Russian Knapweed

(Acroptilon repens)

Russian knapweed	
General	Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae) Native to Eurasia Introduced to North America in late 1800's List B - Eradication Required in Jefferson County
Habitat	Creeping herbaceous perennial Colony forming 4500-7000 ft elevation Found in disturbed areas, orchards, pasture, roadsides. Also invades native grassland
PLANT	
Vegetation	Mature plants are 1-3 feet tall Emerges in early May and is full grown by June Rosette leaves are dark green about 5 inches long, lobed Stem leaves are slender, ¼-⅜ inch wide and 1-1¼ inch long Stems erect, branched Stems and leaves covered with dense white hairs
Roots	Spreading, up to 8 feet deep
Flower	June-Sept. Lavender with papery bracts ¼ - ½ inch wide and ¾ -1 inch long
Seed	Seeds germinate in the fall and spring May remain viable in soil for 2-3 years
Seedling	Forms dense patches Rosettes form the first year and bolt early May - June of the next
Reproduction	Seed, spreading roots, root fragments

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	*None*		
CHEMICAL	***Stage***	***Herbicide***	***Timing***
	Bud to Flowering	Aminopyralid (Milestone) Chlorsulfuron (Telar) Picloram (Tordon - Restricted use)	Spring - Summer
	Rosette	Aminopyralid (Milestone) Chlorsulfuron (Telar) Picloram (Tordon - Restricted use)	Fall
	Dormant Plants	Aminopyralid (Milestone)	Late fall
CULTURAL	Prevention - Maintain health of site		
MECHANICAL	***Stage***	***Method***	***Timing***
Burning	N/A		
Grazing	N/A	Not recommended – Causes chewing disease in horses	
Mowing	N/A		

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.

7/2013