

Annual Bluegrass / *Poa annua*









Bermuda Buttercup / *Oxalis pes-caprae*







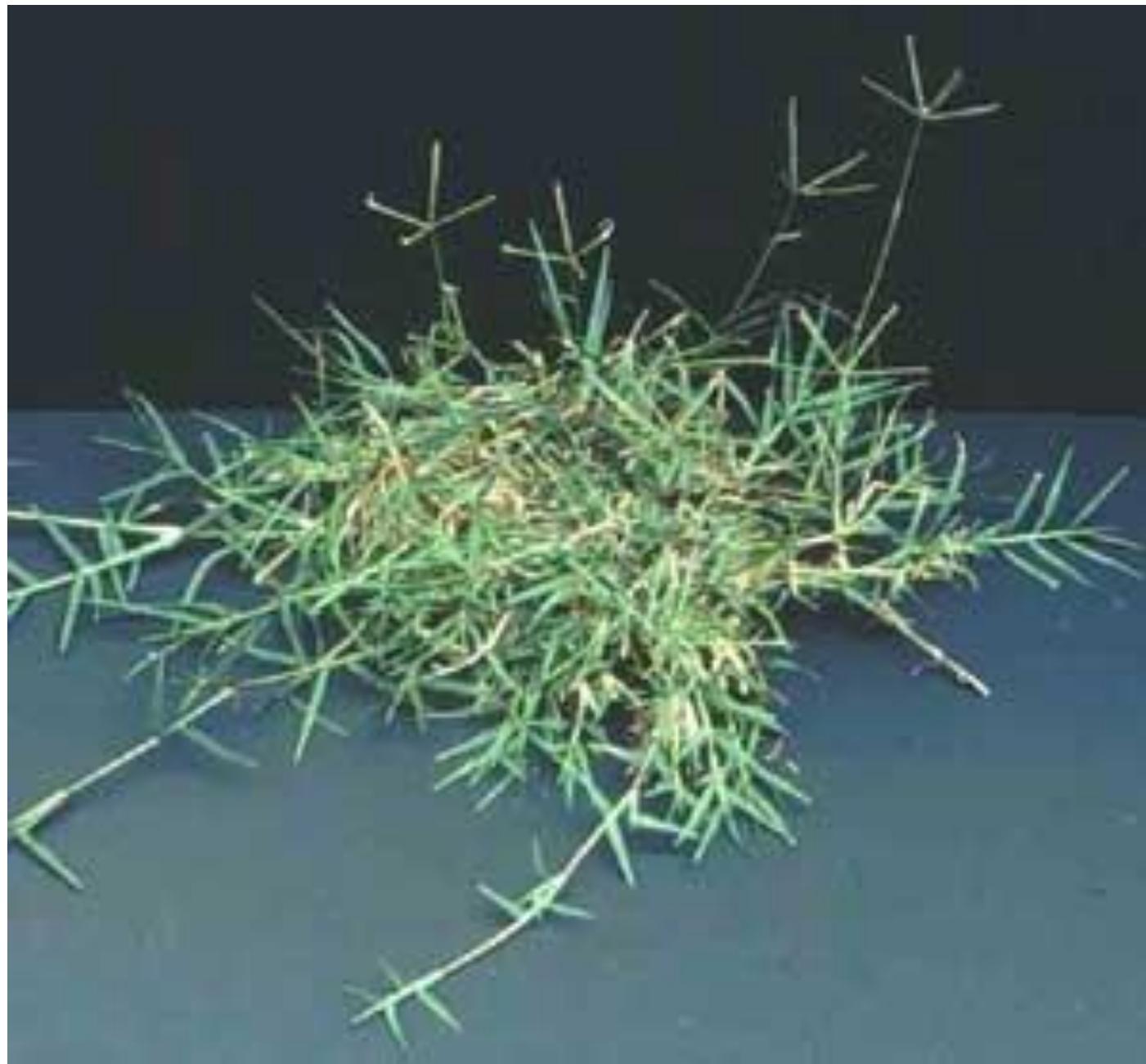


Bermuda Grass - *Cynodon dactylon*





















Bristly Oxtongue - *Picris echioides*











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Buckhorn Plantain / *Plantago lanceolata*





