



WILD CHERVIL

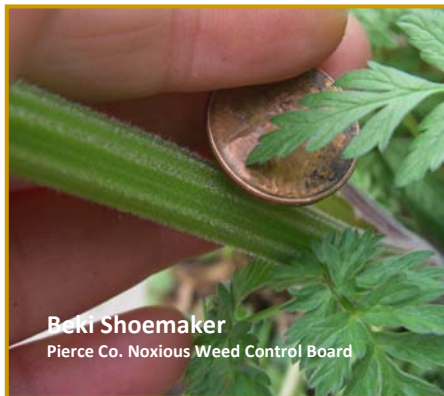
Anthriscus sylvestris

Beki Shoemaker
Pierce Co. Noxious Weed Control Board



- ✦ Other names: Indian mallow, butterprint, buttonweed
- ✦ Wild Chervil is a Class B Designate noxious weed.
- ✦ Wild Chervil biennial or short-lived perennial from the Apiaceae Family (ay-pee-AY-see-ee) and reproduces by seed.
- ✦ Wild Chervil grows from 1 to 4 feet tall. The stems are hollow and ridged, with a fringe of hairs at the stem nodes. Leaves are alternate, shiny green, nearly hairless, and divided into smaller, fernlike leaves. The base of each leaf surrounds the stem. It has small white flowers on compound umbels.

Wild Chervil seeds are the most important feature for distinguishing it from other plants in the Apiaceae family that produce white umbrella flowers and fern-like leaves. Wild Chervil produces 2 joined seeds, which have 2 antennae-like styles at the top. They are about ¼ inch long, narrow, smooth, and shiny dark brown when ripe.



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- ✦ Wild Chervil is found on roadsides, forest edges and in waste areas. It grows mainly in poorly-drained soils, often on stream or ditch banks, and wet meadows.
- ✦ It is highly adaptable and will grow in almost any type of soil. It has an aggressive growth habit, quickly creating monocultures. It poses a serious threat to native plants and agriculture. Most of Pierce

County is highly susceptible to Wild Chervil.

CONTROL OPTIONS

- ✦ The most effective control strategy is the prevention of seed production. Wild Chervil begins growing early in the season, so effective management plans will focus on stopping the plant from flowering and setting seed, beginning in early May.
- ✦ Mowing before flowering reduces seed production, but must be done weekly.



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* Tilling brings the storage roots of the plant out of the ground where they will dry out. This must be done several times throughout the season and will not prevent seed production in the wet months. Tilling followed by seeding with desirable vegetation is more effective than tilling alone, however research shows that tillage and reseeding of grass species provides less than 50% control of Wild Chervil.

* Combining herbicidal treatment followed by tillage one week after application delivers about 80% control when a *glyphosate* product like Roundup Pro is used, and a 98% success rate with an *imazapyr* product like Habitat, Arsenal, or Ortho Ground Clear. Spray each plant thoroughly on the stems and leaves, enough to be wet, but not dripping. Herbicide application should take place when plants are actively growing and before seeds are produced. Be aware, *glyphosate* and *imazapyr* are non-selective and will injure any plants that it comes in contact with, including grass.



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