

Giant Hogweed

Heracleum mantegazzianum

Parsley Family

Class A Noxious Weed: Eradication Required

Identification Tips

- Stands tall, topped with numerous large, umbrella-shaped white flower clusters
- Hollow, ridged stems 2 to 4 inches in diameter with dark reddish-purple blotches
- Reaches a height of 8 to 15 feet when in flower
- Large compound leaves that are deeply incised, 3 to 5 feet wide
- Hairs on the underside of the leaf are stiff, dense and stubby
- Seeds are in 3/8 inch, elliptic dry fruits with wings and swollen brown resin canals

Biology

- Generally this plant is a perennial, flowering in the 2nd or 3rd year or later and sometimes dying after flowering
- Winged seeds spread by water, soil movement or by animals; can remain viable in the soil for over 10 years
- Flowers mid-May to July, seeds start forming in July

Impacts

- Major public health hazard. Sap can cause blistering of the skin and permanent scarring; sensitivity to light may also occur
- Crowds out desirable native, forage and crop plants with its aggressive growth
- Not useful as food or shelter to native wildlife
- Can increase erosion by replacing soil-protecting evergreen and woody plants

Distribution

- Most commonly found in urban areas, along roadsides, ditches, unmanaged yards and vacant lots
- Prefers rich, damp soil and can grow in varied light conditions
- Quickly invades river and stream banks, wetlands and wooded ravines



Look for large, umbrella-shaped white flowers.



Giant hogweed can grow up to 15 feet tall.

Questions?

Call the Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board at:
360-427-9670, ext. 592



What You Can Do

The Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board is actively trying to eradicate giant hogweed from all areas in the county. Do your part by checking for giant hogweed on your property. By stopping seed production and eliminating existing plants, the infestation will decline or be eliminated over time.

Control Methods

If you find giant hogweed on your property, choose one or a combination of control methods listed below. **This plant poses a serious health threat.** Wear proper clothing, shoes, and eye protection when attempting any control measures. **Always avoid skin contact. Clear, watery sap in leaves and stems can cause burns, blisters and scarring.**

Manual: Mature plants can be removed manually if at least the first 4-6 inches of the central root is dug up. Younger plants are more resilient; in mature infestations, seedlings can number in the hundreds and may break off when being pulled from compacted soils, leaving the root to continue to grow. Be sure to bag flowers and seedheads and put in the trash.



Manual removal starts with cutting stalks.

Mechanical: Mowing will only be effective for short periods of time and will have to be repeated every two weeks. Eventually, the roots will be depleted, but this may take years.

Chemical: Follow labels exactly as written and only use products appropriate and legal for the site. Glyphosate (such as Roundup) is effective, but is a non-selective herbicide that will also kill grasses in the area being sprayed.

Bare areas can be re-infested with hogweed or other weeds so replanting with vegetation appropriate to the site is suggested. Triclopyr (such as Brush-B-Gone) is also effective. It is a selective herbicide that only acts on broadleaf plants, not harming grasses in the area of the application. Apply herbicide to the entire leaf and stem surface of actively growing plants; do not cut



Cow parsnip grows shorter than hogweed with slender, hairy stems and smaller, less jagged leaves.

Don't be Fooled: giant hogweed is sometimes confused with the native plant cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). It grows in the same areas as giant hogweed, but cow parsnip rarely exceeds 6 feet and has smaller flower clusters. Also, the hairs on the underside of the leaf are soft, wavy and shiny. Unlike giant hogweed, control is not required for cow parsnip, but both plants can cause burns, so avoid contact with sap.

the stem after applying the herbicide since this will stop the plant from absorbing the chemical. An area of heavy seedling infestation can be efficiently controlled by an herbicide application in spring, possibly followed by an application later in the summer for late sprouts. Call for site-specific control recommendations.