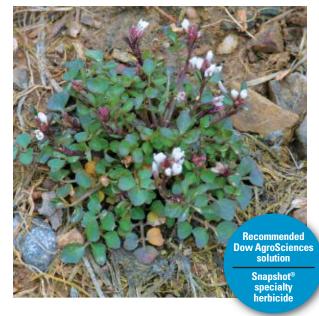
WEEDWATCH

STANDING SENTINEL TO PROTECT PLANT HEALTH



HAIRY BITTERCRESS

Cardamine hirsuta

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

> The leaves on this winter or summer annual consist of two to four pairs of round leaflets arranged alternately along the stem, up to 12 in. high. Individual leaflets are round in outline.

> Small white flowers occur in clusters at the end of stems.

> It's often found in wet, disturbed areas such as landscape beds, containers or poorly drained turf.

CONTROL TIPS

> Hairy bittercress can have multiple generations per year, and is spread by seed that projects when the plants are disturbed. Pre-emergent herbicides are considered to be the best way to maintain control of this weed.

> When putting in landscape beds, start with weed-free soil. A few weeks after transplanting, apply a pre-emergent herbicide and cover with a layer of mulch. Be sure to read and follow the pre-emergent herbicide label to ensure all of your desirable plants are tolerant of the product.



YELLOW WOODSORREL Oxalis stricta

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

> This perennial features hairy stems and reproduces via seeds and rhizomes.

> Leaves alternate along the stem with three heart-shaped leaflets.

> Bright yellow flowers have five petals that flare outward.

> It prefers moist to slightly dry conditions in rich loamy soil.

CONTROL TIPS

> Yellow woodsorrel is not easily controlled with two-, three- or four-way

post-emergence herbicides. Repeat spring applications are usually needed. Ideally, a pre-emergence herbicide should be used to keep woodsorrel from becoming a problem. Check the product label to see whether woodsorrel is controlled.

> Perennial broadleaf weeds are capable of living more than two years. Proper turf maintenance is the key to controlling this weed. Fertilize, mow and water turf to encourage dense growth.

For more information regarding these and other turf weeds — and related control technologies and tips — please visit www.DowProveslt.com or call 800/255-3726.

