

# SLO County Weeds Encyclopedia

Developed by SLO County

Master Gardener Class of 2022

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## Directions

Welcome everyone! The SLO Master Gardener Helpline is hoping to use what we produce in this document as a resource for helping troubleshoot weed-related problems that are reported by the community.

### 1. Direct contribution to the live Shared Word document.

If you are somewhat tech savvy, you can add your content directly to the [Shared Word document](#). Please see the next page for specific directions. This will save us the step of copying and pasting the information from an email.

### 2. The not-so-technical Email contribution

Please email Ryan ([contentsoul@gmail.com](mailto:contentsoul@gmail.com)) or Cindy ([cindyb150@gmail.com](mailto:cindyb150@gmail.com)) with the following information for your five weeds (which you have from your assignment). We will copy and paste it into the online document. Feel free to follow the example below, although your work does not have to be in a table format.

- Photo of the Weed
- Common Name and Scientific Name
- Season(s)
- Lifecycle
- Type
- Management
- Citation ([website link](#) where you obtained this information) for example:  
([http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds\\_intro.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html))
- Photo Location
- Credit

## Useful websites

University of California Integrated Pest Management. "Weed gallery"  
([http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds\\_intro.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html))

Penn State, College of Ag Science. "Weed Identification" (<https://plantscience.psu.edu/outreach/plant-id>)

## Directions for direct contribution to the live Shared Word document

**IMPORTANT:** Please note that the shared Word document is a "live" document. You are given permission to edit it, but please be careful not to delete anything that you did not enter.

1. First, collect all of your information about the weed you have chosen into your own separate document. Review the Little Mallow sample below for guidance. Make sure to include all of the content in your document that is specified in the sample (e.g., **Photo**, common **Name**, **Scientific** name, **Season**, etc).
2. Next, edit the on-line shared Word document to add the information you have collected to it. Click [THIS LINK](#) to go directly to the shared document. You will automatically be put into "Editing" mode which allows you to edit the file. DO NOT EDIT THE TABLE OF CONTENTS. This is done automatically by the program, and it pulls the name from your table entry.
3. Scroll down to the first available Table that contains blank information. Click inside the table entry that says "Add Names here" and add the common and scientific name of your weed to the table. The common name is followed by the scientific name in parenthesis. For example, Little Mallow is the common name in the sample, and *Malva parviflora* is the scientific name. Or Little Mallow (*Malva parviflora*). The Name appears in blue color to show that it is pre-formatted to be indexed in the table of contents. If the words you enter are no longer blue, don't worry. We can fix it later.
4. Next, click in each row below where you added the Name and enter the rest of the information for your weed. You can also use the Tab key on your keyboard to tab to the next location in the table.
5. Finally, add your photo of the weed to the top entry in the table. Go to the photo in your Word or text document, click on the photo and copy it to the clipboard. To copy, either right-click and select "Copy" from the menu, or use the keyboard shortcut "command C" (Apple) or "control C" (Windows). Then, click in the table entry space in the shared Word file that says "Place Photo here" (the top-most row), use the backspace to delete those words, and then paste the photo that is saved to the clipboard. To paste, either right-click and select "Paste" from the menu, or use the keyboard shortcut "command V" (Apple) or "control V" (Windows).
6. Review the content you added to ensure it is correct and edit if needed.
7. Close the shared Word document by closing the window or tab it is displayed in.

Questions? Contact Ryan ([contentsoul@gmail.com](mailto:contentsoul@gmail.com)) or Cindy ([cindyb150@gmail.com](mailto:cindyb150@gmail.com)).

