

## Pear—Late-Spring Weed Survey

### Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Pear

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

Mechanical Control or Herbicide Application Date \_\_\_\_\_

- Directions:**
1. Time your monitoring in late spring or early after summer annuals have germinated.
  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
<b>Annual grasses</b>		
barnyardgrass		
crabgrass		
foxtails		
goosegrass, nettleleaf		
sprangletop		
<b>Annual broadleaves</b>		
burclover, California		
chickweed, common		
cudweed		
filarees		
fleabane, hairy (flax-leaf)		
horseweed		
knotweed, common		
lambsquarters, common		
lettuce, prickly		
morningglories		
pigweeds		
puncturevine		
purslane, common		
sandburs		
sowthistles		
spurge (prostrate/spotted)		

Weed Seedlings	Row middles	Rows
<b>Annual broadleaves, continued</b>		
thistle, Russian		
willowherb, tall annual		
<b>Perennial broadleaves</b>		
bindweed, field		
blackberries, wild		
dandelion		
dock, curly		
fluellins		
oxalis		
plaintain, buckhorn		
poison oak		
speedwell, thymeleaf		
<b>Perennial grasses</b>		
bermudagrass		
dallisgrass		
fescues		
johnsongrass		
<b>Other perennials</b>		
nutsedge		
<b>Mature annual weeds in tree row</b>		

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

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**Map your orchard weeds**

