

Weeds of Ornamentals

Jeffrey F. Derr, Extension Weed Scientist, Hampton Roads AREC

Nonchemical Weed Control

Use a 2- to 4-inch deep mulch. Avoid overmulching. Suitable mulch materials include pine bark, hardwood bark, pine straw, leaves, or similar organic materials. Rock mulches can also be used in certain landscape situations for weed management and tend to provide greater weed control than an organic mulch. Consider placing a landscape fabric under a rock mulch to act as a soil separator. Do not spread mulch that has an off-odor (rotten egg/sulfur smell or an ammonia odor) or plant injury can occur. Mulches will suppress annual weeds but generally will not control perennial weeds.

Landscape fabrics overcome the porosity problem inherent to solid black plastic. Use a shallow mulch layer (1 inch) above the fabric. A rock mulch/fabric combination would be expected to provide greater weed control than an organic mulch fabric combination. Fabric mulch combinations improve weed control over mulch alone. Use a landscape fabric with limited open space. Use landscape fabrics only in woody landscape beds. Fabrics will inhibit emergence of herbaceous perennials and will inhibit rooting in of groundcovers. Certain weeds, such as yellow nutsedge, can penetrate through landscape fabrics.

Chemical Control

There is now a selection of herbicides for use in nursery stock. Selection of a given herbicide must be based on the particular weed and crop situation. Most of the herbicides listed in this section are available primarily to lawn service and landscape maintenance firms. Commercial recommendations are listed in Pest Management Guide 456-017 for horticultural crops. Many of the herbicides listed are not packaged in quantities suitable for the homeowner. The herbicide with the greatest utility to the homeowner is trifluralin (Treflan, Preen Garden Weed Preventer) since it is safe on a wide range of ornamentals and is packaged in small quantities.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 list which herbicides are registered for use on individual nursery species. Check herbicide labels to determine specific cultivars that can be treated. These registrations are only for liners or rooted cuttings planted into the field. Consult herbicide labels to determine which compounds can be used in propagation, be it seedbed or vegetative propagation. See VCE Publication 456-017 for a discussion of weed control in greenhouses.

None of the preemergent herbicides are effective against all weed species. Tank-mixing of herbicides often broadens the spectrum of weed control. If a chemical application kills all but one species, that species will multiply. This results in a shift in weed population and eventually weed control with that product becomes ineffective. Chemical rotation can reduce the buildup of a tolerant species. Use of directed sprays of a nonselective herbicide (glyphosate) or cultivation is usually necessary to give control of all species.

Applications should be made to limited areas until experience is gained with a given herbicide. Any application of a new herbicide should include an untreated area to allow observation of weed control and possible injury. Small and shallow-rooted plants are more easily injured than large established plants. Sandy soil and excessive watering also increase chances of injury. Irrigate after a granular herbicide application to wash the granules off the leaf surfaces. Certain granular herbicides will cause spotting of foliage.

It is wise to keep a separate sprayer for herbicides because certain ones are difficult to clean from the spray tank.

The selection of herbicides that can be used safely under landscape trees will be based on several considerations. Some residual herbicides cannot be applied under trees that have been recently transplanted. In many situations, desirable shrubs or turf beneath shade trees preclude the use of any residual-type herbicide in the immediate area. Residual herbicides should not be used where trees are planted in or are growing in a depressed area that prevents water from draining away from the tree. Likewise, herbicides should not be applied over exposed roots or be allowed to contact injured root or stem tissue. Mulching normally reduces weed control requirements while creating a better environment for rapid growth of newly planted trees. Since most herbicides used for preemergence weed control will not have activity on perennial weeds or vines, to control these pests a postemergence herbicide must be used that can be selectively applied to the low-growing weeds.

Never apply herbicides in a circle around the tree. This results in a higher rate of application near the trunk of the tree which may cause injury. Uniform distribution is critical for effective weed control. Since many of the herbicides used for preemergence weed control require rainfall or irrigation for activation, they should be applied in early spring when rainfall is likely or be near a source of water for irrigation. Do not apply residual herbicides where rainfall run-off will drain directly across desirable turf. A postemergence herbicide can often be tank-mixed with a residual herbicide to control existing weeds.