# BROADLEAF



Name (Scientific)	Little Mallow or Cheeseweed ( <i>Malva parviflora</i> )
Season(s)	Annual/Winter annual/Occasionally a biannual
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seed, with seedlings distinctly heart shaped. Spreading habit with ability to reach 2' tall.
Type	Broadleaf. Rapid development of a long tap root, with seedlings distinctly heart shaped, hairless and long stalked.
Management	<p>Mechanical controls – hoeing, pulling out young plants, mulching</p> <p>Cultural controls - competitive planting</p> <p>Thick mulch helps prevent seed germination. Not receptive to Glyphosate. Young plants may be receptive to broad-leaf herbicide.</p> <p><b>*Adverse indications: under certain conditions little mallow can be toxic to cattle and cause lower quality eggs if consumed by chickens.</b></p>
Citation (website)	<p><a href="https://plantscience.psu.edu/outreach/plant-id/broadleaf/mallow">https://plantscience.psu.edu/outreach/plant-id/broadleaf/mallow</a></p> <p><a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://extension.unr.edu/publication.aspx?PubID=3397">https://extension.unr.edu/publication.aspx?PubID=3397</a></p> <p><a href="http://wric.ucdavis.edu">http://wric.ucdavis.edu</a></p> <p><a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a></p> <p><a href="https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/">https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/</a></p>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande, Santa Margarita, Shell Beach
Credit	Ryan Alaniz, Megan Edwards, Ann Ketelaar, Rebecca Bishop
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>





Name (Scientific)	Common Mallow ( <i>Malva neglecta</i> )
Season(s)	Winter
Lifecycle	Annual or Biennial
Type	Grass
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing, pulling out, cutting at crown but older plants resprout, mulching Cultural controls – competitive plants
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a>
Photo Location	Betty's yard in Arroyo Grande
Credit	Betty deBettebcourt



Name (Scientific)	Field Bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )
Season(s)	All year around
Lifecycle	Perennial
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls - cultivate repeatedly to starve roots over 1 to 2 years
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html</a>
Photo Location	Shell Beach
Credit	Doug Garland
Bees	Good





Name (Scientific)	Creeping Wood Sorrel ( <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L)
Season(s)	Year round. Germinates at soil surface when temperatures are between 60-80 F. Seeds grow vigorously and plants produce flowers and seeds throughout the remaining growing season with mature seeds immediately viable.
Lifecycle	Perennial; primarily spreads from seeds
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing or pulling and removing as many creeping stolons as possible, mulching Chemical controls - post-emergent herbicide, if extensive Control with hand-cultivation, soil solarization, and post-emergent herbicides. Unreliable response to pre-emergent herbicides.
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html</a> <a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7444.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7444.html</a> <a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a> <a href="https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/">https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/</a> UC IPM weed wheel
Photo Location	Jack's yard in Los Osos, Shell Beach
Credit	Rebecca Bishop, Megan Edwards, Jack Martincavage, Dough Garland, Ryan Alaniz





Name (Scientific)	Bermuda Buttercup ( <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> )
Season(s)	Spring and summer
Lifecycle	Annual, from seed and bulbs in the ground (survives fire)
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Cultivate out or herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7444.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7444.html</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser
Notes	South African Native. Cultivated in Gardens
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>



Name (Scientific)	<a href="#">Buck's horn plantain (Plantago coronopus)</a>
Season(s)	Late winter, spring
Lifecycle	Annual or biennial
Type	Herbaceous flowering plant
Management	Mechanical controls – pulling out, hoeing, weed whacking, mulching Cultural controls – competitive plants Chemical controls - Isoxaben (new broadleaf pre-emergent herbicide) can limit germination of <i>P. coronopus</i> in turf and some ornamental crops. Post-emergent control is best with 2,4-D, and is difficult for established plants. Repeated applications can be helpful. (UC-IPM, 2012).
Citation (website)	<a href="https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/109678#topreventionAndControl">https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/109678#topreventionAndControl</a> UC-IPM, 2012. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program. California, USA: University of California.
Photo Location	Vacant lot next door, Morro Bay
Credit	Peggy Rice
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>



Name (Scientific)	Common Nipplewort ( <i>Lapsana communis</i> )
Season(s)	Early spring or late fall
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing, hand pulling out Chemical controls – post-emergent herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://www.misin.msu.edu/facts/detail/?project=&amp;id=70">http://www.misin.msu.edu/facts/detail/?project=&amp;id=70</a> <a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a>
Photo Location	Betty's yard in Arroyo Grande
Credit	Betty deBettebcourt
Bees	Good





