



Roadside mowing for fire suppression in late spring can lead to an increase in the yellow starthistle population as seen in the right of this photo.

Success of mowing to control yellow starthistle depends on timing and plant's branching form

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Successful control of yellow starthistle by mowing depends on both proper timing and the plant's form of growth and branching. The branching habit of yellow starthistle is highly variable and is in part dependent on the level of competition with other species for light. Field studies were conducted in five Northern California counties to examine the effects of growth form, timing of mowing and number of mowings on yellow starthistle growth and seed production. Erect, high-branching populations were effectively controlled by a single mowing at early flowering, while sprawling, low-

branching plants were not satisfactorily controlled even by multiple mowings. Mowing should provide an effective tool for yellow starthistle control in an integrated approach with clopyralid treatment, prescribed burning or biological control.

Yellow starthistle, a member of the sunflower family, was first introduced into California from Eurasia (via South America) in the mid-19th century as a contaminant of alfalfa seed (Prather 1994). Today it is the most widespread noncrop weed in California. This invasive plant has a long germination period, a deep taproot with efficient soil

moisture usage, and copious seed production with few germination requirements (DiTomaso et al. 1999). Such characteristics typically lead to the exclusion of desirable species in rangelands, roadsides, parks and disturbed urban lands. In these sites, yellow starthistle displaces existing species, decreases the recreational value of lands and reduces forage productivity and grazing capacity. It can also be poisonous to horses when consumed in large quantities (Callihan et al. 1995; DiTomaso et al. 1999).

Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.) is considered a long-lived winter annual. In California, germination occurs with the first fall/winter rain. Development continues into spring when

starthistle forms a basal rosette, sends up a bolting stalk and develops spiny seedheads. Starthistle flowers throughout summer and eventually senesces in late summer or early fall. However, there is a wide variation in development depending on climatic and environmental parameters such as elevation, precipitation, and soil depth and type.

Mowing can be an economical and effective method for controlling yellow starthistle. Prior studies have shown that the timing of mowing is critical (Thomsen et al. 1996, 1997; Vayssières et al. 1994). If mowed at an

early growth phase such as bolting, starthistle rapidly recovers. In contrast, if mowing is delayed until a large number of flowers are open, plants will not fully recover but viable seed will be produced.

An effective, long-term yellow starthistle control program is based on eliminating or at least significantly reducing further seed production. Even when yellow starthistle is mowed at early flowering, the growth stage believed to be most effective, results are not always favorable. We conducted field studies in five Northern California counties to identify the parameters

contributing to the most effective use of mowing for yellow starthistle control. To accomplish this, we examined the interaction of growth form, number of mowings and developmental stage on yellow starthistle growth and seed production.

Yolo County

Site preparation. In November 1995 a field site in Yolo County was treated with metam sodium to eliminate all preexisting weed seeds and then seeded with yellow starthistle in December. We used a randomized, complete block design with four replicates of each treatment. Each plot was 5 feet by 10 feet (1.5 m by 3 m) with starthistle plants at 2-feet (0.6 m) spacing in two rows, 2 feet apart. Plots were hand-weeded and starthistle seedlings thinned to 8 to 12 plants per plot (table 1).

Mowing height. Treatments consisted of uncut controls and five mowing heights: 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 inches (0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cm). All treatments were mowed and plant material removed from plots at early flowering (2% to 5%) in late June 1996. Plants were allowed to recover and then harvested at senescence at the end of the season. Plant height, dry weight and seedhead numbers were measured at harvest.

Plants from plots mowed to 2, 4, 6 or 8 inches recovered to approximately half the height of the unmowed controls. Plants mowed to ground level did not survive. All mowing treatments resulted in significant reductions in seedhead number (fig. 1), plant height and dry weight (data not shown). However, there were no statistical differences among 2-, 4-, 6- or 8-inch mowing treatments. Despite the reduction in seedhead number following a single mowing, a sufficient number of seeds were produced to reinfest sites in subsequent years.

