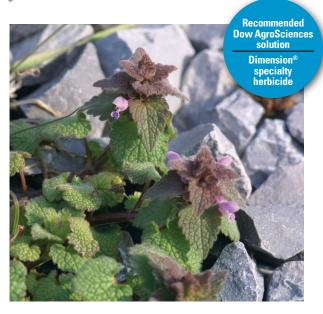
WEEDWATCH

STANDING SENTINEL TO PROTECT PLANT HEALTH



PURPLE DEADNETTLE

Lamium pupureum

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

> With square stems and purple-red flowers, this winter annual closely resembles henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*).

> Opposite leaves with pointed tips often have a purple tinge. Leaves grow on short or long petioles dependent on where the leaf is located on the plant—unlike henbit, where leaves lack petioles.

> Purple-red flowers grow in clusters of three to six in the upper leaves.

> Deadnettle, a member of the mint family, reproduces by seed.

CONTROL TIPS

> Purple deadnettle germinates in the fall and flowers in the spring. It thrives in thin turf and moist, shady sites.

> Dense, lush turf is the best way to reduce spread and encroachment of winter annuals. Properly mow, fertilize and water in spring and summer to minimize thin turf areas.

> Apply a preemergent herbicide containing dithiopyr prior to germination in the fall.



HENBIT Lamium amplexicaule

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

> This member of the mint family, from the same genus as purple deadnettle, features a square stem.

> Commonly confused with deadnettle, henbit leaves are also opposite—but circular to heart-shaped, without petioles for attachment but with clasping leaves on the petiole.

> Pink to purple flowers grow in whorls in the upper leaves without petioles. > Primarily found in turfgrass and landscapes, henbit prefers thin, nutrient-rich soil.

CONTROL TIPS

> Henbit germinates in the fall, reproducing by seed and flowers in spring.

> Dense, lush turf is the best way to reduce spread and encroachment of winter annuals. Properly mow, fertilize and water in spring and summer to minimize thin turf areas.

> Apply a preemergent herbicide containing isoxaben prior to germination in the fall.

PHOTOS: DR. SHAWN ASKEW

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

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