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1968 Oregon Weed Control Recommendations for Commercial Small-Fruit Crops

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE: ACTUAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE: FORMULATION	TIME	REMARKS
BLACKBERRIES (and other trailing berries)	Simazine	1.6 lbs.	2 lbs of 80% or 40 lbs. of 4%	Spring, after berries are growing	For new plantings
	Diuron (Karmex)	2.4 lbs.	3 lbs.	Winter	Established plantings
	Simazine	4 lbs.	5 lbs. of 80%	Winter	
	Dinitro general plus CIPC	2 lbs. Dinitro 6 lbs. CIPC	3 pts. Dinitro 1½ gals. CIPC	Winter	
	CIPC	8 lbs.	2 gals.	Fall to spring	
BLUEBERRIES	Simazine	1.6 lbs.	2 lbs. of 80% or 40 lbs. of 4%	Spring, after berries are growing	For new plantings
	Diuron (Karmex)	2.4 lbs. 1.6 lbs.	3 lbs. 2 lbs.	Winter Oct. and April	For established plantings (Use only in winter, or as split application in fall and spring, not both)
	Simazine	4 lbs. 2 lbs.	5 lbs. of 80% 2½ lbs. of 80%	Winter Oct. and April	Same comment as for Diuron
	Dinitro general plus CIPC	2 lbs. Dinitro 6 lbs. CIPC	3 pts. Dinitro 1½ gals. CIPC	Winter	
	CIPC	12 lbs.	3 gals.	Winter	
	2,4-D amine	½ lb.	1 pint	After harvest	For broadleaf perennial weeds
CRANBERRIES	CIPC	12 lbs.	3 gals. EC or 60 lbs. of 20% granular	Early spring or after harvest	
	IPC	12 lbs.	16 lbs. of 75%	Early spring or after harvest	
	Simazine	4 lbs.	100 lbs. of 4% granular	After harvest	Rate cut in half for spring. Use only on established bogs.
	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	4 lbs.	100 lbs of 4% granular	Early spring or after harvest	
	2,4-D	1 lb. acid equivalent	10 lbs. of 10% granular	Early spring	
	Stoddard solvent	To wet weeds	Undiluted	Any time vines are dormant	Use as a spot treatment
Weed control on dykes	2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T amine	2 lbs.	2 qts. of 50:50 mixture	When weeds are growing	
	Paraquat	1 lb.	2 qts. of 2 lbs./gal. formulation	Any time in growing season	Do not apply within one week after applying 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.
	Aromatic weed oil	To wet weeds	Undiluted	Any time in growing season	Do not apply within one week after applying 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.
	Simazine	24 lbs.	30 lbs. of 80% formulation	Early spring	
CURRANTS	Dinitro plus CIPC	2½ lbs. Dinitro 6 lbs. CIPC	2 qts. Dinitro 1½ gal. CIPC	Winter	Established plantings
GOOSEBERRIES	Diuron (Karmex)	2.4 lbs. 1.6 lbs.	3 lbs. 2 lbs.	Winter Oct. and April	Use only in winter, or as split application in fall and spring, not both
	CIPC	8 lbs.	2 gals. or 40 lbs. 20% granular	Winter	
GRAPES	Diuron (Karmex)	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	Early spring	Application may be split and half applied in fall
	Diuron (Karmex)	9.6 lbs.	12 lbs. of 80%	Early spring	Spot treatment for perennial weeds
	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	Early spring	Application may be split and half applied in fall

