

Weed Management

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Outline

- 1) Weed science research at USU
- 2) Weed identification
- 3) Herbicide resistant kochia populations
- 4) Wild oat control in small grains



Weed Science at USU



Mirella Ortiz

65% Research, 30 Teaching

Aquatic Weeds

Herbicide Absorption,
translocation, metabolism



Eric Westra

100% Research

Agronomic weeds

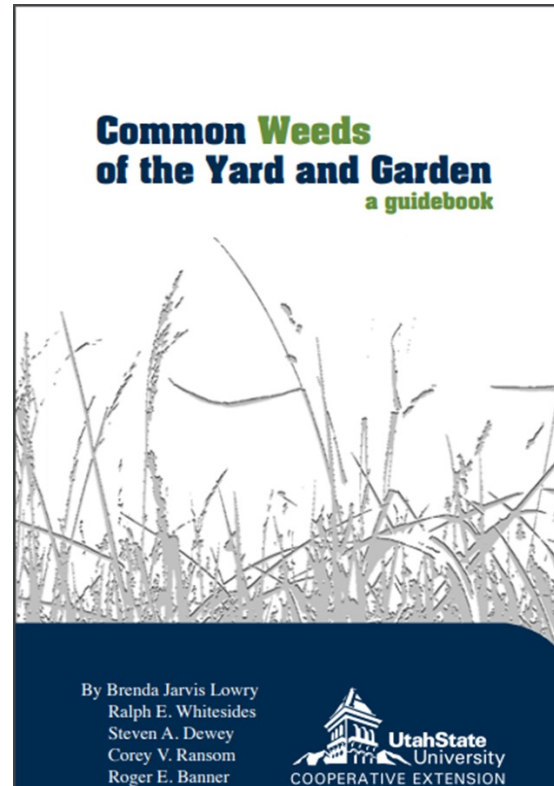
Herbicide resistance traits in wheat,
general weed control, resistant kochia

What Do We Do?

Conduct research to address weed management needs and concerns in Utah and the Western US.

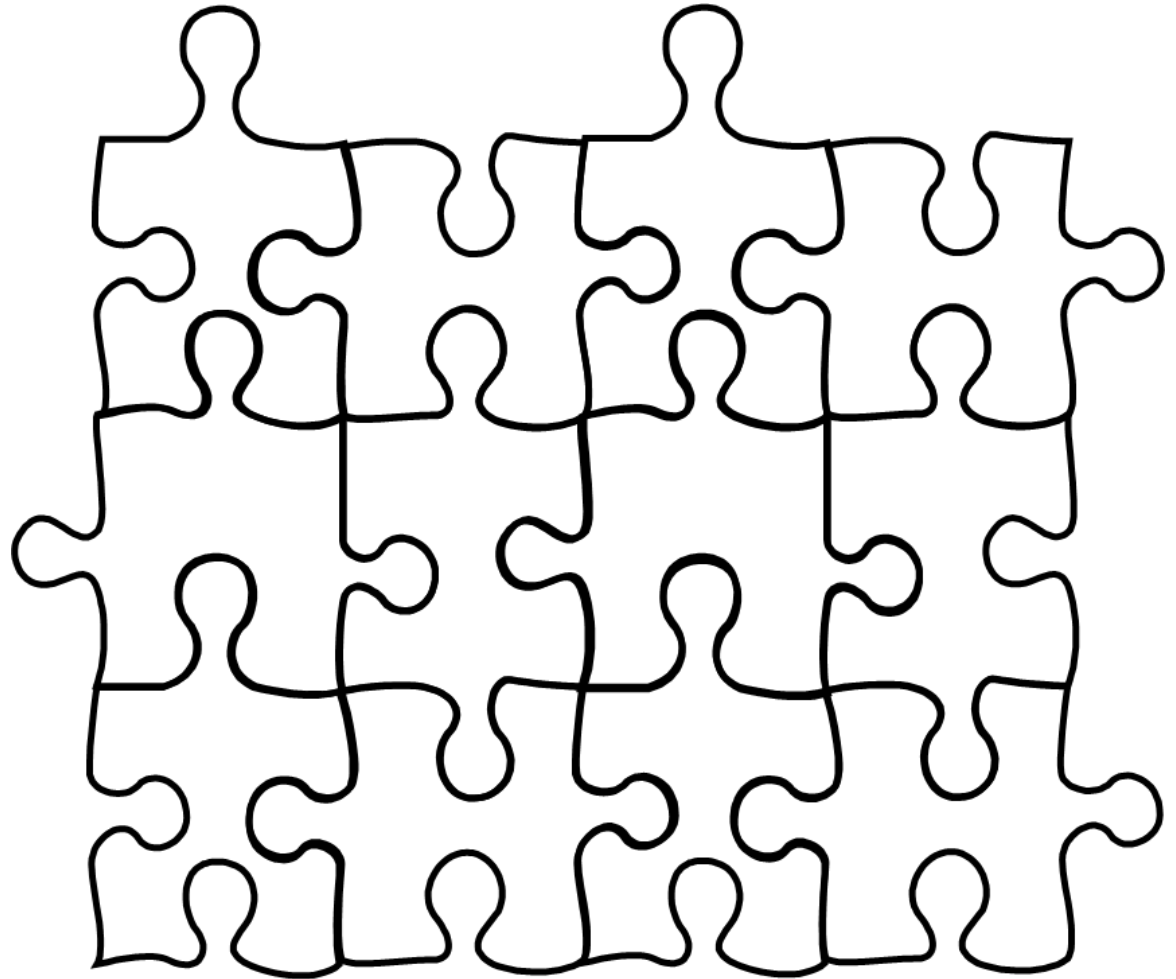
Extend information to agricultural producers and land managers to improve weed management.

Consult when problem arise.



Weed Science is Like Solving a Puzzle

- What is the problem?
- What do we already know and what information is missing?
- How can we combine knowledge to identify solutions?



Approaching the Problem

Weed Biology/Ecology

- seed viability, dispersal, dormancy, and germination.
- reproduction, competition, and impact.
- response to environmental factors.

Management Options

- control with herbicides
- response to other management
- new technology

Looking for an Integrated Approach

The use of multiple strategies for weed management.

Strategies include:

1. Prevention
2. Cultural
3. Physical/Mechanical
4. Biological
5. Chemical



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Correct Plant ID is Important!

- "Know thy enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles, you will never be defeated."
- Can influence management options
 - Understanding lifecycle
 - Identifying effective herbicide options
 - Reducing potential for animal injury or poisoning
 - May help identify underlying field conditions



Morningglory or Field Bindweed?



Correct Plant ID is Important!

