USING HERBICIDES OR MOWING TO CONTROL WILD PARSNIP, TEASEL, AND WILD CHERVIL



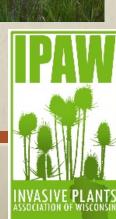




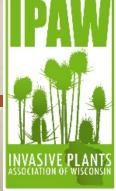
















FEW TOOLS AVAILABLE FOR LARGESCALE USE

MOWING



VS

HERBICIDE



WHICH TREATMENTS THAT WE EVALUATED WERE YOU IMPRESSED WITH?

Why?

What restrictions and obstacles prevent you from adopting?

HOW DOES MOWING CONTROL BIENNIALS/SHORT-LIVED PERENNIALS?

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Timely mowing does two things

- 1. Prevents the initial growth from producing viable seeds
- 2. Is done late enough in the season or multiple times to prevent resprouting plants from producing viable seeds

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PLANTS

- Biennials/monocarpic perennials die after they flower
 - Teasel, Wild Parsnip
- Perennials will persist for multiple years after flowering
 - Wild chervil
 - Spotted knapweed

To work need to repeat until plant dies and prevent seed production

HOW LONG

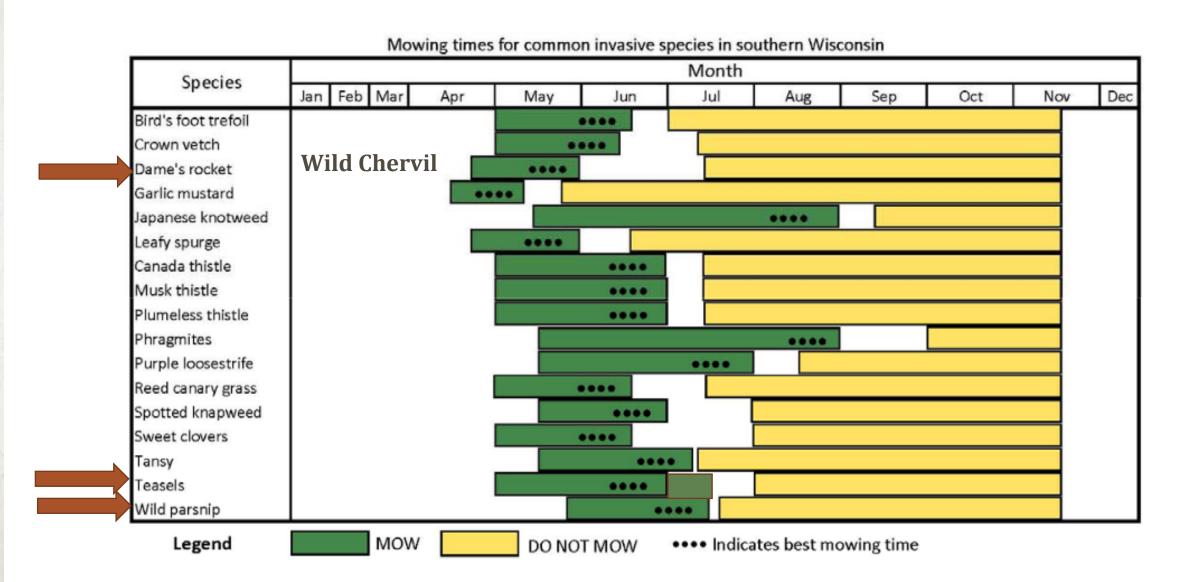
PREVENT SEED PRODUCTION Species specific

- Wild Parsnip: 2-4 years
- Teasel: < 6 years, most in first 2 years
- Wild Chervil: 1-3 years (?)
- Spotted knapweed: 5-7 years

KILL ADULT PLANT Species specific

- Wild Parsnip: once it flowers
- Teasel: once it flowers
- Wild Chervil: 2-3 years (?)
- Spotted knapweed: 5-7 years (?)

GRAPHIC OF MOWING TIMINGS



SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON FACSTHEETS

WILD PARSNIP

When secondary seedheads flower



Just prior to petal emergence

WILD CHERVIL

<u>Unknown</u>, sometime between flowering and green fruit







WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU MOW EARLY? MOWED 6/14 PICTURE TAKEN 6/25

- Plants readily resprout and flower
- Mowing as late as possible to reduce resprouting
 - Some species if timed correctly only need 1 mowing per year (wild parsnip) others may need multiple mowings



WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU MOW LATE?

- Spread seed to along roadside
 - Teasel dispersal on roadsides
 - Most seed 10-30 ft but some > 50 ft
 - In Illinois, population spread 800% if mowed within two years

Illegal with regulated species



I HAVE BEEN MOWING ON-TIME BUT POPULATIONS PERSIST WHY?

