

The Lawn Reader

The book also includes a very useful collection of appendices of herbicide information. An exhaustive list of herbicide effectiveness and safety on the major turfgrasses in North America is the backbone of the appendix.

The Color Atlas is a useful weed identification and control reference that will need to be supplemented with state recommendations for legality of certain chemicals.



Brought to You in Living Color

Color Atlas of Turfgrass Weeds
L.B. McCarty, J.W. Everest, D.W. Hall, T.R.
Murphy, F. Yelverton
Ann Arbor Press, Chelsea, MI
ISBN 1-57504-142-1

This eclectic collection of weed scientists from the southeastern United States have created an important weed identification and control reference for turfgrass managers. This publication rounds out the pest management installments in the Ann Arbor Press Turfgrass Science and Practice series that includes *Destructive Turfgrass Insects* and *Color Atlas of Turfgrass Disease*.

An extremely brief, yet useful introduction to weeds and weed control precedes the opening identification chapter on grass and grass-like weeds, followed by a collection of broad-leaf weeds. This book is intended to serve as a comprehensive collection of weeds in turf in North America and consequently is filled with many species not found in the northeast. In addition, the major weakness of the identification section is the lack of seedling photographs.

This type of photograph would enable the turfgrass manager to be more proactive in making positive identification.

The book also includes a very useful collection of appendices of herbicide information. An exhaustive list of herbicide effectiveness and safety on the major turfgrasses in North America is the backbone of the appendix. In addition, common and trade names of herbicides are also useful, especially for the multitude of combinations on the market. The book closes with a glossary of taxonomic terms that will be referenced in the identification section of the text.

The Color Atlas is a useful weed identification and control reference that will need to be supplemented with state recommendations for legality of certain chemicals. In addition, the lack of seedling weeds—and specifically northeast conditions—will not replace the need for *Weeds of the Northeast*, by Uva et al. (1997).

As always, reader suggestions of books to include in this column in future issues are welcome.

Frank S. Rossi

