







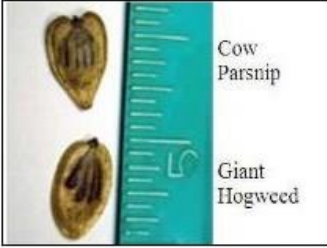


Learn to distinguish *invasive* **Giant hogweed** from *native* **Cow parsnip**













	Giant Hogweed	Cow Parsnip
Leaf	 <p>Compound, lobed, deeply incised, up to 5 feet wide</p>	 <p>Compound, less incised than hogweed, between 2 to 2.5 feet wide</p>
Flower	 <p>White umbrella-shaped flower clusters up to 2.5 feet wide</p>	 <p>White flat-topped flower clusters no larger than 1 foot wide</p>
Stem	 <p>Green with purple splotches and coarse white hairs - thick circle of hairs at base of leaf stalk, 2-4 inches in diameter</p>	 <p>Green and ridged with fine white hairs, 1-2 inches in diameter</p>
Flower Rays	 <p>50 or more rays per flower cluster</p>	 <p>15 to 30 rays per flower cluster</p>
Seed	 <p>Cow Parsnip Giant Hogweed</p>	
	Oval-shaped with oil tubes that extend 3/4 the length of the seed and widen at ends	Heart-shaped with oil tubes that extend 1/2 the length of the seed
Flowering	late June to mid July	late May to late June



Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium

Working to reduce the impact of invasive species

Don't be fooled!
Other Giant hogweed look-alikes include:

Plant Name	Height	Stem	Leaf	Flower	Flowering
Wild Parsnip	 Up to 5 feet	 Yellowish-green with full length grooves (no hairs or bristles)	 Compound, pinnate, 5 to 15 toothed leaflets, variably lobed, yellowish-green	 Single flower stalk with flat-topped umbel of yellow flower clusters	late May - early July
Angelica	 4 to 9 feet	 Smooth, waxy purple, 1 to 2.5 inches in diameter (no hairs or bristles)	 Compound leaves that may extend up to 2 feet wide	 Softball-sized and shaped clusters, greenish-white or white	mid May - mid June
Poison Hemlock	 4 to 9 feet	 Smooth and waxy stem with purple blotches, 1 to 2 inches in diameter (no hairs or bristles)	 Bright green, small and fern-like, may appear glossy	 Small and white arranged in numerous flat-topped clusters on all branches	late May - late June

Source: New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation

SEWISC strives to protect our natural resources by promoting the stewardship needed to prevent and control invasive species.

Many invasive exotic plants and animals have devastating impacts on our native plant communities, fish and wildlife habitat, agricultural yields, recreational opportunities, and ultimately, local economies. Because these non-native species disperse widely across the landscape, it is advantageous to work cooperatively across jurisdictional boundaries towards prevention, management and control objectives. In addition, the number of new invasive species introduced into our region each year has been out-pacing control activities, making prevention and management tasks impractical for any one agency to manage alone. The cost to the U.S. economy to monitor, contain, and control these species is estimated at \$100-200 billion per year - an annual cost greater than that for all natural disasters combined.

SEWISC provides a forum to share information and resources, and to cooperatively execute invasive species management activities in southeastern Wisconsin. Get involved! Visit www.sewisc.org for more information