4-54 Home Ornamentals: Weeds of Ornamentals

Herbicides should be applied using a low pressure (25-40 psi) sprayer and nozzle tips that do not produce a fine mist that may cause drift problems. **Prior** to herbicide application, the product label should be read and particular attention should be given to the **precaution** section on each label.

Table 4.10 - Recommended Use

Application ¹	Weed Problem	Chemical Rate/1000 sq ft	Remarks
Postplant, but preemergence to weeds	Annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds	oryzalin 0.8-1.4 oz (Surflan 4AS 1.5-2.9 fl oz)	Can be applied overtop or as a directed spray on field and container-grown ornamentals. Will not control established weeds. Irrigation will improve weed control.
		pendimethalin 2.0-4.0 (Corral 2.7 G 1.7-2.6 lb or Pendulum 2G 2.3-4.6 lb or Pendulum WDG 1.2-2.4 oz)	Apply prior to weed germination. Do not apply to moist foliage. Irrigate after application.
		prodiamine 0.26-0.5 oz (Barricade 65 WG 0.4-0.8 oz, Barricade 4 FL 0.5-1.1 fl oz)	Apply prior to weed germination in landscape ornamentals. Do not apply more than 0.8 oz Barricade 65 WG or 1.1 fl oz Barricade 4 FL/1000 sq ft/year.
		trifluralin 1.4 oz (Treflan 5G 1.8 lb or Preen Garden Weed Preventer 1.47 G 6.2 lb)	Will not control established weeds. Use lower rate if incorporated or higher rate and irrigate after application. Apply as a directed spray. Consult label for use on specific soil types.
		isoxaben 0.18-0.36 oz (Gallery 0.25-0.5 oz)	Do not apply to new plantings until soil has settled and no cracks are present. Apply prior to weed germination. Combine with oryzalin for improved control of annual grasses.
		isoxaben + trifluralin (Snapshot 2.5 TG 2.3-4.6 lb)	A prepackaged mixture of the active ingredients in Gallery and Treflan. Apply prior to weed germination.
Postemergence to weeds	Annual grasses and certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds like dogfennel, lambsquarters, ragweed, smartweed, wild chrysanthemum (artemisia), dock, asters, wild carrot	dichlobenil 1.5-2.2 oz (Casoron, Barrier 4G 2.3-3.4 lb)	Apply in the late fall, winter, or early spring before seeds of annual weeds germinate, or after cultivation has removed all growing weeds. If dichlobenil remains on the soil surface during warm weather, activity will be lost. Do not apply until 4 weeks after transplanting. Note: Use higher rate for control of certain perennials in ornamentals established at least one year. Do not remove old weed growth before making a surface application in the fall for control of perennial weeds.
	Primarily annual grasses and yellow nutsedge	metolachlor 0.5-0.8 oz (Pennant Magnum 0.5-0.9 fl oz)	Apply to weed-free soil. Direct toward base of ornamentals established for at least 2 weeks.
Postemergence to weeds	All weeds controlled	glyphosate (Roundup and other trade names, see label for rates)	Apply as a directed spray in established plantings. Also cleared for site preparation prior to planting nursery stock. Adjust rate of application to weed species according to label instructions. Do not contact bark or foliage of desired plants or severe systemic injury may occur.

¹Apply only to species listed on the container label.

Table 4.10 - Recommended Use (cont.)

