

CRAB GRASS

Aliases: crowfoot grass, finger grass, pigeon grass, polish millet WEED ON SITE!

WANTED FOR

INVADING VEGGIE BEDS

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This super-fast-growing annual bad guy plagues veggie gardens in nearly every U.S. state and southern Canada.

This villain lurks in the garden and waits for warm days to sprout, dodging spring weeding and mulching routines.







Aliases: lion's tooth, blowball, cankerwort **WEED ON SITE**;

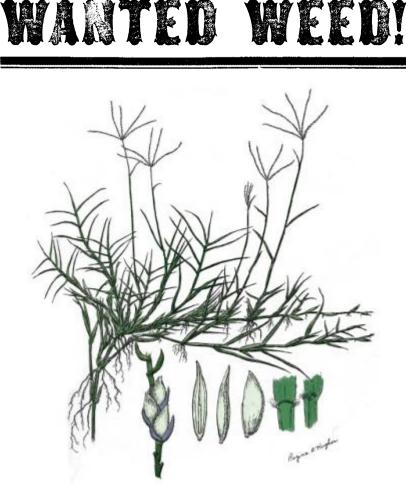


Be Alert! Wishes made while blowing all of the seeds off a dandelion <u>are not</u> <u>guaranteed</u> to come true.

This weed's friends say it gives them tender young leaves for salad, and roots can be used for vinegar, even a coffee substitute.

This trickster has a thick foot-long taproot that makes it hard to remove.

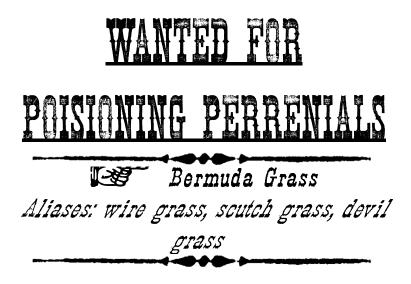




BERMUDA GRASS

Aliases: wire grass, scutch grass, devil grass

weed on site:



This wiry rascal is incredibly difficult to kill, and its roots give off chemicals that harm other plants! This killer moves fast in warm weather. A single sprig can expand to a 10-foot-wide plant in just a few weeks. The grass sprouts from rhizomes --pieces of root that break off if you try to dig out the plants. DO NOT TILL!







BINDWEED

Aliases: woodbine, lady's nightcap, wild morning glory, creeping Jenny, hedge bells, possession vine

weed on site:

WANTEN FUR

POTATO IMPERSONATION

Aliases: woodbine, lady's nightcap, wild morning glory, creeping Jenny, hedge bells, possession vine

Don't let the pretty purple flowers fool you. Though Bindweed is a cousin to the sweet potato, there's nothing sweet about it. It can sprout and resprout wide, spreading roots as deep as 30 feet underground!

The seeds can stay viable <u>for up to 50 years!</u> Halt this interloper by digging out the shoots when they first appear, and <u>keep pulling.</u>







CHICKWFEED

Aliases: starweed, satin flower, tongue grass, passerina, clucken wort, skirt button

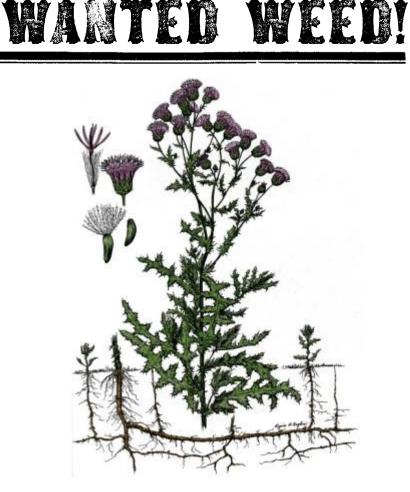
weed on site:



Like the Dandelion, Chickweed's friends say it's not a dirty low-down good-for-nuthin' weed. It's an edible green for people and poultry alike -ducks and chickens love it -- hence the name. **BEWARE** even if you pull it up, it will not simply die. Throw it away in garbage bags and keep on the lookout for more.

<u>DO NOT COMPOST!</u>





CANADA THISTLE

Aliases: creeping thistle, small-flowered thistle, green thistle

weed on site!



Aliases: creeping thistle, small-flowered thistle, green thistle

Arm yourself with heavy leather gloves before taking on this weed. It is armed with prickers and very dangerous. Some folks fight this purple prickly pest by chopping it down and pouring vinegar and salt on the roots. Vinegar can kill lots of different plants, so be careful not to let it get on your prize petunias!





GROUND

IVY

Aliases: creeping Charlie, cat's foot, field balm, dollar weed

weed on Site:



This creeping perennial skulks about the eastern half of the United States. It roots at the nodes and rapidly creates a dense matt.

DO NOT TILL!! Water before weeding so you can get the roots, and get these varmints before they seed.











Aliases: clotbur, wild rhubarb

Burdock can take over areas you don't regularly patrol. This weed has a deep taproot similar to that of dandelion. Dig out the taproot. Mulch is powerless against it. Some pickle the roots and eat them. Others use it to treat everything from arthritis to sore throats.

Burdock leaves make great compost!



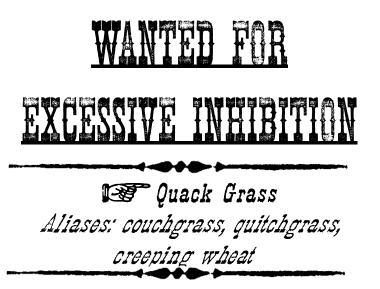




QUACK GRASS

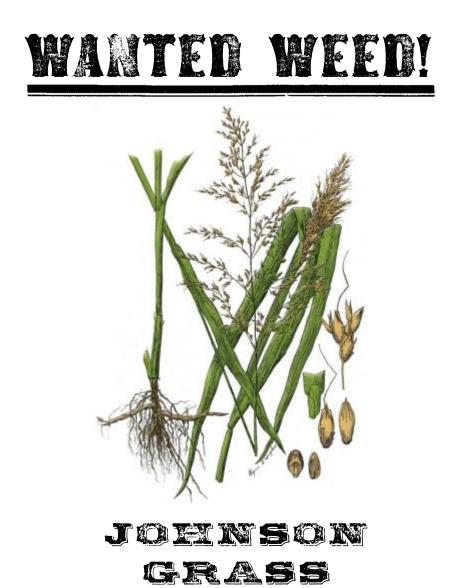
Aliases: couchgrass, quitchgrass, creeping wheat





This perennial menace spreads via thin, creeping underground rhizomes that release chemicals to inhibit the growth of other plants. Get <u>all the runner roots</u> to kill it. Have a competition to see who can find the longest root. Let it dry fully in the sun before you compost it.





Aliases: Egyptian grass, Morocco millet, false guinea grass



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To beat this noxious perennial weed, dig out an entire clump and lay it gently on your sidewalk. <u>DO NOT knock off the soil.</u>

Carefully remove <u>all the roots</u> from the soil. Set the dug-out clumps in a pile to rot for several months before composting.

