**False dandelion, thin pastures raise equine stringhalt threat**

Overgrazing, whether due to drought or other factors, is blamed for a higher incidence of stringhalt in horses this spring.

Stringhalt (equine reflex hypertonia) is a nonpainful neuropathic condition in horses that is characterized by an abnormal hindlimb gait. It is easily recognizable, because the horse will tend to lift and excessively hold the hindlimb before appearing to jump forward and slam it down.

“A well-managed pasture goes a long way toward suppressing harmful broadleaf weeds,” explains Jeff Clark, market development specialist with Corteva Agriscience Range & Pasture. “But extended drought in many areas or too much moisture elsewhere, along with record-low hay inventories, has put unprecedented pressure on grazing acres. That’s opened the pasture gate to several harmful broadleaf weeds.”

Tom Heutte, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Stringhalt follows consumption of false dandelion (also known as flatweed or catsear/cat’s ear) over an extended period. False dandelion is palatable to horses. In fact, they often select it over desirable grasses or free-choice hay. The weed is found in the eastern United States as far north as New Jersey and as far west as Missouri. It also is common in the far west and Pacific Northwest. Leaves are arranged in a rosette at ground level and are densely hairy, unlike common dandelion. Leaves emit a milky sap when broken.

**What to watch for**

If you suspect stringhalt is in your pastures, watch for these symptoms in your horses:

* Lameness
* Hyperflexion of the gambrel joint, also called hock joint
* Dragging hind legs
* Muscle atrophy
* Roaring sounds (false-dandelion poisoning can affect the larynx or voice box)

Horses can recover from stringhalt, but recovery can take up to two years. Horses experiencing less severe symptoms of false-dandelion poisoning have a better prognosis to make a full recovery.

**What to do**

“It’s critical not to allow infected horses to continue grazing where false dandelion is present until the weed is eliminated,” Clark says. “Remove the animals immediately and contact your veterinarian.”

An integrated approach is the best option for protecting against false dandelion. A combination of herbicides, fertility and grazing management will help restore grasses that provide quality grazing for livestock and competition to hold out false dandelion and other weeds.

Clark recommends a residual product, such as DuraCor® herbicide, to stop weeds that are up and growing while providing control of those that germinate later. This extended control will help prevent weeds throughout the season, preserving moisture and allowing grasses to better compete against weeds.

“There are no grazing restrictions for DuraCor, including for lactating mares,” Clark says. “Plus, DuraCor is a broad-spectrum product, so it will control other toxic plants, such as poison hemlock, and many other common pasture weeds, including thistles and ragweed, that also compete with desirable forage grasses.”

DuraCor is available from local ag chem retailers or custom applicators. Find more information at [DuraCorHerbicide.com](https://www.corteva.us/products-and-solutions/pasture-management/duracor.html?cid=mkch:van_mktp:prnt_ctry:us_brnd:cor_agny:BR_cpid:CPN-746_cpno:103163_cpds:TSK-11039-duracorherb-Gen_) or [RangeAndPasture.com](https://www.corteva.us/products-and-solutions/pasture-management.html?cid=mkch:van_mktp:prnt_ctry:us_brnd:cor_agny:BR_cpid:CPN-746_cpno:6_cpds:TSK-11049-rangeandpasture-Gen_).

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**Photo credit:**

Tom Heutte, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

**Photo caption:**

False dandelion (*Hypochaeris radicata*) is similar in appearance to the common dandelion, but the flowers are larger. The leaves on common dandelion are much more divided and do not have hairs.

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