**Problem:** Henbit and Chickweed

**Description:** Henbit and other winter annuals, such as chickweed and speedwell, germinate in the fall but are most noticeable in the spring. However, if chemical control efforts are delayed until spring, their effectiveness is usually very limited. Although this article focuses on henbit, the comments on control apply to chickweed and speedwell as well.

How do you know you have henbit? Henbit has squarish stems and small, rounded, deeply veined leaves (less than 1 inch across when mature) with lobes along the margin. The upper leaves have no petiole (stalk); that is, they are attached directly to the stem. The flowers are pinkish-purple and shaped like a tiny trumpet. Flowers are abundant during April. "Stands" of henbit are quite attractive when in full bloom.

**Recommendations:** As stated above, chemical controls in the spring are not very effective on henbit. Control is much easier in the fall of the year. There are two choices. A preemergence herbicide is one possibility and a postemergence is second.

You may use a preemergence herbicide for lawns in mid-September as long as you have not recently put down grass seed. This should help control henbit, chickweed and other winter annuals as well as dandelions coming from seed. It will not control established dandelions.

If using a postemergence broadleaf herbicide, wait until late October or early November (after most henbit has germinated) and use a herbicide, such as Weed Free Zone, Trimec, Weed-Out, Weed Stop 2X or Weed-B-Gon. With this approach, most of the henbit will be killed but, because small numbers of henbit continue to germinate through the late fall and winter, some plants may be missed. This approach works well because henbit is relatively easy to kill in the fall and many people want to treat for dandelions at that time (i.e., October) anyway. Just remember you may have to do some spot-spraying in the spring if you want to get all the henbit. As a final note, henbit will not be very competitive in dense, healthy lawns, so good cultural management will reduce the need for herbicides.
If spring applications of these herbicides are used instead of a fall application, complete control is unlikely. It is usually best to just mow regularly and give your lawn an application of nitrogen in early May, assuming you haven’t done so already in the spring (this is for cool-season lawns; early May would be too early to fertilize warm-season grasses). Because henbit and chickweed are winter annuals, they will die when temperatures get hot.

References:

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