Application ¹	Weed Problem	Chemical Rate/1000 sq ft	Remarks
	Annual and perennial grasses including bermudagrass, quackgrass, and johnsongrass	fluazifop-P-butyl 0.19 oz (Ornamec 2.5 fl oz plus 0.5 fl oz nonionic surfactant/gal)	Spot treatment for emerged grasses. May be applied ovetop of selected ornamentals but should be applied as a directed spray after budbreak through hardening of new growth. Treat annual grasses prior to tillering. Treat perennial grasses at the following stages of growth: bermudagrass, 4-8 inch runners: johnsongrass, 12-18 inches tall; quackgrass, 3- 5 leaves, but not more than 10 inches tall. Apply only to actively growing grasses not under moisture stress. Repeat applications may be necessary on some perennial grasses.
	Annual weeds and certain perennial weeds	glufosinate (Finale-various formulations, see label for rates)	Apply as a directed spray in established plantings. Do not contact bark or foliage of desired plants.
	Annual and perennial grasses	sethoxydim 0.21 oz (Segment 2.0-3.0 fl oz/ 1.0 gal water)	Spot treatment for emerged grasses. May be applied ovetop of ornamentals to actively growing grasses. Treat annual grasses prior to tillering. Treat perennial grasses as follows: bermudagrass, 6 inch runners; johnsongrass, 12-20 inches tall; quackgrass, 6 inches tall; wirestem muhly, 6 inches tall. Repeat applications may be necessary on perennial grasses. Less than optimum results are likely if treatments are applied during moisture stress.
	Yellow nutsedge and certain broad-leaf weeds	bentazon (Basagran T/O 3/4 to 1 1/2 fl oz in 1.0 to 2.0 gal)	A second application 10-14 days later will generally be needed for acceptable yellow nutsedge control. Apply as a directed spray to small, actively growing young weeds. Minimize contact with foliage of desired trees and shrubs.
	Poison ivy	glyphosate (Roundup and other trade names, see label for rates)	Apply as a foliar spray when poison ivy is actively growing. Use shielded spray to prevent contact of leaves or green bark of desired plants.
	Yellow and purple nutsedge	halosulfuron 0.7 g (SedgeHammer 0.9 g)	Mix 0.9 g SedgeHammer plus 2 tsp nonionic surfactant in 1 to 2 gal of water for spot treatment. Lightly wet nutsedge foliage. Directed spray in established woody ornamentals only. Do not apply to herbaceous ornamentals.

¹Apply only to species listed on the container label.

Table 4.11 - Guide for Herbicide Selection Annual and Perennial Flowers, Vines, and Groundcovers¹

	Acclaim	Barricade	Ornamec	Gallery	Pendulum	Pennant	Segment	Surflan	Treflan
Annual and Perennial Flowers									
Alyssum	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	-	F
Aster	-	F	-	-	F	F	-	-	F
Begonia	F	-	-	-	F	-	F	-	-
Chrysanthemum	F	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F
Coleus	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-
Daffodil	-	F	-	-	F	F	-	F	F
Dahlia	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	F
Daylily	F	F	F	-	F	F	F	-	-
Delphinium	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-
Ferns	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-
Forget-me-not	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
Four-o'clock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
Geranium	F	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	-
Gladiolus	F	F	-	-	F	F	F	F	F
Hosta	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-
Impatiens	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F
Iris	F	F	-	-	F	F	F	F	F
Lily	-	F	-	-	F	F	-	-	-
Marigold	-	-	F	-	F	F	F	F	F
Nasturtium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
Pansy	-	-	-	-	F	-	F	F	-
Peony	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periwinkle	F	-	-	-	F	-	F	-	-
Petunia	F	-	-	-	F	F	F	-	F
Phlox	F	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	F
Salvia	-	-	-	-	F	-	F	-	F
Shasta daisy	F	-	F	-	F	-	F	-	F
Snapdragon	F	-	-	-	F	F	F	-	F
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
Sweetpea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
Sweet William	F	-	F	-	F	F	F	-	F
Tulip	-	F	-	-	F	F	-	F	F
Zinnia	F	-	F	-	-	F	F	F	F
Vines and Groundcovers									
Ajuga	F	-	-	-	F	F	-	-	-
Bamboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clematis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English ivy	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.11 - Guide for Herbicide Selection Annual and Perennial Flowers, Vines, and Groundcovers¹(cont.)

