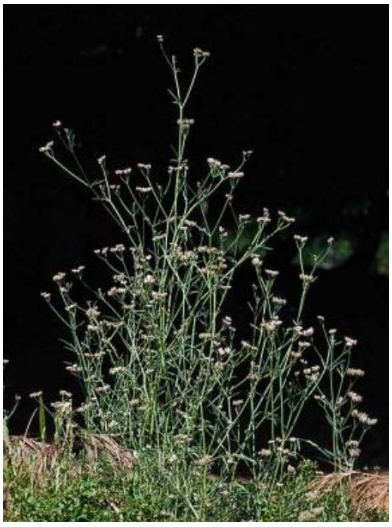
Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link

Hedgeparsley



Family: Apiaceae
Range: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Utah.
Habitat: Woodlands, pastures, fields, forest margins, and disturbed sites such as roadsides and ornamental landscapes. Can tolerate full sun to dense shade and grows on most soil types.
Origin: Native to central and southern Europe.
Impacts: Hedgeparsley has bristly fruiting structures that can be a nuisance to livestock, pets, and humans. The burs stick to the fur and hair of animals and can cause mechanical injury by lodging in the nose, eyes, and ears of pets and livestock.
Western states listed as Noxious Weed: Washington
California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory: Moderate Invasiveness

Hedgeparsley is an upright annual weed that grows 6 to 24 inches tall. It germinates with the first fall rains and its lacy green foliage often makes the plant inconspicuous amongst grasses and forbs. The leaves are alternate, mostly pinnate-dissected 2 to 3 times, on stalks up to 3 inches long. Leaves are sparsely covered with short flattened hairs.

Plants produce white flowers, 2 to 3 mm wide in compound umbels 2 to 3 inches across. Each flower produces an oblong fruit 2 to 4 mm long, covered with minutely barbed, hook-tipped bristles. The fruit is initially rosy to whitish green in appearance, but later turns brown. Reproduction is entirely by seed. Although there is no data on the longevity of the seed in the soil, it is expected that they would survive a few years.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, disking)	Hand pulling is effective on small incipient populations. Pulling is most effective before flowering in late spring when plants are elongated and soil is still moist. Mowing or disking at flowering stage can provide good control. Resprouts may occur after mowing and a secondary treatment may be required.
Cultural	Grazing can provide some control, if grazed at a high stocking density before flowering. There is no information on the effectiveness of control with prescribed burning.
Biological	There are no biological control programs for the management of *Torilis arvensis*.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on 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. Herbicides are listed by mode of action and then alphabetically. The order of herbicide listing is not reflective of the order of efficacy or preference.

GROWTH REGULATORS	
2,4-D	**Rate:** Broadcast treatment: 2 to 4 pt product/acre (0.95 to 1.9 lb a.e./acre).

Several names	**Timing:** Postemergence when plants are growing rapidly. Applications in spring provide best control. **Remarks:** 2,4-D is a selective herbicide for broadleaf species and will not damage desirable grasses growing nearby. This rate has been shown to give good control of other broadleaf weeds in rangeland. Good coverage is necessary.
Triclopyr *Garlon 4 Ultra*	**Rate:** Broadcast treatment: 0.5 to 1 qt product/acre (0.5 to 1 lb a.e./acre). Spot treatment: 1 % v/v solution *Garlon 4 Ultra* and water applied to thoroughly wet all leaves. **Timing:** Postemergence when plants are growing rapidly. Applications in spring provide best control. **Remarks:** Triclopyr is a selective herbicide for broadleaf species and will not damage desirable grasses growing nearby.
AROMATIC AMINO ACID INHIBITORS	
Glyphosate *Roundup, Accord XRT II*, and others	**Rate:** Broadcast treatment: 1 to 2 qt product (*Roundup ProMax*)/acre (1.1 to 2.25 lb a.e./acre). Spot treatment: 1.5 to 2% v/v solution *Roundup* (or other trade name) and water applied to thoroughly wet all leaves. **Timing:** Postemergence when plants are growing rapidly. Applications in early spring provide best control. **Remarks:** Glyphosate is a nonselective systemic herbicide and has no soil activity.
BRANCHED-CHAIN AMINO ACID INHIBITORS	
Chlorsulfuron *Telar*	**Rate:** Broadcast treatment: 1 to 1.5 oz product/acre (0.75 to 1.13 oz a.i./acre). **Timing:** Preemergence or early postemergence. **Remarks:** Chlorsulfuron is a selective broadleaf herbicide used preemergence or postemergence in non-cropland areas. It has fairly long soil residual activity.
Imazapic *Plateau*	**Rate:** Broadcast treatment: 4 to 6 oz product/acre (1 to 1.5 oz a.e./acre). **Timing:** Preemergence or early postemergence. **Remarks:** Imazapic is a selective postemergence herbicide effective for controlling broadleaf weeds and some grasses. It has some soil residual activity. Imazapic is not registered for use in California.

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.