

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.

SLELO PRISM

*This QR code will link
to more resources.*



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

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

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7724

www.sleloinvasives.org

Get Involved

Help find invasive species
of interest in your region.

For details, contact

megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, join our listserv

Follow these steps to join:

1. Email cce-slelo-1-request@cornell.edu
2. Type “join” in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

All photos: Leslie J. Mehrhoff of CT,
www.bugwood.org.



SLELO PRISM

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

What You Should Know About Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)



SLELO PRISM
*“Teaming up to stop the
spread of
invasive species”*

What is Wild Chervil?

Wild chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) is a leafy herbaceous biennial, or short lived perennial plant, native to Europe.

It can spread aggressively and choke out other more desirable plant species and reduce wildlife habitat. Below are photos of how easily wild chervil can take over an area.



You Can Stop the Spread:

Wild chervil is on the New York State Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants List; you can stop the spread of wild chervil by not buying or selling this invasive plant.

Control & Management

Wild chervil relies on seeds to reproduce, therefore, the control strategy should focus on stopping the plant from flowering and setting seed.

Physical control: Methods such as: mowing, tilling and reseeding the area with competitive native vegetation will help control wild chervil. **Plants can also be dug up but it is important to remove entire root stalk; removal of roots is difficult due to wild chervil's deep root systems.** These methods should be repeated weekly to fully eradicate the species.

Chemical control: Broadleaf selective herbicides are generally more effective than non-selective products, like glyphosate (Roundup) and Arsenal, because they allow the grass to suppress any surviving plants and prevent germination of chervil seeds. Follow all instructions on chemical bottle.

***Plant may cause skin irritation, use caution and wear gloves when handling.**

Wild Chervil Identification:

Leaves are shiny and dark green, finely divided (fern like) with sharply pointed segments, and are somewhat hairy.

Leaves get smaller in size the closer they are to stem tips.



Stems grow up to 3 feet tall and are hollow and furrowed, green, hairy on the lower portion and smooth on the upper portions; stem nodes have fringe hairs and purplish tint.



Flowers are small, white and grow in 3 inch wide umbels (*flower heads originate from one point*) flowers bloom from April to May.

