FS 7
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1963 Weed Control Recommendations For Fruit Crops

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 or trees by cultivating too deeply and too close to the plants.

Several generalizations can be made about chemical weed control in 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 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.

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.

1963 OREGON WEED CONTROL CHART FOR FRUIT CROPS

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
BLACKBERRIES	Karmex diuron	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	Winter	
(and other trailing berries)	2,4-D amine	½ lb.	1 pint	After harvest	For broadleaf perennial weeds
	Dinitro general	2 lbs. Dinitro	3 pts. Dinitro	Winter	
BLUEBERRIES	plus CIPC	6 lbs. CIPC	1½ gals. CIPC		
GOOSEBERRIES & RASPBERRIES	CIPC	8 lbs.	2 gals.	Fall to spring	
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
	2,4-D	1 lb. acid equiv.	amine salt or granular	Early spring	
	Stoddard solvent	To wet weeds		Anytime	Use as a spot treatment

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1963 OREGON WEED CONTROL CHART FOR FRUIT CROPS (Continued)

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
GRAPES	Karmex diuron	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	Early spring	Application may be split and half applied in fall
	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	Early spring	Application may be split and half applied in fall
	Amitrole or amitrole-T	2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 50% or 1 gal.	Grapes dormant	When weeds are growing
STRAWBERRIES New planting	Falone	4 lbs.	1 gal.	Before planting or within one week after transplanting	Incorporate by shallow tillage
	Falone plus Dacthal	3 lbs. falone 3 lbs. Dacthal	3 qts. 4 lbs. of 75%	Within one week after transplanting	More Dacthal may be needed if problem is primarily grass
	Sesone	3.6 lbs.	4 lbs. of 90%	One week after planting	Requires soil surface moisture
	Simazine	1 lb.	1¼ lbs. of 80%	One month after planting	Requires soil surface moisture and no established weeds
Established plantings	2,4-D amine	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 plant are dormant	
APPLES	Simazine or Karmex diuron plus amitrole or amitrole-T	3.2 lbs. simazine or 3.2 lbs. diuron 2 lbs. amitrole or 2 lbs. amitrole-T	4 lbs. of 80% 4 lbs. of 80% 4 lbs. of 50% 1 gal.	After harvest in fall but before fruit forms in spring	
Nonbearing apples	Amitrole or amitrole-T	4 lbs. amitrole or 4 lbs. amitrole-T	8 lbs. of 50% 2 gals.	When weeds are growing well	For control of certain perennial weeds
APPLES APRICOTS PEACHES PLUMS and PRUNES	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring; repeat if needed	For control of grass
PEARS	Karmex diuron plus amitrole or amitrole-T	3.2 lbs. diuron 2 lbs. amitrole or 2 lbs. amitrole-T	4 lbs. of 80% 4 lbs. of 50% 1 gal.	After harvest in fall but before fruit forms in spring	
SOUR CHERRIES	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest in fall but before fruit forms in spring	
ALL ORCHARD CROPS	Aromatic weed oil	40 gals. or more		When weeds are small. Repeat as needed	Adjust application rate to cover weed foliage
ALL NONBEARING ORCHARD CROPS	Simazine	0.8 to 1.6 lbs.	1 to 2 lbs. of 80%	Late fall to early spring	Do not use on very light sandy soils