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Nectarine—Late Spring Weed Survey

Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Nectarine

For Print Use Only

Grower/Orchard _____ **Date** _____

Mechanical Control or Herbicide Application Date _____

Directions: 1. Time your monitoring in late spring or early after summer annuals have geminated (mid-April, early May).
2. If you use preemergent herbicides, see what species have not been controlled.
3. If you use cultivation for weed control, monitor at least 2 weeks before you intend to cultivate to check for perennial weeds. Monitor again a few weeks after cultivation to check for regrowth of perennials and cultivate again, if needed.
4. Use the checklist to record weeds in your orchard and use the map to drawn in the areas where specific problematic weeds were found. Rate infestation levels on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 indicating very few weeds and 5 indicating heavy infestation.

Weed Seedlings	Row middles	Rows
Annual grasses		
barnyardgrass		
crabgrass		
foxtails		
goosegrass		
junglerice		
lovegrass		
ryegrasses		
sprangletop		
witchgrass		
Annual broadleaves		
burclover, California		
chickweed, common		
cocklebur		
cudweed		
filarees		
fleabane, hairy (flax-leaf)		
groundcherry		
horseweed		
knotweed, common		
lambsquarters, common		
lettuce, prickly		
nightshades		
pigweeds		
puncturevine		
purslane, common		
sandburs		
sowthistles		
spurge (prostrate/spotted)		
starthistle, yellow		

Weed Seedlings	Row middles	Rows
Annual broadleaves, continued		
thistle, Russian		
willowherb, tall annual		
Perennial broadleaves		
bindweed, field		
blackberries, wild		
dandelion		
dock, curly		
fluvellins		
oxalis		
plaintain, buckhorn		
Perennial grasses		
bermudagrass		
dallisgrass		
fescues		
johnsongrass		
Other perennials		
nutsedge		
Mature annual weeds in tree row		

Grower/Orchard_____ **Date** _____

Comments _____

Map your orchard weeds