



# Homeowner Trees and Ornamentals

## Weed Control Recommendations for 2008

Residential landscape plantings soften the architectural design of buildings, provide color and texture to the landscape, and increase the monetary and aesthetic value of property. Such plantings may be only several square feet in size or may occupy several thousand square feet. A single planting may consist of an individual plant, shrub, or tree, or it may contain a complex layout of different ornamental shrubs, bulbs, ground covers, and flowers. It is the mixture of plant species in an ornamental planting that makes weed control difficult, if not impossible. This section will review the possible weed control alternatives available to homeowners and landscape managers.

Weeds are survivors or invaders of open habitats. The planting area is an ideal environment for the growth of weeds. The environment usually includes exposed or loosened soil, good availability of nutrient elements, and generally favorable moisture. While these factors favor good healthy ornamental plant growth, they also aid in the growth of weeds.

### Control Practices

Four general practices can control most weed problems in residential landscape plantings. Control practices include using measures that limit weed growth in desirable areas. These practices usually result in reducing the severity of weed problems rather than completely eliminating them. Using only one method of control usually results in partial success. The most successful effort involves using two or more practices in a weed control effort. The four practices are (1) clean sanitation; (2) mechanical practices; (3) cultural practices; and (4) the use of herbicides.

**Clean Sanitation.** These practices involve the continuous use of seed, mulch materials, soil, and plant materials that are weed-free. No soil area in the landscape is completely devoid of weeds. But, new weed problems are frequently introduced into the landscape area by using weed-contaminated soil, seed, or plant material. Contaminated mulching materials are other possible sources of weed introduction. Examine all seed, plant material, mulches, and new soil before introducing them into a new planting area. If weeds, weed seed, or vegetative weed propagules (bulbs, tubers, or rhizomes, for example) are present, strongly consider using another material. Weeds are a lot easier to control before they are introduced than after they are established in a landscape planting.

**Mechanical Practices.** Hand and mechanical removal of weeds are the oldest methods of control. Hand pulling and hand hoeing are the safest, most effective and practical control

methods. These methods are also most useful in small areas or in areas of mixed plantings of desirable ornamental plants where herbicide use would be impractical.

Mechanical control may also involve the use of tillers, edgers, or other equipment to remove existing weed problems. Tillers are useful in preparing a weed-free seedbed prior to planting as well as in removing small weeds emerging after planting. Shallow cultivation is useful in removing small weeds. Edgers remove marginal weeds that encroach in ornamental plantings.

**Cultural Practices (mulching).** Mulching provides many benefits in ornamental plantings in addition to weed control. Mulching retains soil moisture, reduces erosion, reduces soil temperature, improves soil tilth, and suppresses weed seed germination and weed establishment. Mulching materials include straw, leaves, pine bark, old newspapers, and landscape fabric. When used properly, alone or in combination, these materials will shade the soil and prevent many weed seeds from germinating.

**Herbicide Use.** Chemicals used to control weeds are called *herbicides*. The use of herbicides for weed control is only a short-term solution to a weed problem. Other control options, such as mulching or mechanical removal, offer safer and more long-term results.

It is very important to select and use herbicides properly. Misapplication of herbicides can cause them to fail to control weeds, to injure ornamental plants, and even to be dangerous in some situations.

Herbicides labeled for use in landscape plantings have been tested by chemical companies and are approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Herbicide labels provide specific instructions for use and safety precautions. It is the best source of information concerning the use of any product.

Generally, there are two opportunities to control weeds in a landscape planting. Weeds can be controlled in some established plantings by applying a herbicide to weed-free soil prior to the germination of weed seeds and emergence of weed seedlings. This type of herbicide application is termed a *preemergence application using a preemergence herbicide*. The herbicides are effective only on soils that have no weed growth present, and they prevent the germination or emergence of some weeds. Preemergence herbicides do not control all weeds. The herbicide label identifies the spectrum of weeds controlled. These same herbicides cannot be used around all ornamental plants. It is important that you read the

herbicide label and be sure that all ornamental plants in the planting are included on the label before purchasing and using the herbicide.

