**(Glyphosate)**

**Rate** Consult labels

**Time** Apply 1 to 4 weeks before planting to allow time for chemical to move completely into the roots of actively growing weeds.

**Remarks** Use lower rates for annual weeds; consult label for higher rates and application time for perennial weeds. An additional surfactant sometimes is helpful when weeds are less vigorous. Inhibits production of three amino acids and protein synthesis.

**Caution** If repeat treatments are necessary within the crop, do not exceed 10.6 lb ai/A (10.6 quarts/A) in 1 year.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** None generally accepted

**C8/C10 Fatty acid blend (Fireworxx)**

**Rate** Foliar rates: 3% by volume for young or newly germinated weeds less than 5 inches tall, moss and algae; 6% by volume for weeds larger than 5 inches, soft growth perennials and grasses; and 9% by volume for tough-to-kill weeds, vines, brush and sucker control. Tank mixing with other herbicides: 1% v/v to improve the efficacy of other herbicides; can be used to improve control of glyphosate-resistant weeds.

**Time** Activity is enhanced when applied during sunny or warm conditions.

**Remarks** FireWorxx mixes well with water. Hard or high alkalinity water may bind up the soap formulation. The use of a buffering agent will correct this. Apply at 35 to 400 gal per acre covering all plant parts of the weed(s). Perennial weeds will require higher rate of 9% and or multiple applications for optimum control.

**Caution** Do not allow mix to remain in tank longer than 24 hr. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

**Site of action** Group M herbicide (OMRI listed)

**Chemical family** Biopesticide - Soaps

**Soil Fumigants**

See the current edition of the *PNW Plant Disease Management Handbook* for application details and list of approved materials. Recently, a number of changes have been made on labels regarding new mitigation measures for soil fumigants including:

- Restricted Use Pesticide classification for metam sodium and dazomet
- New mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
- Application rate reductions
- Buffer zones requirements

Can Yards

Ammonium nonanoate (Axxe)

Rate  A 10 to 13% volume to volume (v/v) dilution (13 to 16 fl. oz per gal water) is recommended for most weed control situations and based on the results.

Time  Apply to dry plant material, that will remain dry (no rain/no irrigation) for > 2 hr.

Remarks  OMRI certified non-selective herbicide for commercial use. Do not allow spray to contact any green plant parts of desirable plants. Provides control and burndown suppression of annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Spore producing plants such as mosses and liverworts are also controlled.

Caution  Causes serious eye irritation.

Site of action  N/A

Chemical family  N/A

dichlobenil (Casoron 4G)

Rate  4 to 6 lb ai/A (100 to 150 lb./A Casoron)

Time  Apply to mineral soil and incorporate 4 to 6 inches deep before placing containers on treated area.

Remarks  Consult label for listed crops. Inhibits cell wall production.

Caution  Do not transplant into treated soil. Do not use in greenhouses; volatility of dichlobenil may injure nearby plants.

Site of action  Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A

Chemical family  Nitrile

dimethenamid-P (Tower)

Rate  0.98 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 32 fl oz/A) depending on weed control needed

Time  Before container placement

Remarks  Apply to bare ground pad such as soil, mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base. Requires 0.5 inch of water or more after application to activate the herbicide.

Caution  Do not apply in greenhouses, polyhouses, or other fully enclosed greenhouse-type structures.

Site of action  Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis

Chemical family  chloroacetamide

pendimethalin (Pendulum Aquacap or 2G)

Rate  2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A Aquacap; 100 to 200 lb/A 2G.

Time  Before setting pots and when other vegetation has been removed.

Remarks  Will not control emerged weeds but will slow emergence if applied after weed seeds have germinated.

Site of action  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family  Dinitroaniline

prodiamine (Barricade FL)

Rate  0.65 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 48 fl oz/A Barricade 4L)

Time  Apply to the soil, gravel, or other permeable surface before placing containers.

Caution  Minimize disturbance during hand-weeding to maintain herbicide layer. Apply in fall or spring before weeds germinate.

Site of action  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family  Dinitroaniline
Sanitation  The first step to effective weed management is sanitation. Start with potting mixes that are free from weed seeds. Control weeds that have wind-dispersed seeds around the perimeter of the site. If weeds emerge in containers, remove them before they produce seeds. The more weed seed allowed to contaminate containers, the higher the probability that the weeds will germinate in areas where the herbicide barrier has been weakened or disrupted.

Maintaining a chemical barrier  Preemergence herbicides form a chemical barrier over the surface of containers. Though each herbicide controls weeds differently, preemergence herbicides provide control at the point where germinating seeds emerge through the chemical barrier.

If the chemical barrier is incomplete or disrupted, there will be a gap where weed seed can successfully germinate and grow. Several common practices can disrupt the chemical barrier, including but not limited to poking holes in the barrier with fingers or hands while moving containers, dropping containers, and allowing containers to blow over. Minimize all these activities to avoid disrupting the chemical barrier. Teach work crew members about this, because they are typically responsible for moving and working near the containers.

Pulling uncontrolled weeds also creates gaps in the chemical barrier. Pull weeds before they go to seed. Soon after removing weeds from an area, apply a herbicide to create a complete chemical barrier and prevent germination of more weeds.

Selecting preemergence herbicides  Preemergence herbicides are applied before weeds emerge, to prevent weed growth. This is in contrast to postemergence herbicides, which kill weeds after they have emerged and are actively growing. Base your selection of herbicides primarily on three criteria: the crop to which the herbicide will be applied, weed species to be controlled, and herbicide solubility. Other considerations include the importance of rotating herbicide chemistry and the choice of granular versus spray-applied herbicides (for more information, see Oregon State University Extension publication EM 8823, Weed Control in Container Crops)

Crop tolerance of herbicides  Selecting an herbicide based on the crop being grown is critical. Every herbicide label describes how the product should be used, and which plants it can be applied to safely based on experimental tests. Chemical manufacturers make every effort to ensure that plants listed on labels can be treated safely. However, not every environmental or cultural situation can be predicted or accounted for when testing products. Therefore, before using a new herbicide, or using a familiar herbicide on a new crop, conduct a small trial to ensure the plant and herbicide are compatible under conditions specific to your production system (regardless of whether or not the plant is listed on the label).

Apply herbicides before weed seed germinates  The most important rule for application timing is that preemergence herbicides work best if applied before weed seeds germinate. Most preemergence herbicides will not control weed plants that are present and visible at the time of application. Two notable exceptions are spray-applied Goal (oxyfluorfen) and SureGuard (flumioxazin). These herbicides will kill weeds less than 4 inches tall. However, they are limited to field use and some container-grown conifers.

Existing weeds in containers must be hand-weeded before application. Weeds present at the time of herbicide application will continue to grow and produce seed, thus perpetuating the problem. Applying preemergence herbicides to containers where weeds are growing is a costly mistake, wasting herbicide and the labor needed to apply it.

Herbicides at potting  Herbicides should be applied soon after potting. When potting plants into larger containers, before applying an herbicide, irrigate two or three times to settle the substrate (media). For best results, apply herbicides after recently potted crops have received about 1 inch of irrigation or precipitation. When using certain herbicides, wait for 2 to 4 weeks before application when potting bare-root plants into containers (check labels for specific instructions).

If herbicides are applied immediately after potting, before settling, macropores in the substrate can allow herbicides to channel and make contact with plant roots, causing injury or stunting. If herbicides are withheld for too long after potting, weed seed may germinate.

Weed control is most effective when herbicides are applied at the proper rate and proper time, and in conjunction with good sanitation.
Preemergence Weed Control within Containers

### Mulches

**Rate**  On top of the soil, place 0.5 inches of non-decomposable mulch, such as hazelnut shells, sawdust, coco-fiber disks, geotextile disks, or any number of commercially available plastic disks, to prevent weeds from germinating and establishing in wet-dry cycles.

**Time**  During container filling.

**Remarks**  Filling the container with a porous mulch that dries on the container rim prevents weeds from establishing by wetting and drying cycles. This technique can suppress weeds throughout the life cycle of the crop.

**Caution**  Avoid products, including coarse or rigid materials, that might damage the stem of the crops.

### Dimethenamid-P (Tower)

**Rate**  0.98 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 32 fl oz/A) depending on weed control needed

**Time**  Apply only to dry crop foliage, either before weed seeds germinate or after completely removing weeds.

**Remarks**  Requires 0.5 inch of water immediately after application to activate the herbicide. For container plants, delay first application to bare-root liners for 2 weeks. Direct spray away from grafted and budded tissue.

**Caution**  Allow soil or planting mixes to settle firmly around transplants after the transplants have been watered and the soil has been packed, Making sure that there are no cracks in the soil that would allow Tower to contact roots directly. Do not apply to unrooted liners or plugs. Do not apply during bud swell, bud break, or at time of first flush of new growth.

**Site of action**  Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family**  Chloroacetamide

### Dithiopyr (Dimension)

**Rate**  0.5 lb ai/A (2 pts/A)

**Time**  Apply to bare ground, or containers before target weeds germinate.

**Remarks**  For best weed control, apply to soil that is free from clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves. Requires activation with 0.5 inch or more of rain or irrigation.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Pyridine

### Flumioxazin (SureGuard)

**Rate**  0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A (8 to 12 oz/A SureGuard)

**Time**  Apply to weed-free containers or containers with small weeds (less than 2 inches tall). Apply to established and dormant conifers before bud break or after they have hardened off (see label for list of approved species).

**Remarks**  Direct sprays to avoid contact with the foliage and green bark of broadleaf plants. SureGuard has some postemergence activity on small weeds. Must be activated with water. Preemergence control is better if applied to weed-free containers.

**Caution**  Do not apply over the top of deciduous or broadleaf evergreen crops.

**Site of action**  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family**  N-phenylphthalimide

### Flumioxazin (BroadStar 0.25G)

**Rate**  0.375 lb ai/A (150 lb/A BroadStar)

**Time**  Apply to weed-free containers.

**Caution**  Foliage of desirable crops must be dry at the time of application. Wet foliage will trap granules on the leaf surface, disperse the herbicide, and burn the foliage.
**Site of action**  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family**  N-phenylphthalimide

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**flumioxazin + prodiamine (Fuerte)**

**Rate**  0.875 lb ai/A (100 lb/A, max of 200 lb/A per year)

**Time**  Apply before or after weeds emerge. Kills existing annual weeds if weeds are less than 2 inches.

**Remarks**  Can be used safely on established and dormant conifers. Also, can be applied to established deciduous crops (check the label) with directed sprays as long as contact with foliage and green bark is avoided. Injury to linden (Tilia spp.), which has a thin, green bark when young, has been noted in several Oregon nurseries.

