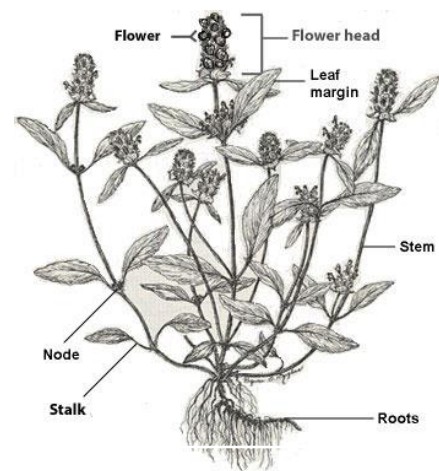


BROADLEAF WEEDS

TITLE:	GROUND IVY (Creeping Charlie)
LATIN NAME:	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
FAMILY:	Lamiaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
Non-native from Europe, evergreen perennial, creeper of the mint family, forming low-growing mat of stems and leaves across the ground, flowers from March through June. The seeds, which are produced from April to June, begin germination immediately. Like true Ivy, this plant remains green throughout the year unless the frost is too severe.	
LIFE CYCLE	Perennial
SEASONS OF GROWTH	All through the year.
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Purple/blue-violet (March - June), tube-shaped flowers occur in clusters of 2-3 on short ascending stems
LEAF SHAPE	Round, kidney- or heart-shaped
LEAF EDGES	Crenate, broad rounded teeth
LEAF ARRANGEMENT	Opposite
GROWTH HABIT	Prostrate
FULL LEAF SIZE	2-3 cm (0.8 – 1.2 in) diameter
STEM CHARACTERISTICS	4-angled, square stem, generally hairless, occasionally produce short stiff backward-facing hairs. When crushed or mowed, it will produce a strong mint-like odor.
ROOT	Fibrous; rhizomes present
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Vine growth habit, with leaf stalk longer than leaf



Common Typical Broadleaf Weed Structure

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	This plant prefers damp shady habits, but will tolerate full sun. It can be found in turfgrass, landscapes, and along roadsides
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	This is a difficult weed to control in our home lawns. It requires a long-term integrated management-strategies. In most cases, conditions favorable for Ground Ivy are not favorable for robust turf grass. Combinations of shade, wet soils, and poor fertility stack things against the turf and in favor of the Ground Ivy. Thus, correcting these conditions and proper mowing height will give turf a competitive edge.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Good horticultural practices that encourage a thick and healthy lawn. Increasing sunlight to lawn by trimming trees, fertilizing and watering turfgrass properly and cutting the lawn to the correct height (3 – 3 ½ inches during growing season) will promote vigorous growth of turf.
MECHANICAL CONTROL	Use a sod lifter (a hand tool) or a sod cutter (a power tool) followed by reseeding or the installation of sod. If the area is shady and moist, consider replacing the grass with shade-tolerant ground cover plants or decorative mulch.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	Post-emergent products containing the active ingredients Dicamba, Triclopyr or Penoxsulam (Table 5.5, 2020 PMG). Best treated in the Fall (late September) when weeds are moving energy reserves to roots in preparation for winter dormancy. Since Ground Ivy is hard to kill, expect to treat repeatedly, regardless of the product used.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>The Pennsylvania State University, College of Agriculture Sciences, https://plantscience.psu.edu/research/centers/turf/extension/plant-id/broadleaf/ground-ivy</p> <p>Virginia Tech, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/weeding/264</p> <p>Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, https://njaes.rutgers.edu/fs1219/</p>
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