



WEEDS

The Unwelcome Guests of the Garden

Presented by
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WEEDS

Who are they?

Definition

Characterisitcs

What are they?

Weeds around the calendar – types of weeds

Benefits of Weeds

Controlling them!

Weed control

Name that weed

Who are they?

Definition of a Weed

- (Entry 1 of 3)
 - **1a(1):** a plant that is not valued where it is growing and is usually of vigorous growth *especially* : one that tends to overgrow or choke out more desirable plants
 - **(2):** a [weedy](#) growth of plants
 - **b:** an aquatic plant *especially* : [SEAWEED](#)
 - **c (1):** tobacco products
 - **(2):** [MARIJUANA](#)
 - **2a:** an obnoxious growth, thing, or person
 - **b:** something like a weed in detrimental quality *especially* : an animal unfit to breed from





Really. Who are they?

Definition of Weed

- **Noun**
 - a valueless plant growing wild, especially one that grows on cultivated ground to the exclusion or injury of the desired crop.
 - any undesirable or troublesome plant, especially one that grows profusely where it is not wanted.
 - *Informal* . a cigarette or cigar.
- **Verb** (*used with object*)
 - to free from weeds or troublesome plants; root out weeds from
 - to root out or remove (a weed or weeds),
 - to remove weeds or the like.



Chacteristics of Weeds

- They thrive well under adverse conditions.
- They can spread vegetatively.
- Compete with cultivated plants.
- Produce an enormous amount of seeds.
- Seeds can remain viable for many years.
- Many weeds are aggressive and have rapid seedling growth.



WEEDS

What are they?

Annual Summer Weeds

Annual Winter Weeds

Perennial Weeds



Summer Annuals

- Emerge, grow, set seed and die in one season
- Rapid, aggressive growth in hot weather
- Reproduce rapidly by seed
- Frost tender
- Controlled by timely mulch and cultivation
- Examples:
 - Lambsquarters or Pigweed (*Chenopodium album* L., Goosefoot Family)
 - Common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea* L., Portulacaceae, Purslane Family)

❖ *Grassy* Summer Annual Weeds

Prevent with
a preemergent
herbicide applied prior
to seed germination.

Seed germination begins in early to mid-spring, when soil temperatures have risen to 55° - 60° F. for about a week.

Seeds continue to germinate in the summer, and plants are killed by the first frost.

Treat with a
broadleaf postemergent
herbicide applied when
the weed is actively
growing.

❖ *Broadleaf* Summer Annual Weeds

Seeds begin to germinate as soils begin to warm up in early spring and continue to germinate throughout the growing season.

Annual weeds complete their entire life cycle in a single growing season.



Winter Annuals

- Germinate in late summer or fall
- Dormant over winter
- Flower and produce seed mid spring
- Die in Summer
- Examples:
 - Purple Deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum* L., Mint family)
 - Pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense* L. Brassicaceae, Mustard family)
 - Chickweed (*Stellaria media* (L.) Caryophyllaceae, Pink Family)

Treat with a broadleaf postemergent herbicide applied when the weeds are actively growing in the spring.

The exception is chickweed which can be prevented with a preemergent applied in early September before it germinates.

❖ Broadleaf Winter Annual Weeds

Seeds germinate from late summer through fall. Weeds overwinter and continue to grow in early spring.



Perennial Weeds

Do not die at the end of the growing season.

Lay dormant during the winter and begin growing in spring.

Examples: Dandelion, Plantain and White Clover

Treat with a broadleaf postemergent herbicide applied when the weed is actively growing. For difficult to manage weeds, like creeping Charlie and Indian strawberry, a spring and fall application of an herbicide is recommended. A fall herbicide application can be effective because at that time of year, what is applied to the leaves will be translocated to the root system.

Broadleaf Perennial Weeds

Perennials are persistent from year to year. They reproduce by seed and also by vegetative means. This is the largest group of weeds. They range from weeds that are easy to eliminate, to some of the most difficult to control.

These are some of the most difficult weeds to control in the lawn.

There are very few
selective herbicides to
manage these types of
weeds

Grassy Perennial Weeds/Sedges

- These are some of the most difficult weeds to control in the lawn.



Benefits of Weeds

- There are approximately 250,000 species of plants worldwide; of those, about 3% or 8000 species behave as weeds.
- Despite the negative impacts of weeds, some plants usually thought of as weeds may actually provide some benefits.
- Some attributes include:
 - soil stabilization;
 - habitat and feed for wildlife,
 - nectar for bees;
 - aesthetic qualities;
 - add organic matter;
 - provide genetic reservoir;
 - human consumption; and
 - provide employment opportunities.



Weeds – Controlling them

Controlling weeds

- Mechanical
- Cultural
- Biological
- Chemical

Mechanical/ Physical

- Hand picking
- Hoeing
- Tilling
- Mulching
- Burning



Cultural

- Crop rotation
- Planting date
- Planting space



Biological

- Herbivores
- Insects

Chemical

- Pre-emergent
- Post-emergent
- Wide spectrum



Name that weed!!!

- Is it a summer annual
- Is it a winter annual
- Is it a perennial
- Is it broadleaf
- Is it a grass







In the struggle for existence, a bad weed is a prince. It has the traits of a Bonaparte because it has endured with supervitality

Give it an inch and it will take a mile

