
Crop & Weed ID



District & State 4-H O-Rama
Junior & Senior 4-H'ers



Exam – 100 Point Value

- A 25 question exam will be given (Seniors only)
multiple choice & true/false
- Questions will be taken from **the Arkansas Row Crops Quick Facts (Corn, Grain, Sorghum, Cotton, Rice, Soybean, and Wheat)** for the current year.
- **Rice:** <https://www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/crops-commercial-horticulture/> Select Rice then click on the Quick Facts link.
- **Soybean:** <https://www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/crops-commercial-horticulture/> Select Soybean then click on the Quick Facts link.

Please note: Although Juniors only participate in this competition at the district level and are not required to take the exam, study of the corresponding Quick Facts sheets will be beneficial to them. In the event of a tied score, whether in the Junior competition or in the Senior competition, up to 5 open-ended questions will be asked from the Quick Facts to break the tie.



Field Crop & Weed ID - 100 Point Value

(Juniors and Seniors)

- Identify 5 common Arkansas field crops
Planting Seed or Pictures
- Identify 15 common Arkansas weeds
Pictures



Field Crop Fertilizer Recommendation

45 Point Value (Seniors Only)

- Write a fertilizer recommendation for a row crop for the nutrients Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K) from a soil test report that is provided.
- Resources for this activity include:

FSA 2153 The Soil Test Report

http://www.uaex.edu/Other_Areas/publications/PDF/FSA-2153.pdf

FSA 2118 Understanding the Numbers on Your Soil Test Report

http://www.uaex.edu/Other_Areas/publications/PDF/FSA-2118.pdf

Charts will be provided with the recommended rate based on soil test value just as they are in the Arkansas Row Crop Quick Facts.



Crop & Weed Pictures



Corn



Large seed roughly as large as or larger than your little fingernail and $\frac{3}{16}$ inches thick. Yellow or white grain, white to creamy starch inside, dent in crown when dry.

Cotton



3/8 inches long, 3/16 inches thick, wedge-shaped, seed coat hard and black in color, entirely covered with lint unless acid delinted.

Grain Sorghum



Seed roundish, glumes covering the caryopsis vary in color from straw-red to black, depending on the variety. Hulled seed are reddish, yellow or white, depending on variety.

Rice



Long, slender, smooth, straw-colored hull. May have short awn on tip of some grain. White color when hull is removed.



Round, yellow seed. Hilum can be either buff colored or black.

Wheat



Free of lemma and palea, most varieties are rather full and plump; light reddish-brown in color.



Balloonvine

Balloon vine is named for its fruits, which occur as inflated capsules with pointed tips. This vine can grow up to 8 m high in the canopy. The leaves are made up of nine leaflets, which have toothed margins and are dark green in color.

Barnyardgrass



A summer annual with thick stems that may reach 5 feet in height. One of the few grass weeds in which ligules are absent. Found throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico as a weed of many agronomic crops, nurseries, landscape, and turf.



A spreading summer annual commonly found growing along the ground but with tips ascending. Leaves are mostly hairless but sheaths can be hairy and the ligule is a “mustache” of short hairs. Stems will root at lower nodes. Grows up to 3 ft. tall. Common weed of agronomic crops in Arkansas and other southern states.



A low-growing perennial with divided leaves and distinctive yellow flowers. The buttercups are common weeds of turfgrass, lawns, pastures, hay fields, and occasionally landscapes.



A winter annual grass that can reach as much as 3.5 feet in height. Cheat is found in cultivated areas, agronomic crop fields (most notably wheat), pastures, roadsides, and waste areas



The first true leaves are opposite, while all subsequent leaves are alternate

Common Ragweed



Stems below cotyledons (hypocotyls) are green, usually spotted with purple. Cotyledons are roundish to oblong, purple underneath. Young leaves opposite, becoming alternate with age, dense pubescence over entire leaf surface.

Crabgrass



Summer annual, having a prostrate or ascending growth habit. Ligule is a thin, fingernail-like membrane without hairs. Leaves and sheaths can be covered with hairs but can also be glabrous, depending on the type observed. Stems do not root at the nodes. Found throughout the United States

Curly Dock



Taprooted perennial, developing a basal rosette of wavy-margined leaves and an unbranched stem that may reach 5 feet in height. Found throughout the United States primarily as a weed of pastures, hay fields, forages, landscapes, and some agronomic crops.



The mature plant is erect and grows to over 1-1/2 feet (about 0.5 m) with bright, waxy green, oval-shaped leaf blades that may be submerged, floating, or held above the water's surface. Sometimes plants develop a creeping horizontal stem.

