



A first cut for finding appropriate weed control methods in non-crop environments

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New
Edition!



WeedCUT

WEED CONTROL USER TOOL

METHODS FOR MANAGING WEEDS IN WILDLANDS

Weed Control User Tool (WeedCUT)

WeedCUT provides guidance on a range of methods for managing invasive plants in wildlands and helps practitioners select those that are most effective for different situations. Explore the tool below to find the management practices that suit your specific weed problems.

[Use Decision Support Tool →](#)



<https://weedcut-new.ipm.ucanr.edu/>

Decision Support

- Efficacy ratings based on single-season reduction in cover and propagule production for each technique and site condition *under optimal conditions*
- Efficacy categories are:
 - Excellent (>=95%)
 - Good (>80-95%)
 - Fair (50-80%)
 - Poor (5-50%)
 - Ineffective (0-5%)
 - N/A
- Rule: The lowest efficacy ranking for any combination of plant and site information dictates efficacy of the technique

“You are only as strong as your weakest link”



Types of Management Practices

<https://weedcut-new.ipm.ucanr.edu/>

NOTE: You are currently using WeedCUT version 2 beta.

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Browse Management Practices

[Non-chemical](#) [Biological Control](#) [Herbicides](#)



Solarization



Cutting: Chainsaw



Mechanized Tillage



Biological Control

[View all non-chemical practices →](#)

Non-Chemical Management Practices

← Home

Management Practices

Non-chemical management practices



Biological Control



Burning



Competitive Planting



Cutting: Bladed Hand Tools



Cutting: Chainsaw



Cutting: Pruners, Loppers, Shears, and Hand Saws



Cutting: Stringtrimmer / Brushcutter



Flaming



Girdling



Grazing



Grubbing: Grub Hoe



Mechanized Tillage



Scraping: Scuffle Hoe



Severing Roots



Solarization



Steamling



Stump Grinding



Tarping



Whole-Plant Removal: Hand / Hand Tool



Whole-Plant Removal: Large Equipment



Non-Chemical BMP Content

- *Overview*
- *How to Use*
- *Special Tips*
- *Optimal Conditions*
- *Caveats*
- *Potential Hazards*
- *Other non-chemical methods to use in combination with technique*
- *When not to use*

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

Burning

Updated: 01/2020



On this page

Overview

How to Use

Special Tips

Optimal Conditions for Use

Caveats

Potential Hazards to Humans, Environment, and Cultural Resources

Consider Combining with the Following Non-chemical Methods

Don't Use this Technique When/For

References

Supplementary Information

Authors and Credit

Works best on: Annual grasses

Selectivity: Low

Cost: Variable

Cultural resources: Low-moderate risk

Fire: High risk

Environmental hazard: Erosion, wildlife, habitat

Safety: Moderate-high risk

Overview

Fire has been used by many cultures over millennia to clear land of woody vegetation or to stimulate growth of preferred plant species. Today, prescribed fire is one tool used for treating invasive plants, reducing fuel load, and maintaining habitats in fire adapted landscapes. In California, it has been used most successfully as a tool to control non-native annual grasses in grassland habitat. Eradication of any weed population is unlikely using this technique alone, but it can be a valuable part of an integrated approach when used properly.

Fire removes thatch and aboveground vegetation. Depending on timing and intensity, it also kills grass seeds and exposes bare soil. Its effect on habitat is dependent on plant community, timing, intensity, and burn frequency. In general, prescribed fire works best on annual grass species with fire-sensitive seeds that are short-lived and held on the plant until at least late spring. In California, prescribed fire has been used most effectively on barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*). Under optimal conditions, it has also proven to be moderately effective on medusahead (*Elymus capit-medusae*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Along with reducing target plants, using fire in grasslands can lead to an increase in non-native broadleaf forbs. When used in shrubland or riparian habitat, fire can lead to a loss of beneficial perennials and an increase in problematic fire-tolerant weeds, especially where they are already established at low densities. Though fire is not very selective, land managers can often avoid damage to desirable trees, shrubs and other perennials with a well-designed burning strategy. Fire should not be used to reduce these non-native species when they are adjacent to these more desirable.

