COMMON CHICKWEED  
_Sstellaria media_

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- Low-spreading, prostrate winter annual or perennial has weak, shallow roots.
- Succulent plant grows in dense patches almost anywhere.
- Similar in growth habit and appearance to mouseear chickweed (_Cerastium glomeratum_). Common chickweed leaves are less hairy and light green in color; mouseear chickweed has dark green or gray-green leaves covered with soft hairs.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- For optimum control, apply as a pre-emergent in late summer/early fall.
- For post-emergent control, apply a two-, three- or four-way product that contains an active ingredient such as fluoroxypry, triclopyr or clopyralid.
- Keep in mind that herbicide effectiveness is reduced as weeds mature. For optimum post-emergent control, apply to actively growing, immature weeds in the fall. If a spring application is made, you may need more than one application.

HENBIT  _Lamium amplexicaule_

**IDENTIFICATION TIPS**
- Winter annual has square, flowering stems to nearly 10 in. tall.
- Commonly confused with purple deadnettle (_Lamium purpureum_). Deadnettle also has square stems, but its upper leaves have petioles (henbit does not) and its upper leaves are distinctly red- or purple-tinted. Henbit features mint-like pink to purple flowers.
- Prefers thin, nutrient-rich soil.

**CONTROL TIPS**
- Apply herbicide in late summer/early fall for pre-emergent control, before the weed germinates.
- For post-emergent control, apply a two-, three- or four-way product that contains one an active ingredient such as fluoroxypry, triclopyr or clopyralid.
- For optimum post-emergent control, applications should be made to actively growing, immature henbit in the fall. If a spring application is made to mature weeds, more than one application may be needed.

For more information regarding these and other turf weeds, and related control technologies and tips, please visit www.DowProvesIt.com or call 800/255-3726.