MEADOW HAWKWEED

Hieracium spp.

CONTROL

Hand Pulling

Hand pulling will only be effective on small infestations when rosettes and the majority of the stolons are removed repeatedly and consistently throughout the growing season.

Mowing

Mowing is not an effective method of control for hawkweed because it grows below the level of most mower blades. Mowing flower heads only may reduce seed production but also stimulates vegetative spread. Integrated weed management including seeding competitive plants alongside mowing fertilizer and herbicide will provide the best results.

Biological control

N/A

Grazing

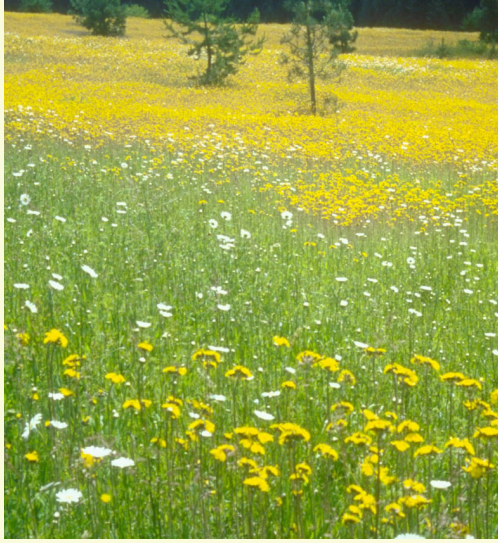
Grazing hawkweed has a similar effect as mowing. While flowers may be grazed the majority of the plant grows too low to the ground to be utilized as forage, therefore stimulating vegetative spread. Grazing may also have a negative effect on desirable species, which will also increase the competitiveness of hawkweed.

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options

Spring	Summer	Fall
Hand-pulling		
Foliar spray		
Mowing		

Herbicide

There are a number of herbicides that are effective in suppressing hawkweed growth. The herbicide chart on the back lists approved controls for meadow hawkweed complex. Always consult product labels and read them carefully to ensure correct species/land management usage and chemical application.



Meadow Hawkweed Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Root	Leaves	Stems	Flower	Seed/Fruit
Perennial	Shallow, fibrous, creeping stolons and rhizomes	Rosette leaves are narrow, wider at tip, hairy, with a dark green surface and light green underside.	10 to 25 stems up to 3 feet tall. Stems have short, stiff hairs and few, if any, leaves. The entire plant contains a milky sap.	5 to 30, bright yellow flowers with notched tips arranged in an umbrella-like cluster at top of stem.	Black with bristly plumes.

Herbicides for Meadow Hawkweed, *Hieracium spp.*

Active Ingredient	Rate	Efficacy	Comments
2-4,D	1.43-1.9 lb ae/acre	Apply to growing plant before bud forms.	Can be applied to water's edge, but not in water. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants.
aminopyralid	4-6 oz/acre	Apply to actively growing plants. Bolting stage. Fall treatment not effective.	Nonionic surfactant (1-2 qts/100 gal spray) helps control. Do not let drift to desirable vegetation. Do not exceed 7 fl oz/acre per year.
clopyralid	0.66-1 pint/acre	Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form. Fall treatment not effective.	Do not apply to shallow groundwater areas. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants.
Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine	2 quarts/ acre	Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form. Fall treatment not effective.	Do not apply to shallow groundwater areas. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants.
dicamba	2 quarts/ acre	Apply to growing plant before flowering.	Do not apply to shallow groundwater areas. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants. See label for timing restrictions for animals that are lactating or made for slaughter.
Picloram	1 pint/acre	Apply after most basal leaves emerge but before buds form.	Do not apply to shallow groundwater areas. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants.
Triclopyr + clopyralid	3-4 pints/ acre	Apply to actively growing plant.	Nonionic surfactant required. Do not apply to shallow groundwater areas. Avoid desirable broadleaf plants.

Information on diagnostic identifying characteristics adapted from "Montana's Noxious Weeds" by Pokorny and Mangold, Montana State University Extension Bulletin EB0159.

2825 Santa Fe Court | Missoula, MT 59808
406-258-4200 | www.missoulaeduplace.org

MISSOULA COUNTY
WEED DISTRICT