

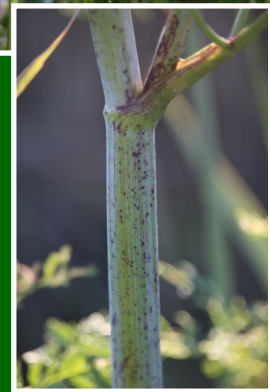


Invasive Weeds to Watch For: Poison Hemlock

Conium maculatum

Help our community by reducing spread of non-native plants that disrupt and damage our ecosystem

Poison hemlock is a very tall biennial plant that can grow up to 12 feet tall. It grows into a rosette the first year, then flowering stems the next year. Flowers are small and white and occur in 4 to 8 inch umbrella shaped clusters. Leaves are fern-like, toothed, finely divided and have a strong odor when crushed.



DANGER: Extremely Toxic! Poison Hemlock is toxic to animals and humans. Small amounts of toxins may be absorbed by rubbing eyes or touching mouth after contact with plants. Always wear gloves and wash hands thoroughly after handling the plant. Handle plant parts carefully, or call for assistance. To find out more about how to manage poison hemlock: <https://nr.tulaliptribes.com/Topics/Wetlands>



For Information on Control Recommendations Contact:

Natasha Coumou
Tulalip Tribes
Natural Resources



(360) 716-4635
ncoumou@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov



Snohomish County
Noxious Weed Control Board
Geraldine Saw
(425) 388-7548
Geraldine.saw@snoco.org



Snohomish County WSU Extension
Anthony Gromko
anthony.gromko@wsu.edu
Kevin Zobrist
kevin.zobrist@wsu.edu

Partnering with
George Bruno
USDA APHIS PPQ
(509) 353-2950 office
(509) 413-7278 cell
george.a.bruno@usda.gov



Provided by WSU Extension Through USDA APHIS PPQ 7721 TCRISP2 (Tribal Collaborative Response to Invasive Species Project 2)
Funding in Partnership with FRTEP Award 2017-41580-26917

Cooperators: Tulalip Tribe, Snohomish County Weed Board, WSU Snohomish County Extension, Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Daniel L. Fagerlie, TCRISP2 Project Director, fagerlie@wsu.edu. Images and/or text used for educational purposes (no copyright infringement intended) from: Dan Fagerlie, Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, King County Noxious Weed Control Program.

Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.