• Eliminate seed production from area mowed for 3-4 years

 Ensure seed from nearby infestations doesn't land in area



HERBICIDES

Herbicide	Active ingredient	
Opensight	Metsulfuron + aminopyralid	
Escort	Metsulfuron	
Milestone	Aminopyralid	
Method	Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Esplanade	Indazaflam	
2,4-D	2,4-D	
Banvel	dicamba	
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	
Plateau (PGR)	imazapic	



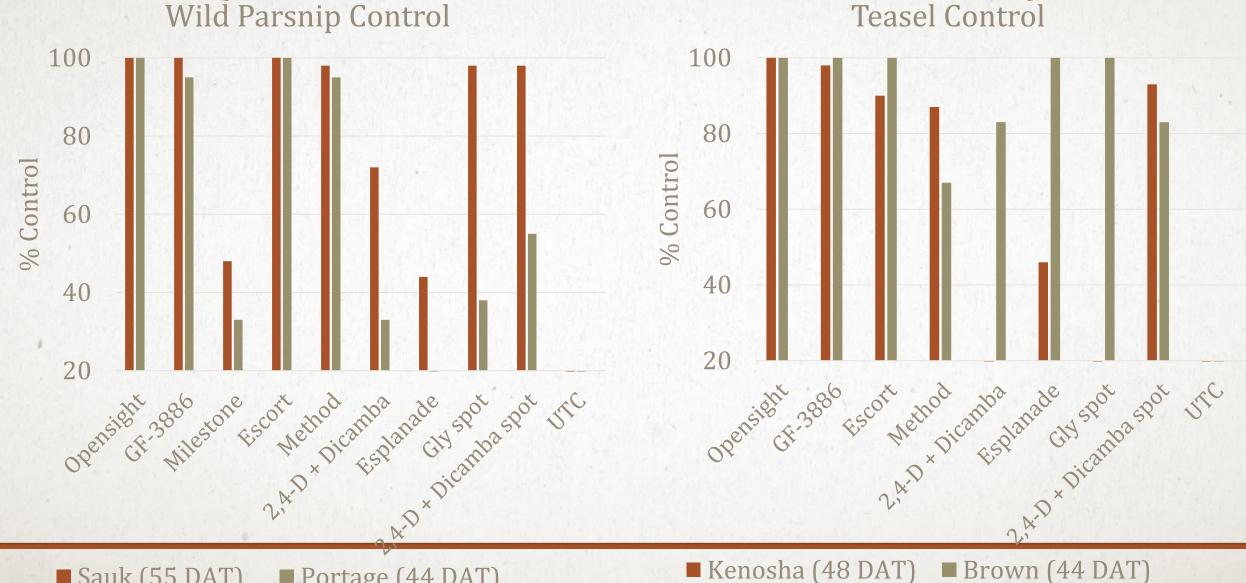
HERBICIDES

Herbicide	Active ingredient	Selectivity	Soil Residual
Opensight	Metsulfuron + aminopyralid	Safe to established grasses	months – a year
Escort	Metsulfuron	Safe to established grasses	Months
Milestone	Aminopyralid	Safe to established grasses	Up to 1 year
Method	Aminocyclopyrachlor	Safe to established grasses	Can be > 1 year
Esplanade	Indazaflam	Safe to some established grasses	Up to 1 year
2,4-D	2,4-D	Safe to established grasses	Days
Banvel	dicamba	Safe to established grasses	Weeks
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	Non selective	None
Plateau (PGR)	imazapic	Safe to some grasses	months

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT HERBICIDES?

- Cost
- Use restrictions
- Non-target issues
- And much more......

RESULTS 1.5-2 MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT (SMALLSCALE DEMONSTRATIONS)



BROADCAST APPLICATIONS IN SPRING CAN PREVENT SEED PRODUCTION FOR 2 YEARS

WILL LEAVE DEMONSTRATIONS
LABELED SO YOU CAN VIEW RESULTS
NEXT SPRING.....



HOW DO I DETERMINE WHICH HERBICIDE TO USE AND WHEN?

- What to use
 - What stage to apply
 - What rate and method of application
 - Any restrictions
 - costs
- Concerns to be aware of
 - Applications near water
 - Weather conditions
 - Potential for drift/persistence

- Look at resources
 - Factsheets
 - labels

- Ask for help from experts
 - Can give critical info on

HERBICIDE LABELS: CRITICAL THAT YOU READ!

OPENSIGHT

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

ESCORT

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely effected from drift and run-off.

