Weeds of Kentucky Turf
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How Weeds Infest Turfgrass</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Weed Control</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Herbicides</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing Some Common Turf Weeds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Bluegrass</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Bentgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roughstalk Bluegrass</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimblewill</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallisgrass</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Nutsedge</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Garlic</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star-of-Bethlehem</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sorrel</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse-ear Chickweed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Chickweed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Clover</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Wood Sorrel</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Spurge</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Ivy</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Violet</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Ivy</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaved Plantain</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn Plantain</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions of Terms</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to Turf Weeds</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AUTHORS' ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** The authors wish to express their appreciation to Linda D. Tapp for her assistance in preparing this publication.
Weeds of Kentucky Turf


A high quality turf is uniform in texture, color and growth. Even a minor weed infestation can alter this uniformity, often causing the entire landscape to appear unkept. With proper turfgrass culture, most serious weed infestations can be prevented. However, there are times when undesirable plants will appear in even the best managed turf.

HOW WEEDS INFEST TURFGRASS

1) Weed seeds are often present in the soil when the grass is seeded. Some seeds may remain alive in the soil for several years before they germinate.
2) Sod for lawns is often transplanted from old pastures and fields that have been heavily infested with weeds.
3) Weed seeds may be carried into turfgrass by various methods such as sowing impure seed, wind, water, mowers, birds, pets, etc.

METHODS OF WEED CONTROL

The ultimate goal is to get rid of all weeds, but this is difficult if not impossible to accomplish. Therefore, you must try to reduce to the greatest extent possible existing weeds and prevent reinfection from outside sources.

Cultural

You can often control weeds with good management. Weeds are less likely to survive in sod containing a good stand of desirable grass that is properly fertilized and maintained at an appropriate height. A minor weed infestation can be controlled by hand pulling individual weeds. Spending 5 minutes per week may be all that is necessary to keep the lawn weed-free.

Chemical

Herbicides are chemicals which kill or reduce plant growth. They do not eliminate the need for good turf management, but if properly used they may be another tool in a total management program.

Herbicides are manufactured in different forms or formulations—as granules (small grain-like particles), wettable powders or liquids. Liquids and powders can be added to water and applied as a spray. If you use wettable powders in water, frequent agitation is needed to keep the chemical distributed. The label on the herbicide container will specify the amount of a product to be applied.

USING HERBICIDES

Precautions

1) Keep herbicides separate from other pesticides and fertilizers. Since herbicides may be poisonous if taken internally, keep them away from children and do not store them near food products.
2) Be sure that herbicides are properly labeled. Follow carefully the directions on the label as to the necessary precautions and rates to use. Never re-use herbicide containers or transfer herbicides to other containers.
3) Avoid applying herbicides during hot, dry weather when grass is stressed.
4) Don't apply to newly seeded or sodded turf unless specified by label.
5) Don't respray for at least 1 to 2 weeks.
6) Use proper rates and uniform coverage.

Equipment

Many types of commercial sprayers are available for applying liquid herbicides. All such equipment has its limitations, and usually effectiveness and durability will depend on its cost. Perhaps the best sprayers for home use or for spot-spraying small areas are hand-operated, compressed-air sprayers with a capacity of 1 to 4 gallons. However, when properly used, the hose-end sprayers can be very effective and easy to use.
Hand-operated fertilizer spreaders can be satisfactorily used for applying granulated material. An equally effective method of application is to scatter granules evenly by hand (be sure to wear rubber gloves). Remember that the type of equipment is not so important as evenly distributing the correct dosage on the area to be treated.

Application and Sprayer Calibration

Here is the simplest method of applying the desired amount of material as a spray: Add the required amount of chemical to a relatively large quantity of water, and then repeatedly go over the weed infested area until all the water is used. After the first coverage, it is best to go crosswise to the preceding spray pattern each time.

Since this procedure can be too much work for a large turf area, a calibration of the sprayer may be desirable. When you calibrate your equipment, you determine the spreader or sprayer output for a given area at a certain speed.

Use the following steps to calibrate a sprayer:

a) Measure water (example: 3 gallons) into sprayer.

b) Measure an area of 1,000 square feet in size (example: 25 feet x 40 feet).

c) Spray evenly with the water until the area has been covered once.

d) Measure the water that is left and subtract this amount from the original amount (example: 3 gallons - 1 gallon = 2 gallons = amount of water needed for treating 1,000 square feet).

e) Put the necessary quantity of water in the sprayer, add the recommended amount of herbicide needed for treating 1,000 square feet, and spray by walking at the same speed as originally used for calibrating the sprayer.

