### Summer Annual Lawn Weed Control Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to break annual weed cycle</th>
<th>March – April</th>
<th>June – October</th>
<th>Nov. – Feb.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Apply Preemergence Herbicide</td>
<td>** Summer annual seeds germinate, remain very small, are not very noticeable and slowly grow</td>
<td>Summer annual weeds grow rapidly, become very visible, produce flowers and thousands of seeds and then die</td>
<td>Summer annual weed seeds remain dormant</td>
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* For season-long weed control, second application of preemergence herbicide may be needed 6 to 9 weeks after initial application, based on product's label directions.

** Can “spot treat” immature (young) summer annual weeds with a postemergence herbicide. Note: Postemergence herbicides are used to control weeds after they are up and growing (visible weeds), preferably while they are young and before they produce seeds.

† Exception is chamberbitter – See below

† When targeting chamberbitter, apply preemergence herbicide that contains isoxaben in April.

(See chamberbitter info on back)

![Chamberbitter](image)

Preemergence herbicide forms chemical barrier (layer) that inhibits or kills weed seedlings as they come in contact with this layer.

Weed seeds germinate and are controlled as they come in contact with the herbicide.

Turfgrass roots below the herbicide layer

Preemergence herbicides are used just before weed seedlings emerge.

- CONTINUED ON BACK -
Summer Annual Lawn Weed Control Pointers

Common summer annual weeds include crabgrass, goosegrass, spurge, Florida pusley, doveweed, sandbur & † chamberbitter.

Timing of herbicide applications is of utmost importance in controlling summer annual weeds in home lawns.

***If you intend to use a preemergence herbicide, you’ll need to apply it during February to early March when day temperatures reach 65° to 70°F for 4 to 5 consecutive days. This will be just before the summer annual weeds emerge.

† When targeting chamberbitter, apply a preemergence herbicide that contains isoxabin in April as this weed requires much warmer soil temperatures to germinate and emerge. Reference: https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/chamberbitter for more info.

Some preemergence herbicides to look for include oryzalin (Surflan), benefin (Balan, Sta-green Crabgrass Preventer, Hi-Yield Crabgrass Preventer), bensulide (Green Light Betasan), pendimethalin (Pre-M, Pendulum, Turf Weedgrass Control, Scott’s Halts), benefin + oryzalin (XL, Green Light Amaze), DCPA (Dacthal), isoxabin (Gallery), dithiopyr (StaGreen CrabEx), prodiamine (Barricade), atrazine**** (Atrazine, Image with Atrazine). There are others – check with local garden supply stores.

****Note: Atrazine is an exception having both preemergence and postemergence activity. As a result, it may injure or kill nearby landscape plants such as trees and shrubs if spray gets on non-target plants or if applied where their roots grow. Tree and shrub roots grow 2 to 3 times beyond their branch spread into nearby lawns. It also can injure or kill bermudagrass and bahiagrass lawns.

Not every lawn needs an application of preemergence herbicide. If your lawn has had no problem with summer annual weeds, there’s probably no need to apply a preemergence herbicide to prevent non-existent seedlings from emerging.

Preemergence herbicides should only be used on lawns that have been established for at least a year. They can severely injure freshly seeded or sprigged turfgrass. Many preemergence products interfere with lawn grass seed germination, delay reseeding 6 to 16 weeks after application. This applies to overseeding a lawn with ryegrass or other cool season grass seed, as well.

ALWAYS FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS & PRECAUTIONS WHEN USING ANY PESTICIDE, INCLUDING HERBICIDES!

For more info on Florida lawns, contact your County UF/IFAS Extension Office or visit http://hort.ufl.edu/yourfloridalawn.

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