



Giant Hogweed

Scientific Name: *Heracleum mantegazzianum*;
Family: Apiaceae (Carrot or Parsley)

NATIONAL FACTSHEET



IDENTIFICATION:

Gardening enthusiasts grow Giant hogweed because of their bold, tropical-looking leaves, white-clustered flowers that grow in a large umbrella-shaped heads, and the sturdy, architectural look. Giant hogweed has a presence that commands attention, growing 1.5 to 5m tall in flower; however, it has escaped cultivation and is **HIGHLY INVASIVE**, and poses **SIGNIFICANT HUMAN HEALTH RISKS**.







Giant hogweed is easily mistaken for cow parsnip. Use the following to help identify Giant hogweed:



Invasive Species Council of Metro Vancouver

Cow Parsnip (<i>Heracleum maximum</i>)	Giant Hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)
 <p>Coastal Invasive Plant Committee, BC</p>	 <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, BC</p>

Giant hogweed grows up to 5m in height with large umbrella-like white flowerheads that reach a diameter of 1.5m.

<p>Cow parsnip leaves are NOT shiny, are broader and less serrated.</p>	 <p>C. Messom</p>	<p>Giant hogweed leaves are shiny and large, with leaf edges very coarse and serrated, like a jagged saw edge.</p>	 <p>R. Old</p>	<p>Cow parsnip blooms in July. Flowerheads are much smaller than Giant hogweed, with a diameter of only 0.2m (20cm). Has 15 to 30 ray flowers per stem.</p>	
<p>Cow parsnip flower and leaf stalks are usually green, but lower stems can also have purple. However, purple marks are NOT blotches, streaks or spots. Flower stalks and leaf stems are smooth and have very soft hairs.</p>	 <p>C. Messom</p>	<p>Giant hogweed flower and leaf stalks have purple streaks, blotches, lines, and/or spots. Flower stalks and leaf stems contain stiff hairs with a bristly feel.</p>	 <p>R. Old</p>	<p>Giant hogweed blooms in mid-August. Flowerheads form a large umbrella shape, and grow up to 1.5m (150cm) in diameter. Has more than 50 ray flowers per stem.</p>	 <p>B. Brown</p>

HABITAT:

Giant hogweed grows well in disturbed areas with moist soil, such as vacant lots, uncultivated or waste areas, riverbanks, along roadways, and in agricultural lands.

IMPACTS:

1) Health and Safety Alert!

Giant hogweed sap contains toxins that causes severe dermatitis when it contacts skin in the presence of sunlight (i.e. phytophotodermatitis). Effects may include welts, rashes, and blistering, followed by pigmented scarring that may persist for as long as six years. Toxic sap is found in the leaves, stems, flowers, and roots of giant hogweed. Contact with sap can occur by brushing against any broken plant parts, handling plant material, or even by touching tools or mowing equipment that was used for giant hogweed control.

Cow parsnip, a plant often mistaken for giant hogweed, also causes a photo-toxic reaction. Oils in the sap of both plants can cause rashes and burning on human skin, if the sap is exposed to sunlight. Even if initial exposure is on a cloudy day, the photo-toxic reaction may take place up to two days later if not properly washed off the skin. Giant hogweed causes a much more severe photo-toxic reaction than cow parsnip.

While exposure to cow parsnip sap and sun can result in a nasty rash, in the case of giant hogweed, the skin can blister to look similar to a third degree burn. A trip to the hospital is recommended if you suspect you have been poisoned by hogweed sap. While the blisters will eventually heal, the purple scars left behind may last a lifetime. If sap from giant hogweed gets in the eyes it could lead to permanent blindness.

2) Ecological

Giant hogweed is highly competitive due to vigorous early-season growth, tolerance of full shade, and seasonal flooding. Infestations can cause erosion of stream banks, particularly when winter dieback exposes soil to rain. Because of its large size and rapid growth, it can quickly dominate invaded ravines and stream banks. This substantially reduces the amount of suitable habitat available for native plants and wildlife.



Giant hogweed is a highly competitive plant, taking over trails and limiting recreational access.



Giant hogweed stem hairs and leaves contain a clear, toxic sap that can cause burns, blisters, and scarring of the skin.

BACKGROUND & DISTRIBUTION:

Giant hogweed is a member of the parsley or carrot family and was first introduced to North America as a garden ornamental. It is an invasive, alien plant that originates from the Caucasus Mountains in west central Asia where it grows in subalpine meadows and forest edges.