The other opportunity to control weeds is to apply a herbicide to emerged weeds present in the planting. This type of herbicide application is termed a *postemergence application using a postemergence herbicide*. Postemergence herbicides are effective in controlling small weeds that are actively growing at the time of treatment. Herbicides that can be applied safely over the top of some desirable plants (but kill target weeds) are termed *selective herbicides*. There are not many selective postemergence herbicides for use around ornamental plants. Selective postemergence herbicides do not control all emerged weeds, so effective herbicides have to be matched with the desirable ornamentals present. Herbicides that kill most or all plants treated are called nonselective herbicides. These products will severely injure or kill desirable landscape plants.

### Calibration

To achieve maximum effectiveness from any herbicide, it is critical that application equipment be properly calibrated before using it to apply the recommended herbicide rate over the treatment area. Applying too little herbicide will give poor results; applying too much will cause plant injury and excessive chemical cost. To apply a liquid herbicide spray uniformly, it is generally recommended that 20 to 40 gallons of spray solution be applied per acre of land (0.5 to 1 gallon of herbicide spray solution per 1000 square feet of soil).

### Safety

Before being sold to the public, all herbicides are thoroughly tested to assure that they are effective and safe when used properly according to label directions. By their nature, herbicides are toxic. Pesticides are placed in three categories based on toxicity: **DANGER** (highly toxic), **WARNING** (moderately toxic), and **CAUTION** (low toxicity). Most of the preemergence and postemergence herbicides are in the **WARNING** and **CAUTION** categories. The herbicide label contains the toxicity category along with instructions to the user describing risks and benefits. The time taken to read the label is probably the most valuable time spent in weed control.

### Herbicide Selection

Selection of the correct herbicide is one of the most critical decisions in developing an effective weed control program. It should include not only the weeds to be controlled and the plants to be treated but also the environmental conditions and nontarget plants.

Herbicide labels give valuable information as to the growth stage, time, and method of application for the target weed species. Many ornamental species are listed on some labels, but because there are too many species and cultivars, no herbicide has been tested on all possible plants used in ornamental plantings. Use on species not listed on the label may result in damage to desirable plants. Trial usage should be limited to a small area.

The listings in Table 1 are general characteristics of herbicides labeled for use in ornamental plantings. This information is not meant to take the place of the specific herbicide label but is intended to offer useful information to aid in the selection process.

**Table 1. General Characteristics of Herbicides Labeled for Use in Ornamental Plantings**

Common Name	Trade Name	Formulation	Comments
<b>clethodim</b>			
	ENVOY	0.94 lb./gal. EC	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits fatty acid synthesis and energy conversion <b>Manufacturer:</b> Envoy—Valent U.S.A. Corp. Professional Products, Walnut Creek, CA Clethodim—Albaugh, Inc., Ankeny, IA
	CLETHODIM 2EC	2 lb./gal. EC	
<b>dichlobenil</b>			
	CASORON 4G	4% granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence—Casoron: Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits growth of shoot and root tips <b>Manufacturers:</b> Casoron—Chemtura Corporation, Middlebury, CT

