

Ornamental & Turf Weeds

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What is a weed?

- Is growing where it is not wanted (grow in bare turf spots)
- May shelter insect pests & diseases
- May bother people (hay fever or rash)
- May be poisonous to humans and animals
- Block out desirable plants



Grass Weeds

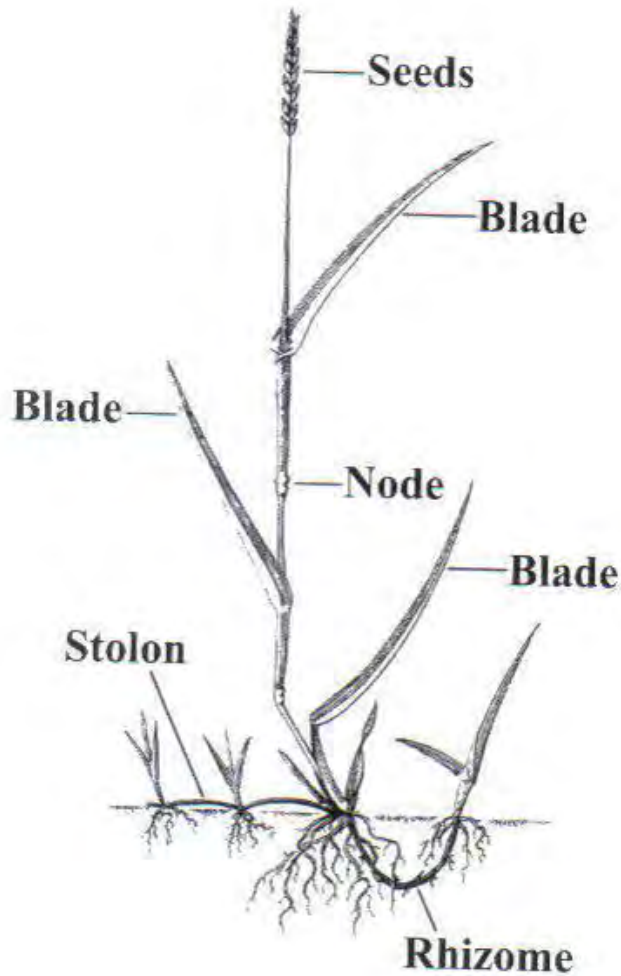
Grass blades are much longer than wide.

