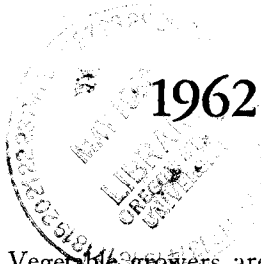


COP 1



REVISED ED. AVAILABLE

1962 Weed Control Recommendations For Vegetable Crops

Vegetable 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 often are hosts for insects and diseases. Weeds contaminate raw products and decrease crop value.

The first line of defense against weeds is the use of good cultural practices. In fields with known weed infestations, where possible select crops that respond to weed-control programs for the weed species present. Adequate seedbed preparation improves the effectiveness of chemical weed-control programs.

Cultivation is usually the most efficient method of removing weeds from between rows of vegetable crops, and herbicide applications should be planned to supplement cultivation practices.

Several generalizations can be made about chemical weed control in vegetable 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 of weed seeds and rapid plant growth. Satisfactory results can be expected if herbicides are applied as directed and under normal conditions. Un-

sual temperatures or rainfall at the time of, or soon after, application of herbicides may cause unsatisfactory results.

Young weeds are killed more easily than well established weeds. Most herbicide programs for vegetable crops are effective only on weed seeds as they germinate or on small weed seedlings.

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 pre-emergence 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.

Vegetable 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 the chart below.

1962 OREGON WEED CONTROL CHART FOR VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
ASPARAGUS Seedbed Established fields	Dinitro amine Stoddard solvent	3 lbs. 50 gals.	1 gal. 50 gals.	Pre-emergence Post-emergence	Apply before broadleaf weeds have more than 4 true leaves
	Telvar monuron Dinitro amine Sesone	1.6 to 3.2 lbs. 3 lbs. 1.8 to 3.6 lbs.	2 to 4 lbs. 1 gal. 2 to 4 lbs.	Fall Winter Summer	After ferns die down Before spears emerge At end of cutting season after cultivation
	Dalapon	8½ lbs.	10 lbs.	Spring	Spot spray for grass control
	Dinitro amine	3 to 6 lbs. 1½ to 4½ lbs.	1 to 2 gals. ½ to 1½ gals.	Pre-emergence Post-emergence	When most beans are in crook stage; use low rates for high temperature
BEANS, snap and lima Snap beans only (Incl. Romano)	Eptam	3 lbs.	½ gal.	Pre-plant	Work into soil immediately by cross discing or rototilling
BEETS	Salt (sodium chloride) Stoddard solvent	200 lbs. 60 to 80 gals.	200 lbs. in 100 gals. water 60 to 80 gals.	Post-emergence Pre-emergence	After beets have 2 or 3 leaves Apply after weeds emerge but before beets emerge
	Vegadex Eptam	6 lbs. 2 lbs.	1½ gals. ½ gal.	Pre-emergence Pre-plant	Work into soil by cross discing or rototilling
	Vegadex	4 lbs. 6 lbs.	1 gal. 1½ gals.	Immediately after seeding After trans-planting	When crop is grown by direct seeding Direct the spray to base of plants
BROCCOLI BRUSSELS SPROUTS CABBAGE CAULIFLOWER	Alanap 3	4 lbs.	2 gals.	Immediately after seeding	Requires soil surface moisture
CANTALOUPE CUCUMBERS WATERMELONS	CIPC	4 to 6 lbs.	1 to 1½ gals.	Pre-emergence	Use low rate on light soil

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1962 OREGON WEED CONTROL CHART FOR VEGETABLE CROPS (Continued)

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
CARROTS CELERY DILL PARSLEY PARSNIPS	Stoddard solvent	60 to 80 gals.	60 to 80 gals.	Post-emergence	Apply when crop plants have 3 leaves and weeds have emerged
CORN, sweet	Atrazine	1 lb.	1½ lbs. of 80%	Pre-emergence to weeds and within 3 weeks of planting	Use shallow soil incorporation or follow application with light irrigation (1 inch) for best results
		2 lbs.	2½ lbs. of 80%		
	Randox T	4 lbs.	4½ qts. 40 lbs. of 10% gran.	Pre-emergence	Irrigation or rainfall within 10 days essential
	Dinitro amine	6 lbs.	2 gals.	Pre-emergence	May be delayed until just before corn emerges
		1½ to 3 lbs.	½ to 1 gal.	Post-emergence	When corn is in spike stage (1 to 2 inches tall); use low rates for high temperatures
	Eptam	2 to 3 lbs.	½ to ½ gal.	Pre-plant	Work into soil immediately by cross discing or rototilling Plant corn shallowly For control of nutgrass and millet
2,4-D amine	½ lb.	1 pint	Post-emergence	After corn is up and until lay-by time Direct spray to base of plants after corn is 1 ft. tall	
LEAF CROPS Beet greens Collards Kale Mustard Rape Spinach Turnip greens	Vegadex	4 lbs.	1 gal.	Pre-emergence	Follow application immediately with light irrigation (1 inch) Lower rate satisfactory only when crop is seeded in cool wet weather of late fall Mixture has given better weed control in some tests
		1 lb.	¼ gal.	Pre-emergence	
	CIPC plus Vegadex	½ lb. CIPC 1 lb. Vegadex	1 pt. CIPC 1 qt. Vegadex	Pre-emergence	
LETTUCE	Vegadex	4 lbs.	1 gal.	Pre-emergence	Follow application immediately with light irrigation
ONIONS	CIPC	4 to 6 lbs.	1 to 1½ gals.	Pre-emergence or until flag stage	Mineral soils
	Randox	6 lbs.	1½ gals.	Pre-emergence to onions	Organic soils (more than 20% organic matter) or mineral soils
PEAS	MCPA	½ to ¾ lb.	½ to ¾ qt.	Post-emergence	Apply when peas are 6 to 8 inches and before bloom Use 5 to 10 gals. water if applied by airplane
	Dinitro amine	3 to 6 lbs.	1 to 2 gals.	Pre-emergence Post-emergence	Before peas bloom; air temperature must be less than 85° F. For wild oat control work into soil by cross discing For wild oat control work into soil by cross discing For wild oat control Apply when wild oats have 2 to 3 leaves
		¾ to 1½ lbs.	¼ to ½ gal.		
	IPC	5 lbs.	2½ gals.	Pre-plant	
	Avadex	1½ lbs.	1½ qts.	Pre-plant	
Carbyne barban	½ lb.	½ gal.	Post-emergence		
SQUASH Summer squash and <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> varieties	Same as for cantaloupes, cucumbers, and watermelons				
SWEET POTATOES	CIPC	2 lbs.	20 lbs. of 10% granular	After last cultivation	Not effective on established weeds
TOMATOES	Tillam	4 lbs.	¾ gal.	Pre-plant	Work into soil immediately by cross discing or rototilling
	Solan	4 lbs.	1 gal.	2 weeks after transplanting	

NOTE: 1. The chemical rates suggested are for complete coverage applications. For band applications reduce the quantity of material used proportionate to the area actually sprayed.
 2. For spray applications use 20 or more gallons of water per acre.
 3. Pre-emergence applications of herbicides are more satisfactory if applied to moist soil and followed immediately by a light irrigation or rain.