

HENBIT
(*Lamium amplexicaule*)



Henbit, a winter annual or biennial that reproduces by seeds and rooting stems, is a serious pest in lawns, turf, gardens, cultivated fields, and waste places. It is particularly troublesome in fertile soils. Henbit is also variously known as dead nettle, blind nettle, or bee nettle.

Common throughout eastern North America and the Pacific Coast, henbit is also found in the Northcentral states. It is thought to have been introduced from Eurasia.

Stems are 4 to 16 inches tall, slender, smooth (not hairy) and 4-sided. There are many branches that are more or less prostrate with ascending tips. Henbit frequently roots where nodes (joints where leaves are attached to the stem) are in contact with the ground.

Leaves are opposite each other on the stem, and are hairy with rounded teeth. Lower leaves have petioles (stalks), while upper leaves, without petioles, clasp the stem directly. Leaf veins radiate in a fanlike pattern from approximately one point. These leaves are nearly circular.

Flowers are whorled (found in groups of more than 3 at the node), and are located among the upper leaves. Henbit blooms are tubular but 2-lipped, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, and range from pinkish to purple.

Seeds are borne 4 in a pod, sharply 3-angled, grayish-brown, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long.

Silvex and 2,4,5-T give good control and 2,4-D offers fair results. Apply according to directions on the label.

Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

DRAWING BY REGINA HUGHES, USDA, BELTSVILLE

Geigy to Hold Weed Clinics

A new series of weed control clinics for pest control operators and contract applicators is being offered throughout the country this year and next by Geigy Agricultural Chemicals Division, Geigy Chemical Corporation.

"Enthusiastic receptions that PCOs and CAs gave last year's clinics have influenced the company to present another program this year," a Geigy spokesman told *Weeds and Turf* at presstime.

Contents of the new courses will be completely different and will lay major interest on industrial weed control.

Increasing interest on the part of PCOs and contract sprayers in general in the booming vegetation control market prompted Geigy to concentrate on killing weeds in the '62-'63 clinics.

New information on Diazinon will also be presented.

Meetings will be held in most major cities as they were last year and invitations will be sent to PCOs and CAs asking them to attend the clinics in their areas.

First program was held in Kansas City, Kans., on July 19, 1962, followed by clinics in Georgia and North Carolina the week of July 23.

PCOs and CAs should contact their local Geigy representatives if they wish to attend. Or write directly to Geigy Agricultural Chemicals Div., P. O. Box 430, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bagworm Spray Season Here

Now's the time for CAs to sell their customers on a custom spray job for bagworms. Purdue University entomologist Glen Lehker says the pests are already present and feeding on foliage, but their presence may possibly go undetected. Evergreen trees and shrubs are most likely to be attacked.

Lehker says bagworms can be controlled with either malathion or Diazinon.

Malathion is available as a 57% emulsifiable concentrate which can be mixed at the rate of 2 teaspoons per gallon of water. Diazinon is usually purchased as a 25% emulsifiable concentrate which is used at the rate of 3 teaspoons per gallon.