

"The Virginia Weeder"

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WEED CONTROL IN STRAWBERRIES

BLACKSBURG, VA.

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Allan H. Kates
Extension Specialist, Plant Physiology

The control of weeds is a major problem in growing strawberries. Listed below are a number of herbicides that will assist the grower with this problem. Identify your weed situation, then select the herbicide that will meet your requirements.

As of the date of publication, the following recommendations are in accordance with U.S.D.A. registrations. Residue tolerances, as established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, will be met if applied in accordance with directions on the pesticide label. Read and heed all directions on the label.

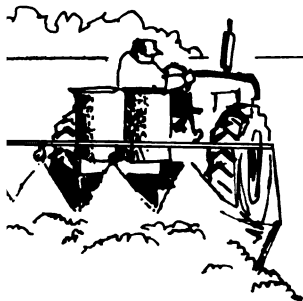
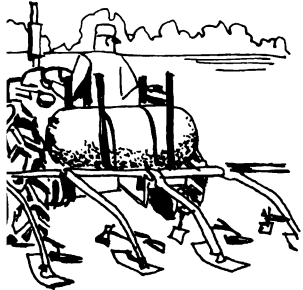
Rates given are in pounds of active ingredient per acre for over-all applications. If band applications are used, reduce rate in proportion to the area sprayed. In many cases granular formulations may be substituted for the spray. Be certain that you have the right material and formulation, the correct rate, the correct sprayer calibration and the proper time for applying the herbicides.

Soil moisture, soil type, and rainfall all have an effect on weed control of the various herbicides. All of the herbicides suggested for use on clean cultivated soils are killing the germinating seed. Irrigation or rainfall (1/2") within a few days is necessary for optimum weed control.

HERBICIDES:

1. DCPA (Dacthal) at 8-9 lbs. in 40 gals. of water per acre will control many annuals such as crabgrass, foxtails, carpetweed, chickweed, lambsquarter, purslane (pussley). The higher rate is necessary for goosegrass, annual bluegrass, and redroot (pigweed). Usually poor control of ragweed, smartweed, galinsoga (quickweed), mustards, and annual morningglory can be expected. It may be applied immediately after transplanting or later after clean cultivation for late summer or early fall germinating weeds. Spring applications on established beds may also be made. Do not apply after first bloom. Residue tolerances - 2.0 ppm.
2. Diphenamid (Dymid, Enide) at 4-5 lbs. in 40 gals. of water per acre will usually give excellent, long lasting control of the above mentioned weeds. It will not control ragweed or morningglory. Do not apply until about 1 month after transplanting or after strawberry plants have developed 2 or 3 full sized leaves. Cultivate and hand weed before applying herbicide. Diphenamid may also be applied in July or August to control fall germinating weeds such as chickweed, mustards, annual bluegrass and cheat. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Residue tolerances - 1.0 ppm.

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3. Sesone (Sesone) at 2-3 lbs. in 30 gals. of water per acre should be applied to freshly cultivated soil before weeds start to germinate. Among the weeds controlled are annual morningglory, barnyard grass, crabgrass, carpet weed, chickweed, foxtails, henbit, lambsquarter, pigweed, and purslane (pussley). The chemical prevents weed seeds from sprouting for 3-6 weeks. Apply after strawberries are well established. Repeat applications can be made and are often needed. Avoid spraying during rooting of runner plants, fruit bud development, flowering, and fruiting stages of growth. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Residue tolerance- 2.0 ppm.
4. EPTC (Eptam) at 4 lbs. in 40 gals. of water will control annual grasses and most annual broadleaf weeds. Also, it will suppress bermudagrass, quackgrass, and nutgrass (nutsedge). Do not use until 4 weeks after transplanting. Clean cultivate before applying. Apply to a dry soil surface and incorporate immediately and thoroughly with a rotary tiller or cultivator. It may be used later in season, after harvest and up until first bloom. Residue tolerance - none established.
5. Chloroxuron (Tenoran) at 4 lbs. in 40 gals. of water per acre will control many weeds after they have started to grow. It will also kill weed seeds as they germinate. Broadleaf weeds should be 2" or less and grasses less than 1/2" tall at the time of application. Apply over the top of established plants any time except during the interval of 60 days prior to harvest. On new transplants delay application until strawberry plants become established. Do not apply when temperatures are above 90°F. Do not make more than 2 treatments in one year. Residue tolerance - 0.1 ppm.
6. 2,4-D amine at 1/2 lb. in 20 gals. of water per acre may be used to control certain broadleaf weeds. Weeds must be small and actively growing. Apply after harvest is completed, or after new plantings are well established. Residue tolerance - none established.
7. DNBP, dinoseb (Premerge, Sinox P.E., Chemox P.E.) at 3 lbs. in 40 gals. of water per acre will control many winter annual weeds such as chickweed, henbit, mustard, etc. In established beds, apply after seasonal growth is completed and weeds are small (November through January). Apply when temperatures are 50°F. or above and only once during the season. Residue tolerance - none established.
8. CIPC, Chlorpropham (Chloro I.P.C.) at 1 lb. in 20 gals. of water may be used to control chickweed. Apply after strawberries are dormant and before March 1. Do not apply to ever-bearing varieties. Residue tolerance - none established.

Trade and brand names are used only for the purpose of information and the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service does not guarantee nor warrant the standard of the product, nor does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which may also be suitable.

KEYS TO PROPER USE OF PESTICIDES

1. Read the label on each pesticide container before each use. Follow instructions to the letter; heed all cautions and warnings, and note precautions about residues.
2. Keep pesticides in the containers in which you bought them. Put them where children or animals cannot get to them, preferably under lock and away from food, feed, seed, or other material that may become harmful if contaminated.
3. Dispose of empty containers in the manner specified on the label. If disposal instructions are not printed on the label, burn the containers where smoke will not be a hazard, or bury them at least 18" deep in a place where water supplies will not be contaminated.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS OCCUR DURING OR AFTER USE OF PESTICIDES.