Name (Scientific)	Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )
Season(s)	Winter
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing, hand pulling, mulching (wood or plastic), solarization Chemical controls – pre-emergent or post-emergent herbicides
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a>
Photo Location	Betty's yard in Arroyo Grande
Credit	Betty deBettebcourt, Ryan Alaniz (second photo)
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>





Name (Scientific)	Horseweed or Marestalk ( <i>Conyza canadensis</i> )
Season(s)	Winter, summer or biennial
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing, hand pulling Cultural controls - cultivation Chemical controls – pre-emergent or post-emergent herbicides (glyphosate resistant)
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a> <a href="https://www.canr.msu.edu/weeds/extension/marestalk-horseweed">https://www.canr.msu.edu/weeds/extension/marestalk-horseweed</a>
Photo Location	Betty's yard in Arroyo Grande
Credit	Betty deBettebcourt
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>



Name (Scientific)	Field Bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )
Season(s)	Year round
Lifecycle	Perennial; spreads by seed and rhizomes
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls - hoeing, hand picking Chemical controls - glyphosate
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/field_bindweed.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/field_bindweed.html</a>
Photo Location	Montana de Oro State Park
Credit	Jack Martincavage
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>





Name (Scientific)	Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> )
Season(s)	Year Round
Lifecycle	Perennial
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls - hoeing, hand picking Chemical controls – broadleaf herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/dandelion.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/dandelion.html</a> Master Gardener Handbook
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Jack Martincavage
Bees	<a href="#">Good for nectar and pollen</a>



Name (Scientific)	Southern Wood Violet ( <i>Viola hirsulata</i> )
Season(s)	Perennial; can be grown as winter annuals in milder climates
Lifecycle	Plant forms thick, branching rhizomes with first growing season presents only with foliage. Thereafter each spring/summer plant flowers and sets seeds
Type	Broadleaf
Management	<p>Mechanical controls - hand-pulling, mulching, and solarization</p> <p>Cultural controls – exclusion, prevention, cultivation</p> <p><b>*Edible indications:</b> Beginning foragers should only harvest the flower of the violet. Leaves are edible but easily confused with other non-edible plants. Violet flowers can be used to garnish salads or flavor vinegar and syrup. Pick them fresh for salads or freeze them while you continue to collect enough desired quantity for an infused vinegar or syrup recipe.</p> <p>(<a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a>)</p>
Citation (website)	<p><a href="http://wric.ucdavis.edu">http://wric.ucdavis.edu</a></p> <p><a href="http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes">http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes</a></p> <p><a href="http://imp.ucanr.edu">http://imp.ucanr.edu</a></p> <p><a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a></p> <p><a href="https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/">https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/</a></p>
Photo Location	Zone 2 – close to a shared pool area
Credit	Megan Edwards
Bees	Likely





Name (Scientific)	Birdstrape Mustard ( <i>Brassica rapa</i> )
Season(s)	Annual winter or summer; sometimes biennial
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seed, with kidney shaped cotyledons and deep notch at tip Mature plant stem branches are usually hairless, leaves are toothed and alternate
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls - prescribed burn, mowing and cutting, tillage, grubbing, digging, hand-pulling Cultural controls - grazing Chemical controls - Ref. <a href="http://wric.ucdavis.edu">wric.ucdavis.edu</a> <b>*Adverse indications:</b> if consumed in large quantities can irritate digestive tract and cause thyroid problems in livestock. Dried mature plants pose potential fire hazard.
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/mustards.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/mustards.html</a> <a href="http://wric.ucdavis.edu">http://wric.ucdavis.edu</a> <a href="http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes">http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes</a> <a href="http://imp.ucanr.edu">http://imp.ucanr.edu</a> <a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a> <a href="https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/">https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/</a>
Photo Location	Wild lands bordering a fire road in Los Padres National Forest
Credit	Megan Edwards
Bees	<a href="#">Good for pollen, nectar</a>



Name (Scientific)	Sahara Mustard/Asian Mustard ( <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> )
Season(s)	Winter and Spring; Dec/Jan flower or fruit, Feb sets seeds
Lifecycle	Annual exotic/invasive weed native to North Africa, Middle East, and southern Europe. Seeds spread when plants break off and tumble in wind. Plants reproduce more quickly than native plants and survive and reproduce at higher rates.
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Mechanical controls - hand-pulling during rosette and flowering stages
Citation (website)	<a href="http://wric.ucdavis.edu">http://wric.ucdavis.edu</a> <a href="http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes">http://ucanr.edu/weedpestnotes</a> <a href="http://imp.ucanr.edu">http://imp.ucanr.edu</a> <a href="http://extensions.umn.edu">http://extensions.umn.edu</a> <a href="https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/">https://firesafemarin.org/create-a-fire-smart-yard/</a>
Photo Location	Zone 1 close to Megan's house, Los Osos
Credit	Megan Edwards, Tom Esser, Tom Esser
Bees	<a href="#">Good for pollen</a>



Name (Scientific)	Common purslane ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )
Season(s)	Found throughout California to about 4600 feet (1400 m) and is common in agricultural areas and other disturbed places. Plants prefer loose, nutrient-rich, sandy soil.
Lifecycle	Flowering takes place from May through September. Reproduces by seed and sometimes by stem fragments.
Type	Broadleaf, succulent (fleshy)
Management	
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html</a>
Photo Location	See Citation
Credit	Sophia Stephens
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>





Name (Scientific)	<a href="#">California burclover (Medicago polymorpha)</a>
Season(s)	Bloom takes place from March to June. Flowers are small, bright yellow, and cluster into flower heads at the stem tips.
Lifecycle	Black medic and burclover have trailing stems that branch from the base and radiate out from a single taproot. Bloom takes place from March to June. Flowers are small, bright yellow, and cluster into flower heads at the stem tips. The pods are mostly brown, hairless, and smooth—or have two to three rows of prickles on the outer face. Prickles often end in tiny "hooks". California burclover reproduces by seed.
Type	Broadleaf, clover or shamrock shaped
Management	Chemical controls - Yellow turf and green clover are a good indication of low nitrogen fertility. The invasion of clover into turfgrass can be reduced by using levels of nitrogen fertilizer that will promote grass growth but not the growth of clover; this can be achieved by applying 1 pound of active nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of turfgrass during each month of active turfgrass growth (not to exceed 4 lb active nitrogen/1,000 sq ft/year).
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html</a>
Photo Location	Paso Robles (in turf grass invasion)
Credit	Sophia Stephens
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>

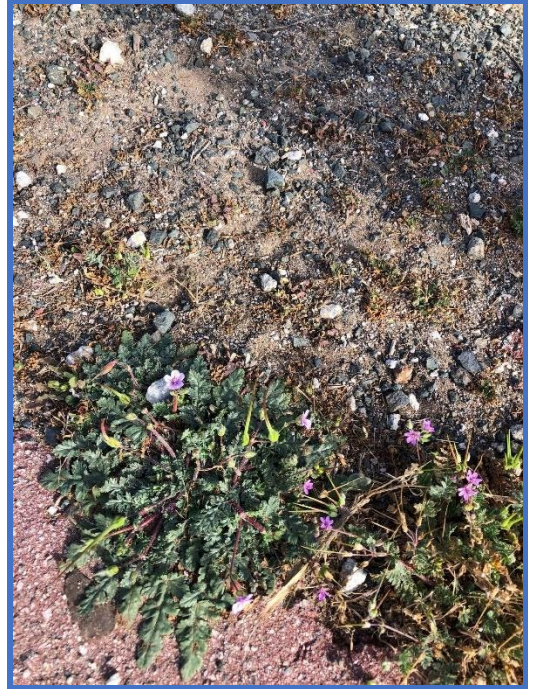




Name (Scientific)	Burning nettle ( <i>Urtica urens</i> )
Season(s)	Winter annual in the interior valleys of California and grows year-round on the coast, where it is especially troublesome
Lifecycle	Flowers bloom from January through April, but year-round in milder coastal climates. Reproduces by seed
Type	Broadleaf, toothed edges
Management	Mechanical controls - For stinging nettle, ensure that the underground portion called rhizomes are removed or the plants will regrow. <b>Because stinging nettles are native to California and the western United States</b> , control should only be performed in areas where they cause economic or health problems.
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html</a>
Photo Location	Paso Robles (in a downtown alley along fence)
Credit	Sophia Stephens
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>