Common Name	Trade Name	Formulation	Comments
<b>fenoxaprop-ethyl</b>			
	ACCLAIM EXTRA	0.57 lb./gal. emulsifiable concentrate	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence grass control—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits plant lipid synthesis <b>Manufacturer:</b> Bayer Environmental Science, Research Triangle Park, NC
<b>fluazifop-ethyl</b>			
	FUSILADE II T&O	1 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence grass control—Grass-B-Gon: Homeowners Ornamec, Fusilade II: Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Causes death of shoot tips and rhizome buds in susceptible grasses <b>Manufacturers:</b> Fusilade—Syngenta Crop Protection, Greensboro, NC Grass-B-Gon—Scotts Company, Maryville, OH Ornamec—PBI Gordon Corp., Kansas City, MO
	GRASS-B-GON RTU	0.5% solution	
	ORNAMEC	0.5 lb./gal. liquid	
<b>glufosinate</b>			
	FINALE 1L	1 lb./gal. solution	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence—Directed spray or spot treatment: Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts amino acid synthesis <b>Manufacturers:</b> Bayer Environmental Science, Research Triangle Park, NC
<b>glyphosate</b>			
	COM-PLEET	41% liquid	<b>Use:</b> Non-selective postemergence herbicide—Homeowners and landscape managers <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits amino acid synthesis <b>Manufacturers:</b> Com-Plete—Green Light, San Antonio, TX Hi-Yield Killzall—Hi-Yield Chemical Co., Bonham, TX Roundup—Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO
	HI-YIELD KILLZALL CONCENTRATE	18% liquid	
	ROUNDUP PRO	4 lb./gal. liquid	
	ROUNDUP WEED AND GRASS KILLER SUPER CONCENTRATE	5 lb./gal. liquid	
	(many generics)		
<b>halosulfuron</b>			
	SEDGEHAMMER	75% WDG	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence herbicide—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts the synthesis of three amino acids, resulting in rapid cessation of growth <b>Manufacturer:</b> Gowan Company, Yuma, AZ
<b>isoxaben</b>			
	GALLERY 75DF	75% dry flowable	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Gallery: Landscape managers <b>only</b> Portrait—Homeowners <b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts shoot and root development <b>Manufacturer:</b> Gallery—Dow Agrosciences, Indianapolis, IN Portrait—Greenlight, San Antonio, TX
	PORTRAIT BROADLEAF WEED PREVENTER	0.38% granule	
<b>metolachlor</b>			
	PENNANT MAGNUM	7.62 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits general weed seedling growth, especially root elongation; may disrupt membrane integrity <b>Manufacturer:</b> Syngenta Crop Protection, Greensboro, NC

Common Name	Trade Name	Formulation	Comments
<b>oryzalin</b>			
	SURFLAN AS	4 lb./gal. flowable	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Homeowners and landscape managers
	SURFLAN WDG	85% water-dispersible granule	<b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts processes associated with seed germination <b>Manufacturers:</b> Surflan—United Phosphorous, Inc., Trenton, NJ
<b>oryzalin + benefin</b>			
	XL 2G	2% granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Homeowners and landscape managers
	AMAZE GRASS AND WEED PREVENTER	2% granule	<b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts growth processes associated with seed germination <b>Manufacturer:</b> XL—Dow Agrosiences, Indianapolis, IN Amaze—Greenlight, San Antonio, TX
<b>oryzalin + oxyfluorfen</b>			
	ROUT 3G	3% granule (2% oxyfluorfen + 1% oryzalin)	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Disrupts processes associated with seed germination <b>Manufacturer:</b> Scotts-Sierra Crop Protection Co., Maryville, OH
<b>oxadiazon</b>			
	BAYER RONSTAR G	2% granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits growth of young shoots by contact action <b>Manufacturer:</b> Bayer Environmental Science, Research Triangle Park, NC
<b>pendimethalin</b>			
	PENDULUM 2G	2% granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Landscape managers <b>only</b>
	PENDULUM 3.3EC	3.3 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Mode of Action:</b> Inhibits cell division and elongation, especially in weed seedling roots
	PENDULUM AQUA CAP	3.8 lb. ME/gal.	<b>Manufacturers:</b> Pendulum—BASF Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC
<b>prodiamine</b>			
	BARRICADE 65WG	65% water dispersible granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence—Landscape managers <b>only</b>
	PRODIAMINE 65WDG	65% water dispersible granule	<b>Mode of Action:</b> Prevents seed germination and inhibits root growth in sensitive weeds <b>Manufacturer:</b> Barricade—Syngenta Professional Products, Greensboro, NC Prodiamine—Vegetation Management LLC, Knoxville, TN
<b>sethoxydim</b>			
	HI-YIELD GRASS KILLER	1.5 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Use:</b> Postemergence herbicide—Homeowners and landscape managers
	SA-50 GRASS KILLER (VANTAGE)	1 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Mode of Action:</b> Interferes with lipid metabolism
	SETHOXYDIM-E PRO	1 lb./gal. liquid	<b>Manufacturers:</b> Hi-Yield—Hi-Yield Chemical Co., Bonham, TX
	SETHOXYDIM PRO		SA-50—Southern Ag Insecticides, Inc., Palmetto, FL Sethoxydim Pro—Etigra, Cary, NC

Common Name	Trade Name	Formulation	Comments
<b>trifluralin</b>			
	AMERICAN BRAND HERBICIDE GRANULES (TREFLAN)	1.47% granule	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Homeowners and landscape managers <b>Mode of Action:</b> Adversely affects growth processes associated with seed germination
	PREEN GARDEN WEED PREVENTER	1.47% granule	<b>Manufacturer:</b> American Brand—VPG, Inc., Bonham, TX Preen—Lebanon-Seaboard Corp., Lebanon, PA
<b>trifluralin + isoxaben</b>			
	SNAPSHOT 2.5TG	2.5% granule (0.5% isoxaben + 2% trifluralin)	<b>Use:</b> Preemergence herbicide—Landscape managers <b>only</b> <b>Mode of Action:</b> Adversely affects processes associated with seed germination and disrupts normal root and shoot development <b>Manufacturer:</b> Dow AgroSciences, Indianapolis, IN

**Table 2. Weeds Controlled by Herbicides Labeled for Use in Residential Landscape Plantings**

Weeds	Herbicides to Use (See Legend)															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Barnyardgrass	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bermudagrass	X		X	X	X										X	
Betony, Florida		X				X										
Bittercress						X	X		X		X	X				
Bluegrass, annual	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Carpetweed		X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Chamberbitter					X	X	X					X				
Chickweed		X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
Crabgrass	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dodder																
Geranium, Carolina					X	X	X									
Goosegrass	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Henbit		X			X	X	X		X	X			X	X		
Lambsquarter		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Nutsedge, yellow					X			X								
Pigweed		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Purslane		X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Pusley, Florida		X			X			X	X				X			X
Ragweed, common		X			X	X	X									
Ryegrass, annual					X	X	X		X	X					X	
Sandbur	X		X	X	X				X	X			X		X	X
Sheperdspurse		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Spurge		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Torpedograss				X	X											
Woodsorrel		X			X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		

**Legend**

A=clethodim*	E=glyphosate	I=oryzalin	M=pendimethalin*
B=dichlobenil	F=isoxaben*	J=oryzalin + benefin	N=prodiamine*
C=fenoxaprop*	G=isoxaben + trifluralin*	K=oryzalin + oxyfluorfen*	O=sethoxydim
D=fluazifop	H=metolachlor*	L=oxadiazon*	P=trifluralin

\*Product labeled for use only by residential landscape managers.

**Table 3. Herbicides Labeled for Ornamental Bulbs, Annuals, Herbaceous Perennials, and Ground Covers Growing in Residential Landscape Plantings**

	Herbicides to Use (See Legend)															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
<b>Bulbs</b>																
Daffodils (narcissus)						X	X	X	X							
Gladiolus								X								X
Hyacinth						X	X	X	X							
Iris, bulbous	X		X			X	X	X	X						X	
Tulip						X	X	X	X							
<b>Annuals and Herbaceous Perennials</b>																
Babysbreath			X										X			
Daisy, Shasta			X	X				X							X	X
Daylily	X					X	X	X	X				X		X	
Marigold	X			X				X		X					X	X
Peony			X													
Petunia	X		X					X		X					X	X
Snapdragon	X		X												X	X
Sweet William	X		X	X				X							X	X
Zinnia, Common	X		X	X				X		X					X	X
<b>Ground Cover</b>																
Bugleweed	X		X	X				X					X		X	
Ivy, English	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Jasmine, Asiatic	X			X		X	X						X		X	
Liriope	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	
Mondo grass	X			X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Periwinkle, bigleaf				X				X		X		X			X	
Periwinkle, common	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	

**Legend**

A=clethodim*	E=glyphosate	I=oryzalin	M=pendimethalin*
B=dichlobenil	F=isoxaben*	J=oryzalin + benefin	N=prodiamine*
C=fenoxaprop*	G=isoxaben + trifluralin*	K=oryzalin + oxyfluorfen*	O=sethoxydim
D=fluazifop	H=metolachlor*	L=oxadiazon*	P=trifluralin

\*Product labeled for use only by residential landscape managers.

