

Conducting a Field Inspection Part 2

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Prohibited Crops, Prohibited Weeds, and Objectionable Weeds

At a minimum, a field inspector should be able to recognize the weeds and prohibited crops listed in the specific crop standards for the crop being inspected and to apply the standards when those may be found in a field.

A great resource for weed identification and control is the K-State Research and Extension Weed Management web page.

The site listed below is a good one to view photos of weeds not contained in this slide set, and also many common weeds you may see in a field.

<https://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/documents/weed-management/ppt-ks-weed-id.pdf>

Rye is a prohibited crop in the wheat standards and is not allowed in a field of certified wheat



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green rye field. The rye stalks are tall and densely packed, with their characteristic spikelets clearly visible. The field extends to a flat horizon line under a clear, bright blue sky. In the far distance, a thin line of trees and utility poles is visible against the horizon.

Rye, again.

Not rye

There are other plants or weeds that may be in a field but that are not an issue for certification.

This is Canada Wildrye. It is a native grass. Do not confuse it with rye.

The inspector does not have to know every weed but must know every prohibited and objectionable weed.



Canada Wildrye is generally greener than rye or triticale and remains green after the wheat, rye or triticale has matured.



Canada Wildrye,
again.



NOTE: Spike size relative to each other will change with growing conditions and variety.

Canada
Wildrye*

Rye

Awnless
Triticale

Awned
Triticale

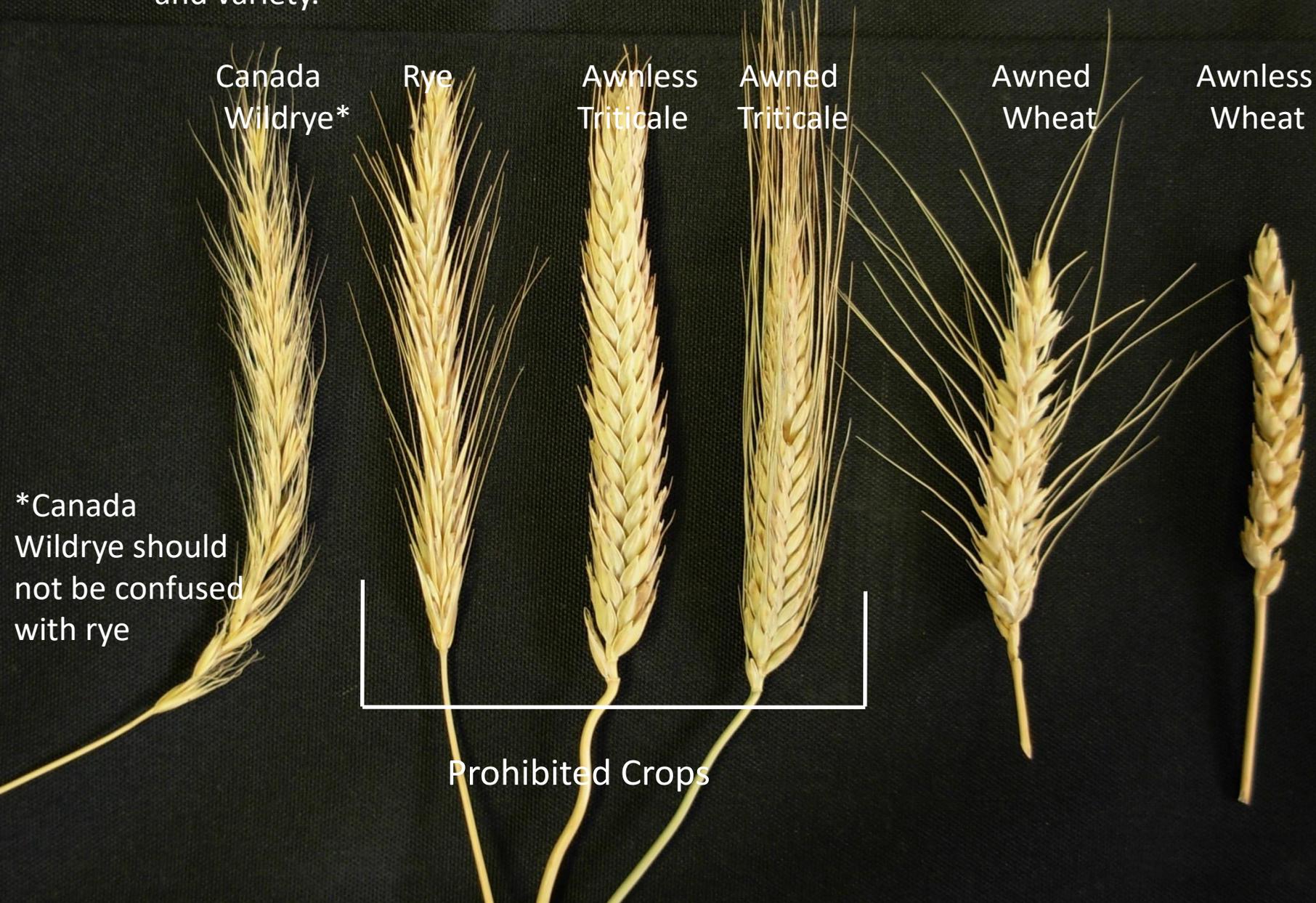
Awned
Wheat

Awnless
Wheat

*Canada
Wildrye should
not be confused
with rye



Prohibited Crops



Prohibited Weed

Musk Thistle



Musk Thistle,
again.



Musk Thistle Flower





Not every thistle is a problem. This is wavy leaf thistle, a common weed.

Field bindweed leaf blades attach to the petiole in a somewhat linear manner. Large leaves can droop, giving a false impression of an angular attachment.



Field Bindweed emerging from established rhizome.



Field Bindweed emerging from established rhizome. Herbicide treatment or carryover can affect leaf morphology and plant growth making identification more difficult. This is true of many weeds.



Field Bindweed flowers can be white or pinkish and an inch or so across. There are two small bracts about midway up the flower stalk.



Hedge bindweed – objectionable weed

Note how the leaf blade is attached to the leaf stalk (petiole) at an angle. This can be an aid to distinguish field bindweed from hedge bindweed if no flowers are present.



Hedge Bindweed. Generally, not always, hedge bindweed will have more pointed leaf tips and more angular lobes. But I've seen pointy field bindweed leaves and rounded hedge bindweed leaves. Viewing leaves along the length of the vine will usually help identification. Hedge flowers are larger and without the little mid-flower stalk bracts. Leaf angle to petiole is often helpful.



Hedge bindweed. Leaf blades tend to be attached to the petiole (leaf stalk) at an angle. Field bindweed leaf blades are attached in-line to the petiole. This can be used as a aid to identification when leaf morphology otherwise makes identification difficult.

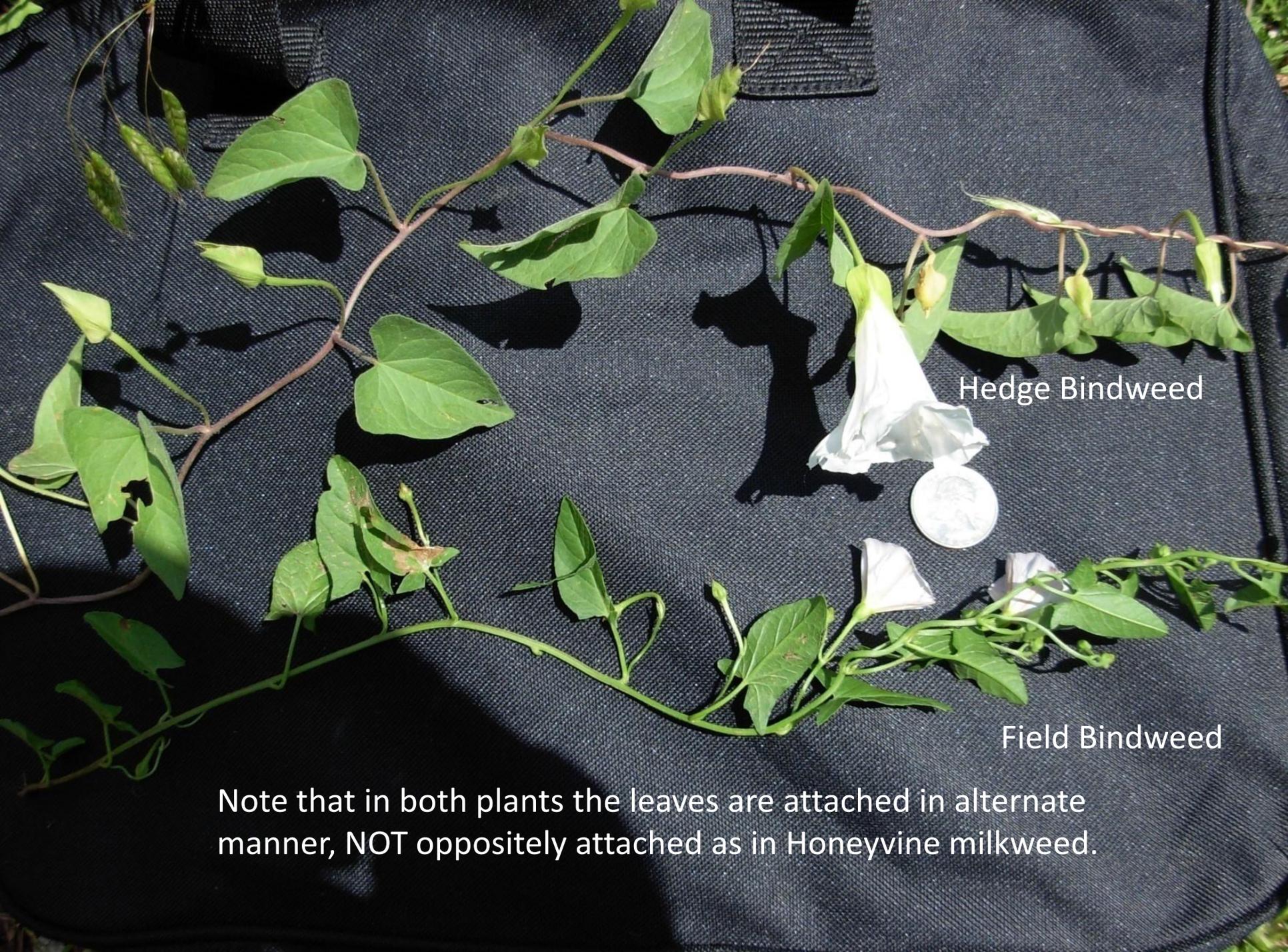


Hedge Bindweed re-growth from rhizome. This is one of those times when petiole to leaf attachment angle may help in identification.



Hedge bindweed flower





Hedge Bindweed

Field Bindweed

Note that in both plants the leaves are attached in alternate manner, NOT oppositely attached as in Honeyvine milkweed.

Side-by-side of Field Bindweed and Hedge Bindweed for comparison



Hedge
Bindweed

Field
Bindweed

Small bracts (leaf-like structures) on the flower stalk of field bindweed are absent in hedge bindweed.

Large leafy bracts at base of hedge bindweed flower are absent in field bindweed

Ignore quarter, it is not a scale indicator

Field bindweed – field is rejected due to uncontrolled prohibited weed. Inspector marked area with tape and rejected field.