**Caution**  Foliage of desirable crops must be dry at the time of application. Wet foliage will trap granules on the leaf surface and burn foliage.

**Site of action**  (Flumioxazin) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor + (Prodiamine) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  (Flumioxazin) N-phenylphthalimide and (Prodiamine) Pyridine

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**indaziflam (Marengo G)**

**Rate**  0.024 to 0.048 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A product).

**Time**  Marengo G may be applied as a single or in sequential applications over-the-top to container-grown, deciduous, and evergreen trees and shrubs with an established root system.

**Remarks**  Marengo G contains 0.0224% indaziflam. Ornamentals should be established in the container for at least 1 week to allow the soil to settle and plants should be at least 5 inches tall prior to applying Marengo G. Remove granules from the leaves after application. Examine plants to make sure that granules that may have adhered to foliage have been removed. Tolerant species are listed on the label. Apply evenly to soil surface. To apply Marengo G at a use rate of 200 lb of product per acre, spread 0.34 grams into a 6-inch pot.

**Caution**  Do not apply to pots less than 6 inches wide. Application of Marengo G to deciduous foliage or green bark may result in unacceptable injury. Applications made to wet foliage may cause the product to stick to the foliage and lead to localized injury.

**Site of action**  Group 29: inhibits cellulose biosynthesis

**Chemical family**  Alkylazine

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**isoxaben (Gallery 75 DF)**

**Rate**  0.495 to 0.99 lb ai/A (0.66 to 1.33 lb/A)

**Time**  Apply to weed-free soil in containers.

**Remarks**  Identify weeds and adjust rates according to charts on label. Chemical stability is adequate when left on soil surface for 21 days.

**Caution**  Do not apply to newly transplanted crops until medium is settled (two to three irrigations).

**Site of action**  Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B

**Chemical family**  Benzamide

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**isoxaben + dithiopyr (Fortress)**

**Rate**  1.125 lb ai/A (150 lb/A).

**Time**  Apply to containers before target weeds germinate.

**Remarks**  The two selective active ingredients provide a broad spectrum of weed control with excellent plant tolerance on ornamentals.

**Caution**  Do not apply to newly transplanted crops until the medium is settled (two to three irrigations). Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Caution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isoxaben + trifluralin</td>
<td>2.5 to 5 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A)</td>
<td>Apply to weed-free soil.</td>
<td>Soil must be settled with water and free of cracks after transplanting. Activate within 3 days using 0.5 inch of water before weeds begin to emerge. See label for repeat treatments. Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings, bedding plants, or newly planted ground cover.</td>
<td>Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isoxaben + trifluralin + oxyfluorfen</td>
<td>2.5 to 5 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A)</td>
<td>Apply to weed-free soil.</td>
<td>Soil must be settled with water and free of cracks after transplanting. Activate within 3 days using 0.5 inch of water before weeds begin to emerge. See label for repeat treatments.</td>
<td>Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napropamide</td>
<td>4 ai/A (8 lb/A Devrinol 50DF)</td>
<td>Apply any time to weed-free containers and irrigate immediately with 0.5 inch of water.</td>
<td>Use higher rates on severe weed infestations or if broadleaf weeds predominate. Inhibits root growth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oryzalin</td>
<td>2 to 4 lb ai/A (2 to 4 quarts/A Surflan AS)</td>
<td>Apply to established plants only in weed-free containers and irrigate as soon as possible with 0.5 inch of water.</td>
<td>Establish rooted liners in containers at least 2 weeks before treatment. Inhibits cell division or mitosis, primarily in roots. Do not apply again within 90 days.</td>
<td>Do not apply to established plants only in weed-free containers and irrigate as soon as possible with 0.5 inch of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oryzalin + oxyfluorfen</td>
<td>100 lb/A (2% + 1% formulation, respectively)</td>
<td>Apply product uniformly, after 0.5 inch of water irrigation for potted liners or 3 weeks after potting bare-root liners.</td>
<td>Irrigate with 0.5 inch of water immediately after application. Note all precautions on label. Acts as a contact herbicide, and inhibits cell division or mitosis in roots and shoots, respectively. Do not apply to wet foliage or plants with whorls where the granules may lodge.</td>
<td>Do not apply to wet foliage or plants with whorls where the granules may lodge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site of action  (oryzalin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor; (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

Chemical family  (oryzalin) Dinitroaniline; (oxyfluorfen) Diphenylether

oxadiazon (Ronstar G)

Rate  2 to 4 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A Ronstar)

Time  Apply uniformly with granular applicator any time to weed-free containers when plants are dry. Irrigate with 0.25 to 0.33 inch water immediately after application.

Remarks  Pink family weeds (Caryophyllaceae: chickweed, mouseear chickweed, and pearlwort) are resistant. Controls weed seedlings by contact action during emergence.

Caution  Do not use in greenhouses, because injury to plants may result from the deposition of active ingredient on leaf surfaces in the condensate.

Site of action  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

Chemical family  Oxadiazole

oxyfluorfen (Goal 2XL)

Conifers and selected deciduous trees only

Rate  0.5 to 1.5 lb ai/A (2 to 6 pints/A Goal 2XL), depending on use; check label.

Time  Apply after transplanting to dormant conifer stock. Irrigate with 0.5 to 0.75 inch of water for preemergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Remarks  Postemergence applications can control susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches tall. Acts as a contact herbicide. Use direct sprays to avoid contact with green leaves and bark.

Site of action  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

Chemical family  Diphenylether

oxyfluorfen + oxadiazon (Regal O-O Herbicide)

Rate  100 lb/A

Time  Apply uniformly before weeds begin to germinate and emerge; follow with 0.5 inch of water irrigation to activate the herbicide.

Remarks  Avoid application to wet foliage.

Site of action  (both) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

Chemical family  (oxyfluorfen) Diphenylether; (oxadiazon) Oxadiazole

oxyfluorfen + prodiamine (Biathlon)

Rate  Broadcast 2.75 lb ai/A (100 lb/A product); Individual Container Applications: 1 gram/sq ft; see label. It can be re-applied in 3 months. Do not apply over 200 lb per acre per year.

Time  Apply Biathlon prior to weed seed germination. For application in the fall, apply two weeks prior to placing plants in an empty, enclosed greenhouse structure.

Remarks  Biathlon is applied as a broadcast application. Biathlon is a combination of herbicides containing two selective active ingredients that provide a broad spectrum of weed control with good plant tolerance on ornamentals. Prior to Biathlon application, irrigate with approximately 0.5 inch of water.

Caution  Do not apply to wet foliage.

Site of action  (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (prodiamine) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family  (oxyfluorfen) Diphenylether + (prodiamine) Dinitroaniline
### oxyfluorfen + pendimethalin (OH2 Ornamental Herbicide II)

**Rate** 100 lb/A (2% + 1% formulation, respectively), 6 lb/season at 2 lb ai/A/Application maximum.

**Time** Apply product uniformly using a rotary or drop-type granular spreader either after transplanting potted liners (wait until after two to three irrigations to allow media to settle) or 3 to 4 weeks after planting bare-root liners but before weeds emerge.

**Remarks** Requires 0.5 to 1 inch of water to activate immediately after application. Acts as contact-type herbicide and inhibits mitosis in roots and shoots, respectively.

**Site of action** (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (pendimethalin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** (oxyfluorfen) Diphenylether; (pendimethalin) Dinitroaniline

### pendimethalin (Pendulum AquaCap, Pendulum 2G)

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A (2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A Pendulum; 75 to 100 lb/A Pendulum 2G)

**Time** Apply only to dry crop foliage, either before weed seeds germinate or after completely removing weeds.

**Remarks** Requires 0.5 inch of water immediately after application to activate the herbicide. For container plants, delay first application to bare-root liners for 2 to 4 weeks. Inhibits mitosis in roots and shoots.

**Caution** Do not apply Pendulum AquaCap or 2EC over the top of plants during bud swell or when new leaves are opening.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

### pendimethalin + dimethenamid-P (Freehand 1.75G)

**Rate** 100 to 200 lb/A depending on weed control needed

**Time** Apply only to dry crop foliage, either before weed seeds germinate or after completely removing weeds.

**Remarks** Requires 0.5 inch of water immediately after application to activate the herbicide. For container plants, delay first application to bare-root liners for 2 to 4 weeks. Very weak on groundsel, but good control of bluegrass and spotted spurge. Inhibits mitosis in roots and shoots.

**Caution** Allow soil or planting mixes to settle firmly around transplants, making sure that there are no cracks in the soil that would allow Freehand to contact roots directly.

**Site of action** (pendimethalin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor; (dimethenamid-P) Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family** (pendimethalin) Dinitroaniline; (dimethenamid-P) Chloroacetamide

### prodiamine (Barricade FL or RegalKade G)

**Rate** 0.65 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 48 fl oz/A Barricade 4L)

**Time** Apply to weed-free site.

**Remarks** Follow with 0.5 inch of water as rain or irrigation.

**Caution** Do not exceed maximum rate listed on label in a 12-month period.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

### S-metolachlor (Pennant Magnum)

**Rate** 1.24 to 2.48 lb ai/A (1.3 to 2.6 pints/A Pennant Magnum), 4.2 lb ai/A/yr or crop cycle

**Time** Apply any time to weed-free containers for ornamentals transplanted at least 5 days.

**Remarks** Direct spray toward base of ornamental plant to avoid possible injury. Activate herbicide with brief irrigation. Use
lower rates on porous media and reduced weed infestations. Provides approximately 60-day control, less under very wet conditions. Inhibits seedling roots and/or shoots.

**Caution** Do not exceed 4 lb ai/A per year or per crop cycle (whichever is less), in a given area.

**Site of action** Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family** Chloroacetamide

### Postemergence Weed Control within Containers

**Ammonium nonanoate (Axxe)**

**Rate** A 10 to 13% volume to volume (v/v) dilution (13 to 16 fl oz. per gal water) is recommended for most weed control situations and based on the results.

