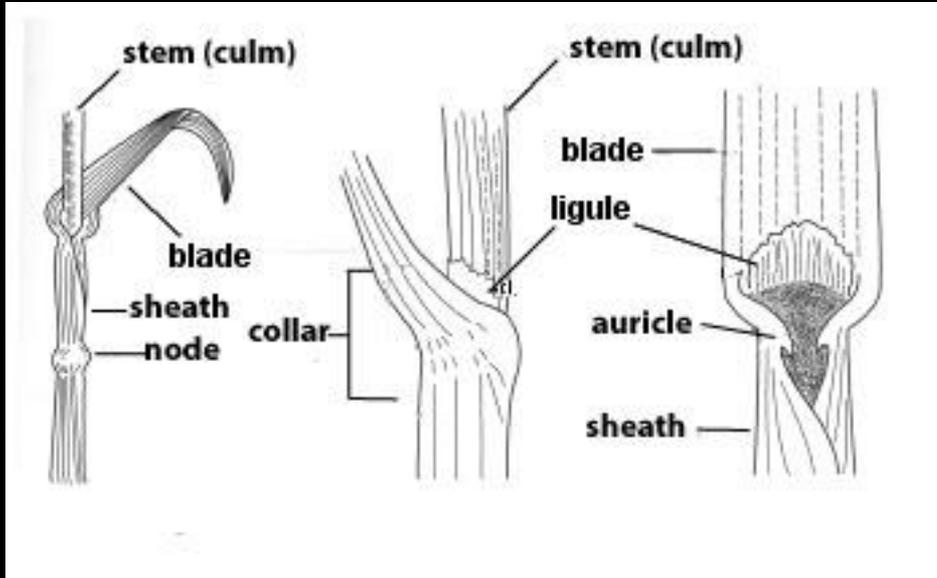


Leaf Shape

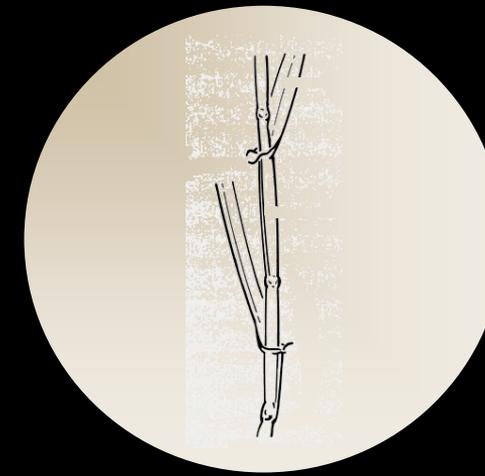


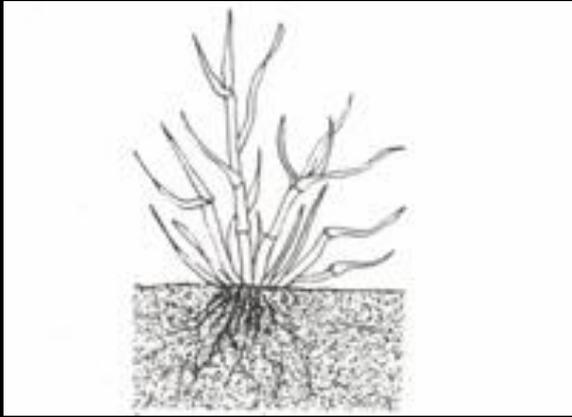
Grasses

Collar Region



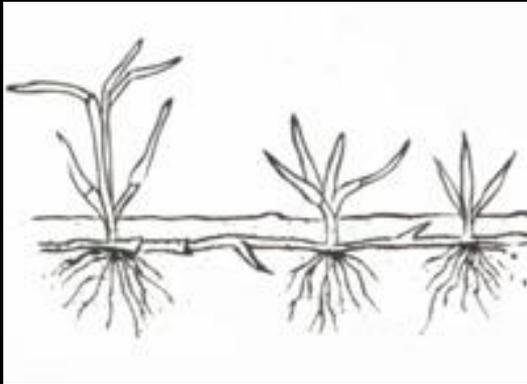
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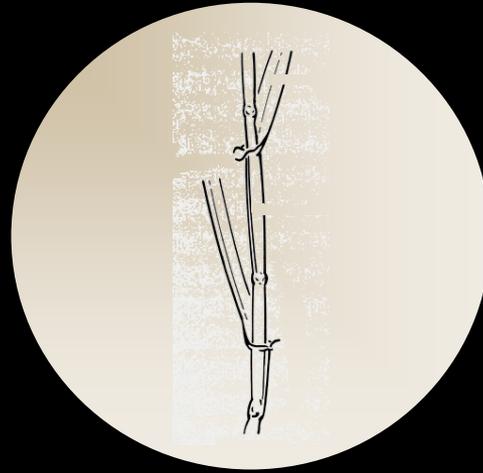
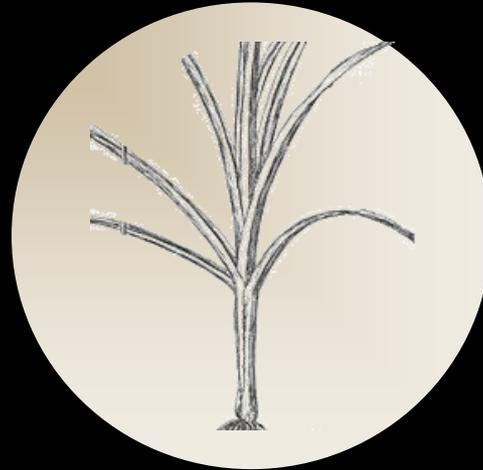


Bunch

Growth type

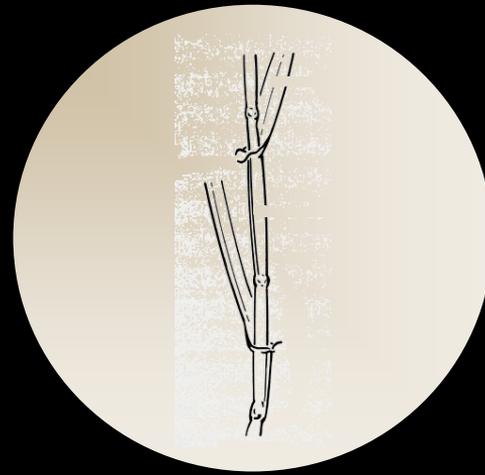
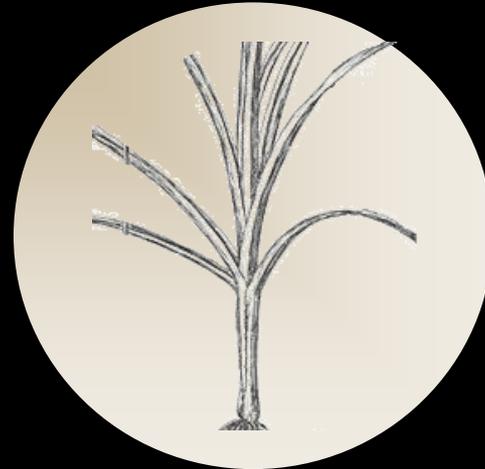


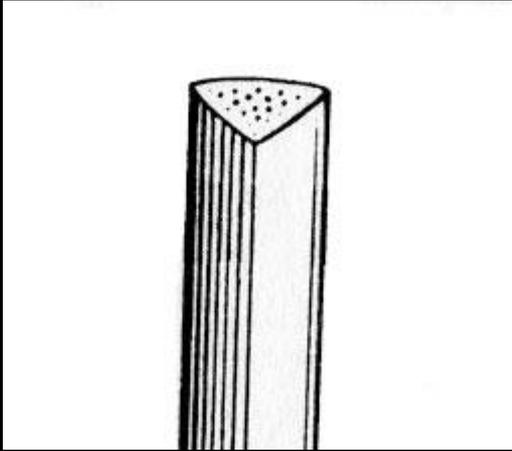
Spreading



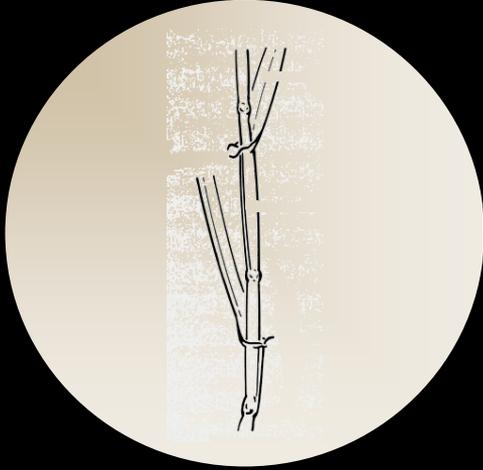
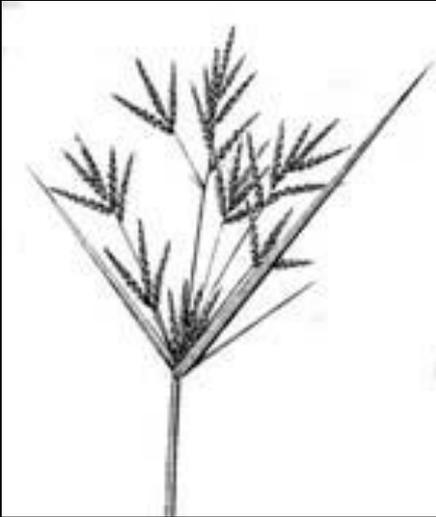
Grasses

