



Poison hemlock

(*Conium maculatum*)



Poison hemlock	
General	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
Common names	Poison hemlock, Poison parsley
Habitat	Biennial forb Colony forming Found along streams, ditch banks and pasture borders
PLANT	
Vegetation	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
Roots	Long, white taproot
Flower	April-July White, 5 petals, umbrella-like cluster Small, 1/12 to 1/6 inch across
Seed	Over 38,000 seeds per plant Can remain dormant in soil for up to 3 years Pale brown
Seedling	Rosette resembles wild carrot Young plants are purple tinged
Reproduction	Seed

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	None		
CHEMICAL	<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
CULTURAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	All	Prevention	
	Prior to flowering	Removal	Must be repeated as new plants germinate
MECHANICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Burning	N/A		
Grazing	N/A	Poisonous to livestock	
Mowing	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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