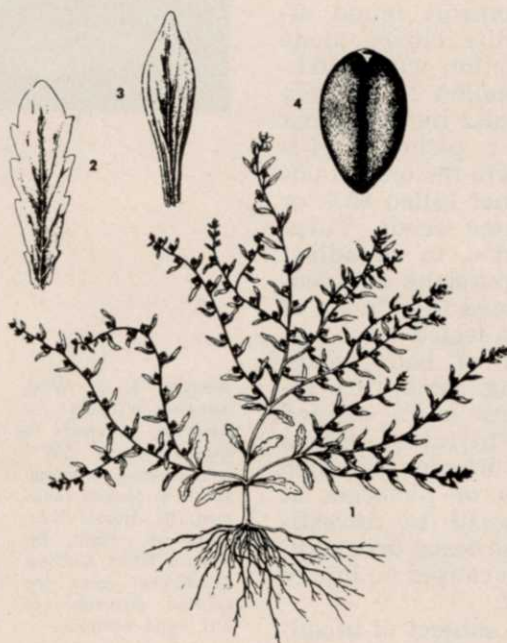


PURSLANE SPEEDWELL

(*Veronica peregrina*)



Purslane speedwell is sometimes known as neckweed or winter purslane. A native plant, it is widely spread over the eastern and central United States and is also found in the extreme Northwest.

This plant is an annual or winter annual that reproduces by seeds. It is found in gardens, lawns, fertile feeds, and waste places. Its fibrous root system usually seeks moist, rich soils.

Seldom over 8 inches tall, stems are erect and have many branches (1). Stems have a smooth surface and may be slightly hairy. Leaves from the lower stems of the plant (2) are somewhat toothed and grow oppositely, while those on the upper stems alternate and have smooth edges (3).

Small, white flowers of the purslane speedwell grow in axils of upper leaves and at the terminals.

Seed pods are flat, heart shaped, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide. Seeds (4) are flattened, oval, and have a scar on one side. They are a translucent, glossy, orange yellow.

Purslane speedwell will produce a large number of seeds, but the young seedlings are easily destroyed by harrowing land. This plant is not easily destroyed by chemical means. However, repeated applications of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T at 1 to 2 pounds per acre, or a heavier than normal application, should bring it under control.

chlordane, calcium arsenate, and DCPA were more effective when applied in early spring than late spring," J. H. Dunn pointed out as he disclosed Rutgers' timing test results. DMPA showed no response to date variation. With less time under test, benefin, H-9573, and trifluralin did not respond to timing variation, while Bensulide, SD-11831, siduron, and Sindone seemed to perform better under earlier application.

In another phase of the test, comparison of carrier types, it was established that "applying preemergence herbicides with dry carriers was more successful than applications with water." This, Dunn noted, was true of all materials tested except trifluralin. Bandane, chlordane, and siduron, for example, provided unsatisfactory control with water, as compared to far better or very good control when applied dry.

Confirming results with newer preemergence crabgrass chemicals tested in mixed red fescue-bluegrass turf were announced by Dr. Cornman. "Under conditions of these trials, SD-11831, D-263 (Sindone), benefin, and siduron provided essentially complete preemergence crabgrass control," he related. All were applied in granular form.

Turning to preemergence control of *Poa annua* in bents, Dr. Duich summarized Penn results by noting that "fall applications of bensulide were found to be the most effective with least injury to bent of herbicides tested. Root injury was evident, but only under moisture stress."

A Vermont study on the density and frequency of weeds on golf greens, and recommendations for hawkweed and spotted spurge control closed out the morning turf session. To control hawkweed, Dr. Jagschitz suggested combinations of 2,4-D plus dicamba or silvex applied in May, or 2,4-D plus dicamba or mecoprop applied in September. Two applications of dicamba plus 2,4-D or of silvex can control spotted spurge.

Turf Talks Turn to Broadleaf Problems

Penn State tests show dicamba to be just as effective in dry form as in liquid, Duich told turf-oriented conferees. However, dry 2,4-D is not comparable to spray formulations, which

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