



OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION SERVICE

Master Gardener™ Program

NAME: _____

WEED MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 17

References: (1) MG Sustainable Gardening Handbook, Chapter 17
Circle as many as apply for these questions.

1. The first step in effective weed management is:
 - a. choosing the right herbicide
 - b. identifying the weed and learning its life cycle
 - c. applying mulch
 - d. eliminating all seedlings sprouting in the landscape

Reference:

Page Number:

2. Which of the following are characteristics of a weed classified as “noxious”:
 - a. chokes out native vegetation
 - b. aggressively competes with native vegetation in wetland areas
 - c. highly destructive or difficult to control
 - d. spread quickly and displace desirable plant species

Reference:

Page Number:

3. You explain to a group of gardeners that Tansy Ragwort is a noxious weed of particular concern in Oregon because it is:
 - a. an introduced species
 - b. a prolific seed producer
 - c. toxic and can be lethal to grazing livestock
 - d. used for medicinal purposes

Reference:

Page Number:

4. A presentation on winter annual weeds emphasizes the fact that they:

- a. generally emerge in spring and live as rosette until winter
- b. go to seed in spring and/or early summer
- c. always require a freeze in order to germinate
- d. include pigweed, purslane, and lambsquarters

Reference:

Page Number:

5. Under certain conditions, some weed seeds can remain viable for up to:

- a. 6 months
- b. 1 year
- c. 10 years
- d. 40 years

Reference:

Page Number:

6. A systemic herbicide is one which:

- a. kills only the plant parts contacted
- b. turns into a gas in the soil
- c. moves from point of initial absorption to other parts of the plant
- d. is always applied to the soil for uptake by the roots

Reference:

Page Number:

7. A foliar active herbicide, such as glyphosate (Round-up):

- a. must enter through any green tissue, including stems
- b. transfers herbicide from the roots of one plant to the roots of another
- c. works well if sprinkled on the ground and into the roots
- d. is best used on perennial plants as they begin flowering or in the fall as they start storing sugars

Reference:

Page Number:

8. Reasons to read herbicide labels include which of the following:

- a. defines use of product; label is a legal document
- b. contains detailed instructions on mixing, application timing, weeds controlled
- c. provides extensive information about which plants it is safe to use around and which weeds likely to affect
- d. provides instructions on when to use the herbicide to obtain desired results

Reference:

Page Number: