



Poison Hemlock

Conium maculatum



- Biennial, Grows 6-10 feet tall
- Blooms in late spring to early summer
- Found in waste areas, waterways, pastures, fence lines, and right of ways
- All parts of the plant are toxic

**Cache County Vegetation
Management Division**

435-755-1562

jake.forsgren@cachecounty.gov

Suggested Control Methods for Poison Hemlock

Manual & Mechanical Control

Wear PPE: Long sleeves, pants, gloves, and eye protection are crucial to avoid skin contact, as the plant causes rashes.

Dig or Pull: Best for young plants or small patches; ensure the entire taproot is removed to prevent regrowth.

Mowing/Cutting: Prevents seed production but requires repeated cuts through the season; cut before flowering and avoid disturbing soil.

Disposal: Place all plant parts in sealed plastic bags and discard with regular trash (not compost/yard waste).

Chemical Control

Timing: Apply in spring or fall to actively growing plants before flowering.

Non-Selective (Glyphosate): Use for bare ground; it kills all plants it touches

Selective (Triclopyr, 2,4-D, [Metsulfuron-methyl](#)): Good for grassy areas as they target broadleaf weeds without harming grass.

Application: Spray foliage until wet but not to runoff; add a surfactant for better adhesion.

Stem Injection: A precise method for mature plants using a 5% glyphosate solution.

Best Practices

Prevention: Minimize soil disturbance to avoid germinating dormant seeds.

Follow-Up: Multiple treatments are often needed due to persistent seeds.

Safety: Keep people and pets away from treated areas until dry.