



Virginia Buttonweed

Introduction: Virginia buttonweed (*Diodia virginiana*), is spreading perennial that is difficult to control in landscape situations. It can tolerate mowing height of ½". It is common in moist sites in woods, marshes, and wet turf. Leaves often turn mottled yellow in summer as a result of a virus.



Fruiting Structure



Flowers and Virus in leaves

Description: A low growing, spreading weed with hairy branched stems. Leaves are opposite, and lance shaped. Opposite leaves are joined across the stem by a membrane. Buttonweed has white tubular flowers with four lobes at each leaf axil along the stem. Virginia buttonweed produces a green fruiting structure that is elliptical, hairy and ridged and is found at each leaf axil. Buttonweed reproduces by seeds, and root and stem pieces.

Control in Turf:

Post Emergence. A single application of Celsius herbicide (thiencarbazone + iodosulfuron + dicamba) is the best choice and can provide 80-100% control. Other herbicides only offer 70-79% control at best and repeat applications are usually needed. For centipede, bermuda, and zoysia grasses triclopyr + clopyralid (Confront) may be used. Keep this product away from exposed tree and shrub roots and do not re-seed for 3 weeks. Metsulfuron (Manor) and 2,4-D + 2,4-DP, (which are found in Trimec Southern), may be used for the above grasses and St. Augustine. Refer to labels for rates. Virginia buttonweed flourishes in wet conditions. Be sure to control excess water. Provide good drainage to areas infested with this weed.

Pre-Emergence- At this time, no pre-emergence controls have been effective.

Control in Ornamentals:

Roundup (glyphosate), provides 80-90% control. Take care to prevent drift of Roundup.