

GRASSY WEEDS

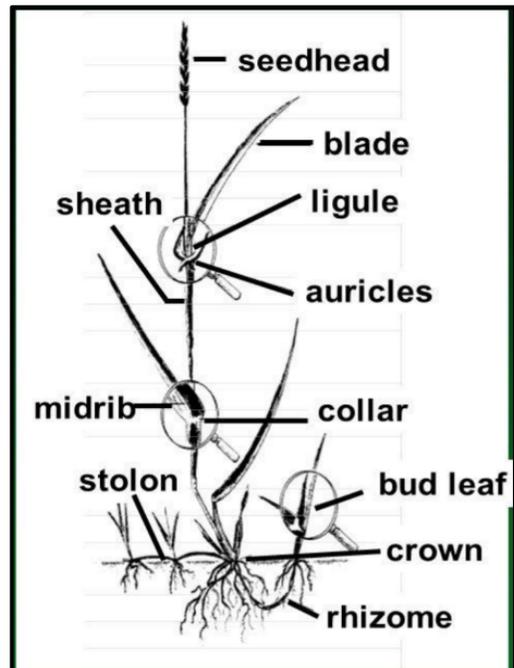
TITLE:	LARGE CRABGRASS
LATIN NAME:	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
FAMILY:	Poaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
Rapidly growing, coarse textured, yellowish-green grass. The leaf sheaths of the seedlings are covered in long stiff hairs and are tinged purple. Leaf blades are broader than grass blades. The blades turn dull green as it matures. Grows in clumps low to the ground. The plant is sometimes called Hairy Crabgrass. It is sometimes confused with Goose Grass.	
LIFE CYCLE	Summer Annual
SEASONS OF GROWTH	Seeds germinate early spring to late summer. Plants dies with frost.
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Inflorescences are racemes, 3-9, and digitate. Racemes are 2-6 inches long in 1 or 2 whorls with tiny seeds along them
LEAF BLADES	2/5-1/2 inch wide and 1/3 - 1 inch long
LEAF EDGES	Smooth
LEAF VERNATION	Rolled stem
LIGULE	Large, membranous, and toothed
AURICLE	Absent
ROOTS	Stems are branched. Roots develop at nodes on prostrate stems. Are mat forming
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Grass blades are coarse



Virginia Tech



Virginia Tech



TYPICAL GRASSY WEED

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Can be found in every turf and landscape situation. It is a C4 type (warm season) plant so it thrives during hot weather and abundant sunlight when cool season turf is under stress
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Try to maintain a turf-dense lawn. Weed seeds require light to germinate so increase your mowing height to decrease the amount of light reaching the soil. Fertilize to maintain balanced nutrition. Irrigate to maintain the cool season turf during the hot dry times of summer
CULTURAL CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-seed lawn in late summer and early fall so the lawn can establish and do well over the summer. Chose turf grass suited for the site. • Can be hand-pulled, however, this practice must be repeated on a regular basis to prevent reestablishment. • Wait till after a rainfall or irrigation, to hand-pull weeds, as plants will be easier to pull
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	None noted.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	<p>Post emergent treatments do not work well. Can use quinclorac (p5-18 PMG) to spot treat.</p> <p>Pre-emergent treatments should be applied in the early spring. Dimension (dithiopyr), Barricade (prodiamine) Halts(pendimethalin) and Team (benefin and trifluralin)</p> <p>If using with newly-planted grass seed, Tupersan can be used</p> <p>Corn gluten and be used as a fertilizer and pre-emergent herbicide. It is considered organic</p>
<u>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</u>	<p>University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment, Biology and Management of Crabgrass https://ag.umass.edu/turf/fact-sheets/biology-management-of-crabgrass</p> <p>Mississippi State University, Southern Crabgrass https://www.gri.msstate.edu/research/invspec/factsheets/2P/Southern_crabgrass.pdf</p> <p>VCE, Pest Management Guide (PMG) Home Grounds and Animals, 2021 https://fairfaxgardening.org/wp-content/webdocs/ref/2021PestManagementGuide.pdf</p> <p>Virginia Tech, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, VCE Weed Identifier https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/image/1531/MEDIUM/</p>
FCMGA SPECIAL PROJECT RESEARCH BY	Leslie Moore, FCMGA Master Gardener Intern