

# Winning the War on Weeds

University of California Statewide IPM Program
Presented by Rebecca Schoenenberger
UCCE Master Gardener Santa Clara County



# **Master Gardener Program**

Master Gardener program volunteers are trained by the University of California Cooperative Extension. Our mission is to develop, adapt and extend research-based horticultural information and educational programs to the residents of Santa Clara County.

# **Master Gardener Help Desk**

- E-mail questions using our website: <a href="http://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu/contact-us/ask-a-gardening-question/">http://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu/contact-us/ask-a-gardening-question/</a>
- Call: 408-282-3105 (9:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Monday through Friday)
- Bring specimens during Help Desk hours: 1553 Berger Drive, Building 1, 2nd Floor, San Jose. Please call before coming.
- Call or bring specimens to the Master Gardeners at the Gamble Garden library in Palo Alto: 650-329-1356 Fridays only, 1-4 p.m. Please call before coming.

# Why use IPM - Integrated Pest Management?

- Interdependency: Everything is connected Web of Life (Air, Water, and Soil)
- Provides long-term solutions
- Manages potential problems before they get out of hand
- Eliminates unnecessary herbicide use
- Good for health and the environment
- Gives you choices that rarely require herbicides

# What is a weed (Pest)?

- A weed by any other name...
- Any plant you don't want is a weed

#### **Annuals & Perennial Weeds:**

- Annuals grow each year from seed = control needs to focus on preventing NEW seeds from production (Stop the weed to seed cycle)
- Germination of seeds ALREADY in soil.
- Perennials re-grow from rootstock & often rhizomes, bulbs or nutlets

# Warning from Weeds to You:

- Controlling us is an ongoing gardening activity (pencil us in on your calendar)
- A single weed produces 223,200 to 250 seeds per plant each season
- We have uneven germination of our seeds = we will not ALL germinate when conditions are favorable (some will remain dormant until the NEXT season).

## **IPM Tools & Techniques**

- Combine practices for long-term management
- Prevention
- Cultural Methods
- Physical or Mechanical Methods
- Biological Methods
- Lastly Pesticide Use

### **IPM for Weeds:**

- Pull, Remove, Destroy Weeds (Stop the seed cycle)
- Do not import weed seeds (unknown soil sources)
- Plant densely to suppress weeds
- Use mulch to suppress and prevent weed growth.
- Water appropriately
- Select competitive plants

## **Cultural Methods**

- For Veggie Gardens
  - Promote vigorous growth, use plants suited to your area
  - Use transplants to give plants a head start
  - Plant veggies closely to form 'living mulch' to exclude light from weeds
  - Water only where needed
  - Disturb soil as little as possible to avoid bringing new seeds to the surface.

## **Cultural Methods: Mulch**

- Organic or non-organic?
- Compost as mulch
- Types of mulch:
  - Fir bark, shredded redwood, recycled bark, playground fiber, arbor mulch, etc.
  - Choose mulch according to preference, texture, size & purpose.

## **Mechanical Methods**

- Hoe or pull sprouting weeds
- Flame or mow plants before flowering

- No seed production allowed
- Sheet Mulching

### **Chemical Control**

- Chemical control using herbicides
- Pre-emergent herbicides prevent seed germination
- Post-emergent herbicides kill weeds by contact or absorption into plant tissues

### What materials are best?

- Least Toxic
- Pest Specific
- Apply to reduce exposure

### When are Herbicides needed?

- When damage is intolerable
- Other methods are ineffective

## IF you use Herbicides:

- Choose the least toxic effective material
- Use in combination with other IPM methods (Cultural, Biological & Mechanical)
- Follow instructions on labels very carefully!
- Consult UC IPM Pest Notes

## **Examples:**

- 1. Purslane Portulaca oleracea (Summer annual broadleaf)
- 2. Burclover Medicago polymorpha (annual broadleaf)
- 3. Cheeseweed (Mallow) Malva parviflora (Winter annual broadleaf)
- 4. Fillaree *Erodium spp.* (Winter annual & sometimes Bienniel)
- 5. Crabgrass *Digitaria spp.* (annual grass)
- 6. Bluegrass Poa annua (Winter annual grass)
- 7. Dandelion Taraxacum officinale (simple perennial)

- 8. Bermudagrass Cynodon dactylon (creeping perennial)
- 9. Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis pes-caprae (bulbing perennial)
- 10. Wood Sorrel Oxalis corniculata (creeping perennial)
- 11. Nutsedge Cyperus spp. (bulbing perennial)
- 12. Burning Nettle *Urtica urens* (annual broadleaf)

Stinging Nettle - *Urtica dioica* (annual broadleaf)

- 13. Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis* (Winter or Summer annual)
- 14. Puncturevine *Tribuls terrestris* (Summer annual)
- 15. Field Bindweed Convolvulus arvensis (perennial broadleaf)

#### Resources and references

- Santa Clara Master Gardeners: <a href="http://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu">http://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu</a>
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS): <a href="http://www.cnps-scv.org/">http://www.cnps-scv.org/</a>
- University of California Integrated Pest Management (UC IPM) <a href="http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu">http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu</a>
- Weeds of California, and other Western States. DiTomaso, Joseph M. & Evelyn A. Healy. UCANR Publication 3488.
- Weeds of the West. Whitson, Tom D., Larry C. Burrill, Steven A. Dewey, David W. Cudney, B. E. Nelson, Richard D. Lee, Robert Parker. 9th Edition. 2004
- The Weed Workers' Handbook. The Watershed Project. California Invasive Plant Council. 2004.

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