



www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

Corn—Example Weed Survey Form

Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Corn

Grower/Field: _____ Block: _____ Date: _____

Comments: _____

Control (Mechanical Cultivation or Herbicide Application) and Date(s):

How to survey your field

1. Survey the field for weeds in late spring, after summer annuals have germinated, or in late fall/early winter after winter annuals have germinated.
2. Rate the degree of infestation for each weed species on your weed survey form. Use either a numeric scale from 1 to 5 (1 being the lightest, 5 being the heaviest), or rate as "light," "medium," or "heavy."
3. Check for regrowth of perennials a few weeks after cultivation.
4. Sketch a map of the field and mark areas with major weed infestations for follow-up control action, noting carefully the location of weeds producing seed.
5. Indicate the growth stage of the weed (seedling or mature).
6. Use the checklist to record weeds in your field and use the map to draw in the areas where specific problematic weeds were found.

Type of weed	Season	Infestation level rating	
		In field	Borders or adjacent fields
Annual Grasses			
barnyardgrass	S		
barley, hare	W		
junglerice	S		
oat, wild	S+W		
shattercane	S		
sprangletops	S		
wheats	W		
Annual Broadleaves			
amaranth, Palmer	S		
cocklebur, common	S		
datura, sacred	S+P		
goosefoot	S		
groundcherries	S+P		
common knotweed	S+P		
lambquarters, common	S		
lettuce, prickly	W		
morningglories	S+P		

nightshade, black	S+P		
nightshade, hairy	S+P		
nightshade, silverleaf	S+P		
pigweed, redroot	S		
puncturevine	S		
purslane, common	S		
purslane, horse	S		
spurge, spotted	S		
sunflower, common	S		
thistle, Russian	S		
velvetleaf	S		
Perennial Broadleaves			
bindweed, field	all		
knapweed, Russian	all		
Perennial Grasses			
bermudagrass	all		
johnsongrass	all		
Perennial Sedges			
nutsedge, purple	all		
nutsedge, yellow	all		

Key:

S = summer annual W = winter annual P = perennial

Map of your weeds

