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Horehound in the Garden

Becky Barton and Dan Drost

Summary

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) is a tender drought hardy perennial and a member of the mint family. This herb prefers full sun and well drained soils. Plant this herb in early spring, either from seed or transplants. Seeds are slow to germinate; therefore, sow shallow and keep moist for optimum emergence. Thin to 10 inches apart once established and harvest when the plant starts to bloom. Once established, horehound is very drought tolerant. Like all members of the mint family, it spreads rapidly and can become weedy. Horehound is used to make teas, candies and cough drops.

Varieties

Silver horehound has a whiter flower and has woollier leaves than the common horehound. Spanish horehound has a pink flower. Most plants are hardy to USDA Zone 4. Consult local specialty nurseries or seed catalogs for additional varieties. Horehound will generally survive winters unprotected, but may need some protection in colder areas of the state.

How to Grow

Soils: Horehound grows in most soils types especially poor, dry and neglected soils. Horehound does best in full sun and sandy well drained soil. Most soils in Utah are well suited to horehound production.



Soil preparation: Before planting, till the top 6 to 8 inches of soil and do not enrich the soil with fertilizer or compost.

Plants: Horehound can be started from seeds or cuttings in the early spring. Seeds should be sown just below the surface, about 1/4 inch deep, roughly 3 weeks before the frost free date for your area. Seeds are very slow to germinate. Once established, horehound readily self propagates if allowed to flower and set seed.

Planting and Spacing: After emergence, thin seedlings to 10 inches apart. Rooted cuttings can also be generated from young stems. Cut the stem just below a node, remove several of the lower leaves, dip in rooting hormone, and set the cuttings in warm, moist rooting medium. Once rooted, plants should be set about 1 foot apart. Horehound can also be propagated by root division of more mature plants.

Water: Horehound is a very drought tolerant plant. Excessive watering or standing water will kill the plant, especially if planted in a soggy site during the winter. During the summer, water no more than one time per week allowing the soil to dry between irrigations.

Fertilization: Horehound requires very little additional fertilizer during the year. Apply an all-purpose fertilizer early in the spring to encourage growth and some additional nitrogen after harvest to encourage new leaf growth using an organic or all-purpose liquid nitrogen. Avoid late season fertilizer applications so the plant hardens off before fall dormancy.

Problems

Weeds: Horehound has a tendency to be invasive in the garden, much like the mints. Many gardeners grow it in containers which are brought indoors later in the year. Horehound is a prolific seed producer so cut off the flowers before seeds set. Cultivate shallowly around the plants to control weeds and mulch with grass clippings, straw and newspapers.

Pests and Disease: Horehound is not susceptible to many diseases or insects problems.

Harvesting and Storage

Horehound generally does not produce flowers until the second year. Some leaves may be harvested the first year, removing only 1/3 of the leaves during the first year. Tie the harvested leaves together in a bundle and hang them indoors out of direct sunlight or in a shady place to dry. In subsequent years, flowers and leaves should be harvested at the peak of bloom. Once dry, chop the leaves and blooms and store them in an air tight

container or jar. Dried horehound has a shelf life of about 1 year.

Productivity

Production depends on the variety planted and number of plants grown. Plant two to three plants for fresh use and an additional two to three plants for storage.

Uses/Nutrition

Horehound is an immune booster and contains vitamins A, B, C, E, essential fatty acids, iron, and potassium. The leaves and flowers have a minty-menthol flavor and are used in teas, candies, and cough drops.

Many herbs are used for their claimed health benefits. For more information on herbal medicines, refer to a reliable information source for details on the benefits or hazards to using an herbal medicine. One such source is the National Institutes of Health's herbal medicine Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/herbalmedicine.html>

Additional Resources

Lesley Bremness. 2002. *Smithsonian Handbooks: Herbs*. Dorling Kindersley Publishing, 304p.

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