

## Wild Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*

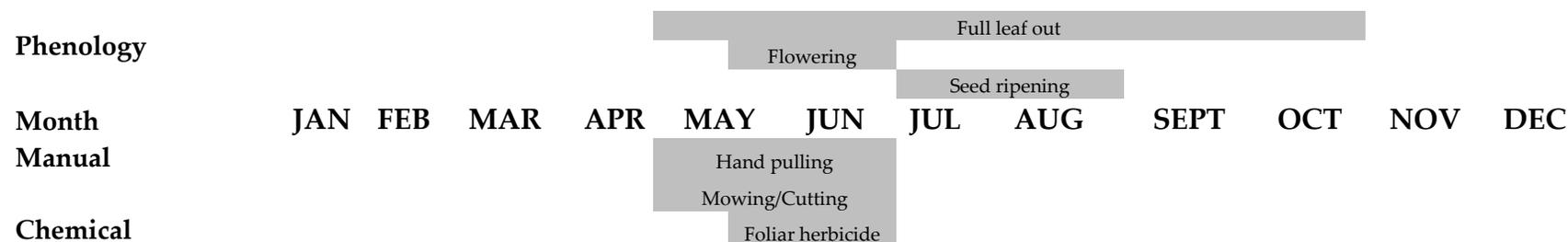
### Species Biology and Phenology:

**Habitat:** Wild chervil thrives in sunny locations. It is typically found along roadsides, forest edges, pastures, and is prevalent in disturbed areas. It prefers rich, moist soils.

**Reproductive Strategy:** Wild chervil reproduces mainly by seed and can briefly re-sprout from root buds. Large white umbels bloom in late May to June. Each flower of the umbel produces two joined seeds.

**Dispersal:** Right-of-way mowing after seeds set is the primary means of dispersal up and down roadsides. The seeds can also be carried by birds, animals, or water.

### Species Phenology and Treatment Options:



### Treatment Methods:

Category	Method	Method Description	Considerations
MANUAL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual treatment can be moderately effective for treatment of Wild chervil.</li> <li>Wild chervil is a prolific seeder, thus treatment should happen before plants flower (typically in mid May-early June) to avoid the mature plants setting seed.</li> </ul>	
	Hand Pulling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pull entire plant by the base of the stem</li> <li>Be sure to remove entire root system including the “s” shaped tap root</li> <li>Put all pulled vegetation in plastic garbage bags and let plants fully decompose and dispose of in a landfill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective on medium-large sized plants and small infestations</li> <li>A good method for infestations where native vegetation is heavily intermixed</li> <li>Most effective if done when soil is wet</li> <li>Remaining portions of roots system not removed can re-sprout</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds can stay viable even after plant has been pulled and fragments of the plant can re-sprout. It is essential to dispose of wild chervil appropriately. Do not compost this plant!</li> </ul>
	Mowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mow infestation before plants bolt and produce flowers and then repeatedly (3-5 times) throughout growing season</li> <li>• Repeat annually until infestation is controlled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing/cutting will cause the plant to re-sprout</li> <li>• Cutting/mowing may help slow the spread of wild chervil but may not eradicate it</li> <li>• It is extremely important to mow before the plant has produced seeds otherwise mowing will help spread the infestation further!</li> </ul>
	Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Might be a viable treatment option for this plant. More research is needed.</li> </ul>	
	Flame Weeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Might be a viable treatment option for this plant. More research is needed.</li> </ul>	
<b>CHEMICAL</b>	Active ingredients commonly used in herbicides: aminopyralid and glyphosate. Wild chervil is becoming a very recent problem in Vermont thus few people have determined how to treat it using herbicides. A foliar application of a broad leaf herbicide with an active ingredient containing aminopyralid might be the best option although glyphosate may work as well. More research is needed to determine the best treatment method.		