Table 7. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity of *Chateau* Herbicide SW (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				CHATEAU HERBICIDE SW RATE
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	4 oz/A
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Little Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>			
Morningglories				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Red/Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>			
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			

(continued)

What Characteristics are Important?

Physical traits

- Leaves, stems, roots, reproductive structures, flowers, seeds, etc.
- Growth habit and size
- Hairs, spines, smell, color, sap

Lifecycle

Habitat



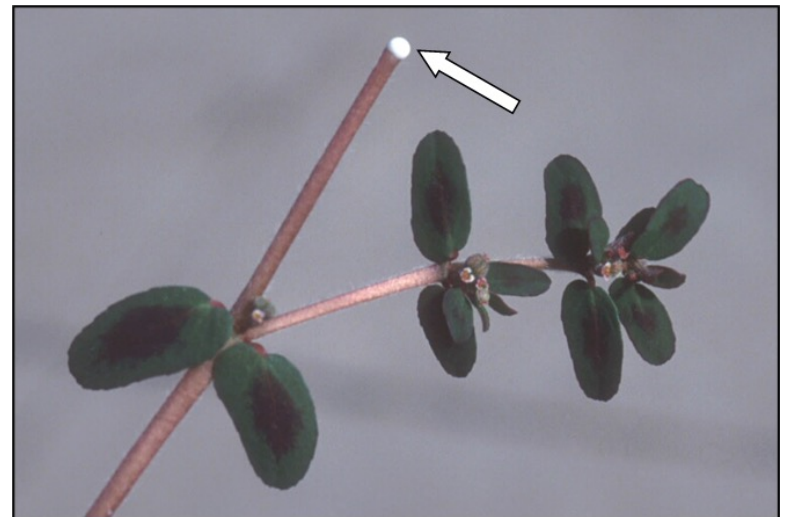
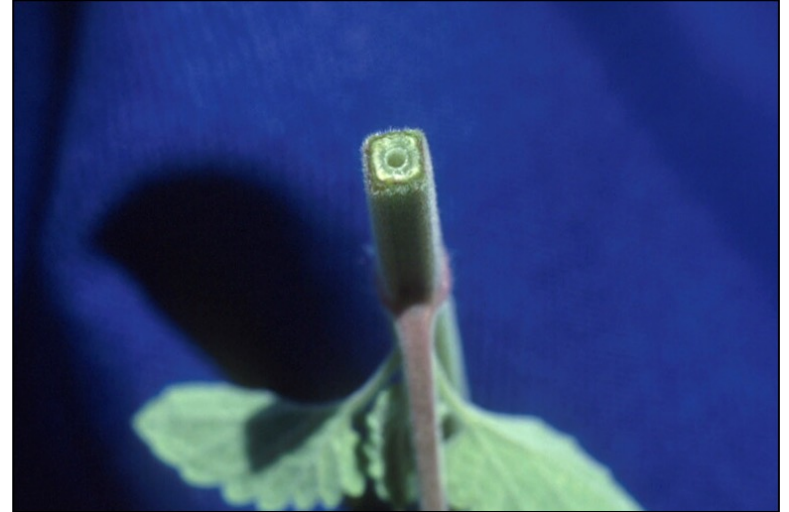
What Characteristics are Important?

Physical traits

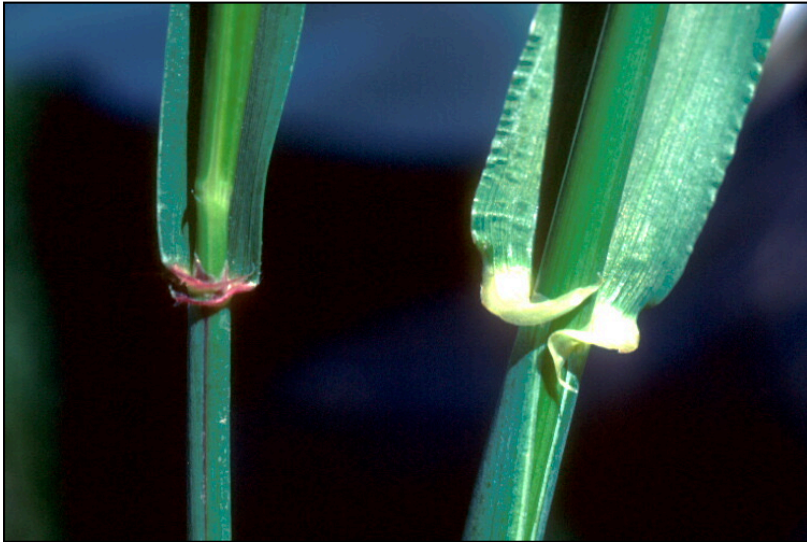
- Leaves, stems, roots, reproductive structures, flowers, seeds, etc.
- Growth habit and size
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Lifecycle

Habitat







Wheat

Barley



Green Foxtail



Downy Brome



Barnyardgrass

What About Weed Seedlings

- Obviously fewer traits to evaluate
- Focus on cotyledons and first leaves
- Looks for attached seeds
- Look for existing mature plants or remnants
- What weeds were there last year?
- See what develops from unknown seedlings

Cotyledon Leaf Shapes

SECTION 1 pages 4 to 29



linear: resembling a line; long and narrow with more or less parallel sides



lanceolate: lance-shaped; much longer than wide, with the widest point below the middle; pointed, not round at tip

SECTION 2 pages 30 to 93



oval: broadly elliptic in outline, the width over one-half the length



oblong: two to four times longer than broad with nearly parallel sides



ovate: egg shaped in outline and attached at the broad end



obovate: inversely ovate, shaped like an egg, with the attachment at the narrower end