	Acclaim	Barricade	Ornamec	Gallery	Pendulum	Pennant	Segment	Surflan	Treflan
Euonymus	-	F	F	-	F	F	-	F	-
Honeysuckle	-	F	-	-	-	F	-	-	-
Jasmine	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-
Liriope	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pachysandra	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	-	F
Pampasgrass	-	F	-	F	F	F	-	-	-
Santolina	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedum	-	F	-	-	F	F	-	-	F
Vinca (Periwinkle)	F	F	F	-	F	F	F	F	F
Yucca	-	F	F	-	F	F	-	F	-

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.12 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Narrowleaf and Broadleaf Evergreens¹

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec
Narrowleaf Evergreens					
Arborvitae	-	F	F	F	F
Cedar (<i>Cedrus</i>)	-	-	-	-	-
Chamaecyparis	-	F	-	-	-
Cryptomerica	-	-	-	-	-
Fir	-	F	-	F	F
Hemlock	-	F	-	F	F
Juniper	F	F	F	F	F
Leyland cypress	-	-	-	-	F
Pine	F	F	F	F	F
Spruce	-	F	-	F	F
Yew	F	F	F	F	F
Broadleaf Evergreens					
Aucuba	-	F	-	F	F
Azalea	F	F	F	F	F
Barberry	F	F	F	F	F
Bayberry	-	-	-	F	-
Boxwood	F	F	F	F	F
Camellia	-	-	F	F	F
Euonymus	F	F	F	F	F

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

4-58 Home Ornamentals: Weeds of Ornamentals

Table 4.12 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Narrowleaf and Broadleaf Evergreens¹(cont.)

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec		
Holly	F	F	-	F	F		
Leucothoe	-	-	F	F	-		
Magnolia (Southern)	F	F	F	F	F		
Mahonia	-	-	-	-	F		
Mountain laurel	-	-	-	F	-		
Osmanthus	-	F	F	F	-		
Pittosporum	-	F	F	F	-		
Pyracantha	F	F	F	F	F		
Rhododendron	F	F	F	F	F		
Tolerant Species	Gallery	Segment	Pendulum	Snapshot	Surflan	Treflan	
Narrowleaf Evergreens							
Arborvitae	F	F	-	-	F	F	
Cedar (<i>Cedrus</i>)	F	-	F	-	-	-	
Cryptomeria	F	-	F	-	F	-	
Chamaecyparis	F	-	F	F	-	-	
Fir	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Hemlock	-	F	F	-	-	F	
Juniper	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Leyland cypress	-	F	F	-	-	-	
Pine	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Spruce	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Yew	F	F	F	-	F	F	
Broadleaf Evergreens							
Aucuba	-	-	F	-	-	-	
Azalea	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Barberry	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Bayberry	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boxwood	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Camellia	-	F	F	-	-	F	
Euonymus	-	F	F	-	F	F	
Holly	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Leucothoe	-	-	F	-	F	-	
Magnolia (Southern)	-	F	F	-	F	-	
Mahonia	-	-	-	-	F	-	
Mountain laurel	F	-	F	-	F	F	
Osmanthus	-	F	F	-	F	F	

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.12 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Narrowleaf and Broadleaf Evergreens¹(cont.)

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec
Pittosporum	F	F	-	-	F
Pyracantha	F	F	F	-	F
Rhododendron	-	F	F	F	F

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.13 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Deciduous Trees and Shrubs¹

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec
Deciduous Trees					
Amelanchier (serviceberry)	-	-	-	-	-
Ash	-	-	F	F	F
Beech	-	-	-	F	-
Birch	-	-	F	F	F
Cherry	-	-	-	F	-
Crabapple	-	F	F	F	-
Dawn redwood	-	-	-	-	-
Dogwood	-	F	F	F	F
Elm	-	-	F	-	-
Ginkgo	-	-	-	F	-
Goldenchain tree	-	-	-	-	-
Goldenrain tree	-	-	-	-	-
Hawthorn	F	F	F	-	-
Honeylocust	-	-	F	F	F
Linden	-	-	-	-	-
Magnolia	F	F	F	F	F
Maple	F	F	F	F	F
Oak	-	F	F	F	F
Pear	-	F	-	F	-
Poplar	-	-	F	F	-
Redbud	-	-	F	-	F
Russian Olive	-	-	F	F	F
Sourgum (<i>Nyssa</i>)	-	-	-	-	-
Sourwood (<i>Oxydendron</i>)	-	F	-	-	-
Sweetgum	-	-	-	F	F
Sycamore	-	-	F	-	-
Tulip tree	-	-	F	F	-
Walnut	F	-	F	-	-

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

4-60 Home Ornamentals: Weeds of Ornamentals

Table 4.13 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Deciduous Trees and Shrubs¹(cont.)

