

WEEDWATCH

STANDING SENTINEL TO PROTECT PLANT HEALTH

Recommended
Dow AgroSciences
solution
Confront® specialty
herbicide*



MATCHWEED

Lippia nodiflora

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- ▶ This mat-forming perennial is commonly found south of the transition zone and along coastal areas.
- ▶ Opposite leaves with small teeth at the outer tip grow on hairy branching stems. Its stem is angular and rigid when rolled between the fingers.
- ▶ Purple to white flowers emerge around the tip of a brown seed stalk, forming a "match head" appearance.
- ▶ Matchweed spreads by seeds and stolons along prostrate stems.

CONTROL TIPS

- ▶ For optimum control, use a selective postemergent herbicide containing triclopyr and clopyralid when matchweed is in the four leaf to flower stage of growth.
- ▶ Maintain a healthy lawn by fertilizing and mowing at the proper height and frequency. Healthy grass can outcompete matchweed for light, water and nutrients to reduce the population.
- ▶ Matchweed prefers low, moist areas. Improve aeration to prevent infestations.

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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.

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COMMON BURDOCK

Arctium minus

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- ▶ Also known as wild rhubarb, this biennial weed reproduces by seed.
- ▶ Seedlings emerge in early spring. The light-green, fleshy leaves are oval and slightly notched at the tips.
- ▶ In the second year, plants emerge from the root and can grow as tall as 10 feet.
- ▶ Adult leaves are triangular and coarsely veined. The upper surface is green and covered with stiff, straight hairs. The lower surface is whitish and woolly.
- ▶ A branched flower stalk

emerges from the center of the rosette. A corolla of rose-purple flowers covered in slender-hooked bracts form at the top of the stalks in late spring to mid-summer.

CONTROL TIPS

- ▶ Postemergent herbicides containing penoxsulam are most effective when applied in the first year during the rosette stage.
- ▶ Hand-pulling or digging can be an effective control method for small infestations if conducted prior to seed production.

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