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CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
RASPBERRIES	Simazine	1.6 lbs.	2 lbs. of 80% or 40 lbs. of 4%	Spring, after berries are growing	For new plantings
	Diuron (Karmex)	2.4 lbs. 1.6 lbs.	3 lbs. 2 lbs.	Winter Oct. and April	Established plantings (Use only in winter, or as split application in fall and spring, not both)
	Simazine	4 lbs. 2 lbs.	5 lbs. of 80% 2½ lbs. of 80%	Winter Oct. and April	Same as above
	Dinitro general plus CIPC	2 lbs. Dinitro 6 lbs. CIPC	3 pts. Dinitro 1½ gals. CIPC	Winter	
	CIPC	6 lbs.	1½ gals.	Winter	
	2,4-D amine	1 lb.	1 quart	When crop plants are dormant	For broadleaf perennial weeds
STRAWBERRIES New planting	2,4-DEP (Falone)	4 lbs.	1 gal.	Before planting or within one week after transplanting	Incorporate by shallow tillage
	2,4-DEP (Falone) plus DCPA (Dacthal)	3 lbs. 2,4-DEP 3 lbs. DCPA	3 qts. 4 lbs. of 75%	Within one week after transplanting	More DCPA may be needed if problem is primarily grass
	Diphenamid (Enide or Dymid)	4 to 6 lbs.	5 to 7½ lbs. of 80% or 8 to 12 lbs. of 50%	Immediately after planting	
	2,4-DEP (Falone) plus Diphenamid	4 lbs. Falone 4 lbs. Diphenamid	1 gal. of 4 lbs./gal. Falone plus 5 lbs. of 80% or 8 lbs. of 50% Diphenamid	Immediately after planting	Do not harvest within one year after treatment.
	Simazine	1 lb.	1¼ lbs. of 80%	One month after planting	Requires soil surface moisture and no established weeds
	Chloroxuron (Tenoran)	4 lbs.	8 lbs. of 50%	After plants are established	Apply while weeds are small (1-2 in.)
Established plantings	2,4-D amine or acid	1 lb.	1 qt.	Within 2 weeks after harvest	
	Simazine	1 lb.	1¼ lbs. of 80%	After harvest and/or after last cultivation in fall	Requires soil surface moisture
	Dinitro general plus IPC	2 lbs. Dinitro 6 lbs. IPC	3 pts. Dinitro 3 gals. IPC	In winter when plants are dormant	
	Chloroxuron (Tenoran)	4 lbs.	8 lbs. of 50%	Any time except the interval 60 days prior to and through harvest	

Fruit growers are aware of the importance of adequate weed control for the production of high yields of high quality. Weeds compete with crops for water, nutrients, and light and are often hosts for insects and diseases.

The first line of defense against weeds is the use of good cultural practices. If there is a choice, select fields without serious weed problems for planting perennial fruit crops. If a field infested with perennial weeds must be used, follow a weed-killing program before the crop is planted.

Cultivation is often the most efficient method of removing weeds from between rows of fruit plants, and herbicide applications should be planned to supplement cultivation practices. Much injury can be done to fruit plants by cultivating too deeply and too close to the plants.

Several generalizations can be made about chemical weed control in small-fruit crops that may help growers decide the value of a herbicide program for a particular weed problem.

Weeds are killed most easily when conditions favor germination and rapid plant growth. Satisfactory results can be expected if herbicides are applied as directed and under normal conditions. Unusual temperatures or rainfall at the time of, or soon after, application of herbicides may cause unsatisfactory results.

Young weeds are more easily killed than well-established weeds. Many herbicide programs for small-fruit crops are effective only in preventing new weeds from starting.

Soil characteristics, such as clay content and organic-matter level, strongly influence the effect of some herbicides. Heavier soils usually require higher rates of application of herbicides to obtain weed control than do lighter, sandy soils.

It is necessary to apply the correct amount of herbicide uniformly over the control area. In order to do this, quantities of chemicals must be measured carefully, application equipment calibrated accurately, and application made carefully.

Small-fruit growers should learn as much as possible about the herbicides they are using. Information on loss by evaporation, movement with soil moisture, and limitations of certain weed species will aid in making most effective use of the control programs listed in this leaflet.

Remember: All agricultural chemicals are dangerous if not handled properly. Store in locked compartment away from children and destroy empty containers. Follow manufacturer's safety recommendations as listed on the label.

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