WRITTEN FINDINGS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

(designation change 1999)

Scientific Name: Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffmann

Common Name: Wild chervil

Family: Umbelliferae

<u>Legal Status:</u> Class B (a) regions 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10

(b) region 5 except those portions of Thurston Co. within T15,16,17N, R2,3,4W.

<u>Description and Variation:</u> Erect biennial with hollow stems that are downy below and smooth above. Leaves up to 30 cm and two to three pinnate; pubescence occurs on the underside. Leaflets are ovate and serrate. Inflorescence a compound umbel of white florets. Fruit is linear-cylindrical, notched at base, beaked, glabrous and without ribs or oil glands.

Economic Importance: Wild chervil is native to Europe and has been introduced into northeastern United States and Canada where it has become naturalized. The one population known to occur in the northwest is a 4 acre infestation in Spokane County, which moved off the road shoulder into a pasture and has proven difficult to control. This represents an exotic introduction to Washington, which could in turn naturalize itself as it has elsewhere, changing Washington native plant communities and negatively impacting pastures, meadows and grasslands. A problem in 2500 ha of grassland in North Yorkshire, Oswald (1986) reports that the slow drying properties of its stems interrupt hay making.

<u>Geographical Distribution:</u> Native to Europe, introduced and naturalized in the northeastern United States, northeastern Canada, and New Zealand. The only known population in the northwest is located at T26N, R45E, Section 10, southeast quarter (in Washington). Hitchcock indicates it has occasionally been collected in the northwest. U.W., W.S.U., W.W.U. and O.S.U. herbaria have no northwest collections.

Habitat: Hedgerows, edges of woods, wasteplaces

History: Spokane population first confirmed October 1988.

Growth and Development: Perennial flowering early in the spring

Reproduction: Seed and perennating buds

Response to Herbicides: 2# 2,4-D/acre on regrowth after mowing killed growing point, but caused more "tillering" and regrowth from the crown.

Response to Cultural Methods: Mowing is not effective.

Bio-Control Potentials: No known research is being conducted.

References:

Doust, J.l. 1980. Floral sex ratios in andromonoecious Umbelliferae. New Phytol. 85:265-273.

Fernald, M.L. 1970. Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed. Rev. R.C. Rollins. Van Nostrand Reinhold. pp. 1091.

Hemida, S.K. and A.F. Murant. 1989. Particle properties of parsnip yellow fleck virus. Ann. Appl. Biol. 114:87-100.

Hemida, S.K. and A.F. Murant. 1989. Host ranges and serological properties of eight isolates of parsnip yellow fleck virus belonging to the two major serotypes. Ann. Appl. Biol. 114:101-109.

Hitchcock, C.L., and A. Cronquist. 1973. Flora of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle. pp. 321.

Imhoff, H., G. Voigtlander and W. Kuhbauch. 1980. Assimilate distrution in persistent pasture weeds *Rumex obtusifolius* and *Anthriscus sylvestris* and herbicide treatment at different growth stages. Z. Acker. Pflanzenbau 149 (2):117-1227. (summary in English).

Kozawa, M., N. Morita, K. Hata and K.D. Onan. 1978. Structure of anthriscusin, a new phenylpropanoid ester from the roots of *Anthriscus sylvestris* Hoffm. Chem. Pharm. Bull. 26 (4):1337-1338.

Mellichamp, T.L., J.F. Matthews and P.J. Smithka. 1988. It's *Anthriscus sylvestris*, not *Conioselinum chunensis*, new to North Carolina-Tennessee. Castanea J. 53 (1):81-82.

Newbold, A. and R.J. Holt. Additions to the check-list of the flora of Montgomery County, IV. 1986. Bartonia 52:78.

Oswald, A.K. 1986. Effects of sulphonyl-urea herbicides on *Anthriscus sylvestris* at the two stages of growth. Test. Agrochem. Cult. 7:102-103.

Roche', Cindy, 1991. Wild Chervil. Extension Bulletin PNW 367.

Terrell, E.E. et. al. 1986. A Checklist of Names for 3000 Vascular Plants of Economic Importance. USDA-ARS Ag Handbook 505.

Towsend, C.C. 1984. One new and one disjunct variety of Umbelliferae from East Africa. Kew Bull. 39 (3):603-605.