Long Island Sustainable Winegrowing
Weed Control Program ©

LISW's Weed Control Program is based on the reduction of the use of herbicides by reducing the width of the weed-free band below the trellis, allowing some weed growth during parts of the season, limiting the total number of annual herbicide applications, and encouraging growers to experiment with and implement under-the-trellis permanent ground cover that is managed by mowing, tillage or the selection of perennial plant species to colonize the zone.

Each pesticide applied is an application, regardless of rate

Herbicide Material Categories

NOT ALLOWED

Use in Agriculture/Horticulture has led to Groundwater Concerns

Active ingredient	Trade name
Diuron	Karmex
Simazine	Princep

Restricted Use Herbicides (RUP=Restricted Use Product)

Active ingredient	Trade name
Paraquat	Gramoxone

ALLOWED: ONE (1) APPLICATION PER SEASON

Conventional or EPA Reduced-Risk Pre-emergence Herbicides

Width of strip in accordance with Core Criteria (see page 72 in Workbook)
Score for single use = 1, maximum score = 1

Active ingredient	Trade name	Primary use/comments
Dichlobenil	Casoron	annual and perennial grasses and broadleaves (BL) only effective residual control for nutsedge and mugwort
Flumioxazin*	Chateau*	broadleaf weeds and annual grasses

Napropamide	Devrinol	annual grasses and some annual BL control
Oxyfluorfen	Goal	annual grasses and some annual BL control, use prior to budswell
Clethodim	Select Max	annual and some perennial grasses, rate restricted on Long Island, post-emergence application only
Pendimethalin	Prowl	annual grasses, some annual BL, use only when vines dormant
Oryzalin	Surflan	annual grasses, some annual BL

ALLOWED: TWO (2) APPLICATIONS PER SEASON

Conventional and EPA Reduced-Risk Post-emergence Herbicides

Width of strip in accordance with Core Criteria (see page 72 in Workbook)
Score for each use = 1, maximum score = 2

Active ingredient	Trade name	Primary use/comments
Carfentrazone-ethyl**	Aim**	reduced risk material; burndown of broadleaf weeds
Sethoxydim	Poast	annual and some perennial grasses
Glyphosate***	Roundup, Touchdown	systemic control of annual and perennial weeds

ALLOWED

"Low-Impact" Pre-emergence Herbicides: no limitations except as noted

Width of strip in accordance with Core Criteria (see Page 72 in Workbook)

Active ingredient	Trade name	Primary use/comments
Corn gluten meal	various	caution due to high nitrogen content, may be a rodent attractant, tests have found minimal efficacy

"Low-Impact" Post-emergence Herbicides: no limitations

Width of strip in accordance with Core Criteria (see Page 72 in Workbook)

Active ingredient	Trade name	Primary use/comments
Acetic acid	Weed Pharm, others	signal word Danger; 20% acetic acid should not be diluted prior to spraying
Ammonium nonanoate	AXXE	burndown of all weeds
Caprylic acid	Suppress	minimum risk pesticide, OMRI approved
Pelargonic acid	Scythe	

LISW Herbicide Scoring System

Participating LISW growers are allowed to use a pre-emergent herbicide material from the above list one (1) time during the growing season. In addition, LISW growers may use a post-emergent herbicide from the above list two (2) times during the growing season.

*Chateau can be used as described above as a single use with maximum of 12 ozs per acre-sprayed per year OR be used as a split application of 6 ozs Chateau and 6 ozs Chateau, with glyphosate as a tank mix partner in each of the two applications. The score remains "1" for the Chateau application(s). Chateau is an EPA Reduced-Risk material.

**One additional application of Aim is permitted expressly for the purpose of sucker control.

***If NO pre-emergent herbicide is used, three (3) separate applications of glyphosate can be used and still achieve a score of "2". The glyphosate label regulates the total amount of material that can be used per acre-sprayed per year. Please note that repeated and/or exclusive use of glyphosate may lead to the development of resistant weeds. Glyphosate is an EPA Reduced-Risk material.

Disclaimer: Efficacy of herbicides is not addressed herein. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine if an herbicide is labeled for use on non-bearing vines. Additional information is listed in the 2014 NY & PA Pest Management Guidelines for Grapes.