

## SEED SELECTION

Continued from page 91

in agriculture may be forbidden entirely. Others, less serious, must be grouped as "weeds" but don't have to be individually named. Naturally, for fine turf such as on the golf course, purchasing seed with any significant amount of troublesome weeds (those of Chart) is questionable. But it well may be that certain weeds bothersome on the farm are of no conse-

quence in mowed turf—things like *Galium*, dodder, etc. Nevertheless, it behooves a superintendent to specify essentially weed-free seed unless an analysis by a testing laboratory reveals exactly what the weeds are, and the superintendent sees that they are of no consequence.

So far, quality considerations are reasonably clear-cut. But there's a less obvious aspect worthy of checking on, too. This is the "crop" content. Most state seed laws allow up to 5% each of non-

Continued on page 95

## EPITOMIZED TURF WEED SURVEY

(in approximate order of recognized pestiferousness)

Grasses And Other Monocotyledons	Comment
crabgrass, <i>Digitaria</i>	An annual, now controllable with herbicides.
annual bluegrass, <i>Poa annua</i>	Good golf turf except for seedheads and summer die-out risk; no good herbicide control.
goosegrass or silver crab, <i>Eleusine indica</i>	A tropical annual, favoring hot, compacted ground; moderately controllable with herbicides.
quackgrass, <i>Agropyron repens</i>	Tough, persistent perennial with deep rhizomes; noxious, no selective control.
dallisgrass and other <i>Paspalum</i> s	As bad as crabgrass in middle and southern latitudes; perennial, not easily controlled.
nimblewill, <i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	An increasingly important perennial pest of the Midwest, fine-textured but patchy; herbicidal control erratic.
sandbur, <i>Cenchrus sp.</i>	Annual developing troublesome burs; herbicidal control moderately successful.
tall fescue, <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Perennial bunchgrass taking place of crabgrass as No. 1 pest in lawns; no selective control.
other "haygrasses" (orchardgrass, timothy, brome)	Perennial problems similar to tall fescue.
nutsedge, <i>Cyperus</i>	Perennial clumps of fast-growing, yellowish foliage from deep "bulbs"; no satisfactory selective control.
wild onion or garlic, <i>Allium sp.</i>	Problem similar to nutsedge, mostly middle latitudes.
(Others, less frequently listed as important, are: barleys, barnyard grass, foxtail, <i>Panicum</i> , redtop, smutgrass, stinkgrass, velvet-	grass, and occasionally bentgrass or bermuda when invading other type turf.)
<b>Broadleaf Weeds, The Dicotyledons</b>	
dandelion, <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Easily controlled.
plantain, broadleaf and buckhorn, <i>Plantago sp.</i>	Easily controlled.
knotweed, <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Controlled with newer herbicides.
chickweed, common, <i>Stellaria media</i>	Controllable selectively.
chickweed, mouse-ear, <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Controllable selectively with persistence.
spurge, spotted, <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Controlled with newer herbicides.
speedwell, <i>Veronica</i>	Controllable selectively with persistence.
henbit, <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Controllable selectively with persistence.
(Others frequently quite a nuisance are: black medic, clovers, docks, ground-ivy, hawkweed, mallow, mustards, ( <i>Cruciferae</i> ),	pennywort, puncture vine, purslane, sheep sorrel, shepherd's-purse and other cresses, wild carrot, wood sorrel and yarrow.)