**Table 4. Herbicides Labeled for Ornamental Shrubs and Trees Growing in Residential Landscape Plantings**

	Herbicides to Use (See Legend)															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
<b>Shrubs</b>																
Arborvitae		X				X	X	X	X			X				X
Azalea	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Barberry		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Boxwood	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Camellia	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Cleyera, Japanese	X	X				X	X		X	X				X		
Crapemyrtle	X					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Euonymus	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Firethorn	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Forsythia		X	X	X				X				X				X
Gardenia	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Holly	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hydrangea			X	X				X							X	
Jessamine, Carolina				X			X	X	X						X	
Juniper	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lantana	X			X		X	X		X						X	
Lilac		X				X	X		X	X		X	X			X
Oleander			X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Podocarpus	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Privet	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red tip	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rhododendron	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Rose	X	X	X	X				X		X		X				X
Viburnum			X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X
Waxmyrtle				X		X		X	X				X			
Weigela		X	X			X	X	X	X	X						X
Yew		X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X

continued

**Legend**

A=clethodim*	E=glyphosate	I=oryzalin	M=pendimethalin*
B=dichlobenil	F=isoxaben*	J=oryzalin + benefin	N=prodiamine*
C=fenoxaprop*	G=isoxaben + trifluralin*	K=oryzalin + oxyfluorfen*	O=sethoxydim
D=fluazifop	H=metolachlor*	L=oxadiazon*	P=trifluralin

\*Product labeled for use only by residential landscape managers.



**Table 4. Herbicides Labeled for Ornamental Shrubs and Trees Growing in Residential Landscape Plantings (cont.)**

	Herbicides to Use (See Legend)															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
<b>Trees</b>																
Dogwood, flowering	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Magnolia, Southern		X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Maple, red	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Oak	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Olive, Russian		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X			X	
Redbud				X		X	X		X		X					X
Cedar, Eastern		X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	

**Legend**

A=clethodim*	E=glyphosate	I=oryzalin	M=pendimethalin*
B=dichlobenil	F=isoxaben*	J=oryzalin + benefin	N=prodiamine*
C=fenoxaprop*	G=isoxaben + trifluralin*	K=oryzalin + oxyfluorfen*	O=sethoxydim
D=fluazifop	H=metolachlor*	L=oxadiazon*	P=trifluralin

\*Product labeled for use only by residential landscape managers.

**Table 5. Ornamental Plants**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Bulbs</b>	
Daffodils (narcissus)	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Iris, bulbous	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
<b>Annuals and Herbaceous Perennials</b>	
Babysbreath	<i>Gypsophilia elegans</i>
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Sweet William	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Zinnia, Common	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

continued

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
<b>Ground Cover</b>	
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope</i> spp.
Mondo grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Periwinkle, bigleaf	<i>Vinca major</i>
Periwinkle, common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
<b>Shrubs</b>	
Arborvitae	<i>Arborvitae</i> spp.
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia</i> spp.
Cleyera, Japanese	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Red tip	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Waxmyrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela</i> spp.
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
<b>Trees</b>	
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Cedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>

<b>Table 6. Weeds</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Betony, Florida	<i>Stachys floridana</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Sheperdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce</i> spp.
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

**2008IPM-854**

**For more information**, call your county Extension office. It is listed in your telephone directory under your county's name.

---

Use pesticides **only** according to the directions on the label. Follow all directions, precautions, and restrictions that are listed. Do not use pesticides on plants that are not listed on the label.

---

The pesticide rates in this publication are recommended **only** if they are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency or the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries. If a registration is changed or cancelled, the rate listed here is no longer recommended. Before you apply **any** pesticide, check with your county Extension agent for the latest information.

---

Trade names are used **only** to give specific information. The Alabama Cooperative Extension System does not endorse or guarantee any product and does not recommend one product instead of another that might be similar.

---

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, and other related acts, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Alabama Cooperative Extension System (Alabama A&M University and Auburn University) offers educational programs, materials, and equal opportunity employment to all people without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, veteran status, or disability.

