

## LAMBSQUARTERS

(*Chenopodium album*)



Lambsquarters, an annual, known locally as white goosefoot, mealweed, and fathen, is a member of the goosefoot family, Chenopodiaceae. It reproduces by seeds each year, and is common in fields, neglected yards, gardens, waste places, and around urban parking lots.

Lambsquarters is sometimes confused with members of the pigweed family, but lambsquarters lacks the bristles and spines common to pigweeds.

Pale-green stems are characteristically smooth (not hairy) and ridged or angular; they stand erect and are moderately branched. Light reddish or greenish lines run the length of the stems which may grow to a height of 6 feet.

Leaves (2) are alternate, not directly opposite on the stem, simple, and irregularly toothed. Leaves have a whitish fuzz (meal) on the undersides. Lower leaves slightly resemble the outline of a goose footprint; upper leaves become longer and more pointed.

Small greenish flowers (3) without stalks are clustered irregularly on the ends of branches and in the axils of leaves (where leaf meets stem).

Lambsquarters' seeds (4) are almost 1/16 inch in diameter, lens- or disc-shaped, and glossy black. One plant can produce about 72,000 seeds. Seeds of this weed are often found as contaminants in seed mixtures.

The root (1) is a taproot and can be easily pulled from the soil.

Lambsquarters can be controlled by a foliage spray of 2,4-D at 1 lb. per acre if applied to plants that are actively growing.

A close relative of lambsquarters is Mexicantea, *C. ambrosioides*. This plant has longer leaves with wavy rather than toothed edges, and leaves are not mealy underneath. This pungent-smelling weed can also be controlled by treatment with 2,4-D.

*Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.*

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## Weed Control Studies Set For 12th Fla. Turf School

Attention during the general sessions of this year's Florida Turf-Grass Management Conference will be focused on weed control in all its aspects, conference spokesmen announced recently.

Set for August 25-27 at the Student Service Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, the 12th annual seminar on turf is expected to attract over 500 delegates. More than 30 turf experts are slated to address the turf professionals in attendance.

Topics for the opening day's program will include talks on "Principles of Weed Control;" "Weed Identification;" "Aquatic Weed Control;" "Control of Grassy and Broadleaf Weeds;" and "Application of Pesticides."

General meetings will be followed by "Management Workshop Sessions" which will include such categories as golf turf, industrial sites, athletic fields, parks, cemeteries, and turf nurseries.

Special sessions are scheduled for horticultural sprayers and other lawn service agencies.

In conjunction with program emphasis on weed control, conference coordinators have planned an "Industry Hour" which will highlight herbicides and herbicide equipment, and which will feature demonstrations by suppliers. Coordinators this year are University of Florida staffers Dr. G. C. Horn and John F. Cabler.

To close out the conference on Thursday, speakers will offer 1964 Turf Research Reports on a survey of Florida turf nurseries; disease, nematode, insect, and nutrition studies; and results of technical turf research underway in South Florida and in Gainesville, which is located in the northern part of the state.

More information is available from Dr. Horn at 401 Newell Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville; or Walter D. Anderson, Executive Secretary, Florida Turf-Grass Association, 4065 University Blvd. North, Jacksonville 32211.