Sedges





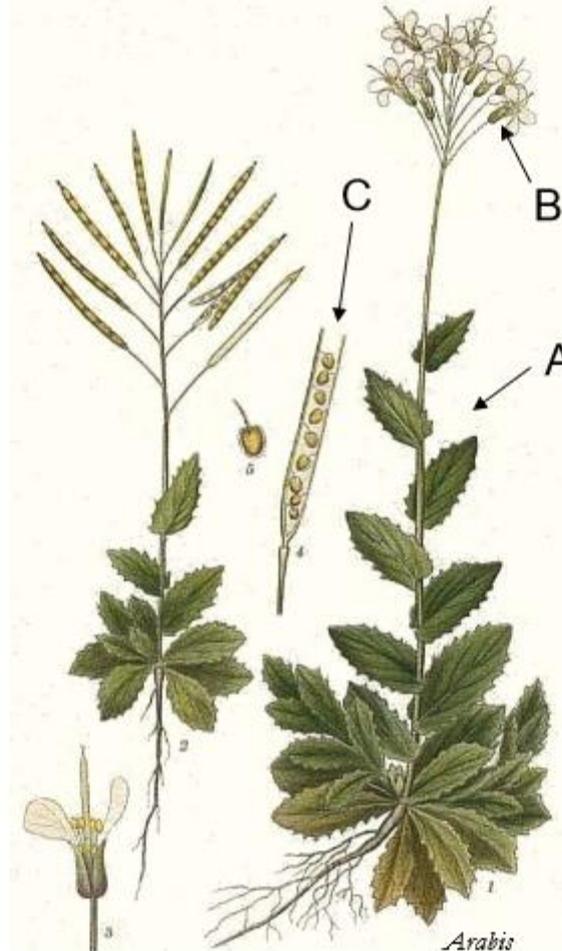
Sedges



Plant Family's

Brassicaceae s. str. MUSTARD FAMILY

- Herbaceous
- With mustard oils
- Leaves simple, alternate (A), often lobed, with pinnate venation
- Leaf edge often dentate (A) or lobed
- Inflorescence a raceme
- Petals 4, not fused, forming a cross + from above (B), white, yellow, or pink
- Stamens 6
- Fruit a dry capsule with inner wall (silique; C)



Note: This family circumscription refers to Brassicaceae s. str. and does not include Capparaceae (capers) and Cleomaceae.

ID Various Life Stages



ID Various Life Stages



ID Various Life Stages



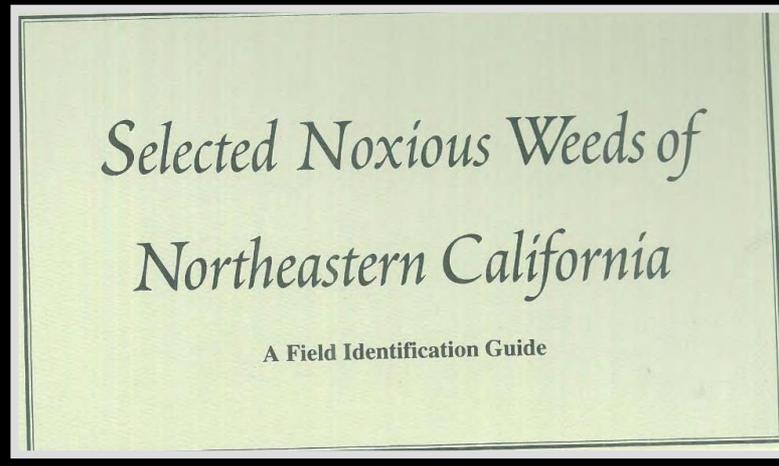
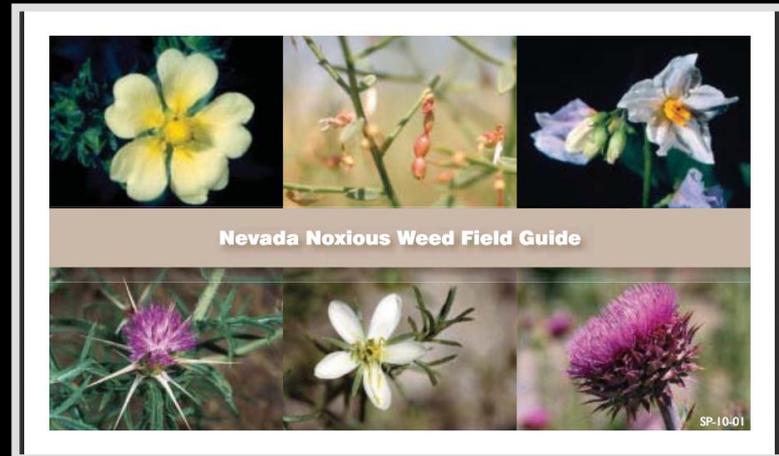
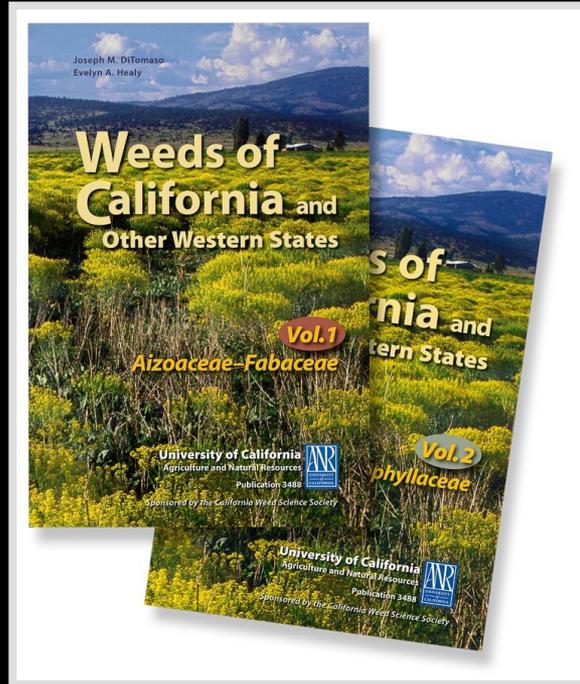
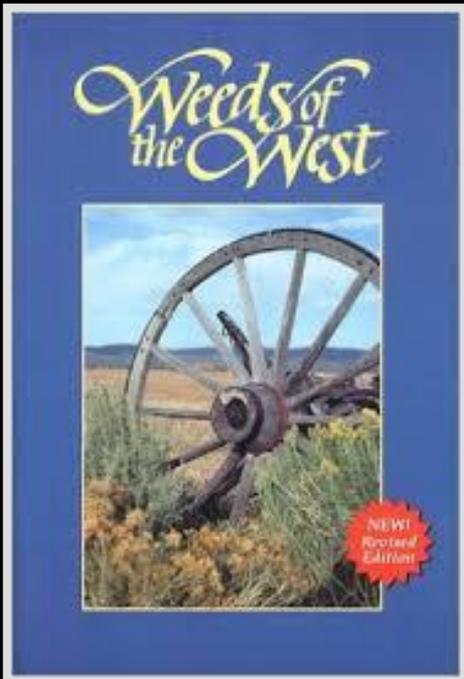
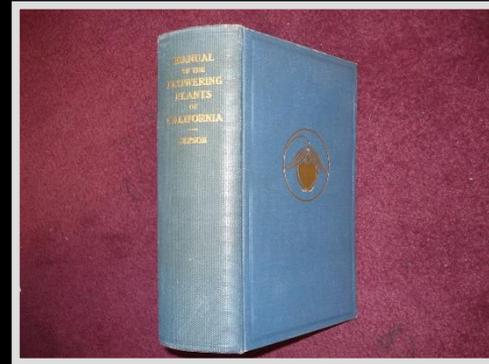
Tools