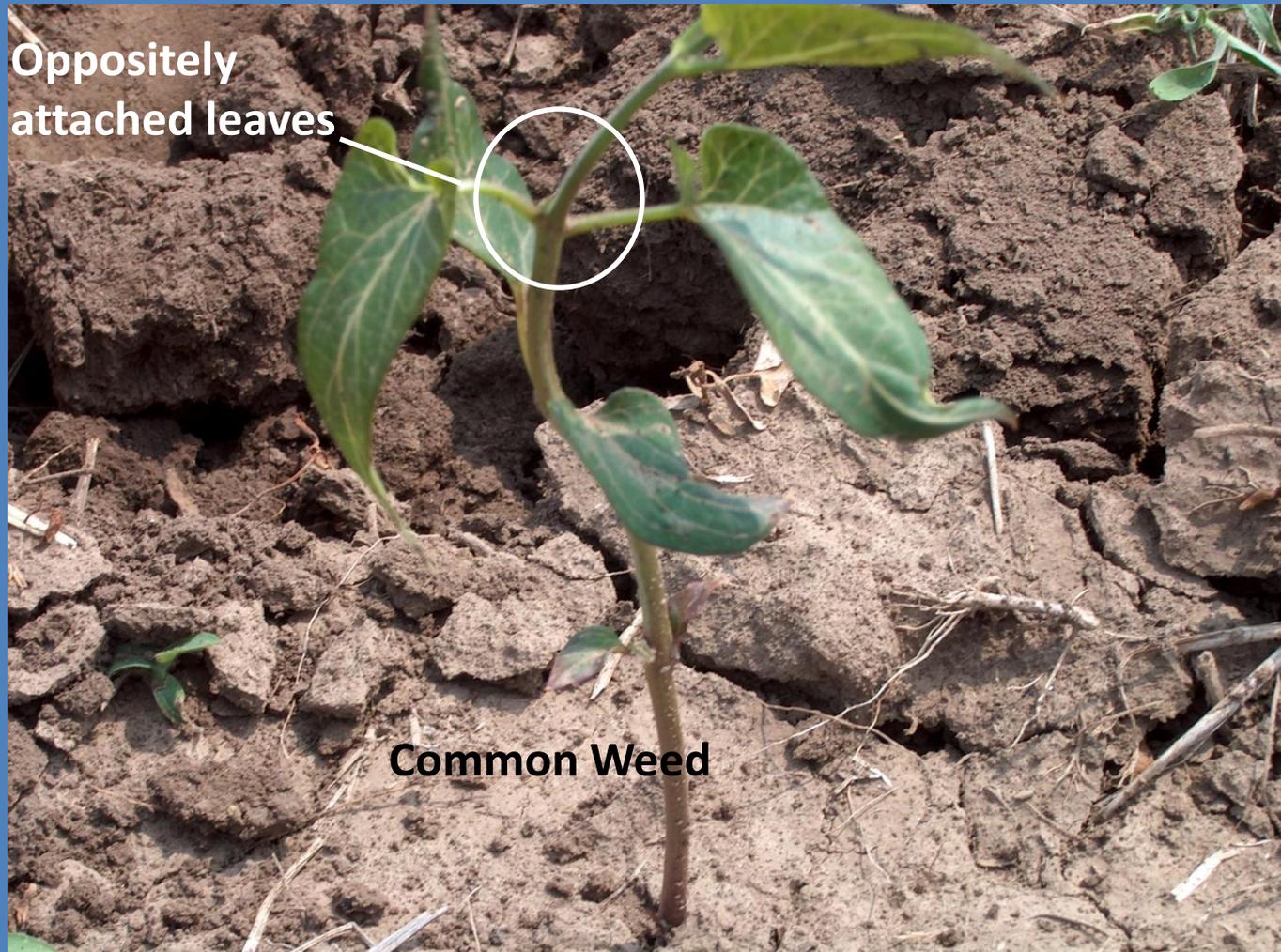
Pigweed is a common weed and is not an issue



Honeyvine milkweed is a common weed. It's leaves are attached opposite to each other to the vine.



The common weed Honeyvine Milkweed leaves attach to the vine across from each other (opposite) whereas the bindweeds and buckwheat leaves are attached in alternate fashion.



End of Part 2 Please Continue to Part 3

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