

Plan to Suppress or Eradicate Them.

Identification.	Time of Flowering—Propagation.	Prevention—Eradication.
<p>Bladder Campion—(<i>Silene latifolia</i>). A perennial, deep-rooted plant with running root stocks. Leaves and stems a pale green and smooth. Flowers are white with inflated calyx. The seed capsule is 5-toothed. Seed is similar to the two weeds previously mentioned but more kidney-shaped, and the tubercles are somewhat cone-shaped.</p>	<p>Flowers as early as May, and spreads by means of seeds and root stocks. It grows in bunches and crowds out cultivated plants. Each plant produces an abundance of seed which is difficult to screen out of red clover. This weed is often brought on farms in clover seed.</p>	<p>Do not sow clover seed containing Bladder Campion. Cut clover crop early for hay to prevent plant seeding. When established, deep, thorough cultivation is necessary, followed by a hoed crop, rape or crop that can be harvested early. Leaving land in sod benefits rather than retards this weed. Don't let the plant mature in the fence corners.</p>
<p>Purple or Corn Cockle—(<i>Agrostemma githago</i>). Annual and winter annual covered with soft hairs. Leaves long and narrow; flowers purple; seed black, somewhat flat and triangular.</p>	<p>Seeds in August and is becoming quite common in cereal grain crops, especially wheat, where it is exceptionally objectionable owing to its imparting a dark color and an undesirable flavor to flour.</p>	<p>It is not difficult to eradicate where a short rotation is followed and care is taken to sow clean seed wheat. Fall cultivation followed by a summer-fallow is recommended when a field is badly infested. Pull and burn stray plants.</p>
<p>Ox-eye Daisy—(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>). Shallow-rooted perennial growing two or three feet high and producing white flowers with yellow centres. Seed is long and club-shaped with 10 ridges lengthwise.</p>	<p>Flowers in June and is prevalent in pasture and hay fields; seldom seen in grain crops. Is propagated by seed and new plants coming from root stocks. This is a troublesome weed where land is left several years in grass.</p>	<p>If clean seed is sown and land is not left over a year or two in sod this weed can be suppressed. Cut hay crop early to prevent the Daisies seeding and clip pasture fields. Plow sod after haying and cultivate all fall.</p>
<p>Ribgrass or Buckhorn—(<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>). Perennial with short root stock. A cluster of leaves are formed close to ground. Flowers and heads borne on tall stem similar to timothy. Seed brown, boat-shaped with dark scar in groove.</p>	<p>Is in flower in June and the seed matures from the following month to fall. Carrying of mature seed by various means is responsible for spread of this pest of the clover-seed grower. This seed is prevalent in red clover; it is hard to separate out.</p>	<p>Sow only first quality red clover and pull stray plants before seed is produced. If producing clover seed, go through field and spud out the rib-grass. Weed not so troublesome in other crops.</p>
<p>Clover Dodder—(<i>Cuscuta Epithymum</i>). A parasitic annual feeding on clover plant. Stems are thread-like and leafless; flowers whitish with pink shade. Seed very small, yellow to brown in color, and is angular to spherical in shape.</p>	<p>Plant is propagated by seeds which mature by September and fall to ground or are harvested with clover seed. Damage is due to it choking out the cultivated plant.</p>	<p>This weed leaves plants as if burned. Cut and destroy all infested plants as soon as seen. When the weed is spread largely over the field, cut or plow under before seeds form. Never save seed from infested field.</p>
<p>Wild Carrot—(<i>Daucus carota</i>). A biennial with a large root. Flowers, leaves and stems similar to cultivated carrot. Grows along roadsides; in old meadows, and of late is giving some trouble in other crops.</p>	<p>The carrot commences to flower in July, and seed is produced from September until the snow flies. Some seed is spread by the wind, animals carry some, and impure seed is a means of spreading this objectionable weed.</p>	<p>Keep plant from seeding on roadside and waste places near the farm. Dig out isolated plants in the fields. If land is badly infested put on a hoed crop and be careful of seed sown later. Sheep will keep plant in check in pastures.</p>
<p>Common Ragweed—(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>). An annual branching plant commonly found in stubble fields. It is an after-harvest weed. Flowers borne on long, slender spikes or in axil of leaves. Seed is quite large, somewhat pear-shaped, tapering to a point. The ridge is toothed.</p>	<p>Seeds ripen in August and are carried from place to place in seed grain, clovers or grasses. It is quite prevalent in some districts, and owing to its bad odor and flavor is not readily eaten by stock, and tends to cause loss of feed. It will taint milk. As it is a strong plant it reduces the crop yield.</p>	<p>Sow clean seed and follow after-harvest cultivation where possible. If the field is seeded run the mower over the field a couple of weeks after the grain is cut. Short rotation of crops prevents weed getting a hold.</p>