**Time** Apply to dry plant material, that will remain dry (no rain/no irrigation) for > 2 hr.

**Remarks** OMRI certified non-selective herbicide for commercial use. Do not allow spray to contact any green plant parts of desirable plants. Provides control and burndown suppression of annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Spore producing plants such as mosses and liverworts are also controlled.

**Caution** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Site of action** N/A

**Chemical family** N/A

**clethodim (Envoy Plus)**

**Rate** 0.09 to 0.24 lb ai/A (12 to 32 fl oz) with max of 64 fl oz/season

**Time** For selective postemergence grass control. Apply postemergence to actively growing annual or perennial grasses as listed on the label. Consider environmental and plant growth conditions that affect leaf uptake; see label for guidelines.

**Caution** Do not exceed 68 fl oz/A per season.

**Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Cyclohexanedione

**fluazifop (Fusilade II or Ornacec Over-the-Top)**

**Rate** 0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (1 to 1.5 pints/A Fusilade II)

**Time** Apply to actively growing grasses or within 7 days after irrigation with 0.25% nonionic surfactant.

**Remarks** May be used in greenhouses. Applied over the top of nursery plants for selective postemergence grass control. Identify grasses and adjust rates depending on susceptibility and stage of weed growth according to label instructions. Note lists of ornamentals and associated instructions regarding topical versus directed sprays. Results often are erratic on grasses stressed from lack of vigor, drought, high temperature, or low fertility. More mature grasses and quackgrass can be controlled but may require two applications. Annual bluegrass and all fine fescues resist treatment. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.

**Caution** Do not tank mix with other pesticides or apply within 5 days of other pesticides. Grazing is prohibited. Do not apply to grasses which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages. Do not apply to trees, vines, or other listed crops that will be harvested for food/feed within 1 year after application. Maintain a minimum of 14 days between applications. Do not apply a total of more than 72 fl oz of Fusilade DX Herbicide per acre per year (1.125 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of Fusilade DX Herbicide per acre per application (0.375 lb ai/A). Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

**Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Aryloxyphenoxy propionate

**sethoxydim (Segment or Vantage)**
Rate  0.28 to 0.47 lb ai/A (36 to 60 fl oz/A)
Time  Apply at optimum growth stage indicated on label.
Remarks  For selective postemergence grass control. Identify susceptible grasses. Control often is erratic if grasses are stunted or stressed from drought, high temperatures, or low fertility. Resistant grasses include annual bluegrass and all fine fescues, but quackgrass can be suppressed. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.
Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor
Chemical family  Cyclohexanedione

**Container Growing Areas**

**dichlobenil (Casoron 4G)**
Rate  4 to 8 lb ai/A; 10 lb ai/A for nutsedge (100 to 200 lb/A Casoron; 250 lb/A Casoron for nutsedge)
Time  Treat area before containers are set in midwinter when temperatures are cold and rain is expected immediately after application to activate herbicide and prevent loss by volatility.
Site of action  Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A
Chemical family  Nitrile

**glufosinate ammonium (Finale)**
*Spot or directed spray between and around containers only*
Rate  1 to 1.5 lb ai/A (4 to 6 quarts/A Finale)
Time  Apply around containers to thoroughly cover actively growing weeds.
Remarks  A postemergence, partially systemic herbicide. Avoid all contact with foliage and green bark of desirable crops.
Site of action  Group 10: glutamine synthetase inhibitor
Chemical family  Phosphinic acid

**oryzalin (Surflan)**
Rate  2 to 4 lb ai/A
Time  Apply any time to a weed-free area beneath and around container-grown stock listed on label.
Remarks  Inhibits cell division or mitosis primarily in roots. Roots growing from pot drainage holes are pruned without crop injury because the herbicide does not translocate upward in the plant.
Site of action  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor
Chemical family  Dinitroaniline

**pelargonic acid (Scythe)**
Rate  3 to 5% solution to control annual weeds, mosses and cryptogams; 5 to 7% solution for burndown of perennial herbaceous plants; 7 to 10% solution for maximum vegetative burndown, edging, or foliar trimming.
Time  Apply to thoroughly wet weed foliage as a directed spray around containers. Most effective when temperature is above 65°F.
Remarks  Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Disrupts cell membranes, causing leakage and symptoms of leaf burn.
Site of action  Group 26: unknown
Chemical family  Carboxylic acid

**Weed Control in Field-Grown Nursery Stock**
Weeds compete with newly planted nursery stock. Deep-rooted perennial weeds can reduce vigor and render a mature product unmarketable due to laws on transporting noxious weeds. Consequently, weeds are controlled with herbicides either broadcast-applied in closely spaced crops, or within the tree or shrub row for wider spaced crops, with alleys being mowed or flailed.

**Weed shifts** Repeated use of simazine was first demonstrated, in nurseries, to cause a shift within a natural population of common groundsel to a resistant or tolerant biotype. Routine cultural practices also cause such a weed shift. Examples include prostrate weeds that tolerate flailing, deep-rooted or easily spread perennials that tolerate cultivation, and weeds that resist repeated applications of the same or similar herbicide treatments. A significant weed shift noted over the last decade is the rapid increase in marestail or horseweed in many nurseries. Speculation for the cause of this included glyphosate resistance, but recent screening (2014) of populations of the Willamette Valley and the Columbia Basin did not find elevated levels of glyphosate tolerance.

**Preventing weed shifts** Weeds that survive cultivation, mowing or flailing, specific herbicide treatments, or other routine cultural practices must be eliminated before the tolerant species or biotypes become established. Combine a variety of weed control practices or treatments; rotate fields, cultural practices, and herbicides; and spot treat with a hoe or registered herbicide when the weed first appears. Also, clean equipment when moving from an infested field.

**Sod covers** In specimen tree plantings, manage either native or planted grasses in row middles to reduce soil erosion and improve traffic conditions during wet weather. In addition, soil moisture and nutrient retention are improved along with increased water infiltration rates for many sods. New sod varieties, including dwarf cultivars that respond to minimal management practices such as drought, low fertility, or sublethal rates of postemergence herbicides, are being introduced into various horticultural cropping systems. Consult your local Extension agent, or request recent information about living mulches and their management.

**Managing weedy vegetation** Successful weed control in nurseries requires a comprehensive, year-round approach that uses and alternates a combination of weed control practices over several years. Developing these strategies requires knowledge of each weed and weed control practice. Weeds must be identified and information gathered about the effectiveness of each weed control practice. Consider costs and select herbicide combinations that may be applied together or in split applications that control all weeds present in the nursery. Note the action of each herbicide or how the chemical works in the plant. Then tank mix and alternate use of these products to reduce the chance of developing resistant species or biotypes. Often a combination of mechanical, herbicidal, and sometimes hand-removal or spot-treatment with herbicide sprays or wipers will provide the most effective year-round control.

**Soil-active (preemergence) herbicides** Persistent, soil-applied herbicides can be applied to weed-free soil during winter when the rain will activate the chemical; some compounds may be applied throughout the year. Apply lower rates on sandy soils having lower clay, organic matter, or cation exchange capacities. Existing vegetation can be controlled by mixing a postemergence contact or translocated herbicide. Consult label for listed species and duration of expected control.

**Postemergence herbicides** In nursery production, postemergence weed control requires precision. Postemergence treatments either selectively control susceptible weeds or are applied with selective equipment.

Frequent scouting to identify susceptible weeds and the correct stage of weed growth must be combined with appropriate weather conditions and labeled spray additives to maximize control. Consult labels for numerous precautions or information about crop or cultivar tolerances. Due to the multitude of nursery crops, always verify selectivity on a few plants before treating the entire block or field.

**Note** Herbicides must be applied at the correct rate and time to selectively control weed growth. For hand applications under tree rows, reduce the quantity of herbicide applied proportionally to the area within the row actually sprayed.

### Preplant Incorporated and Preemergence

**DCPA (Dacthal)**

- **Rate** 4.5 lb to 10.5 lb ai/A (3 to 7 quarts/A)
- **Time** Apply any time to weed-free soil; must be activated with a minimum of 0.33 to 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall water, 3 to 5 days after treatment.
- **Remarks** Applications west of the Cascades usually perform poorly. In other areas, can be applied immediately after planting liners. Inhibits cell division or mitosis in roots and shoots.
Caution  Restricted-use herbicide in Washington for groundwater protection. Do not use on seedbeds.

Site of action  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family  Phthalic acid

dichlobenil (Casoron 4G)

Established stock only

Rate  4 to 8 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A granular product)

Time  Apply in midwinter immediately before a cold rain, to reduce volatility and to enhance weed suppression.

Remarks  Weigh and distribute exact quantities over precisely measured areas to ensure accurate applications. Avoid applying near tree trunks to reduce possible girdling.

Caution  Do not apply for 6 months while roots develop on liners, or until 4 weeks after transplanting stock. Oregon results over 9 years suggest that perennial weeds can be suppressed with 4-, 3-, and 2-lb ai/A rates applied during 3 consecutive years. Grazing livestock is prohibited. Inhibits cellulose and cell wall formation.

Site of action  Group 20: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site A

Chemical family  Nitrile

dithiopyr (Dimension)

Rate  0.5 lb ai/A

Time  Apply to bare ground before target weeds germinate.

Remarks  For best weed control, apply to a soil that is free from clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves.

Site of action  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

Chemical family  Pyridine

EPTC (Eptam 7E)

Rate  5.0 to 6.12 lb ai/A (5.75 to 7 pints/A)

Time  Apply 2 weeks before transplanting balled and canned stock (only), or any time after transplanting or growth on established plants begins in spring.

Remarks  Use lower rate and incorporate with nursery cultivator or rototillers to 3 inches for annual weeds, and higher rates to 6 inches for perennial weeds. Inhibits shoots of emerging seedlings.

Site of action  Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

Chemical family  Thiocarbamate

flumioxazin SureGuard (and other trade names)

Rate  0.25 to 0.38 lb ai/A (8 to 12 oz/A SureGuard)

Time  Apply before or after weeds emerge. Kills existing annual weeds if weeds are less than 2 inches.

Remarks  Can be used safely on established and dormant conifers. Also can be applied to established deciduous crops (check label) with directed sprays as long as contact with foliage and green bark is avoided. Injury to linden (Tilia spp.), which has a thin, green bark when young, has been noted in several Oregon nurseries.