Giant hogweed occurs in the following Canadian provinces:

- British Columbia: Present in the Lower Mainland, Fraser Valley, Gulf Islands, and central to southern Vancouver Island.
- Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba: No known sites.
- Ontario: Limited populations.
- Quebec: Limited populations.
- New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador: Limited populations.
- Prince Edward Island: Not present.
- Yukon: Suspected, but not confirmed.
- Northwest Territories and Nunuvat: Not present.

PATHWAYS OF SPREAD:

- 1) BY SEED:** Plants can produce 50,000 - 100,000 winged seeds that can float for three days before becoming water logged and sinking. Seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 15 years.
- 2) BY PEOPLE:** Gardeners trade, sell, and import giant hogweed.

REMOVAL TECHNIQUES:

Giant hogweed only reproduces by seed. Prevent seed development and you will keep the plants isolated to their original location. During the summer, it is not recommended you try to remove the plants. They are much too large and sappy at this time of year. Rather, in summer, simply cut off any developing flowers. This will prevent the plant from producing any additional seeds.

In spring, just as the new leaves emerge, the plants are small enough to effectively handle. At this stage (May-early June) you can use a glyphosate-based herbicide (e.g. RoundUp) or if you prefer to physically remove them, then use a sharp spade to cut the shoots from the root about 3-4 inches below ground level. Giant hogweed will not regenerate from the roots left behind. If the shoot is cut 3-4 inches below ground level, the plant should die. It is important to monitor the site for germination of seedlings for several years following removal.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

During any attempts at hogweed removal, make sure you have no exposed skin, wear glasses or goggles and conduct the removal on a cloudy day. It is a good idea to clean up thoroughly (shower and wash clothes) immediately following the removal activity.

DISPOSAL:

Place plant material (not flowers or seeds) in a large heavy-duty plastic or mesh bag and landfill. Alternatively, dry and incinerate plant material away from any people-frequented areas. If flowerheads have formed, carefully cut them off, place them in sealed plastic garbage bags, and landfill. **Do not compost this plant! Always check the regulations in your province before burning or landfilling plant material. When in doubt about how to dispose of invasive plant material, contact your provincial invasive species council.**

REPORT GIANT HOGWEED:

After careful identification against cow parsnip, please connect with your province/territory for further information and **REPORT SIGHTINGS OF GIANT HOGWEED** to:

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

Centre for Invasive Alien Species for Canada:
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/eee-ias/>

Invasive Species Council of British Columbia:
<http://bcinvasives.ca/resources/tips/giant-hogweed>

The Biology of Invasive Alien Plants in Canada. 4. *Heracleum mantegazzianum* Sommier & Levier:
http://www.ontarioweeds.com/media/pdf/page_biology_canada_weeds.pdf

United States Department of Agriculture:
<http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/hogweed.shtml>

<p>BRITISH COLUMBIA Invasive Species Council of British Columbia Ph: 250-305-1003 or 1-888-933-3722 www.bcinvasives.ca info@bcinvasives.ca</p> 	<p>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Prince Edward Island Invasive Species Council Ph: 902-892-7513 www.islandnaturetrust.ca exdir@islandnaturetrust.ca</p> 
<p>ALBERTA Alberta Invasive Species Council Ph: 587-999-0954 www.abinvasives.ca info@abinvasives.ca</p> 	<p>NEW BRUNSWICK New Brunswick Invasive Species Council Ph: 506-450-6010 www.nbisc.ca nb.invasive@gmail.com</p> 
<p>SASKATCHEWAN Saskatchewan Invasive Species Council Ph: 306-668-3940 www.saskinvasives.ca info@npss.sk.ca</p> 	<p>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES Government of the Northwest Territories Ph: 867-920-6327 www.gov.nt.ca suzanne_carriere@gov.nt.ca</p> 
<p>ONTARIO Ontario Invasive Plant Council Ph: 705-748-6324 ext. 243 www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca info@oninvasives.ca</p> 	<p>YUKON Yukon Invasive Species Council Ph: 857-335-0827 www.yukoninvasives.com info@yukoninvasives.com</p> 
<p>QUÉBEC Québec Invasive Species Council Ph: 418 521-3907 Ext. 4417 CQEEES@gmail.com</p> 	



Canadian Council on Invasive Species | Le Conseil canadien des espèces exotiques envahissantes
250-305-9161 or 403-850-5977 | info@canadainvasives.ca | www.canadainvasives.ca

Taking Action from Coast to Coast to Coast! | Passer à l'action d'un océan à l'autre et plus