<p>Curled Dock—(<i>Rumex crispus</i>). A perennial with a deep tap-root; leaves large; flowers small, in clusters. Seeds shiny reddish-brown, shaped like a beechnut.</p>	<p>Plant flowers in June, and the ripened seed spreads to meadows, pastures and low, waste places. Shoots grow from the crown of the plant, thus aiding in propagating it.</p>	<p>The seed is a frequent impurity in clover and grass seed. Prevent Docks producing seed by cutting or pulling before crop matures. In dry weather the plant is hard to kill, but if cut and a handful of salt put on the crown the root will be destroyed.</p>
<p>Stinkweed—(<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>). Annual and winter annual, producing a cluster of white flowers on top of a leafy stem. Seed pods are flat and have a wing on each side; as they mature they become of an orange color; seeds purplish-brown.</p>	<p>Plants blooming in fall mature seed early in July. Plants from spring sown seed ripen from August to time of freezing up. This is getting to be a troublesome weed in meadows and grain crops. Do not let it get ahead of you.</p>	<p>Don't let the plants seed; pull and burn. Cultivation to start seeds germinating must be followed in an infested field. Plowing this weed under the last of June is too late to prevent seeds growing.</p>
<p>Wild Peppergrass—(<i>Lepidium apetalum</i>). An annual and winter annual with spreading branches. Flowers are small and seed-pods are heart-shaped. The seed itself is bright reddish-yellow, somewhat flat in shape with groove down each side.</p>	<p>Some plants will be found maturing in June, and are spread in clover and grass seed. When thick it tends to crowd out clovers and grains.</p>	<p>Cultivation before seeding and working the land with plow or broad-shared cultivator after harvest will go a long way in controlling this weed which is new in many localities.</p>
<p>Orange Hawkweed—(<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>). A perennial producing leaves close to ground. Orange-red flowers are produced on tall stems. Seeds are purplish black, square on top, pointed at bottom.</p>	<p>Flowers in June, and is spread by seed and the creeping roots. Many seeds are found on each plant, which with the roots, tend to spread this pest. In old meadows and pastures it is troublesome, especially in Eastern Canada.</p>	<p>Spud out the plants where possible. Badly infested fields can only be cleaned by putting them under the plow and giving surface cultivation. This weed is not common in Ontario. Keep it out.</p>
<p>Blue Lettuce—(<i>Lactuca pulchella</i>). A deep-rooted perennial with pale-blue flowers. Mature seed more or less club-shaped and grayish in color.</p>	<p>Seeds ripen from end of July on, and by aid of the persistent running root stocks this weed may become a pest.</p>	<p>Watch for plant in waste places and prevent it seeding. When established, deep cultivation is necessary to destroy it.</p>
<p>Horse Weed or Fleabane—(<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>). An annual producing many small, white flowers to a plant.</p>	<p>A single plant will produce an immense number of seeds. It is objectionable in pastures.</p>	<p>A common impurity in grass seed. As it is an annual it is quite easily suppressed by cultivation.</p>
<p>Blue Weed—(<i>Echium vulgare</i>). A biennial with a stout, deep root. Plant is covered with bristles; flowers blue.</p>	<p>Propagated by seed, and is found growing in waste places, along roads and in old pastures.</p>	<p>Cut weeds bordering on the farm to prevent seeding. Cut below the crown. Break up infested pastures if possible.</p>
<p>Water Hemlock—(<i>Cicuta maculata</i>). A rather coarse-growing perennial with toothed lance-shaped leaves. White flowers are produced in clusters.</p>	<p>Root stocks and seeds spread this weed. It is frequently found in low land and is very poisonous to stock.</p>	<p>Keep a sharp lookout for this weed in low land pastures, cut or dig out whenever seen, and avoid saving hay from places where plant is bad. In the spring this plant is easily pulled.</p>
<p>Russian Thistle—(<i>Salsola Kali</i>). A prickly annual growing in bunches; flowers appear in the axils of the leaves.</p>	<p>The plant breaks off at the ground and is carried before the wind, scattering seeds on its way. If neglected it becomes troublesome.</p>	<p>Don't give the plant an opportunity to seed. If left until full grown it is hard to deal with on account of the sharp bristles.</p>
<p>Lamb's Quarters—(<i>Chenopodium album</i>). An annual plant that is common in rich soil. It grows tall with pale-green leaves and produces the flowers in the axils of the leaves. Seeds are somewhat rounded on one side, flat on the other.</p>	<p>Flowers from the commencement of summer to fall. It is a heavy feeder and absorbs moisture and plant food needed by crops. Seeds may remain in ground several years without germinating.</p>	<p>Destroy seedling plants as old plants are stubborn. Prevent seed maturing. Sheep keep weeds in check, and hogs readily cut this particular weed.</p>
<p>Chess—(<i>Bromus secalinus</i>). A winter annual, common in winter wheat. Seed is enclosed in a husk which has an awn.</p>	<p>Seeds are ripe in July, about time fall wheat matures. It is harder than wheat and grows where wheat kills out. May remain in ground several years.</p>	<p>Be careful of seed sown and destroy patches of chess when seen. Stock, birds and barnyard manure are mediums for distributing this weed.</p>