Site of action  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

Chemical family  N-phenylphthalimide

flumioxazin (BroadStar 0.25G)

Rate  0.375 lb ai/A (150 lb/A BroadStar)

Time  Apply to weed-free surface.
**Caution**  Foliage of desirable crops must be dry at the time of application. Wet foliage will trap granules on leaf surface and burn foliage.

**Site of action**  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family**  N-phenylphthalimide

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**flumioxazin + prodiamine (Fuerte)**

**Rate**  0.875 lb ai/A (100 lb/A, max of 200 lb/A per year)

**Time**  Apply before or after weeds emerge. Kills existing annual weeds if weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter.

**Remarks**  Can be used safely on established and dormant conifers. Also, can be applied to established deciduous crops (check label) with directed sprays as long as contact with foliage and green bark is avoided. Injury to linden (*Tilia* spp.), which has a thin, green bark when young, has been noted in several Oregon nurseries.

**Caution**  Foliage of desirable crops must be dry at the time of application. Wet foliage will trap granules on leaf surface and burn foliage.

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**indaziflam (Marengo G)**

**Rate**  0.024 to 0.048 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A product).

**Time**  Marengo G may be applied as a single or in sequential applications over-the-top to container-grown, tolerant deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs with an established root system.

**Remarks**  Marengo G contains 0.0224% indaziflam. Marengo G may be applied to the soil surface around established field-grown deciduous and evergreen plants. To avoid root damage, do not apply Marengo G until 2 months after transplanting bare rooted stock, and make sure that soil is well settled around the root area. If transplanting potted plants or balled and burlapped ornamental stock, apply Marengo G after the soil is well settled. Application of Marengo G can be made around dormant or actively growing plants. If applied after dormancy, care should be taken not to contact expanding buds or new leaves. Marengo G should be applied to soil free of weeds, debris, and soil clods for optimum efficacy. Planting into soil treated with Marengo G should be delayed for 3 months to allow for dissipation of the product.

**Caution**  Do not apply to trees that are less than one year old or have been transplanted less than one year, unless completely protected by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, waxed protectors or other forms of protection to young foliage and/or bark. Applications of Marengo G should only be made to ornamentals listed on the label. Do not use Marengo G on ornamentals being grown in a greenhouse, on nursery seedbeds, or on rooted cuttings or young plants in liners. Do not apply Marengo G to plants growing in containers less than 6 inches wide.

**Site of action**  Group 29: inhibits cellulose biosynthesis

**Chemical family**  Alkylazine

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**isoxaben (Gallery 75 DF)**

**Rate**  0.495 to 0.99 lb ai/A (0.66 to 1.33 lb/A)

**Time**  Apply in late summer to early fall, in early spring, or immediately after cultivation. Apply to debris-free soil surface.

**Remarks**  Identify weeds and adjust rates according to charts on label. Activate with 0.5 inch water or shallow cultivation before weeds emerge. Chemical is stable enough when left on soil surface for 21 days.

**Caution**  Do not apply to newly transplanted crops until media settle.

**Site of action**  Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B

**Chemical family**  Benzamide

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**isoxaben + dithiopyr (Fortress)**

**Rate**  1.125 lb ai/A (150 lb/A)

**Time**  Apply to containers before target weeds germinate.

**Remarks**  Chemical stability is adequate when left on soil surface for 21 days. For best weed control, apply to soil that is free
from clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves.

**Caution** Do not apply to newly transplanted crops until medium is settled (two to three irrigations). Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

**Site of action** (isoxaben) Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B; (dithiopyr) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** (isoxaben) Benzamide + (dithiopyr) Pyridine

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**isoxaben + trifluralin (Snapshot 2.5TG)**

**Rate** 2.5 to 5 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb Snapshot/A)

**Time** Apply to soil that is free from weeds and debris.

**Remarks** Soil must be settled with water and free from cracks after transplanting. Activate within 3 days using 0.5 inch of water or shallow cultivation before weeds begin to emerge. Follow label instructions for repeat treatments.

**Caution** Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings, bedding plants, or new-planted ground cover.

**Site of action** (isoxaben) Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B; (trifluralin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** (isoxaben) Benzamide; (trifluralin) Dinitroaniline

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**napropamide (Devrinol 50DF)**

**Rate** 4 lb ai/A (8 lb/A Devrinol 50DF)

**Time** Consult label for crops listed. Apply November to February and irrigate if no rain falls within 2 to 3 days; or apply March through October and irrigate within 24 hr to wet soil 2 to 4 inches deep.

**Remarks** Shallow mechanical incorporation improves performance. Use higher rates if weed infestations are severe or broad-leaf weeds predominate. Inhibits root growth.

**Site of action** Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family** Acetamide

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**norflurazon (Solicam DF)**

*Established stock only*

**Rate** 3 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply in fall or spring to bare soil after nursery crops are established.

**Remarks** Rain must be adequate before weeds begin to emerge. Read label thoroughly about site, soil, crop rotation, and mixing precautions. Inhibits yellow pigment formation, bleaching green chlorophyll.

**Caution** Do not apply to cherry, grape, or caneberry nurseries.

**Site of action** Group 12: bleaching; inhibits carotenoid biosynthesis

**Chemical family** Pyridazinone

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**oryzalin (Surflan AS)**

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A (2 to 4 quarts/A Surflan AS)

**Time** Apply any time to bare soil. Activate within 21 days with 0.5 inch water. Wait at least 90 days before repeating application. Apply only to established plantings.

**Remarks** Inhibits cell division or mitosis, primarily in roots.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

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**oxadiazon (Ronstar G or Ronstar 50WSP)**

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A (100 to 200 lb/A Ronstar G)
**Time**  Apply uniformly with granular applicator any time to weed-free soil and when plants are dry.

**Remarks**  Irrigate with 0.25 to 0.33 inch water immediately after applying; do not incorporate mechanically. Weeds in the pink family (Caryophyllaceae: chickweed, mouseear chickweed, pearlwort) are resistant. Controls weed seedlings by contact action during emergence.

**Site of action**  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor  
**Chemical family**  Oxadiazole

### pendimethalin (Pendulum Aquacap, 2G, EC)

**Rate**  2 to 4 lb ai/A (2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A Pendulum Aquacap; 75 to 100 lb/A Pendulum 2G)  
**Time**  Apply at planting or before weed seed germinates. Soil should be loose and free from established weeds.  
**Remarks**  Water within a few days to activate herbicide before weeds emerge. Inhibits mitosis in roots and shoots.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor  
**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

### prodiame (Barricade 4F)

**Rate**  0.65 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 48 fl oz/A Barricade)  
**Time**  Apply to weed-free site.  
**Remarks**  Follow with 0.5 inch rain or irrigation, or shallow incorporation.  
**Caution**  Do not exceed maximum rate on label in a 12-month period. Do not apply to recently planted red maple (Acer rubrum) liners; this species is not labeled, and severe girdling has been observed in several Oregon nurseries.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor  
**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

### pronamide (Kerb)

**Established stock only**

**Rate**  1 to 2 lb ai/A  
**Time**  Apply in fall before leaves drop or soil freezes. Or, apply from early to midwinter west of the Cascades to soil relatively free of plant residues.  
**Remarks**  Requires soil moisture from rain or irrigation to activate; do not incorporate mechanically. Use lower rates for annual grasses and light-texture soils; higher rates for perennial grasses and heavier soils. Control of established grasses is slow. Degraded by microorganisms in warmer weather. Use on nursery stock established at least 1 year and seedlings that are at least 1 year old. Inhibits root growth.  
**Caution**  A restricted-use pesticide.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor  
**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

### S-metolachlor (Pennant Magnum)

**Rate**  1.24 to 2.48 lb ai/A (1.3 to 2.6 pints/A Pennant Magnum)  
**Time**  Apply any time to weed-free soil as a spray directed to base of ornamentals transplanted at least 10 days.  
**Remarks**  Activate herbicide with light irrigation. Use lower rates on sandy soils and reduced weed infestations. Gives about 60 days of control, less under very wet conditions. Suppresses yellow nutsedge when applied preemergence and activated with adequate water.  
**Caution**  Do not use on seedbeds or unrooted cuttings. Inhibits seedling roots and/or shoots.

**Site of action**  Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis
**Chloroacetamide**

**Simazine (Simazine 4L and others)**

*Established stock only*

**Rate** 2 to 3 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply at least 1 year after transplanting to weed-free soil and activate with rain or sprinkler irrigation.

**Caution** Restricted-use herbicide in Washington for groundwater protection.

**Site of action** Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chlorotriazine**

**Trifluralin (4HF or 10G products)**

**Rate** 4 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply to established nursery crops before weeds germinate. Incorporate with 0.5 inch of irrigation or rain within 3 days of application. Inhibits cell division or mitosis, both in roots and shoots.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Dinitroaniline**

**Atrazine**

*Conifers only including Douglas-fir, grand fir, noble fir, Sitka spruce, and pine*

**Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply October through March when trees are dormant.

**Remarks** Can be applied after small weeds emerge. Requires rain or sprinkler irrigation to activate. Apply only once per year.

**Caution** A restricted-use pesticide.

**Site of action** Group 5: photosystem II inhibitor

**Triazine**

**Oxyfluorfen (Goaltender)**

**Rate** 0.5 to 2 lb ai/A (1 to 4 pints/A)

**Time** Apply to deciduous, field-grown shade trees listed on label; direct the applications toward the soil and tree base. Apply to 2-0 conifers in winter dormancy fall through winter. After transplanting, irrigate with 0.5 to 0.75 inch of water or rain for preemergence control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Do not exceed 2 lb ai/A per year.

**Remarks** Postemergence applications control susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches tall. Goaltender is a contact herbicide. It inhibits cell division (mitosis) in roots and shoots.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Diphenylether**

**Ammonium nonanoate (Axxe)**

**Rate** A 10 to 13% volume to volume (v/v) dilution (13 to 16 fl oz per gal water) is recommended for most weed control situations and based on the results.
**Time**  Apply to dry plant material, that will remain dry (no rain/no irrigation) for > 2 hr.

**Remarks**  OMRI certified non-selective herbicide for commercial use. Do not allow spray to contact any green plant parts of desirable plants. Provides control and burndown suppression of annual and perennial broadleaf and grass weeds. Spore producing plants such as mosses and liverworts are also controlled.

