MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED
*Cerastium vulgatum*

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
› This spreading, mat-forming 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, mouse-ear 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 clump-forming, 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 boat-shaped tip.
› Once soil temperatures fall below 70° Fahrenheit, germination of *Poa annua* will begin.

**CONTROL TIPS**
› Develop a dense, healthy turf to reduce sunlight at the soil surface.
› Keep soil phosphorous levels in the low-to-medium 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.

* State restrictions on the sale and use of Dimension apply.

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