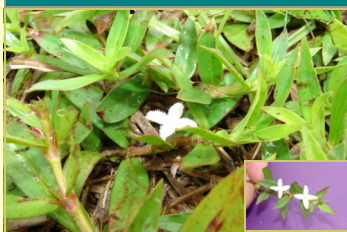


# 2011 Herbicide Options for Weeds Infesting Home Lawns



**Virginia buttonweed** — mat forming summer perennial broadleaf. Leaves are opposite and flowers are white with 4 lobes. Reproduces by heavy seed production and vegetatively by stem fragments. No single application provides control. Multiple applications are necessary.

**Control options:** Metsulfuron (professional product), Weed Free Zone, 2,4-D, Green Light Wipe Out (poxsulam), spot treatments of glyphosate



**Torpedograss** — creeping perennial grass with sharply pointed white rhizomes. Most difficult grass to manage in southern turfgrass. Mainly a problem in south Louisiana. Reproduces from stem fragments and rhizomes. No selective control in centipedegrass or St. Augustinegrass.

**Control options:** Quinclorac (bermudagrass, zoysiagrass) multiple applications of sethoxydim (centipedegrass) provides suppression



**Dallisgrass** — course textured, clumping perennial with short rhizomes - membranous ligule. Very competitive in drought stressed turfgrass.

**Control options:** Sethoxydim (centipedegrass) repeated applications, spot treatments of glyphosate (bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass)



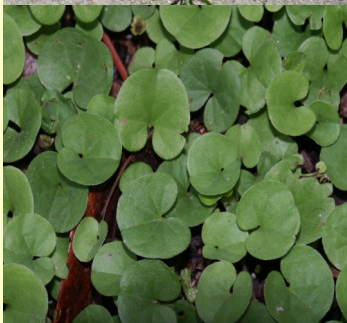
**Dollarweed** — creeping perennial broadleaf weed. Petiole in the center of leaf, “umbrella like”. Prefers moist soil and thin turfgrass.

**Control options:** Repeated applications of Weed Free Zone, Weed B Gon, Wipe Out, Atrazine, weed & feed with atrazine. Improved control by tank-mixing atrazine + Weed Free Zone, Weed B Gon, — do not apply atrazine to actively growing bermudagrass.



**Common bermudagrass**— creeping mat-forming perennial grass that produces stolons and rhizomes. Reproduces vegetatively. Very invasive grass that out-competes most turfgrass species. Weed infests St. Augustinegrass lawns mowed too short. Sometimes called “wire grass”.

**Control options:** Repeated applications of sethoxydim (centipedegrass), Repeated applications of Acclaim (zoysiagrass), spot treatments of glyphosate; repeated applications by a licensed applicator of Prograss + atrazine (St. Augustinegrass). Some limited suppression with atrazine.



**Dichondra (ponyfoot)** - creeping prostrate perennial that roots at the nodes. Leaves resemble a pony's foot. Grows in thin poor turf.

**Control options:** Weed Free Zone, Weed B Gon, and other three-way mixtures (all southern turfgrasses) are very effective. Observe heat precautions with above herbicides. Atrazine (St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass and centipedegrass). Improve turf cultural practices.



purple nutsedge (3)

yellow nutsedge (2)

green kyllinga

**Purple and yellow nutsedge, green kyllinga** — rapidly spreading grass-like perennial weeds. Purple nutsedge has deep green dagger shaped leaves and underground tubers connected by chains. Yellow nutsedge has pale green sharply tapered leaves and underground tubers that do not form chains. Green kyllinga forms weak rhizomes.

**Control options:** purple and yellow nutsedge: Sedgehammer or Image (all southern turf). Yellow nutsedge and green kyllinga: Basagran (all southern turf).



crabgrass (3)

goosegrass (2)

**Crabgrass and goosegrass** — summer annual grasses infesting turfgrass statewide. Crabgrass germinates as early as mid-February in south Louisiana. Goosegrass often infests in compacted soils. Both species have membranous ligules. Goosegrass is more difficult to control.

**Control options: preemergence herbicides in late winter (February):** Hi-Yield with Dimension, Green Light Crabgrass Preventer, Scotts Halts (all southern turf). **Postemergence:** Quinclorac for crabgrass only (bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass), sethoxydim (centipedegrass); spot treat with glyphosate (St. Augustinegrass)



**Bahiagrass** — aggressive mat forming perennial grass with shallow purple tinted rhizomes. Usually has a V-shaped seed head. Can be difficult to mow unless rotary blade is sharp. Very competitive during drought.

**Control options:** metsulfuron (St. Augustinegrass, centipede, bermudagrass, zoysiagrass), repeated sethoxydim (centipedegrass); glyphosate spot treatments (all turf)



wild geranium

sow thistle

lawn burweed

dandelion

white clover

Indian mock strawberry

**Winter broadleaves** — begin germinating in late-September and are very common in thin turfgrass. Winter weeds flower in late winter and early spring are usually very heavy seed producers.

**Control options: preemergence:** late-September application of Portrait (all southern turf). **Postemergence from January to April:** atrazine (St. Augustinegrass, centipede, zoysiagrass, dormant bermuda), Weed B Gon, Weed Free Zone, Wipe Out, Trimec, and other three-way herbicides (all southern turf). **Late postemergence:** April application of Weed & Feed (St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass).