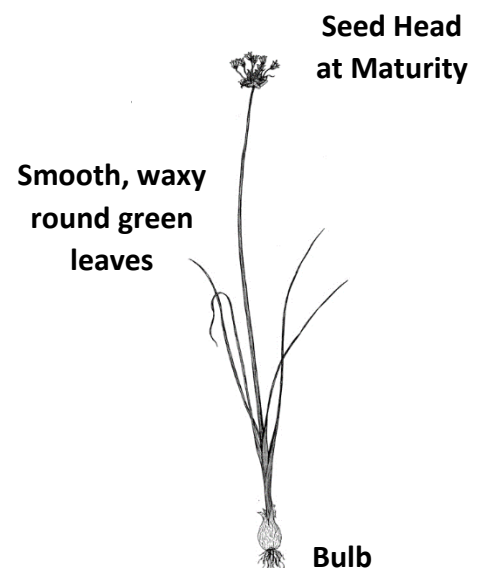


GRASSY WEEDS

TITLE:	WILD GARLIC
LATIN NAME:	<i>Allium vineale</i>
FAMILY:	Liliaceae
OVERALL DESCRIPTION:	
This weed has a strong garlic onion-like odor when cut. It is one of the first weeds to emerge in early spring. It produces long, slender, mostly hollow leaves that are dark green and covered by a waxy substance.	
LIFE CYCLE	Perennial
SEASONS OF GROWTH	Late fall through early spring, summer it dies back or goes dormant.
LEAF SHEATHS	One stem/leaf per bulb
FLOWERS / SEEDHEAD	Bulblets are formed at the base of the larger bulb underground or at the top of the stem clustered in a spherical shape. Leaves emerge from underground bulblets that are covered by thin, papery scales/membrane. Flowers may be present on uncut stems and can white, red, pink or purple.
LEAF BLADES	Leaves are smooth, round, hollow and can range from a few inches tall to 24 inches at maturity and less than 0.5 inches in diameter. At times, leaves can appear curved or curled.
LEAF VERNATION	Round hollow, rolled in bud
LIGULE	None
AURICLE	None
ROOTS	Fibrous
ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING TRAITS	A closely related species, wild onion (<i>Allium canadense</i>) looks very similar but the leaves are flat.



WILD GARLIC

TYPE OF SOIL CONDITIONS OR PRACTICES FAVORING GROWTH	Grows in thin turf and bare areas, especially if the soil is poorly drained and fine-textured. Conditions that favor growth are mowing the lawn too short and inadequate fertilization of lawn.
KEY MESSAGE TO HOMEOWNER	Maintain healthy, dense turf that can compete and prevent weed establishment. Regular mowing can weaken the plants and prevent them from setting seed.
CULTURAL CONTROL	Proper turf maintenance such as mowing height (3 – 3 ½ inches), fertilization, and irrigation to develop a dense, aggressive turf leading into the winter months may help to manage wild garlic.
MECHANICAL CONTROL	Hand-pulling can be done when the weeds are young and soil is moist. If the soil is dry, saturate the area around the plants and then gently pull or dig out the bulblets. Although, hand-pulling is generally not an effective method of weed control since the hollow stems are easily broken leaving the bulb below the soil to generate new leaves and new bulblets.
CHEMICAL CONTROL	Post emergent products include those with active ingredients: 2,4-DP (Table 5.5, 2020 PMG). The surface of the Wild Garlic is wax-like, it would also be useful to use a surfactant (sticking or wetting agent) to help the chemical treatment adhere to the plant. Additionally, mowing the weeded area prior to application may improve herbicide uptake and control.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	<p>Virginia Tech, Virginia Cooperative Extension, https://weedid.cals.vt.edu/weeding/650</p> <p>The Pennsylvania State University, Penn State Extension, https://extension.psu.edu/weed-management-in-turf#section-16</p> <p>Purdue University, https://turf.purdue.edu/wild-garlic/ University of Maryland Extension, https://extension.umd.edu/hgic/topics/wild-garlic-wild-onions</p> <p>Clemson University, Clemson Cooperative Extension, https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/wild-garlic-wild-onion-2/</p> <p>Kansas State University, https://www.k-state.edu/turf/resources/lawn-problem-solver/problem-solver/weeds/grassy/onion-garlic/</p>
FCMGA SPECIAL PROJECT RESEARCH BY	Linda Mallery, FCMGA Intern
REVIEWED BY	Tony Makara, FCMGA