



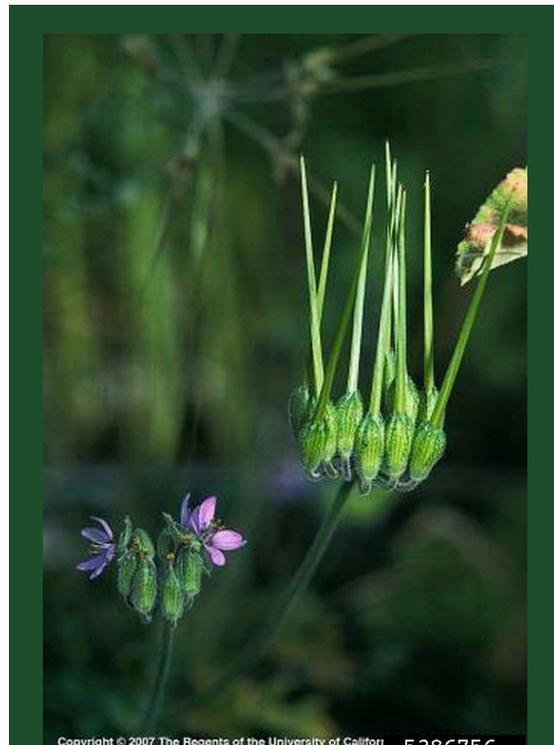
***Erodium cicutarium*, also known as common cranesbill, cutleaf filaree, and red-stem filaree.**

Filaree is one of the first plants to be introduced by the Spanish that came to California. It is a winter annual, meaning it reproduces by seed which germinates in fall/early spring. Filaree is often found in disturbed areas like garden beds and overgrazed lands. This plant is low-growing, reaching up to 6, and features a spreading rosette that grows from a single tap root. Leaves are deeply dissected and umbels contain pinkish-purple flowers that flower from February to May.



**Filaree in Bloom.**

Photo: Yvette Henson, CSU Extension.



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**Filaree Fruits.**

Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso,  
Bugwood.org.

To manage filaree, it's important to prevent it from going to seed. This can be accomplished by hoeing or pulling the plant, preferably when the plants are small. If flowers are cut off, it will regrow new flowers on shorter stems. Pre-emergent herbicides can be applied in the fall, and post-emergent herbicide can be applied in the summer. If controlling in a lawn, use a broad-leaved herbicide.

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