New technology for weed management in berries

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Berry weed management
Weed management on bed tops
Cover crop & weed management in the furrows
Physical methods to control weeds
Automation of weed removal & runner cutting

California strawberry herbicides

- Pretransplant
 - Chateau
 - GoalTender 4L & Goal 2XL
 - Gramoxone
 - Prowl
 - Shark
- Post-transplant directed spray
 - Chateau
 - Gramoxone
 - Prowl
 - Shark
 - Suppress (organic)

- Post-transplant over the top
 - Devrinol
 - Dacthal
 - Poast
 - Select Max

Fallow beds







Fallow- applied herbicides

- Apply Chateau or GoalTender to a fallow bed on Sept. 15, then transplant Oct. 15.
- It is asking a lot of these herbicides last through the fall, winter, and spring without injury to strawberry.

Two herbicide strategies

- 1. Inject herbicides through the drip system after transplanting to extend the soil residual activity
- 2. Utilize a slow release formulation or mechanism that releases herbicide over several months after transplanting.

Stinger applied by drip – Dec: season long weed densities



Drip applied herbicides

Stinger appears to control weeds by this method, but carryover to rotational crops is a concern.

GoalTender applied by drip application is probably worth trying.

Slow release herbicides

If an herbicide applied before transplanting could be released slowly over a 6-9 month period then it could provide season long weed control

BayFilm was an attempt at this

Halosulfuron was embedded in the plastic and slow released

Bayfilm – embedded with halosulfuron



Bayfilm – installation



Bay film

The problem with this product was that it was made for nutsedge control in tomato

Halosulfuron is very injurious to strawberry

Chateau or GoalTender would be much better choices for slow release herbicides in strawberry

Cover crops in furrows



		GROUI	P 1 HI	ERBICIDE ERBICIDE BY DAX BY Ut 12.6% 87.4% 100.0% /jimino]propyl]- -cyclohexen- Est. 5905-GA-01		
Strawberry	4 days	9 to 16 fl oz	12 to 16 fl oz	NIS at 0.25% v/v	None	Do not apply more than 16 fl oz/A in a single application. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz/A (0.5 lb ai/A) per season. For repeat appli- cations make on a minimum of a 14 day interval.



Strawberry

- PHI 7 days
- Maximum Single Application Rate 2.5 pints/acre
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.
 EXCEPTION: DO NOT apply by air in California.



Select 16 fl oz/Ac: bed + furrow

Treatment (3/1/17)





Gramoxone (L)

Suppress (R)



Herbicides

Herbicides allow you to control weeds when and where needed better than any fumigant.
 Herbicides allow you the freedom to use clear tarps.

New technologies

There are many constraints to getting new herbicides

Weed control devices appear more promising

Precision "Spray" Map Concept



Intelligent sprayers – lettuce thinning



Blue River, Salinas, CA 6.19.15

Robovator on 80 inch beds



WEED STAMPER



WEED STAMPER



AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES



AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES - SWISS





Preliminary Hot Oil Tests

Heated Canola oil "Sprayed" on top leaves.



Temperature (°F) 82 201 302 351

Mortality 2 weeks0209091post treatment (%) $\sqrt{}$ $\sqrt{}$

Giles & Slaughter











WATER JET





High pressure water stream 30,000-90,000 PSI

Challenges

- Need systems to differentiate weeds from crop
- Need a grid applicator that can selectively identify and remove weeds within a complex scene

Runner cutting

Harvest Moon from Winchester, MA has patented a runner cutter.





U.S. Patent Oct. 18, 2016 Sheet 2

US 9,468,152 B1

Summary

- There is still potential for innovation with herbicides
 - Slow release formulations
 - Organic weed control
- Automation will play a larger role in the future by mechanizing tasks
 - Automated weed removal
 - Automated runner cutting