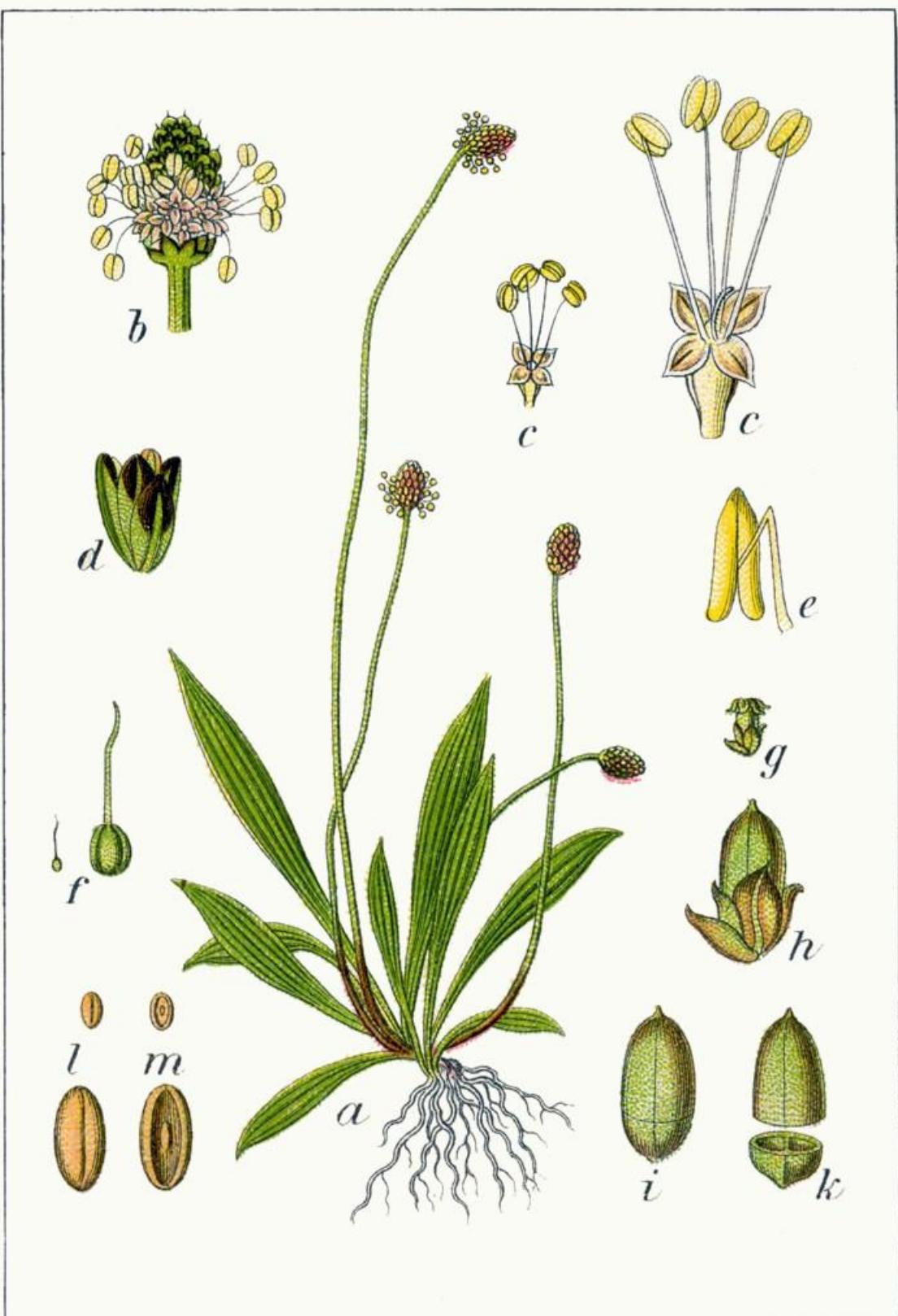




gnu - www.aquaportal.com



Tafel 61.



Spitz-Wegerich, *Plantago lanceolata*.