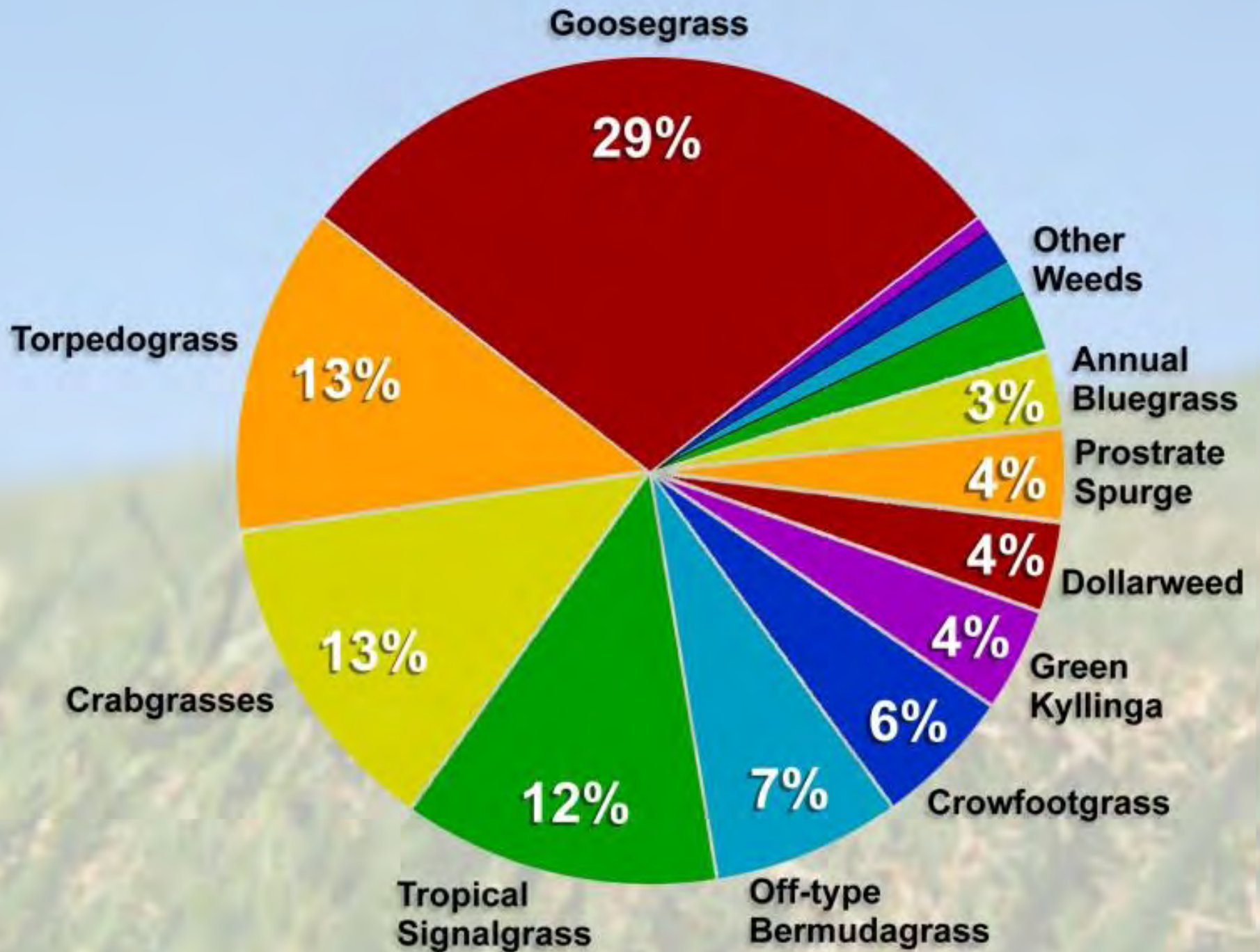
Parallel veins

Hollow stems and rounded at joints

Nodes are closed and hard

Leaf blades are alternate on each side of stem





Goosegrass

Other Weeds

Annual Bluegrass

Prostrate Spurge

Dollarweed

Green Kyllinga

Crowfootgrass

Off-type Bermudagrass

Tropical Signalgrass

Crabgrasses

Torpedograss



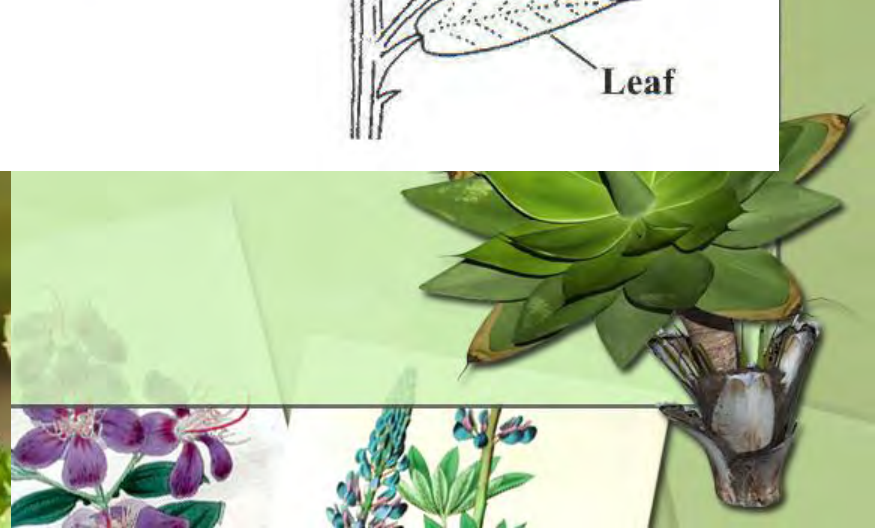
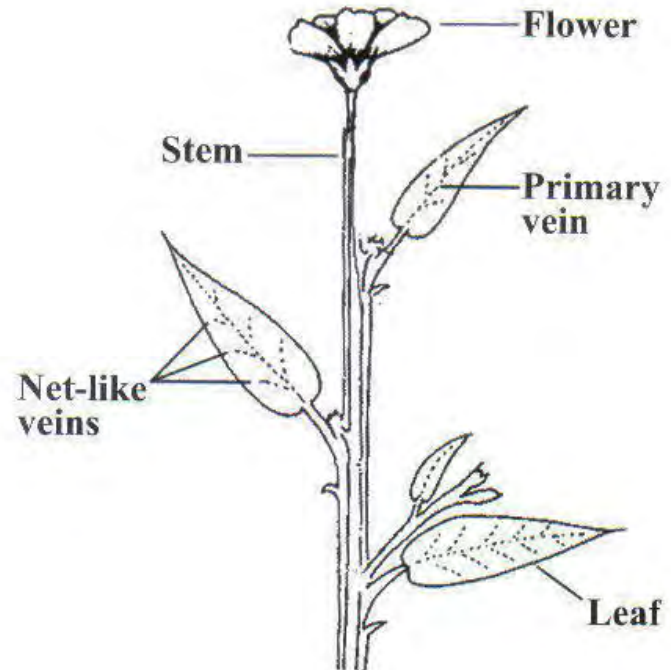
Highly variable group of plants but most have **showy flowers** and **net-like veins** in their leaves.