Name (Scientific)	Filarees ( <a href="#">Erodium spp.</a> )
Season(s)	Bloom period February – May Geranium family; winter annual or biennial
Lifecycle	<b>A dicot is an annual herb that is not native to California</b> , seed leaves 3- to 4-lobed, center lobe largest; true leaves arranged as opposite or alternate; leaves and stems bristly and hairy.
Type	Broadleaf, featherlike
Management	Mechanical controls – hand picking Cultural controls - cultivation before fruits develop Chemical controls - options are available
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.weeds.html</a>
Photo Location	Paso Robles (downtown sidewalk)
Credit	Sophia Stephens
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>



Name (Scientific)	Storksbill/ Filaree ( <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> and <i>Erodium Moschatum</i> )
Season(s)	Spring and summer
Lifecycle	<b>annual</b>
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Cultivate or Herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/filarees.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/filarees.html</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>





Name (Scientific)	Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus</i> spp.)
Season(s)	Fall, winter spring
Lifecycle	Seed
Type	Broadleaf
Management	hand pull, mow, cut, mulch
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a>
Photo Location	Cambria, CA
Credit	Michelle Rudolph
Bees	<a href="#">Good, Nectar (Excellent light Honey)</a>



Name (Scientific)	Annual sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus Oleraceus</i> )
Season(s)	Fall, winter, early spring
Lifecycle	Wind-blown Seed
Type	Broadleaf
Management	hand pull, mow, cut entire root is removed, spray with herbicide
Citation (website)	weed wheel, <a href="https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/50584">https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/50584</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser
Bees	<a href="#">Good, Nectar (Excellent light Honey)</a>



Name (Scientific)	Italian Thistle ( <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> )
Season(s)	Winter annual (sometimes behaves biennial)
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seeds (carried by wind) that can lay dormant in soil for up to 7 years.
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Dig out or apply post-emergent herbicide. Not responsive to fire, grazing, nor tilling.
Citation (website)	<a href="https://ucanr.edu/sites/livestockandnaturalresources/files/283306.pdf">https://ucanr.edu/sites/livestockandnaturalresources/files/283306.pdf</a>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande
Credit	Rebecca Bishop
Bees	<a href="#">Good, Nectar</a>





Name (Scientific)	<a href="#">Blessed milk thistle (Silybum marianum)</a>
Season(s)	Winter or Summer Annual or Perineal
Lifecycle	Propagation is by seed. It flowers from April through July
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Seed eating weevils were not very effective tried in 1971 to eradicate. Manual removal although this can be difficult with their up to 2" spikes. Try to manually eradicate, mow or dead head before they bloom as they produce 1500-5000 seeds, and the seeds can be dormant for years. Apply mulch, mow often if in the lawn. Herbicides are effective. Pre or post emergent.
Citation (website)	
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande, CA
Credit	An Ketelaar
Bees	<a href="#">Good, Nectar</a>



Name (Scientific)	Curleaf Geranium ( <a href="#">Geranium dissectum</a> )
Season(s)	Annual to biennial. Flowers from Spring to October.
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seed
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Dig, pull, or cultivate. Good to control with grazers. Burning not effective. Responds to post-emergent herbicide.
Citation (website)	<a href="https://wric.ucdavis.edu/information/natural%20areas/wr_G/Geranium_dissectum-purpureum.pdf">https://wric.ucdavis.edu/information/natural%20areas/wr_G/Geranium_dissectum-purpureum.pdf</a>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande
Credit	Rebecca Bishop
Bees	Not Really



