This does not constitute a formal recommendation. When using herbicides always read the label, and when in doubt consult your farm advisor or county agent.

This is an excerpt from the book Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States and is available wholesale through the UC Weed Research & Information Center (wric.ucdavis.edu) or retail through the Western Society of Weed Science (wsweedscience.org) or the California Invasive Species Council (cal-ipc.org).

Ranunculus acris

## Tall buttercup

Family: Ranunculaceae (buttercup)

## **NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL**

| Cultural: grazing                             | P   | toxic to animals   |
|---|-----|--|
| Cultural: prescribed burning                  | P   | usually found in moist meadows and pastures not conducive to burning, if burned plants will resprout |
| Mechanical: mowing and cutting                | F   | mowing can reduce seed production, frequent mowing reduces infestation                               |
| Mechanical: tillage                           | P-F | need to severely damage taproot, some recovery or spread may occur                                   |
| Mechanical: grubbing, digging or hand pulling | G   | must remove all roots and rhizomes, best in moist soils, best for small patches                      |

## **CHEMICAL CONTROL**

The following specific use information is based on published papers and reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary between brands; see label before use.

| 2,4-D                               |     |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron |     |  |
| Aminopyralid                        | E   |  |
| Chlorsulfuron                       | E   |  |
| Clopyralid                          | NIA |  |
| Dicamba                             | E   |  |
| Glyphosate                          | E   |  |
| Hexazinone                          | NIA |  |

**Imazapic** NIA **Imazapyr** NIA Metsulfuron E Paraquat NIA Picloram NIA Rimsulfuron NIA Sulfometuron NIA Sulfosulfuron **E**\* Triclopyr NIA

= Excellent control, generally better than 95%

**G** = Good control, 80-95%

F = Fair control, 50-80%

P = Poor control, below 50%

Control includes effects within the season of treatment.

Control is followed by best timing, if known, when efficacy is  $\mathbf{E}$  or  $\mathbf{G}$ .

 Likely based on results of observations of related species

FLW = flowering

NIA = No information available

Fa = Fall Sp = Spring

Su = Summer

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION:** DiTomaso, J.M., G.B. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.

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