They are easy to separate from grasses due to their generally different leaf structure and habits of growth.

Stems are round and solid

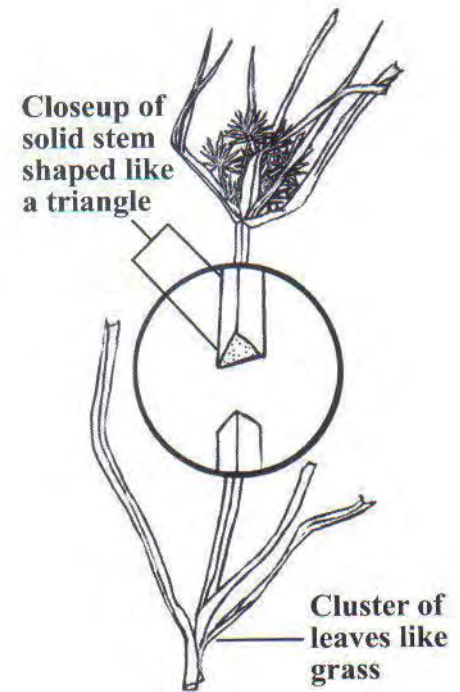
Some examples of broadleaf weeds are Frogfruit *Phyla nodiflora*, and Beggar's Tick, *Bidens alba*.

Broadleaf Weeds



Nutsedges

- "Grass-like" weeds, but they are not true grasses.
- Solid, triangular-shaped stem with leaves extending in three directions.
- **Yellow nutsedge** is yellowish green in color and reproduces by seed, rhizomes, and tubers. The rhizomes radiate from the plant with a single bulb or tuber at the end which may produce new plants.
- **Purple nutsedge** is usually smaller in size than yellow nutsedge, has reddish purple seed heads, and produces a series of bulbs on radiating rhizomes called "**tuber chains**."

