

# QUICK FACTS ABOUT WILD CARAWAY

- Biennial or sometimes perennial plant.
- Produces a low-growing rosette in the first year; the flowering stalk develops the 2nd year of growth
- Prolific seed producer; each plant can produce several thousand seeds
- Develops a narrow taproot, like a carrot, while it grows in a variety of soil types
- Flowers are white (sometimes pinkish) and in umbrella-like clusters of small flowers (similar to Queen Anne's Lace and common yarrow)



# WILD CARAWAY CONTROL

## MECHANICAL

**the key is to kill plant before goes to seed**

Small infestations can be hand-dug or pulled before flowering. Mowing is not effective. Bag and dispose of flowers and seeds.

## CHEMICAL

**always apply according to label**

Contact Gilpin CSU Extension or a licensed applicator for herbicide recommendations.

# WILD CARAWAY

*Carum carvi*

**LIST B INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEED**



# WHY WILD CARAWAY IS A PROBLEM



Originally planted as a culinary spice, but is extremely invasive in mountain valleys, wetlands, and pastures.

List B of CO Noxious Weeds



Crowds out native vegetation and wildlife don't like to eat it.



## GILPIN COUNTY COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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## KEYS TO IDENTIFICATION

- First year rosettes have carrot-like leaves and slender tuber.
- Mature plants have hollowed stems & small white or pink flowers in umbrella-like clusters.
- Leaves are opposite, feathery, and finely divided.
- Mature plants are 1-3 ft tall, slender.

## WHAT DOES LIST B COLORADO NOXIOUS WEEDS MEAN?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that threaten our native ecosystems. Management of noxious weeds is enforced through the CO Noxious Weed Act. List B weed species must be managed to stop their continued spread.