California Blackberry / *Rubus vitifolus*











California Bur Clover / *Medicago hispida*









California Mustard / *Brassica rapa*











alamy stock photo

BHRC5J
www.alamy.com





Catchweed, Sticky Willy, Bedstraw / *Galium aparine*







Walter Obermayer







Cheeseweed / *Malva parviflora*



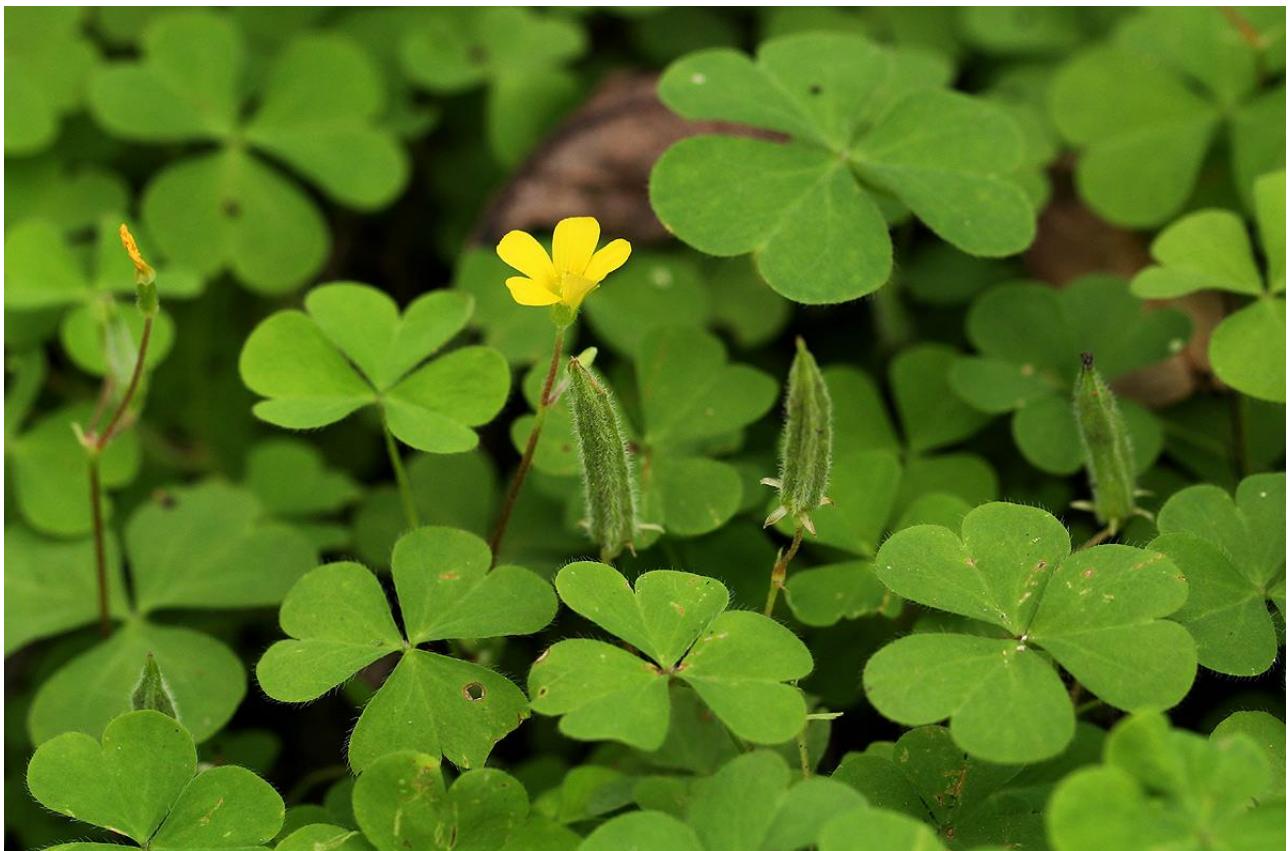






Creeping Woodsorrel / *Oxalis corniculate*















Curly Dock, Sour Dock / *Rumex crispus*





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Spring/Summer



Autumn



Cutleaf Geranium - *Geranium dissectum*









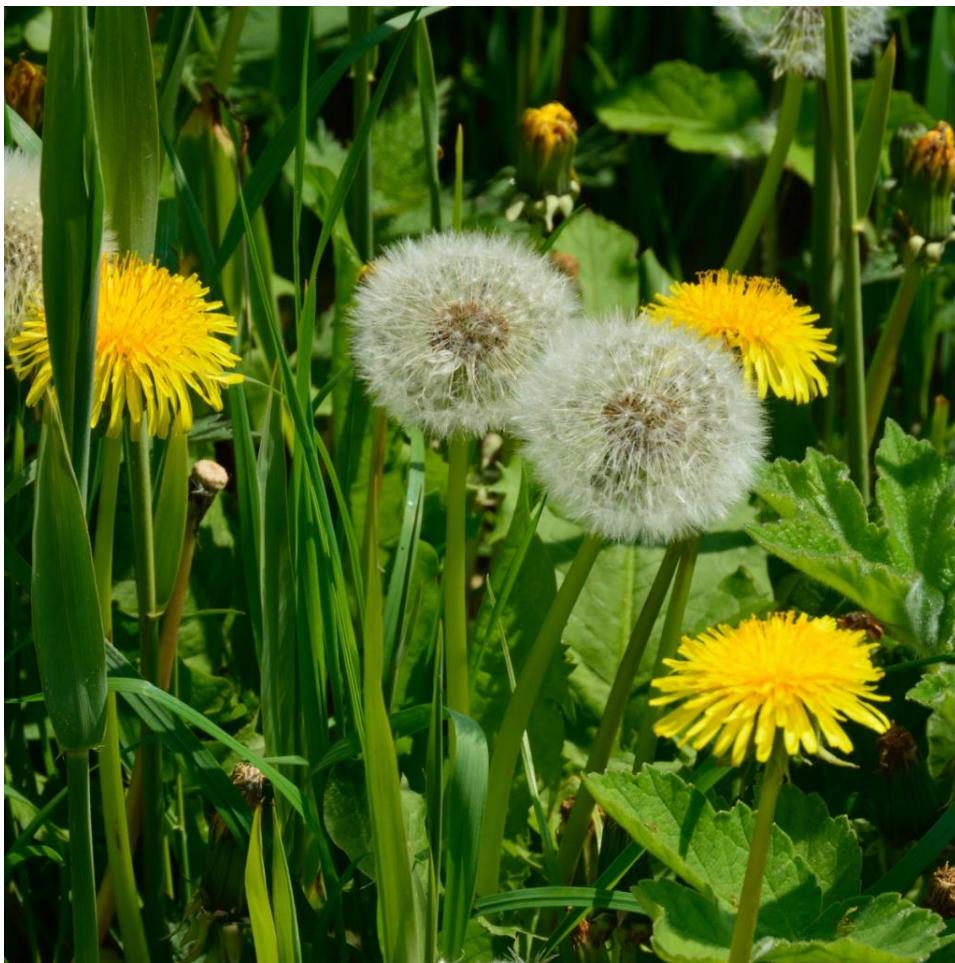






Dandelion / *Taraxacum officinale*



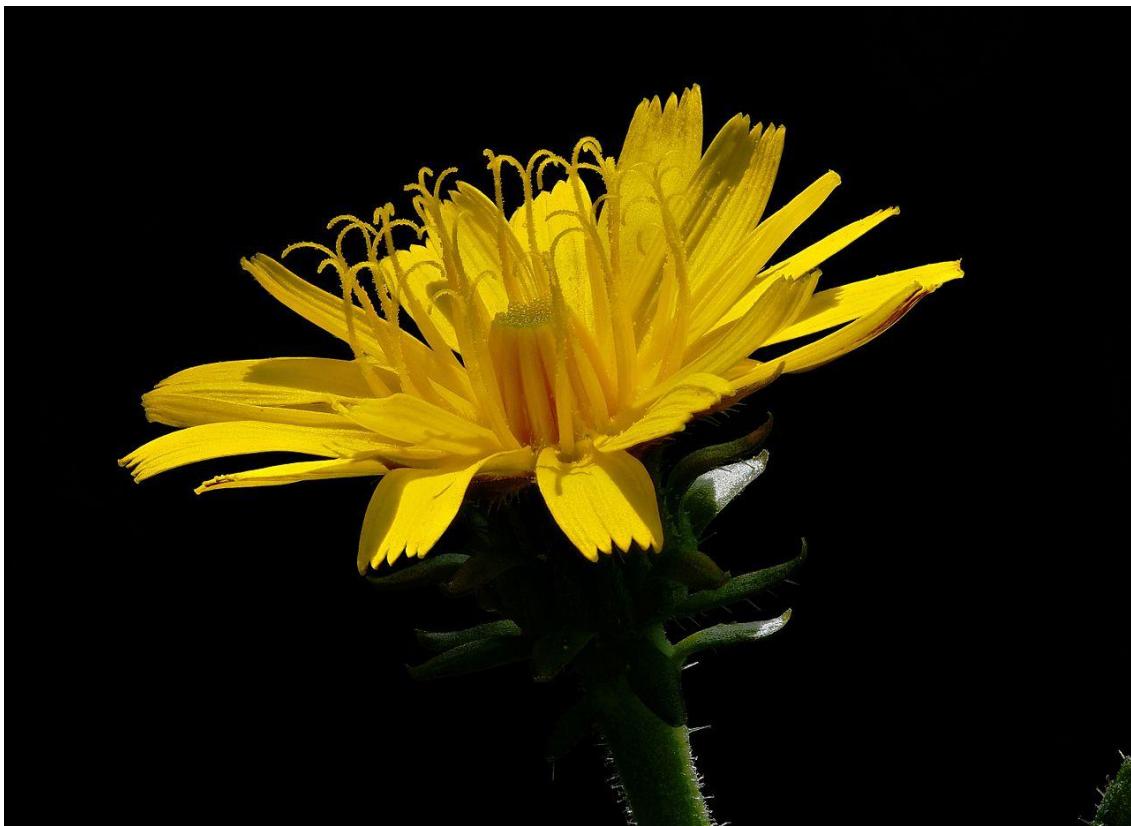




Taraxacum officinale

Taraxacum palustre





Fennel / *Foeniculum vulgare*













Groundsel / *Senecio vulgaris*





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Hairy Brome / *Bromus ramosus*













Hare Barley / *Hordeum murinum*









III, 2

24. Gramineae.

1. Hordeac.



A. *Hordeum vulgare* L.
B. *Hordeum hexastichon* L.

Gemeine Gerste.

Siebzeilige Gerste.