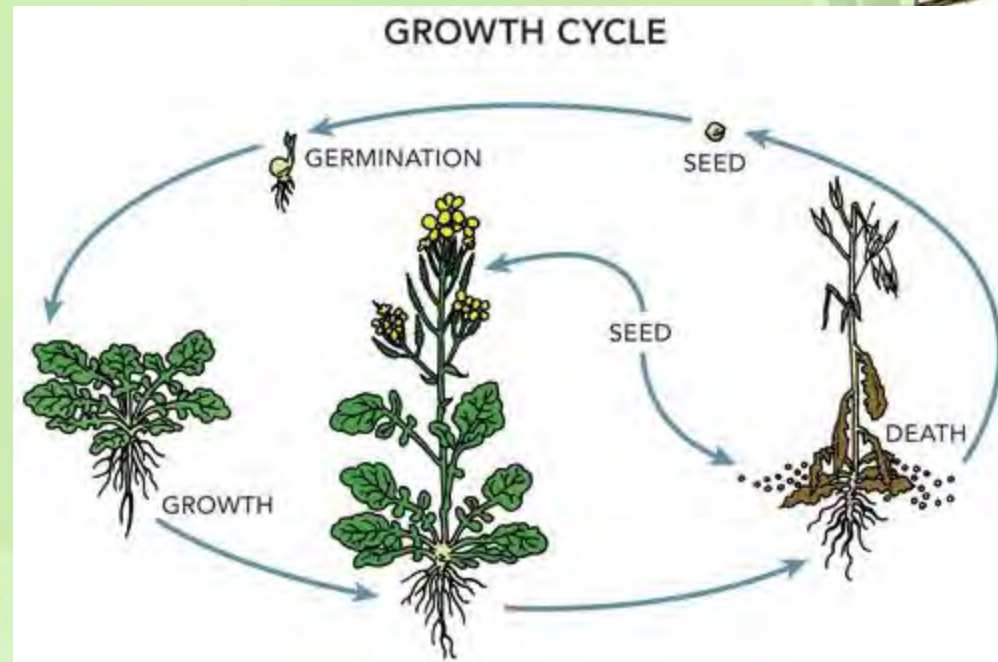


Yellow nutsedge

Purple nutsedge

Weed Life Cycle - Annuals

- Annual weeds grow from seed, grow, flower, produce seed and die in a year or less.
- Grasses, sedges and broadleaf weeds can all be annuals
- Weeds are grouped by the season they germinate and grow



Warm-season annuals

- Germinate in the spring
- Grow during the summer and early fall
- Die in the late fall or early winter
- Example: Spotted Spurge, *Chamaesyce maculata*



http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/WEEDS/spotted_spurge.html

Cool-season annuals



- Germinates in the fall
- Grows during the winter and early spring
- Die in the late spring or early summer
- Example: Narrowleaf Yellowtops, *Flaveria linearis*

<http://www.regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn/PlantList.asp>



