
WEED MANAGEMENT IN WISCONSIN HOPS

D. HEIDER AND J. COLQUHOUN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

A number of herbicides are registered on hops in the Pacific Northwest only. This guide includes the herbicides that are registered for use on hops in Wisconsin as of March 2016. Pesticide labels change often. This guide is not a substitute for the label. Always read the pesticide label prior to use.

| Herbicide active ingredient | Commercial product rate/A | Application timing | Days to harvest | Remarks and suggestions |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| norflurazon | 2.5 – 5.0 lbs Solicam DF | PRE | 60 | Controls several broadleaves and grasses. Apply as a directed spray. Wait at least 6 months after planting hops before applying. Apply to clean soil surface either in fall after tillage or in spring. Use lower rate on coarse soils and higher rate on fine soils. |
| trifluralin | Several trade names, such as Treflan | PRE | | Controls several annual grasses and a few broadleaf weeds. Apply and incorporate 1 to 2 inches when crop is dormant. Do not spray over hop crowns. Will not control emerged weeds. Rate varies by soil texture. |
| flumioxazin | 6.0 oz Chateau SW | PRE and sucker control | 30 | Controls several broadleaf weeds and some annual grasses. Sucker control: Apply as a directed spray after hops are at least 6 ft tall. Direct spray to the lower 2 ft of hops. PRE weed control: Apply to dormant hops November through February as a 1 to 1.5 ft band to each side of the hop row. Don't apply with an adjuvant or allow spray to contact green stems (unless for sucker control), foliage, flowers or cones or unacceptable injury may occur. |

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| carfentrazone | 2.0 fl oz Aim EC | POST and sucker control | 7 | Available in Wisconsin through December 31, 2019 as a Special Local Needs (24c) label. For sucker management and control of some young, actively growing broadleaf weeds. Sucker control: Apply to the bottom 1.5 ft of the hop plant and to the sucker mat that extends from the base of the plant to 1.5 to 2 ft into the row. See label for adjuvant requirements. POST weed control: weeds need to be newly emerged and actively growing. Apply using shielded or hooded sprayers. Avoid upward spray drift to new hop growth. Avoid applications until newly trained hops have developed sufficient barking and are high enough up the string to avoid contact with the apical bud. Allow 14 days between applications and don't exceed 7.6 fl oz per acre per season. |
| glyphosate | Several trade names, such as Roundup | POST | 14 | Apply to actively growing weeds as a row middle, shielded, wiper, directed or spot treatment application. Glyphosate will injure or kill hops. Do not allow contact of spray with green hop stems or foliage. |
| 2,4-D | Several trade names, such as Weedar 64 | POST | 28 | Make directed applications to row middles for control of small broadleaf weeds. Up to three applications per season are allowed with at least 30 days between applications. Avoid drift – do not allow spray to contact hop foliage or apical buds. |
| clethodim | Several trade names, such as Select, Select Max | POST | 21 | Controls most annual grasses and several perennial grasses, but not broadleaves. Apply to actively growing grasses, including appropriate adjuvant as directed by the label. Rate depends on targeted grass species. Wait at least 14 days between applications and don't exceed total seasonal maximum use rates. |