PLATEAU

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial use only. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

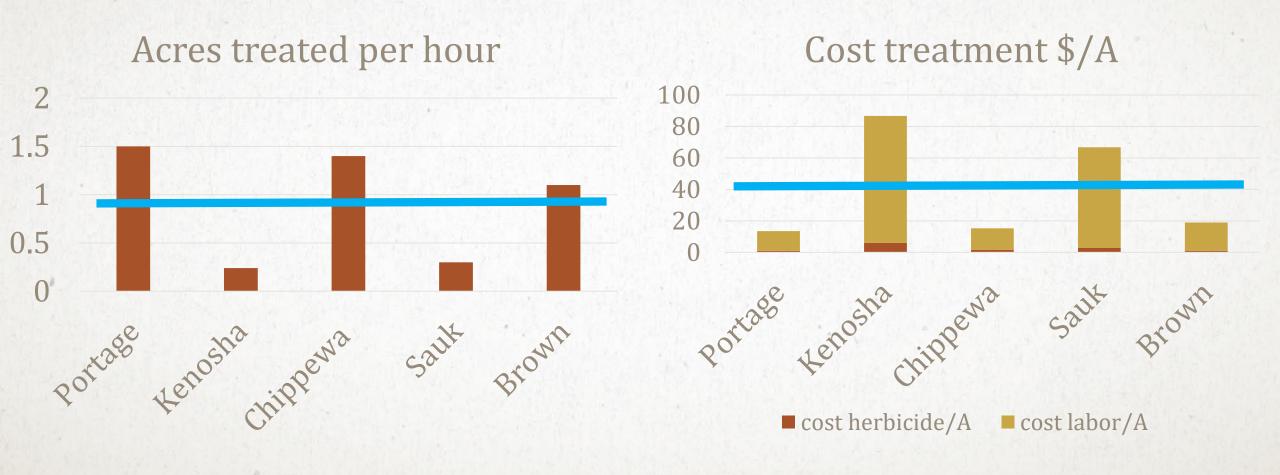
WHAT ABOUT SPOT TREATMENT VS BROADCAST?

- Both are effective
- Selectivity is greater with spot trt
- Herbicide use
 - Consistent with broadcast
 - Varies depending on plant density
- Application costs
 - Consistent with broadcast
 - Varies depending on plant density





COSTS FOR SPOT TREATMENT LARGESCALE DEMONSTRATIONS



PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR TREATMENT

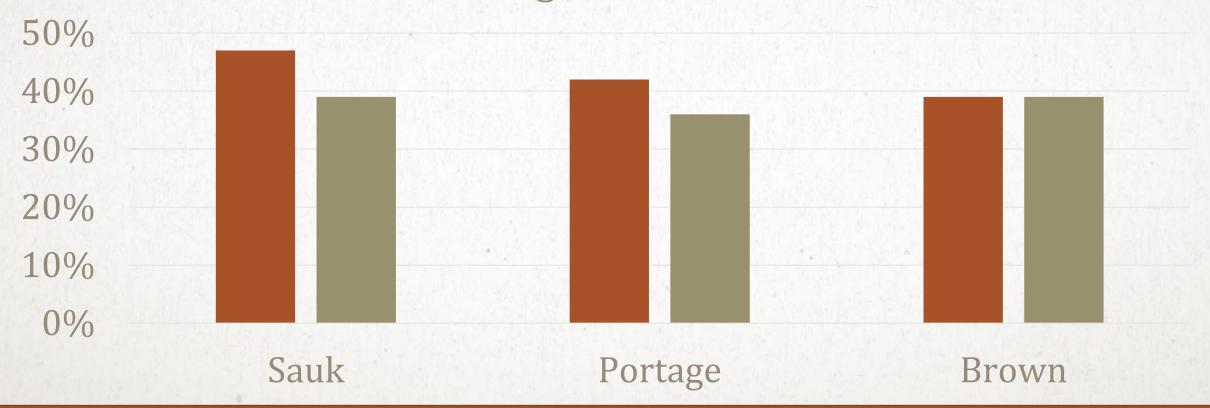
- Plateau (4 fl oz/A) + Escort (0.75 oz/A)
- low rates of herbicides to reduce growth of grasses for 1-3 months
 - Prevent seedhead production
- Have activity on some invasive plants
 - VERY EFFECTIVE: Wild parsnip, Wild chervil
 - EFFECTIVE: Teasel



RESULTS OVER 3 LOCATIONS

APPLIED MIDDLE TO LATE MAY





PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR TREATMENT

BENEFITS

- Can reduce the miles you mow in a year
 - Likely save you \$\$\$\$
- Can provide some invasive plant suppression
 - Species specific

CONSEQUENCES

- More pesticide used on roads
 - Negative public perception
- Need to purchase equipment or hire to get accomplished
 - \$\$\$
- Not all locations approved for use
- Long-term impact to annual applications unknown

IN REALITY YOU WILL NEED AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT....



