



www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

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
Annual grasses		
annual bluegrass		
junglerice		
sprangletop		
barnyardgrass		
crabgrass		
fall panicum		
hare (wild) barley		
wild oat		
witchgrass		
Annual broadleaves		
hairy fleabane (flax-leaf)		
horseweed		
spurge (prostrate/spotted)		
morningglory		
panicle-leaf willowherb		
purslane, common		

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

Grower/Orchard _____ Date _____

Comments _____

Map your orchard weeds

