BROADLEAF WEEDS

TITLE:	COMMON MALLOW
LATIN NAME:	Malva neglecta Wallr.
FAMILY:	Malvaceae

OVERALL DESCRIPTION:

A Eurasian species, the common mallow grows where the soil has been disturbed. Included in its family are desirable plants, such as cotton, hibiscus, okra, and *Althaea officinalis*, the original ingredient of marshmallows! Present throughout the United States, it is an invasive weed whose leaves and seeds are edible.

LIFE CYCLE	Spreading annual or biennial; grows year-round but primarily April through
	November.
SEASONS OF	Perennial
GROWTH	
FLOWERS /	Flowers can be pink, lavender, or
SEEDHEAD	white, with 4-5 petals/rays. The showy
	flowers appear in summer. The petals
	are notched at the tip so a blossom
	may appear to have 10 petals.
LEAF SHAPE	Ovate (egg-like)
LEAF EDGES	Shallowly lobed with toothed edges
LEAF	Alternate
ARRANGEMENT	
GROWTH HABIT	Begins as basal rosettes, with two
	smooth, heart-shaped leaves. Then
	adult leaves appear. They are hairy and
	appear crinkled with the tissue
	between the leaves puckered. Before
	the leaves are fully opened, they are
ELUL 1545 CI75	folded in bud to form an inverted cone.
FULL LEAF SIZE	Leaves are about 1.5 inches wide, with
	prominent veins that radiate from the
	center of the leaf. They are covered on both sides by short hairs.
STEM	4 to 34 inches long, branched, covered
CHARACTERISTICS	with short hairs. Trail along the ground
C. I. MICHOLEMOTICS	until they turn upright at the end.
ROOT	Woody taproot with a coarsely
	branched secondary root system. Roots
	are various lengths.
ANY OTHER	Distinguished from ground ivy
DISTINGUISHING	(Glechoma helderacea) by ground ivy's
TRAITS	square stems and minty odor.







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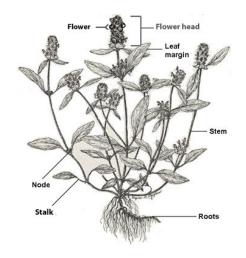
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Photos: Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center



COMMON TYPICAL BROADLEAF WEED STRUCTURE

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Grows in disturbed soil. Mallow can survive multiple environmental and soil conditions, such as frigid temperatures and dry, compacted soils, as well as lower mowing heights.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Most common in landscapes, low- maintenance turf, and nursey crops. Remove seedlings before they have >4 true leaves.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Control with hand weeding, hoeing, and clean cultivation. Remove plants before flowering to keep seeds out of soil. Solarization and flaming are not effective. Plants with fruits should be removed and burned.
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	None
CHEMICAL CONTROL	The preferred time to treat mallow is in the spring or summer. Effective herbicides include 2,4-D+dicamba, 2,4-D+dicamba+MCPP, 2,4-D+dicamba+triclopyr, or 2.4-D+dicamba+penoxsulam, rated as I-S in the 2021 Pest Management Guide (Table 5-9), published by Virginia Cooperative Extension. This means that mallow has intermediate tolerance, with good control at times with high application rates, but may require multiple treatments, and that mallow is susceptible to these herbicides, often giving good control of 70% or higher. Always follow label instructions on any pesticide product and use the product in a safe manner
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	North Carolina State Extension, Plant Toolbox, Malva neglecta https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/malva-neglecta/ Ohio State University, College of Food and Agricutural Sciences, Common Mallow https://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weedguide/single_weed.php?id=67 Iowa State University, Extension and Outreach, Integrated Crop Management https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/encyclopedia/common-mallow Purdue University, Turfgrass Science at Purdue University, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture https://turf.purdue.edu/common-mallow/ Virginia Tech College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Virginia Cooperative Extension, Weed Identification, Common Mallow https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/profile/368 Virginia Tech Pest Management Guide https://fairfaxgardening.org/wp- content/webdocs/ref/2021PestManagementGuide.pdf
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