Name (Scientific)	Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> )
Season(s)	Winter annual
Lifecycle	Reproduces usually by seed, however, also reproduces by creeping stems that root at the nodes.
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Manage with weeding, cultivation, mulch, and soil solarization. Grazing by sheep and birds. Responds to many pre- and post-emergent herbicides.
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74129.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74129.html</a>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande
Credit	Rebecca Bishop
Bees	<a href="#">Good, pollen and nectar</a>





Name (Scientific)	Cudweed – American Everlasting ( <i>Gnaphalium coarctata</i> )
Season(s)	Found year round in SLO County (behaves as a biennial)
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seed
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Hand-weed. Well controlled by several preemergence herbicides
Citation (website)	<a href="https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/plantbiology/ncsc/containerWeeds/Gnaphalium_spp.htm">https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/plantbiology/ncsc/containerWeeds/Gnaphalium_spp.htm</a>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande
Credit	Rebecca Bishop
Bees	<a href="#">Short-tongued bees</a>



Name (Scientific)	Southern wood violetame ( <i>Viola hirsulata</i> )
Season(s)	perennial, can be grown as winter annuals in milder climates.
Lifecycle	Plant forms thick, branching rhizomes with first growing season presents only with foliage. There after each spring/summer plant flowers and sets seeds
Type	Broad leaf
Management	Cultural and Mechanical primary methods with exclusion, prevention, cultivation, hand-pulling, mulching, and solarization
Citation (website)	<a href="http://extensions.umn.edu/">http://extensions.umn.edu/</a>
Photo Location	
Credit	Megan Edwards
NOTE	<b>edible indications:</b> Beginning foragers should only harvest the flower of the violet. Leaves are edible but easily confused with other non-edible plants. violet flowers can be used to garnish salads or flavor vinegar and syrup. Pick them fresh for salads or freeze them while you continue to collect enough desired quantity for an infused viniegar or syrup recipe.
Bees	?



Name (Scientific)	<a href="#">Wild Radish (Raphanus Raphanistrum)</a>
Season(s)	Harvest in Spring, Summer and Autumn, Seed in Autumn and Spring
Lifecycle	Seed propagation – Flowers from April to July. Wild Radish is nonnative, invasive and emits a chemical that prevents other plants from germinating.
Type	Broadleaf
Management	The best way to manage is to remove plants before they flower. They can be removed manually or chemically. Hand weeding, mulching and/or tilling. As a last resort a broadleaf herbicide can be used.
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/wild_radish.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/wild_radish.html</a>
Photo Location	
Credit	
Bees	<a href="#">Good, Pollen</a>





Name (Scientific)	Coyote Bush ( <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> )
Season(s)	All Year
Lifecycle	Windblown seeds from female bush in fall
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Cultivate out or herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/PLANTS/baccharis.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/PLANTS/baccharis.html</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser
Bees	<a href="#">Very Important</a>



Name (Scientific)	Pineapple Weed ( <i>Matricaria-discoidea</i> , <i>Chamomilla Suaveolens</i> )
Season(s)	Winter and summer, flower May-August
Lifecycle	Annual, seeds, deep taproot, after rain
Type	Broadleaf
Management	Cultivate, herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/pineapple_weed.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/pineapple_weed.html</a> <a href="https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/pineapple-weed-matricaria-discoidea">https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/pineapple-weed-matricaria-discoidea</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser, Jack Kelly Clark
Bees	<a href="#">Good</a>

# GRASSES



Name (Scientific)	Wild Barley ( <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> )
Season(s)	Winter
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	<insert here>
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing, hand pulling out, mulching Chemical controls – pre-emergent herbicide
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html</a>
Photo Location	Betty's yard in Arroyo Grande
Credit	Betty deBettebcourt





Name (Scientific)	Yellow Foxtail ( <i>Setaria glauca</i> )
Season(s)	Summer
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Grass
Management	Mechanical controls – hoeing and mulching Chemical controls - apply pre-emergent herbicide after February
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html</a>
Photo Location	Shell Beach
Credit	Doug Garland



