

## ***PNW Weed Management Handbook – Home Use***

<http://weeds.ippc.orst.edu/pnw/weeds>

or via the hyperlink on the OSU Gardening Encyclopedia page

**Nearly all the Weed information is for commercial entities.  
Be certain you are in the Home Use section.**

1. To access the Home Use information, locate the **Chapter** box at top left
2. In the **Chapter** box, click the down arrow following the phrase *Introduction, Weed Management Options*
2. Scroll down to *Management – Home Landscapes and Gardens*; click
4. In the **Section** box at the right, click the down arrow following the word *Introduction*  
Home Use information is only in the first 2 sections  
(In the MG offices, these sections are available as photocopies)
  - a. *Introduction*
  - b. **CHART:** *Year-round Weed Management* ( Explanations of the headings)

**1) Cultivation (soil drying):** The footnote to the chart says “Cultivation and complete hand removal every 2 to 3 weeks will starve perennial weeds and eventually cause death in 2 years or more.”

The key to success is to consistently remove the top growth, thereby starving the root system. If clients are persistent, they can win over a period of several years. But if they stop, even if only for part of a season, the weeds will rapidly recover and the timeline restarts at the beginning.

**2) Geo-textiles:** A footnote to the chart says “Geo-textiles include spunbonded, woven, and laminated plastic fibers that can be applied anytime. Pointed rhizomes and roots of emerging weeds can penetrate the fabrics (except the laminate).”

In this case, the key to success is to exclude all light and thereby stop photosynthesis. That said, notice that polyethylene sheeting is missing from the list; it’s a poor choice for various reasons, among them excess moisture and reduced aeration.

**3) 2,4-D** is selective against broadleaf plants. It’s in some weed killers used on lawns, and is one of the choices to use against woody plants. In the latter case, it’s more effective than is glyphosate. It’s often combined with another active ingredient.

**4) Triclopyr** is selective against broadleaf plants. It’s more effective against woody plants than is glyphosate. Among the home use products are Brush-B-Gone®, Cut Vine & Stump Killer®, and Lilly Miller’s Blackberry & Brush Killer®.

**5) Glyphosate** is a widely used non-selective herbicide that damages, or kills, any plant it touches. It’s the active ingredient in Roundup®, Kleen-up® and many other products.

Caution: Some Roundup® brand products now combine glyphosate with another active ingredient such as a pre-emergent; it’s critical to read the label prior to purchase and use.

**6) Dichlobenil** has pre-emergent action against herbaceous growth, meaning that it stops seeds from sprouting and it kills the youngest seedlings. The home use products are Casoron® and Norosac®. Apply once a year, and only during mid-winter, then either water in the product or cover with mulch.

If these products are applied during warm weather, they may volatilize and, thus, may damage nearby established plants, whether herbaceous or woody.

Never use these products on a lawn or in a vegetable or flower garden.

## **To locate images of weeds** (Listed alphabetically by common name)

1. Go to the **Chapter** box; click the down arrow  
Locate *Introduction, Weed Management Options*; click
2. Go to the **Section** box at the right; click the down arrow
3. Scroll to *PNW Weed ID Image Collection*, and click
4. On the new page, notice the links at the left
  - a. Copyright information for images
  - b. Thumbnail index
5. Locate the desired weed  
(1 to 2 images are listed at the right: seedling; mature; and/or flower)  
Click desired link to see image(s)

## **The PNW Weed Handbook's search box**

**Warning:** The search results omit Home Use entries in the results

## **Managing Small Pastures to Reduce Weed Problems**

Metro Master Gardeners don't answer pasture questions (See Tab F, "Responses to Clients")

So, even though this section is included in the Home Use section, Metro MGs are to ignore it  
Instead, Metro MGs refer the client to the proper extension agent, as below

**Washington & Multnomah Co. MGs refer pasture questions  
to Chip Bubl; 1-503-397-3462  
Clackamas Co. MGs refer pasture questions to Nick Andrews; 503-678-1264 ext 149**