



## Poison hemlock

(*Conium maculatum*)



Poison hemlock	
<b>General</b>	Parsley family (Apiaceae) Native to Eurasia, introduced to North America as an ornamental All parts of this plant are poisonous to humans and animals Colorado List C - Control recommended
<b>Common names</b>	Poison hemlock, Poison parsley
<b>Habitat</b>	Biennial forb Colony forming Found along streams, ditch banks and pasture borders
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Plant 4-10 feet tall Stems are lights green with purple spots Leaves shiny, green and finely divided, with a musty odor, 1-16 inches long
<b>Roots</b>	Long, white taproot
<b>Flower</b>	April-July White, 5 petals, umbrella-like cluster Small, 1/12 to 1/6 inch across
<b>Seed</b>	Over 38,000 seeds per plant Can remain dormant in soil for up to 3 years Pale brown
<b>Seedling</b>	Rosette resembles wild carrot Young plants are purple tinged
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed

<b>CONTROL</b>			
<b>BIOLOGICAL</b>	None		
<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Rosette - early bolt	2,4-D (many) Glyphosate (Roundup, Rodeo, many others) Metsulfuron (Escort XP) Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	Spring - Summer
<b>CULTURAL</b>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	All	Prevention	
	Prior to flowering	Removal	Must be repeated as new plants germinate
<b>MECHANICAL</b>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
<b>Burning</b>	N/A		
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	Poisonous to livestock	
<b>Mowing</b>	Prior to flowering.	Mow every three to four weeks. Works best when combined with herbicide treatments.	

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.

No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.

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