



## Sulfur cinquefoil

*Potentilla recta*



Sulfur cinquefoil	
<b>General</b>	Family: Rose (Rosaceae) Introduced from Europe Colorado List B – Containment required in JEFFCO
<b>Common Names</b>	Five-finger cinquefoil, rough-fruited cinquefoil, yellow cinquefoil
<b>Habitat</b>	Perennial forb Found in pastures, rangelands, roadsides, grasslands, shrubby areas, open forest and logged areas, waste areas and other disturbed sites May live 20+ years
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Mature plants up to 3 feet tall Leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets shaped like a palm. Green on top and bottom with toothed edges Leaf stalks and stems have perpendicular hairs. Hairs may not remain on older plants Very few basal leaves but stems have many leaves Single to multiple stems grow from a root crown
<b>Roots</b>	Taproot and shallow spreading roots
<b>Flower</b>	May - July Pale yellow 3/4 -1 inches wide Five heart-shaped petals with five green sepals and five bracts below One to several flowering stems, branched at the inflorescence with a central stalk and two opposite branches at each node forming a somewhat flat-topped group
<b>Seed</b>	Seeds are brown, small, comma-shaped and covered with net-like veins
<b>Reproduction</b>	Reproduces vegetatively and by seed

<b>CONTROL -- CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Pre-bud	Aminopyralid (Milestone) Glyphosate (various) Picloram (Tordon 22K) (restricted use)	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer to the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant.  Treating at the rosette and younger growth stages stops weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper.  Refer to the individual label for allowed sites, specific timing, and restrictions about grazing and haying.  Formulations with more than one active ingredient are available.  Control will take a few years so treatment will need to be repeated.
<b>CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	N/A	
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	
<b>Cultivation</b>	N/A	
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	
<b>Mowing</b>	N/A	
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging healthy stands of grass.
<b>Removal</b>	Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	Remove young plants before they are more than 4-6 inches tall (before flower buds form). Remove at least the top couple inches of the root. Repeat as new plants germinate.
	Summer - Flowering	Remove, bag, and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Sever root a least a couple inches below the soil. Plants without flower buds do not need to be put in the trash.
	Pulling when plants are small results in less bulk and makes disposal easier. Pulling will disturb the soil so it may contribute to more of the seedbank to germinate.	

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. The label will provide specific instructions including allowed sites, application methods, rates, storage, re-entry requirements and personal protective equipment. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products. 9/2021