

# INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Kindergarten & Grade 1 Curriculum



Weed Identification Picture Cards



image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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## **Dandelion**

*Taraxacum Officinale*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Oval

**Mature Leaf:** Lanceolate

**Edge -** Irregular/Lobed

**Arrangement -** Whorled

**Width -** 1.6 - 2.0 to 1.1 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** Yellow

**Petals:** 6

**Petiole:** None

**Display:** Separate

**Growth Habit:** Rosette

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found all over, especially in lawns, meadows and gardens. Roots are thick and often up to 10 inches long. Stems and leaves have milky sap.



image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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Weed Identification

## **Stinging Nettle**

*Urtica dioica*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed leaf:** Linear

**Mature leaf:** Ovate

**Edge:** Serrated

**Arrangement:** Opposed

**Width:** 1.6 - 2.0 to .5 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** Green

**Petiole:** Long/Moderate

**Structure:** Very Small/Cluster

**Growth Habit:** Erect/Spreading

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in wooded waste areas, shaded, moist areas; along streams; in deep rich undisturbed soil. Causes welts or inflammation when it comes in contact with the skin.



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image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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Weed Identification

## Roundleaf Mallow

*Malva Neglecta*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed leaf:** Circular

**Edge:** Serrated

**Arrangement:** Alternately

**Width:** 1.6 - 2.0 to 1.1 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** White/Pink

**Petals:** 5

**Petiole:** Long

**Display:** Separate

**Structure:** Very Small/Cluster

**Growth Habit:** Erect

**Life Cycle:** Annual/Biennial

**Habitat:** Found in waste areas, cultivated fields, gardens, yards, lawns.



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image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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Weed Identification

**Wild Carrot**  
**(Queen Anne's Lace)**  
*Daucus Carota*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

***Mature leaf:*** Arrowhead

***Edge:*** Smooth/Divided

***Arrangement:*** Alternately

***Width:*** 2.0 inches

**Flower:**

***Color:*** White/Purple

***Petals:*** 5

***Petiole:*** Short

***Display:*** Separate

***Structure:*** Very Small/Umbel

***Growth Habit:*** Erect/Rosette

***Life Cycle:*** Biennial

***Habitat:*** Found in meadows, pastures, roadsides, not in cultivated fields.



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Weed Identification

**Oxalis**  
**(Woodsorrel)**  
*Oxalis Acetosella*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Mature Leaf:** Trifoliate

**Edge** - Smooth

**Arrangement** - Alternately

**Width** - .5 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** Yellow

**Petals:** 5

**Petiole:** Long

**Display:** Fused

**Structure:** Cluster

**Growth Habit:** Spreading

**Life Cycle:** Annual/Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in yards, wooded areas and waste places. Each leaf bears three heart-shaped leaflets.



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image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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## Weed Identification

### **Moss**

*Dicranum*

**Type:** Cryptogams

**Leaf:** Stems with leaves, needles or fronds

**Color:** Green, silver, rose or yellow

**Flowers:** None

**Growth Habit:** Spreading rhizoids/spores

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in lawns and gardens, mosses are low in the plant hierarchy. They have no roots, no flowers. They get nutrients from the air. They reproduce by spreading rhizoids or by spores scattered by wind and rain. Some moss grows on the ground, some on trees or rocks. Moss grows best in shady, moist locations with acidic soil.





image: Weed Science Society of America  
Used with permission

Weed Identification

## **Crabgrass**

*Hairy - Digitaria Sanguinalis*

*Smooth - Digitaria Ischaemum*

**Type:** Grass

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Lance/Linear

**Mature Leaf:** Linear

**Edge -** Smooth

**Arrangement -** Alternately

**Width -** less than 1 inch

**Flower:**

**Structure::** Panicle

**Lingule:** Membrane

**Growth Habit:** Erect

**Life Cycle:** Annual

**Habitat:** Found in lawns, gardens, pastures and cultivated areas. Grows best in hot, dry conditions.



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Weed Identification

## **Ground Ivy**

*Glechoma Hederacea*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Circular/Kidney

**Mature Leaf:** Spade

**Edge** - Coarsely Serrated/Serrated

**Arrangement** - Opposed

**Width** - 1.1 - 1.5 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** Purple/Blue

**Petals:** 2

**Petiole:** Long

**Display:** Fused

**Growth Habit:** Spreading

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in lawns, orchards, waste places; especially shady areas with damp, rich soil. Leaves have a minty odor. Flowers are funnel-shaped.



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image: 2003 Regents, University of Arizona. Used with permission

Weed Identification

## **Purslane**

### **Common Purslane**

*Portulacaceae (Purslane family)*

**Growth Habit:** A fleshy, prostrate annual with smooth reddish or flesh-colored stems. Branches radiate from a central rooting point reaching lengths in excess of 12 inches and form dense vegetative mats.

**Leaves:** Smooth, shiny, succulent leaves are somewhat teardrop-shaped, wider at the tip than at the base.

**Flower:** Five-petaled yellow flowers are borne singly in axils, and open only in sunshine.

**More Information:** Introduced from Europe, common purslane has become a troublesome weed in cultivated fields and gardens. It is especially persistent in soils that remain moist much of the time. Production of seed throughout the growing season, and the ability to root again after cultivation make this plant especially difficult to control. Seeds can remain dormant in the soil for years before germinating.

Purslane has limited value as a potherb, but is rarely eaten.