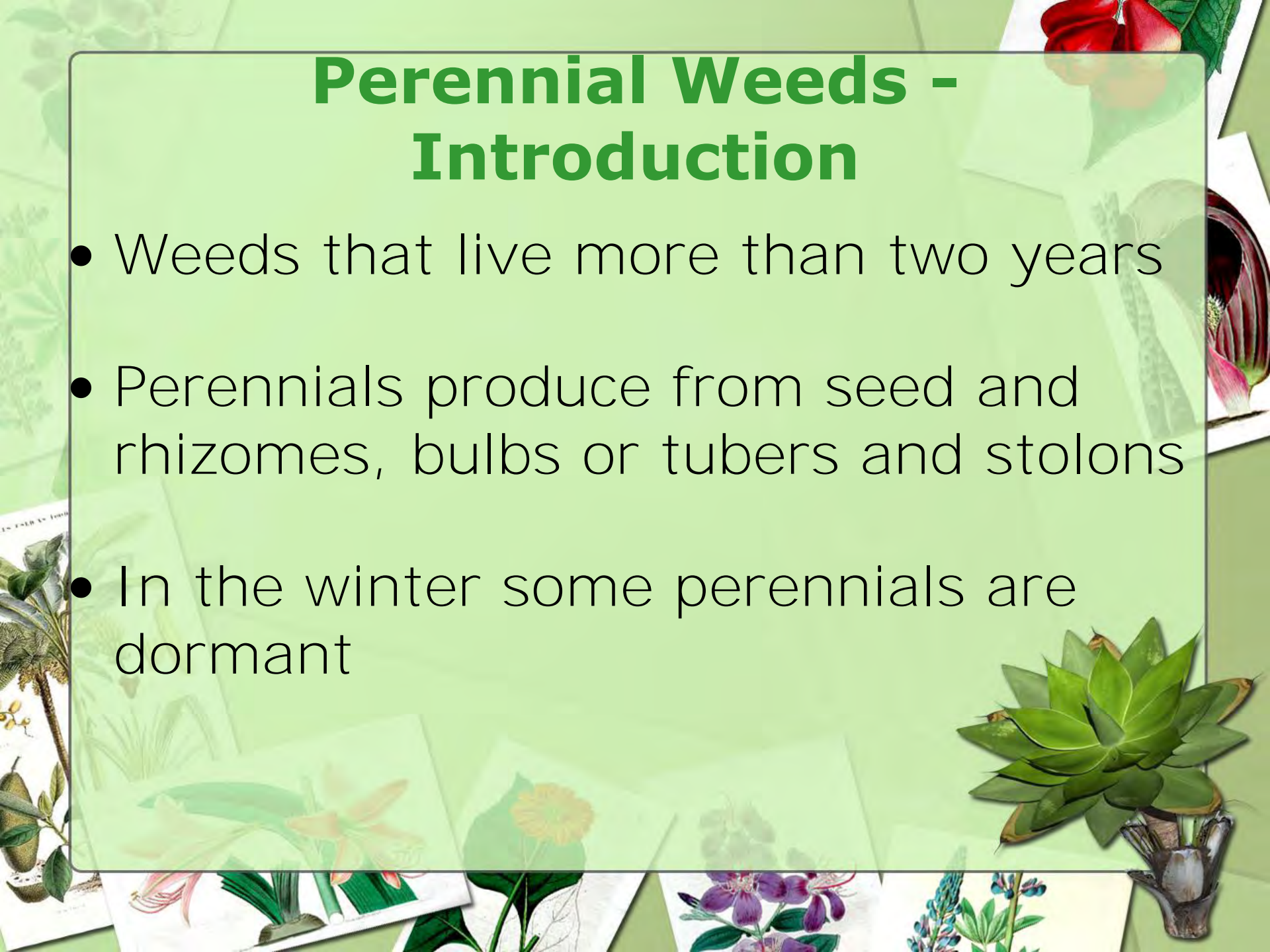
Biennial weeds

- Have a two-year cycle
- Germinate from seed in the summer or fall
- During the first year biennials develop large root systems and a tight cluster of leaves close to the ground
- In the second year, biennials flower, produce seed and die
- Example: Wandering Cudweed, *Gnaphalium pensylvanicum* – page 99



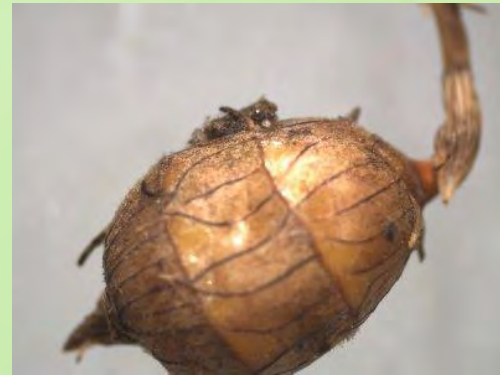
Perennial Weeds - Introduction

- Weeds that live more than two years
- Perennials produce from seed and rhizomes, bulbs or tubers and stolons
- In the winter some perennials are dormant



Perennial weed groups

- Simple reproduced by seeds. Pieces of root also may spread by mechanical means and produce new plants.
 - Example: Florida Betony (North & Central Florida)
- Bulbous reproduced by 1) seed and 2) bulbs above- or below-ground.
 - Examples: Yellow Nutsedge (bulbs or tubers below-ground)
- Creeping produce both seeds and horizontal stems. The stem store food and can start new shoot and root growth at nodes along a stem.
 - Example: Torpedograss (seeds and rhizomes)



http://kentcoopextension.blogspot.com/2007_07_01_archive.html



<http://www.forestpests.org/subject.html?SUB=3060>

UF/IFAS Extension Solutions for Your Life



- ▶ **Agriculture**
- ▶ **Environment**
- ▶ **Families & Consumers**
- ▶ **Lawn & Garden**
 - Calendar
 - Getting Started
 - Maintenance & Care
 - Plants & Grasses
 - Problems
 - Types of Gardens
 - Industry Professionals
 - A - Z Index
 - FAQ
- ▶ **Sustainable Living**
- ▶ **Disaster Prep & Recovery**
- ▶ **4-H Youth Development**

Weeds in the Lawn & Garden

Some weeds are just plants growing where they are not wanted, but they can also be dangerous or invasive species. Learn how to tell the difference and the best ways to deal with them in your yard.



For more information about invasive or potentially harmful plants, see **Plants to Avoid and Invasive Species**.

For information about alternatives to traditional pest control, see **Biological Controls & IPM** and **Organic Gardening**. For information about pesticide applicator training, CEUs, and licensing, see **Training & CEUs**.

UF/IFAS Sites

Weed Management

UF/IFAS Publications

- Bamboo Control
- Biological Control of Weeds
- Container Nursery Weed Control
- Herbicide Resistant Weeds
- Invasive Weeds
- Landscape Weeds
- Lawn Weeds
- Weed Management in Ornamentals and Turf

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General Resources

UF/IFAS Sites

- Entomology and Nematology Department
- Environmental Horticulture Department
- FAWN: Florida Automated Weather Network
- Florida Master Gardener Program
- Florida Partnership for Water, Agriculture & Community Sustainability at Hastings
- Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program
- Gardening in a Minute
- Home Lawn Care--Turfgrass Science
- Horticultural Sciences Department
- IPM Florida
- Landscape Plants
- Living Green
- Pesticide Information Office
- Plant Pathology Department
- ProHort
- School Gardens
- Soil and Water Science Department
- Trees and Hurricanes

UF/IFAS Publications