



DCIST

Help protect our natural areas for current and future generations:

INSPECT all animals, equipment, footwear, and vehicles before heading to a new site.

REMOVE all plants, animals & mud from boots, gear, pets, & vehicle before and after visiting a site.

STAY on designated roads and trails.

REPORT sightings to DCIST at dcist1@gmail.com or using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) App.



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Report Findings to Door County Invasive Species Team

The Door County Invasive Species Team (DCIST) goal is to address invasive species in order to sustain resilient ecosystems within Door County for current and future generations. DCIST is committed to providing educational resources and engagement, minimizing and preventing the introduction of new populations, and reducing the impact of existing invasive species populations.

Please help prevent the spread of invasive species by cleaning equipment and reporting invasive species using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) app or contact DCIST. By cleaning equipment, you can help halt the spread of invasive species and by reporting invasive species you can help invasive species management efforts.

For more information on invasive species in Door County please visit: <https://doorinvasives.org/>

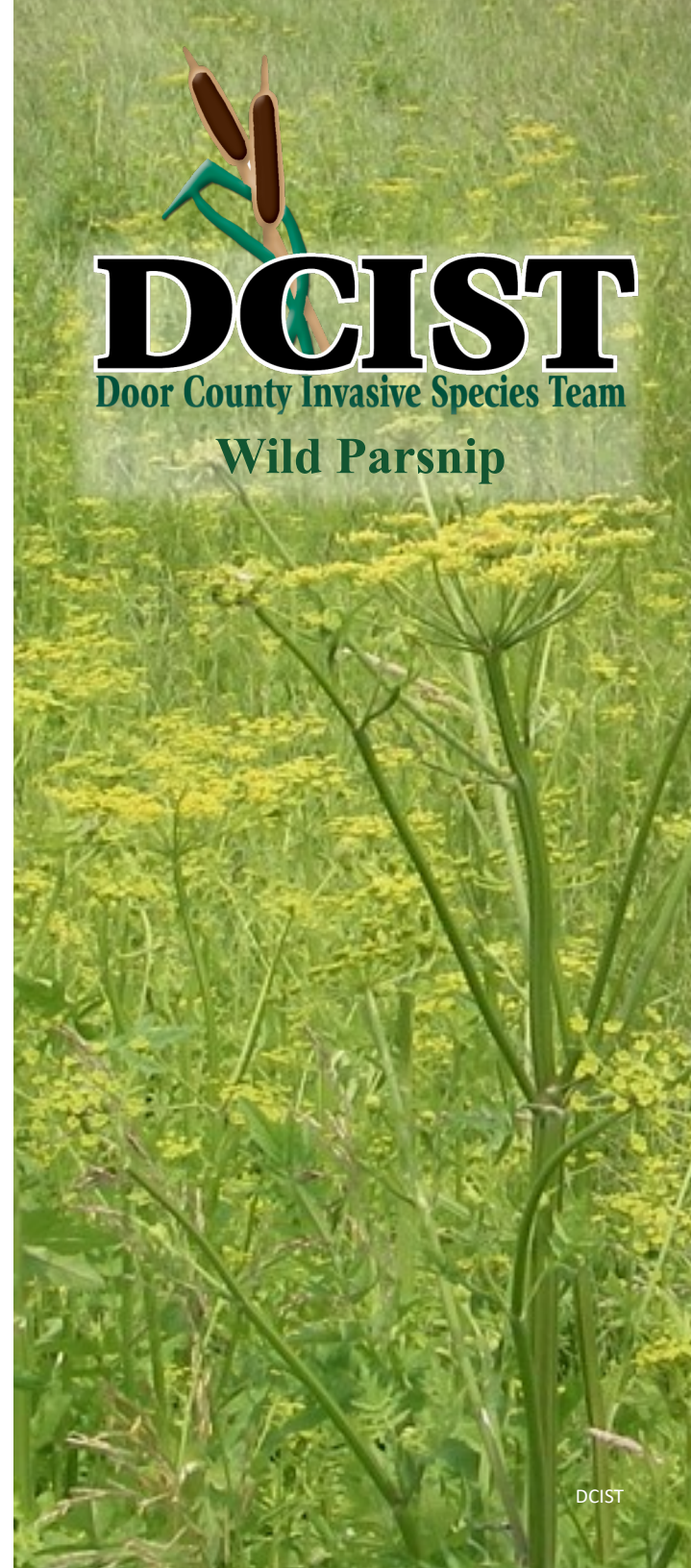
To report an invasive species please use the GLEDN app or contact the DCIST coordinator at:

Phone: 920-746-5955

Email: DCIST1@gmail.com



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Wild Parsnip

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What is Wild Parsnip?

Wild parsnip is an invasive species that was introduced by settlers for its edible taproot. It is an herbaceous biennial in the carrot family. First year plants consist only of basal leaves (leaves that grow low to the ground). Second year plants develop flowers in mid-June through late July growing to a height of 4-5' tall. The yellow clusters resemble dill flowers. As the plant matures the seed heads develop. Each plant produces about 1,000 seeds per plant.

Wild parsnip sap contains furanocoumarin chemicals. The sap reacts with sunlight resulting in phytophotodermatitis (severe rashes, burns and blistering as a result of the sap coming in contact with skin and being introduced to sunlight).

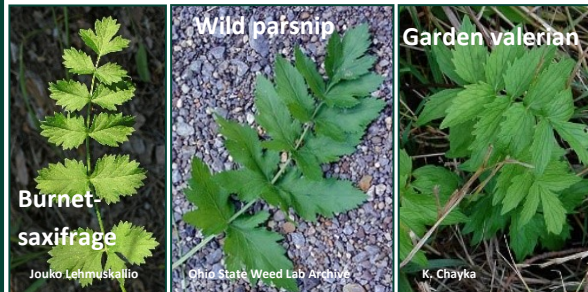


Wild Parsnip Look-Alikes

Wild parsnip has look-alikes especially when the plant is not in flower. Common look-alikes include garden valerian, golden alexander, cow parsnip, and burnet-saxifrage. All of these plants have pinnately compound leaves, similar to a fern frond, with the exception of cow parsnip.

The two native look-alikes, cow parsnip and golden alexander leaves are very different from wild parsnip. Wild parsnip's leaflets, (the smaller leaves making up the larger leaf) are deep and forked, whereas golden alexander leaflets are smooth, more finely serrated and have a distinct stem where they attach to the central rib. Cow parsnip leaves are giant compared to wild parsnip leaves. Cow parsnip leaves are 16" across whereas wild parsnip leaves are 6" long. Cow parsnip leaves are divided into 3 deeply lobed leaflets.

The other invasive look-alikes include garden valerian and burnet-saxifrage. However, the leaflets on burnet-saxifrage are smaller, more rounded, and more deeply serrated than wild parsnip. The leaflets of garden valerian are pointier and more narrow than wild parsnip.



How to Control Wild Parsnip

There are mechanical and chemical control options available. Please note that control efforts may take several years to have a noticeable effect due to the size of the seed bank (previously dispersed seeds that are stored in the soil). It is important to control plant populations prior to plants going to seed and important to dispose of any and all plant material. It is very important to always take precautions when controlling wild parsnip. Wearing long sleeves, long pants, gloves, eye protection, and close toed shoes will help avoid sap contacting the skin.

Mechanical/manual methods are best when populations are small. Chemical control is recommended for larger populations. Many herbicides, herbicide combinations and application methods have been tried on wild parsnip and work to a greater or lesser degree. Like any other weed control method, herbicides will fail if used incorrectly.

For more information about other terrestrial invasive species or for control recommendations

for wild parsnip please use the QR code or visit the UW Extension Invasive Plants Factsheet database: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn/learn/invasive-species-i-d-and-impacts/>.