Foxtail



A clump-forming summer annual with a seedhead that resembles a fox's tail. A weed of many agronomic crops, turf, landscapes, and nurseries



Giant
Ragweed

Erect summer annual that may reach 16 feet in height. Leaves are large and distinctively 3-lobed, or less often 5-lobed. Primarily a weed of agronomic crops that thrives in fertile soils. Found throughout the U.S. except the Pacific Coast, areas of the Southwest, and portions of Florida and Maine.



Goosegrass

Flattened stems with a distinctive white or silver center. Plants often appear compressed to the soil, as if they have been repeatedly stepped on. The distinctive white center of goosegrass distinguishes it from most other grass weeds



Groundcherry

They are herbaceous plants growing to 0.4–3 m tall, similar to the common tomato - a relative - but usually with a stiffer, more upright stem; they can be either annual or perennial.

Hemb Sesbania (Coffeebean)



"snake's tongue"
narrow bract

Erect annual, reaching 3-8 feet in height, with distinctive seed pods and showy yellow flowers. Primarily a weed of agronomic crops. Similar in appearance to Northern Jointvetch but has much more narrow ("snake's tongue") stipules or bracts at the base of the leaf petioles.

Henbit



Winter annual with square stems and pink-purple flowers, reaching 16 inches in height. Primarily a weed of turfgrass, landscapes and small grains. Found throughout the United States but most common in the eastern states.

Horsenettle



A perennial from rhizomes with conspicuous spines on the leaves and stems that may reach 3 ft in height. Horsenettle is found throughout the southeastern, eastern, and north-central United States. All parts of the plant, except the mature fruit, are poisonous to livestock even when this weed is consumed in dry hay. However, consumption of this weed rarely occurs due to the prickly stems and leaves

Johnsongrass



A perennial from rhizomes that may reach 6 1/2 feet in height. Johnsongrass is capable of rapidly colonizing a variety of different environments due to the large amounts of seed and rhizomes produced by this plant. Originally introduced as a forage crop, this weed is now one of the most common and troublesome weeds of most agronomic and horticultural crops, as well as roadsides, pastures, and hay fields



A trailing or climbing annual vine with heart shaped leaves that taper to a point with attractive funnel-shaped white flowers. Primarily a weed of agronomic crops, landscapes, nurseries and sometimes in noncrop areas



Northern jointvetch plants have wide (“mouse ear”) stipules or bracts at the base of the leaf stalk or petiole. Their pea-like flowers are smaller than Hemp sesbania and produce shorter, wider pods that are segmented. Though similar in appearance to Hemp sesbania prior to flowering and pod set, it can be much more difficult to control, especially after it exceeds early growth stages.



Pigweed

Dense, compact terminal panicles and relatively tall plants with alternately arranged leaves with petioles that are longer than the leaves.



Purple Moonflower

Several characteristics make purple moonflower relatively easy to identify. Large, shiny, butterfly-shaped cotyledon leaves and fleshy stem prickles are characteristics unique to purple moonflower. Purple moonflower plants also produce large, lavender colored flowers.



Red Rice

Red rice plants vary considerably. The tall-growing, black-hulled, awned plant is easiest to recognize and is considered by many to be a typical red rice plant. However, other strains have developed that have straw-colored hulls, are awnless and are about the same height as desirable rice varieties

Ryegrass



A winter annual that may reach 3 ft in height with conspicuous auricles and a distinctive seedhead. Found throughout the United States, primarily as a weed of small grains

Smartweed



The elliptic to lanceolate leaves with a purple spotted lady's thumb print in the middle and distinctive ocrea are all characteristics that help to distinguish Pennsylvania smartweed from other similar weeds



A trailing or climbing summer annual vine with leaves that are divided into many leaflets. The vetches are common weeds of roadsides, pastures, landscapes, ornamentals, and some of the winter annuals are weeds of winter small grains.

Wild Garlic



A perennial from bulblets that emits a strong garlic or onion smell when crushed. Primarily a weed of small grains, turfgrass and pastures

Wolly Croton



A warm season annual plant with rounded, open-branched spreading growth habit. Densely covered with woolly hairs. Plant is known for its unpleasant odor. Can be mildly toxic to livestock. Common in overgrazed pastures.

Yellow Nutsedge



A perennial from rhizomes and tubers that may reach 2 1/2 feet in height. The stems are 3-sided and triangular in cross section and the leaves are yellow to green in color with a distinct ridge. Found throughout North America as a common weed in agronomic and horticultural crops, nurseries, turfgrass, and landscapes.