Italian Ryegrass / *Lolium multiflorum*















Italian Thistle / *Carduus pycnocephalus*









Johnsongrass / *Sorghum halepense*





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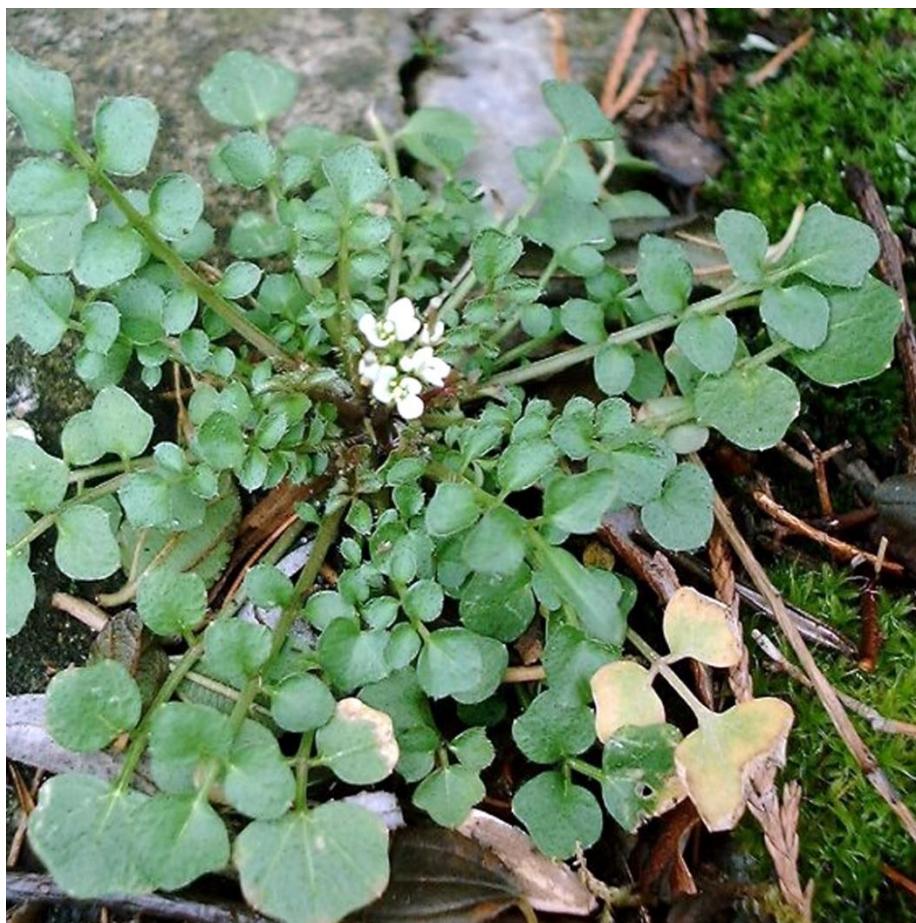
P. Miller
1890





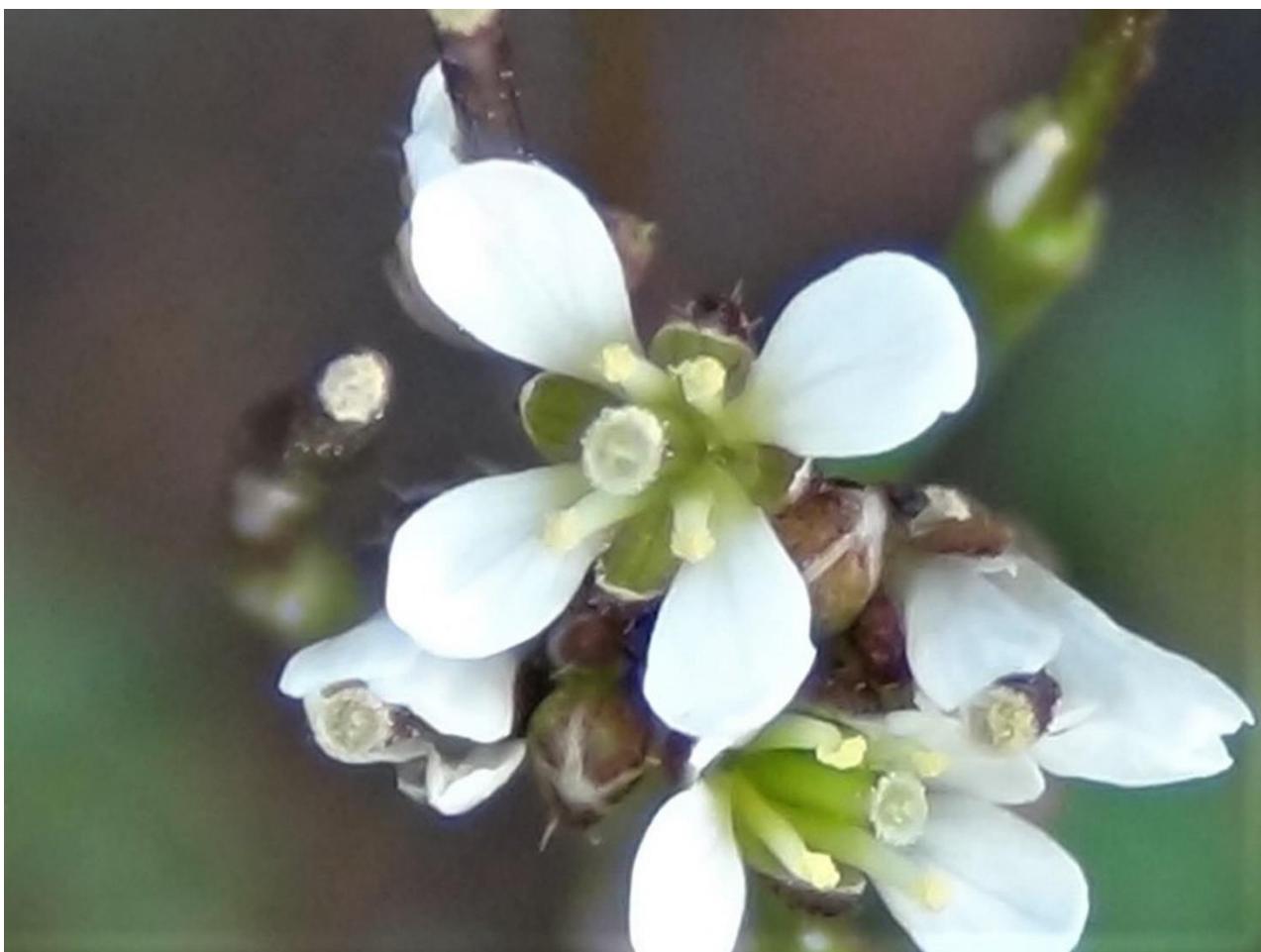


Hairy Bittercress / *Cardamine hirsute*













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#08 – California Mustard / *Brassica rapa*











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BHRC5J
www.alamy.com





Panicle Willow / *Epilobium paniculatum*





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Pacific poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*)

Pacific poison-oak is a native perennial broadleaf vine or shrub that is sometimes treelike in form. Poison-oak is found throughout California, except the Great Basin and southwestern edge of the Mojave Desert, up to 5400 feet (1650 m). It inhabits oak woodlands, chaparral, conifer and mixed conifer forests. It is particularly troublesome in the dry sandy soils of the foothills and dry-farmed mountain orchards.