- Books

- Weeds of the West
- Weeds of California and other Western States
- By Plant Family

- Field Guides

- Dichotomous Keys (haha)



Tools

Field Guide Links

http://nvwma.org/pdfs/publications/nevada_noxious_weed_field_guide.pdf

http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/ca/pdf/eaglelake/weeds.Par.92400.File.dat/Selected_Noxious_Weeds_of_Northeastern_California.pdf

Tools

- People
 - Neighbors
 - Extension
 - Botanists
 - County Ag
 - NRCS
 - Plant Pest Diagnostic Center
 - CDFA
 - UC Davis Center for Plant Diversity
 - 5 free Identifications/year!
 - (then hourly)



Image courtesy of : www.rbg.vic.gov.au

Preparing a sample

- In person
 - Alive, or Dry (all parts)
- By mail
 - Flat/folded newspaper
 - Taped down between cardboard
 - Padded envelope
- Location
 - Elevation
 - Wet/dry
 - Ecotype
 - Ect.
- Contact info!



Image courtesy of : gobotany.newenglandwild.org

Tools

- Internet

- UC Resources

- http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html

- Weed Id tool

- <http://weedid.wisc.edu/ca/weeid.php>

- Other Useful websites

- <http://www.calflora.org/> (not always a weed)
 - <http://plants.usda.gov/java/>

- Plant Family Publication

- http://www.sci.sdsu.edu/plants/plantsystematics/Identifying_50_major_plant_families.pdf

- Google

- Seedling ID

- <http://store.msuextension.org/publications/AgandNaturalResources/EB0215.pdf>

- Botany

- <https://ag.arizona.edu/pubs/garden/mg/botany/plantparts.html>

#1 Goal in Successful Weed Management?

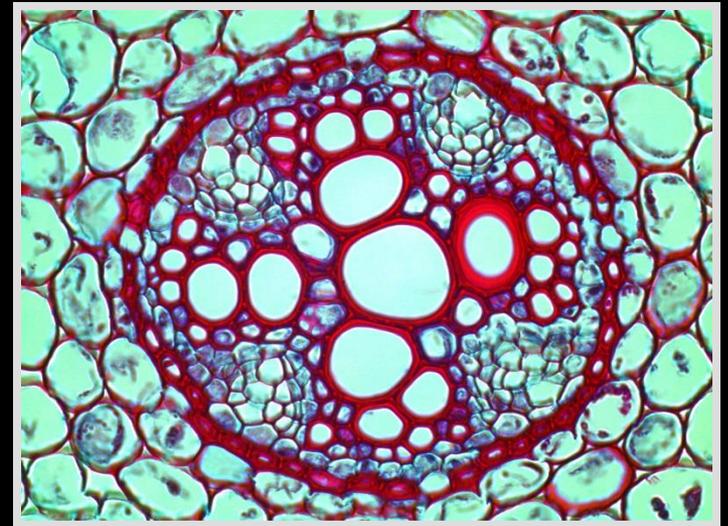


#1 Goal in Weed Management

- Prevent Reproduction!
 - Seeds
 - Tubers
 - Roots
- Basic understanding of biology

Step Two-Biology

- **Biology**
 - Exposes weed's strengths
 - Exposes weed's weaknesses
- **Life cycle**
 - Reproduction method
 - Timing
- **Preferred conditions**



Weed Life Cycle

Annual: Completes growth cycle in a single growing season (warm and cool season plants)

Biennial: A plant that normally requires two growing seasons to complete its life cycle, flowering and fruiting in its second year

Perennial: A plant that can persist more than two years, and reproduces through roots or seeds

Annual Weeds

- Winter Annuals
 - Germinate in fall
- Summer annuals
 - Germinate
 - Early spring to fall



Annuals

- Challenges
 - Long germination window
 - Multiple control efforts
 - Lots of seed quickly
- Advantages
 - Can prevent seed
 - Physical methods often effective

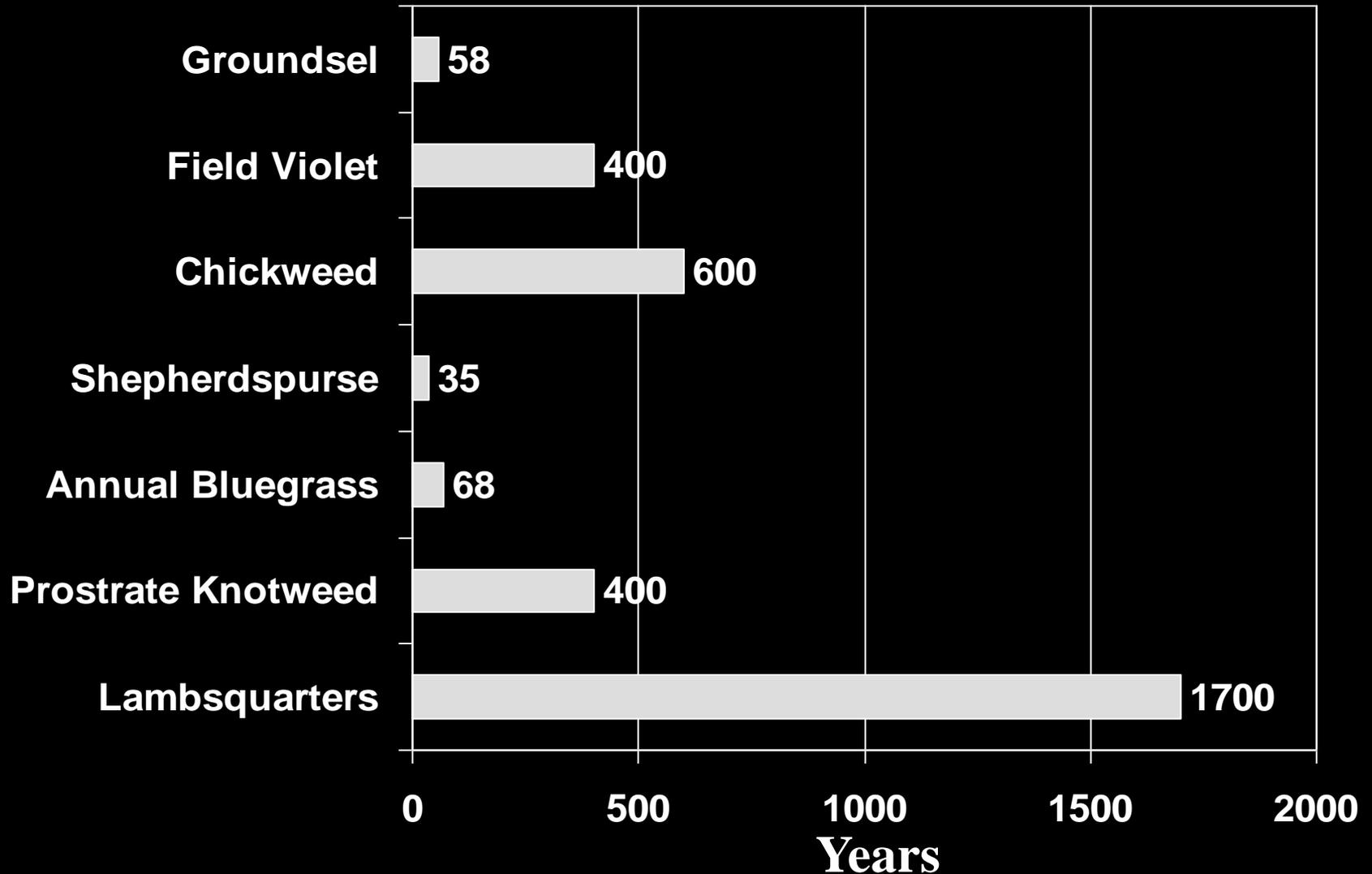


Image courtesy of: <http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/weedboard/other%20weeds/htm%20pages/shepherd's%20purse.htm>

