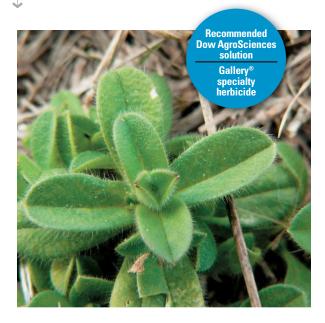
PHOTOS COURTESY: DR. FRED YELVERTON



MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED

Cerastium vulgatum

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- > This spreading, matforming perennial prominently features hairy, prostrate stems.
- > Its small white flowers have five notched petals that bloom in late spring.
- > Leaves are noticeably hairy or fuzzy, long and narrow, and grow opposite; like the weed's common name, they resemble mouse ears.
- > Commonly found in lawns, pastures and cultivated fields, mouseear chickweed spreads by seed, but can root at the nodes.

CONTROL TIPS

- > Preventive practices can discourage infestation. Improve soil drainage and decrease shade if possible.
- > Nitrogen fertility, liming and aeration will encourage a dense stand of turf, minimizing potential for mouse-ear chickweed establishment.
- > Apply a pre-emergent broadleaf herbicide such as isoxaben prior to germination.



ANNUAL BLUEGRASS

Poa annua

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- > This erect, or clumpforming, annual grass tolerates close mowing.
- > It is light green in color, especially compared to the dark green of related turfgrasses.
- > Leaves are keeled, and feature a distinctive boatshaped tip.
- > Once soil temperatures fall below 70° Fahrenheit. germination of *Poa annua* will begin.
- State restrictions on the sale and use

CONTROL TIPS

- > Develop a dense, healthy turf to reduce sunlight at the soil surface.
- > Keep soil phosphorous levels in the low-tomedium range.
- > Cultural practices can reduce Poa annua. but herbicides are needed for superior control.
- > Poa annua produces most of its seedheads in the spring. Apply a pre-emergent grass herbicide, such as dithiopyr, prior to germination of seedlings.

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.

