CROWFOOT GRASS
* Dactyloctenium aegyptium *

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
› This bunch-type summer annual is commonly found in sandy soils.
› Stems bend and root at the lower nodes, and have a spreading, creeping structure.
› Leaf blades and sheaths are without hair. Leaf margins have long, stiff hairs at the base.
› The flower head has two to seven spikelets at the tip of the stem.
› Its seed head resembles a crow’s foot, and each plant may produce up to 60,000 seeds.

**CONTROL TIPS**
› Properly mow, water and fertilize lawn to encourage healthy growth and minimize thin turf.
› This species can be invasive and is a prolific seed producer. Appropriately labeled pre-emergent herbicides are the most effective method of control.

JAPANESE STILTGRASS
* Microstegium vimineum *

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
› This summer annual, also known as Mary’s grass, resembles bamboo.
› Its leaves are pale green, lance-shaped and asymmetrical with a shiny mid-rib.
› Slender stalks of tiny flowers are produced in late summer, and dry fruits (achenes) are produced shortly afterward.
› It spreads by seeds and rooting at joints along the stem. Seeds produced by this plant can remain viable in the soil for at least three years.

**CONTROL TIPS**
› For non-selective control of established Mary’s grass, glyphosate can be used. There are limited choices for complete post-emergent control of this species in established turfgrass.
› Mary’s grass is identified as a class C noxious weed in some areas, so preventing the germination and establishment of it is critical. Apply a pre-emergent herbicide in early spring prior to germination.

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.