Weed Seed Production

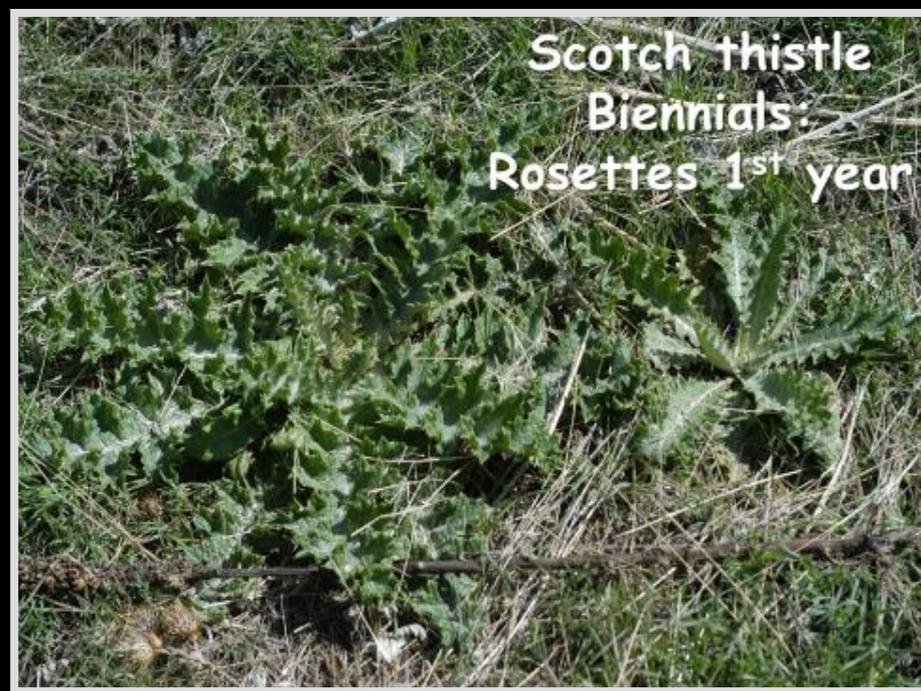
| | <u>Seed / Plant</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Pigweed | >200,000 |
| Lambsquarters | >70,000 |
| Crabgrass | 53,000 |
| Annual Bluegrass | 2,000 |

Longevity of Weed Seeds in Soil



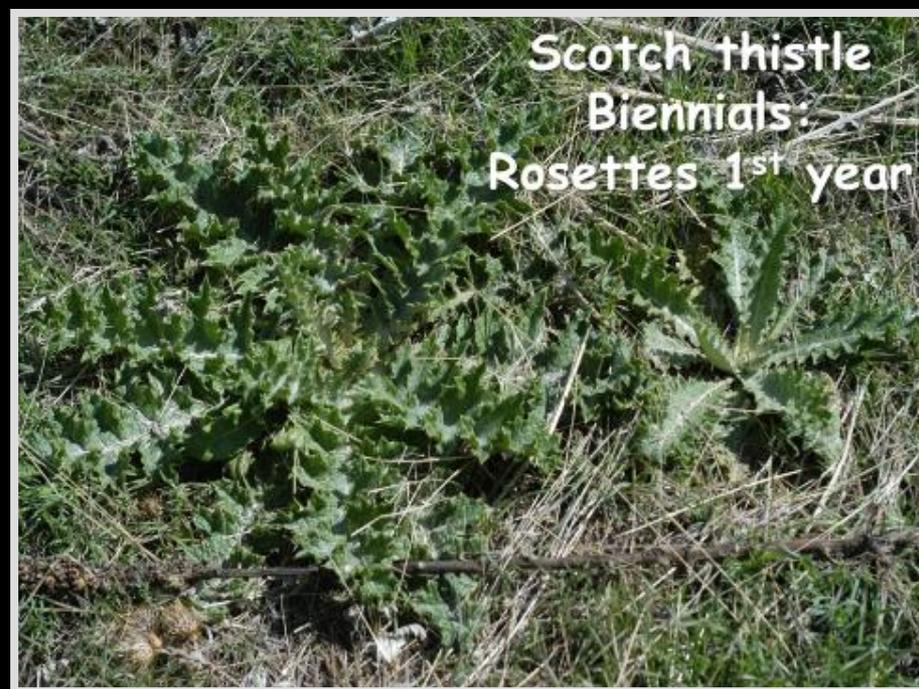
Biennial Weeds

- Year one
 - Germinate
 - Grow
 - Often basal rosette



Biennial Weeds

- Year one
 - Germinate
 - Grow
 - Often basal rosette
- Year two
 - Bolt (typically)
 - Flower
 - Set seed
 - Die



Biennial Weeds

- Two seasons before reproduction
- Easier to kill first year
- Easier to spot/find 2nd year
- Short control window second year



Photo courtesy of : www.streamwebs.org



Photo courtesy of : www.invasive.org

Perennial weeds

- Year one
 - Best time to control
 - Seedling=annual



Photo courtesy of : www.forestryimages.org

Perennial weeds

- Year one
 - Best time to control
 - Seedling=annual
- After
 - Reproductive tissue ☹
 - Roots
 - Tubers
 - Nutlets
 - Much more difficult to control!



Photo courtesy of : www.forestryimages.org



Photo Courtesy of : www.Techline News.com

Whitetop (Perennial Peeperweed)





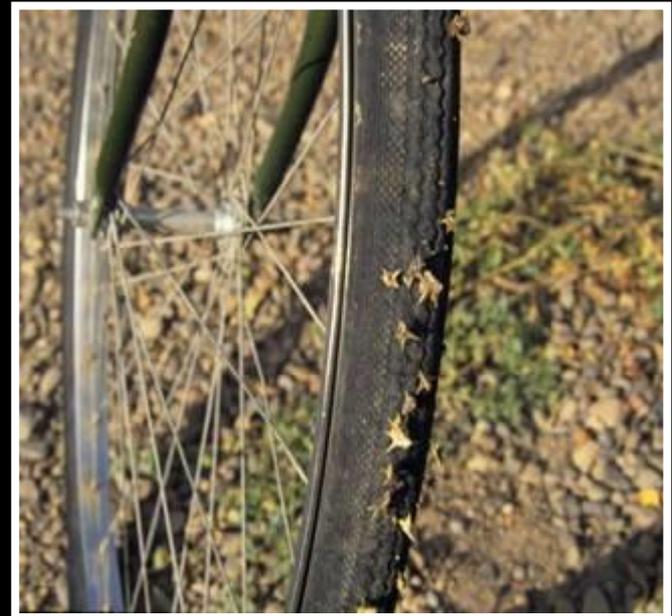
Perennial weeds

- Need to control underground biomass+seeds
- Very difficult
- Often Herbicides
- Necessary multiple years

Seed dispersal



Photo Courtesy of : cdfnews.wordpress.com



**#1 Goal in Successful
Weed Management?**

Prevent Reproduction!

#1 Goal in Successful Weed Management?

Prevent Reproduction!

+

Dispersal

Resources for biology

- Books
 - Weeds of California
 - Weeds of the West
 - Weed Control in Natural areas
- People
 - NRCS
 - RCD's
 - Extension
 - Neighbors
 - County Ag
- Google-add UC
 - UC IPM web site- good biology information
 - USDA plants
 - Forest Service- extensive literature reviews
 - Weed reports

Helpful Websites

- Google! (add UC and poke around!)
- <http://wric.ucdavis.edu/>
- http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html
- <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html>
- www.calflora.org/
- <http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=LELA2>

Step Three: Management

- Know what you have
 - Weed
 - Site Characteristics
 - Yard vs. Pasture vs Alfalfa vs. Driveway
 - Desirable species present
- How did you get here?
 - Previous landowner
 - Weeds neighbors
 - Overgrazing
 - Lack of water
 - New Weed species

Step Three: Management

- Current Situation



- Managements
 - Weigh Pros vs Cons



- Desired outcome

Step Three: Management

- Timing!
 - When to focus control efforts



IPM

- Knowledge
- Management
 - Cultural
 - Prevention
 - Competition
 - Physical
 - Mechanical
 - Heat
 - Biological?
 - Chemical



Cultural Control

- Kill weeds on edges
- Clean equipment
- Don't move soil
- Plant clean seed
- Create competitive environment
 - Correct fertilizers
 - Species selection
 - Proper irrigation



