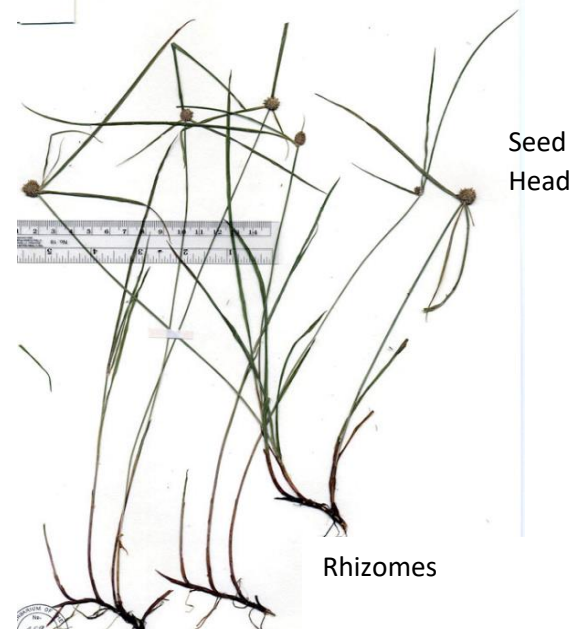


GRASSY WEEDS

TITLE:	KYLLINGA
LATIN NAME:	<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>
FAMILY:	Cyperaceae (Sedge)
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
<p>This is an invasive non-native plant. <i>Kyllinga gracillima</i> is considered a monocotyledonous marsh plant. It is often mistaken for nutsedge but <i>Kyllinga</i> spreads into dense mats and does not have underground tubers. Can handle close-mowing. False-green <i>kyllinga</i> is also very similar to green <i>kyllinga</i> (<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>), but green <i>kyllinga</i> is typically found in the southern and western U.S. False-green <i>kyllinga</i> is the only species reported in northern regions of the U.S., which is probably due to greater cold tolerance than green <i>kyllinga</i>. Has three-sided stem, characteristic of sedges.</p>	
LIFE CYCLE	Perennial
SEASONS OF GROWTH	April through October
LEAF SHEATHS	
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Spiky, roundish, congested seed heads
LEAF BLADES	Narrow, grass-like leaves with waxy appearance and v-shaped groove
LEAF VERNATION	Rolled
LIGULE	Lacks grass features such as collars, hairs, ligules, and auricles.
AURICLE	No auricle
ROOTS	Produces a network of numerous underground stems (rhizomes) and can root and send out new leaves at each stem node
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Unlike nutsedge, which grows upright, <i>Kyllinga gracillima</i> spreads into dense mats, and is a prolific seeder.



KYLLINGA GRACILLIMA

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Prefers sunny, moist areas, but can move into shadier, dry spots. Kyllinga may be indicative of chronically excessive soil wetness, and thrives in warm, wet areas. This should always be addressed as part of an overall treatment program.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Can handle close mowing. Kyllinga plants are much smaller than most sedges and more able to persist in turf mowed to 1 inch or less. It can be a mat-forming perennial that crowds out desirable turf.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Maintain healthy, dense turf that can compete and prevent weed establishment.
MECHANICAL CONTROL	Kyllinga species are generally the most difficult to control of all sedges. If solitary plants of green kyllinga are found, they should be dug out (i.e., remove the entire plant, roots and all) and the area monitored for several months to ensure removal was complete.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	There are no preemergents labeled to control it Kyllinga. Postemergent herbicides can provide control/suppression but are best used when Kyllinga is young and before it forms dense mats. Halosulfuron-methyl and Sulfosulfuron should be applied with a suitable nonionic surfactant to maximize leaf uptake. Multiple applications may be required.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>University of Maryland Extension https://extension.umd.edu/hgic/topics/green-kyllinga</p> <p>Texas A&M Extension https://wateruniversity.tamu.edu/media/1179/nutsedgekyllinga_final.pdf</p> <p>Rutgers University https://njaes.rutgers.edu</p> <p>University of Tennessee https://herbarium.utk.edu/vascular/photoD/Monocots/Cyperaceae/k_grac1.jpg</p>
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