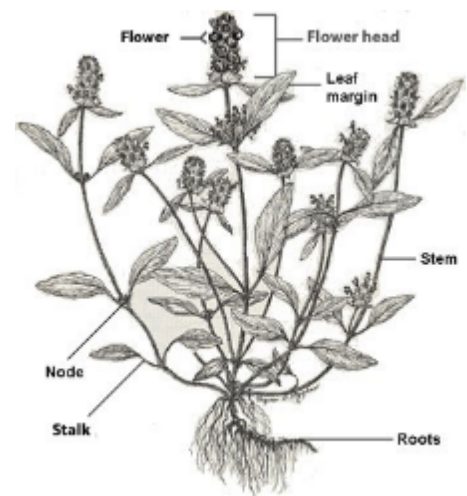


BROADLEAF WEEDS

TITLE:	CORN SPEEDWELL
LATIN NAME:	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
FAMILY:	Scrophulariaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
Weak, low-growing winter annual; thrives in thin open turf. Leaves are covered with soft, fine hairs. Corn Speedwell goes dormant in the cold winter but resumes growth in spring, producing seeds. Dies back as temperatures increase in late spring and summer.	
LIFE CYCLE	Winter annual
SEASONS OF GROWTH	Germinates in fall and winter; grows during warm weather.
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Small, bright blue/purple flowers with white throats; nearly stalkless. Bilateral symmetry. Heart-shaped seedpod.
LEAF SHAPE	Lower leaves – rounded; oval Upper leaves –linear, more pointed; serrated. Venation: palmate
LEAF EDGES	Lower leaves – toothed
LEAF ARRANGEMENT	Opposite at base of stem; Alternate at the end of the stem
GROWTH HABIT	Low-growing, prostrate, spreading.
FULL LEAF SIZE	Width – ½-1 inch
STEM CHARACTERISTICS	Non-woody. Round or oval in cross section
ROOT	Fibrous; taproot
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Upper leaves are smaller than lower leaves and lack stalks. Flowers are tiny on 1 mm stalks.



Above Photos: Virginia Tech



Common Typical Broadleaf Weed Structure

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Corn speedwell is found in lawns, ornamental areas, and home gardens. Prefers dry, sandy soils and shady lawns, but increased soil moisture and shade can contribute to invasion in thin turf areas.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Identifying this weed is key to management, and hand-pulling when soil is moist is the easiest method for control. This is a winter annual and will die off in the summer months, but without management it will likely reseed for the next generation.
CULTURAL CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain healthy dense turf that can compete and prevent weed establishment. Select turfgrass for your area, properly fertilize, now, and water to encourage dense growth. Do not mow low. • Hand pulling or using an appropriate weeding tool are the primary means of mechanical weed control in lawns. This is a viable option at the beginning of an infestation and on young weeds. Hand-pulling when the soil is moist makes the task easier.
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	None noted.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	<p>In lawns - Use herbicides as a last resort. It is best to spot treat with a liquid, selective, post-emergent weed killer when weeds are actively growing. Read the label carefully.</p> <p>Refer to VCE PEST MANAGEMENT GUIDE Home Grounds & Animals 2021; Tables 5.8 and 5.9</p> <p><i>Pre-emergent</i>- Apply late summer or early fall. Active ingredients should include: Mesotrione, MOA 27 (4SC) (Tenacity); sulfentrazone + prodiamine; MOA 14+3 (Echelon 4 SC) 4 SC</p> <p><i>Post-emergent</i> – Apply when actively growing. Active ingredients should include: Thiencazuron-methyl + iodosulfuron+dicamba, MOA 14+2+4(68 WG); Thiencazuron-methyl + foramsulfuron + halosulfuron, MOA 14+2+2 (60.5 WG); Clopyralid, MOA 4 (3 EC); Carfentrazone-ethyl, MOA 14 (1.9 EW); Carfentrazone + 2, 4-d ester+MCPP + dicamba, MOA 14+4+4+4 (2.2 EC)</p>
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>NC State Extension, Turf Files, Corn Speedwell: https://www.turffiles.ncsu.edu/weeds-in-turf/corn-speedwell/</p> <p>Virginia Tech, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, VCE Weed Identifier https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/profile/82</p> <p>VCE, Pest Management Guide (PMG) Home Grounds and Animals, 2021 https://fairfaxgardening.org/wp-content/webdocs/ref/2021PestManagementGuide.pdf</p>
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