Image courtesy of : weedsmart.org.au

Physical Barriers

- Mulches
 - Rocks
 - Wood chips
 - At least 2 inches
- Synthetic mulches (colored tarps)
 - Brown and yellow if possible
 - Physically prevent weeds form growing



Image courtesy of : www.agriculturesolutions.com

By Hand



<http://www.ripplefarmorganics.co.uk/gallery.html>



Mowing

- Suppression weeds
- Reduce seed set/delay
- Stimulate growth of some species
 - Grasses typically more tolerant
 - Deplete roots of the sugars!
- Useful in certain situations



AS SEEN ON TwentyWheels.com

www.twentywheels.com



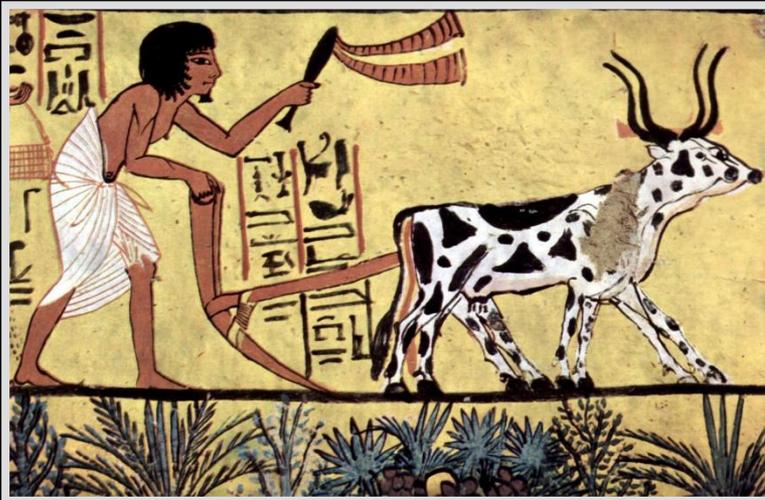
lavenderphoto.com

Cultivation

- Great annual control
- SPREADS PERNNIALS!!
- Create good seed bed
- Can alter soil structure
- Moisture loss



Photo Courtesy: Google Images



"Maler der Grabkammer des Sennudem 001" by Painter of the burial chamber of Sennedjem - The Yorck Project: 10.000 Meisterwerke der Malerei. DVD-ROM, 2002. ISBN 3936122202. Distributed by DIRECTMEDIA Publishing GmbH.. Licensed under Public Domain via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maler_der_Grabkammer_des_Sennudem_001.jpg#/media/File:Maler_der_Grabkammer_des_Sennudem_001.jpg



Solarization

- Heats the top layers of soil, killing weeds, insects, pathogens, and nematodes
- Takes 4 to 8 weeks during the summer months when solar radiation is greatest



Flaming/burning

- Typically not effective on perennial weeds
- Sprouting from roots
- *You are responsible for the fire!

Flaming/burning

- Propane
- Home landscape
- Control top growth
- Good for annuals



Flaming/burning (in ag)



Burning



<http://www.nature.org/cs/groups/webcontent/@web/@illinois/documents/media/il-vsn-nachusa-fire-1112x544.jpg>

Soil steamers



Weed Eaters Literally!

- Animals
 - Goats
 - Cows
 - Ducks
- Insects
- Humans



Insects and Pathogens

- Long term control strategy
- Not a practical tool for individuals
- Encourage bio-control releases if new agents become available



Chemical Control

- Herbicides
 - Chemicals that kill plants



Photo courtesy of: no-tillfamer.com

Herbicide trade names are only mentioned for example purposes only, and does not signify and endorsement of SWAT or UCCE.

The Label is the LAW!!!

- Read the label
- Follow the label
- Labels
 - Protect you
 - Protect other species
 - Protect water
 - *Protects company
- Label Database

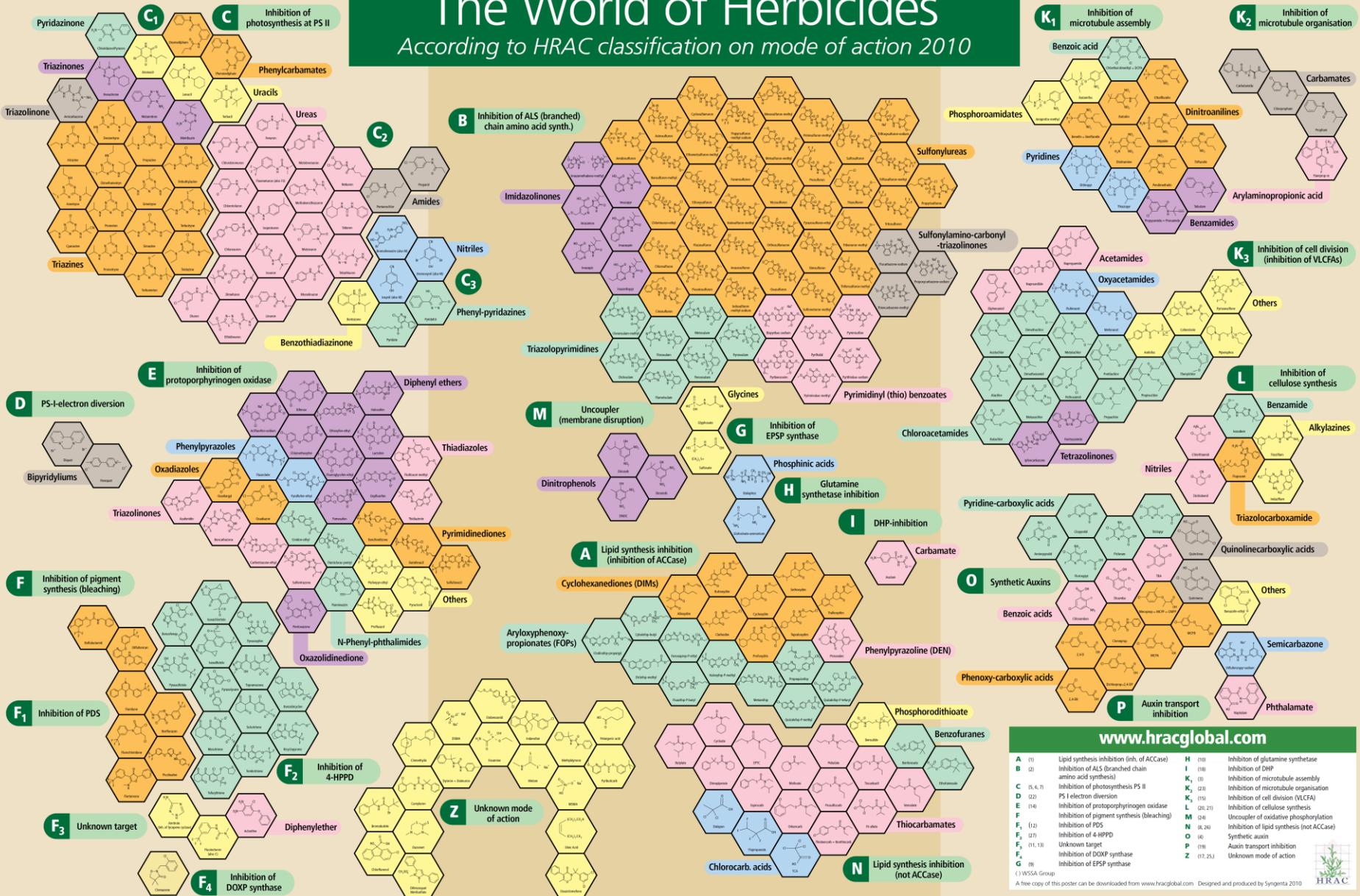
<http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database>



Image courtesy of: www.chemicaloutfitters.com

The World of Herbicides

According to HRAC classification on mode of action 2010



www.hracglobal.com

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| A (1) | Lipid synthesis inhibition (inhibition of ACCase) | H (19) | Inhibition of glutamine synthetase |
| B (2) | Inhibition of ALS (branched chain amino acid synthase) | I (18) | Inhibition of DHP |
| C (5, 6, 7) | Inhibition of photosynthesis PS II | K (3) | Inhibition of microtubule assembly |
| D (12) | PS I electron diversion | K₁ (23) | Inhibition of microtubule organisation |
| E (14) | Inhibition of protoporphyrin oxidase | K₂ (19) | Inhibition of cell division (VLCFA) |
| F (1) | Inhibition of pigment synthesis (bleaching) | L (24, 21) | Inhibition of cellulose synthesis |
| F₁ (12) | Inhibition of PDS | M (24) | Uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation |
| F₂ (27) | Inhibition of 4-HPPD | N (8, 26) | Inhibition of lipid synthesis (not ACCase) |
| F₃ (11, 13) | Unknown target | O (4) | Synthetic auxin |
| F₄ (1) | Inhibition of DOXP synthase | P (19) | Auxin transport inhibition |
| G (18) | Inhibition of EPSP synthase | Z (17, 23) | Unknown mode of action |