**Caution**  Causes serious eye irritation.

**Site of action**  N/A

**Chemical family**  N/A

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**asulam (Asulox)**

*Certain juniper and yew species only*

**Rate**  3.34 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply postemergence treatment only when weeds are between the stages of early seedling and early seedhead formation.

**Remarks**  Use at least 20 gal water. Do not use a surfactant. Controls crabgrass, barnyard grass, and horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*). Inhibits cell division or mitosis.

**Caution**  Do not reapply within 12 months. Labeled for a limited number of ornamental species; consult label before use.

**Site of action**  Group 18: inhibits DHP synthase step

**Chemical family**  Carbamate

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**bentazon (Basagran T&O; Broadloom)**

*Do not use on sycamore or rhododendron*

**Rate**  0.75 to 1 lb ai/A

**Time**  Postemergence control of broadleaf weeds, Canada thistle, yellow nutsedge, and musk thistle.

**Remarks**  Direct sprays toward actively growing weed foliage at weed size described on label. The label lists many species where over the top applications are permitted. Add 2 pints/A crop oil concentrate to enhance activity (see label). Two treatments 7 to 10 days apart may be required for Canada thistle or yellow nutsedge. Temperatures below 55°F, drought, or rain within 8 hours will reduce activity. Inhibits photosynthesis. May be tank-mixed with Tower, Segment and other herbicides.

**Caution**  Do not apply within 1 year of harvest. Do not exceed 2 lb ai/A per season.

**Site of action**  Group 6: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Benzothiadiazole

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**clethodim (Envoy Plus)**

**Rate**  0.068 to 0.24 lb ai/A (9 to 32 oz/A Envoy)

**Time**  Apply postemergence to actively growing annual or perennial grasses as listed on label. 9 to 16 oz/A for annual grass control; 12 to 32 oz/A for perennial grass control.

**Remarks**  For selective postemergence grass control. Consider environmental and plant growth conditions that affect leaf uptake. Surfactants (NIS or COC) and ammonium sulfate will enhance activity.

**Caution**  Do not exceed 64 fl oz/A per season.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Cyclohexanedione

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**clopyralid (Lontrel, Cleanslate)**

**Rate**  Consult labels

**Time**  Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For Canada thistle, apply to rosette stage but before bud stage.

**Remarks**  Apply over the top of labeled crops or as spot treatment to well-established plantings.
Caution  Restricted-use herbicide in Washington. Do not exceed 1.3 pints/A per season. Avoid drift or treatment near susceptible crops or unlabeled and desirable plants.

Site of action  Group 4: synthetic auxin

Chemical family  Pyridine

**flazasulfuron (Mission)**

Conifers only, Oregon and Washington only

Rate  0.033 to 0.045 lb ai/A (2.14 to 2.85 oz/A Mission)

Time  Pre- and postemergence. Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and prior to tillering of grasses.

Remarks  May be applied over the top of conifers before spring bud break, or after new growth has sufficiently hardened. Use an adjuvant for postemergent applications. To control cottonwoods, wild carrot, and many grasses. Limited experience in the PNW. Many conifers are listed on the label. For those that are not, treat a small area of the field and evaluate crop safety for 6 weeks before treating the entire field.

Caution  Do not apply the first year after seeding. Do not apply to conifer seedbeds. A 25-foot buffer must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (forested areas, riparian areas), freshwater habitats (lakes, rivers, sloughs), and estuarine/marine habitats.

Site of action  Group 2: inhibition of the enzyme acetolactate synthase

Chemical family  Sulfonylurea

**fluazifop (Fusilade II)**

Rate  0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A (16 to 24 oz/A Fusilade II)

Time  Apply to actively growing grasses or within 7 days after irrigation with 0.25% nonionic surfactant.

Remarks  For selective postemergence grass control. Identify grasses and adjust rates for susceptibility and stage of growth as on label. Note lists of ornamentals and associated instructions regarding topical versus directed sprays. Results often are erratic if grasses are stressed from lack of vigor, drought, high temperature, or low fertility. More mature grasses and quackgrass can be controlled but may require two applications. Annual bluegrass and all fine fescues resist treatment. Do not tank-mix with other pesticides. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.

Caution  Do not apply within 5 days of other pesticide treatments. Grazing is prohibited. Do not apply to grasses which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages. Do not apply to trees, vines, or other listed crops that will be harvested for food/feed within 1 year after application. Maintain a minimum of 14 days between applications. Do not apply a total of more than 72 fl oz/A of Fusilade DX Herbicide per year (1.125 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of Fusilade DX Herbicide per acre per application (0.375 lb ai/A). Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family  Aryloxyphenoxypropionate

**glufosinate ammonium (Finale)**

Spot or directed spray only

Rate  1 to 1.5 lb ai/A (4 to 6 quarts Finale/A)

Time  Apply to thoroughly cover actively growing weeds.

Remarks  Avoid all contact with desirable foliage and green bark.

Caution  Using adjuvants may impair selectivity and increase potential injury to plants.

Site of action  Group 10: glutamine synthase inhibitor

Chemical family  Phosphinic acid

**glyphosate (numerous products)**
**Rate**  Spray: consult the label

**Time**  Apply as a directed spray toward the base of a tree when weeds are actively growing or moving sugars to roots.

**Remarks**  Inhibits production of three amino acids and protein synthesis.

**Caution**  Do not spray green bark, foliage, or root suckers. If repeat applications are necessary, do not exceed a total of 10.6 lb ai/A (10.6 quarts/A) per year.

**Remarks**  Consult label about rate and time of application, especially perennial weeds.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

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**glyphosate (several products)**

**Rate**  Wiper: 33% solution

**Time**  Mix 1 gal product to 2 gal water and wipe weeds, avoiding contact with desirable vegetation.

**Remarks**  In severe infestations, reduce equipment ground speed or apply in two directions to ensure contact with wiper (see remarks above.)

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

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**paraquat (Gramoxone SL 2.0)**

*Established stock only*

**Rate**  Consult labels; formulations differ.

**Time**  Apply as a directed or directed-shielded application when weeds are small (6 inches or less) and actively growing.

** Remarks**  Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate according to label specifications, taking care to avoid anionic formulations that react in the tank to form insoluble precipitates. Avoid contact with stems or leaves of the crop. Acts as contact; absorbs energy produced by photosynthesis forming peroxides that disrupt living cells. Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers), fruit or foliage. Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines. For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late germinating weeds and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary.

**Caution**  Restricted use pesticide due to acute toxicity. For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators - not to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator. Do not ingest or inhale spray mist. Wear protective face shields, respirators, and clothing. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock.

**Site of action**  Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion

**Chemical family**  Bipyridilium

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**pelargonic acid (Scythe)**

*For nursery trees and shrubs*

**Rate**  3% to 5% solution to control annual weeds, mosses, and cryptogams; 5 to 7% solution to burn down perennial herbaceous plants.

**Time**  Apply to thoroughly wet foliage, either broadcast to non-crop area or before ornamental crop emerges; or spot treat and trim around ornamentals, trees, flower beds, paths, etc. Most effective when temperature is above 65°F.

**Remarks**  Controls small, actively growing weeds and weakens established weeds by removing susceptible vegetation. Disrupts cell membranes, causing leakage and symptoms of leaf burn.

**Site of action**  Group 26: unknown

**Chemical family**  Carboxylic acid

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**sethoxydim (Segment)**
Rate 0.28 to 0.47 lb ai/A (36 to 60 fl oz/A)

Time Apply at optimum growth stage listed on label, and rate recommended for targeted grass.

Remarks For selective postemergence grass control. Identify susceptible grasses. Results often are erratic on grasses stunted or stressed from drought, high temperatures, or low fertility. Resistant grasses include annual bluegrass and all fine fescues; quackgrass can be suppressed. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.

Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family Cyclohexanedione

\textbf{sulfo\textit{sulfuron} (Certainty)}

Rate 1.0 to 2.0 oz/A

Time Best results are obtained when target weeds are actively growing and not disturbed by mowing for at least 2 days before and 2 days after application.

Remarks Selective post-emerge weed control in warm-season turf and ornamentals

Caution Properties of this herbicide are associated with other herbicides that are sometimes detected in ground water. Use in permeable soil and where there is a shallow water table may result in ground water contamination. Highly toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply where surface water is present. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to neighboring plants.

Site of action Group 2

Chemical family Sulfonyleurea

\textbf{Greenhouse, Shadehouse, or Lathhouse Floors}

Lloyd Nackley

Revised March 2022

Diligent sanitation is the key to successful weed control inside greenhouses. Weed control also requires special precautions and the use of herbicides that have little or no chance to vaporize. Consequently, only a few herbicides are registered for use inside entirely enclosed greenhouses. Always turn off ventilation fans while applying postemergence herbicides, and avoid contact with desirable vegetation.

clethodim (Envoy Plus)

Rate 0.09 to 0.24 lb ai/A (12 to 32 fl oz) with max of 64 fl oz/season

Time Apply postemergence to actively growing annual or perennial grasses as listed on label.

Remarks Consider environmental and plant growth conditions that affect leaf uptake (see label).

Caution Do not exceed 68 fl oz/A per season.

Site of action Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family Cyclohexanedione

diquat (Reward)

Rate 1 to 2 pints/A (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)

Time Apply with nonionic surfactant any time weeds are small and actively growing.

Remarks Avoid spray contact with desirable ornamental plants. Acts as a contact herbicide; absorbs energy produced by photosynthesis, forming peroxides that disrupt living cells.

Caution A moderately toxic herbicide that requires protective face shields, respirators, and clothing for handling and
application. Do not ingest or inhale spray mist.

**Site of action**  Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion

**Chemical family**  Bipyridilium

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**dithiopyr (Dimension 2EW and other products)**

*Open shadehouse-type structures*

**Rate**  0.375 to 0.5 lb ai/A (1.5 to 2 pints/A)

**Time**  Apply to bare ground.

**Remarks**  Dimension 2EW may be applied in open shadehouse-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. For best weed control, apply to soil that is free from clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves. Requires activation with 0.5 inch or more of rain or irrigation.

**Caution**  Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Pyridine

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**glyphosate (several products)**

**Rate**  Consult labels

**Time**  Apply to actively growing weeds when desired vegetation is out of greenhouse and air circulation fans are turned off.

**Remarks**  Consult label for rates and application times.

**Caution**  Do not exceed 10.6 lb ai/A per year.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted.

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**indaziflam (Marengo G)**

**Rate**  0.048 lb ai/A (200 lb/A product).

**Time**  Make applications to these sites during clean up, sanitation, and preparation prior to plant production.

**Remarks**  Marengo G may be used in ornamental production facilities on floors of hoophouses, lathouses, and shadehouses to provide bare ground and general weed control beneath benches and potted plants. In production nurseries, containers or plants can be moved onto the treated ground bed area after it has been irrigated to activate the herbicide and the treated surface is allowed to dry.

**Caution**  Do not apply Marengo G to areas where water can potentially move Marengo G off the application area.

**Site of action**  Group 29: inhibits cellulose biosynthesis

**Chemical family**  Alkylazine

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**isoxaben (Gallery 75 DF)**

*Open shadehouse-type structures*

**Rate**  0.495 to 0.99 lb ai/A (0.66 to 1.33 lb/A)

**Time**  Make applications to these sites during clean up, sanitation, and preparation prior to plant production.

**Remarks**  Gallery may be applied in open shadehouse-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. Identify weeds and adjust rates according to weeds present or expected.

**Caution**  Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shadehouse-type structures. Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

**Site of action**  Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B

**Chemical family**  Benzamide
**oryzalin (Surflan AS)**

*Open greenhouse-type structures only*

- **Rate** 2 to 4 lb ai/A (2 to 4 quarts/A Surflan AS)
- **Time** Prior to weed emergence.
- **Remarks** Inhibits cell division or mitosis, primarily in roots.
- **Caution** Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or enclosed shade-house type structures.
- **Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor
- **Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

**pelargonic acid (Scythe)**

- **Rate** Broadcast: 3 to 10 gal product/100 gal water. Spot spray: 1 to 10% solution (1 to 13 fl oz/gal) to cover 400 sq ft
- **Time** Apply to thoroughly wet weed foliage in and around greenhouse, under benches, or preemergence in seedling beds.
- **Remarks** Avoid contact with desirable plants. Disrupts cell membranes, causing leakage and symptoms of leaf burn.
- **Site of action** Group 26: unknown
- **Chemical family** Carboxylic acid

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## Conifer Seedbeds

**Lloyd Nackley**

*Revised March 2022*

Conifer seedlings are extremely poor competitors during the first 2 years in a seedbed. Consequently, it is imperative to select a site that contains few weeds, or weeds that can be controlled with current technologies. Complete elimination of all perennial weeds and proper seedbed preparation is essential. Constant surveillance coupled with regular and timely weed control practices is required to maintain weed-free seedbeds and nurseries. Consult labels for tolerant crops.

### Preemergence Control before Conifers Germinate

**glyphosate (several products)**

- **Rate** Consult labels
- **Time** Apply to emerged weeds just before conifer seedlings emerge using similar techniques described on the label under “cropping systems” for various cereal and vegetable crops.
- **Remarks** Consult the Vegetable Crops section of this handbook for information about the stale seedbed technique. Use lower rates on vigorous annual weeds. Inhibits the production of three amino acids and protein synthesis.
- **Caution** Do not exceed 10.6 lb ai/A (10.6 quarts/A) per season.
- **Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase
- **Chemical family** None generally accepted

**lactofen (Cobra)**

- **Rate** 0.125 to 0.25 lb ai/A (8 to 16 fl oz/A)
- **Time** Preemergence to weeds and after conifers are seeded, or after transplanting.
- **Remarks** Irrigate with 0.25 to 0.5 inch water or rain for preemergence control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Cobra is a contact herbicide with some soil residual activity. May be sprayed over recently transplanted conifers if budbreak has not occurred. Do not disturb the soil surface after application or weed control will suffer.
oxyfluorfen (GoalTender)

**Rate** 0.25 to 1 lb ai/A (0.5 to 2 pints/A)

**Time** Preemergence to weeds and conifers

**Remarks** Irrigate with 0.5 to 0.75 inch water or rain for preemergence control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Goaltender is a contact herbicide with some soil residual activity.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family** Diphenylether

oxyfluorfen (Goal 2XL)

**Rate** 0.25 to 1 lb ai/A (1 to 4 pints/A Goal 2XL)

**Time** Apply after seeding but before conifers emerge; sprinkler-irrigate with 0.5 to 0.75 inch water.

**Remarks** Use 0.5 lb rate when grass weeds are present, and highest rate when extreme weed infestations are expected. Acts as a contact herbicide when weeds are emerging, with soil residual activity.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family** Diphenylether

Established Crops, After Transplanting, or Preemergence Weed Control after Conifers

Germinate

dimethenamid-P + pendimethalin (Freehand 1.75G)

**Rate** 100 to 200 lb (1.75 to 3.5 lb ai/A)

**Time** Apply 3 days after transplanting conifers and prior to weed emergence.

**Remarks** Conifer species including Douglas-fir, western red cedar and western hemlock. Activate herbicide with brief irrigation. Inhibits seedling roots and/or shoots.

**Caution** Do not apply to seedbeds.

**Site of action** (dimethenamid-P) Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis; (pendimethalin) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** (dimethenamid-P) Chloroacetamide and (pendimethalin) Dinitroaniline

flumioxazin (BroadStar, SureGuard SC)

**Rate** 150 lb/A

**Time** Apply after transplanting.

**Remarks** Irrigate within one hour after application to wash the herbicide from plants and activate the herbicide. Remove weeds and other debris from soil surface before applying.

**Caution** Do not apply to plants grown from seed unless one year old. Do not apply to moist or wet foliage. Do not apply more than 300 lb/A per year.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family** N-phenylphthalimide

napropamide (Devrinol 50DF)
Douglas-fir, fir, and hemlock

Rate  4 lb ai/A (8 lb/A Devrinol 50DF)
Time  Apply any time to weed-free surface and irrigate immediately with 1 to 2 inches water.
Remarks  Does not control emerged weeds. Consider use of several products at low rates to achieve broad-spectrum weed control. Inhibits root growth.
Site of action  Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis
Chemical family  Acetamide

oxadiazon (Ronstar G)

Rate  Consult label
Time  Apply uniformly with granular applicator any time to weed-free surface. Irrigate with 0.25 to 0.33 inch water immediately after application.
Remarks  Pink family (Caryophyllaceae) weeds—chickweed, mouseear chickweed, and pearlwort—are resistant. Controls weed seedlings by contact action during emergence.
Site of action  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor
Chemical family  Oxadiazole

oxyfluorfen (Goaltender)

Rate  0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A (0.5 to 1 pints/A) for 5-week-old seedlings; 1 to 2 lb ai/A (2 to 4 pints/A) for 2-0 conifers.
Time  Apply at least 5 weeks after emergence. Apply to 2-0 conifers in winter dormancy fall through winter. After transplanting, irrigate with 0.5 to 0.75 inch water or rain for preemergence control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Do not exceed 2 lb ai/A per year.
Remarks  Postemergence applications control susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches tall. Goaltender is a contact herbicide with some soil residual activity.
Site of action  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor
Chemical family  Diphenylether

oxyfluorfen + prodiamine (Biathlon)

Rate  Broadcast 2.75 lb ai/A (100 lb/A product). May be re-applied in 3 months. Do not apply over 200 lb/A per year.
Time  Apply Biathlon prior to weed seed germination. For application in the fall, apply two weeks prior to placing plants in an empty, enclosed greenhouse structure.
Remarks  Biathlon is applied as a broadcast application. Biathlon is a combination of herbicides containing two selective active ingredients that provide a broad spectrum of weed control with good plant tolerance on ornamentals. Prior to Biathlon application, irrigate with approximately ½ inch of water. For application in the fall, apply two weeks prior to placing plants in an empty, enclosed greenhouse structure.
Caution  Do not apply to wet foliage. For use on evergreens (broadleaf and needle) but limited to Christmas tree and conifer farms.
Site of action  (oxyfluorfen) Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor; (prodiamine) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor
Chemical family  (oxyfluorfen) Diphenylether + (prodiamine) Dinitroaniline

pendimethalin (Pendulum Aquacap or 2G)

Rate  2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A Aquacap; 100 to 200 lb/A 2G.
Time  After transplanting, when soil has settled.
Remarks  Will not control emerged weeds but will slow emergence if applied after weed seeds have germinated.
Caution  Do not apply immediately after transplanting. Wait until the field is thoroughly packed and settled around the
transplants. Do not apply during bud swell or bud break.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

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**prodiamine (Barricade 4F)**

**Rate** 0.66 to 1.5 lb ai/A (21 to 48 oz/A, and cannot exceed 48 oz/A/year)

**Time** Apply any time after soil has settled around newly transplanted seedlings.

**Remarks** Activate herbicide with 0.5 inch irrigation within 14 days of application or before weed seeds germinate.

**Caution** Do not exceed 2.3 lb ai/A per year in a given area

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

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**S-metolachlor (Pennant Magnum)**

**Rate** 1.24 to 2.48 lb ai/A (1.3 to 2.6 pints/A Pennant Magnum)

**Time** Apply any time to weed-free surface.

**Remarks** Activate herbicide with brief irrigation. Use lower rates on porous media and reduced weed infestations. Gives about 60-day control, less under very wet conditions. Inhibits seedling roots and/or shoots.

**Caution** Do not exceed 4 lb ai/A per year in a given area. To minimize potential for crop injury, consider using several products at low rates to achieve broad-spectrum weed control.

**Site of action** Group 15: inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family** Chlorooacetamide

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**Postemergence Weed Control**

**clethodim (Envoy)**

*Consult label for tree species*

**Rate** 0.095 to 0.25 lb ai/A (13 to 34 oz/A Envoy)

**Time** Apply postemergence to actively growing annual or perennial grasses listed on label.

**Remarks** Consider environmental and plant growth conditions that affect leaf uptake; see label.

**Caution** Do not exceed 68 fl oz/A per season.

**Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Cyclohexanedione

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**lactofen (Cobra)**

**Rate** 0.10 to 0.25 lb ai/A (6.5 to 16 fl oz/A)

**Time** Apply when weeds are actively growing but are less than 4 inches tall, and when the primary shoot of the conifer has hardened off.

**Remarks** Cobra is a contact herbicide with some soil residual activity. Do not apply with adjuvants when shoots are young and have not hardened off.

