



Solution Sheet

Dollarweed

The Problem

Dollarweed (*Hydrocotyle* spp.) is a perennial broadleaf weed of turfgrass. It is also known as pennywort or marsh pennywort. Several important species include coastal plain pennywort (*H. bonariensis*), water or many-flowered pennywort (*H. umbellata*) and whorled pennywort (*H. verticillata*). All are aquatic dicot perennials with round, bright leaves that have ‘scalloped’ margins. The umbrella-like heads of small, white flowers also helps to distinguish this plant from most others. Dollarweed is a problem on coarse-textured lawns that remain wet. In low to medium maintenance lawn situations, dollarweed can out-compete St. Augustinegrass and centipedegrass.

What To Look For

Dollarweed has erect, long-stalked, rounded, bright green, shiny leaves with veins originating from the leaf center. The round leaves look like miniature lily pads and have scalloped margins (rounded teeth). The petiole in center of leaf appears “umbrella-like”. In summer, white flowers appear and are arranged as elongated spikes or as rounded umbels at the top of a long stalk. The fruit is greenish, rounded and somewhat flattened.

Dollarweed is typically found in moist to wet sites or anywhere moisture is in excess. Dollarweed produces seed, but also has rhizome and tuber plant parts that aid in its propagation. Dollarweed is native to North America and can be found from Maine, south into Florida, and west to Minnesota and Texas, Utah, Arizona and California.

The Solution

Cultural practices are the first step in reducing dollarweed.

- Adjust irrigation scheduling – Deep, infrequent irrigation can reduce dollarweed
- Maintain turf density with good fertility levels – Limits dollarweed spread via rhizomes
- Avoid scalping – Ensure correct height of cut, use 1/3 rule to determine frequency
- Timely management of disease – Large patch and take-all root rot create thin areas for weeds

Postemergence herbicides can be used to control dollarweed. Weeds are best controlled while young and actively growing.

Celsius® WG provides control of hard-to-control weeds such as dollarweed, and has safety on St. Augustinegrass, bermudagrass, zoysiagrass and centipedegrass. Celsius WG is broad spectrum and contains three active ingredients from two different modes-of-action. In addition to dollarweed, Celsius WG can control over 150 broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Celsius® XTRA controls a broad spectrum of difficult broadleaf weeds like dollarweed, plus sedges and kyllingas. Tribute® Total is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide that controls some of the most troublesome grassy and broadleaf weeds in warm-season turf.

Solution ¹	Rate	Application Notes
Celsius® WG ²	0.085 oz.; broadcast 0.085 oz.; spot treatment 1000 sq. ft., broadcast and oz./gal., spot treatment	2 - 4 weeks; 1 - 2 applications
Celsius XTRA ³	0.17-0.23 oz.; broadcast 0.17-0.23 oz.; spot treatment 1000 sq. ft., broadcast and oz./gal., spot treatment	Two applications necessary for optimum control on 5-7 week interval. Apply 0.17 oz./1000 sq. ft. followed by 0.17 oz./1000 sq. ft.
Tribute® Total ⁴	0.073 oz.; broadcast 0.073 oz.; spot treatment 1000 sq. ft., broadcast and oz./gal., spot treatment	Larger and/or mature weeds may require a sequential application

¹In warm-season turfgrass only. See the product labels for complete use and instructions. Always read and follow label instructions carefully. ²Do not apply more than a total of 7.4 oz. (210 g.) of product/A/year (0.17 oz. or 4.8 g. of product/1,000 sq. ft./year). ³DO NOT apply more than a total of 15 oz. (425.25 g.) of product per acre (0.34 oz. or 9.76 grams of product per 1,000 sq. ft.) per year. ⁴Do not apply more than a total of 3.2 oz. of product/A in one application. Do not apply more than a total of 6.4 oz. of product/A/year (0.147 oz. of product/1,000 sq. ft./year).



Dollarweed occurring in a coarse-textured St. Augustinegrass lawn in south Florida. (Envu)



Dollarweed's round leaves are mixed in a coarse-textured St. Augustinegrass lawn in south Florida. (Envu)



A dense stand of dollarweed shows it has an ability to out-compete St. Augustinegrass for light and nutrients. (Envu)



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