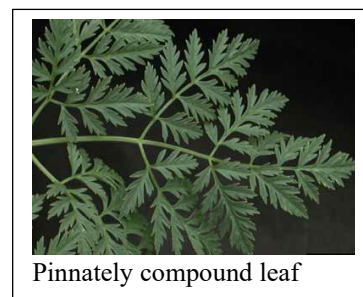


Poison Hemlock: (*Conium maculatum* L.)

- All parts of the plant are toxic especially in young plants, and the toxicity does not diminish over time in baling or silage.
 - Small amounts are highly toxic to animals and humans if ingested
 - Lethal amount for livestock
 - Sheep 4 to 8 oz; Cattle 1 to 2 pounds; Horses 4 to 5 pounds
 - Typically, not palatable by itself, poisoning occurs when consumed within feed rations. Most poisonings occur in spring when in rosette stage.
 - Becomes more palatable in wilting after chemical treatment.
- Treatment and control will take multiple applications and multiple years to deplete the heavy seed bank of established plants. Each plant may produce over 38,000 seeds/year. Seeds can lay dormant in soil for 5 years before they sprout.
 - Two best times of the year to treat are either in November or March to April (*Rosettes*)
 - Spring treat while still in rosette stage
- Best products for spot spraying (*multiple applications will be needed*)
 - Triclopyr + 2,4-D (*90% to 100% control*)*
 - Dicamba, (*80% to 90% control*)*
 - Dicamba + 2,4-D (*80% to 90% control*)*
 - Metsulfuron methyl + dicamba (*80% to 90% control*)*
 - Clopyralid + 2,4-D (*80% to 90% control*)*
 - 2,4-D (*70% to 80% control*)*
 - Glyphosate (from bud to full bloom *Fall*) (*80% to 90% control*)*

*2021 OSU Weed Control Guide, Bulletin 789
Rotate products used to reduce resistance.



The following resources are provided by
Ohio State University Extension
Holmes County Office

This is an example of resources available free for downloading
at our county OSU Extension Web page:

<https://holmes.osu.edu>

Resources in the Agriculture and Natural Resources tab,
go to the Poison Hemlock Link.