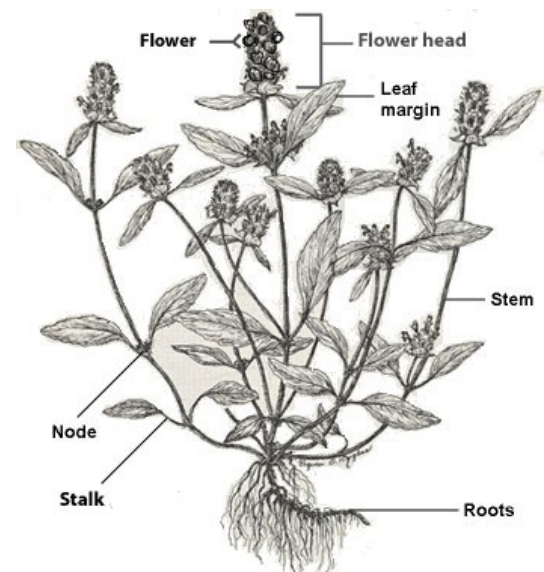


BROADLEAF WEEDS

TITLE:	HENBIT
LATIN NAME:	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
FAMILY:	Lamiaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
A low-growing annual plant native to Europe, Asia and North Africa, 10-30 cm tall. Grows by roadsides, in gardens and on lawns. Prefers light, and dry, cultivated soil. Often mistaken for purple deadnettle. Member of the mint family, edible herb can be consumed fresh or cooked, or in teas. Other common names include henbit deadnettle, common henbit, or greater henbit.	
LIFE CYCLE	Winter annual
SEASONS OF GROWTH	Germinates in fall, but begins major growth in late Winter/early Spring. Flowering and seed set begin in early spring; plants die in hot, dry late-May and June
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Small, highly visible; purple to pink in color; most common in spring.
LEAF SHAPE	Kidney shaped
LEAF EDGES	Scalloped/lobed; bluntly toothed
LEAF ARRANGEMENT	Leaves opposite; encircle the main stem at the base of the leaf; lower leaves toward the base have long petioles; no petiole
GROWTH HABIT	Upright and non woody.
FULL LEAF SIZE	.95 to 1.9cm long; .5 to 2 inches wide; veins on upper leaf are recessed.
STEM CHARACTERISTICS	Square upright stems; 4 to 12+ inches in height.
ROOT	Fibrous root system; spreads by producing roots on lower stems that touch the ground.
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	Four-sided (square) stem, sparsely hairy, greenish to purplish in color. Leaves are smooth, glossy and hairy. Flowers are small, pinkish-purple, darker color on the lower peal, arranged in whorls, and tubular shaped.



TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Thrives in rich fertile soil, but also grows in light sandy soil, and shady moist location. Seeds can remain viable for 25-40 years. Improper fertilization favors growth.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Know how to identify the weed and consider the impact of this weed. Learn the lifecycle of the weed. A common winter annual weed that germinates in fall or winter and begins growth during warmer weather. It quickly invades shady spots, locations with good soil moisture, and where there is thin plant growth, e.g. in lawn and turf areas. In landscape beds, can be hand-dug and suppressed with use of 3-inch mulch layer to reduce weed growth.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Maintain healthy dense turf that can compete and prevent weed establishment. Proper mowing (increased mowing heights), proper fertilization to improve turf density, irrigation to prevent drought stress, and aeration to improve root health.
MECHANICAL CONTROL	Hand pulling or using an appropriate weeding tool are the primary means of mechanical weed control in lawns with only a few plants, best accomplished on young weeds and when the soil is moist.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	Pre-emergent products should be applied in late summer or early fall; products containing Prodiamine & Sulfentrazone PMG Table 5.6. Post-emergent products containing Mesotrione, Quinclorac+2, 4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone; Quinclorac+2, 4-D + Dicamba PMG Table 5.7

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>Turfgrass Science at Purdue University(turf.purdue.edu/henbit/)</p> <p>University of Maryland Extension, Home & Garden Information Center https://extension.umd.edu/hgic/topics/henbit</p> <p>Penn State Extension https://extension.psu.edu/henbit-a-common-winter-annual</p> <p>VA Tech College of Agriculture and Life Sciences https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/weeding/48</p> <p>NC State Extension https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/henbit</p> <p>Clemson Cooperative Extension https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/henbit/</p> <p><u>Photo credits</u> Robert Vidke, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org Henbit Lamium</p>
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