For applying granular material, follow calibration directions furnished with fertilizer spreader purchased. The setting with the smallest openings is often required for applying granulated herbicides. To be sure the setting is correct, apply a given amount to a small area before treating the entire area. For spraying large turfgrass acreages, refer to AGR-6—Chemical Control of Weeds in Kentucky Farm Crops.

Care of Equipment

1) Rinse spray equipment and measuring utensils with clear water after each use, as some herbicide formulations contain materials that will eat away the equipment. Occasional light oiling of movable parts is advisable. Do not use measuring utensils for other purposes.

2) Remove any remaining granulated materials from fertilizer spreaders and wipe the hopper and agitator with a lightly oiled cloth.

2,4-D Contaminated Sprayers

You may use sprayers contaminated with 2,4-D for all pesticides applied to the lawn. However, since it is very difficult to remove 2,4-D completely from equipment, do not use sprayers contaminated with this herbicide for treating fruits, vegetables or ornamental plants.

RECOGNIZING SOME COMMON TURF WEEDS

Correct identification of a weed is often necessary to determine the best control method or combination of methods to use. Some plants may be killed with a certain herbicide when used at comparatively low rates, whereas other plants may be resistant to the same herbicide when used at high rates. The following illustrations and descriptions should help identify a few of the common turf weeds found in Kentucky.

You may send unknown plants for identification to your county Extension agent. When possible, send the entire plant including roots, leaves, flowers, fruits or seeds. State the general structure or size of the plant, whether herb, shrub, tree or vine. If you send two or more kinds of plants at the same time, attach a numbered tag to each plant. If you can't send in fresh condition, press and pack them between pieces of cardboard.

To choose the correct herbicide for a specific weed, see AGR-78 - Weed Control Recommendations for Bluegrass and Tall Fescue.
CRAB GRASS

**Scientific Name:** *Digitaria* spp.

**Life Cycle:** Summer annual; reproduces by seed and roots at lower nodes of the stem; begins germination in mid-April or early May; develops seed from July to September; dies in autumn.

**Major Characteristics:** Stems are erect or arise from a creeping base (A); small inconspicuous flowers produced in two rows along one side of the 3 to 10 finger-like branches at the top of the stem (B).

**Location:** Full sun, thin and/or closely mowed turf, heavy traffic areas.

GOOSE GRASS

**Scientific Name:** *Eleusine indica* Gaertn.

**Other Common Names:** hard crab, silver crabgrass, crowsfoot.

**Life Cycle:** Summer annual; reproduces entirely by seed; begins germination in May to June; seed production from June to September; dies in autumn.

**Major Characteristics:** Differs from crabgrass since it has flat stems and does not root at lower nodes; stems branched, arise from tufts (A); flowers and seeds produced in two rows (zipper-like) along one side of the 2 to 10 finger-like branches at the top of the stem (B).

**Location:** Full sun, thin and/or closely mowed turf, heavy traffic areas.
ANNUAL BLUEGRASS

Scientific Name: *Poa annua* L.

Life Cycle: Winter annual; seeds germinate mainly in fall, but some in late winter and early spring; profusely develops seedheads in spring; mostly dies in early summer after first drought and/or high temperatures.

Major Characteristics: Flattened stems grow in tufts (A) and sometimes root at lower nodes; leaves with boat-shaped tip and light green color; seed head arranged in shape of pyramid (B).

Location: Closely mowed, irrigated turf and/or shaded-moist areas.

FOXTAIL

Scientific Name: *Setaria* spp.

Life Cycle: Summer annual; reproduces by seed; begins germination in late April to early May; dies in autumn.

Major Characteristics: Erect, somewhat flattened stems; leaves vary from ½ to 1½ inches; cylindrical-bushy seedheads (2 to 6 inches long) at top of stem.

Location: Full sun, thin and/or closely mowed turf.
CREEPING BENTGRASS

Scientific Name: *Agrostis palustris* Huds
Life Cycle: Cool-season perennial; propagated by seed and vigorous stolons.
Major Characteristics: Fine-bladed, low-growing, tight-knit grass that forms puffy, dense patches and aerial tillers (tufts); long membranous ligule (A); stolons usually white (B).
Location: Usually in shaded and wet soil locations.