() WSSA Group
A free copy of this poster can be downloaded from www.hracglobal.com. Designed and produced by Syngenta 2010

HERBICIDES AFFECTING: Light Processes

Cell Metabolism

Growth/Cell Division

www.hracglobal.com

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------|--|
| A | (1) | Lipid synthesis inhibition (inh. of ACCase) | H | (10) | Inhibition of glutamine synthetase |
| B | (2) | Inhibition of ALS (branched chain amino acid synthesis) | I | (18) | Inhibition of DHP |
| C | (5, 6, 7) | Inhibition of photosynthesis PS II | K₁ | (3) | Inhibition of microtubule assembly |
| D | (22) | PS I electron diversion | K₂ | (23) | Inhibition of microtubule organisation |
| E | (14) | Inhibition of protoporphyrinogen oxidase | K₃ | (15) | Inhibition of cell division (VLCFA) |
| F | | Inhibition of pigment synthesis (bleaching) | L | (20, 21) | Inhibition of cellulose synthesis |
| F₁ | (12) | Inhibition of PDS | M | (24) | Uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation |
| F₂ | (27) | Inhibition of 4-HPPD | N | (8, 26) | Inhibition of lipid synthesis (not ACCase) |
| F₃ | (11, 13) | Unknown target | O | (4) | Synthetic auxin |
| F₄ | | Inhibition of DOXP synthase | P | (19) | Auxin transport inhibition |
| G | (9) | Inhibition of EPSP synthase | Z | (17, 25,) | Unknown mode of action |

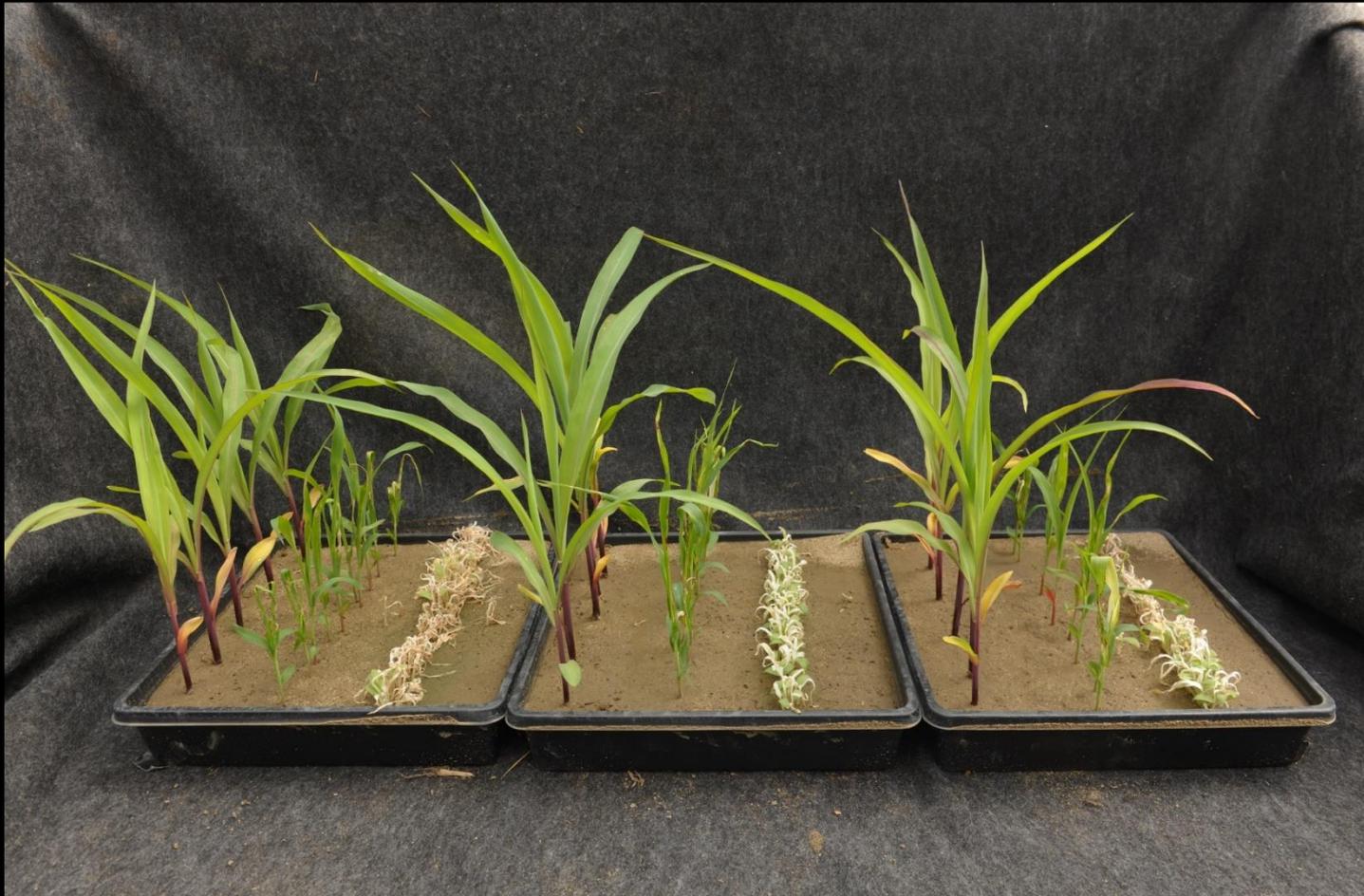
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Herbicide selectivity

- What plants are effected by application
- Susceptible vs Tolerant



Herbicide selectivity

- Some kill only grasses
- Some kill only broadleaves
- Some kill only seedlings
- Some kill only growing plants
- And all combinations!



Herbicide selectivity

- Effected by
 - Plant species
 - Herbicide
 - Application timing
 - Growth stage (dormant applications)
 - Ect...



Image courtesy of : gmandchemicalindustry9.wordpress.com

Contact vs. Systemic

- Contact- Does not move through plant (Ex -Acetic Acid, carfentrazone, paraquat)
- Coverage matters
- Only kills top growth



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UC Statewide IPM Project
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Contact vs. Systemic

- Systemic- Can move through plant (Ex –glyphosate, chlorsulfuron, imazapyr, 2,4-D)
- Can kill roots



Herbicides

- Timing
 - Species
 - Herbicides
- Annuals
 - Typically when small
 - Fall -winter annuals
 - Spring- summer annuals
 - Label will specify timing/growth stage
- Perennials
 - Dependent on species
 - Some in the fall
 - Some mid-growth



Image courtesy of : US Forest Service



Calibration

- Most Important Factor!
- How much are you applying?
 - Herbicide effectiveness
 - Off target impacts
 - Residual activities
- Amount Product spread over Amount of area
- Spot
 - % v/v solution

