

CS053
Landscape Weed Management

Lecture Outlines and Old Test @
<http://www4.ncsu.edu/~jcneal/CS053%20Landscape%20web%20site/index.htm>


Turfgrass Management / CS053 Landscape

Lectures 1 and 2. Landscape Weed Management Goals and Principles

Required reading: *Plan Before You Plant*
 See Lecture 1 Outline for the link

Landscape Weed Management Goals

- Goals:
 - Primarily aesthetic: improving the visual appearance of the landscape

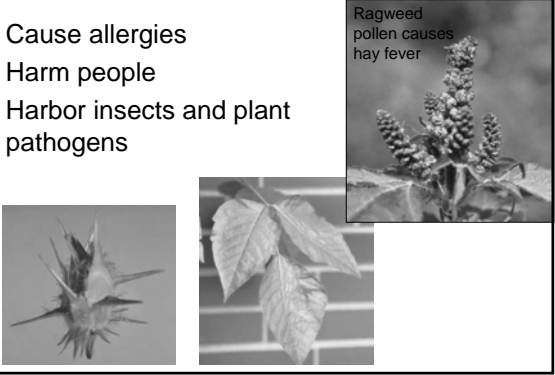


Landscape Weed Management Goals

- Goals:
 - Primarily aesthetic: improving the visual appearance of the landscape
 - Functional: safety, allergies, insect and disease control

What Else Do Weeds Do?

- Cause allergies
- Harm people
- Harbor insects and plant pathogens



Principles of Landscape Weed Management – a 5-step planning process

1. Site Assessment
2. Define the Planting:
 - ❖ 5 Types of Landscape Plantings
3. Selection of ornamental species and compatible weed management options
4. Site Preparation
5. Implementation

Step 1. Site assessment

- Key weeds – perennial broadleaves and sedges
- Grass weeds can be controlled POST with selective herbicides
- Ask yourself the question: **“Can I control these weeds after Planting?”**

Step 2. Define the Planting:

• 5 Types of Landscape Plantings

– The type of planting will define the post-plant weed management options and the importance of pre-plant weed control.

- ❖ Woody Tree and Shrub beds
- ❖ Woody groundcover beds
- ❖ Annual beds
- ❖ Perennial beds
- ❖ Mixed Plantings

Most post plant weed control options



Fewest post plant weed control options

Table 1. Weed management options and limitations for the 5 types of landscape plantings.

Tree and Shrub Beds: Densely shaded plantings exclude weeds.

- -Geotextiles and mulches are useful.
- -Many PRE & POST herbicides
- -Spot or directed applications of non-selective herbicides
- -Therefore: species selection is flexible and pre-plant weed control is not as critical.

Woody Ground Cover Beds



Table 1. Weed management options and limitations for the 5 types of landscape plantings.

Woody Ground Cover Beds: The ground cover should ultimately exclude most weeds

- Limited uses for non-selective herbicides;
- Control perennial weeds before planting
- Do not use geotextiles where ground covers are expected to root and spread.
- Control annual weeds with mulching, hand weeding, and/or herbicides.
- Several PRE herbicides are available.
- Few uses for POST herbicides
- POST control of annual and perennial grasses is possible.

Table 1. Weed management options and limitations for the 5 types of landscape plantings.

Annual Flower Beds: A closed canopy will shade-out many weeds.

- Periodic cultivation (annually or between display rotations) will suppress many weeds.
- Very limited use of non-selective herbicides; control perennial weeds before planting.
- Geotextiles generally are not useful (due to the short-term nature of the planting)
- Few preemergent herbicides are safe; careful species and product selection are required.
- Mulches will suppress many annual weeds.

Herbaceous Perennial Beds



Table 1. Weed management options and limitations for the 5 types of landscape plantings.

- Herbaceous Perennial Beds:** Similar to Annual Flower Beds except:
- Lack of periodic cultivation will encourage perennial weed encroachment.
 - Fewer herbicides are labeled; check the labels carefully.
 - Geotextiles may be useful in clump-type plantings or to restrict growth of spreading-types.
 - Very limited use of non-selective or postemergence herbicides.

Table 1. Weed management options and limitations for the 5 types of landscape plantings.

- **Mixed Plantings (of woody and herbaceous plants):**
- More complex due to the diversity of species.
- Different areas of the bed could receive different treatments.
- Site preparation is usually critical.
- Few herbicides are registered for a wide spectrum of ornamental plant types.
- Geotextiles may or may not be useful.

Step 3. Selection of ornamental species and compatible weed management options.

- At the design phase: selecting ornamental plants with weed control in mind.
- Example 1: Florida betony cannot be selectively controlled in beds planted to herbaceous ornamentals.

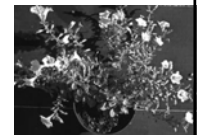
Therefore, opting for a woody planting instead will make maintenance easier by allowing the use of effective herbicides.

Step 3. Selection of ornamental species and compatible weed management options.

- Example 2: Yellow nutsedge can be controlled with preemergence applications of Pennant Magnum in Ageratum or Petunia beds but not in Begonia or Coleus

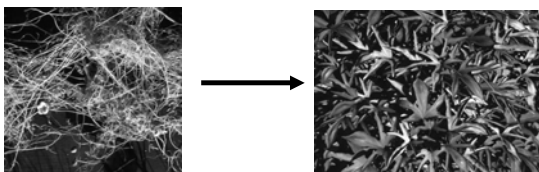


If yellow nutsedge has been a problem in the past – plant petunias instead of coleus.



Step 3. Selection of ornamental species and compatible weed management options.

- Example 3: Dodder cannot be controlled in petunia or snapdragons but scaevola and sweet potato are resistant.



Step 4: Site Preparation

- Goal: eliminate weeds that cannot be controlled after planting
- Options:
 - Cultivation
 - Non-selective herbicides
 - Fumigation (option of last resort)
 - Solarization

Step 5: Installation and Implementation

- Site preparation
- Sanitation
- Mulches
- Preemergence Herbicides
- Postemergence Herbicides

Study Questions Lecture 1

1. What are the 5 types of landscape plantings? List in order from the most to fewest post-plant weed control options.
2. Give an example of how landscape plant selection can influence your weed management choices.
3. What are the key weed management option differences between the 5 landscape bed types?
4. Following a site assessment -- What is the key question you ask yourself (and answer) concerning the weeds present in a proposed landscape planting?