

NOT-WANTED!

POISON HEMLOCK

Conium maculatum

EARLY DETECTION & CONTROL WILL PREVENT INFESTATIONS!



Images: minnesotawildflowers.info

Poison hemlock is a *deadly poisonous*, biennial member of the carrot family. Native to Europe, North Africa, and western Asia; all parts are poisonous to humans and other animals. **DO NOT INGEST.** Toxins are absorbed through the skin and by inhalation. Prevent inhalation; **DO NOT BURN.** Do not touch; report suspected plants for professional control. Dead stems remain poisonous for up to three years. **DO NOT COMPOST,** *compost will become permanently toxic.*

First year plants form dark green, lacey mounds of carrot-like leaves. Second year plants grow to **8 feet tall**, have hairless, hollow, ridged green stems with purple spots or blotches. **Leaves** are alternate, fern-like, triangular in outline and have a musty smell. White **flowers** are 1/8 inch across with folded, unequal-sized keeled petals. Flowers are arranged into umbrella-shaped groups, 4-6 inches in diameter. **Blooms** from May to August. Ridged 1/8 inch fruits each contain two seeds. White taproots smell like parsnip or fennel.

Poison hemlock invades trails, roadsides; railways, grasslands, disturbed habitats and waterways. Plants are spread by mowing while seeds are present, vehicles, haying, and movement of soil and gravel.

Poison hemlock is listed as a Minnesota Noxious Weed List Prohibited/Eradicate Species. By Minnesota Statutes, all above and below ground portions of the plant must be destroyed. ***It is illegal to propagate, sell or transport this plant.***

Control Methods: Do not mow after seeds are present. Always clean mower decks and tires; prevent seed transport by tires or feet. **Do not transport from site.** Methods on flier back ***for professional use only.***

Ramsey
Conservation District

For more information contact:

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Non-Chemical controls

New (Type)	Description
<p>Type - Mowing</p> <p>User Type - Novice</p> <p>Effectiveness - in season ★★★★★ year after treatment ★★☆☆☆</p>	<p>Mowing can be effective if timed just after the emergence of flower heads, but before seeds are formed. Plants may resprout and still flower, but rarely produce viable seed. Monitor populations and repeat mowing if concerned about seed production. Care must be taken not to mow when mature seeds could be present as this will spread the seed. While mowing has been reported as an effective means of suppression there is no data on how many years of mowing are required to control a population.</p>
<p>Type - Prescribed burning</p> <p>User Type - Professional</p> <p>Effectiveness - in season ★★☆☆☆ year after treatment ★★☆☆☆</p>	<p>Spring burns can kill germinating seedlings and can suppress above-ground growth of established plants depending on fire intensity. After the fire, established plants will quickly resprout and reinvade areas; this management method is not recommended unless integrated with other techniques. Fire may benefit other species well-adapted to this management (e.g., prairie grasses), resulting in improved competition with hemlock. A hand-held propane torch can be effective for treating seedlings.</p>
<p>Type - Removal</p> <p>User Type - Novice</p> <p>Effectiveness - in season ★★★★★ year after treatment ★★☆☆☆</p>	<p>Pulling and cutting the root from the stem are effective individual plant control techniques. Pull if soil conditions allow for the removal of the tap root. Alternately, cut the entire taproot with a sharp shovel or spade 1-2" below the surface.</p>

Chemical controls

New (Type)	Ingredients	Directions
<p>Type - Foliar</p> <p>User Type - Novice</p> <p>Effectiveness - in season ★★★★★ year after treatment ★★☆☆☆</p>	<p>Active Ingredient (A.I.): glyphosate</p> <p>Common product name: Roundup Pro; many others (Aquatic: Rodeo; AquaNeat)</p>	<p>Rate - (broadcast) 1 - 2.25 lb a.e./A (spot) For a 3 lb a.e./gal product. 1 - 2% (0.03 - 0.06 lb a.e./gal)</p> <p>Timing - Apply to rosettes in fall or spring, bolting, or flowering plants.</p> <p>Caution - Use product labeled for aquatic use if potential exists for solution to contact surface waters. Applications can result in bare ground as glyphosate is not selective. Overspray or drift to desirable plants should be avoided, as even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury to plants.</p>
<p>Type - Foliar</p> <p>User Type - Novice</p> <p>Effectiveness - in season ★★★★★ year after treatment ★★☆☆☆</p>	<p>Active Ingredient (A.I.): triclopyr</p> <p>Common product name: Garlon 4; Element 4 (Aquatic; Garlon 3A; Element 3A)</p>	<p>Rate - (broadcast) 32 fl oz/A (1 lb a.e./A) (spot) 1 - 2% (0.04 - 0.08 lb a.e./gal)</p> <p>Timing - Apply to rosettes in fall or spring, bolting, or flowering plants.</p> <p>Caution - Use product labeled for aquatic use if potential exists for solution to contact surface waters. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Overspray or drift to desirable plants should be avoided as even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury to plants.</p>