

## **Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) Control in Almond Orchards with Pre- and Postemergence Herbicides in the Southern San Joaquin Valley**

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In recent years, populations of horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) have been observed more frequently in orchards in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Since glyphosate-resistant (GR) biotypes of this species were confirmed in 2007, alternative integrated techniques are needed to manage GR and glyphosate-susceptible horseweed populations and to prevent further development of herbicide resistance. A field experiment was conducted in January, 2012 in Tulare County to control horseweed with various pre- and post-emergence herbicides labeled for use in almond orchards. Herbicides included glufosinate (82 fl oz/ac), flumioxazin (8 oz/ac), rimsulfuron (4 oz/ac), oxyflurazon (3 pts/ac), isoxaben (1.33 lbs/ac), penoxsulam (3 pts/ac), indaziflam (5 fl oz/ac), saflufenacil (1 oz/ac), and pendimethalin (2 qts/ac). These herbicides were applied either pre- or post-emergence with a CO<sub>2</sub> backpack sprayer at rates labeled for almonds. The experiment was designed as a randomized complete block with four replications. Evaluations on survival or control of the horseweed plants were taken at 7, 14, and 50 days after treatment (DAT). Results indicated that at the 7 and 14 DAT saflufenacil at 1oz/ac provided significantly better control of horseweed than the other treatments. However, at 50 DAT, all treatments were similar and provided excellent control of horseweed. Therefore, this study showed that any of the herbicides tested could be used to control horseweed effectively but rapid early control could be obtained with saflufenacil.