NAME OF SPECIES: Anthriscus sylvestris		
Synonyms: Chaerophyllum sylvestre		
Common Name: wild chervil, cow parsley		
A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION		
I. In Wisconsin?	1. YES ☒	NO ☐
	2. Abundance: NA	
	3. Geographic Range: Reported from Polk, Dane, Milwaukee, Walworth, Columbia Counties (3). Only 5 vouchered locations but likely underreported. Small patch in Ontonaga Co..	
	4. Habitat Invaded: Disturbed Areas ☒ Undisturbed Areas ☐	
	5. Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin: Earliest herbarium was 1986	
	6. Proportion of potential range occupied: likely to expand greatly	
II. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	1. YES ☒ NO ☐ Where (include trends):	
III. Invasive in Similar Habitat Types	1. Upland ☐ Wetland ☐ Dune ☐ Prairie ☒ Aquatic ☐ Forest ☒ Grassland ☒ Bog ☐ Fen ☐ Swamp ☐ Marsh ☐ Lake ☐ Stream ☐ Other: roadsides, hedgerows	
IV. Habitat Effected	1. Soil types favored (e.g. sand, silt, clay, or combinations thereof, pH): rich, moist soils (1)	
	2. Conservation significance of threatened habitats: NA	
V. Native Habitat	1. List countries and native habitat types: Europe (1) Western Asia, Northwest Africa.	
VI. Legal Classification	1. Listed by government entities? Noxious in WA. Regulated in MA. (2).	
	2. Illegal to sell? YES ☒ NO ☐ Notes: MA, WA (2)	
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS		
I. Life History	1. Type of plant: Annual ☒ Biennial ☒ Monocarpic Perennial ☐ Herbaceous Perennial ☒ Vine ☐ Shrub ☐ Tree ☐ considered an annual in WA state.	
	2. Time to Maturity: NA	
	3. Length of Seed Viability: NA	
	4. Methods of Reproduction: Asexual ☒ Sexual ☒ Please note abundance of propagules and and other important information: spreads primarily through seed, can sprout additional plants from root crown and rhizomes.	

	5. Hybridization potential: NA
II. Climate	1. Climate restrictions: NA
	2. Effects of potential climate change: NA
III. Dispersal Potential	1. Pathways - Please check all that apply: Intentional: Ornamental ☒ Forage/Erosion control ☐ Medicine/Food: Other: Unintentional: Bird ☒ Animal ☐ Vehicles/Human ☒ Wind ☐ Water ☒ Other: roadside mowing spreads seed.
	2. Distinguishing characteristics that aid in its survival and/or inhibit its control: has extremely long taproot (frequently 6 ft deep) making hand pulling nearly impossibly (entire taproot must be removed to prevent resprout); resistant to herbicides (1)
IV. Ability to go Undetected	1. HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☒ LOW ☐
C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL	
I. Competitive Ability	1. Presence of Natural Enemies: none
	2. Competition with native species: In Britian outcompetes most natives (4)
	3. Rate of Spread: HIGH(1-3 yrs) ☒ MEDIUM (4-6 yrs) ☒ LOW (7-10 yrs) ☐ Notes: spreads relatively fast, esp. along roadways where plants are mowed (spread via mower)
II. Environmental Effects	1. Alteration of ecosystem/community composition? YES ☒ NO ☐ Notes: Can form monoculture stands
	2. Alteration of ecosystem/community structure? YES ☐ NO ☐ Notes: NA
	3. Alteration of ecosystem/community functions and processes? YES ☒ NO ☐ Notes:
	4. Allelopathic properties? YES ☐ NO ☒ Notes: can shade out other plants
D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC Effects	
I. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society:	Notes: Can be grown as an ornamental
II. Potential socio-economic effects of restricting use:	Notes: NA
III. Direct and indirect effects :	Notes: carries viruses that infect carrots, celery and parsnips; can outcompete foraging crops
IV. Increased cost to a sector:	Notes: NA

V. Effects on human health:	Notes: edible but tastes bad
E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION	
I. Costs of Prevention (including education; please be as specific as possible):	Notes: NA
II. Responsiveness to prevention efforts:	Notes: NA
III. Effective Control tactics:	Mechanical ☒ Biological ☐ Chemical ☒ Times and uses: plant can be mowed after it flowers but before it sets seed. combining this with spraying Banvil one month later can kill plants. Plants can also be pulled before they set seed, but this is very labor intensive. (1). Digging below the ground level may kill the plant. 2,4-D was ineffective at Goose Pond (5).
IV. Minimum Effort:	Notes: NA
V. Costs of Control:	Notes: NA
VI. Cost of prevention or control vs. Cost of allowing invasion to occur:	Notes: NA
VII. Non-Target Effects of Control:	Notes: NA
VIII. Efficacy of monitoring:	Notes: NA
IX. Legal and landowner issues:	Notes: NA

F. REFERENCES USED:

☐ UW Herbarium
☐ WI DNR
☐ TNC
☐ Native Plant Conservation Alliance
☐ IPANE
☐ USDA Plants

Number	Reference
1	Bosworth, Sid. 2000. "Wild Chervil- A Relatively New Weed Problem in Central Vermont". <http://www.uvm.edu/pss/vtcrops/articles/WildChervil.pdf> Accessed March 26 2007.
2	USDA, NRCS. 2006. The PLANTS Database <http://plants.usda.gov>. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Accessed March 26 2007.
3	Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium. University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. <http://wisplants.uwsp.edu> Accessed March 26 2007.
4	Wild Chervil (Anthriscus sylvestris). Weed Alert. British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture. <http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/chervil.htm> Accessed March 30 2007
5	Mark Martin, pers.comm. 2006

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