

Redstem filaree

Colorado Dept. of
Agriculture
Conservation Services
Division
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Key ID Points

1. The hairy red colored stems.
2. The opposite leaf pattern in the rosette stage.
3. The long-beak like fruit and seed.

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Redstem filaree Identification and Management



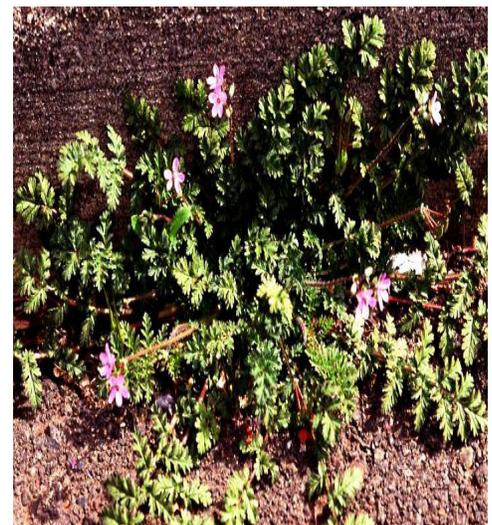
Identification and Impacts

Redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) is a winter annual or biennial forb that has a spreading or erect profile and is native to the Mediterranean or Asia. Part of the Geranium family, Redstem filaree grows generally from a rosette stage, and can grow from the 3 inches to 2 feet tall. The stems are hairy and red in color. The leaves are opposite and finely divided with toothed or lobed margins. They are pubescent, grow on short stems and have a reddish tint. The root system is a shallow taproot with fibrous secondary roots. The five petaled flowers are a purplish-pink in color and are in clusters of 2 or more. Each flower will produce five long lobed fruits. Each fruit will have an awn like tail which will dry and split with maturity. Redstem filaree primarily reproduces by seed and generally germinates in early spring.

Habitats for Redstem filaree include: dry pasturelands, landscapes, turfgrass and it prefers sandy soils. It can easily outcompete desirable vegetation once established. Redstem filaree is drought tolerant and can withstand a heavy stocking rate. The plant is grazed by many different animals especially sheep.

The key to effective control of Redstem filaree is preventing establishment of the plant and seed production. There are many options for control of Redstem filaree depending on site ecology. Both chemical and mechanical control options are effective. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Redstem filaree is designated as a "List B" species in the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be either eradicated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local infestations. For more information visit www.colorado.gov/ag/csd and click on the Noxious Weed Management Program. Or call the State Weed Coordinator at the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Conservation Services Division, 303-239-4100.



Photos © (Clockwise from lower left): Theodore Webster, USDA, Bugwood.org; (Unknown) Oregon State University; Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org; Richard Old, XID Services Inc., Bugwood.org; (Unknown) Oregon State University

Erodium cicutarium



CULTURAL
Prevent the establishment of Redstem filaree, in rangeland or pastureland by planting native grasses and forbs. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations that may help. Bareground is prime habitat for weed invasions.



BIOLOGICAL
Currently there is not any biocontrol available for Redstem filaree. Biocontrol takes many years of research and development. For more information, contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture's Insectary in Palisade, Colorado at 970-464-7916.



MECHANICAL
Hand pulling or digging when soil is moist, making sure to get the roots to prevent resprouting is effective. Removing flowers before the plant sets seed will also be effective. Be sure to bag specimens carefully so as not to spread seeds.

Integrated Weed Management:

Locate and remove plants immediately before plants set seed to prevent the spread of Redstem filaree. Since the plant reproduces solely by seed, an integrated management effort must include the elimination of seed production and depletion of seed bank. Combing control methods of herbicide and mechanical can be effective.

HERBICIDES

NOTE: The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. *Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gallons per acre. Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!*

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING

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