

Weed Information Sheet:

stickseed

Hackelia virginiana

Identification:

Boraginaceae (Forget-me-not Family)

Abundant Perennial forb

Height: 18-36" Width: 12-24"

Leaf Arrangement: alternate

Flower: White

Blooms: Mid-summer to Late-

Fruit: Bur

Fall Color: Green

Stickseed is a biennial plant and forms a rosette during its first year of growth. These first-year leaves don't look much like the leaves you find on the plants in their second season of growth. They are broad, glossy and heart-shaped, most similar to violets in appearance, but larger and with a smooth leaf margin.

The second year plants typically grow from 2'-3' tall, but can reach up to 4'. Stems and leaves are covered with short, stiff hairs. Leaves are dark, glossy, lanceolate shaped with smooth margins. Tiny white flowers bloom in late summer on horizontal stalks called a peduncle. These develop into spherical fruits or nutlets with dense prickles covering the outer surface. The clingy seeds may attach to you individually, or sometimes entire stems will break off with a row of seeds attached to your pants or your pet.





stickseed

Hackelia virginiana

AKA: Lappula virginiana



Description & Impact:

Also known as beggar's lice, sticktight or wild comfrey, stickseed is native to eastern North America and an herbaceous biennial of the Borage family. It is commonly found in degraded woodlands, fencerows, thickets and shady trail-sides. It especially thrives in disturbed woodlands that have been either overgrazed by domestic animals in the past or are currently being impacted by over-populated deer. This species is native to our region and does provide a nectar source for pollinators, particularly small solitary bees. As nearly all woodlands in the Midwest are highly degraded, there are very few surviving plants blooming in the woods mid-summer, so the presence of this species can have significant benefits for pollinators.

However, the seeds cling to, and are quickly distributed by mammal fur, bird feathers, and clothing of humans, making it a pest. These are some of the stickiest clinging seeds you will encounter. Control is recommended along trailsides and other areas where people may come into contact with them. Further, they should be controlled when they are numerous enough to retard the growth of more desirable plants.

Stay on, and keep pets on, established roads and trails to prevent weed seed dispersal. Clean off shoes and clothes of any seeds before traveling to other locations and dispose of the seeds in the trash.

Control Methods:

Organic: This plant can be dug or pulled out in loose soil if the population is small enough. Make sure that all of the root fragments are removed. You can weed-whip or cut down second year plants during the flowering stage to prevent seed development, though multiple mowings may be necessary to prevent reproduction entirely.

Chemical: Careful spot-applications of glyphosate (Roundup®, etc.) or triclo-pyr (Garlon®, etc.) are the easiest and most effective means of control. Triclopyr is a broadleaf-specific herbicide and won't harm grasses or sedges. Be carefully not to 'overspray' and harm neighboring, desirable plants. It is best to apply herbicide to the smaller first-year rosettes before they have a chance to bolt. These plants stay green all winter, so mid to late fall or mid-spring can be good times to treat the rosettes while reducing harm to neighboring plants.

Always read herbicide labels carefully before use and apply according to the instruction on the product label.

Citations: