YELLOW WOODSORREL
*Oxalis stricta L.*

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- This perennial weed is commonly found in greenhouses, ornamentals and turfgrass.
- Leaves are divided into three heart-shaped leaflets with small yellow flowers.
- The presence of underground rhizomes helps distinguish yellow wood sorrel from creeping red woodsorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*), where the stolons are above ground.
- Five-petal flowers occur in clusters that grow from long stalks at the leaf axils.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- This weed is most effectively controlled by appropriately labeled pre-emergent herbicides.
- In container and landscape settings, products containing dithiopyr or isoxaben provide excellent control.
- Yellow wood sorrel is not easily controlled by post-emergent herbicides. Two-, three- or four-way herbicide mixes provide minimal post-emergent control.

**BULL THISTLE
*Cirsium vulgare***

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- This invasive, noxious biennial can form large infestations, especially along trails, roads and vacant fields.
- Plants grow erect, with spines on the leaves and stems.
- Arranged alternately on the flowering stem, leaves are lanceolate with deeply cut margins. They are coarsely hairy on the upper side, and contain softer, whitish hairs below.
- Rose to reddish-purple flowers grow at the ends of the branches, surrounded by spiny-tipped bracts.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- The invasive nature of this weed dictates early detection and control. It reproduces only by seed, so application prior to seed set is most effective.
- For optimum control, apply a post-emergent herbicide containing clopyralid in fall or early spring, when the thistle is in the seeding to rosette stage.

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.