



ANNUAL BUGLOSS (*Anchusa arvensis*)

Family: Boraginaceae (Borage)

Life Cycle: Annual

Class: Weed of Concern - Control Recommended

AKA: Small bugloss

ANNUAL BUGLOSS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious pest in cropland, especially in grains • Foliage bumpy and hairy • Small sky-blue funnel-shaped flowers • Native to Europe

CONTROL METHODS
<p>Mechanical: Small infestations are easily pulled or dug up. Mowing may reduce seed production. Tilling will kill growing plants, but may need to be repeated if there is a new flush of germination. Clean equipment before moving to new sites.</p> <p>Cultural: Support or establish desirable vegetation on bare and disturbed ground to reduce likelihood of invasion.</p> <p>Biological: There are currently no biological agents approved for release in Washington State.</p> <p>Chemical*: Most effective when young plants are actively growing, before blooming. See table below for recommendations.</p>

DESCRIPTION
<p>Growth Traits: Annual herb covered in hairs. May grow one to three feet tall, and sprawl to a few feet in diameter.</p> <p>Leaves and Stems: Leaves are alternate, lance-shaped and slender with wavy edges. They are covered in coarse hairs which are swollen at the base. Leaves have bumpy or warty appearance. Leaves progressively smaller up the stem. Stems branch and may be upright to somewhat sprawling.</p> <p>Flowers: Blooms June - September, depending on germination time. Flowers small with five bright blue petals fused into a tube and white centers. Flowers arranged in spirals that straighten on stem tips as they bloom.</p> <p>Roots and Reproduction: Taprooted annual. Spreads by seed. One plant may produce 250 seeds that can remain viable for five years in the soil seed bank.</p> <p>Habitat: Readily establishes in disturbed and bare soils along roadsides, pastures, cultivated fields, vacant lots and waste areas.</p> <p>Toxicity: Unknown. Many species in the borage family contain pyrrolizidine alkaloids which are toxic to people and animals.</p>

***ALWAYS read herbicide labels and follow instructions for use and PPE.** The use of a surfactant (aka sticker) increases the efficacy of herbicide application, saving you time and money. If treating over multiple seasons, rotate using herbicides with different modes of action to reduce likelihood of herbicide resistance developing. Below are recommended herbicides based on stage of growth and time of year. All recommendations are supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Noxious Weed Board is implied. Trade names are used to simplify recommendations.

NOTE: There is no 'magic bullet' in noxious weed control, and control efforts must be repeated every season to stop their spread. Using a combination of methods (e.g. cultural and chemical) will lead to better control over time.

April - May Rosette, Seedling Stage	June - July Bolting, Bud, Bloom Stage	August - October Seeding, Fall Regrowth Stage
PasturePro	WeedMaster	WeedMaster
WeedMaster	Tordon + 2,4-D	Tordon + 2,4-D
Tordon + 2,4-D		