While mowing at ground level was found to be an effective means of control, this method is impractical, especially in rocky, debris-laden terrain. It does suggest that hand-held weeders or hoes may provide effective control of yellow starthistle when plants are cut at ground level.

TABLE 1. Effects of multiple mows on seedhead production, dry weight and height of individual plants at final harvest, Yolo County

Stage at mowing and Number of cuttings	Seedheads/plant	Dry weight	Height
	g/plant	cm/plant	
Control	2,439 a*	828 a	119 a
Bolting 1X	2,166 a	752 a	98 b
Bolting 2X	1,266 b	484 b	88 c
Spiny 1X	1,040 bc	443 b	83 c
Spiny 2X	754 c	229 c	45 e
Early flowering 1X	811 bc	265 c	55 d
Early flowering 2X	596 c	154 c	28 f

*Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) for treatments (columns).

TABLE 2. County site parameters

	Counties				
	Butte	Calaveras	Shasta	Siskiyou	Yolo
Elevation (ft)	185	1,100	3,300	2,631	60
Rainfall (in.) average field season	25 25.3 (7/96–6/97)	22 24.3	18 21.4	18 27.6	18 16.5
Soil depth and type	30–35 in. Keefers gravelly loam	10–28 in. Auburn schist calcareous	60 in., alluvial Dotta sandy loam	moderately deep Duzel gravelly	deep alluvial Yolo silty loam
Yellow starthistle life cycle	Germinate: Nov–Mar Bolt: early May Flower: late May–Jun Senesce: Jul–Aug	Germinate: Oct–late spring Bolt: late May– early Jun Flower: late Jun–Jul Senesce: late Jul–Aug	Germinate: Feb–Apr Bolt: May–Jun Flower: Jul Senesce: Sep–Oct	Germinate: Oct–May Bolt: May– early Jun Flower: Jun–Aug Senesce: Sep–Oct	Germinate: Nov–Jun Bolt: May–Jun Flower: Jun–Sep Senesce: Aug–Sep
Species present	old yellow starthistle skeletons, soft chess, wild oats, riggut brome	wild oats, brome, tarweed	downy brome, bulbous bluegrass, California poppy	no other species present, solid stand of yellow starthistle	no other species present, solid stand of yellow starthistle
Mowing technique	high-wheel rotary mower or sickle bar mower 3–4 in. mowing height	DR brush mower (8 horse- power rotary mower) 3–4 in. mowing height	MTD (5 horse- power 21 in.) 4 in. mowing height	self-propelled sickle-bar mower 3–4 in. mowing height	garden shears 4 in. mowing height

In contrast, mowing blades are typically 4 inches above the soil surface. Mowing at heights greater than or equal to 2 inches is not likely to reduce an existing yellow starthistle population or to adequately decrease new seed recruitment. Although mowing under these conditions proved ineffective, in the Yolo County study yellow starthistle was grown without competing vegetation and as a result developed a low-branching pattern, which allowed for rapid recovery following cutting.

Mowing timing and frequency.

Treatments consisted of uncut controls and combinations of one, two or three mowings conducted at three stages of development: bolting, spiny and early flowering. The bolting stage was characterized by the development of elongated stems. The subsequent appearance of flowerhead buds with well-developed spines was classified as the spiny stage. Early flowering stage consisted of 2% to 5% of the spiny buds transitioning into the flowering stage.

Garden shears and cutting blocks were used to ensure a uniform 4-inch (10 cm) cutting height. Height and dry weight of cut plants were recorded for each mowing. In addition, seedhead number per plant was estimated from representative samples taken at plant senescence. These values were used to estimate potential seed production per unit area.

Plants mowed at the spiny and flowering growth stages were shorter and produced less biomass and fewer seedheads in comparison to plants mowed at earlier stages (table 1). Multiple mowings further reduced biomass and seedhead production. The greatest reductions in all measured parameters were achieved with two mowings at spiny stage, and one or two mowings at early flowering. Reduction in height was proportional to the reduction in biomass and seedhead production. It is also important to note that mowing late in the season (spiny and early flowering) delayed senescence and allowed plants to continue seed production well into winter.