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec	
Willow	F	-	F	F	F	
Zelkova	-	-	-	-	-	
Deciduous Shrubs						
Abelia	-	F	-	F	-	
Cotoneaster	-	F	F	F	F	
Crape myrtle	-	F	-	F	F	
Deutzia	-	-	F	-	-	
Euonymus	-	F	F	F	-	
Flowering quince	-	-	F	-	F	
Forsythia	-	F	F	F	-	
Hibiscus	-	C	-	F	-	
Honeysuckle	-	F	F	F	-	
Hydrangea	F	F	-	F	-	
Hypericum	-	-	-	F	-	
Lilac	-	-	F	F	F	
Nandina	F	F	F	F	-	
Photinia	F	F	F	F	F	
Privet	F	F	F	F	F	
Rose	F	F	F	F	F	
Spirea	-	F	F	F	F	
Viburnum	F	F	-	F	F	
Vitex	-	-	-	-	-	
Weigela	F	F	F	F	F	
Witchhazel (<i>Hamamelis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	
Tolerant Species	Gallery	Segment	Pendulum	Snapshot	Surflan	Treflan
Deciduous Trees						
Amelanchier (serviceberry)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ash	F	F	F	-	-	F
Beech	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birch	F	F	F	F	-	F
Cherry	F	F	F	-	F	F
Crabapple	F	F	F	-	-	F
Dawn redwood	-	-	F	-	-	-
Dogwood	-	F	F	F	-	F
Elm	F	-	F	F	-	-
Ginkgo	-	-	-	F	F	-
Goldenchain tree	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldenrain tree	-	-	-	-	F	-
Hawthorn	-	-	F	-	-	-

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.13 - Guide for Herbicide Selection - Deciduous Trees and Shrubs¹(cont.)

Tolerant Species	Acclaim	Barricade	Casoron	Pennant	Ornamec	
Honeylocust	-	F	F	F	-	F
Linden	F	F	-	-	-	-
Magnolia	-	F	F	-	F	-
Maple	F	F	F	F	F	F
Oak	F	F	F	F	F	F
Pear	F	F	F	-	F	-
Poplar	-	F	F	-	-	-
Redbud	-	-	-	-	-	F
Russian olive	-	F	-	F	-	-
Sourgum (<i>Nyssa</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sourwood (<i>Oxydendron</i>)	-	-	F	-	-	-
Sweetgum	F	F	F	F	F	F
Sycamore	F	F	F	F	-	F
Tulip tree	-	F	F	-	-	F
Walnut	-	F	F	-	-	F
Willow	F	F	F	F	-	F
Zelkova	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deciduous Shrubs						
Abelia	-	F	F	-	F	-
Cotoneaster	F	F	F	F	F	F
Crape myrtle	-	F	F	F	F	-
Deutzia	-	-	F	F	-	F
Euonymus	-	F	F	F	F	F
Flowering quince	-	-	F	-	-	-
Forsythia	-	F	F	F	F	F
Hibiscus	F	F	F	-	F	-
Honeysuckle	-	F	-	-	-	F
Hydrangea	-	F	F	-	-	-
Hypericum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lilac	F	F	F	-	F	F
Nandina	F	F	F	F	F	-
Photinia	F	F	F	F	F	-
Privet	-	F	F	F	F	F
Rose	F	-	F	F	F	F
Spirea	-	F	F	F	-	F
Viburnum	F	F	-	F	F	F
Vitex	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weigela	-	-	-	F	F	F
Witchhazel (<i>Hamamelis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹This table should be used only as a guide. An 'F' indicates the herbicide is registered for use on that species when field-grown or planted in landscapes. Check the herbicide label for special considerations such as variety, plant growth stage, rate adjustment, or application precautions prior to application.