SECTION 3 pages 94 to 111



round

SECTION 4 pages 112 to 123



heart-shaped

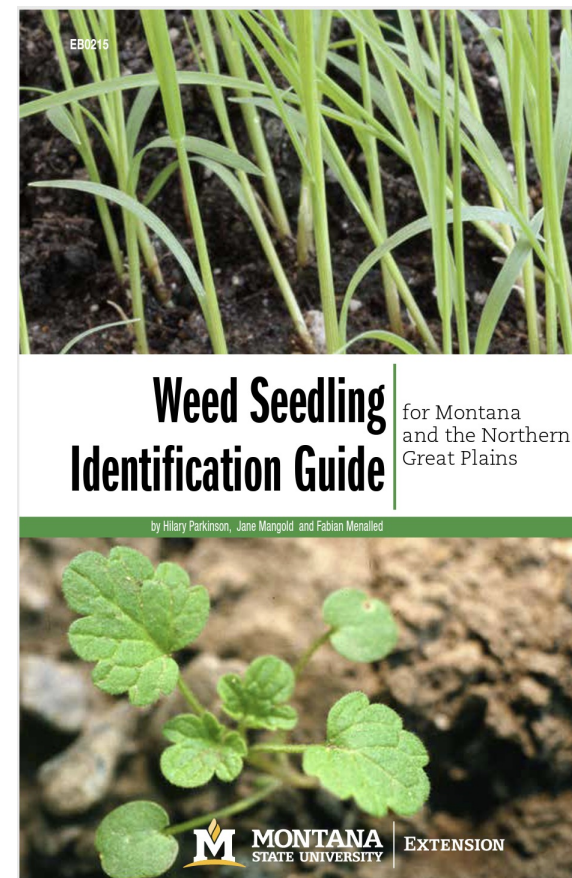
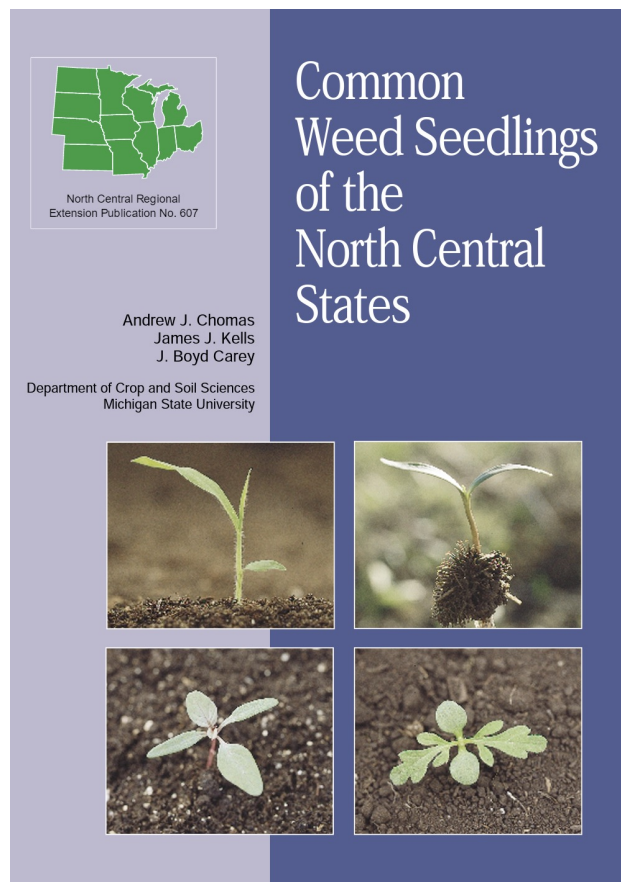
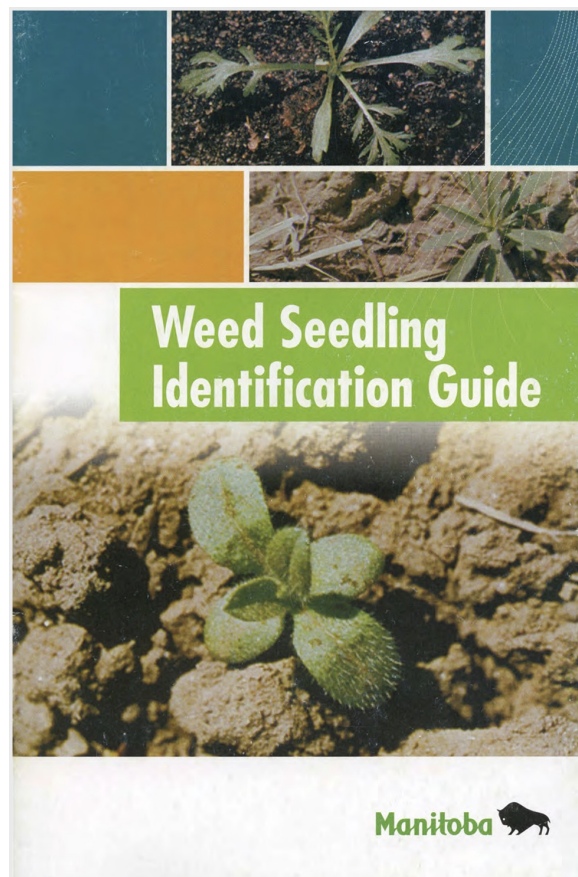


oval with narrow tip



kidney-shaped

Weed Seedling Identification Guides



Good Pictures are Key to Plant Identification

- Overview picture
- Plant parts, root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruit, seed
- Close-up (hairs, spots, collar region of grasses)
- Phone images through hand-lens



Outline

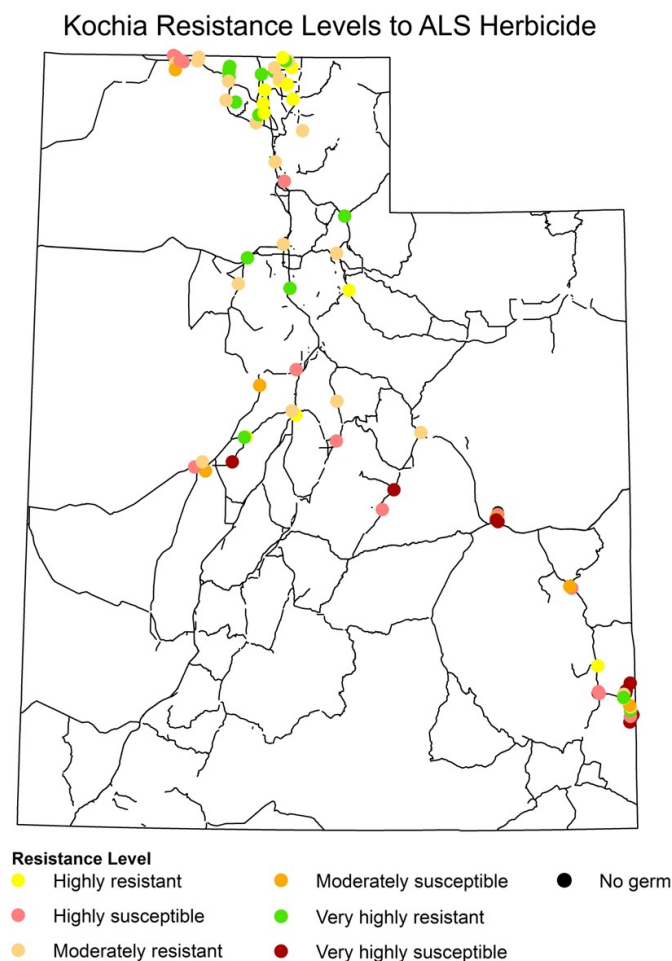
- 1) Weed science research at USU
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- 3) **Herbicide resistant kochia populations**
- 4) Wild oat control in small grains