Poison-oak is considered one of the most hazardous plants in the western United States. Its milky, poisonous oil, containing a compound called urushiol, can cause a severe skin rash. Urushiol is found throughout all plant parts except for pollen. Direct contact with broken plant tissue or contact with tools, clothing, or pets that have touched the tissue can lead to contact dermatitis in individuals with an allergic response. Severe respiratory irritation can be induced by breathing the smoke from burning plant material. Repeated exposure often results in increased sensitivity.



Click on images to enlarge

Seedling

Cotyledons (seed leaves) are egg shaped to oblong, sit atop short stalks and often are slightly glossy. First leaves consist of three leaflets with a lance-shaped terminal leaflet that is much longer than the football-shaped lateral leaflets. Leaves are opposite to one another along the stem.

Identify a weed

(http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html)

List of all weeds

(http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/weeds_all.html)

Key to weeds in turf

(<http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/TOOLS/TURF/PESTKEY.html>)

Mature plant

The diversity in leaf size and shape accounts for the Latin species name "diversilobum". When Pacific poison-oak grows as a shrub, it can reach up to 13 feet (4 m) tall. When it grows in a vinelike or treelike form, stems can reach up to 82 feet (25 m) long. Twigs are hairless to sparsely hairy and gray to reddish brown. Leaves consist of three, and sometimes up to five leaflets but three leaflet leaves are most commonly found. The terminal leaflet has a rounded or tapered base that ends in a short stalk. Leaflet edges are smooth, wavy, or have slightly rounded lobes. The upper leaf surface is hairless, or nearly so, and usually slightly glossy. The lower surface usually has sparse, short hairs. Leaves turn bright red in the autumn. Roots and underground stems are extensive and woody.

Flowers

Flowering takes place from April through May. Male and female flowers develop on different plants. Small, five-petaled, yellowish-green flowers with flower stalks are produced along loose, drooping branches.

Fruits

Fruits consist of tiny, round berries that are cream colored or creamy white with dark lines and turn brown as they age. They range from 1/17 to 1/4 of an inch (1.5–6 mm) in diameter, are hairless or have sparse stiff hairs, and contain one seed each.

Reproduction

Reproduces from seed and by underground stems.

Related or similar plants

- Skunkbush sumac, *Rhus trilobata*

MORE INFORMATION

▪ [Broadleaf ID](#) ([ID/brdlfchar.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/broadleafchar.html)) illustration

▪ [Calflora's](#) (http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=8015) distribution map

- For agriculture: UC IPM [**Pest Management Guidelines**](#) ([pmg-info.html](#))
- For gardens and landscapes: [**UC IPM Poison Oak Pest Note**](#) (<http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7431.html>)

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Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California

Prickly Lettuce *Lactuca serriola*



sluchter 2007







Harry Rose, Wikimedia Commons



AnRo0002, Wikimedia Commons



Matt Lavin, Wikimedia Commons



Matt Lavin, Wikimedia Commons



Website: <https://extension.umass.edu/landscape/weeds/lactuca-serriola>

Identification Notes

Life Cycle: introduced annual, winter annual or biennial, reproducing by seed

Stems: upright, tall, usually prickly near ground, leafy, hollow

Leaves: alternate, oblong to oblanceolate, deeply lobed, lobes tip pointed backwards (sometimes unlobed), usually linear above, margins toothed or prickly, stem leaves clasping with bases pointed, blueish-green, midrib below with yellow prickles

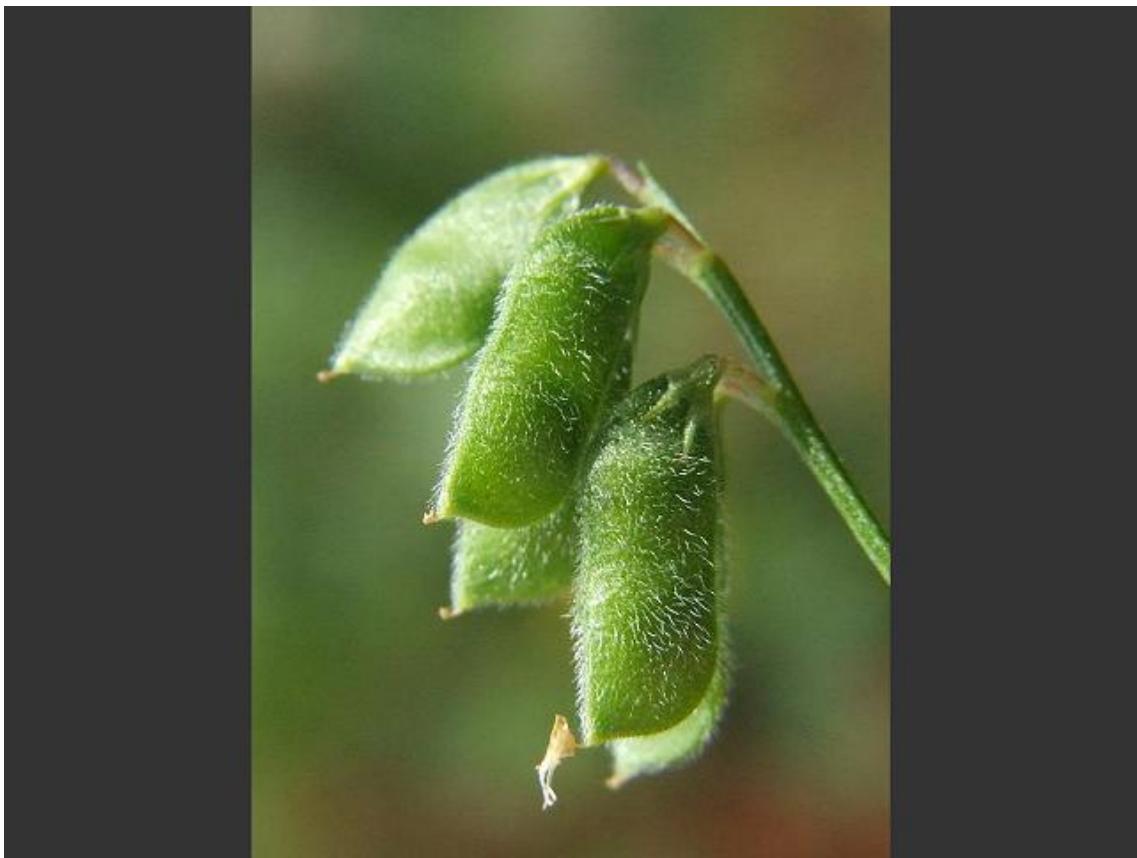
Flowers: heads of yellow ray (ligulate) florets; terminal clusters

Other: contains milky sap

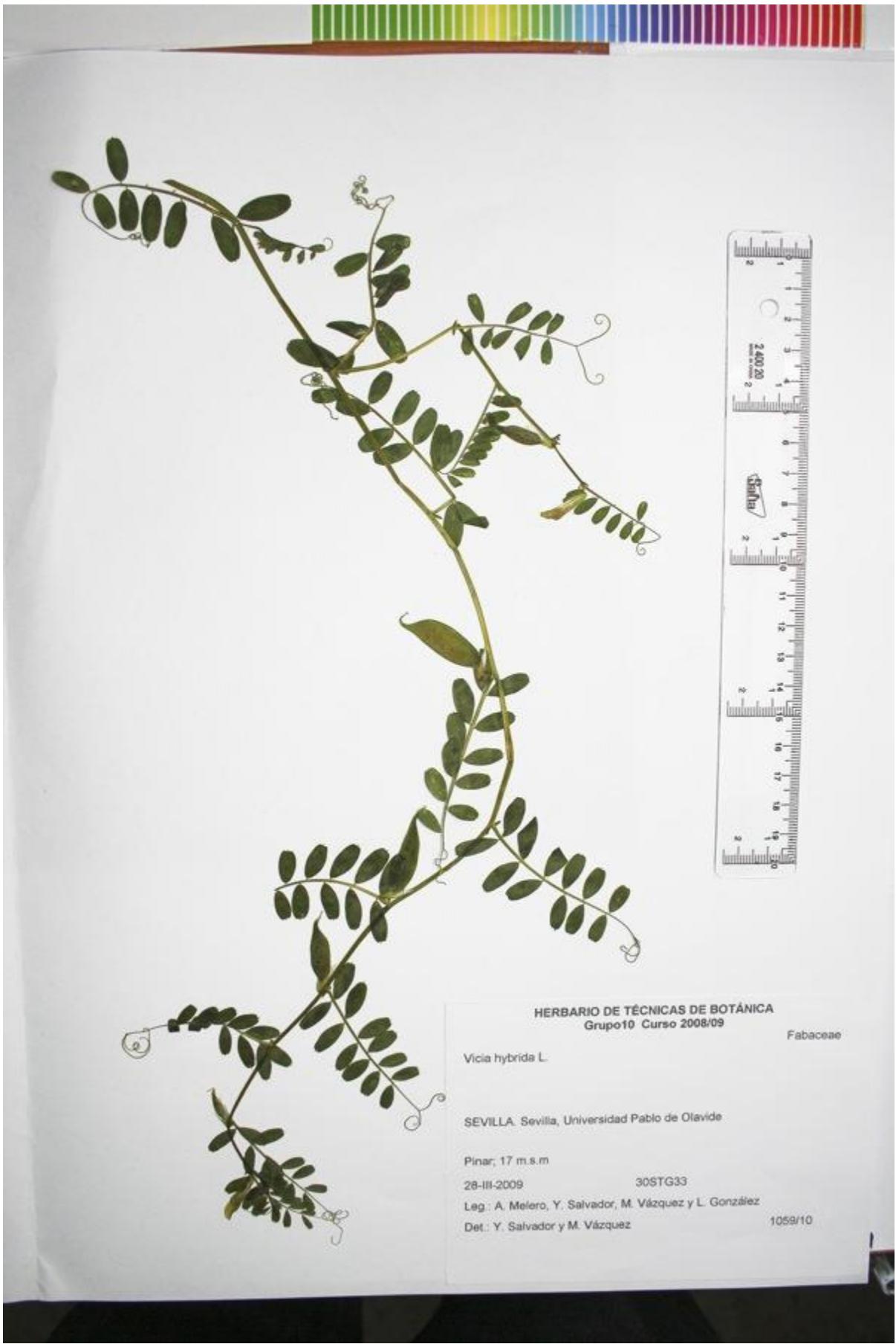
Purple Vetch / *Vicia atropurpurea*













Ripgut Brome / *Bromus diandrus*







Bromus diandrus Roth
Torrevieja (Alicante)
© apatita.com





Bromus diandrus Roth
Torrevieja (Alicante)
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Scarlet Pimpernil - *Anagallis arvensis*





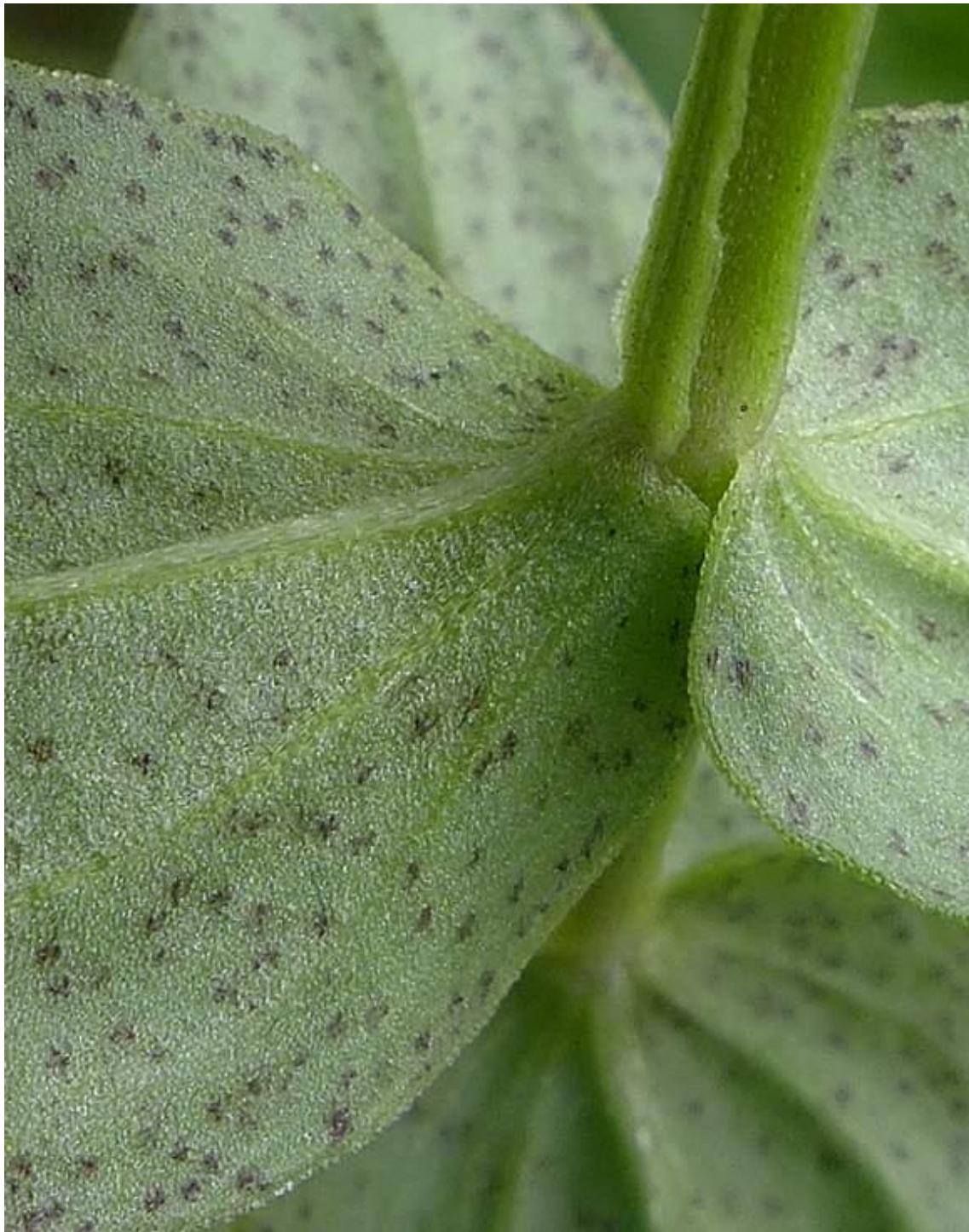














01635606 © Nigel Cattlin / naturepl.com

Shepards Purse / *Capsella bursa-pastoris*













Capsella bursa-pastoris, known by its common name Shepherd's-purse because of its triangular flat fruits which are purse-like, is a small (up to 0.5 m) annual and ruderal flowering plant in the mustard family Brassicaceae. It is native to eastern Europe and Asia minor, but is naturalized and considered a common weed in many parts of the world, especially in colder climates. Unlike most flowering plants, it flowers almost all year round. Like a number of other plants in several plant families, its seeds contain a substance known as mucilage, a condition known as myxospermy.

Spotted Spurge - *Euphorbia maculata*











© Aaron J. Patton





Volunteer Wheat - *Triticum spp*













White clover (*Trifolium repens*)

White clover is a creeping perennial broadleaf plant. Except for deserts, it is found throughout California, to about 4900 feet (about 1500 m). White clover invades agricultural land and other disturbed sites.

Habitat

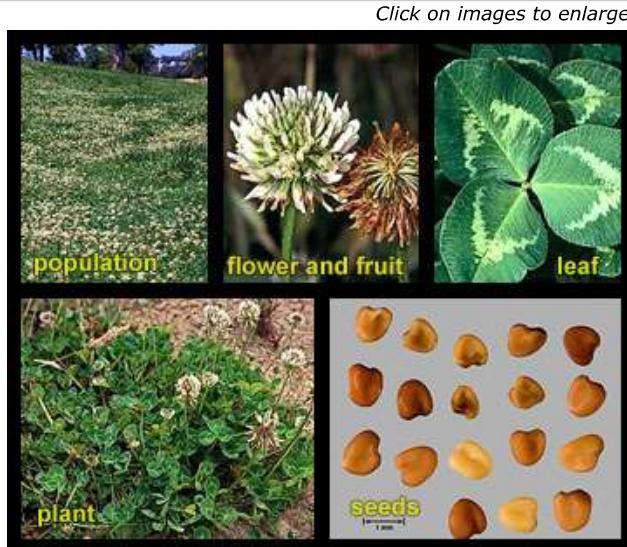
Agricultural crop fields, orchards, vineyards, forest clearings, mountain meadows, lawns and planting beds.

Seedling

Cotyledons (seed leaves) are small, hairless, oval to oblong, and stalked. Leaves are alternate to one another along the stem. The first leaf is simple, round to oval, often broader than long, and hairless or nearly so. True leaves consist of three leaflets.

Mature plant

Branching stems grow between 4 to 12 inches (10–30 cm) long, creep along the ground, and root at stem joints (nodes) producing large clumps. Leaves alternate with one another along the stem and consist of three leaflets. Each leaflet is 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch (0.6–1.2 cm) long, nearly hairless and may have a whitish crescent in the center. Although strawberry clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, is similar in appearance, it does not have the whitish crescent that is often found on white clover [leaflets](#) (<http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/T/W-LG-TREP-LS.001.html>) .



Flowers

White clover blooms from March through December. Tiny, white to pale pink flowers cluster into spherical to slightly egg-shaped flower heads.

Fruits

The fruiting heads are brown and hairless and comprised of tiny linear pods.

Seeds

The seeds are tiny, somewhat triangular to egg shaped, and have a shallow notch at one end. They are slightly compressed and yellow to orange brown.

Reproduction

Reproduces by seed.

Related or similar plants

- [Strawberry clover](http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/strawberry_clover.html) (http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/WEEDS/strawberry_clover.html)

MORE INFORMATION

- [Broadleaf ID](#) ([ID/brdlfchar.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7490.html)) illustration
- [Calflora's](http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=8105) (http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=8105) distribution map
- For gardens and landscapes: [UC IPM Clovers Pest Note](http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7490.html) (<http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7490.html>)
- For agriculture: UC IPM [Pest Management Guidelines](#) ([pmg-info.html](http://www.ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/info.html))

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White Stem Filaree / *Erodium moschatum*