Yellow starthistle with numerous basal branches was mowed three times at early flowering.

In these Yolo County plots all plants were grown in the absence of competing vegetation. This permitted them to develop large and rounded forms, with a low branching pattern and numerous stems arising from near the base of the plant. Regardless of the stage of development or the number of cuttings, mowing was ineffective in controlling these large, low-branching plants. Even though seed production was dramatically reduced with multiple mowing at spiny or early flowering stages, an estimated 20,000 seeds were still produced per plant. A low-branching pattern may render mowing ineffective, regardless of the stage of development or frequency of mowing.

Butte, Calaveras, Shasta, Siskiyou

Site parameters. Due to the importance of branching height in our Yolo County trial, mowing experiments were conducted in existing yellow starthistle infestations in Butte, Calaveras, Shasta and Siskiyou counties in 1997. Plots were 10 feet by 10 feet (3 m by 3 m) in a randomized, complete-block design (four replicates). In Butte, Calaveras and Shasta counties, plants were growing with competing vegetation, primarily annual grasses. Populations of starthistle in Siskiyou County were much denser

(> 400 plants/ft²) compared to the average density at the other sites (< 50 plants/ft²) and had few additional plant species present (table 2).

The effect of light on branching height was investigated in Yolo County (1997) by measuring differences in yellow starthistle growth form under full sun and 15% full sun using shade cloth. The height of the lowest three branches of mature plants was measured in 20 plants at both light levels.

Growth form. In starthistle-dominated areas with little competi-

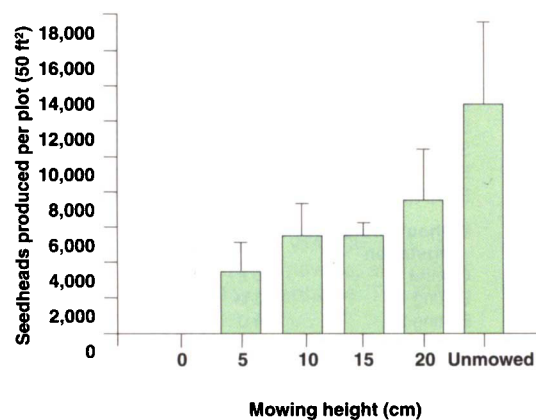


Fig. 1. Effect of mowing to different heights on yellow starthistle seed head production, Yolo County.

tion from other species, most plants developed a low-branching pattern. These plants were large with ample basal branching within 4 inches (< 10 cm) of the soil surface, analogous to the Yolo County plants. In contrast, starthistle infestations in areas with significant competition, particularly from annual grasses, tended to develop a more erect growth form and a higher branching pattern with the first branch usually above 4 inches.

The development of larger plants with a low-branching pattern was promoted in Butte and Calaveras counties by mowing competing vegetation when yellow starthistle was at the rosette stage. Subsequently, yellow starthistle was thinned by hoeing and plots were treated with a postemergence grass-selective herbicide, sethoxydim or fluazifop.

In Shasta County, plots were treated with a postemergence grass-selective herbicide, but not initially mowed or thinned. In Siskiyou

County, dense yellow starthistle plots were thinned by randomly placing 8-ounce cups over starthistle plants (25 cups within each plot) and treating the remainder of the plot with glyphosate. At harvest, heights of the three lowest branches were measured on plants in the unmowed control,

thinned and unthinned plots. Dry weight and seedhead production per unit area were measured at the end of the season.

Starthistle with competing vegetation in Butte, Calaveras and Shasta counties developed a high-branching pattern and erect growth form with few basal branches (fig. 2). In Butte and Calaveras counties, low-branching plants developed when plots with yellow starthistle in the rosette stage were mowed, thinned and treated with a postemergence grass-selective herbicide. In contrast to Butte and Calaveras counties, the height of the initial branches in Shasta County were similar in the untreated control plots and the plots treated with a graminicide but not further mowed or thinned.

