

INSIDE:
10 *Tips*
for Nursery Weed Control



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Improve your weed control with Scotts[®]

Whatever plants you produce—and whatever weeds you deal with—Scotts has the granular pre-emergent herbicides that will give you effective weed control without risking plant health and vigor. OH2[®], Rout[®] and Corral[®] have been trusted by growers for decades. All are backed with Scotts expertise and outstanding technical support. To locate the Scotts Territory Manager nearest you, visit www.scottsprhort.com. For customer service, call 1-800-492-8255.



...The Scotts Difference[®]

Double your effectiveness with the dual power of OH2[®], trusted by growers for over 20 years.



Rout[®] provides a unique range of control for up to 90 days.



Shut out grassy weeds and broadleaf weeds such as Prostrate Spurge with Corral[®].



THE SCOTTS INDEX



How to get better weed control from your pre-emergent herbicide.

1.

Apply herbicide before weeds germinate.

Some of the most pernicious weeds germinate very quickly (in less than one week). Once they emerge, pre-emergent herbicides won't control them. So, apply herbicide no more than 48-72 hours after canning or hand weeding.

2.

Activate the herbicide.

Once applied, it is imperative that the product be activated with irrigation or rainwater. Read label directions to determine how much water should be applied and the maximum interval between application and irrigation.

3.

Calibrate your application equipment then monitor the rate during application.

You must apply the proper amount of product per acre in order to get the spectrum and duration of control. Each time you apply, use calibration trays to collect and measure the volume of granular herbicide applied. For liquid/sprayable formulations, calibrate the sprayer before each use.

4.

Know your weeds.

If you have trouble controlling a particular weed, have it identified. Then, check the herbicide label to make sure it controls that weed species. Some herbicides have different application rates depending on the target species.

5.

Remove all weeds prior to applying a pre-emergent herbicide.

According to Dr. James Altland at Oregon State University, the number one reason pre-emergent herbicides fail is because applicators apply them to weeds that already exist. Existing weeds must be eradicated before they produce seed.

6.

Manage water and fertilizer applications to discourage weed growth.

Excess water could encourage weed germination and growth, so irrigate plants only as needed. Surface applications of controlled release fertilizer or overuse of water soluble fertilizer can also promote weed growth. Minimize new weed seedlings with incorporation or sub-surface applications of controlled release fertilizers.

7.

Use good cultural practices and keep the nursery clean.

Reduce weed pressure by maintaining ground cover fabric or rock bed surface, removing weeds from non-crop areas, filtering irrigation water to prevent waterborne weed seed movement, pulling or spraying breakthrough weeds, and using fresh media and containers.

8.

Don't disturb the herbicide barrier.

Anything that disrupts media can disrupt the herbicide barrier, allowing weeds to get a foothold. Simple but important tasks like spacing a crop should be done immediately prior to a pre-emergent herbicide application.

9.

Read and follow the label instructions...each time.

Labels change; plants are added and removed, rates are adjusted because of performance or environmental issues. Even the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) and Re-entry Interval (REI) are subject to change. The label is the law. New information added to it might also help improve product performance.

10.

Contact your Scotts Territory Manager.

Scotts Territory Managers are experienced and available to help you identify and eliminate weeds from your operation. Also, Dr. Altland describes many of these tips in greater detail and provides herbicide and trial results at <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nursery-weeds/>.