Pest Control In Lawns & Landscapes

Common Lawn & Landscape Weeds:

Chickweed  Deadnettle  Speedwell  Henbit
Carpetweed  Purslane  Mallow  Annual Bluegrass
Broadleaf plantain  Wild garlic  Buttercup  Mock strawberry
White clover  Wood sorrel  Wild violet  Cinquefoil

Pest Control Tips for the Lawn & Landscape

Cultural Control Methods: Turf Weeds
• Choose a grass that thrives in your region and climate.
• Mow high (2.5” to 3.5”) & frequently to encourage dense, healthy turf.
• Water deeply and rarely, rather than shorter and more frequently.
• Aerate soil to prevent compaction, which favors many weeds.
• Consider alternative lawn mixes such as grass/clover lawns which allow for greater diversity of plants to fill areas where grass may struggle to survive.

Cultural Control Methods: Ornamental Landscape Weeds
• Use landscape fabric and mulch around trees and shrub beds.
• Use groundcovers or densely planted flowers to reduce availability of space for weeds.

Cultural Control Methods: Insects
• Scout regularly to monitor for pests in lawns & landscape plantings.
• Correctly identify pests before determining your management strategy.
• Plant insect/disease resistant varieties whenever possible.
• Promote predators and parasitoids for biological pest control by providing flowers and taller shrubs/grasses for both food and habitat.

Chemical Control Options
• Always read and follow all directions on the pesticide product label.
• Use a comprehensive strategy for controlling pests – pesticides should be only one part of a multi-part IPM plan.
• Time pesticide applications to the most vulnerable stage of the target pest.
• Consider consulting a landscape professional to inspect your property and properly identify pests.

Under Maryland Law neonicotinoid pesticides may only be applied to landscape plants by a certified pesticide applicator.

* GROUND BEES ARE IMPORTANT POLLINATORS – CONTROL SHOULD BE AVOIDED WHenever POSSIBLE