



# Almonds – Late Spring Weed Survey

## Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Example Form

Grower/Orchard \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Mechanical Control/Herbicide/Application Date \_\_\_\_\_

Remember, weeds in tree rows are unwanted, but weeds in row middles can be beneficial as long as they do not include perennials. However, weeds in row middles need to be managed before shaking for a clean and smooth orchard floor.

- Directions:**
1. Time your monitoring in late spring or early after summer annuals have germinated.
  2. If you use pre-emergence herbicides, see what species have not been controlled.
  3. If you use cultivation for weed control, monitor at least two weeks before you intend to cultivate as a check for perennial weeds.
  4. Monitor again a few weeks after the cultivation to check for re-growth of perennials and treat again if necessary.
  5. Indicate the growth stage of the weed on the form (i.e. seedling, mature).
  6. Use the checklist to record weeds in your orchard and use the map to show the areas in which you found specific problematic weeds. Rate infestation levels on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 indicating very few weeds and 5 indicating heavy infestation.

### Summer Annuals and Perennial Weeds

Weed	Row middles	Rows
<b>Annual grasses</b>		
annual bluegrass		
barnyardgrass		
crabgrass		
hare (wild) barley		
junglerice		
sprangletop		
wild oat		
witchgrass		
<b>Annual broadleaves</b>		
hairy fleabane (flax-leaf)		
horseweed		
panicle-leaf willowherb		
purslane, common		
spurge (prostrate/spotted)		

Weed	Row middles	Rows
<b>Perennial broadleaves</b>		
clovers		
strawberry clover		
white clover		
curly dock		
dandelion		
field bindweed		
<b>Perennial grasses</b>		
bermudagrass		
dallisgrass		
johnsongrass		
<b>Other perennials</b>		
nutsedge		

Grower/Orchard \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**Map your orchard weeds**

