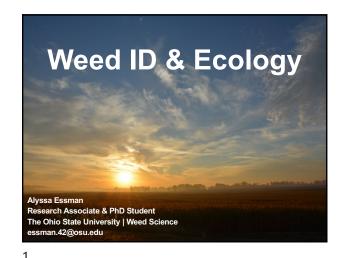
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What is a weed?

- · A plant out of place
- · A plant that interferes with any human activity
- · A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered (Ralph Waldo Emerson)



What makes a weed, a weed?

· Defining biological characteristics

- Interference
- Persistence
- Capacity
- Destructive or injurious to animals and crops
- · Life cycles and plant anatomy

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Life cycles and plant anatomy





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What makes a weed, a weed?

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What makes a weed, a weed?

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- Capacity

- Destructive or injurious to animals and crops

• Life cycles and plant anatomy

7

9



- Defining biological characteristics
 - Interference
 - Persistence
 - Capacity
 - Destructive or injurious to animals and crops
- · Life cycles and plant anatomy

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Summer annuals

• Lives one year

• Life cycle starts in spring and ends in fall

Foxtail

Purslane

Lambsquarters

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10

8

Winter annuals

- · Lives one year
- · Life cycle starts in fall and ends in spring







Shepherds purse Common chickweed

Biennials

- Lives two years
- Vegetative first year, reproductive second year





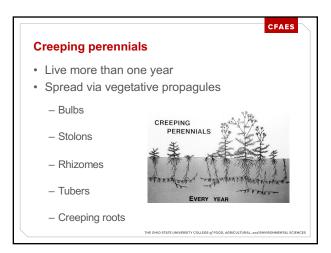
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Common mallow

Wild carrot

11 12









15 16





17 18





Monocot vs Dicot Monocots

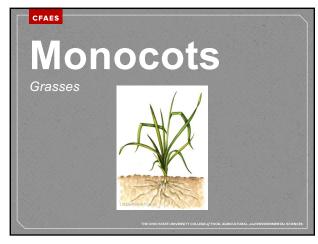
- Embryo and seedling with one cotyledon
- · Leaves usually narrow (longer than wide) with veins parallel to each other
- · Flower parts are in threes or multiples of three

Dicot

- Embryo and seedling with two cotyledons
- · Leaves usually broad
- · Flower Parts usually occur in fours of fives

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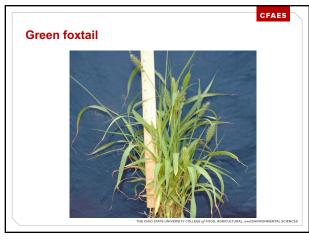




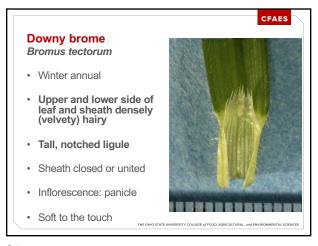


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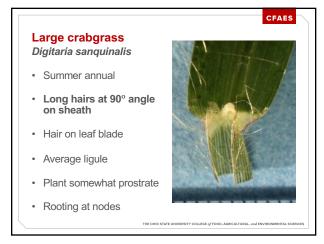




29 30

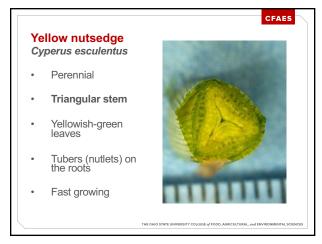






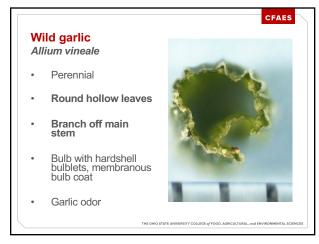


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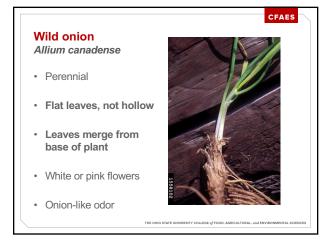
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Wild garlic

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37 38



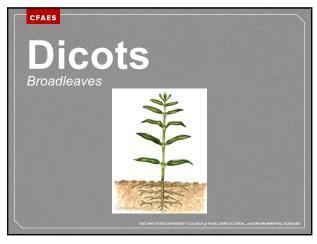


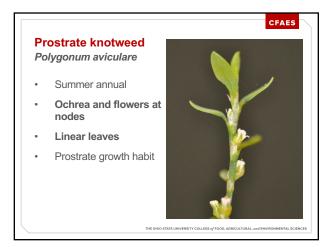
39





41 42







Curly dock
Rumex crispus

Simple perennial
Leaves with
undulating leaf
margin (like a piece of
cooked bacon)
Basal rosette formed
first
Red/purple spots of
leaves and stems

