

ID and Control of Annual Bluegrass and Rough Bluegrass in Lawns

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Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) are common weeds on golf courses, but are now becoming a problem on highly maintained lawns and athletic fields. Both of these grasses are considered weeds because they are lighter colored than Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass. Moreover, they both tend to thin and die during the heat and drought of August in Illinois and Indiana. *Poa annua* is especially noticeable in May and June because of its prolific seedhead production. *Poa trivialis*, on the other hand, rarely produces a seedhead when mowed. Control of *Poa annua* and *Poa trivialis* in lawns is difficult, and relies on both cultural and chemical control. However, control might not be economically feasible or practical and it might be better to attempt to manage these weeds to keep them alive during the summer.

Poa annua Biology

Poa annua is a winter annual that germinates in the late summer/early fall once soil temperatures fall below 70° F. Seedlings mature in the fall, overwinter in a vegetative state, and flower and produce seed in late spring and early summer. Annual bluegrass is a prolific seed producer, and flowering and seed production can occur at any mowing height. An individual plant is capable of producing more than 360 viable seeds. The seed may lie dormant in the soil for many years before germinating. *Poa* grows well under short days and cool conditions, and it will out-compete all other turf species during late fall and early spring. *Poa* often dies in the heat of the summer (but may survive the stress). However, we now know there are also perennial types of *Poa annua* that will live through the stress of the summer, primarily in northern Illinois and Indiana.

Chemical Control

Chemical control of annual bluegrass can be attempted with either preemergence and/or postemergence herbicides. Most preemergence herbicides, such as dithiopyr or prodiamine, on the market can be used in *Poa* control programs. Application timing is very important, so herbicides must be applied in early fall (early-September) prior to *Poa* germination. A second application will be needed in November or March to control spring germinating *Poa annua*. This technique may take many years to reduce the *Poa annua* populations and it will not be effective on the perennial type of *Poa annua*.

A postemergence herbicide, ethofumesate (Prograss) exhibits some residual preemergence control. Ethofumesate can be applied to Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass lawns, but it must only be applied by professionals. Two or three applications of ethofumesate applied between September and December are recommended per year. The applications should be approximately four weeks apart. Results are rarely seen that autumn; but are usually observed the following spring. Bispyribac-sodium (Velocity) is a newly labeled herbicide for control of annual bluegrass in creeping bentgrass and perennial ryegrass fairways. Multiple applications at low rates provide effective control of annual bluegrass. Refer to label recommendations for specific instructions. There are a number of herbicides currently (May 2006) under investigation for controlling *Poa annua*, but no others are available yet. Also, growth regulators are sometimes considered for *Poa annua* control, but these have not proven effective in home lawns or athletic fields.

Summary of practices that will encourage or discourage Poa annua.

Maintenance Practice	To encourage <i>Poa annua</i>	To discourage <i>Poa annua</i>
Irrigation	Light and frequent	Deep and infrequent
Mowing Height	2 inches or below	3 inches or above
Fertility	Spring N applications; high N and P when <i>Poa</i> is germinating	Fall N; low N and P
Aerification	Avoid, soil compaction favors <i>Poa annua</i>	Aerify as often as possible when desirable turf is actively growing

The most effective combination of treatments is to let the lawn go dormant from drought, followed immediately by application of a preemergence herbicide. The drought will kill the annual bluegrass and the preemergence herbicide will prevent it from regenerating, but it will not prevent the desired turf from greening up again. This is most effective in lawns with less than 10% annual bluegrass

***Poa trivialis* Biology**

Poa trivialis is a perennial grass that spreads by stolons (creeping, above-ground stems) forming light green patches in turf. It is best adapted to shady, moist, or over-watered sites, and because of this, it often appears in mixtures with Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass recommended for shady areas. Two theories persist about how *Poa trivialis* is introduced to a turf stand. Some believe that *Poa trivialis* grows naturally over most of the world and

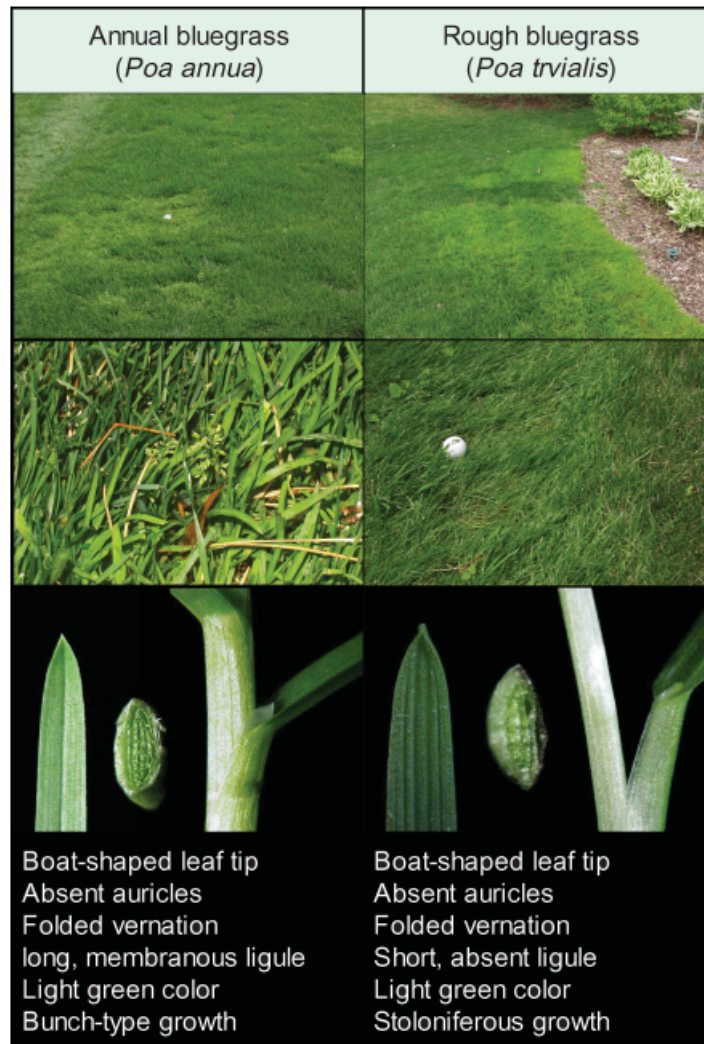
Poa trivialis seeds or stolons can germinate after lying dormant for many years, thus contaminating a turf stand. Most believe that it is introduced as a contaminant in turf seed and seed producers have since self-imposed *Poa trivialis* growing and shipping restrictions to help prevent this.

Control

Currently, nonselective control with glyphosate followed by reseeding may offer the best chance of control of *Poa trivialis*. A herbicide called sulfosuron is now available for use by professionals. Additionally, bispyribac-sodium (Velocity) is labeled for *Poa trivialis* control, but we are still trying to determine its effectiveness at various rates and timings. There is no perfect product available for the selective control of *Poa trivialis* as of May 2006.

Summary of practices that will encourage or discourage Poa trivialis.

Maintenance Practice	To encourage <i>Poa trivialis</i>	To discourage <i>Poa trivialis</i>
Irrigation	Light and frequent	Deep and infrequent
Mowing Height	2 inches or below	3 inches or above
Drainage	Poor drainage	Good drainage
Traffic	Limit all traffic	<i>Poa trivialis</i> cannot withstand traffic



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