

This WEED REPORT does not constitute a formal recommendation. When using herbicides always read the label, and when in doubt consult your farm advisor or county agent.

This WEED REPORT is an excerpt from the book *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States* and is available wholesale through the UC Weed Research & Information Center (wric.ucdavis.edu) or retail through the Western Society of Weed Science (wsweedscience.org) or the California Invasive Species Council (cal-ipc.org).

Anthriscus caucalis M. Bieb.; bur chervil
Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm.; wild chervil

Bur and wild chervil

Family: Apiaceae

Range: Washington, Oregon, Idaho; bur chervil is also found in California, Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah.

Habitat: Bunchgrass communities, sagebrush, pastures, and meadows. Also found in Conservation Reserve Program lands.

Origin: Native to Eurasia.

Impacts: Bur chervil dominates riparian areas and within understories of hawthorn and hackberry. Wild chervil can form dense colonies in ditches, dykes, road verges, meadows, hay fields, stream banks and hedge rows.

Western states listed as Noxious Weed: *A. sylvestris*, Washington



Bur chervil is an annual forb that often germinates in fall. It is generally less than 3 ft high but can grow to over 6 ft high in some situations. Wild chervil is a biennial to short-lived perennial forb usually to 3 ft tall but up to 6 ft tall. Both plants have fern-like leaves alternating along hollow stems.

Bur chervil flowers are in the leaf axils and arranged as umbels (umbrella-like). The small white flowers have 5 notched petals, and the fruits are about 0.25 inch long with curved hairs on the seeds. Wild chervil also has white flowers with 5 petals, but these are arranged in umbels at the top of the plant instead of leaf axils. The fruits are similar in size to bur chervil but without the curved hairs.

Wild chervil appears adapted to moister areas that overlap with bur chervil along the wetter range of bur chervil distribution. Bur chervil appears well adapted to wetter communities but survives in dry communities as well. Bur chervil produces more seed in riparian areas with a tree overstory than it does in grass-shrub or grass communities. Bluebunch wheatgrass communities are drier communities than Idaho fescue communities, and bur chervil seedling mortality rates are higher in bluebunch wheatgrass versus Idaho fescue communities. Fence line comparisons of grazed and ungrazed areas have found dense bur chervil canopies in the areas not grazed.

Plants reproduce only by seed. The fruits of both species fall near the parent plant or disperse to greater distances by clinging to the fur, feathers, and feet of animals. Most seeds germinate after the first fall rains in areas with mild winters and in spring where winters are more severe. No data indicates how long the seeds survive in the soil, but it is expected that it would be a few years, based on related species.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, disking)	Hand pulling in small infestations of bur chervil may have some effect, but wild chervil taproots would likely sprout after stems were pulled.
Cultural	Bur chervil is not dominant in areas grazed by cattle. Both chervil species are aromatic and not as palatable as grasses and other forbs. Mowing just before flowering can reduce seed production in wild chervil.
Biological	Neither chervil species currently has biological control agents released in North America.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary

between brands; see label before use. Herbicides are listed by mode of action and then alphabetically. The order of herbicide listing is not reflective of the order of efficacy or preference.

GROWTH REGULATORS	
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron <i>Perspective</i>	Rate: 3 to 4.5 lb product (<i>Perspective</i>)/acre Timing: Postemergence in spring. Remarks: <i>Perspective</i> provides broad-spectrum control of many broadleaf species. Although generally safe to grasses, it may suppress or injure certain annual and perennial grass species. Do not treat in the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. Do not apply more than 11 oz product/acre per year. At this high rate, cool-season grasses will be damaged, including bluebunch wheatgrass. Not yet labeled for grazing lands. Add an adjuvant to the spray solution. This product is not approved for use in California and some counties of Colorado (San Luis Valley).
Aminopyralid + metsulfuron <i>Opensight</i>	Rate: 3.3 oz product/acre Timing: Postemergence in spring. Remarks: Add 0.25 to 0.5% v/v surfactant. Metsulfuron is not registered in California.
Dicamba <i>Banvel, Clarity</i>	Rate: 0.5 to 2 pt product/acre (0.25 to 1 lb a.e./acre) Timing: Postemergence in spring. Remarks: Rates are those listed on the label for bur chervil. Dicamba is a broadleaf-selective herbicide and may injure other non-target broadleaf species.
AROMATIC AMINO ACID INHIBITORS	
Glyphosate <i>Roundup, Accord XRT II, and others</i>	Rate: Broadcast foliar treatment: 2 to 4.5 pt product (<i>Roundup ProMax</i>)/acre (1.1 to 2.5 lb a.e./acre), lower rates for plants under 6 inches tall. Spray-to-wet spot treatment: 0.4% v/v solution for plants under 6 inches tall and 0.7 to 1.5% v/v solution for plants over 6 inches tall Timing: Postemergence in spring at the bud or early flowering stage. Remarks: Glyphosate is a nonselective herbicide with no soil residual activity.
BRANCHED-CHAIN AMINO ACID INHIBITOR	
Chlorsulfuron <i>Telar</i>	Rate: 0.5 to 1 oz product/acre (0.375 to 0.75 oz a.i./acre) Timing: Postemergence in fall to seedlings. Remarks: Add a non-ionic or silicone surfactant. The label for <i>Telar</i> specifies bur chervil, but it is expected that similar control would be obtained with wild chervil.
Imazapyr <i>Arsenal AC, Habitat, Stalker, Chopper, Polaris</i>	Rate: 1.5 pt <i>Arsenal AC</i> (4 lb active per gal)/acre, or 3 pt <i>Habitat, Stalker, or Chopper</i> (2 lb active per gal)/acre (0.75 lb a.e./acre) Timing: Postemergence at the bud to early flowering stage. Remarks: Imazapyr is a nonselective herbicide. Imazapyr has been shown to control wild chervil, but is expected to have a similar effect on bur chervil.
Metsulfuron <i>Escort</i>	Rate: 0.5 to 1 oz product/acre (0.3 to 0.6 oz a.i./acre) Timing: Postemergence in fall to seedlings. Remarks: Add a non-ionic or silicone surfactant. Metsulfuron is not registered for use in California.

RECOMMENDED CITATION: DiTomaso, J.M., G.B. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.