Ranunculus acris

Tall buttercup

Family: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Cultural: grazing	P	toxic to animals
Cultural: prescribed burning	P	usually found in moist meadows and pastures not conducive to burning, if burned plants will resprout
Mechanical: mowing and cutting	F	mowing can reduce seed production, frequent mowing reduces infestation
Mechanical: tillage	P–F	need to severely damage taproot, some recovery or spread may occur
Mechanical: grubbing, digging or hand pulling	G	must remove all roots and rhizomes, best in moist soils, best for small patches

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on published papers and reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary between brands; see label before use.

2,4-D	E
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	E*
Aminopyralid	E
Chlorsulfuron	E
Clopyralid	NIA
Dicamba	E
Glyphosate	E
Hexazinone	NIA

Imazapic	NIA
Imazapyr	NIA
Metsulfuron	E
Paraquat	NIA
Picloram	NIA
Rimsulfuron	NIA
Sulfometuron	NIA
Sulfosulfuron	E*
Triclopyr	NIA

E = Excellent control, generally better than 95%
G = Good control, 80-95%
F = Fair control, 50-80%
P = Poor control, below 50%
Control includes effects within the season of treatment.
Control is followed by best timing, if known, when efficacy is E or G.

* = Likely based on results of observations of related species
FLW = flowering
NIA = No information available
Fa = Fall
Sp = Spring
Su = Summer

RECOMMENDED CITATION: DiTomaso, J.M., G.B. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.