



LAWN WEEDS



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Weeds: an Overview

Thank you for downloading our Lawn Weed guide, we hope it will shed some light on the weeds in your lawn and give you the confidence to get rid of them in your lawn.

Weeds are definitely worth treating in your lawn, we could go on about it stealing nutrients, water, creating allergies or even the pain they cause in your feet. The simple reason to treat them though is they will multiply in numbers, so the problem you have now will only get worse if not resolved.

While many broadleaf weeds can be knocked out by a broadleaf herbicides, some weeds will need different solutions so ensure you correctly identify the weeds in your lawn and understand which product will work and when it should be applied.

Don't forget if you have further questions to check our hints and tips or contact us.

This guide has been developed with the most common lawn weeds in mind and does not include all weeds that grow in all lawns. If you have any questions it is recommended you contact us before purchase or application.

Bidens



Scientific name: *Bidens pilosa*

Key features:

Large plant which usually grows around the edges of lawns as it won't tolerate regular close mowing. Goes by many different names.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Bindii



Scientific name: *Soliva sessilis*

Key features:

Small, carrot like leaves all coming off a centre taproot. Emerges from the soil at the beginning of the year but then develops a spiky centre come Summer.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Burr Medic



Scientific name: *Medicago polymorpha*

Key features:

Low growing weed with yellow flowers. Leaves have 3 individual leaflets (similar to Clover) but are more rounded in shape and have a serrated edge. The centre leaf is extended above on a longer petiole (stem).

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Cats Ear



Scientific name: *Hypochaeris radicata*

Key features:

Often confused with Dandelion, Cats Ear has smaller indents on the leaves than Dandelion, with Cats Ear having hairy leaves. Lastly, the flowers are multi stemmed and are the typical yellow flowers

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).



Chickweed



Scientific name: *Stellaria spp.*

Key features:

A large number of different types of Chickweed including the common Mouse-eared chickweed. Loves lawns that haven't been mown regularly and low in nutrition.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Dandelion



Scientific name: *Taraxacum spp.*

Key features:

Often confused with Dandelion, Cats Ear has smaller indents on the leaves than Dandelion, with Cats Ear having hairy leaves. Lastly, the flowers are multi stemmed and are the typical yellow flowers

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Creeping Oxalis



Scientific name: *Oxalis corniculata*

Key features:

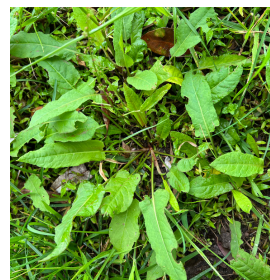
A compound leaf containing 3 leaflets that are heart shaped, often confused as Clover. Small yellow flowers, is difficult to kill due to its tubers and bulbs defensive mechanism. Check out our Creeping Oxalis guide.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Docks



Scientific name: *Rumex spp.*

Key features:

There are a number of Docks types but they all have big rhubarb like leaves. A very large weed it loves wet areas and can be hand weeded if in small numbers. Due to its size it may take more than one application to knock out this one.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Fireweed



Scientific name: *Senecio madagascariensis*

Key features:

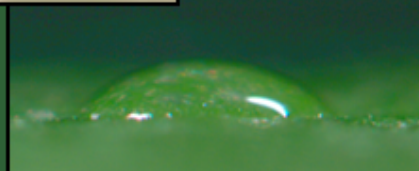
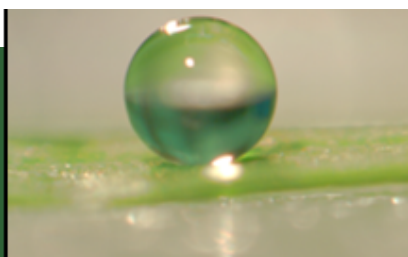
A common weed around wet areas and dams it is common on farms. It grows large but will tolerate low mowing so can spread from farms and roadside into home lawns.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: [Dicamba M](#) or [Bow and Arrow](#).

Use of a surfactant when applying herbicides reduces the surface tension of the droplets. This helps the droplet "stick" rather than rolling off.



Fleabane



Scientific name: *Conyza spp.*

Key features:

A weed that grows over 1m tall but can tolerate mowing down to 20mm. It's hairy broad leaves make it an easy kill for herbicides, do not pull as it has a taproot which will snap off and it will come back.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Dicamba M, Bow and Arrow.

Mullumbimby Couch



Scientific name: *Cyperus brevifolius*

Key features:

Not couch like at all, it's a sedge. It grows in a tufted form which slowly spreads. Yellow green in colour a cut through it will show a triangular stem. It loves wet and compacted areas.

Best time for treatment:

September-February

Treatment: Temptra

Flickweed



Scientific name: *Cardamine hirsuta*

Key features:

Small clover like leaves (normally green but yellow in this picture) leads to tall thin branch like seedheads. These seedheads have small seeds which flick off when the weed is touched, hence the name. Low growing so will tolerate mowing.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Dicamba M

Nutgrass



Scientific name: *Cyperus rotundus*

Key features:

Another sedge weed, it also loves wet areas and has a triangular stem when the stem is cut open to expose a cross section. Glossy leaves and bright green it comes from a stem but underneath it has small tubers allowing it to spread.

