

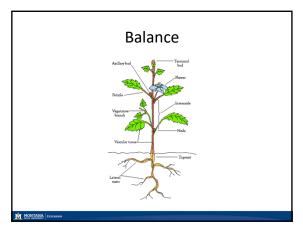
Early Season Weed Management

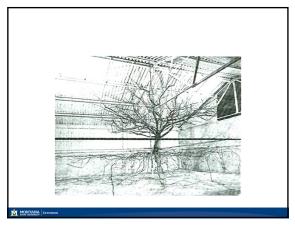
Mat Walter MSU Extension Lewis and Clark County

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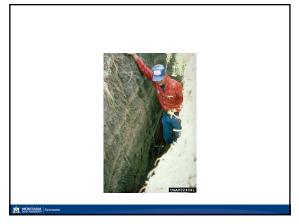
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Photosynthesis



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Xylem and Phloem

- Interrupting the flow of nutrients through the plant is the quickest way to begin to kill the weed.
- This can be utilized with several tools; physical/mechanical tools, fire, herbicides.

MONTANA EXTENSE



Utilizing Fire

- Application

- Application
 Moderately Dangerous
 Quick
 Easy
 Efficacy
 Requires multiple treatments
 Does not damage roots
 Very effective on newly emerged weeds
 Useful on old growth to expose new
 Residual
 poor
 Collateral Damage
 Potential for high collateral damage depending on timing and area

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Surface Removal



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Surface Removal

- Application Easy
- Efficacy
 - Poor
 - Immediate and clean resultsVery useful on large growth
- Residual
 - Poor
- Collateral Damage
 - Dependent on equipment used

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Herbicide Use

- Organic sprays are still considered herbicides. Which are still a pesticide.
- Conventional herbicides are no more, or less dangerous than organic herbicides. The safety of the product lies in following the label.

MONTANA EXTENS

Herbicide Product

- Use only herbicidal vinegar or glyphosate in the garden.

 These are contact, and non-residual herbicides

 Do not use anything that contains
- - Imazapyr
 - Diquat
 - 2,4-D
 - Ammonium Nonanoate (considered organic)
- Do not use anything that says
 - Ground clear
 - Bare ground365

 - Weed and feed

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When to Use Herbicides

- Bed preparation
 - Use before or after roto-tilling
 - To clear surrounding areas of vegetation
 - Both herbicidal vinegar and glyphosate have very low residual and do not transfer to plants planted after application.

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Wick Applicator













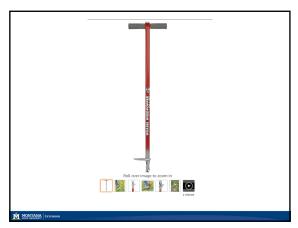




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Questions?

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