Name (Scientific)	Dallis Grass ( <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> )
Season(s)	
Lifecycle	Perennial; primary is seed; also has rhizomes underground
Type	Course grass
Management	Mechanical controls – hand picking, hoeing
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu">http://ipm.ucanr.edu</a>
Photo Location	Jack's yard in Los Osos
Credit	Jack Martincavage





Name (Scientific)	Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria</i> )
Season(s)	Commonly grows in Summer
Lifecycle	Annual; weed primarily spreads by seed
Type	Smooth grass
Management	Cultural controls – soil solarization
Citation (website)	UC IPM manual <a href="#">&lt;be more specific&gt;</a>
Photo Location	Terrace Hill in San Luis Obispo
Credit	Jack Martincavage





Name (Scientific)	Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria</i> spp.)
Season(s)	Summer
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Grass
Management	Chemical controls - apply pre-emergent herbicide in February or March
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74127.html</a>
Photo Location	Shell Beach
Credit	Doug Garland



Name (Scientific)	Crab grass ( <i>Digitaria Ciliaris</i> [?])
Season(s)	Spring and summer (following winter rains)
Lifecycle	Annual; weed primarily spreads by seed, rootings of the joints (culm nodes)
Type	Smooth grass
Management	hand pull, set mower at best height for grass, preemergence herbicide late winter
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7456.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7456.html</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser



Name (Scientific)	Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria ishaemum</i> )
Season(s)	Typically, summer, but I see it all year long
Lifecycle	Lifecycle – Annual that blooms in Summer and Autumn Crabgrass seed is dormant for a short period after they are shed. They germinate after 5 days above 55 degrees. They adapt and can flower as low as ½” above the ground so mowing can spread the seeds.
Type	Grass
Management	Hand weeding, raise the mower height, watch for leaking heads, overseed and fertilize, and can treat in late winter with a preemergence herbicide.
Citation (website)	
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande, CA
Credit	Ann Ketelaar





Name (Scientific)	Smooth Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> )
Season(s)	Summer
Lifecycle	Annual
Type	Grass
Management	Chemical controls – pre and post-emergent herbicides <a href="#">Reduce seed production, solarization,</a>
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/smooth_crabgrass.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/smooth_crabgrass.html</a>
Photo Location	Shell Beach
Credit	Ryan Alaniz



Name (Scientific)	Smooth Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> )
Season(s)	Sprouts mid-march and continues growth until die back in Fall.
Lifecycle	Reproduces by seed
Type	Grass
Management	Mulch, hoe, hand-pull, soil solarization, responds to pre and post-emergent herbicides
Citation (website)	<a href="http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7456.html">http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7456.html</a>
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande
Credit	Rebecca Bishop



Name (Scientific)	Veldt grass ( <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> )
Season(s)	Present in all seasons, blooms in spring following rains Wind-blown seeds, seeds moved by animals, cultivation
Lifecycle	Typically, summer, but I see it all year long
Type	Grass
Management	Hand pull removing all of root. Dispose of in green waste. Do not scatter seed. Spray with chemical herbicide.
Citation (website)	<a href="https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/ehrharta-calycina-profile/">https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/ehrharta-calycina-profile/</a>
Photo Location	Los Osos
Credit	Tom Esser





Name (Scientific)	Hare Barley ( <i>Hordeum murinum</i> )
Season(s)	Winter annual grass
Lifecycle	Blooms from April to June. Reproduces by seed. Hard to control
Type	Grass
Management	– Mow it down before the seeds form. The seeds are usually only good for about a year. Map where the barley is growing so you can get on the problem in winter the following year. A Pre or Post emergent herbicide can also be used. Note: troublesome to livestock and most animals, get stuck in fur, eyes, ears, and mouth and causes infections.
Citation (website)	
Photo Location	Arroyo Grande, CA
Credit	Ann Ketelaar

Photo Here	
Name (Scientific)	Name (Scientific)
Season(s)	
Lifecycle	
Type	
Management	
Citation (website)	
Photo Location	
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Name (Scientific)	Name (Scientific)
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