Biological Control



Non-chemical
Biological Control
Herbicides

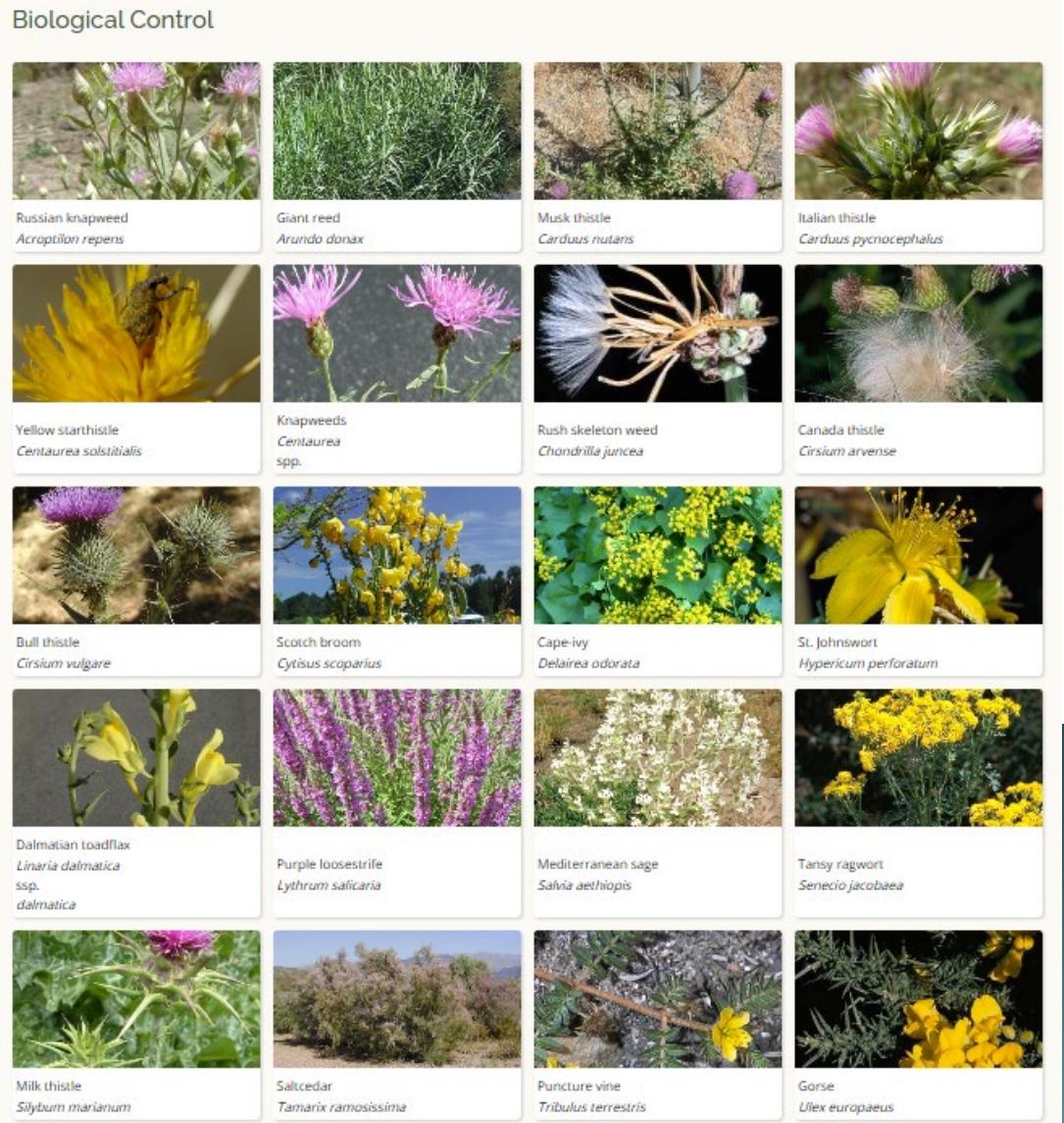
Rush skeleton weed
Chondrilla juncea

Dalmatian toadflax
Linaria dalmatica
ssp.
dalmatica

Milk thistle
Silybum marianum

Russian knapweed
Acroptilon repens

[View all biological control practices](#)



