**CALIFORNIA BURCLOVER**

*Medicago polymorpha*

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- This annual low-growing weed is common in thin turf with low nitrogen levels.
- It contains three oblong, hairless leaflets with miniscule teeth along the edges. The center leaflet is on its own petiole.
- Its inflorescence is a cluster of yellow flowers, similar to small hop clover (*Trifolium dubium)*.
- Burclover reproduces by seeds from “burred” seedpods, as well as spreading prostrate stolons, which allow the weed to tolerate close mowing.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- Mechanical removal is not recommended, as stolons may break and sprout, increasing the infestation.
- Clean up any existing burclover with a postemergent application of a product containing clopyralid or triclopyr. Apply a preemergent herbicide containing isoxaben in early fall or any time prior to germination, or immediately after cultivation.
- Also, consider adjusting your fertility program to include more nitrogen and less phosphorus.

**FALSE DANDELION**

*Hypochoeris radicata*

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- Also known as hairy cat’s ear, this perennial weed closely resembles common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).
- Leaves are arranged in a basal rosette and are densely hairy with toothed or irregularly lobed margins. This is in contrast to common dandelion, which has highly divided, hairless leaves.
- Leafless flower stalks are present, with two to seven yellow ray flowers on each stalk. Leaves and flower stalks emit a milky sap when broken.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- As with any turfgrass weed, proper cultural maintenance of the lawn will greatly reduce false dandelion’s prevalence and presence. Properly mow, fertilize and water the lawn to encourage healthy turf.
- When false dandelion is actively growing, apply a postemergent systemic herbicide such as florasulam that will move from the treated foliage throughout the plant and into the extensive root system.