ROUGHSTALK BLUEGRASS

Scientific Name: *Poa trivialis* L.
Life Cycle: Cool-season perennial; propagated by seed and creeping stolons.
Major Characteristics: Leaf texture similar to Kentucky bluegrass; however, it has a long membranous ligule (A), and creeping stolons; seedhead is oblong panicle; grows in patches.
Location: Usually in shaded turf areas.
TALL FESCUE

**Scientific Name:** *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.

**Life Cycle:** Cool-season perennial; propagated by seed.

**Major Characteristics:** Fast growing; coarse texture; grows in clumps; leaves have serrated (toothed) edges and prominent veins.

**Location:** High cut Kentucky bluegrass turf.

NIMBLEWILL

**Scientific Name:** *Muhlenbergia schreberi* J. F. Gmel.

**Life Cycle:** Warm-season perennial; new growth begins in February or early March; produces seed in September and October; becomes dormant (brown) in October.

**Major Characteristics:** Shallow-rooted; spreads by seeds and above-ground green stems (stolons) (A); slender (wirey) stems are very knotty at the node; tiny inconspicuous flowers and seeds on upright branches; leaf blades less than 1/4 inch wide and 2 inches long; grayish green color; forms brown patches in winter.

**Location:** Low-maintenance Kentucky bluegrass turf.
**ORCHARDGRASS**

**Scientific Name:** *Dactylis glomerata* L.

**Life Cycle:** Cool-season perennial; propagated by seed.

**Major Characteristics:** Bluish-green color; grows in clumps; stems strongly compressed (flat) with very long ligule (A).

**Location:** Frequently found in Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue turf.

---

**QUACKGRASS**

**Scientific Name:** *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.

**Life Cycle:** Cool-season perennial; reproduces by seeds and rhizomes.

**Major Characteristics:** Leaves flat, with crowded fine ribs; has bluish-green color, and large clasping auricles (A); spreads by vigorous creeping rhizomes (B).

**Location:** Low-maintenance Kentucky bluegrass turf.
BERMUDAGRASS

Scientific Name: *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers

Life Cycle: Warm-season perennial; propagated by vigorous stolons and rhizomes; common types propagated by seed; begins growth in April, flowers during summer, becomes dormant (brown) in October.

Major Characteristics: Leaf blades short; ligule is a fringe of hairs (A); stolons have dead leaf sheaths (scales) at each joint (B); rhizomes hard, scaly, sharp-pointed; flowering stems bear finger-like flower clusters.

Location: Full sun, closely mowed turf.

DALLISGRASS

Scientific Name: *Paspalum* spp.

Life Cycle: Warm-season perennial; reproduces by seed or creeping rootstock; begins new growth in April or May; produces seed from May to October; becomes dormant (brown) in autumn.

Major Characteristics: Stems frequently arise from tufts; rounded (bowl-shaped) seeds (A) are produced in somewhat finger-like branches at top of stem; coarse textured grass with prominent hairs along leaf edge; grows more rapidly than bluegrass.

Location: Full sun, thin and/or closely mowed Kentucky bluegrass turf.
YELLOW NUTSEDGE

Scientific Name: *Cyperus esculentus* L.
Other Common Name: nutgrass.
Life Cycle: Perennial; reproduces by seed, rhizomes and tubers (nutlets).
Major Characteristics: Stems - yellow-green, solid, triangular and grass-like; long, slender rhizomes (A) terminate in tubers (B) which produce new plants.
Location: Home lawns or wet soil areas.

WILD GARLIC

Scientific Name: *Allium vineale* L.
Other Common Name: wild onion.
Life Cycle: Perennial; reproduces by underground bulbs (A) and aerial bulblets at top of stem (B); underground bulbs are either soft-shelled (germinate in autumn) or hard-shelled (may remain dormant for 8 or more years).
Major Characteristics: Leaves are hollow, slender and round in early growth but grooved as plant develops (C); flowers greenish-white to purple; bulblets are arranged in umbrella-like clusters.
Location: Poorly maintained or thin turfs.
**STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM**

**Scientific Name:** Ornithogalum umbellatum L.

**Other Common Name:** snowdrop.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by bulbs (A); new growth begins in late January or early February; develops flowers in May or early June and then foliage dies.