© Pedro Antonio Lázaro

<https://www.biodiversidadvirtual.org>













Wild Oats / *Avena fatua*

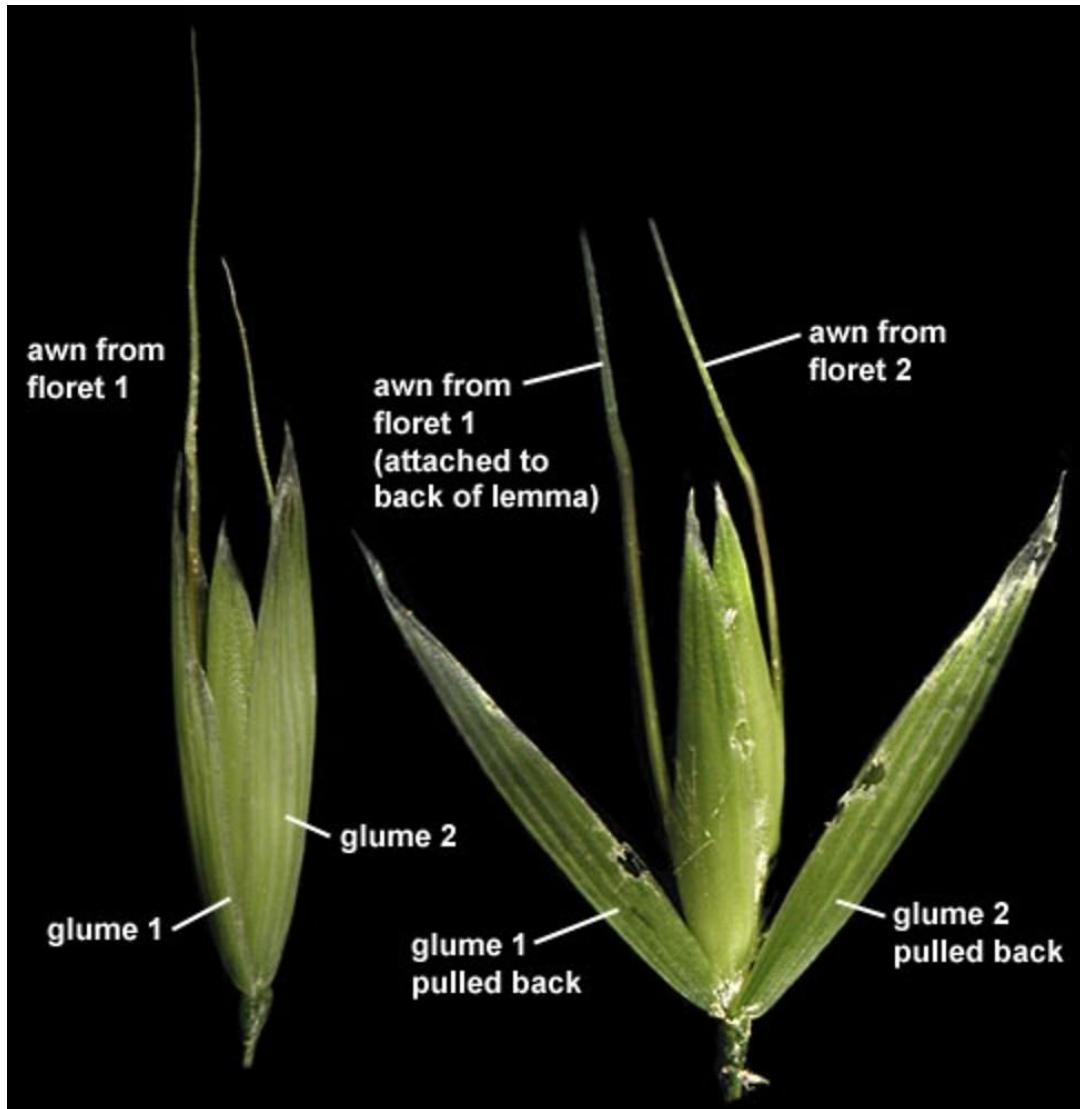




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PICTURES







Wild Radish / *Raphanus sativus*

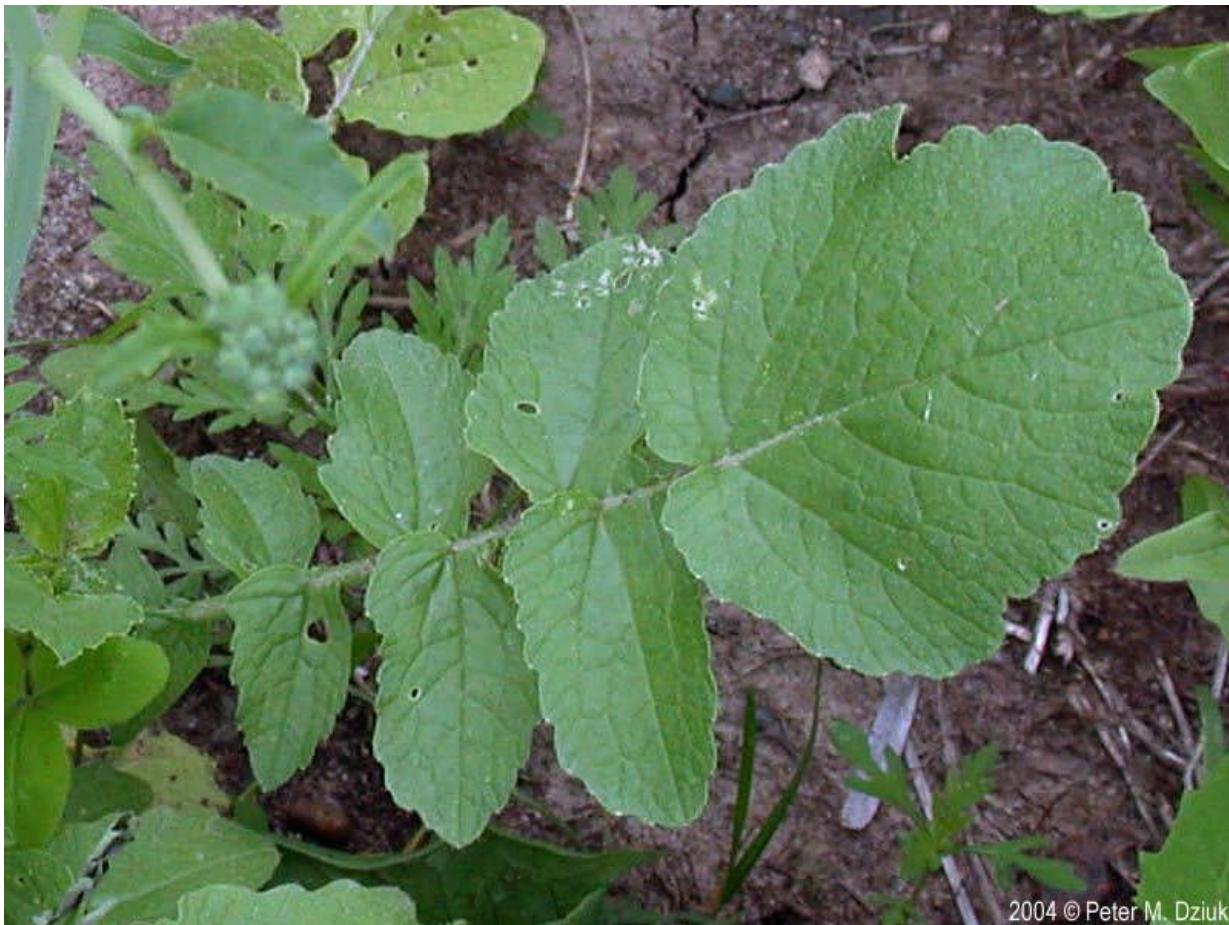




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Pl. 26. *Radis cultive.* *Raphanus sativus* L.



