

Flowering occurs from July to September. When the seeds ripen, the umbels contract into the shape of a hollow cup or nest. Seeds are $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long with one distinctly flat side and one rounded side that is ridged with bristles. Seeds may remain on the plant after it dies, falling gradually throughout the winter as weathering occurs. See PNW 418, *Hedgeparlsey*, and PNW 367, *Wild Chervil*, to look at a wild carrot seed.

CONTROL

MECHANICAL. Wild carrot is often found in waste areas, old pastures, and meadows. Plowing these areas and planting to a cultivated crop for 2 years decreases the infestation. Frequent cultivation in these crops promotes seed germination and destroys the seedlings before plants can flower and produce seed. This process helps deplete the supply of seeds in the soil. Another approach is to mow after stems elongate but before flowering.

CHEMICAL. Chemical control is more effective when herbicides are applied to plants in the seedling stage. As plants mature, the herbicides are ineffective or more chemical is required to kill them. Yearly applications are necessary to control the young seedlings that arise from the seed bank. Chemicals are available to selectively control wild carrot in grass plantings, and with careful timing in grass and clover pastures.

Herbicide registrations change frequently; therefore, this publication does not contain specific herbicide use instructions. Registered uses are summarized each year in the *Pacific Northwest Weed Control Handbook*.

In addition, detailed instructions for herbicide use are provided on herbicide container labels and in other literature provided by herbicide manufacturers.

USE PESTICIDES SAFELY!

- **Wear** protective clothing and safety devices as recommended on the label. **Bathe or shower** after each use.
 - **Read** the pesticide label—even if you've used the pesticide before. **Follow closely** the instructions on the label (and any other directions you have).
 - **Be cautious** when you apply pesticides. **Know** your legal responsibility as a pesticide applicator. You may be liable for injury or damage resulting from pesticide use.
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