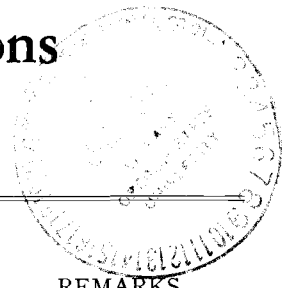


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 ANALYSIS

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 April 1968

1968 Weed Control Recommendations for Oregon Orchards



CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS		
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION				
APPLES	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest, but before fruit forms in the spring			
	Diuron (Karmex)	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%				
	Terbacil (Sinbar)	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%				
	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	6 lbs.	150 lbs. of 4% granular				
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.			Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints			When weeds are small	Use in water or oil
	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring, repeat if needed	For control of grass		
	2,4-D amine or acid	1 to 2 lbs.	1 to 2 qts. of 4 lbs./gal.	Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are in early bud stage		
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high		
APRICOTS	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	When weeds are small	Use in water or oil		
	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring, repeat if needed	For control of grass		
	Simazine	0.8 to 1.6 lbs.	1 to 2 lbs. of 80%	Late fall to early spring	For nonbearing trees only		
	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest, but before fruit forms in the spring			
CHERRIES (sour and sweet)	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	6 lbs.	150 lbs. of 4% granular				
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high		
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	When weeds are small	Use in water or oil		
FILBERTS	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time except when nuts are on the ground	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high		
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	Any time on small weeds except when nuts are on the ground	Use in water or oil		
	Simazine	0.8 to 1.6 lbs.	1 to 2 lbs. of 80%	Late fall to early spring	For nonbearing trees only		
PEACHES	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest, but before fruit forms in the spring			
	Terbacil (Sinbar)	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%				
	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	6 lbs.	150 lbs. of 4% granular				
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.			Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints			When weeds are small	Use in water or oil
	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring, repeat if needed	For control of grass		



This is one of a series of *Fact Sheets* reporting Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics, Gene M. Lear, director. Printed and distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Oregon State University, Oregon, counties, and U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Handwritten notes: *Adapted from Oregon State University Extension Service*

CROP	CHEMICAL	APPLICATION RATE PER ACRE		TIME	REMARKS
		ACTUAL	FORMULATION		
PEARS	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest, but before fruit forms in the spring	
	Diuron (Karmex)	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%		
	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	6 lbs.	150 lbs. of 4% granular		
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time, repeat if needed	
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	When weeds are small	
	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring, repeat if needed	
	2,4-D amine or acid	1 to 2 lbs.	1 to 2 qts. of 4 lbs./gal.	Any time, repeat if needed	When weeds are in early bud stage
PLUMS and PRUNES	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest, but before fruit forms in the spring	
	Dichlobenil (Casoron)	6 lbs.	150 lbs. of 4% granular		
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time except when fruit is on the ground	
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	Any time on small weeds except when fruit is on the ground	
	Dalapon	8.5 lbs.	10 lbs. of 85%	In spring, repeat if needed	For control of grass
WALNUTS	Simazine	3.2 lbs.	4 lbs. of 80%	After harvest in fall or winter	
	Diuron (Karmex)	4 lbs.	5 lbs. of 80%		
	Paraquat	½ to 1 lb.	1 to 2 qts.	Any time except when nuts are on the ground	
	Dinitro general	1.9 lbs.	3 pints	Any time on small weeds except when nuts are on the ground	When weeds are 1 to 6 inches high Use in water or oil
ALL ORCHARD CROPS	Aromatic weed oil	40 gals. or more		Any time on small weeds, repeat as needed	Adjust application rate to cover weed foliage

Adequate weed control is necessary to obtain maximum development of new plantings of trees and to conserve moisture in nonirrigated orchards. Other benefits include prevention of rodent damage, aiding in harvest of certain crops, and removal of flowers competitive to pollination.

The first line of defense against weeds is the use of good cultural practices. If possible, select fields without serious weed problems for planting an orchard. If a field infested with perennial weeds must be used, follow a weed-killing program before planting the trees.

Cultivation is often the most efficient method of removing weeds, but orchards can be severely damaged by cultivating too deeply and too close to the trees.

Herbicides provide a valuable tool to help control weeds in orchards. Improper use of herbicides can result in tree injury; proper use can reduce labor costs and improve weed control.

Annual weeds are killed most easily when conditions favor germination and rapid plant growth. Control of perennial weeds by herbicides active through the soil is best if the herbicide is applied at a time when rainfall or irrigation will move the herbicide into the root zone of the weeds just before they start active growth. Control of perennial weeds by foliage-active herbicides is usually best if applied soon after the greatest period of foliage development. 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.

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 the 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. When a strip treatment along tree rows is applied, it is often best to apply half rates from each side of the row, completely lapping the treated area.

To avoid crop damage, do not spray in windy weather or with ester formulations of 2,4-D. Use low sprayer pressures (about 40 pounds per square inch for most sprayers, although special equipment may operate at 5 psi or less) and moderate to high spray volumes.

The information in tabular form is only a guide to herbicide use in orchards, and complete information on labels or other sources should be followed.

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

Compiled by GARVIN CRABTREE, assistant professor of horticulture, and ROBERT L. STEBBINS, Extension horticulture specialist, Oregon State University.