YELLOWFLAG IRIS

Iris pseudacorus

CONTROL

Hand Pulling

Hand pulling or digging and removing the rhizomes of yellowflag iris can be effective if you can remove all of the rhizomes from the site. Rhizomes should be bagged and removed from wet sites and allowed to dry before burning.

Mowing

Yellowflag iris is a semi-aquatic species that tends to grow in areas where mowing is not practical or effective. Mowing or cutting is not a recommended method of control.

Biological control

N/A

Grazing

Yellowflag iris is avoided by livestock.

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options		
Spring	Summer	Fall
Hand-pulled and bagged		
Foliar spray		Foliar spray

Herbicide

Herbicide treatment is limited to aquatic labeled glyphosate and imazapyr. Always consult product labels and read them carefully to ensure correct species/land management usage and chemical application.

Yellowflag Iris Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Root	Leaves	Stems	Flower	Seed/Fruit	Toxic
Perennial	Bulbs and rhizomes	Long, linear, dark green leaves emerge from ground in fanlike arrangement. Smooth-edged, flattened, with a pointed tip and raised midrib.	3 to 4 feet tall, round to flattened.	Large pale to deep yellow flowers have three downward- and three upward-pointing petals, some with light-brown to purple veins or flecks.	Many flat, brown seeds contained in a 1 to 4 inches long 3-chambered capsule.	Horses, cattle, cheep, goats

Herbicides for Yellowflag Iris, *Iris pseudacorus*

Active Ingredient	Rate	Efficacy	Comments
2-4,D	5 lb a.e. in 100 gal water	Early bloom, post emergence	Require aquatic amine formulation which has not been proven effective. This herbicide is not recommended.
Glyphosate	8% solution	Apply while plant is actively growing, but before flowering in late spring or early summer.	Use a non-ionic surfactant registered for aquatic areas. Glyphosate is nonselective. Reapplication may be necessary in some places.
Imazapyr	2-6% solution	Plants at pre-bloom stage or late season plants in fall.	Use a non-ionic surfactant registered for aquatic areas.

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

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