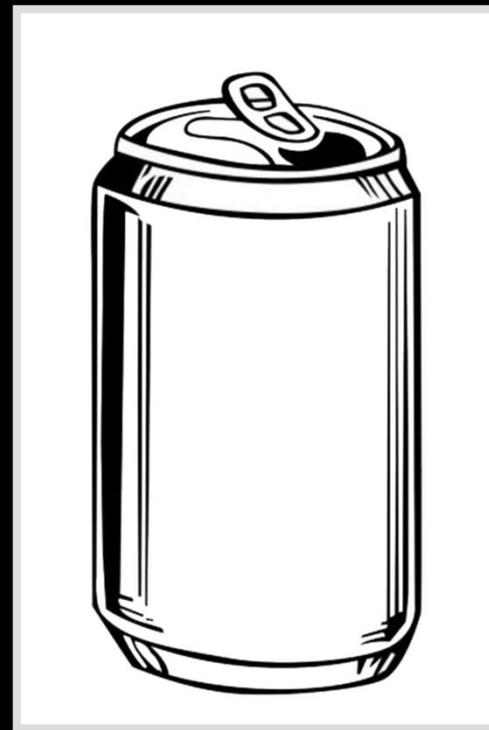


Image courtesy of : www.Clipartbest.com

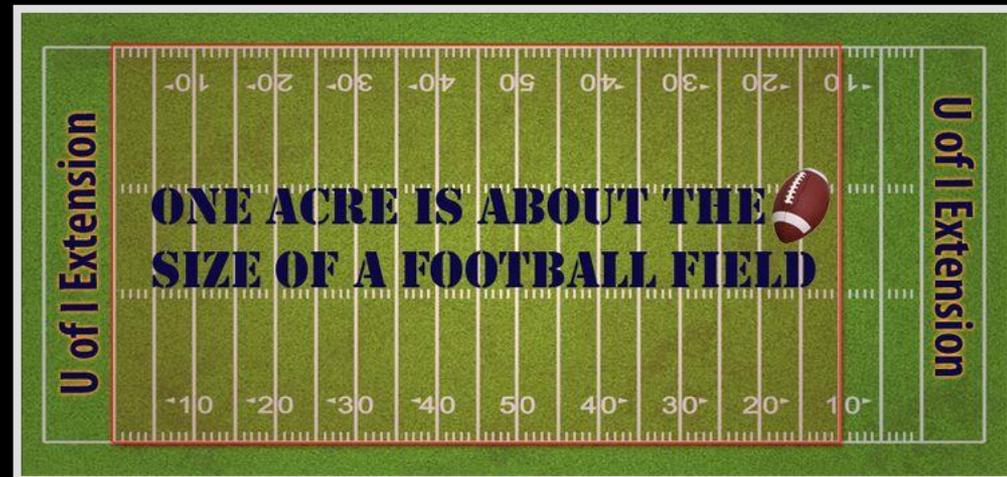


Image Courtesy of: Illinois Extension

Herbicides for Homeowners



Herbicides Available for Homeowners - January 2012
 List prepared by Michelle Le Strange and UCCE Master Gardeners of Tulare & Kings Counties¹



| Mfr | Product trade name | Form | Chemical | Active Ingredient (%) | Pre or Post |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Spectracide | Brush Killer Spray | liquid - conc. | 2,4-D ester+dichlorprop+dicamba | 9.74+4.78+1.65 | post |
| Monterey | Brush Buster | liquid | 2,4-D+2,4-DP | 16.05+16.10 | post |
| Gordon's | All-Season Brush No More | liquid | 2,4-D+2,4-DP+dicamba | 9.74+4.78+1.65 | post |
| Bayer Advanced | All in One Lawn Weed and Crabgrass Killer | liquid - RTS | 2,4-D+dicamba+quinclorac | 4.85+0.45+1.61 | post |
| Gordon's | Trimec Crabgrass Plus Lawn Weed Killer | liquid - conc. | 2,4-D+dicamba+quinclorac | 6.42+0.60+2.13 | post |
| Green Light | Wipe-Out Crabgrass Killer Plus | liquid - conc. | 2,4-D+dicamba+quinclorac | 7.3+0.84+3.5 | post |
| Monterey | Crab-E-Rad Plus | liquid - RTU | 2,4-D+dicamba+quinclorac | 6.56+0.68+4.08 | post |
| Ortho | Weed-B-Gon MAX + Crabgrass | liquid - conc. | 2,4-D+dicamba+quinclorac | 6.42+2.13+0.60 | post |
| Scotts | Turf Builder with Plus 2 (28-3-3) | granular | 2,4-D+MCP | 1.21+0.61 | post |
| Monsanto | Green Sweep Weed & Feed (20-0-0) | liquid | 2,4-D+MCP+2,4-DP | 2.29+2.30+2.26 | post |
| Monterey | Weed Whacker | liquid | 2,4-D+MCP+2,4-DP | 4.55+4.58+4.53 | post |
| Best | St. Augustine & Bermudagrass Weed & Feed (16-7-7) | granular | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 0.641+0.184+0.078 | post |
| Green Light | Wipe-Out Broadleaf Weed Killer 2 | liquid | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 1.9+3.33+0.81 | post |
| Lilly Miller | Lawn Weed Killer | liquid - RTU | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 0.593+1.143+0.066 | post |
| Lilly Miller | Weed n Feed - Hose 'n Go | liquid | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 5.673+1.370+0.629 | post |
| Lilly Miller | Lawn Weed Killer | liquid - conc. | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 9.41+2.27+0.04 | post |
| Scotts | Lawn Pro Step 2 Plus Fertilizer (29-3-3) | granular | 2,4-D+MCP+dicamba | 1.25+0.62+0.05 | post |

http://wric.ucdavis.edu/PDFs/Weed%20control%20material%20available%20for%20homeowners%202012_TulareKings.pdf

Some Common Herbicides

- Broad Spectrum
 - Glyphosate- Roundup, Touchdown, Maddog etc.
 - Imazapyr- Arsenal, Habitat, etc.

Some Common Herbicides

- Broad Spectrum
 - Glyphosate- Roundup, Touchdown, Maddog etc.
 - Imazapyr- Arsenal, Habitat, etc
- Broadleaf Killers
 - Aminopyrrolid- Milestone
 - Glypyrrolid- Stinger, Transline etc.
 - Dicamba- Banvel, Clarity etc.
 - 2,4-D

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- Grass killers
 - Fluazifop- Fusilade
 - Clethodim- Select, Arrow etc.

Some Common Herbicides

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 - 2,4-D
- Grass killers
 - Fluazifop- Fusilade
 - Clethodim- Select, Arrow etc.
- Seedling Inhibitors
 - Pendimethalin- Prowl, Pendulum etc.
 - Trifluralin- Treflan, Bayonet, etc.

IPM

- Cultural
 - Prevention
- Physical
- Mechanical
- Fire
- Biological
- Chemical
 - When you have to



Management Information

- UC IPM Website
 - Crops
 - Homeowners
- Pacific Northwest Weed Control Handbook
- Weed control in Natural Area Western United States
- UC COOP Extension
- Nevada COOP Extension

Local Resources

- County Ag Department
 - List A species
 - Help you help yourself!
- Large Acreage
 - The Pardner/Stannislous Farm Supply
 - NRCS assistance
- Small Infestation
 - Susanville Pest Control
 - Susanville Weed Abatement
 - Hunters Services (Chico)
 - Etc.

Common Problem Weeds

Puncture vine

- List C
- Summer Annual
 - Multiple flushes
- Prostrate
- Pinnate leafs
- Spikey seeds
- 2-5 seeds per nutlet
- Grows disturbed areas
- Management
 - Persistence!!



Puncture vine

- Cultural
 - Prevent seeds
 - Clean tires
 - Check tires
- Physical
 - Pulling
 - Hoeing
 - Cultivation (new flushes)
 - Propane torch



Puncture vine

- Chemical
 - Post Seedlings
 - Glyphosate
 - 2,4-D
 - Dicamba
 - Pre suppression
 - Pendimethalin
 - Trifluralin
 - Pre and post
 - Imazapyr
 - Chlorsulfuron



Scotch Thistle

- List A weed
- Biennial
- Cottony Leafs
 - Large
- Spiny
- 4-6ft. Tall
- 7-39 year seed life



Photo Courtesy of : www.nwcb.wa



Photo Courtesy of : www.UCANR.edu

Scotch Thistle

- Digging
 - Below soil surface
- Mowing
 - Reduce seeds
- Tillage
 - Flush of seed
- Goats
 - Eat seed heads



Photo Courtesy of : www.invasive.org



Photo Courtesy of : www.co.laplata.co.us

Scotch Thistle

- Chemical
 - Post rosettes
 - 2,4-D
 - Aminopyrlid
 - Clopyralid
 - Dicambia
 - Chlorsulfuron



Photo Courtesy of : www.sites.google.com



UGA1459805

Photo Courtesy of : www.texasinvasives.org

Tall White Top

- List B
- Perennial
- Eurasia
- Reproduction
 - Seeds
 - Roots
- Salt tolerant
- White flowers



Photo Courtesy of : www.eddmaps.org



Photo Courtesy of : www.sierravalleyrcd.org

Tall White Top

- Don't Cultivate
- Don't move seeds
- Mowing
 - Removes thatch
- Burning
 - Removes thatch
- Establish competitive grass



