

What type of weed?	Appearance	Soil Temperature for Germination	Occurrence
Annual grassy weeds			
Annual Blue Grass (Poa Annua)	Annual bluegrass forms fibrous roots, grows up to 15 inches tall, and develops stems that are prostrate to erect. It may root at lower nodes. The stems and sheaths are flattened and the sheaths are also overlapping.	68-86 °	Annual bluegrass occurs on wet, compacted soils, and in cool temperatures. It responds to intense mowing and fertility and lacks tolerance to environmental extremes.
Crabgrass (Digitaria spp)	Both crabgrasses are much-branched and upright or prostrate. Large crabgrass is normally mat forming, often has purple stems, and can grow to more than 3 feet in height. Smooth crabgrass is usually 15 inches or less.	Soil temp reaches 55° or an air temp of 65° for 4 or more days	Both crabgrasses can be found in most warm, moist, fertile lawns in sun where turf is thin or mowed too short. They will tolerate hot, dry, compacted soils after establishment, and may spread aggressively to crowd out desirable grasses.
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)	Goosegrass is a coarse, bunch-type grass that forms a basal rosette of prostrate to occasionally upright flattened stems up to 2 feet long. The stems do not root at nodes. The root system is fibrous, and the lower portions of stems near the base are silver or white.	68-95 °	This weed occurs in lawns and sports turf areas during the mid to late growing season. It is usually found in full sun and often in poorly drained or compacted soil. Goosegrass tolerates close mowing.
Yellow Foxtail (Setaria glauca)	Yellow foxtail forms a coarse, upright or prostrate, bunch-type grass. It usually branches at the base and may root at lower nodes. Growing up to 4 feet tall, yellow foxtail emerges from a shallow, fibrous root system and normally has flattened stems that are reddish near the base.	68-95 °	Yellow foxtail occurs in moist, fertile soil during the mid to late growing season and is often found in new seedings, open turf, or bare spots.
Perennial Grassy Weeds			
Creeping Bentgrass (Agrostis Palustris)	Creeping bentgrass spreads by vigorous above-ground stems and forms puffy, dense patches of fine-textured grass capable of forcing out other turfgrasses.	59-86°	Creeping bentgrass can occur in most lawns throughout growing season, especially in moist, fertile areas where the turf is closely mowed.
Nimblewill (Muhlenbergia schreberi)	In turf, nimblewill forms dense patches, often a foot or more in diameter, by spreading stems. It has fibrous roots, and the stems often root at the lower nodes.	68-95 °	It tolerates both sunny and shady settings and is often found where growing conditions are moist.
Quackgrass (Elytrigia repens)	Patch-forming, coarse textured grass that spreads by white long-lived rhizomes. It can grow up to 4 feet tall. The root system is fibrous. Root hairs ring the rhizomes every 3/4 to 1 inch. The rhizomes develop 2 to 8 inches deep. Quackgrass stems are smooth. The upper sheaths of quackgrass are smooth or with short hairs, round to somewhat flattened, with split, short hairs on lower portion.	50-60 °	This aggressive grass is found in many lawns throughout growing season, especially during cool weather in spring and fall. Quackgrass thrives in well-drained soils with slightly acidic pH and favors thin, droughty lawns.
Tall Fescue (Festuca Arumdinacea)	Tall fescue is a clumpy, coarse, bunch-type grass that develops a deep root system from which wide leaves emerge.	68-86 °	Tall fescue tolerates in a wide variety of turf settings.