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Weed Identification

## Poison Ivy

*Toxicodendron radicans*

**Growth Habit:** A woody vine that may occur as a weed of landscapes, woods, fencerows, pastures, and hay fields. The plant sap contains a chemical called urushiol, which is found within ducts in the leaves, flowers, stems, and roots of this weed. When poison ivy plants are bruised or damaged, this chemical is emitted onto the leaf and stem surfaces where humans and animals may come into contact with it.

**Leaves:** Leaves occur on petioles and are divided into 3 leaflets which are generally oval in outline. Leaflets may be either toothed, untoothed, or lobed. The two lateral leaflets occur on very short petioles, while the central leaflet occurs on a much longer petiole. Each leaflet is hairless and ranges from 3/4 to 4 inches in length and width

**Flower:** Flowers are small and inconspicuous, yellowish green to green in color. Flowers occur in clusters of 2 to 6 on stalks that arise from the position between the leaf petioles and stems (leaf axils).

**Roots:** A fibrous root system and stems that root where they come into contact with the ground.

**More Information:** Poison ivy is the major cause of allergic dermatitis in the eastern United States, which causes inflammation, blistering, and itching of the skin.



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Photo by William B. McCloskey

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Weed Identification

## **Yellow Nutsedge**

*Cyperus esculentus*

**Growth Habit:** A perennial from rhizomes and tubers that may reach 2 1/2 feet in height. The stems are 3-sided and triangular in cross section; leaves are yellow to green in color with a distinct ridge. Found throughout North America as a common weed in agronomic and horticultural crops, nurseries, turfgrass, and landscapes.

**Leaves:** Yellow to green in color and have a distinctly shiny appearance. Leaves are 5 to 8 mm wide and have a distinct ridge along the midvein. Leaves are produced in groups of 3 from the base of the plant. Leaves are without hairs (glaucous) and no auricles or ligules are present. The leaves taper gradually to a sharp point.

**Flower:** Spikelets yellow to brown in color occur at the ends of the solitary stems in a cluster where the flower stalks arise from a common point.

**Roots:** Rhizomes and tubers occur on the same plants. Tubers are round, ridged, initially white in color, eventually turning brown or black, and are sweet to the taste. Yellow nutsedge produces solitary tubers that arise either from the basal bulb or from a rhizome.

**More Information:** The tubers of yellow nutsedge are solitary and sweet to the taste.



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Weed Identification

## **Lambsquarters**

*Chenopodium album*

**Growth Habit:** Summer annual to 3 1/2 feet in height capable of producing thousands of seeds.

**Leaves:** Alternate, light green, rounded, triangular, 1 1/4 to 10 inches long and on a long petiole.

**Flower:** Small and clustered into panicles at tips of branches and upper leaf axils. Flowers are green, inconspicuous, without petals and occur from June to September.

**Roots:** Short, much-branched taproot.

**More Information:** Seedlings are often mistaken for redroot pigweed.



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image: Marilyn S. Chase, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture  
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Weed Identification

## **Common Chickweed**

*Stellaria Media*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Oval

**Mature Leaf:** Ovate

**Edge:** Smooth

**Arrangement:** Opposed

**Width:** Less than 1 inch

**Flower:**

**Color:** White

**Petals:** 5

**Petiole:** Short/Very Short

**Structure:** Small

**Growth Habit:** Spreading

**Life Cycle:** Annual

**Habitat:** Found in lawns, gardens, alfalfa, strawberry beds, nurseries and ornamental plantings.



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Weed Identification

## **Redroot Pigweed**

*Amaranthus Retroflexus*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Circular

**Mature Leaf:** Ovate/Lanceolate

**Edge:** Serrated/Smooth

**Arrangement:** Alternately

**Width:** 1.6 - 2.0 to 1.1 inches

**Flower:**

**Color:** Green

**Petals:** 5

**Petiole:** Long

**Display:** Separate

**Structure:** Very Small/Panicle

**Growth Habit:** Erect

**Life Cycle:** Annual

**Habitat:** Found in cultivated areas, gardens and waste areas. Also known as rough pigweed. Roots and lower stems are reddish in color.



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#### Weed Identification

### **Plantain**

Blackseed - *Plantago rugelii*

Broadleaf - *Plantago major*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Circular

**Mature Leaf:** Ovate/Oval/Elliptic

**Edge:** Coarsely Serrated/Irregular/Curled

**Arrangement:** Whorled or Ranked

**Width:** 2.6 - 3.0 to 2.0 inches

**Flower: Color:** Green

**Petals:** None

**Petiole:** Moderate/Short

**Structure:** Very Small/Cluster/Panicle

**Growth Habit:** Erect/Rosette

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in yards, lawns, pastures, disturbed sites and cultivated fields.

Blackseed (pictured) has reddish purple coloration at the base of the petioles.





image: Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society, [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org).  
Used with permission

Weed Identification

## **Horse Nettle**

*Solanum carolinense*

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Leaf:**

**Seed Leaf:** Lance/Oval

**Mature Leaf:** Oblong

**Edge:** Lobed/Curled

**Arrangement:** Alternately

**Width:** 2.6 - 3.0 to 2.0 inches

**Flower: Color:** White/Blue

**Petals:** 5

**Petiole:** Very Short/None

**Display:** Fused

**Structure:** Cluster

**Growth Habit:** Spreading

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

**Habitat:** Found in sandy soils; waste places. Can grow up to 3 feet tall. Has yellow prickles on stems and other plant parts. All parts of the plant, except the mature fruit, are poisonous to livestock. However, it is rarely eaten due to the prickly stems and leaves.



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