



ORANGE HAWKWEED

Hieracium aurantiacum

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. Often this plant is found in shallow, hard soils which can make it difficult to remove all fragments of roots and stolons that will cause regrowth.

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. However, smothering hawkweed with heavy layers of mulch following mowing (or hand pulling), can help prevent regrowth. Mulching depends on the environment (not effective on mountain slopes) of the invasive population.

Biological control

N/A

Grazing

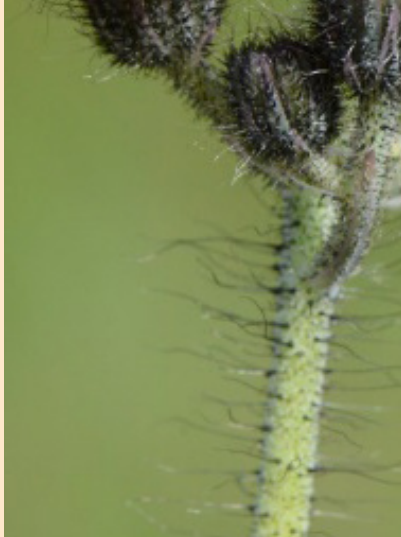
Grazing hawkweed has a similar effect as mowing. While flowers may be grazed the majority of the plant grows to low to the ground to be utilized as forage, therefore

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options		
Spring	Summer	Fall
Hand-pulling and mulching		
Foliar spray		

stimulating vegetative spread. Grazing may also have a negative effect on desirable species, which will also increase the competitiveness of hawkweed. Hawkweed has been shown to be generally unpalatable to most livestock.

Herbicide

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



Orange 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.	1 to 3 feet tall with bristly hairs and few, if any, small leaves. Entire plant contains a milky sap.	Red-orange petals with notched tips. 5 to 30 flower heads form a compact, umbrella-like cluster at top of stem.	Dark brown or black with ridges and bristly plumes.

Herbicides for Orange Hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum*

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.