Yellow starthistle was the predominant species in the Siskiyou County plots. Plants in thinned plots developed a very low-branching pattern. However, even in unthinned plots, dominant individuals out-competed smaller yellow starthistle plants and developed a relatively low-branching pattern. For comparative purposes, plants in Yolo County were shaded with black shade cloth (15% full sun), to simulate shading by competing vegetation as seen in Butte, Calaveras and Shasta counties.

Mowing timing and frequency. Treatments included unmowed controls, with and without thinning, and six mowing treatments in both the low- and high-branching pattern plots.

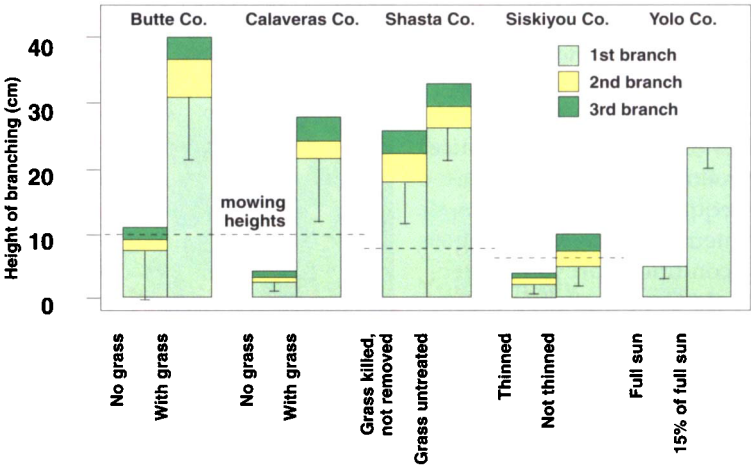


Fig. 2. Changes in yellow starthistle branching habit with competition or shading. Error bars represent sample standard deviation for height of first branch.

TABLE 3. Treatment schedule

County	Established	Mowed stage and number of mowings						Harvest
		Bolting		Spiny		Early flowering		
		1X	2X	1X	2X	1X	2X	
Butte	Apr 8	May 29	Jun 26	Jun 9	Jul 3	Jun 26	Jul 3	Aug 12
Calaveras	Apr 21	May 27	Jun 17	Jun 6	Jul 7	Jun 17	Jul 7	Aug 21
Shasta	May 21	Jun 23	Jul 25	Jul 6	Aug 1	Jul 20	Aug 12	Sep 3
Siskiyou	Apr 25	Jun 7	Jun 26	Jun 24	Jul 18	Jul 9	Aug 9	Oct 1
Yolo	Feb 15	Jun 4	Jun 24	Jun 12	Jul 15	Jun 30	Aug 1	Oct 15

TABLE 4. Dry weight and seedhead production in four California counties, 1997

Treatments	Dry weight (g/m ²)				Seedheads/m ²			
	Butte	Calaveras	Shasta	Siskiyou	Butte	Calaveras	Shasta	Siskiyou
With competing vegetation								
Control	71 b*	118 a	74 bc	—	183 bc	936 a	338 b	—
Bolting 1X	16 c	33 bc	60 bcd	—	50 ef	184 bc	336 b	—
Bolting 2X	4 c	38 bc	41 cde	—	12 ef	169 bc	257 bc	—
Spiny 1X	11 c	45 bc	51 cd	—	41 ef	186 bc	260 bc	—
Spiny 2X	1 c	19 c	15 efg	—	2 f	94 c	97 cde	—
Early flowering 1X	1 c	14 c	10 efg	—	4 f	95 c	58 de	—
Early flowering 2X	0.3 c	9 c	2 g	—	1 f	44 c	15 e	—
Without competing vegetation								
Control	186 a	—†	116 a	—	416 a	—	579 a	—
Bolting 1X	73 b	64 b	95 ab	258 ab	204 b	353 b	597 a	1,281 a
Bolting 2X	24 c	39 bc	37 def	267 ab	71 de	263 bc	273 bc	1,386 a
Spiny 1X	54 b	59 b	35 defg	326 a	129 cd	394 b	238 bcd	1,484 a
Spiny 2X	20 c	44 bc	28 defg	178 bc	65 e	213 bc	196 bcde	844 b
Early flowering 1X	15 c	37 bc	5 fg	117 cde	44 ef	187 bc	54 de	594 bcd
Early flowering 2X	5 c	44 bc	7 efg	45 ef	16 ef	195 bc	60 de	232 def

*Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P < 0.05) for treatments (columns) within each county.

†Data not available.

The six mowing treatments included: (1) mowed once at bolting; (2) mowed twice, initially at bolting and again when plants recovered to bolting; (3) mowed once at spiny stage; (4) mowed twice, initially at spiny stage and again when plants recovered to spiny stage; (5) mowed once at early flowering (2% to 5%); and (6) mowed twice, initially at early flowering and again when plants recovered to early flowering (table 3).

In all cases, mowing at early flowering most effectively reduced dry weight and seedhead production (table 4). A single mowing at the bolting or spiny stages provided some reduction in dry weight and seedhead number, but this level of control is not sufficient to have any long-term impact. Bolting was the least effective growth stage for repeated mowing treatments. At the early flowering stage, yellow starthistle plants would have depleted more soil moisture than plants at early phases of development, including the bolting and spiny stages. Consequently, recovery of plants mowed at later stages of growth would be reduced by the lack of available soil moisture. Mowing once at early flowering was at least as effective as mowing twice at the spiny stage of development. Although mowing twice at early flowering produced the best control, this was not significantly different from mowing once at early flowering.

In counties with two distinct branching patterns (Butte and Calaveras), mowing plots with competing vegetation (high-branching pattern) resulted in consistently lower yellow starthistle seedhead numbers and dry weights than mowing plots without competing vegetation (table 4). In Shasta County there was a smaller difference in dry weight and seedhead production because plots with competing vegetation were treated with a grass-selective herbicide but not further mowed or thinned. The plots in Siskiyou County were nearly solid stands of yellow starthistle with no significant competing vegetation. These plots resulted in significantly greater dry weight and seedhead production in comparison to other coun-

ties. Despite dramatic reductions in seedhead production in comparison to untreated controls, some seedheads were still produced in all plots, even with starthistle plants that developed a high-branching pattern.

Best suppression techniques

Mechanical control of yellow starthistle can be achieved by detaching shoots at the ground level by hoeing, hand-pulling or hand-held weeders. However, this is impractical and difficult to achieve using a mower on most types of terrain. Successful implementation of mowing for yellow starthistle control depends on both proper timing and plant growth form. Mowing at early flowering (2% to 5% bloom), at a 4-inch blade height resulted in the most effective reduction of yellow starthistle seedhead number and biomass.

Mowing at early stages typically did not adequately reduce regrowth and seed production. By comparison, mowing at late flowering stages allowed the production of viable seed, perpetuating the seed bank. The effectiveness of mowing is likely to depend on the branching pattern of plants within the infestation. Regardless of the stage of development or number of cuttings, mowing was much less successful in controlling plants with a low-branching pattern.

Many options for starthistle control are expensive or present potential environmental hazards. In areas with a significant annual grass population, yellow starthistle growth is not only suppressed by the competing grasses, but its growth form becomes more erect with a high-branching pattern and little, if any, basal foliage. Under this condition, mowing provides an effective and economical technique for the suppression of yellow starthistle. However, while mowing has the potential to be successful for starthistle control, continued efforts using chemical or nonchemical methods will be required for sustainable management.

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Comparison between yellow starthistle with basal foliage and branching growing in open site and plant with little basal branching and no foliage in grassland area.

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