

Basic Weed Management

and Herbicide Information

For Landowners



Shoshone County Noxious Weed Control

700 Bank Street
Suite 35
Wallace, Idaho 83873
208-753-5475

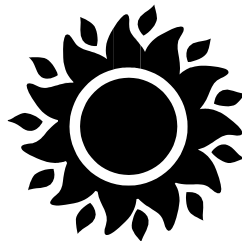
www.shoshoneweeds.com

Basic Weed Management



During the spring (**April through June**), weeds are small enough to control with the following methods:

- ❑ **Prevention** – always use clean equipment for lawn work and be sure it is clean of all weed parts and seed before moving to the next area.
- ❑ **Mechanical Control** – mow, weed-eat or cut and bag flower heads to keep weeds from producing seeds.
- ❑ **Cultural Control** – use grass seed and fertilizer to encourage non-weeded growth in bare areas. Always buy seed that is 100% free of weed seed and be sure it is a grass seed that will grow in your area.
- ❑ **Chemical Controls** – Keep the edges of fences and fields clear (for safety and visibility) with glyphosate products (like Roundup). There are a variety of broadleaf herbicides available. Be sure to select a brand suitable for your specific land use.



During the summer (**July through early September**) high heats reduce the effectiveness of some methods.

- ❑ **Prevention** – Continue to prevent the spread of weed seeds by always cleaning equipment between sites.
- ❑ **Mechanical Control** – the most effective method in summer's high temperatures is

mowing, weed-eating or cutting and bagging flower heads.

- ❑ **Cultural Control** – seeding and fertilizing during this time of year is not recommended because of the extreme heat conditions.
- ❑ **Chemical Controls** - Temperatures above 85°F will cause plants to slow their growth to conserve energy and water, which makes herbicides nearly ineffective. Also high temperatures cause quick evaporation of chemicals, not allowing the plant time to soak the chemical in.



During the fall (**mid-September through October**) temperatures are again low enough to return to most methods talked about in the spring.

- ❑ **Prevention** – once again be sure that you are not spreading weed seeds with normal yard tasks.
- ❑ **Mechanical Control** – mow, weed-eat or cut and bag flower heads to keep weeds from producing seeds. This method is once again effective because after the extreme heat of summer the weeds produce another round of new plants, which will need to be controlled to prevent seeds before winter.
- ❑ **Cultural Control** – encouraging grass growth with a fertilizer that is high in nitrogen will out compete the unwanted weeds. Be sure to talk to your local nursery about what type of fertilizer is best for your situation.
- ❑ **Chemical Controls** – now that the temperatures have cooled down, herbicides can be used again. Damaging the plants now will put them at risk for cold weather injury.

Herbicide Safety and Use

Herbicides are chemical pesticides used to kill or control weeds. They are toxic substances that are to be handled with great care. All products come with signal words on the label:

- **Danger** – Highly toxic
- **Warning** – Moderately toxic
- **Caution** – Mildly toxic

Store all of these products out of the reach of children and pets. Also they should be stored in a cool, dry place. Most herbicides last for 2 – 3 years if stored properly, and then they begin to lose their effectiveness.

When using herbicides, follow these guidelines

- **Identify** – be sure you know what weed you are spraying.
- **Diagnose** – be sure you are using a product labeled for that weed and the area you are spraying in.
- **Treat** – always read the label to know how and when to use the product.

Always be sure to READ THE HERBICIDE LABEL for application rates, timing, grazing restrictions, etc. before spraying. Always wear protective clothing when using a herbicide and calibrate your herbicide application equipment.

WHEN NOT TO SPRAY

DO NOT SPRAY when it is windy. Drifting chemical can move to areas where the herbicide is not wanted and can be very harmful to anything it drifts over.

DO NOT SPRAY when the temperature is below 40°F or above 90°F. If it is too cold or hot, plants will not take in the chemical, making your application useless. Also, when it is too hot, chemical over spray can burn plants you wish to keep.

DO NOT SPRAY if it will rain within 2 hours of finishing spraying. Herbicides need time to dry and soak into plants and rain will wash the chemical off of the surface of the plant. Also rainwater can carry the herbicide to desirable plants or even in to waterways.

DO NOT SPRAY in shorts and sandals. Most chemicals in herbicides can be absorbed through the skin, so wear shoes, socks, long sleeve shirt, and long pants when spraying. Also, safety glasses or goggles and chemical resistant gloves are recommended for protecting your eyes and hands from absorbing the chemicals. All herbicide labels must include a personal protective equipment (PPE) section that tells you what clothing and protective equipment should be worn during application of that chemical.

KNOW HOW TO READ THE LABEL Commonly used words or symbols

Active Ingredient – the chemical that controls weeds listed on the label. Both the common name of the chemical and whole chemical name are usually given; the whole chemical name is most likely the longer one.

