

# Shiny Geranium



<b>Scientific Name:</b>	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
<b>Weed Class:</b>	B
<b>Year Listed:</b>	2009
<b>Requirement:</b>	Control Required
<b>Other Names:</b>	Shining Crane's Bill
<b>Native To:</b>	Asia, N.Africa & Europe
<b>Toxicity:</b>	Not known to be

Description used with permission from the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, [www.nwcb.wa.gov](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov)

## **Why is it a noxious weed?**

Shiny Geranium has recently established in Washington and has quickly spread to many counties. It is difficult to control as the seeds can germinate when conditions are favorable in a variety of habitats. Originally listed as a Class A noxious weed in 2009, it was reclassified to a Class B noxious weed in 2015.

## **How would I identify it?**

### **General Description**

It is a small, annual or biennial herbaceous plant with basal, lobed, shiny leaves and often times reddish stems with small pink to magenta flowers.

### **Flower Description**

It has pink, 5 petal flowers. Each flower has 5 hairless sepals that are somewhat expanded, having longitudinal ridges and small latitudinal wrinkles and bristles tips.

### **Leaf Description**

Leaves are rounded to kidney-shaped and divided into lobed sections that each have their own 3 lobes at the tip. Leaf blades are 0.4 to 1.6 inches (1 to 4 cm) wide. Leaf stems (petioles) have hairs on one side.

### **Stem Description**

Stem are typically upright to spreading and upright and often have a bright reddish tinge. They may reach a height of around 19 inches.

### **Fruit/Seed Description**

Seeds are small (2mm) and oval, hairless and reddish with a black projection.

## **Where does it grow?**

Shiny Geranium grows in well-shaded woodlands and forest openings as well as in full to partial sun. It can successfully grow along with Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*).

## **How does it reproduce?**

Shiny Geranium reproduces by seed and has the capability to forcefully eject seeds when ripe.



## How do I control Shiny Geranium?

The most effective way to manage weed infestations is to research, plan for, and use a combination of prevention and control methods specific to the problem weed. This approach is called **I**ntegrated **W**eed **M**anagement (IWM), which uses mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical control methods that effectively treat the problem weed yet protect human health, habitat, water, and other natural resources.

IWM Control Method		Effectiveness of Control Method			Timing and Notes **
		Good	Fair	Poor	
Digging			F		Remove as much of root system as possible. Must be maintained consistently and throughout the season.
Hand-Pulling			F		Hand-pulling has not been known to be a successful control method. Must be maintained consistently and throughout the season.
Mowing				P	Disturbing the soil may cause new seedlings to emerge, especially in dense areas.
Tilling				P	Disturbing the soil may cause new seedlings to emerge, especially in dense areas.
Bark Mulch			F		Applying a heavy layer of mulch may help control Shiny Geranium.
Black Plastic		G			Not effective as sole control method.
Managed Grazing		-	-	-	None.
Weed-Feeding Insects		-	-	-	None.
<b>Herbicides - (Examples*)</b>		<i>For most effective control, apply herbicides before plants bloom.</i>			
2,4-D	Crossbow, Vastlan		F		
Glyphosate	Roundup; Aqua-Neat	G			Apply in Spring (March through April) to actively growing plants (rosette stage). Effective until plant is in bud stage. Do not spray while in flower.
Triclopyr	Lilly Miller Brush Killer; Vastlan	G			Apply in early Spring (March through April) to actively growing plants (rosette stage). Effective until plant is in bud stage. Do not spray while in flower.

\*Brand names are listed as examples only. Other products may contain the listed chemical. Clark County does not endorse any product or brand name. Always read and follow the herbicide label.

**\*\*Timing of control is critical!** Herbicide treatments are often not effective or appropriate when plants are in flower. If the weeds have produced seed, bag the plants and place in garbage, not compost. Regardless of control method chosen, multiple treatments may be needed each year. For more information on IWM, specific herbicides, and timing of control, please contact Vegetation Management:



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