

SLELO PRISM Partners

Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.



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FOR MORE INFORMATION

CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario
Partnership for Regional Invasive
Species Management
SLELO PRISM

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Or Visit Us Online At

www.sleloinvasives.org

Photo credits- Cover Photo: Virginia Tech Weed ID Guide, nyis.info. Inside left column top, Stem photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Flower photo: Virginia Tech Weed ID Guide, www.nyis.info. Skin Irritation photo: Bruce Ackley, Wikimedia.org (*Pastinaca sativa*) 11.jpg & wild parsnip. Seed photo: Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, bugwood.org.



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About Wild Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)



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*"Teaming up to stop the
spread of
invasive species"*

What is Wild Parsnip?

Wild Parsnip, (*Pastinaca sativa*), is a biennial/perennial herb native to Eurasia. It is noxious and highly invasive. It was introduced to the US in the 1600s.

Wild parsnip outcompetes native plants and forms large monocultures. Below is a photo demonstrating how dense wild parsnip populations can grow.



In sensitive individuals, contact with the plant will lead to serious skin irritation—as the plant contains psoralens which are chemicals that make skin sensitive to sunlight causing burn like lesions within 24 hours after exposure. Below is a photo that demonstrates skin irritation caused by wild parsnip.



Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Wild Parsnip:

Remove new infestations while they are small. Avoid mowing areas with wild parsnip when viable seeds are present (early July) as equipment can easily spread seed to new areas. Clean mowing equipment before moving from an area with wild parsnip to one without. When possible, plan to harvest/mow areas without wild parsnip before moving to fields where it is present. Time control efforts to prevent spread of the plant.

Control/Management:

Physical/Mechanical Control:

Manual or mechanical methods of control are not recommended because they will expose the operator to the plant sap and spread seeds. If you must get near the plants use gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

Chemical Control:

Foliar applications of glyphosate work best if applied to the rosette stage in the spring or fall. Keep in mind that glyphosate kills all plants. Keep it away from desirable plants in the area; read and follow the product label instructions completely. Several years of treatment may be necessary to bring large populations under control. Continue to scout the area for new plants that may develop from latent seeds.

Wild Parsnip Identification:

Foliage/Stem: Leaves are compound and grow alternately on the stem and have 2 to 5 paired leaflets that are sharply toothed. Stems are yellowish-green in color with vertical grooves (no red/purple blotches or hairs) and can grow up to 5 ft. tall.



Flowers: Flowers resemble Queen Anne's lace but are a greenish-yellow color. The flat-topped cluster, (umbel), can grow 2-6 inches in diameter. Blooms from Late June-July.



Seeds: Seeds mature by early July. Plants die after producing seeds; seeds can remain viable in the soil up to four years.