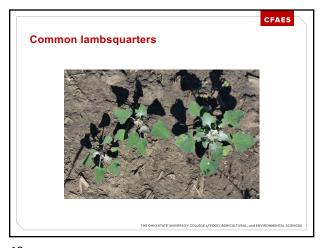
45 46



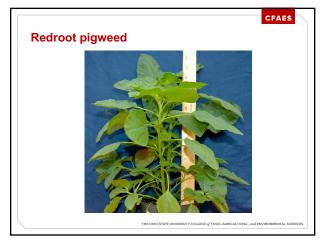
Common lambsquarters
Chenopodium album

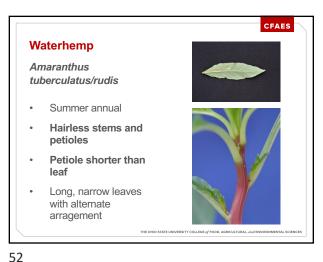
Summer annual
Wedge-shaped lower leaves, oval-shaped leaves later
Up to first 2 nodes opposite; the rest alternate
Pale green leaves with mealy white surface, triangularly toothed

47 48



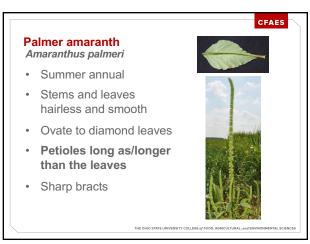






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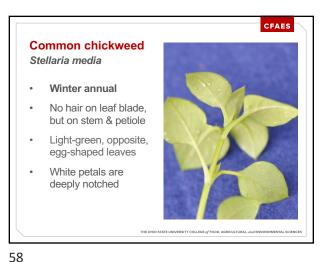


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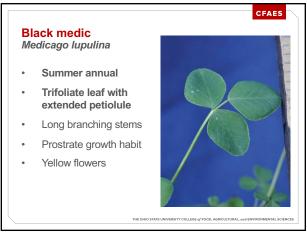






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59 60



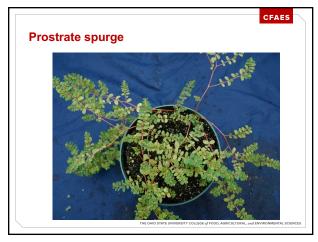




Prostrate spurge
Chamaesyce humistrata

Summer annual
Prostrate growth habit, forms dense mat
Egg shaped leaves
Leaves spaced close together on stem
Milky sap in stem
Roots at nodes

63 64





65



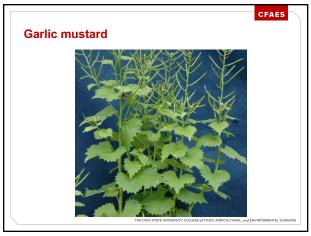




Garlic mustard
Allaria petiolata

Biennial
Some hair on stem and petioles
Leaves are round when in rosette (year 1) and triangular when on stems (year 2)
Has a garlic odor

69 70



Velvetleaf
Abutilon theophrasti

Summer annual

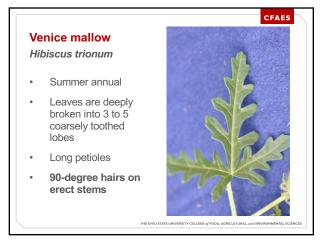
Serrated, heart-shaped leaves with alternate arrangement

Short, soft (downy) hair on entire plant

Strong unpleasant odor when broken open

71 72









75 76



Hedge bindweed Calystegia sepium

Creeping perennial

Vining

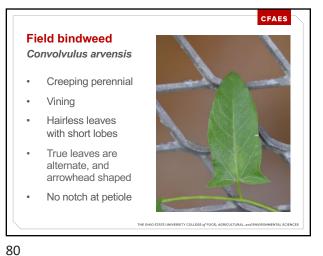
Hairless, arrow-shaped leaves that taper to a point

Deep notch near petiole of leaf

Angle of leaf and petiole ~ 90 degrees

77 78









81 82



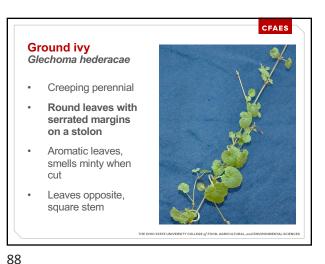


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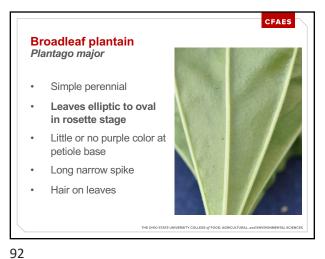