**Major Characteristics:** Looks like wild garlic but doesn’t have strong scent; leaves have light green midrib (B); stems develop from small bulbs that are usually in clumps; white, star-shaped flowers on stem (C).

---

**KNOTWEED**

**Scientific Name:** Polygonum aviculare

**Life Cycle:** Summer annual; reproduces by seed; begins germination in early spring and dies during autumn.

**Major Characteristics:** Prostrate growth habit; leaves are alternate, oblong, narrowed at base and pointed at tip; tiny white flowers found where leaf and stem join (A); young seedlings often confused with crabgrass; stems form a dense mat from small tap root with each node covered with thin papery sheath (B).

**Location:** Heavy traffic areas (compact soil), along driveways or roads, athletic fields.
RED SORREL

Scientific Name: *Rumex acetosella* L.
Other Common Name: sheep sorrel.
Life Cycle: Perennial; reproduces by seed and creeping roots (A); produces seed from late April to September.
Major Characteristics: Upper leaves somewhat long and narrow, lower leaves shaped like arrowhead (B) with two small lobes at base; seeds are small, triangular, reddish-brown and glossy (C).

PURSLANE

Scientific Name: *Portulaca oleracea* L.
Life Cycle: Annual; reproduces by seeds; flowers during mid to late summer.
Major Characteristics: Stems branch extensively and form mat at turf (soil) surface, succulent (fleshy) and often reddish; leaves are thick and fleshy; flowers are very small and yellowish, opening only in sunshine.
**MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED**

**Scientific Name:** *Cerastium vulgatum* L.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; propagated by seed and creeping stems.

**Major Characteristics:** Grows close to ground; leaves are opposite, oblong, dark green and hairy (fuzzy) (A); has small, white flowers.

---

**COMMON CHICKWEED**

**Scientific Name:** *Stellaria media* Cyrill

**Life Cycle:** Winter annual; reproduces by seed and creeping stems (A); germinates in autumn, grows through winter, develops seed April to early summer; then dies.

**Major Characteristics:** Leaves arranged in pairs (B), egg-shaped, smooth, less than 1 inch long and bright, shiny green; small white, star-shaped flowers.
**WHITE CLOVER**

**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium repens* L.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by seed and creeping stems.

**Major Characteristics:** Creeping growth habit; white blossoms; leaves with three leaflets.

---

**YELLOW WOOD SORREL**

**Scientific Name:** *Oxalis stricta* L.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by seed; remains dormant during winter.

**Major Characteristics:** Roots at lower nodes but new shoots do not give rise to new plants or rhizomes; three pale green leaflets (A) are heart-shaped; leaves are sour and bitter to taste; stems sparsely covered with fine hairs; small flowers have five bright yellow petals (B); seedpod is long narrow capsule with short blunt beak (C).
**SPOTTED SPURGE**

**Scientific Name:** *Euphorbia maculata* L.
**Life Cycle:** Annual; reproduces by seeds; flowers in mid to late summer.
**Major Characteristics:** In mowed turf, stems become prostrate and contain a milky sap; leaves opposite on stem, slightly serrated, often reddish or have a single red spot.

---

**POISON IVY**

**Scientific Name:** *Rhus radicans* L.
**Other Common Name:** poison oak (depending upon growth habit and leaf shape, it is often separated into different species).
**Life Cycle:** Woody stemmed perennial that spreads by aerial rootstocks or underground stems; fruit clusters mature in late summer or autumn.
**Major Characteristics:** Grows as vine or shrub; leaves arranged alternately along stem and consists of three somewhat egg-shaped leaflets; small, one-seeded fruits (A) are white or cream colored; about ¼ inch in diameter; grow in clusters.
**Location:** Under trees, fencerows, on buildings.
**WILD VIOLET**

**Scientific Name:** *Viola* sp.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by underground rootstocks (A) and seed. Foliage dies in late fall and regrows in March.

**Major Characteristics:** Upright growth habit; leaves somewhat heart-shaped; flowers are deep blue or purple (B).

---

**GROUND IVY**

**Scientific Name:** *Glecoma hederacea* L.

**Other Common Name:** creeping Charlie.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by seed and underground stems (A).

