

## Rutgers Cooperative Extension

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# CABBAGE INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT FIELD GUIDE

## Season Prior to Planting Cabbage

Procedure	How to Sample	Use of This Information	Additional Notes
<b>Analysis of Soil Texture, Organic Matter and pH</b>	Using a county soil map, identify the different soils in the field. Take a sample from each area where soil types differ. Submit to lab for analysis of texture by mechanical analysis and for analysis of Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), organic matter (OM), and pH.	With this information an integrated weed management program can be designed using cultural and/or chemical controls for each soil type in a field. Soil type and pH differences within a field affect rate of application, carryover, and other interactions.	Mechanical analysis generally only needs to be done once unless there is significant erosion or changes in cropping patterns. CEC and pH should be analyzed annually. Organic matter analysis should be done every 5 - 10 years.

### Scout once prior to harvest of current crop to determine weed potential for next season's cabbage.

Weeds	Sampling	Threshold	Notes
<b>Horsenettle, Ground Cherry, Yellow Nutsedge, Canada thistle, Common Milkweed, Hemp Dogbane, Bindweed spp., Johnsongrass, Bermuda Grass</b> (277, 1326)*	Scout field in a zigzag pattern. Sample 10 random locations 1 square yard in size or 10 ft. of row, whichever pattern best suits existing conditions. Map the location of these weeds.	Presence	See "Postharvest Perennial Weed Control" for treatment options. (292)
<b>Summer Annuals Galinsoga, Common Cocklebur, Jimsonweed</b> (277, 1326)	Scout as outlined above for the presence of existing weeds. Potential weed problems are best identified by a non treated weedy check. Identify the weeds, count # of each species. Note whether specific weeds are scattered throughout the field or predominate in one area of the field.	Number of weeds per 10 ft. of row or 1 sq. yd. < 1 weed = very light 1-4 weed = light 4-10 weeds = medium 10-100 weeds = heavy > 100 weeds = very heavy	Untreated check provides the most reliable information about weed potential for the coming year.

## Production Year

### Pre-planting Decisions

- Use previous season's weed scouting results and maps to select control strategies. Consult County Extension Agent for weed control options. If choosing chemical control, match preplant incorporated and preemergence herbicide rates to soil type and percent organic matter in the field. (292)

### Three Weeks After Transplanting

Weeds	How to Sample	When	Threshold
<b>Zero Tolerance Weeds (ZTW) =</b> <b>Nightshades, Horsenettle, Yellow</b> <b>Nutsedge, Morning Glory,</b> <b>Jimsonweed, Common Cocklebur,</b> <b>Canada Thistle, Common Milkweed,</b> <b>Hemp Dogbane, Bindweed spp.,</b> <b>Johnsongrass, Bermudagrass,</b> <b>Quackgrass</b> <b>Summer Annuals (277, 1326)</b>	In a zigzag pattern, scout 1 sq. yd. in 5 random locations and 10 ft. of row in 5 random locations. Identify species, count # of each weed species. Map location of zero tolerance weeds. Determine whether weeds are predominantly within the row or between rows.	Once approximately 3 weeks after transplanting.	<u># weeds/10 ft. row or 1 sq. yd.</u> <u>Action</u> ZTW:                      Presence              Control required Summer annuals: < 0.25 weed              None 0.25 - 1 weed              Control may be required > 1 weed              Control required Whether weeds are within the row or between the row determines if cultivation will be an effective control.
<b>All Weeds</b>	Same as above.	1 week after control measures are implemented from the 3 week scouting.	This information is used to evaluate how well controls worked.

### Six Weeks After Transplanting

Weeds	How to Sample	When	Threshold
<b>Zero Tolerance Weeds (ZTW) See above</b> <b>Summer Annuals</b>	In a zigzag pattern, scout 1 sq. yd. in 5 random locations and 10 ft. of row in 5 random locations. Identify species, count # of each weed species. Map location of zero tolerance weeds. Determine whether weeds are predominantly within the row or between rows.	Once approximately 5 -6 weeks after transplanting.	<u># weeds/10 ft. row or 1 sq. yd.</u> <u>Action</u> ZTW:                      Presence              Control required Summer annuals: < 0.25 weed              None 0.25 - 1 weed              Control may be required > 1 weed              Control required

### Preharvest

Weeds	Sampling	Frequency	Threshold	Notes
<b>Ragweed Summer Annuals</b>	Sample 1 sq. yd. in 5 random locations and 10 ft. of row in 5 locations.	Once 9 weeks after transplanting		Mature ragweed is associated with increased white mold incidence. If weeds are present that will interfere with the harvesting operation, some form of control needs to be implemented.

Preharvest, continued

Weeds	Sampling	Frequency	Threshold	Notes
<b>Perennial Weeds</b>	Scout for these weeds while scouting for the above mentioned weeds. Map the location of perennial weeds.	Once prior to harvest.	Presence	This information is used to determine if a fall treatment is required to control perennial weeds. See “Postharvest Perennial Weed Control” for treatment options. <b>(292)</b>

\***Bolded numbers in parenthesis indicate sources of additional information found in the IPM database by this special reference number.**

Scouting procedures, thresholds, and crop management recommendations have been compiled from a number of sources and may not be valid for all areas within the Mid-Atlantic Region. These field guides are meant to be used as guidelines. As such, they should be validated on a small acreage before relying on them. No guarantee of their validity, success, or failure to perform in the field is implied or expressed. Consult your local Cooperative Extension for additional information or assistance.