Table 4.14 - Guide to Weeds that May Be Controlled by Preemergence Herbicides Approved for Use in Ornamentals

Weed	Barricade	Casoron
Grasses And Sedges		
Annual bluegrass	G	G
Barnyardgrass	G	G
Bermudagrass	N	P
Cheat	-	-
Crabgrass	G	G
Fall panicum	-	G
Goosegrass	G	G
Johnsongrass (seedling)	-	G
Microstegium	G	-
Orchardgrass, fescue	N	G
Quackgrass	-	G
Small grains (volunteer)	-	-
Stinkgrass	-	-
Yellow nutsedge	N	G
Broadleaf Weeds		
Artemisia (wild chrysanthemum)	-	G
Bittercress	-	-
Canada thistle	-	-
Carpetweed	G	G
Chickweed	G	G
Dandelion	-	G
Dock	-	G
Dodder	-	G
Dogfennel	-	G
Eclipta	P	-
Filaree	-	-
Galinsoga (quickweed)	-	-
Groundsel, common	-	G
Henbit (deadnettle)	-	G
Horseweed (marestail)	-	G
Knotweed	-	-
Lambsquarters	-	G
Morning-glory	-	G
Mustard	-	-
Nightshade	-	-

G = good control, F = fair, P = poor, N = no control, and - = no information.

Table 4.14 - Guide to Weeds that May Be Controlled by Preemergence Herbicides Approved for Use in Ornamentals (cont.)

Weed	Barricade	Casoron				
Pigweed	-	G				
Poison Ivy	N	N				
Prickly lettuce	-	-				
Prickly sida	-	G				
Purslane	-	G				
Pusley, Florida	-	-				
Ragweed	P	G				
Red sorrel	-	G				
Shepherdspurse	-	-				
Smartweed	-	G				
Sowthistle	-	-				
Spurge, spotted (prostrate)	G	-				
Velvetleaf	-	-				
Veronica (speedwell)	-	-				
Wild aster	-	-				
Wild carrot	-	G				
Yellow woodsorrel (<i>Oxalis</i>)	G	G				
Weed	Pennant	Gallery	Pendulum	Snapshot	Surflan	Treflan
Grasses and Sedges						
Annual bluegrass	-		G	G	G	-
Barnyardgrass	G	P	G	G	G	G
Bermudagrass	N	-	N	N	N	N
Cheat	-	N	-	-	-	-
Crabgrass	G	-	G	G	G	G
Fall panicum	G	F	G	G	G	G
Foxtails	G	-	G	G	G	G
Goosegrass	G	F	G	G	G	G
Johnsongrass (seedling)	-	-	G	G	G	G
Microstegium	-	-	G	-	G	-
Orchardgrass, fescue	N	N	N	N	N	N
Quackgrass	N	-	-	N	N	N
Small grains (volunteer)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stinkgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow nutsedge	G	N	N	N	N	N
Broadleaf Weeds						
Artemisia (wild chrysanthemum)	-	-	N	-	-	-

G = good control, F = fair, P = poor, N = no control, and - = no information.

4-64 Home Ornamentals: Weeds of Ornamentals

Table 4.14 - Guide to Weeds that May Be Controlled by Preemergence Herbicides Approved for Use in Ornamentals (cont.)

