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

#### 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

#### Perennial broadleaves
- clovers
- strawberry clover
- white clover
- curly dock
- dandelion
- field bindweed

#### Perennial grasses
- bermudagrass
- dallisgrass
- johnsongrass

#### Other perennials
- nutsedge
Map your orchard weeds

N

(rev. 23 March 2009) Print copies of this forms at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/FORMS/  Produced by the UC Statewide IPM Program