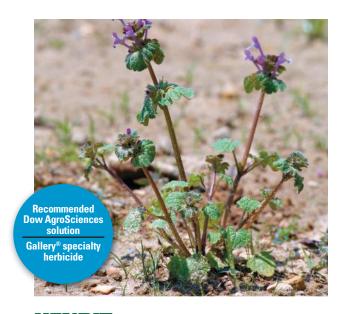
PHOTOS COURTESY: DR. SHAWN ASKEW



HENBIT

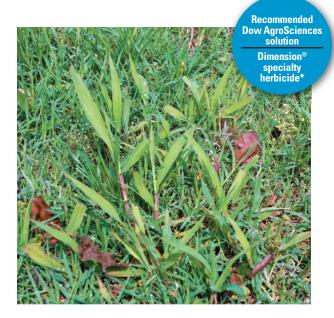
Lamium amplexicaule

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- > This winter annual has square, flowering stems that grow up to 10 in. tall.
- > Henbit features mint-like pink to purple flowers, and prefers thin, nutrient-rich soil.
- It is commonly confused with purple deadnettle (*L. purpureum*), but deadnettle's upper leaves have petioles (henbit does not) and are distinctly red- or purple-tinted.

CONTROL TIPS

- > Apply a labeled, preemergent herbicide in late summer/early fall before the weed germinates.
- > For post-emergence control, apply a labeled two-, three- or four-way product that contains fluroxypyr, triclopyr, clopyralid or similar active ingredient.
- > Post-emergence applications should be made to actively growing, immature henbit in fall. If a spring application is made to mature weeds, multiple applications may be needed.



DALLISGRASS

Paspalum dilatatum

IDENTIFICATION TIPS

- > This abundantly seedproducing perennial grows in clumps with a tall, membranous ligule.
- > Leaves are rolled in the bud and lack auricles. They also are without hairs except for several long, silky hairs that grow in the collar region.
- > The seedhead is produced on a terminal stalk with three to five finger-like spikes branching from the center. Each spikelet is covered in black silky hairs.

CONTROL TIPS

- If present, the best way to eradicate dallisgrass is by digging out the clumps prior to formation of rhizomes or seed set.
- Dallisgrass seed begins to emerge when soil temperatures reach 60° F. For optimal control, apply dithiopyr in the spring just prior to these soil temperatures being reached.
- If dallisgrass is a problem in ornamental beds, apply a layer of mulch over the top of your pre-emergent herbicide.

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.



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