Herbicide Resistance in Kochia

- Out of 85 collection statewide:
- Chlorsulfuron Resistance
 - 15 Very Highly Resistant
 - 14 Highly Resistant
 - 23 Moderately Resistant
 - 61%
- Dicamba Resistance
 - 2 Very Highly Resistant
 - 3 High Resistance
 - 6 Moderately Resistant
- Several population were very highly or highly resistant to both chemistries (Multiple Resistance)





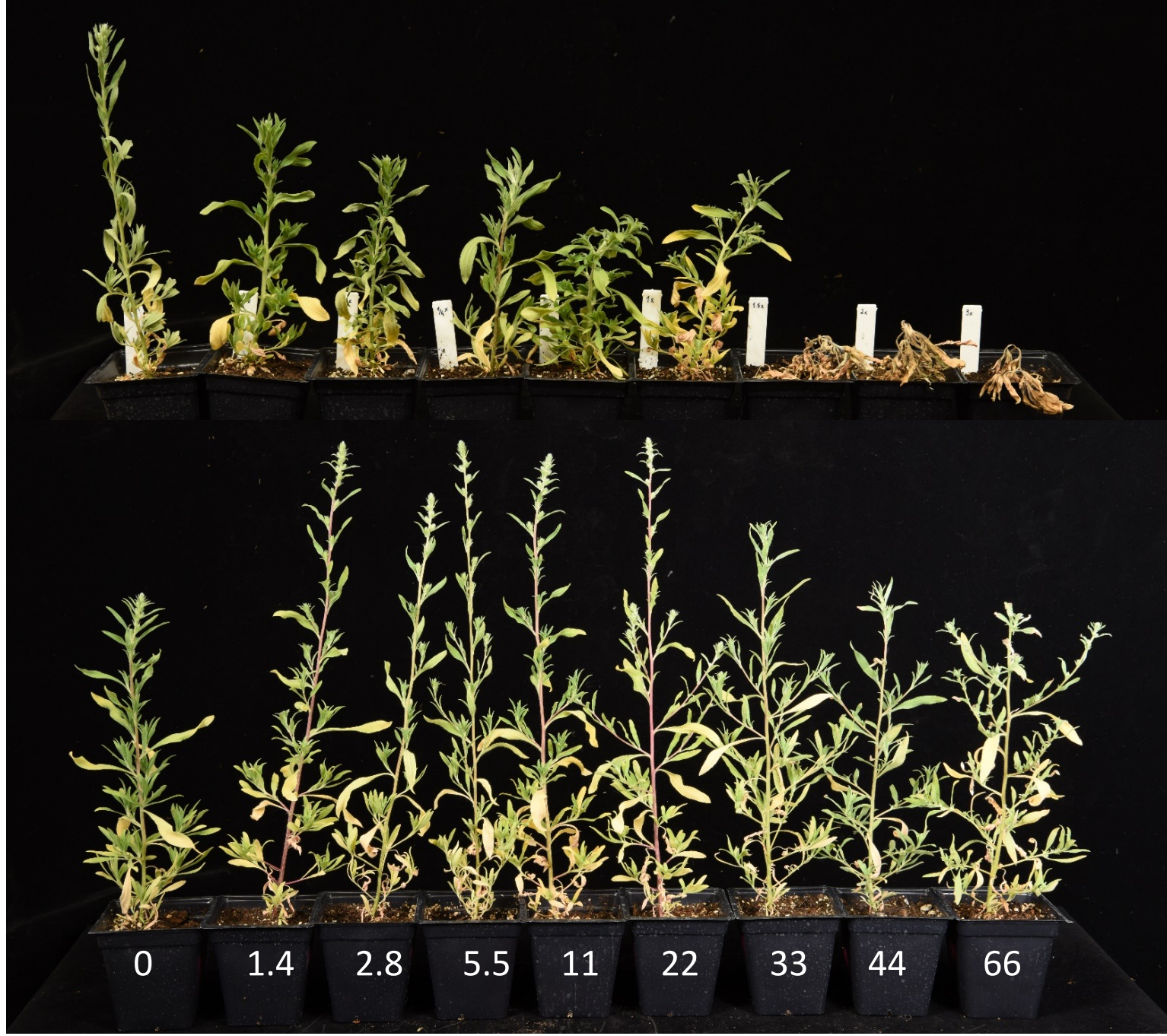
Untreat

117 oz/a

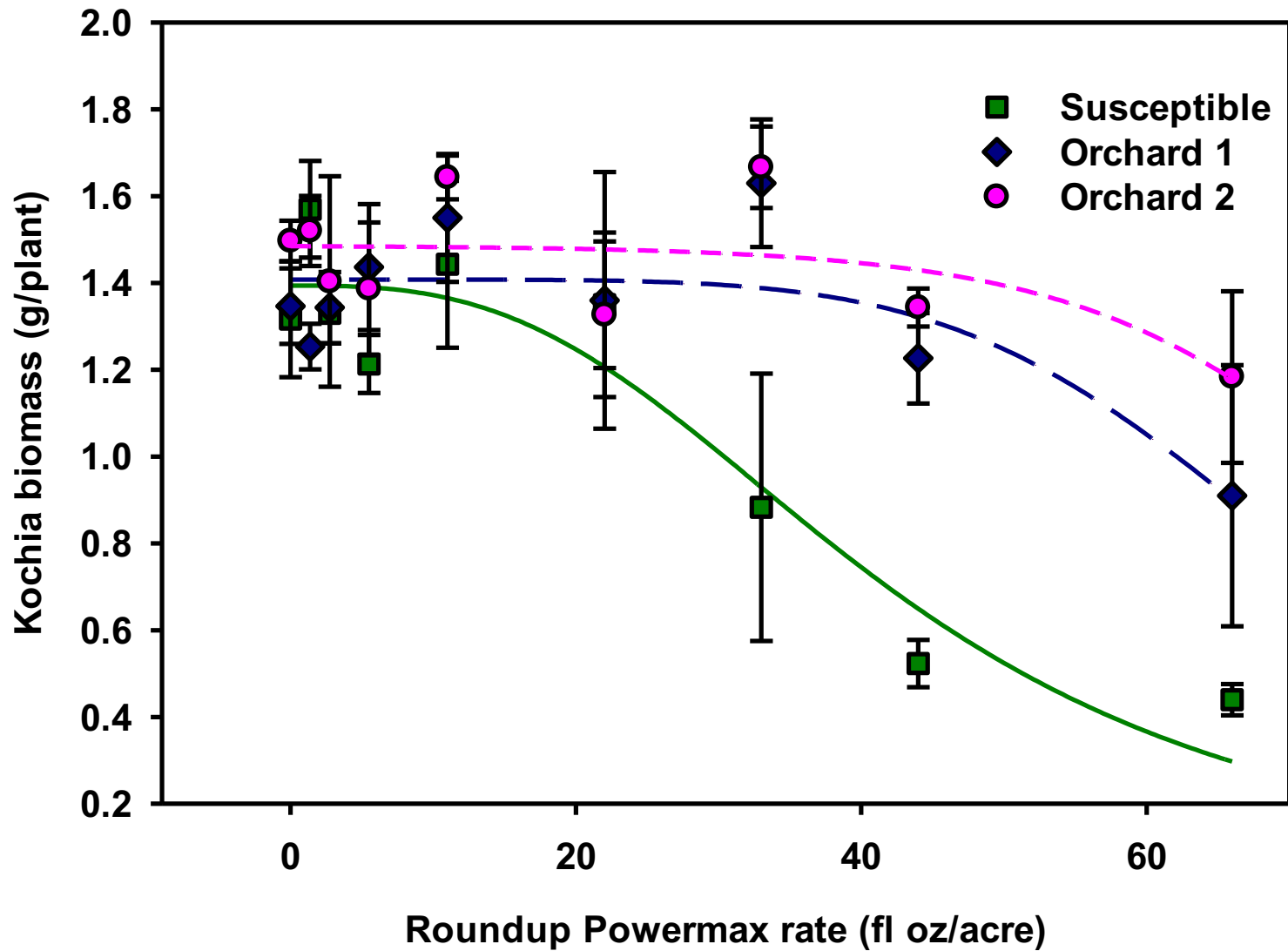
> 350X

From uncontrolled
plant in an orchard

Known susceptible



Kochia Response to Roundup



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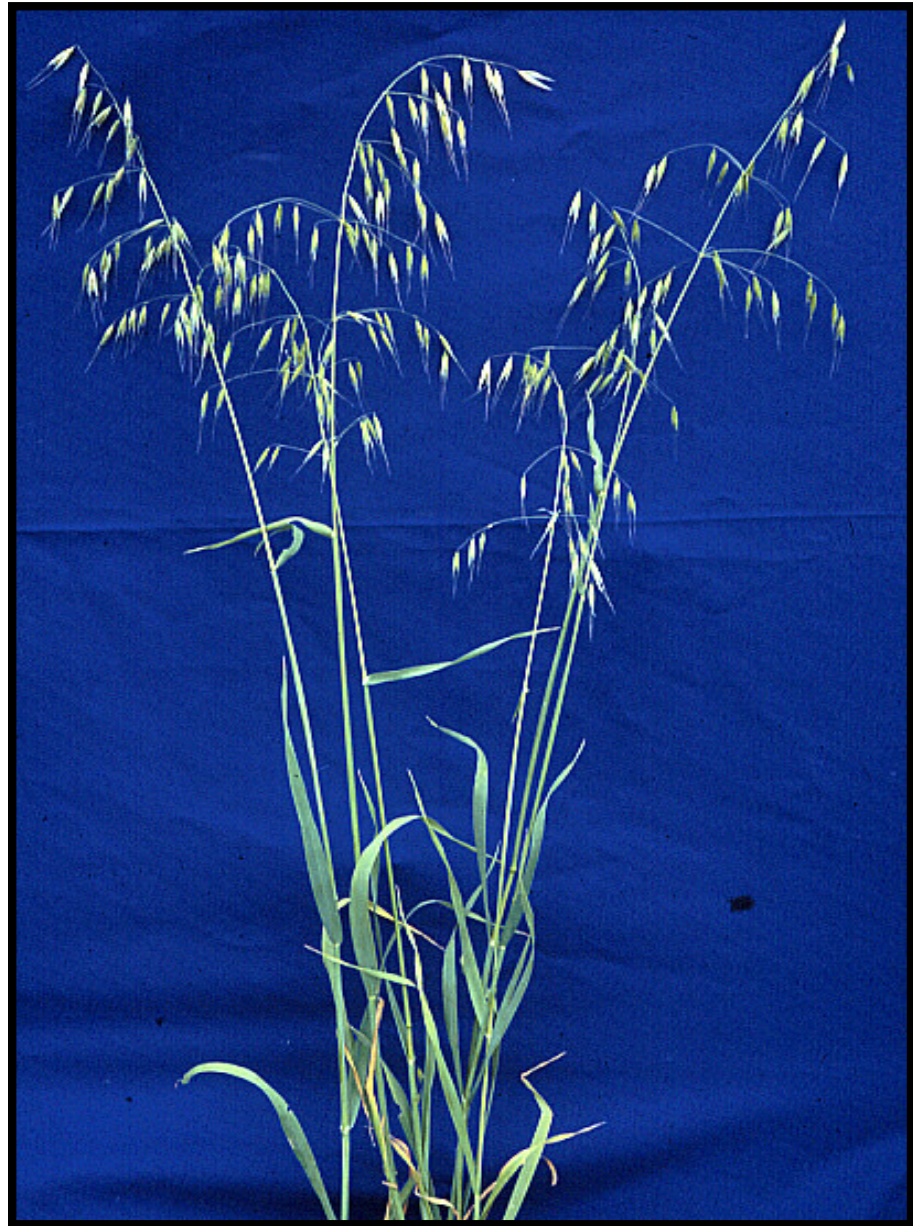
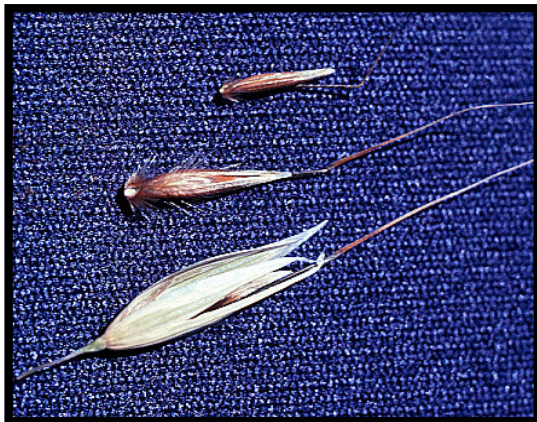


Wild oat control in small grains

Application dates:

