



# Control Options for Yellow Archangel

## General Information

Yellow archangel is a native to Europe, introduced as a garden ornamental and groundcover, and is a popular feature plant in hanging baskets. It has silver variegated foliage and yellow flowers. It can be very invasive, spreading both by seed and by runners rooting along the ground. The variegated leaves remain green throughout the winter. One of the best ways to control this plant is to avoid planting it, especially near parks and natural areas.



## Manual/Mechanical Techniques

One of the problems in controlling this plant is that the stems will break in the process of hand removal. Stems left behind can then root into the ground and grow. The plant spreads by seed readily also. While the spread of the plant can be somewhat controlled by mowing or trimming, do not compost or dispose of trimmings or the contents of a hanging basket in a natural area, roadsides, or in parks. Place the plants/trimmings in plastic bags, seal and dispose of as garbage. Pulling is best done when the soil is moist, and must be repeated. If there are too many plants to pull, sheet-mulching might prevent plants from spreading providing the entire area is covered. Sheet mulching involves overlapping layers of newspaper and/or cardboard with natural mulch material (wood chips, compost, etc.) spread on top, 3-4 inches deep. Monitoring for growth through gaps in the mulch and along the edges is necessary.



## Chemical Recommendations

Yellow archangel can be managed using specific herbicides. Since the plant is often growing with other desirable plants, care should be taken not to injure off-target plants. When using herbicides, always read and follow label directions for rates, spraying conditions, personal protective equipment and grazing intervals. If spraying is the chosen option, spray late in the evening to reduce the direct impact on pollinating insects. Do not spray when it is windy or raining, or when rain is forecast. Herbicides should not be sprayed within 60 feet of

water bodies and creeks, without further consultation with the Noxious Weed Board. Remember, it is the herbicide applicators responsibility to apply the product in accordance to the instructions on the label.

Herbicides which contain the following active ingredients are showing fair control of yellow archangel: *Triclopyr* (Garlon™ 3A, others); *Imazapyr* (Habitat™, Polaris™ others). Products containing *Glyphosate* (KillZall™, others), horticultural vinegar (20% acetic acid) and clove oil (20%) are less effective and will require repeat treatments. Vinegar purchased from the grocery store (generally 5% acetic acid) is not effective. Pay careful attention to label instructions and follow directions closely on all products.

NEVER apply RoundUp® or other herbicides to standing water unless they are distinctly labeled for aquatic use. Ingredients in non-aquatic products may be toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Aquatic formulations of herbicides are generally only available to licensed pesticide applicators in Washington State. If the target plants are immediately adjacent to or are in standing water, a state permit may be required in order to treat those plants with an aquatically approved herbicide.

- **Always read and understand the label of the herbicides you choose to use.**
- **More is NOT better when using herbicides, and may actually hinder the ability of the herbicide to injure the target plant if the solution is too strong. This wastes money and effort and puts more product into the environment than is necessary. ALWAYS follow the recommended rates on the label.**
- **With all herbicides, when you apply them is as important as how you apply them.**

*The mention of a specific product brand name in this document is not, and should not be construed as an endorsement or as a recommendation for the use of that product.* Herbicide information is taken from the WSU Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook and King County Noxious Weed Program.