

Lawn Weed Control

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Perennial weeds



Quackgrass



Smooth Brome grass



Creeping bellflower



Ground ivy



Dandelion



Field bindweed



Wild violet



Canada thistle

Annual weeds



Crabgrass



Yellow foxtail



Prostrate knotweed



Chickweed



Prostrate spurge



Yellow woodsorrel
(oxalis)



Broadleaf plantain



Puncturevine

Cultural Weed Control

Cultural weed control practices must be included in weed management programs to optimize control and inhibit re-infestation. A healthy, dense turf cover is the best overall defense against weed invasion. Some common cultural weed control practices include planting the most adapted turfgrass species for your environment (i.e. shade, full sun, or hot, dry conditions), maintaining a mowing height of 2.5–3.5 inches, watering deeply but less frequently, and proper soil maintenance including fertilization and core aeration.

Herbicide Application

Annual grasses: For controlling annual grasses like crabgrass or foxtail, apply crabgrass preventers prior to expected weed seed germination. These herbicides may be found in weed-and-feed products or clay-based granules and should be applied in late April or early May. Control escapes with an herbicide that contains quinclorac or methanearsonate (see below).

Annual broadleaf weeds: Many broadleaf herbicides contain dicamba, which may be taken up by tree roots if excessive rates or repeat applications are made over the tree root zone (generally 2 times the diameter of the tree crown). Broadleaf herbicides containing 2,4-D or dicamba may volatilize and the vapors may be blown to trees or garden/ornamental plants resulting in plant injury. To minimize the risk of volatilization, apply these herbicides when temperatures are less than 85°F and there is only a light breeze. Warm season turfgrasses such as buffalograss may be injured by 2,4-D if applied during hot weather (greater than 80°F).

Perennial weeds: For perennial broadleaf weeds, apply herbicides in the fall following the first light frost. Repeat herbicide applications 10–15 days later if necessary for difficult perennial weeds such as ground ivy or field bindweed. For perennial grasses, dig plants or spot spray base of weed with a non-selective herbicide like glyphosate (Roundup).

Always follow label directions.

Poison Control Center 24 hour phone line: 1-800-222-1222

C Control **C*** Control requires repeat application **S** Suppression

Herbicide ¹	Crabgrass	Foxtail	Quackgrass	Chickweed	Prostrate knotweed	Prostrate spurge	Puncturevine	Broadleaf plantain	Kochia	Black medic	Purslane	Yellow woodsorrel	Dandelion	Ground ivy	Canada thistle	Field bindweed	Creeping bellflower	Wild violet	White clover
2,4-D				S	S	C	C	S	S	S		S	C	S	S	S	S	S	S
2,4-D+dicamba+MCP				C	C	C	C	C	C*	C	C*	C	C	C*	C	C*	S	S	C
Triclopyr				C	S	S	C	S	S	C	S	C	S	C*	S	S	S	C	C
Quinclorac	C	C								C			S			S		S	C
Mathanearsonates	C	C		S								S							
Crabgrass preventers	C	C		S	S	S	S		S		S								
Glyphosate ²	C	C	C*	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

¹Trade names that may include each herbicide: Combination products that may include **2,4-D+dicamba+MCP** (Weed-B-Gone Max, Bayer Advanced, Trimec, and others), **triclopyr** (Weed-B-Gone Clover, Chickweed, and Oxalis Killer, Turflon), **quinclorac** (Drive, Weed-B-Gone Max Plus Crabgrass Control, Bayer Advanced Lawn Weed and Crabgrass Killer), **crabgrass preventers** (Dimension, Scotts Halts, Tupersan, Pendulum, Team, and several other products that may include pendimethalin, dithiopyr, siduron, trifluralin, benefin, DCPA, or bensulide; apply these herbicides in spring prior to weed emergence).

²**Glyphosate** (Roundup) is a non-selective herbicide that will kill turfgrass. For spot application only.

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