- Jun-4-2016
- Jun-23-2017
- May-14-2019
- May-15-2020
- May-23-2022





Wild Oat Impacts

Yield losses/dockage

**Impact of increasing
seedbank to other crops**

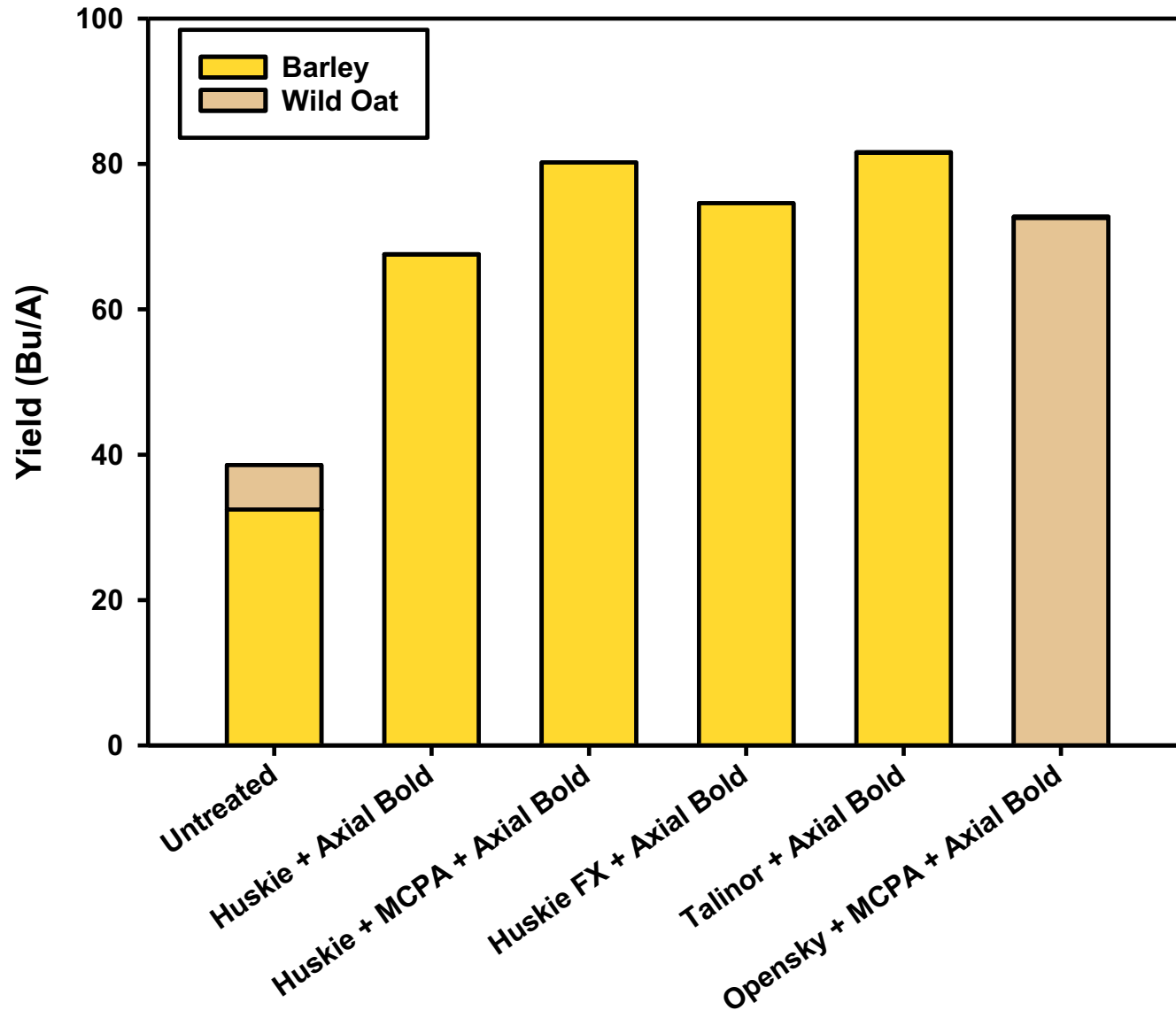
**Increased consumption
of fertilizer and water**

Challenges with harvest

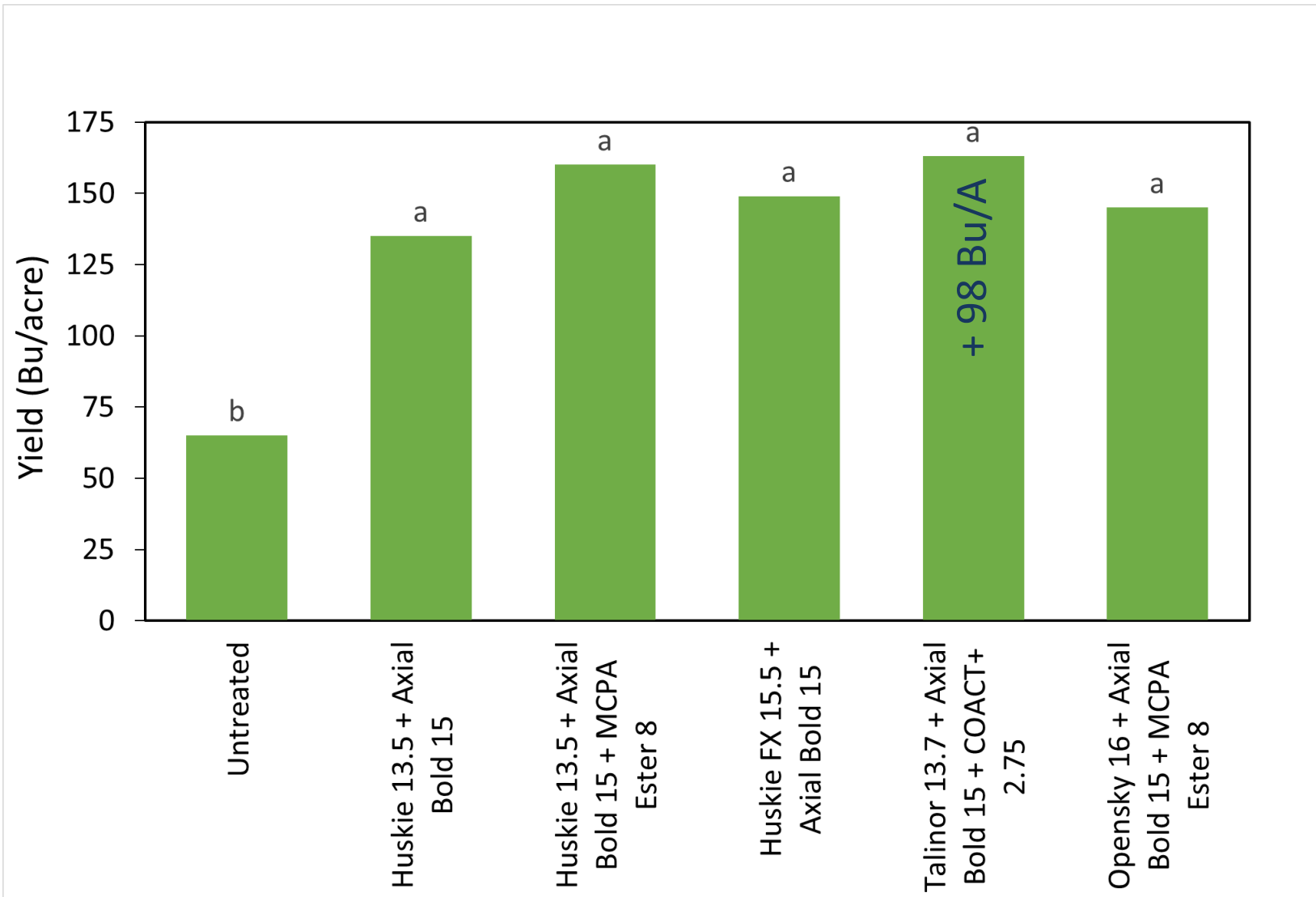
- Crop lodging**
- Uneven maturity**
- Increased biomass**