Brand Name – name given by the manufacturer.



Amount – or rate to be used to control various weeds listed on the label, usually listed in one of the following measures

per acre, ounces (oz), pounds (lbs), pint (pt), quart (qt), gallon (gal).

Type of Herbicide –

- C = concentrated
- RTU = ready – to – use
- L = liquid
- G = granule

Selective or Non-selective – selective herbicides only control certain plants, as listed on the label, non-selective herbicides kill all plants, weeds and non-weeds they come in contact with.

Pre-emergent – chemical herbicide that stops seeds from germinating, but can still effect nearby growing plants (use with caution).

Weed Control Products for Home Landscapes				
Active Ingredient	Brand Name**	Amount/Rate	Type	Selective or Non-Selective
2, 4 D + Dicamba	Ortho Weed-B-Gon	1 or 2 qt	C or RTU	Selective
2, 4 D + Dicamba	Spectricide Weed Stop	1 or 2 qt	C or RTU	Selective
2, 4 D + Dicamba	Scotts Green Sweep	1 qt	RTU	Selective
2, 4 D	Hi – Dep	2 qt	C	Selective
2, 4 D + surfactant	Hardball	1.5pt	C	Selective
Tylopyr	Ortho Brush-B-Gon	1 pt	C	Selective
Tylopyr	Ortho Weed-B-Gon Chick weed, Clover & Oxalis	1 pt	C	Selective
Tylopyr + Clopyralid	Confront with Fertilizer	3.6lbs/1000 ft ²	RTU	Selective
Glyphosate	Roundup Super Concentrate	1qt	C	Non-selective
Glyphosate	Roundup Pro	1 gal	C	Non-selective
Glyphosate + Imazapyr	Triox	1 or 2 qt	C	Non-selective
Dichlobenil (pre-emergent)	Casoron	8-11 lbs	RTU	Non-selective
Dichlobenil (pre-emergent)	Noxal	10 lbs	RTU	Non-selective
Trifluralin (pre-emergent)	Preen	5 lbs	RTU	Non-selective
Trifluralin (pre-emergent)	Miracle-Gro Weed Preventer	5-15lbs	RTU	Non-selective
Oryzalin (pre-emergent)	Surflan	1qt	C	Non-selective
Oryzalin (pre-emergent)	Lilly Miller Weed	1 qt	C	Non-selective
Oryzalin + Benefin (pre-emergent)	Greenlight Amaze Grass and Weed Preventer	4lbs	RTU	Non-selective

****Notice:** Use of brand names is not an endorsement of the products. The chart is for educational and resource purposes only!!

Statewide EDRR Noxious Weed List

(Should be eradicated during the growing season)

1. Brazilian Elodea (*Egeria densa* P.)
2. Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
3. Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
4. Policeman's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
5. Squarrose Knapweed (*Centaurea squarrosa*)
6. Syrian Beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)
7. Tall Hawkweed (*Hieracium piloselloides*)
8. Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes* M.)
9. Yellow Devil Hawkweed (*Hieracium glomeratum*)

Statewide Control Noxious Weed List

(Should be controlled and/or eradicated during the growing season)

1. Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
2. Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*)
3. Bufflobur (*Solanum rostratum*)
4. Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)
5. Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
6. Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
7. Giant Knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinesense*)
8. Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
9. Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halpense*)
10. Matgrass (*Nardus stricta*)
11. Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis*)
12. Mediterranean Sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*)

13. Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
14. Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)
15. Parrotfeather Milfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
16. Perennial Sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)
17. Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
18. Scotch Broom (*Sytisus scoparius*)
19. Silverleaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
20. Skeletonleaf Bursage (*Ambrosia tomentosa*)
21. Small Bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*)
22. Toothed Spurge (*Euphorbia dentata*)
23. Vipers Bugloss, Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
24. Yellow Hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)

Statewide Containment Noxious Weed List

(Known areas should be contained or reduced and new growth eliminated)

1. Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
2. Dalmation Toadflax (*Linaria genistifolia* ssp. *dalmatica*)
3. Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
4. Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
5. Hoary Alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)
6. Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
7. Jointed Goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrical*)
8. Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
9. Milium (*Milium vernale*)
10. Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
11. Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
12. Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
13. Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

14. Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
15. Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
16. Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
17. Saltcedar (*Tamarix*)
18. Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
19. Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)
20. Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
21. White Bryony (*Bryonia alba*)
22. Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*)
23. Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
24. Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

County Noxious Weeds

(Known areas should be contained or reduced and new growth eliminated)

1. Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
2. Sulfur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)

It's the Law



As stated in Title 22, Chapter 24 of Idaho code, it is the landowner's duty and responsibility to manage all noxious weeds on their property.