Tall White Top

- Chemical
 - Bud Stage best
 - Chlorsulfuron
 - 2-4,D
 - Imazapyr
 - Glyphosate



Spotted Knapweed

- Biennial to Short lived perennial
- A list weed
- Basal rosettes first year
- Can propagate of later roots
- 8 year seed dormancy

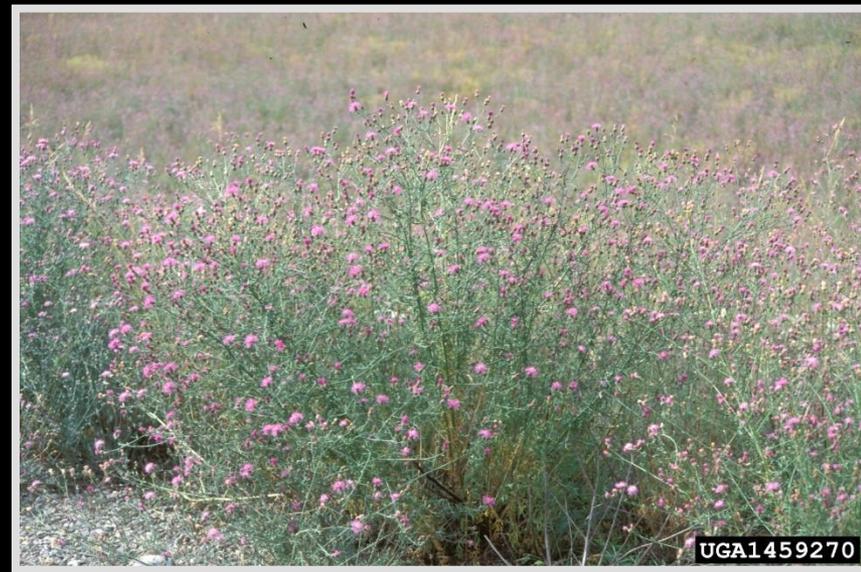


Photo Courtesy of : www.Invasive.org



C. Slemmons, Homer SWCD

Photo Courtesy of : www.fairbanksweeds.org

Spotted Knapweed

- Hand pulling
 - Before seed set
- Burning seedlings
- Mowing
 - Only suppression
- Chemical
 - Aminopyralid
 - Dicamba
 - 2,4D
 - Clopyralid
- Seedlings rosettes bud depending



Photo Courtesy of : www.Bentonswcd.org



Photo Courtesy of : www.mtwow.org

Medusa Head

- List C
- Winter Annual
- Medertreanean region
- Clay soils
- Low moisture
- Dense litter



Photo Courtesy of : www.amazon.com



Photo Courtesy of : www.wiki.bugwood.org

Medusa Head

- Burning Reduce litter (effective low elevation)
- Tillage
- Chemical
 - Pre
 - Aminopyralid
 - Rimsulfuron
 - Sulfometuron



Photo Courtesy of : www.fs.fed.us



Photo Courtesy of : www.ucanr.edu

Yellow Star Thistle

- List C Weed
 - Rare here
 - Need to control
- Winter Annual (or biennial)
 - Flushes
- Blueish green foliage
- Deep root
 - 6ft



Photo Courtesy of : www.reddit.com



UGA1459655

Photo Courtesy of : www.dnr.wi.gov

Yellow Star Thistle

- Intensive Grazing
 - After bolting
- Flaming
- Manual removal
- Mowing
- 2-4 years
 - Deplete seeds in soil
- Weevils and rust



Photo Courtesy of : www.UCANR.edu



Photo Courtesy of : www.ndweeds.homestead.com

Yellow Star Thistle

- Chemical
 - Post and Pre (seedling mid rosette Ideal)
 - Aminopyralid
 - Clopyralid
 - Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorsulfuron
 - Post
 - 2,4-D
 - Pre
 - Chlorsulfuron



Photo Courtesy of : www.californiaagriculture.ucanr.edu

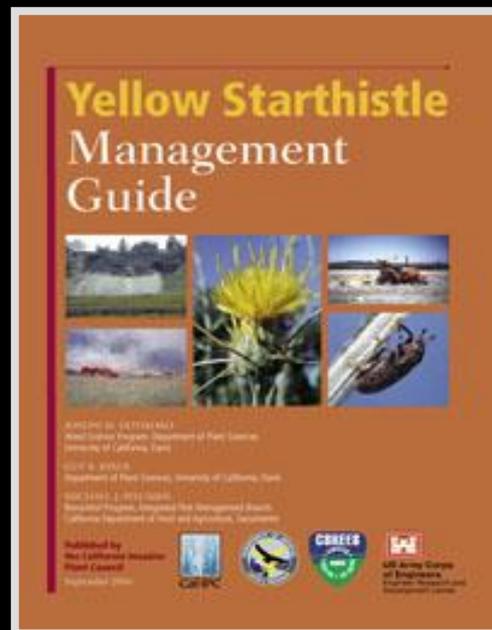


Photo Courtesy of : www.cal-IPC.org

- All management suggestions and biology sourced from:
- UC IPM website
- Weed Control in Natural Areas of the Western United States

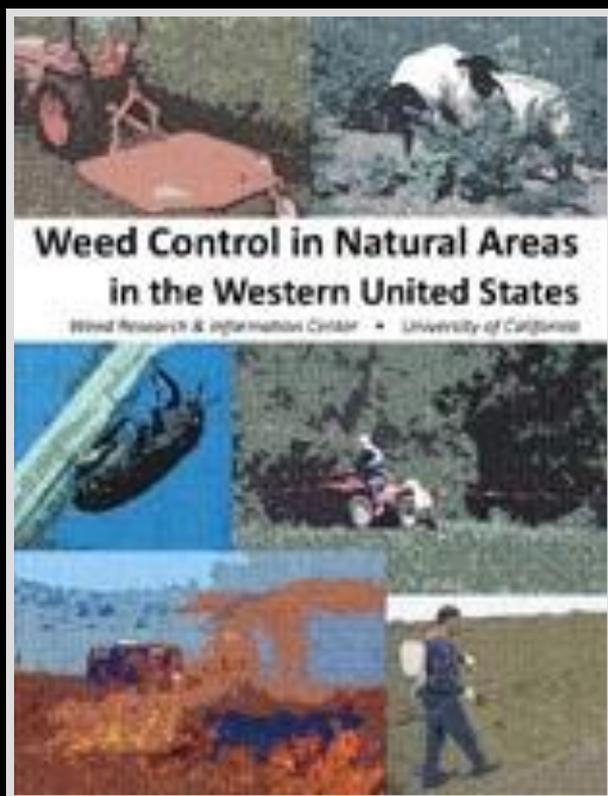


Image courtesy of : CALIPC

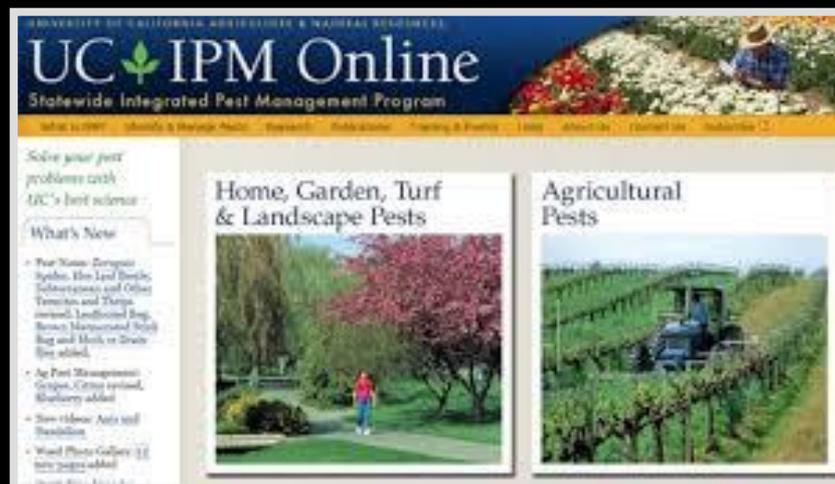


Image courtesy of www.ucanr.edu

Discussion + Questions?



Presentation Will be Posted: http://celassen.ucanr.edu/Farm_Advisor/Weed_Science/

SWAT

- Tim Keeseey- Honey lake RCD
- info@honeylakevalleyrcd.us

- Tom Getts- UCCE
- tjgetts@ucanr.edu

- Lassen County Ag Dept.
- Susanville Rancheria
- Susanville NRCS