CFAES Honeyvine milkweed Cynanchum laeve Creeping perennial Vining Opposite heart-shaped leaves Leaves with white veins, 2 per node Foliage exudes a cloudy sap if crushed or cut

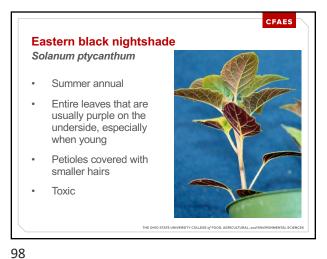
93 94

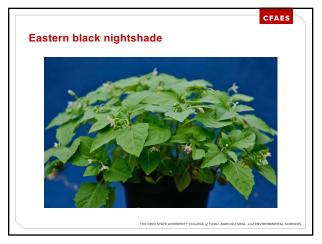


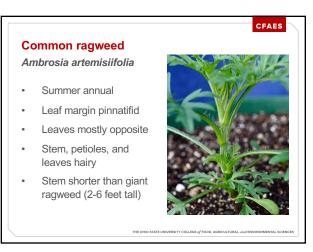
CFAES Common milkweed Asclepias syriaca Creeping perennial Upright stem Singular stalk with large leaves oppositely arranged Hair on leaf underside Milky sap

95 96

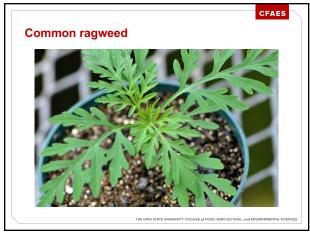


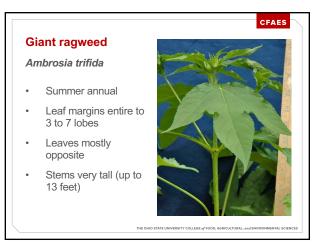




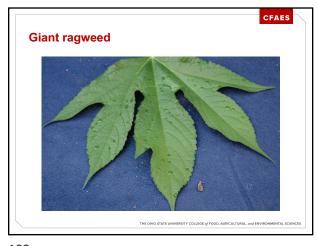


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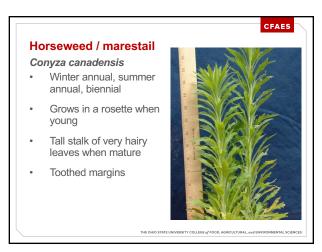






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107 108









111 112





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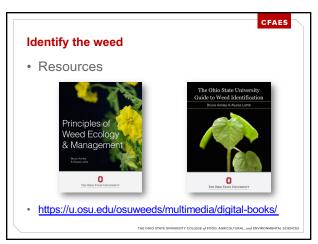
Weed control strategies and techniques

- 1. Correctly identify the plant
- Determine biological and morphological characteristics and their influence on resistance to control methods
- 3. Plant life cycle
- 4. Seasonality
- 5. Growth habit?
 - Does weed spread by seed? Vegetative structures? Both?
 - Optimal times to use control methods?

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117 118





119 120

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Cultural methods

- · Fast growing crop plants and close plant spacing
- Timely rotations
- · Cover crops
 - Over winter (cereal rye, hairy vetch, radish, oats, etc.)
- Pre-season full bed technique (to smother weeds)
 - Physical barriers to prevent weed germination
 - Thick mulches in pathways and common areas
 - Organic mulches like straw, wood bark/chips, newspaper
 - Landscape fabric (breathes), plastic (does not breathe)

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121

122

124



Chemical methods

• Herbicides

- Depending on your situation, you may have very limited options and collateral damage can be very difficult to avoid

123



Targeting weed life stages for control

• Annuals

— Control during lag phase of growth or seedling

— Control before flowers open (bud stage)

— Plan around the emergence period

— Log or exponential phase

— Log phase

— Time

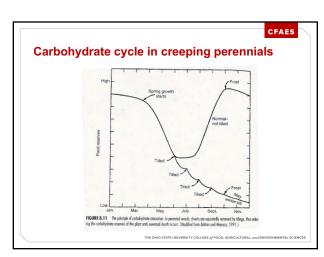
125 126

Targeting weed life stages for control

- Biennials and simple perennials
 - Control in the spring before flowering (bud stage)
 - Vulnerable to mechanical control due to shoot having used up stored underground reserves
- · Simple perennials
 - Root crown must be removed
 - Entire root must be killed in some species (e.g., dandelion) that have buds along the root that can sprout new stems

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127



128

Critical period of weed control

• When and what happens

• What are YOUR Goals ???

Ecological role of weeds, the plus side?

- · Re-vegetate disturbed sites
- · Build soil
 - Recycle nutrients, add organic matter, protect against erosion
- Sequester carbon
- · Provide food & shelter for animals
- Provide food, fuel, fiber, medicine, dyes, & construction materials

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131 132