Best time for treatment:

September-February

Treatment: Temptra

Onion Grass



Scientific name: *Romulea rosea*

Key features:

Onion grass goes from a single point and has dark green very thin leaves (much like chives). These smell just like onion when cut or crushed. Like an onion it grows from bulbs so treatment is difficult. It has a small purple flower that sits in the middle of the plant.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Lonhro

Use of a battery powered sprayer ensures more even coverage as the flow coming from the nozzle is consistent



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Onion Weed



Scientific name: *Nothoscordum spp.*

Key features:

Onion weed is a broader leaf than Onion grass, with strap like leaves. Like an onion it grows from a bulb and after mowing or crushing the leaves you will notice a distinct onion smell.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Lonhro

Plantain



Scientific name: *Plantago spp.*

Key features:

Also known as Lamb's Tongue this weed has large hairy leaves and grows to approximately 20cm wide and 5cm tall, so it can tolerate medium height mowing. A large "flower" comes out of the middle of the plant.

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Dicamba M, Bow and Arrow

Paspalum



Scientific name: *Paspalum spp.*

Key features:

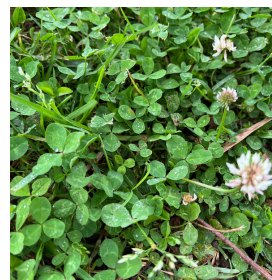
A large range of species of Paspalum can invade the lawn and they are difficult to get rid of. Broadleaves and blue in colour. The most common types love water and start growing there first. At first signs of this weed it's important to get on top of it as it spreads fast.

Best time for treatment:

Anytime

Treatment: Dig out or paint with a non selective product like Glyphosate 360

White Clover



Scientific name: *Trifolium repens*

Key features:

A very common weed, this weed has a compound leaf that has 3 leaflets with smooth edges and oval in shape. In the case of white clover it has a white ring that is formed across all three leaflets

Best time for treatment:

June- August

Treatment: Dicamba M, Bow and Arrow.

Wintergrass



Scientific name: *Poa annua*

Key features:

A small tufted lime green grass that emerges in March and grows through the Winter months, come October it has a large number of seeds growing above the leaves of the plant. Removal from your lawn is difficult it best to apply a pre-emergent every February

Best time for treatment:

February

Treatment: Barricade and Spartan as pre-emergent

Timing your weed application correctly can improve results, reduce seed spread and even prevent the weeds from coming back.



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Barricade, Spartan

Prevents Weeds for 6mths



Active ingredients:
Prodiamine

Tips for use:

Apply in February to prevent Wintergrass and again in September to prevent Crows Foot and Summer Grass. Water it in as per the directions so it forms a barrier in the soil to prevent weeds. In September mix with Acelepryn and a wetting agent to protect against the 3 major lawn issues, insects, weeds and dry soil.

Why we love it:

It protects against hard to kill grass weeds and lasts up to 6 months.

Tempra

Nutgrass killer



Active ingredients:
Halosulfuron-methyl

Tips for use:

Identify the weed and follow the label directions. As a powdered formulations chasing glossy leaved weeds its best to use a surfactant to ensure the formulation mixes well in the sprayer and sticks to the leaves. Nutgrass can come back from tubers so it's important to retreat as soon as it comes back.

Why we love it:

It treats sedges and is safe on a wide range of lawns.

Dicamba M

Broad Range Herbicide



Active ingredients:
MCPA, Dicamba

Tips for use:

Identify the weed and follow the label. Best results are achieved when weeds are treated before seeding and on small weeds use a surfactant like wetout. Ensure to apply the right amount to the right area.

Why we love it:

It's broad spectrum broadleaf weed control. It kills lots of common weeds like bindii, clover and many others.

Bow & Arrow

Bindii, Clover & many more



Active ingredients:
MCPA, Clopyralid, Diflufenican

Tips for use:

Identify the weed and follow the label. Best results are achieved when weeds are treated before seeding and on small weeds use a surfactant like wetout. Ensure to apply the right amount to the right area.

Why we love it:

It contains 3 powerful active ingredients that work together, it's a broad spectrum broadleaf weed control. It kills lots of common weeds like bindii, clover and many others.

Lonhro

Onion Weed Control



Active ingredients:
Iodosulfuron-methyl sodium

Tips for use:

Identify the weed and follow the label. It is highly recommended to use a surfactant as this product comes in a granular form and will need that surfactant to best mix in the sprayer and coat the leaves of the weeds it targets.

Why we love it:

It kills onion weed and onion grass, very difficult to kill weeds.

Glyphosate 360

Total kill for paths



Active ingredients:
Glyphosate

Tips for use:

Identify the weeds and follow the label. This is a broad spectrum total killer so do not spray on the lawn, if a weed needs treating in your lawn then use a paintbrush to treat the weed.

Why we love it:

It is extremely broad spectrum. It's great for treating weeds in driveways, paths and non lawn areas. It kills the weeds including the roots.