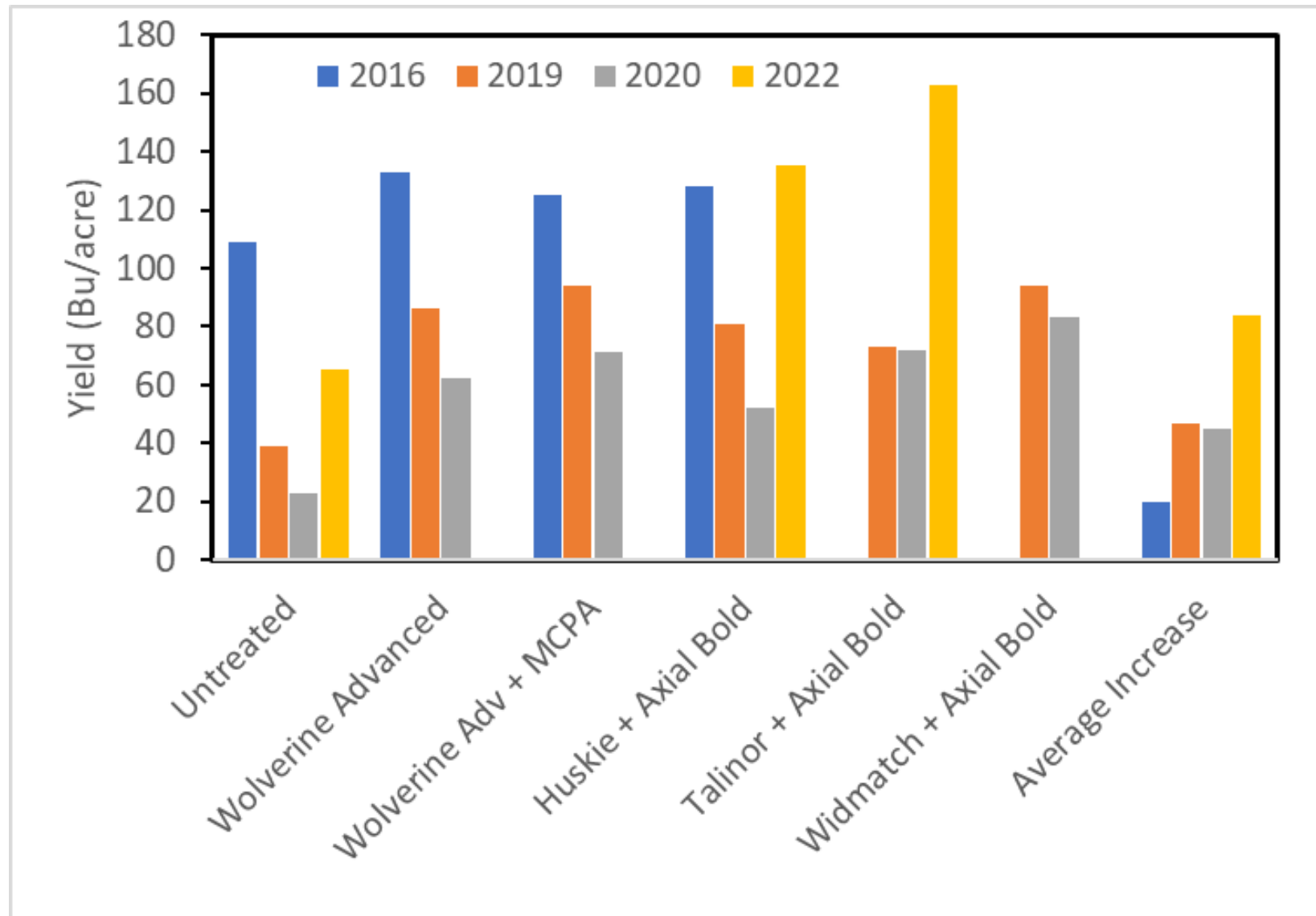
Wild Oat Control in Barley 2020



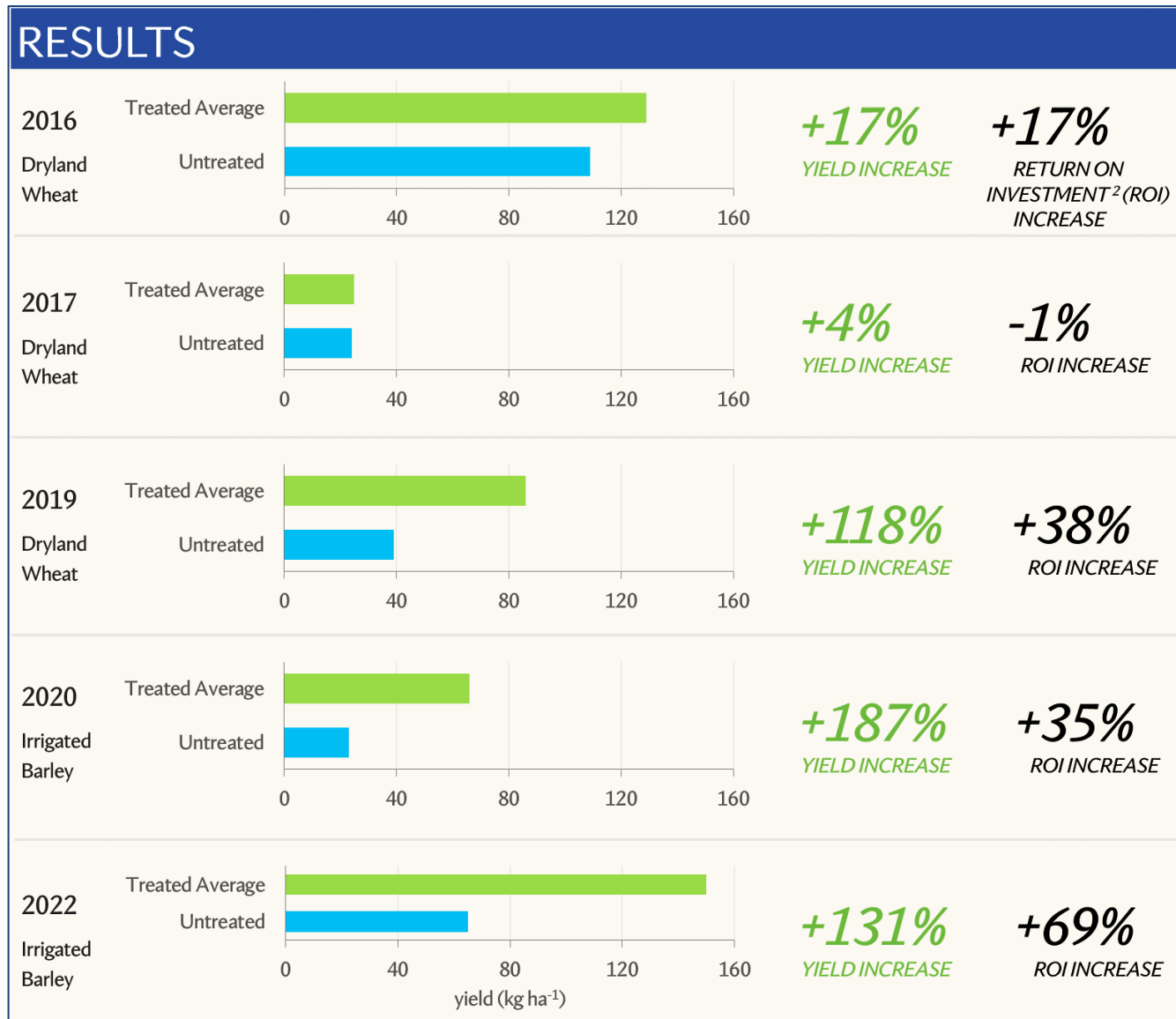
Wild Oat Control in Barley 2022



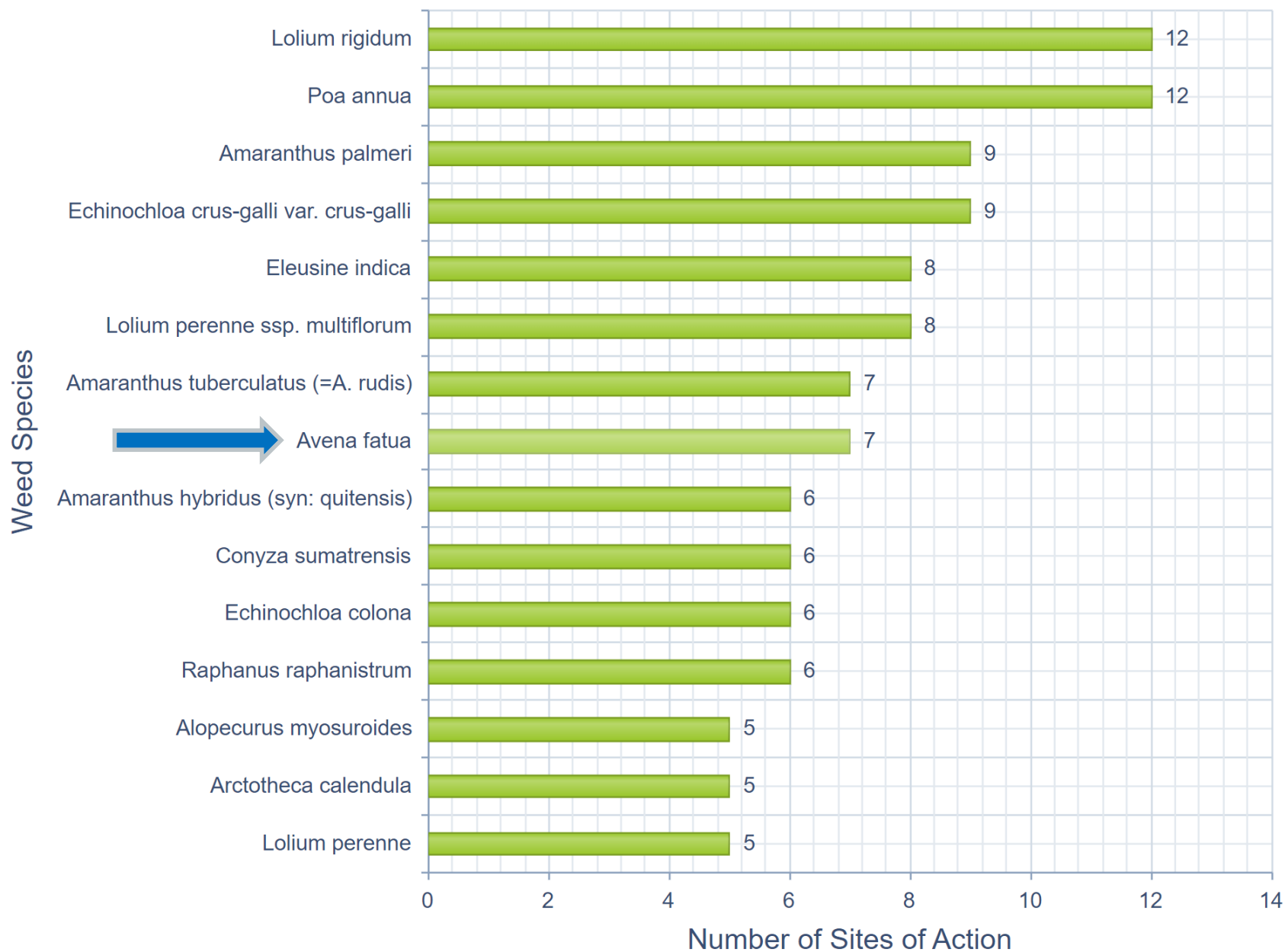
Wild Oat Control in Small Grains



Economic Returns from Wild Oat Control



Resistant Species by # of Sites of Action (Top 15)



Wild Oat Management Conclusions

Controlling wild oats in small grains almost always pays for itself, sometimes many fold

Integrated management is necessary to avoid selecting herbicide resistance (rotate modes of action, crop rotation, etc.)



Questions?

