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You CAN Control NOXIOUS WEEDS

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A GUIDE FOR CONTROLLING YOUR NOXIOUS WEEDS

Which of these methods will best fit your weed problem?

KIND OF WEED	SITUATION OR LOCATION	METHOD OF CONTROL IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE
ON TILLABLE LAND		
Canada Thistle Russian Knapweed Morning Glory Perennial Sow Thistle Yellow Toadflax Whitetop Perennial Milkweed Leafy Spurge Blue Flowering Lettuce	Small patches or scattered plants in cultivated areas	IRRIGATED AREAS 1. Carbon bisulphide 2. Sodium chlorate NON-IRRIGATED AREAS 1. Sodium chlorate 2. Carbon bisulphide
	Large patches or badly infested fields	IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED 1. Clean cultivation 2. A combination of suitable crops in rotation plus 2, 4-D 3. 2, 4-D*
Perennial Ground Cherry	Small patches or scattered plants in cultivated areas	IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED 1. Carbon bisulphide 2. Sodium chlorate
	Large patches or badly infested fields	1. Clean cultivation 2. A combination of suitable crops in rotation plus 2, 4, 5-T 3. 2, 4, 5-T*
Quackgrass	Small patches	1. T. C. A. 2. Sodium chlorate
	Large patches or infested fields	1. Clean cultivation in combination with crops 2. Clean cultivation
ON NON-TILLABLE LAND		
Canada Thistle Russian Knapweed Morning Glory Perennial Sow Thistle Yellow Toadflax Whitetop Perennial Milkweed Blue-Flowering Lettuce Perennial Ground Cherry** Leafy Spurge	FENCE LINES — Small patches	1. Sodium chlorate 2. Chlorate-borate mixture
	Large patches	2, 4-D* and perennial grasses
	DITCHBANKS — Small patches	1. 2, 4-D* and perennial grasses 2. Sodium chlorate 3. Carbon bisulphide
	Large patches	2, 4-D* and perennial grasses
	ROADSIDES — Small patches	1. Sodium chlorate 2. Chlorate-borate mixture
	Large patches	2, 4-D* and perennial grasses
	WASTEPLACES — Small or large patches	2, 4-D*, sodium chlorate, chlorate-borate mixture, carbon bisulphide, or cultivation, depending on individual conditions
Quackgrass	SMALL PATCHES ON FENCE LINES, DITCHES OR ROADSIDES	1. CMU 2. TCA 3. Sodium chlorate

*Repeat applications are necessary.

**Perennial ground cherry is highly resistant to 2, 4-D. Substitute 2, 4, 5-T for 2, 4-D when you treat this weed.

Ask your county agent or county weed supervisor to help you plan a weed control program on your farm.

YOU CAN WHIP WEEDS

Every weed problem deserves individual thought and planning before we begin its treatment. Farmers often ask, "How do you control Canada thistle?" or "What can I do to control morning glory?" In order to answer such questions, it is as important to know where the weeds are growing and the size of the weed patch as it is to know the particular weed. We must know location and size of the weed patch before deciding what method or methods of control are best to use in this particular situation.

for Example —

If you have a small patch or scattered plants of Canada thistle, morning glory, knapweed, or other noxious weeds growing on tillable irrigated land, carbon bisulphide will probably be your best control. This gas is expensive to use; but, when properly applied under favorable conditions, it will kill any plant, and its use and cost are usually justified on small patches or scattered plants on valuable, irrigated land. If the weeds are growing on non-irrigated land, then it is best to use sodium chlorate as this is usually more reliable than carbon bisulphide in killing weeds on non-irrigated land.

or —

If you have large patches or badly infested fields of Canada thistle, morning glory, knapweed, whitetop, or other noxious weeds growing on irrigated or non-irrigated land, it isn't practical to use either carbon bisulphide or sodium chlorate. Under these conditions, use a clean cultivation program or a combination of suitable crops in the rotation plus 2, 4-D and cultivation. Perennial ground cherry is resistant to 2, 4-D, so 2, 4, 5-T should be used.

For recommended control methods using sodium chlorate, carbon bisulphide, clean cultivation and 2, 4-D in combination with crop rotations, ask your county agent for the following bulletins:

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 288

'Controlling Perennial Weed with Tillage" by C. I. Seely.

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 271

"Controlling Perennial Weeds with Sodium Chlorate, Carbon Bisulphide and Borax" by C. I. Seely, K. H. Klages and E. G. Schafer.

Bulletin No. 205

2, 4-D for "Weed Control in Cereal Crops" by C. I. Seely and H. B. Roylance.

Bulletin No. 207

"Weed Control with Chemicals, Cultivation, Rotations," University of Idaho Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Idaho Noxious Weed Association.

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