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## SULFUR CINQUEFOIL MANAGEMENT TIPS

Sulfur cinquefoil, a member of the Rose family, is a perennial forb. It has fibrous spreading roots. The flower head consists of five light yellow petals that have deeply notched tips and a yellow center. The leaves are palmately compound with five to seven toothed leaflets. The stems have hairs that stick out at right angles to the stem and leafstalks. Reproduction is primarily by seed, but vegetative reproduction is possible. **Seed longevity is at least three years.** Plants are usually one to two feet tall. Sulfur cinquefoil displaces native vegetation, reduces carrying capacity for livestock and wildlife and reduces the quality of hay.



Sulfur cinquefoil is easily confused with native cinquefoils. Ensure correct identification before beginning management actions. Management and control efforts must be planned for many years at the existing site in order to prevent seed formation/dispersal and to monitor for, and appropriately treat, any new plants that emerge from seeds or roots.

## Effective control measures for the management of sulfur cinquefoil include:

- 1. Mechanical (hand pulling):** Diligent hand pulling may provide control of very small infestations, but is not feasible on more established infestations. Wear gloves when hand pulling.
- 2. Herbicide: Always follow directions on the label. The label is the law!** Calibrate your equipment to ensure that you are adding the proper amount of herbicide to your tank. The following herbicides are commonly used to control sulfur cinquefoil. **Do NOT use these herbicides in lawns, turf or ornamental settings – read the label.** *For the most effective control, apply herbicides in the rosette stage up to the early bolting stage.*

### Mixing rates in small backpack or hand sprayers are as follows:

Milestone:	1 – 1.25 teaspoons herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
GrazonNext HL:	1 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
Tordon 22K (restricted use herbicide):	1 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
*Escort XP:	1/5 – 1/3 teaspoon herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
*Opensight:	1/2 teaspoon herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
*Chaparral:	1/2 teaspoon herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
DuraCor:	0.5 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water.
2,4-D:	1 – 2 oz herbicide to 1 gallon of water.

### Rates in large sprayers are as follows:

Milestone:	5 – 7 oz herbicide per acre.
GrazonNext HL:	1 quart herbicide per acre.
Tordon 22K (restricted use herbicide):	1 quart herbicide per acre.
*Escort XP:	1 – 2 oz herbicide per acre.
*Opensight:	2.5 oz herbicide per acre.
*Chaparral:	2.5 oz herbicide per acre.
DuraCor:	12 oz herbicide per acre.
2,4-D:	1 – 2 quarts herbicide per acre.

**NOTE:** Adding a surfactant to your tank mix may enhance the performance of your herbicide and is required for certain herbicides (read the label). Add 0.5 - 1 oz per gallon of water for backpack sprayers or 1 – 2 pints per 100 gallons for large sprayers.

**\* denotes that a surfactant is required for the herbicide to be effective**

- 3. Cultural (tilling & revegetation):** Repeated tilling may effectively control this plant, however root fragments may be spread on tilling equipment. Plant competition can prevent the invasion of sulfur cinquefoil. If revegetation is necessary, plant species that will be competitive and adapt to the sites.
- 4. Integrated Management:** Management of sulfur cinquefoil is more effective when more than one strategy is used.

**Reference to commercial products or trade names does not imply discrimination or endorsement by the Gallatin County Weed District.**