Herbicides

forbs

shrubs

trees

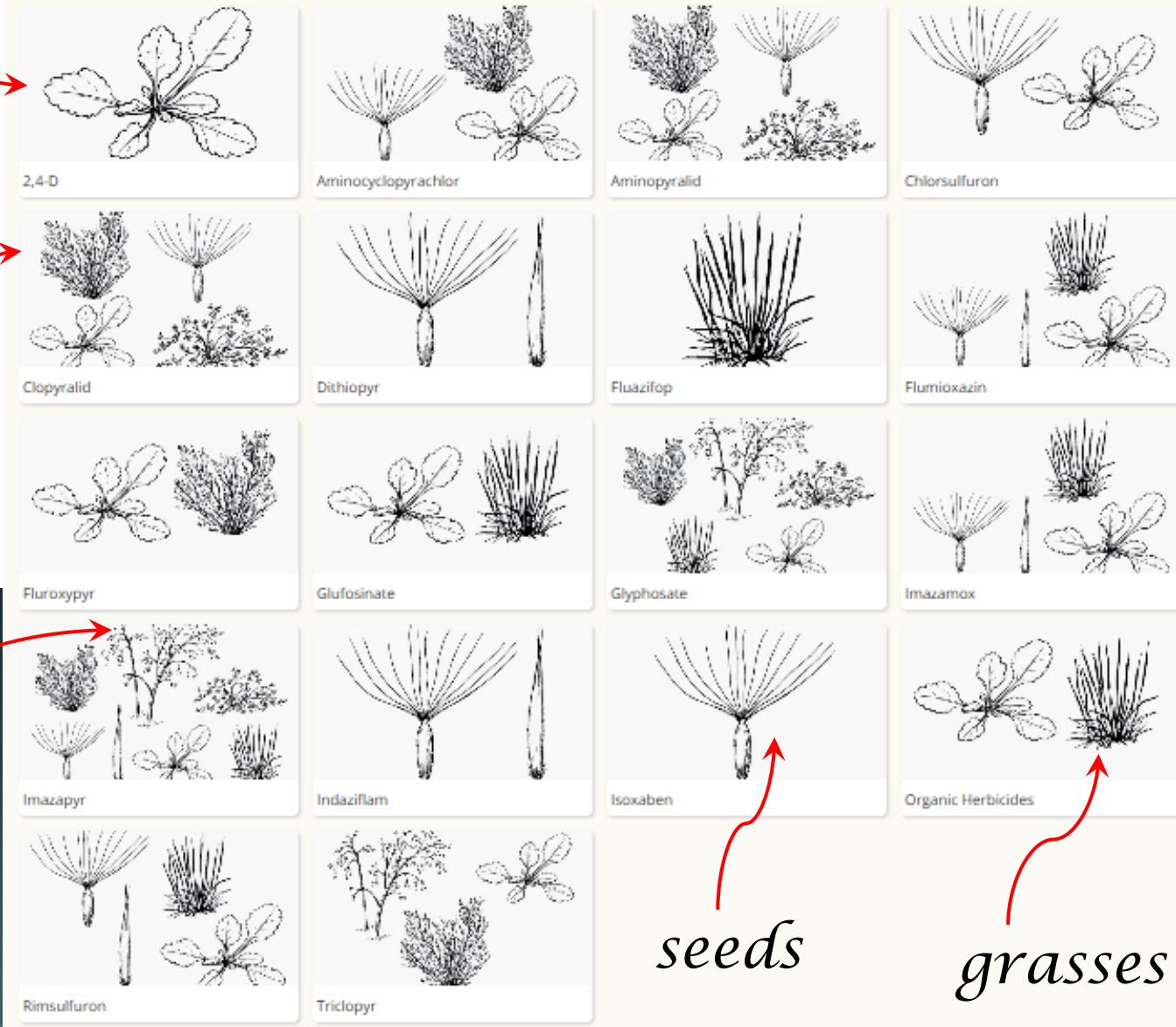
Non-chemical Biological Control **Herbicides**

Organic Herbicides Fluazifop Glyphosate Fluroxypyr

[View all herbicides →](#)

Herbicide management practices

Read about different application techniques and their calibration. (Calibration is the process of measuring and adjusting the amount of pesticide your equipment will apply over a target area to ensure that it is applying uniformly and at the correct rate.)



seeds

grasses

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[← Home](#)

Application Technique



Basal Bark



Broadcast / Boom Sprayer



Cut Stump



Drill-and-Fill



Drizzle



Hack-and-Squirt



How to Clean Herbicide Application Equipment After Use



Spot Spraying



Wicking



WeedCUT suggests alternative methods to treat weeds base on best available information

Very useful for EDRR species that you may have little experience with.