**Major Characteristics:** Creeping stems are square and slightly hairy; circular leaves have rounded or scalloped edges, no hairs and are arranged in pairs along stem (B); purplish flowers have two lips and are arranged in clusters at base of leaf stalk (C).

**Location:** In shade near buildings or shrubs.
HENBIT

Scientific Name: Lamium spp.
Other Common Name: dead nettle.
Life Cycle: Winter annual, reproduces by seeds and stems rooting at the lower joints; germinates in early fall and dies in May or June.
Major Characteristics: Stems square and branch close to ground; opposite leaves are almost circular with the edges having rounded teeth or lobes (A); pink to purple trumpet shaped flowers are two-lipped and arranged in whorls at the base of the leaves (B).

SPEEDWELL

Scientific Name: Veronica spp.
Life Cycle: Includes annual and perennial species; first appears in late winter and disappears in hot weather.
Major Characteristics: Older leaves are toothed along edges (A), opposite (B) and attach directly to the stem; tiny pale blue flowers; seeds develop in inverted heart-shaped capsule.
**BROADLEAVED PLANTAIN**

**Scientific Name:** *Plantago major* L.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by seeds and new shoots from taproot; flowers from June to September.

**Major Characteristics:** Stems leafless, with long, slender flower spike at top from 2 to 10 inches long (A); leaves are broad, somewhat egg-shaped (B), with prominent veins and arranged in a basal rosette at the soil surface; seeds compressed along half the length of seed stalk.

**BUCKHORN PLANTAIN**

**Scientific Name:** *Plantago lanceolata* L.

**Other Common Name:** narrow-leaved plantain.

**Life Cycle:** Perennial; reproduces by seed and shoots from taproot; seed produces from June to September.

**Major Characteristics:** Stems leafless and bear a short, dense flower spike at top from 1 to 3 inches long; narrow leaves arise from base of the flower stems; leaves are 4 to 8 inches long with prominent veins running lengthwise, arranged in a basal rosette at the soil surface.
Scientific Name: *Taraxacum officinale* Weber

Life Cycle: Perennial; reproduces by seeds and new shoots from taproot (A); flowers mainly during spring.

Major Characteristics: Stems contain milky juice; leaves usually oblong and more or less tapering in outline; arranged in basal rosette at soil surface; leaves lobed or serrated (coarse-toothed) (B); yellow flowers arranged in single head on long hollow stalk (C).
**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

- **annual**—A plant that lives one year.
- **auricle**—A claw-like appendage which projects from the collar that divides the leaf sheath from the blade.
- **basal rosette**—A very short stem bearing a cluster of leaves at or near the soil surface.
- **dormant**—State of natural rest of seeds or other plant organs due to internal causes.
- **foliage**—The leaves of a plant.
- **ligule**—An upward pointing growth found on the inside of the leaf junction of the blade and sheath.
- **perennial**—A plant that lives more than two years.
- **pesticide**—A chemical used for controlling pests such as weeds, insects and diseases.
- **post-emergence**—After a plant breaks through the surface of the soil.
- **pre-emergence**—Before a plant breaks through the surface of the soil.
- **sterilize**—When a herbicide present in the soil prevents the growth of plants. Soil sterilization may be temporary or relatively permanent.
- **summer annual**—A plant that germinates in spring or early summer, blooms and fruits during summer, and dies in autumn.
- **tuft**—A cluster or clump of plants.
- **volatile**—A characteristic of a herbicide when it evaporates or vaporizes (changes from liquid or solid to a gas) at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air.
- **weed**—Any plant growing where it is not desired.
- **weed eradication**—The complete elimination of all undesirable plants.
- **weed control**—The limiting of weed growth (where eradication is not possible or practical) so that desirable plants can obtain maximum growth.
- **wettable powder**—A compound manufactured in the form of a powder that can be suspended in water and applied as a spray or drench.
- **winter annual**—A plant from autumn-germinated seed which blooms, fruits and dies the following spring or early summer.

**INDEX TO TURF WEEDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass annual</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass roughstalk</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed mouse-ear</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed common</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Bentgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallisgrass</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Ivory</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimblewill</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain broadleaved</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain buckhorn</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Ivy</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel red</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel yellow wood</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Spurge</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star-of-Bethlehem</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Clover</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Garlic</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Violet</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Nutsedge</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>