

# Review 3. E6 Weeds

**Leafy spurge**



# Weeds

**Noxious weeds Minnesota Statutes Chapter 18 Section 18.75 to 18.91.**

- 1. Eradicate list, 12 species, Oriental bittersweet and Grecian foxglove**
- 2. Control list, 8 species, Canada thistle, leafy spurge, wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, purple loosestrife**
- 3. Restricted noxious weeds, 5 species, common and glossy buckthorn, common reed, garlic mustard, multifloral rose**
- 4. Specially regulated plants, 4 species, poison ivy, Japanese barberry, giant knotweed**

# Weeds

## Minnesota Prohibited Noxious Weeds

### Eradicate list

measures must be taken to prevent these weeds from being introduced in MN.

Above and below ground portions must be eradicated.

Transportation, propagation, and sale prohibited.



**Oriental bittersweet**



# Weeds

## Minnesota Prohibited Noxious Weeds

**Eradicate list** measures must be taken to prevent these weeds from being introduced in MN. Above and below ground portions must be eradicated.

Transportation, propagation, and sale prohibited.



**Grecian foxglove**

# Weed

## Minnesota Prohibited Noxious Weeds

### Control list

Measures must be taken to prevent the spread or dispersal of propagating plant parts of listed species.

Transportation and sale are also prohibited.



5473513



UGA1400156

Leafy spurge Wild parsnip

# Weeds

**Minnesota  
Prohibited  
Noxious Weeds  
Restricted Noxious  
Weeds** are plants  
that are widely  
found in MN and  
are detrimental to  
human or animal  
health, the  
environment,  
livestock, public  
roads, or other  
property.

**Glossy  
buckthorn**



# Weeds

**Minnesota  
Prohibited  
Noxious Weeds  
Specifically  
regulated plants  
may be native or  
have economic  
value with  
potential to  
harm.**



**Eastern poison ivy**

# Weeds

## Invasive or Aggressive Plants

- Plants can be invasive but not be listed by the MDA.
- Control may be appropriate to confine them to specific areas.



Amur maple



**Control list** weeds must be controlled by preventing the maturation, spread and dispersal of propagating parts.

**Note:** counties can also designate specific plants as noxious with the permission of the MDA Commissioner.

Weed types can be classified into Grassy monocots and broadleaf dicots.

**Sedges** grass-like plants that may be considered weeds in turf

**Mosses** generally short, small, soft, flowerless, seedless, and mat forming.

Weeds can be classified as annual, biennial, or perennial life cycles.

Perennial weeds live for more than two years.

**Core aeration** reduces soil compaction and improves uptake of water and fertilizer for a healthy lawn.

Remove weeds before they disperse their seeds.

Prevent vegetative propagation of weeds



**Vegetative propagation** a type of asexual reproduction where new plants grow from underground structures, rhizomes, bulbs, tubers or from cuttings or grafts

Systemic herbicides will work on annual and perennial weeds but are most often used to control perennial weeds

**Selective herbicides** control certain types of plants especially within other plants

**Non-selective herbicides** kill or damage all plants when applied at label rates.

**Ester** formulations have a higher potential to volatilize in hot, dry temperatures.

**Adjuvant**, a spray solution additive to make a pesticide/herbicide more effective or help the spray mix process

**Surfactant**, surface active ingredient. An inert ingredient that improves the spreading, dispersing, or wetting properties of a pesticide mixture





**Common buckthorn**



**Smooth crabgrass**



**Yellow Nutsedge**





**Moss**





**Woody broadleaf weed Mulberry seedling**



**Herbaceous broadleaf weed Plantain**