**Site of action** Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family** Diphenylether

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**fluazifop (Fusilade II)**
**Rate**  Consult label

**Time**  Apply to established ornamental seedbeds as topical or directed sprays according to lists and associated instructions on the label. Apply to actively growing grasses, or within 7 days after irrigation, with 0.25% nonionic surfactant.

**Remarks**  Identify grasses and adjust rates for susceptibility and stage of weed growth as on label. Results often are erratic if grasses are stressed by lack of vigor, drought, heat, or low fertility. More mature grasses and quackgrass can be controlled but may need two applications. Annual bluegrass and all fine fescues resist treatment. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.

**Caution**  Do not tank-mix with other pesticides or apply within 5 days of other pesticide treatments. Grazing is prohibited. Do not apply to grasses which have tillered, formed seed heads, or exceeded listed growth stages. Do not apply to trees, vines, or other listed crops that will be harvested for food/feed within 1 year after application. Maintain a minimum of 14 days between applications. Do not apply a total of more than 72 fl oz/A of Fusilade DX Herbicide per year (1.125 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of Fusilade DX Herbicide per acre per application (0.375 lb ai/A). Do not make more than 3 applications per year.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Aryloxyphenoxypropionate

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**sethoxydim (Segment)**

**Rate**  0.28 to 0.47 lb ai/A (36 to 60 fl oz/A)

**Time**  Apply at optimum growth stage listed on the label.

**Remarks**  Identify susceptible grasses. Control often is erratic on grasses stunted or stressed from drought, high temperatures, or low fertility. Resistant grasses include annual bluegrass and all fine fescues, whereas quackgrass can be suppressed. Inhibits fatty acid production, cell membranes, and new growth.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Cyclohexanedione

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**Spot Treatments with Selective Equipment**

**glyphosate (several products)**

**Rate**  Wiper: 33% solution

**Time**  Apply with selective wiper when weeds are at least 6 inches taller than crop but after active growth stage of conifer, when buds are mature.

**Remarks**  Mix 1 gal product in 2 gal water. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Inhibits production of three amino acids and protein synthesis.

**Caution**  Do not broadcast over conifers in nurseries. Although not explicit on the label, this use is included under industrial uses.

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

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**glyphosate (several products)**

**Rate**  Consult label for rate

**Remarks**  Spot treatments applied with a paintbrush or similar device to curly dock, Canada thistle, and horsetail have proven satisfactory if extreme care is taken to avoid contact with conifer seedlings. (See comments above.)

**Site of action**  Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family**  None generally accepted

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**oxyfluorfen (Goal 2XL)**

**Rate**  0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A (1 to 2 pints/A Goal 2XL)
**Time**  Apply in at least 20 gal water at least 5 weeks after emergence or bud break, or while trees are dormant and weeds are less than 4 inches tall.

**Remarks**  Two or three applications may be needed to control some weeds, especially if they have four or more leaves. Allow 24 hr after application for evidence of contact activity before irrigation. Acts as a contact herbicide.

**Site of action**  Group 14: protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Diphenylether
Crop rotations and cultural practices used to produce each crop influence the weed spectrum in cultivated or tilled fields. Annual weeds that grow and produce seed quickly, or perennials such as yellow nutsedge that are distributed by cultivation and plowing, often predominate in cultivated fields. Also, repeated use of the same or similar herbicides will select for resistant weed species, increase the number of tolerant weed biotypes, and change the population of soil microorganisms that degrade particular herbicides, resulting in shorter soil persistence.

Preventing weed shifts  Weeds that survive plowing, cultivation, repeated herbicide treatments, or other routine cultural practices must be eliminated before the tolerant species or biotypes become established. Combine a variety of weed control practices or treatments, rotate practices and herbicides, and spot-treat with a hoe or registered herbicide when the weed first appears. Also, clean your equipment when moving from an infested field.

Weed management in annual cropping systems  Successful weed management in annual cropping systems requires a year-round approach using and rotating a combination of weed control practices throughout several years. Developing these strategies requires knowledge of specific weeds that infest your land. Identify and map major weed species and infested patches within each field. With an established point of reference and occasional observations, growers can evaluate weed shifts and adjust crop and weed management strategies before resistant weeds predominate.

Planning weed control options  After accurate identification, plan an efficient year-round weed and crop management program by listing previous rotations, possible herbicide residues, and effective control measures for each weed. Consider the strengths and weaknesses of each control method based on your experience, herbicide labels, and local experts including pesticide dealers, consultants, and Extension agents. Examine the information carefully and select a field, soil conditions, weed infestations, and appropriate control methods compatible with the crop you intend to plant.

Field preparation and planting  Eliminate perennial weeds before planting, by designing a selective control program in the previous crop or by controlling the weed during a temporary fallow period. Canada thistle, for example, can be controlled with spot treatments of glyphosate (Roundup or similar product) in other crops; S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum or Pennant Magnum) or halosulfuron (Permit or Sandea) reduces yellow nutsedge infestations in other crops. During field preparation, destroy all weedy vegetation and prepare a reasonably smooth surface for uniform herbicide application. Wet soils or delayed applications following the last soil disturbance often result in erratic weed control.

Early and midseason scouting  While assessing crop emergence, soil moisture, disease incidence, and other factors, evaluate the performance of the preplant or preemergence weed control treatments. Note field conditions where gravel or a low spot may have caused abnormal weed control or possible crop injury. About midseason, carefully map each field by identifying individual weeds, including patches of perennial weeds. Determine whether additional control measures such as cultivation, application or spot spraying of a postemergence herbicide, or hand-hoeing individual weeds will be necessary to achieve a quality product at harvest yet minimize the chance of allowing a weed shift.

Preharvest scouting and postharvest weed control  Verify the location of perennial weed infestations on your field map and note additional weed species since your midseason evaluation. Soon after harvest, destroy existing weeds and crop stubble to reduce unnecessary increases in pest populations. If perennial weeds were present, maintain optimum growing conditions so appropriate herbicides can be applied to actively growing weed foliage for maximum control. Consider factors such as timing of herbicide applications and stage of weed growth, herbicide persistence in the soil, crop rotations, and label restrictions for subsequent crops when selecting a postharvest herbicide for perennial weed control. Following the postharvest treatment, consider planting a rotation crop such as winter grains or other crops that require significantly different cultural practices.

Note  Herbicides must be applied at the correct rate and time to selectively control weed growth with minimal chance for injury to the crops. Obtain more consistent results by reading the herbicide label and other information about the proper application and timing of each herbicide. Suggested rates listed in this guide are stated as pounds active ingredient per acre (lb ai/A) or pounds acid equivalent per acre (lb ae/A). For band applications over bulb row, reduce quantity of herbicide applied proportionately to the area within the row actually sprayed.
**Preplant Incorporated**

**EPTC (Eptam 7E)**

*Dahlia and daylily*

**Rate** 5 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply preplant and incorporate immediately 2 to 3 inches deep for annual weeds and 6 inches deep to suppress growth of certain perennial weeds.

**Remarks** Rotate fields to reduce degradation by microorganisms that increase with continual use of EPTC.

**Site of action** Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

**Chemical family** Thiocarbamate

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**trifluralin (Treflan EC, Treflan 10G)**

*Established gladiolus and dahlia; 10G on bulbous iris, tulip, and narcissus*

**Rate** Apply 0.5 to 1 lb ai/A of 4 lb/gal formulation depending on soil type. Incorporate 2 to 3 inches deep with power-driven rotary equipment; be careful not to disturb the crop. Apply 4 lb ai/A of 5% granular formulation to newly planted gladiolus; activate immediately with overhead irrigation.

**Remarks** Gladiolus corms smaller than 1 inch diameter may be injured.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Dinitroaniline

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**Preemergence**

**benefin + oryzalin (XL 2G)**

*Bulb iris, tulip, and narcissus*

**Rate** 1.5 to 3 lb ai/A

**Time** Apply 2 to 4 weeks after planting but before weeds germinate, then incorporate immediately with shallow cultivation (1 to 2 inches) or with overhead water.

**Remarks** Application equipment must be calibrated precisely. Although registered for commercial plantings, product may perform erratically along ridges where granules may not be distributed evenly.

**Caution** Do not apply to tulips emerged more than 0.75 inch.

**Site of action** (both) Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** (both) dinitroaniline

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**bensulide (Prefar 4-E)**

*Field flowers, bulbs, and ornamentals*

**Rate** 5 to 9 lb ai/A (5 to 9 quarts/A)

**Time** Apply fall through spring to weed-free soil.

**Remarks** See label for rates for grass species. Can persist up to 18 months. See label for replanting sensitive crops. Inhibits seedling root growth.

**Caution** Do not exceed 25 lb ai/A per year.

**Site of action** Group 8: lipid synthesis inhibitor but not an ACCase inhibitor

**Chemical family** Organophosphorus
**DCPA (Dacthal Flowable or Dacthal W-75)**

*Dahlia, gladiola, iris, lily, and peony*

**Rate** Consult label.

**Time** Apply after planting to soil surface before weeds germinate and prior to emergence of crop foliage.

**Remarks** Use lower rates on coarse soils low in organic matter and higher rates on fine-texture soils high in organic matter. Performs erratically west of the Cascades. Rain after incorporation improves weed control.

**Caution** Restricted-use herbicide in Washington to protect surface and groundwater. See label for rotational crop restrictions.

**Site of action** Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family** Phthalic acid

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**dimethenamid-P (Tower)**

*Daylily, iris, lily, and narcissus*

**Rate** 1 to 1.5 lb ai/A (1.3 to 2 pt/A)

**Time** Apply after final hilling operation, before bulbs or weeds emerge.

**Remarks** Use lower rates on coarse soils low in organic matter and higher rates on fine-texture soils high in organic matter. Allow soil to settle around bulbs after planting before applying herbicide. In fall-planted daffodil, iris, or lily, make an initial application following planting establishment; then make a sequential application in late winter or early spring before weed seed germination.

**Site of action** Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family** Chloroacetamide

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**diquat (several products)**

*Bulb iris, lily, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate** 0.38 to 0.5 lb ai/A (1.5 to 2 pints/A)

**Time** Apply as a broadcast application prior to bulb emergence or for pre-harvest desiccation.

**Remarks** Foliage emerged at application will be severely injured. Add a nonionic surfactant as label specifies, taking care to avoid anionic formulations that form insoluble precipitates. Reapply as needed at no less than 5-day intervals, up to three applications.

**Caution** Do not apply more than twice per season.

**Site of action** Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion

**Chemical family** Bipyridilium

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**diuron (Diuron 80WDG)**

*Bulb iris and narcissus*

**Rate** 3.2 lb ai/A (4 lb/A)

**Time** Apply once after planting but no later than 4 weeks before bulbs emerge.

**Remarks** Diuron is most effective when applied before weeds emerge; it will not consistently control large, emerged weeds.

**Caution** Restricted-use herbicide in Washington to protect surface and groundwater. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application. Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils.

**Site of action** Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family** Substituted urea

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**fenoxaprop (Acclaim Extra)**
Daylily, iris, and peony

**Rate** 0.06 to 0.17 lb ai/A (13 to 39 fl oz/A)

**Remarks** Apply adjusted rates, depending on number of grass tillers (see label). Ensure thorough coverage to actively growing, susceptible grasses. Repeat after grass begins active growth, but do not exceed 120 fl oz/A per season.

**Site of action** Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family** Aryloxyphenoxypropionate

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**glyphosate (several products)**

*Iris, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate** Consult labels.

**Time** Apply to actively growing weeds at least 2 weeks before bulbs emerge.

**Remarks** Adding a surfactant improves activity. Consult label for specific rates, times of application, and perennial species controlled.

**Caution** Do not exceed 8 lb ae/A per year.

**Site of action** Group 9: inhibits EPSP synthase

**Chemical family** None generally accepted

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**isoxaben (Quali-Pro Isoxaben 75 WG)**

*Bulbous iris, gladiolus, hyacinth, lily, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate** 0.5 lb ai/A (0.66 lb/A)

**Time** Apply to weed-free soil.

**Remarks** Make single application within 30 days after planting and before bulbs or weeds emerge. Do not exceed 0.5 lb ai/A. Chemical stability is adequate when left on soil surface for 21 days, but must be activated with rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more.

**Caution** Do not apply to newly transplanted bulbs until soil is settled. Postemergence application to tulip may result in severe injury.

**Site of action** Group 21: inhibits cell wall synthesis Site B

**Chemical family** Benzamide

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**linuron (Lorox 50DF)**

*Tulip, daffodil*

**Rate** Up to 1.0 lb ai/A (2 lb/A Lorox 50DF) depending on soil type

**Time** After planting of bulbs, settle the soil with sprinkler irrigation (rainfall will serve the same purpose); then apply Lorox before bulbs emerge.

**Remarks** Lorox must be activated within 2 weeks of application for optimum control with rain or irrigation of 0.5 inch or more. Add a surfactant to increase contact activity if weeds are present. Do not exceed a total of 2 lb Lorox/A. One application per season.

**Caution** Do not apply through irrigation systems. Note ground and surface water advisories on main label. Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark.

**Site of action** Group 7: photosystem II inhibitor

**Chemical family** Urea

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**napropamide (Devrinol 50DF)**

*Dahlia, daylily, gladiolus, iris, lily, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate** 4 lb ai/A (8 lb/A)

**Time** Apply after October 15 or final hilling operation, before bulbs or weeds emerge. In spring, apply before summer annual weeds germinate; do not apply to tulips showing more than 2 inches top growth.
**Remarks**  Apply in a minimum carrier of 10 gal/A. Use a lower rate on coarse soils low in organic matter. Allow soil to settle around bulbs after planting before applying herbicide.

**Site of action**  Group 15: inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family**  Acetamide

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**oryzalin (Surflan and others)**

*Bulbous iris, hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate**  0.75 to 1.5 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply in the fall, 2 to 4 weeks after planting and final hilling, but before weeds emerge. Can reapply at 0.75 lb ai/A in early spring (late February to early March) to weed-free soil.

**Remarks**  Herbicide is stable on soil surface up to 21 days but must be activated to be effective. A single rain or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is necessary to activate.

**Caution**  Do not apply to tulip varieties that have emerged 0.75 to 1 inch. Plow deeply before planting any crop.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

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**paraquat (Gramoxone SL 2.0)**

*Iris, narcissus, and tulip; supplemental label Washington only, expires 03/24/2022*

**Rate**  0.47 to 0.94 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply as a broadcast application prior to bulb emergence.

**Remarks**  Restricted use pesticide due to acute toxicity. For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators – not to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator. Foliage emerged at application will be severely injured. Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate as label specifies, taking care to avoid anionic formulations that form insoluble precipitates.

**Caution**  Restricted-use herbicide. Identify grasses and adjust rates for susceptibility and stage of weed growth as on label. Do not apply more than twice per season.

**Site of action**  Group 22: photosystem I electron diversion

**Chemical family**  Bipyridilium

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**pendimethalin (Pendulum Aquacap)**

*Crocus, daylily, lily, iris, narcissus, gladiolus, and tulip*

**Rate**  2 to 4 lb ai/A (2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A)

**Time**  Apply after final hilling operation, before bulbs or weeds emerge.

**Remarks**  The product requires 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation to incorporate within 30 days of application. Use a lower rate on coarse soils low in organic matter. Allow soil to settle around bulbs after planting before applying herbicide.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

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**prodiamine (Prodiamine 65 WG)**

*Daylily, iris, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate**  0.65 to 1.5 lb ai/A (1.0 to 2.3 lb/A)

**Time**  In the fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.

**Remarks**  Will not control emerged weeds. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top spray. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch. Is most...
effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

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**S-metolachlor (Pennant Magnum)**

*Iris, lily, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate**  1.2 to 2.5 lb ai/A (1.3 to 2.6 pints/A)

**Time**  Apply after final hilling operation, before bulbs or weeds emerge.

**Remarks**  Apply in a minimum carrier of 10 gal/A. Use lower rates on coarse soils low in organic matter and higher rates on fine-texture soils high in organic matter. Allow soil to settle around bulbs after planting before applying herbicide.

**Caution**  Restricted-use herbicide in Washington to protect surface and groundwater.

**Site of action**  Group 15: Inhibits very long chain fatty acid synthesis

**Chemical family**  Chloroacetamide

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**trifluralin (Treflan HF and others)**

*Bulbous iris, dahlia, gladiolus, hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip*

**Rate**  0.5 to 1 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds.

**Remarks**  Use lower rate on coarse soils low in organic matter and higher rates on fine-texture soils high in organic matter. Do not apply to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur. For fall planted bulbs, an additional application can be made in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil. Do not make preplant applications to areas where gladiolus corms less than one inch in diameter will be planted or injury may occur.

**Site of action**  Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Dinitroaniline

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**Postemergence**

**clethodim (Envoy and others)**

*Dahlia, daylily, and iris*

**Rate**  0.1 to 0.25 lb ai/A

**Time**  Apply to actively growing grasses.

**Remarks**  Identify grasses and adjust rates for susceptibility, and stage of weed growth as label instructs. Add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 pint/50 gal (0.25% v/v). Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended as injury to flower and foliage may occur.

**Caution**  Do not exceed 0.5 lb ai/A per season. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour. Rotational grass crops such as corn and cereals may not be planted within 30 days of the last application. Grazing any plant product or residue is prohibited.

**Site of action**  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

**Chemical family**  Cyclohexanedione

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**clopyralid (Clean Slate)**

*Lily only*
**Rate** Consult label  
**Time** Apply as a broadcast application as an over-the-top broadcast foliar spray or as a directed spray from early spring to fall.  
**Remarks** For spring planted bulbs, delay application until soil covering the newly planted bulbs has been settled by irrigation or rainfall. Multiple applications may be made as long as the total rate per growing season does not exceed 1.33 pints/A.  
**Site of action** Group 4: synthetic auxin  
**Chemical family** Pyridine

| **fenoxaprop (Acclaim Extra)** |  
| **Daylily, iris, and peony** |  
| **Rate** | 0.06 to 0.17 lb ai/A (13 to 39 fl oz/A)  
| **Time** | Adjust rates depending on number of grass tillers (see label).  
| **Remarks** | Ensure thorough coverage to actively growing, susceptible grasses. Repeat after grass begins active growth but do not exceed 120 fl oz/A per season.  
| **Site of action** | Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor  
| **Chemical family** | Aryloxyphenoxypropionate

| **fluazifop (Fusilade II)** |  
| **Daylily, gladiolus, and iris (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)**  
**Narcissus (Washington only)** |  
| **Rate** | 0.25 lb ai/A (16 fl oz/A)  
| **Time** | Apply to actively growing grasses.  
| **Remarks** | Narcissus listed on SLN label WA-130007. Identify grasses and adjust rates for susceptibility, and stage of weed growth as label instructs. Results often are erratic on grasses stressed from lack of vigor, drought, high temperature, or low fertility. More mature grasses and quackgrass can be controlled but may require two applications. Annual bluegrass and all fine fescues resist treatment.  
| **Caution** | Do not exceed 32 oz/A per season. Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour. Rotational grass crops such as corn and cereals may not be planted within 60 days of the last application. Grazing any plant product or residue is prohibited.  
| **Site of action** | Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor  
| **Chemical family** | Aryloxyphenoxypropionate

| **pendimethalin (Pendulum Aquacap)** |  
| **Crocus, daylily, lily, iris, narcissus, gladiolus, and tulip** |  
| **Rate** | 2 to 3.9 lb ai/A (2.1 to 4.2 quarts/A)  
| **Time** | Apply after bulb emergence, but before weeds germinate.  
| **Remarks** | If weeds are present, product may be tank-mixed with a labeled postemergence herbicide. The product requires 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation to incorporate within 30 days of application. Use a lower rate on coarse soils low in organic matter.  
| **Site of action** | Group 3: microtubule assembly inhibitor  
| **Chemical family** | Dinitroaniline

| **sethoxydim (Segment)** |  
| **Dahlia, daffodil, gladiolus, iris, and tulip** |  
| **Rate** | 0.28 to 0.47 lb ai/A (2.25 to 3.75 pints/A)  
| **Time** | Apply at optimum growth stage listed on label.  
| **Remarks** | Identify susceptible grasses and add 2 pints/A nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate to improve leaf absorption. Control
often is erratic on grasses stunted or stressed from drought, high temperatures, or low fertility. Resistant grasses include annual bluegrass and all fine fescues, but quackgrass can be suppressed.

Site of action  Group 1: acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor

Chemical family  Cyclohexanedione