Medusahead: Control Methods

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Principles of Weed Control

- Identification
- Prevention vs control
- Invasion corridors
- Timing of control after invasion:
 - The sooner the better effectiveness declines with time
 - Season: When most susceptible
- Plant physiology eg phenology, seed bank viability





Toolbox for Control

Method	Timing	Outcome/ Advantages	Disadvantages
Hand pulling/ hoeing	When identifiableBefore seeds set	 Remove whole plants Effective in small patches/low density 	 Not for large/dense infestations
Mowing	 Before seeds set 	Removes forage and seedsLonger window than grazing	 Not for large areas/ rough terrain
Tillage	Before seed setIdeally fall/spring	 Kills plants Removes thatch Bury seeds too deep Seedbed prep Allows other plants to germinate 	Rough terrainMay cause erosion

Toolbox cont...

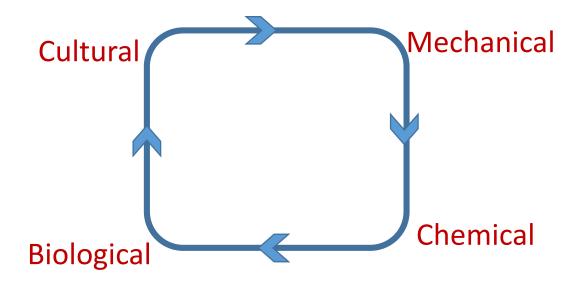
Method	Timing	Outcome/ Advantages	Disadvantages
Seeding / revegetation	Early weed controlFall seeding	Provides competitionImproves forage productionNew desirable species	ExpensiveLow establishment rate
Grazing	Before it heads out	 Removes forage and seeds No additional equipment needed, but cows Generates revenue in process 	 Narrow window High density needed Loss of animal condition (stocker calendar)
Fertilizer/ molasses and grazing	Before it heads out	More grazing in fertilized areasIncreases window	CostlyShort lived effects
Fire	Dry to carry fireBefore seeds drop	 Removes seeds and thatch Chance for desirable species to grow 	Low forage production following yearPermitting issues

Toolkit cont

Method	Timing	Effects/ Advantages	Disadvantages
Herbicide: Milestone (Aminopyralid)	• Fall: preemergent	 Prevents germination Selective effect 	 Higher rates (7-14oz/ac) Short term effects on some desirable plants Less forage production following year
	• Spring	Reduces seed viabilityLow rates of application 3oz/acre	Narrow window
Herbicide: Glyphosate	 Spring application 	 Kills all herbaceous plants Maybe used to prepare for seeding 	Non-selectiveLower production following year

Integrated Weed Management (IWM)

- IWM weed management that used a combination of management strategies → tends to increases effectiveness and lower costs
- Takes into consideration available resources, capabilities, and ecological conditions (ADAPTIVE)



IWM cont....

- Start with preventing infestation
 - Identification
 - Invasion corridors monitor and control
 - Limit seed dispersal
 - Reduces ecosystem susceptibility
 - Proper grazing
 - Revegetation
 - Education

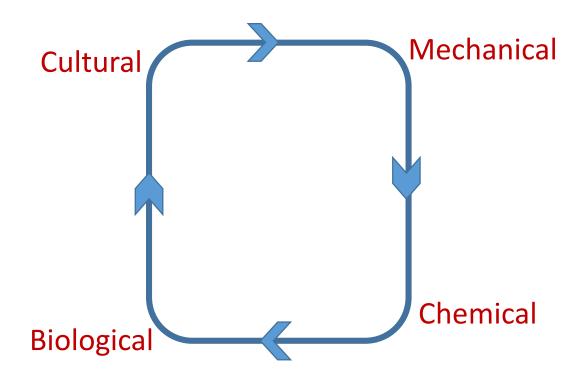


Examples of IWM strategies

Fire → Herbicide → Grazing

Tillage → Seeding → Grazing

• Fertilizer → grazing → Herbicide



 http://wric.ucdavis.edu/publications/MedusaheadManagementGuide pub 2014.pdf

Questions?