

Common Weed Species in New York

Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Bedstraw, Common
Buckwheat, Wild
Chickweed, Common
Cocklebur, Common
Corn Speedwell
Groundsel, Common *
Henbit
Jimsonweed
Lambsquarters, Common *
Morning Glory, Ivy Leafed
Mustard, Wild
Nightshade, Black
Pigweed, Redroot
Pigweed, Smooth *
Purslane, Common
Ragweed, Common *
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Sunflower, Wild
Velvetleaf
*Triazine Resistant Strains

Annual Grasses

Barnyard, Grass
Crabgrass, Large
Fall Panicum
Foxtail, Giant
Foxtail, Green
Foxtail, Yellow
Wild, Oat
Wild, Proso Millet
Witchgrass

Winter Annuals

Chamomile, Corn
Deadnettle, Purple
Shepherdspurse

Biennial Weeds

Burdock
Carrot, Wild
Rocket, Yellow
Thistle, Bull

Perennial Weeds

Bindweed, Field
Bindweed, Hedge
Canada, Thistle
Chickweed, Mouseear
Dandelion, Common
Hemp Dogbane
Horsenettle
Johnson Grass
Milkweed, Common
Nutsedge, Yellow
Plantain, Buckhorn
Quackgrass
Wire Stem Muhly



New York State Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program

We encourage people to adopt a sustainable approach to managing pests, combining methods that minimize economic, health, and environmental risks.

The IPM strategy integrates the use of several pest-suppression technologies, including

- Biological control: beneficial organisms, such as insect predators
- Cultural techniques: practices such as crop rotation, sanitation
- Mechanical and physical methods: screens, traps, cultivation, and temperature modification
- Chemical control: judicious use of pesticides and other chemicals
- Genetic control: traditional selective breeding and new biotechnology practices that produce pest-resistant varieties
- Regulatory control: state and federal regulations that prevent the spread of pest organisms.

The New York State IPM Program funds projects to improve IPM strategies and offers educational programs and resources.

Many organizations and individuals assist in this effort. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Cornell University, and Cornell Cooperative Extension jointly fund the NYS IPM Program.



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*Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal
program and employment opportunities.*

Weeds in Corn

Management Guide

Identification

Life Cycle

Summer Annual: Seed germinates in spring or early summer. Plants produce seed by end of growing season.

Winter Annual: Seed germinates in late summer or early fall. Plants produce seed next spring.

Biennial: Seed germinates in the spring or early summer. Plants take 2 years to complete life cycle.

Perennial: Plants live more than two years. They reproduce by seed and vegetative methods, such as bulbs, tubers, creeping root and rhizomes, or by simple roots.

Plant Type

Broadleaf: have broad or wide leaves, net venation and two cotyledons, or seed leaves.

 **Grass:** narrow leaves with parallel veins, one cotyledon, stem is hollow and round or flattened. 

Sedge: narrow leaves with parallel veins, one cotyledon, stems triangular,  usually solid.

Sampling

Weed surveys **identify weed problems** and help efficiently target timely control measures.

Check **field history records** from previous years to help identify potential weed problems.

Walking each field quarter and **recording observations** can help you assess weed problems.

Spring Weed Survey

- Conduct early season pre-plant and postemergence (corn emergence to 5-leaf stage) **weed surveys**, particularly if prior surveys are not available.
- Estimate **weed infestations** (by predominant species) using this Weed Rating Scale:

Weed Rating Scale

None	No weeds present
Few	Very few weeds within the field. Enough plants to produce seed but not enough to cause significant economic loss in the current year
Common	Weeds dispersed throughout the field averaging no more than 1 plant per 3 feet of row, or scattered spots of moderate infestation
Abundant	Fairly uniform concentrations across field. Average concentrations of no more than 1 plant per foot of row or scattered spots of severe infestations
Extreme	More than 1 plant per foot of row for broadleaf weeds and 3 plants per foot of row for grasses, or large areas of severe infestations.

- Keep a record of weed infestations by drawing their locations and logging dominant species composition on a **map of the field**.

Fall Weed Survey

- Fall weed surveys help determine **next year's** weed control needs. Survey during August or early September.
- Estimate infestations using the Weed Rating Scale.
- Keep a record of weed infestations by noting species composition and drawing their locations on a field map.

Analysis

Broadleaf weeds are generally harder to control, and more competitive and damaging in broadleaf crops.

Grass weeds are generally more difficult to control, and more competitive and damaging in grass crops.

Perennial broadleaf weeds are generally more competitive than **annual broadleaf** or **grass weeds**. **Perennial grass weeds** can be fairly competitive depending on severity and growing conditions.

Management Alternatives

Base pre-plant or pre-emergence weed control programs on **fall or early spring weed surveys**. Consider using:

- Rotary hoes
- Row cultivation
- Post-emergence herbicides
- Banding herbicides and cultivation

Implementation

Good timing is crucial for maximum effectiveness.

Cultivation is effective until corn is 2½ feet tall.

Adequate moisture is necessary for **soil-applied herbicides** to be effective.

Postemergence herbicides are most effective on young actively growing weeds, e.g. when grasses are under 2 inches and broadleaf weeds are under 2–4 inches tall.

What if you have **triazine-resistant** common lambsquarter, smooth pigweed, common groundsel, and common ragweed? Manage them with herbicides having different active ingredients; that is, with a different chemical mode of action.

Always read and follow herbicide labels.

Reevaluation

Check fields after management action has been taken to determine the effectiveness of the control.

Monitor fields in mid-summer to detect weed escapes or new infestations.

Conduct a fall weed survey to determine weed species that may pose risks the following season.