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Weed and Wild Garlic Control in Lawns

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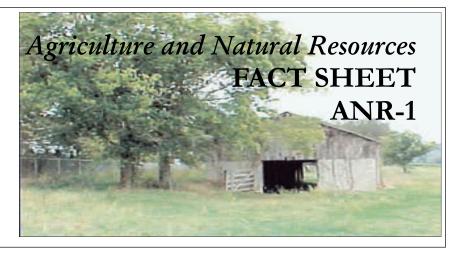
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College of Agriculture, Human and Natural Sciences

Cooperative Extension Program

An Outreach Education Program Serving Limited Resource Individuals, Families and Communities



Control of Winter Broadleaf Weeds & Wild Garlic in Home Lawns

by

Fitzroy Bullock, Extension Professor, Small Farms and Integrated Pest Management

Some common winter broadleaf weeds are: common chickweed, mouseear chickweed, Carolina geranium, henbit, purple dead nettle, thistles, mustards, hairy bittercress, hop clovers, cutleaf eveningprimrose, buttercups, parsleys, oldfield toadflax, corn speedwell, and wild garlic. These broadleaf weeds can be controlled by the selection and application of the appropriate post-emergence herbicide. Remember, herbicides are weed specific and the selection should be based on the weed spectrum. (Note: Wild garlic is not a broadleaf weed.)

To control broadleaf weeds, and wild garlic, any of the following herbicides or herbicide combinations may be effective depending on the weed spectrum. Application must be made when weeds are small and actively growing.

- 1. 2, 4-D (various trade names): 2, 4-D will control only a limited number of broadleaf weeds such as mustards and thistles. It will not give effective control for most of the above mentioned broadleaf weeds, and only limited control of wild garlic. (For wild garlic control apply 2, 4-D Ester in Mid-November followed by another application in Mid-March of the next year.)
- 2. Dicamba (Banvel): Banvel will provide good to

excellent control of all of the above mentioned broadleaf weeds and limited control of wild garlic.

- 2, 4-D + MCPP (various trade names):
 2, 4-D + MCPP will provide good control of mustards, thistles, hop clovers, henbit and common chickweed with limited control of wild garlic.
- 2, 4-D + MCPP + dicamba (various trade names): 2, 4-D + MCPP + dicamba will provide excellent control of all of the above mentioned broadleaf weeds but only limited control of wild garlic.

Application of 2, 4-D, dicamba or 2, 4-D + MCPP + dicamba combination may be made to tall fescue, fine fescue, zoysia and bermudagrass. Do not apply products containing **dicamba** to centipede grass. Many of the above active ingredients may be found in garden stores under various brand or trade names.

It is important that the herbicide application be made when daytime temperatures remain above 45 °F to 50°F for at least three consecutive days.

Revised July 2011

Continued on back

CONVERSION TABLE FOR HERBICIDES ON SMALL AREAS			MEASURING TABLES FOR HERBICIDES
Rate per Acre	Rate per 1000 Sq. Ft.	Rate per 100 Sq. Ft.	Herbicides are often bought in large packages or con- tainers which do not have specific instructions for
Liquid Materials			mixing smaller amounts to treat small areas. The following table compares various measurements that
1 pt.	3/4 Tbs.	1/4 tsp.	are needed to make smaller amounts of spray:
1 qt.	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ Tbs.	1/2 tsp.	
1 ga.	6 Tbs.	2 tsp.	3 teaspoons (tsp.) = 1 tablespoon (Tbs.)
25 gal.	4 1/2 pts.	1 cup	2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons = 1 fluid ounce
50 gal.	$4 \frac{1}{2} qts.$	1 pt.	4 tablespoons = $1/4$ cup = 2 fluid ounces
75 gal.	6 1/2 qts.	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ pts.	1 cup = 16 tablespoons = 8 fluid ounces
100 gal.	9 qts.	1 qt.	2 cups = 1 pint = 16 fluid ounces
-	-	1	
Dry Materials			2 pints = 1 quart = 4 cups
	Di y Materiais		4 quarts = 1 gallon = 16 cups
4.11			16 ounces = 1 pound
1 lb.	$2 \frac{1}{2}$ tsp.	1/4 tsp.	
3 lbs.	2 1/4 Tbs.	3/4 tsp.	
4 lbs.	3 Tbs.	1 tsp.	
5 lbs.	4 Tbs.	1 1/4 tsp.	
6 lbs.	4 1/2 Tbs.	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ tsp.	
8 lbs.	2/5 cup	1 3/4 tsp.	
10 lbs.	1/2 cup	2 tsp.	
100 lbs.	2 1/4 lbs.	1/4 lb.	
Precautionary Statement			Disclaimer Statement
safely. This is everyo follow label direction dispose of a pesticide	ople and the environment, j ne's responsibility, especia is carefully before you buy, e. According to laws regulat ted by the label. Persons what ialties.	lly the user. Read and mix, apply, store or ing pesticides, they mus	scribed uses when printed. Pesticides registrations are continuously re- viewed. Should registration of a recommended pesticide be canceled, it

This *Agriculture & Natural Resources* Fact Sheet is part of a series prepared by the Small Farms Program of the Cooperative Extension Program at Tennessee State University.

For more information, contact your local county Agricultural Extension agent (See your telephone blue pages). Printable copies of this fact sheet can be found on our website.

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