

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).

Myosotis latifolia Poir.

Broadleaf forget-me-not

Family: Boraginaceae

Range: Primarily in coastal ranges from Washington to California.

Habitat: Shady moist disturbed places, riparian areas, coastal forests and woodlands, moist meadows and fields, roadsides, old gardens and other areas near human habitation.

Origin: Native to northwestern Africa and introduced as a garden ornamental.

Impacts: Dense stands can reduce biodiversity in riparian or woodland communities. May be toxic to livestock and other animals.

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory: Limited Invasiveness



Erect to nearly prostrate perennial to 2 ft tall. Forget-me-not has creeping roots and coiled racemes of pale blue to pink funnel-shaped flowers. The stems are woody at the base and the leaves are broadly elliptic to narrowly oblanceolate, 1 to 7 inches long. The lower leaves taper to a narrowly winged stalk and the upper leaves are sessile.

Flowering racemes are initially coiled, later elongate and open. The pale blue or pink flowers are funnel-shaped and about 0.25 to 0.5 inch wide, with five spreading lobes and five pale crests that nearly close the top of the tube. The fruits consist of four erect nutlets surrounded by the calyx. Plants reproduce by seed and vegetatively from creeping roots. Like other members of the family, it is expected that the seeds can survive many years in the soil seedbank.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, disking)	Roots are easily uprooted, and individual plants or small populations can be removed by hand pulling. All roots need to be removed, however, to prevent resprouting.
Cultural	Areas typically infested with broadleaf forget-me-not are not conducive to the use of grazing or burning as a control strategy.
Biological	Because there are so many cultivated and native species of <i>Myosotis</i> , there are no biological control agents available.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

There is very little information available on the control of *Myosotis*. Many of the chemical control options listed below were obtained from recommendations for the control of a related species, blue heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*). It is expected that similar recommendations would also be effective on broadleaf forget-me-not.

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

Dicamba <i>Banvel, Clarity</i>	Rate: Broadcast foliar treatment: 2 to 4 pt product/acre (1 to 2 lb a.e./acre). Spot treatment: 0.6% v/v solution Timing: Postemergence to young rapidly growing plants. Remarks: Dicamba will injure other broadleaf species. Recommendation is based on control of blue
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	heliotrope, a closely related species.
Fluroxypyr <i>Vista XRT</i>	Rate: Broadcast foliar treatment: 6 to 22 oz product/acre (2.1 to 7.7 oz a.e./acre). Spot treatment: 1% v/v solution Timing: Postemergence during flowering. Remarks: Recommendation is based on control of blue heliotrope, a closely related species.
Picloram <i>Tordon 22K</i>	Rate: Spot application rates not to exceed 2 qt product/acre Timing: Postemergence on rapidly growing plants up to the flowering stage. Remarks: Picloram is a broadleaf herbicide. For control of blue heliotrope, recommendations suggest tank mixing with 2,4-D or triclopyr. While this treatment is used in Australia, there are few situations where it should be used in the western U.S. Picloram is a restricted use herbicide. Picloram is not registered for use in California.
AROMATIC AMINO ACID INHIBITORS	
Glyphosate <i>Roundup, Accord XRT II, and others</i>	Rate: Broadcast foliar treatment: 1 to 2 qt product (<i>Roundup ProMax</i>)/acre (1.1 to 2.25 lb a.e./acre); larger plants may require higher rates. Spot treatment: 1% v/v solution. Wiper treatment: 33 to 50% of concentrated product. Timing: Postemergence to seedlings or to mature plants that are growing rapidly. Remarks: Glyphosate is a nonselective herbicide. The control information is based on that of other forget-me-not species. Compared to other chemical options, glyphosate in a wiper application method would be the best control option for most situations.
BRANCHED-CHAIN AMINO ACID INHIBITORS	
Metsulfuron <i>Escort</i>	Rate: Broadcast treatment: 1 to 2 oz product/acre (0.6 to 1.2 oz a.i./acre). Spot treatment: 0.1% w/v solution Timing: Postemergence when plants are growing rapidly in spring to fall. Remarks: Recommendation is based on control of other forget-me-not species.

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.