



# Potato—Potato Weed Survey

## Supplement to UC IPM Pest Management Guidelines: Potato

Grower \_\_\_\_\_ Date of survey \_\_\_\_\_  
Field location \_\_\_\_\_ Date planted \_\_\_\_\_ Previous crop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mechanical Control/Herbicide/Application Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_

### Directions

- Walk through each field in a random pattern, rating the degree of infestation for each weed species on your weed survey form. Either use a numeric scale of 1 to 5, or rate weed species as "light," "medium," or "heavy."
- Check fencerows, ditch banks, field edges, and wet spots as these may be problem areas for weed growth.
- Note the location of weeds producing seeds.
- Check areas around the field edges, as these areas could be potential sources for wind-disseminated seeds.
- Pay particular attention to perennials and other problem weeds such as nightshades, mustards, and wild oat.
- Sketch a map of the field and mark location of perennials and areas with major weed infestation.
- Record your results on page 2.

Information collected over a period of years tells you how weed populations are changing and how effective your management operations have been.

### Map of your field

↑  
N

Weed	Rating	Seedling or mature
<b>Perennials</b>		
bindweed, field		
nutsedge		
thistle, Canada		
<b>Perennial Grasses</b>		
bermudagrass		
johnsongrass		
quackgrass		
<b>Annual Grasses</b>		
barnyardgrass		
Bluegrass, annual		
foxtails		
oat, wild		
sandbur		
volunteer grains		
witchgrass		

Weed	Rating	Seedling or mature
<b>Annual broadleaves</b>		
buckwheat, wild		
cocklebur		
cudweeds		
dodders		
fiddleneck, coast		
goosefoot, nettleleaf		
groundcherries		
knotweed, common		
kochia		
lambsquarters, common		
mallow (cheeseweed)		
mustards		
nettle, burning		
nightshade, black		
nightshade, hairy		
pigweed		
puncturevine		
purslane		
radish, wild		
rocket, London		
shepherd's-purse		
smartweed, pale		
sowthistle		
sunflower		
thistle, Russian		