Weed	Barricade	Casoron				
Bittercress	P	G	F	G	G	F
Canada thistle	-	-	N	-	N	N
Carpetweed	F	G	G	G	-	-
Chickweed	F	G	G	G	F	G
Dandelion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dodder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dogfennel	-	G	-	G	G	-
Eclipta	P	G	P	G	G	-
Filaree	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galinsoga (quickweed)	G	G	N	G	N	N
Groundsel, common	P	F	P	G	P	-
Henbit (deadnettle)	G	G	-	G	G	-
Horseweed (marestail)	-	F	-	G	-	-
Knotweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lambsquarters	P	G	F	G	G	F
Morningglory	N	P	P	-	N	N
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nightshade	G	-	P	G	P	P
Pigweed	G	G	F	-	F	F
Poison Ivy	N	N	N	N	N	N
Prickly lettuce	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prickly sida	P	-	-	-	P	P
Purslane	F	G	F	G	F	F
Pusley, Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragweed	N	G	N	G	N	N
Red sorrel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	G	N	-	N	N
Smartweed	P	G	-	-	P	P
Sowthistle	-	-	F	-	-	-
Spurge, prostrate (spotted)	P	F	G	G	G	-
Velvetleaf	P	F	G	G	P	P
Veronica (speedwell)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild aster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild carrot	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow woodsorrel	P	F	G	G	F	-

G = good control, F = fair, P = poor, N = no control, and - = no information.

Table 4.15 - Guide to Weeds that May be Controlled by Postemergence Herbicides Approved for Use in Ornamentals

Weed	Acclaim	Basagran	Finale	Ornamec	Roundup	Segment
Grasses and Sedges						
Annual bluegrass	N	N	G	P	G	P
Bamboo	N	-	P	-	F	-
Barnyardgrass	-	N	G	G	G	G
Bermudagrass	F	N	F	G	G	F
Cheat	-	N	-	-	G	-
Crabgrass	G	N	G	G	G	G
Fall panicum	-	N	G	G	G	G
Foxtails	G	N	G	G	G	G
Goosegrass	G	N	G	G	G	G
Johnsongrass (seedling)	-	N	-	G	G	G
Microstegium	G	-	G	G	G	G
Orchardgrass, fescue	N	N	P	F	G	F
Quackgrass	P	N	P	G	G	G
Small grains (volunteer)	-	N	-	G	G	G
Stinkgrass	-	N	-	-	G	-
Yellow nutsedge	N	F	F	N	G	N
Broadleaf Weeds						
Artemisia (wild chrysanthemum)	N	-	-	N	F	N
Bittercress	N	G	-	N	G	N
Canada thistle	N	-	-	N	G	N
Carpetweed	N	-	-	N	G	N
Chickweed	N	-	G	N	G	N
Dandelion	N	-	G	N	G	N
Dock	N	-	-	N	G	N
Dodder	N	-	-	N	G	N
Dogfennel	N	-	-	N	G	N
Eclipta	N	G	G	N	G	N
Filaree	N	-	-	N	G	N
Galinsoga (quickweed)	N	-	-	N	G	N
Groundsel, common	N	F	G	N	G	N
Henbit (deadnettle)	N	-	G	N	G	N
Horseweed (marestail)	N	-	G	N	G	N
Knotweed	N	-	-	N	G	N
Lambsquarters	N	P	G	N	G	N

G=good control, F=fair, P=poor, N=no control, and -=no information

Table 4.15 - Guide to Weeds that May be Controlled by Postemergence Herbicides Approved for Use in Ornamentals (cont.)

Weed	Acclaim	Basagran	Finale	Ornamec	Roundup	Segment
Morning-glory	N	P	-	N	G	N
Mustard	N	-	G	N	G	N
Nightshade	N	-	-	N	G	N
Pigweed	N	P	G	N	G	N
Poison Ivy	N	N	-	N	G	N
Prickly lettuce	N	-	G	N	G	N
Prickly sida	N	G	-	N	G	N
Purslane	N	-	G	N	G	N
Pusley, Florida	N	-	-	N	G	N
Ragweed	N	G	G	N	G	N
Red sorrel	N	-	G	N	G	N
Shepherdspurse	N	-	G	N	G	N
Smartweed	N	G	G	N	G	N
Sowthistle	N	-	-	N	G	N
Spurge, prostrate (spotted)	N	N	G	N	G	N
Velvetleaf	N	G	G	N	G	N
Veronica (speedwell)	N	-	-	N	G	N
Wild aster	N	-	-	N	G	N
Wild carrot	N	-	-	N	G	N
Yellow woodsorrel (<i>Oxalis</i>)	N	N	G	N	G	N

G=good control, F=fair, P=poor, N=no control, and -=no information