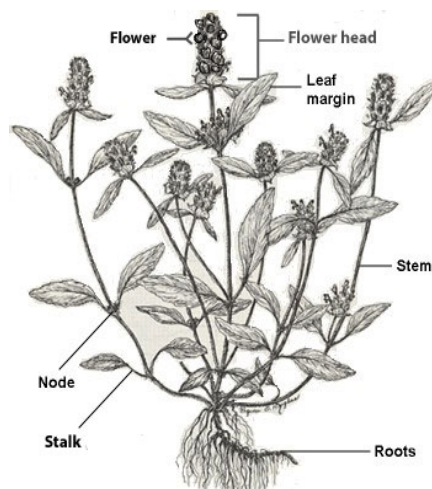


BROADLEAF WEEDS

TITLE:	YELLOW WOODSORREL
LATIN NAME:	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
FAMILY:	Oxalidaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
A native herbaceous weed, yellow wood sorrel grows in North American and Eurasia. It is also known as creeping oxalis, creeping woods, oxalis, and yellow oxalis. Its tri-foliate leaf formation make it appear similar to clover. Plant is edible and is considered an herb. Can be eaten alone or used in salads, soups, and sauces. In high amounts it can be toxic due to its oxalic acid content. Leaves open at dawn and close at dusk or when stressed.	
LIFE CYCLE	Perennial
SEASONS OF GROWTH	Mid-spring through fall
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Grows 6-15" tall unless mowed. Each flower has 5 yellow petals held in open cup, up to ½" across on stalk. Seed pod (1/2-1" long) is explosive, atop terminal shoot.
LEAF SHAPE	Palmately compound; 3 heart-shaped leaflets.
LEAF EDGES	Smooth, faintly hairy Toothless, mostly green.
LEAF ARRANGEMENT	Alternate
GROWTH HABIT	Colonies arise from rhizomes. Weak stems branch at base and sometimes root at nodes.
FULL LEAF SIZE	1.5-2 cm wide
STEM CHARACTERISTICS	Round or oval. One leaf per node. Fruit is at sharp angle atop terminal shoot of straight or ascending stalk.
ROOT	Taproot and secondary rootlets form from nodes along stem.
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Leaves, flowers, and unripe fruits are edible though sour and lemony, and contain oxalic acid.



Above photos from Penn State University Extension



Common Typical Broadleaf Weed Structure

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Likes moist soil, neutral pH and partial shade, but is tolerant of sun. Is low-lying, grows in open fields, along roads, in outdoor potted plants, lawns, sidewalk cracks and around waste areas. It fills in turf spots after broadleaf weeds are killed by spring herbicides.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Beware that oxalic acid in yellow wood sorrel is toxic in large amounts if eaten. People with kidney disease, rheumatoid arthritis and gout should avoid eating it.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Hand-weed. It pulls up easily (rhizomes must be pulled, also). Remove before seed pods develop. Could hide among other plants. For ornamental beds, apply mulch to discourage growth. Easy to pull out of ground but also pull rhizomes.
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	None specified.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	Herbicides are not always effective, while post-emergent herbicides are somewhat effective. Most useful are pre-emergent herbicides which control sorrels from seeds but not from rhizomes. The Virginia Cooperative Extension Pest Management Guide does not list herbicides designed to treat Yellow Woodsorrel when found in lawns.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>Penn State University Lawn and Turfgrass Weeds: Yellow Woodsorrel, <i>Oxalis stricta</i> L. https://extension.psu.edu/lawn-and-turfgrass-weeds-yellow-woodsorrel-oxalis-stricta-l</p> <p>Common Yellow Woodsorrel, <i>Oxalis stricta</i> – Wisconsin Horticulture https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/common-yellow-woodsorrel-oxalis-stricta</p> <p><i>Oxalis stricta</i> - North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox_ https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/oxalis-stricta</p> <p>VA Tech College of Agriculture & Life Sciences, Weed Identification https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/profile/171 (Note: Per the Virginia Tech College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, it is also known as <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>)</p> <p>Weed ID and Biology - Clemson University https://www.clemson.edu/cafls/research/weeds/weed-id-bio/index.html</p> <p>VCE, Pest Management Guide (PMG) Home Grounds and Animals, 2021 https://fairfaxgardening.org/wp-content/webdocs/ref/2021PestManagementGuide.pdf</p>
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