

Daggett County Noxious Weeds

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Location and Size of Infestation

LEAFY SPURGE is not common in Daggett County but we are concerned because it is a major problem in the rangelands of Wyoming and Montana. It has the ability to spread rapidly. This weed is found in scattered location in Uintah County, Utah. Please contact us if you see this weed in Daggett County.

MUSK THISTLE is found numerous location in Daggett County, along roadsides and irrigation ditches. It is also common on National Forest lands and in disturbed areas. It is spread by seeds.

HOARY CRESS can be found in both dry and seasonably wet areas. It is common along the shores of Flaming Gorge Reservoir and other open water areas. It can be found at elevation up to 8,000 feet. It is an early spring weed that we would like reports on wherever it is seen.

RUSSIAN KNAPWEED has the ability to take over complete fields when a farm is left unattended. We have infestation along Lucerne valley and South Valley. It is generally found at lower elevations but it has also invaded National Forest lands.

CANADA THISTLE is found in most pastures, along fence lines and canals. If you have this weed we would be glad to provide control information to you.

SPOTTED KNAPWEED is found in scattered location in the county. Vehicles are a major carrier of the seed. Please report the location of this weed whenever found.

COMMON BURDOCK causes problem for cattle and sheep producers because the burs entangle in the tails of cattle and the wool of sheep. Animals spread the seed to over areas. This weed is easily controlled in the early stages of infestation.

DYERS WOAD is found only in limited areas on Forest land. We would like to be notified immediately if you find this weed. Weber county now has a large problem with this weed because it can spread rapidly.

PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED is a significant problem around Lucerne Valley and South Valley. It is common along Flaming Gorge Reservoir and other waterways and in irrigated fields. Infest hay is an easy way to spread this weed.

DEATH CAMMAS is found in pastures and rangelands. It resembles a wild onion but is poisonous at all stages of growth. Death Camas is often eaten by sheep or cattle in the early spring before other plants start producing forage. A sheep can be killed by eating as little as ½ pound of death camas.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE has not been found in Daggett County – yet, it has the potential to be a big problem, especially around Flaming Gorge. It is often introduced as an ornamental flowering plants. If you see this noxious weed, notify us immediately.

POISON HEMLOCK occurs on the borders of pasture and cropland, gradually invading perennial crops like alfalfa. Poison hemlock is a biennial and all plant parts are poisonous.

#1
LEAFY SPURGE
(*Euphorbia esula* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Perennial, erect, up to 3' tall, spreading by seed or **creeping roots**.

LEAVES: Alternate, **long, narrow**, ¼" wide and 2" long, usually drooping.

STEMS: Branched near top, hairless, **entire plant contains milky sap**.

FLOWERS: inconspicuous, surrounded by **large heart shaped floral leaves** which turn **yellow-green** near maturity.

ROOTS: **Brown, numerous pink buds**, deep, spreading, very persistent.

OTHER: Grows in nearly all soil types and habitats. Seed is thrown to 20' by exploding seed capsule.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL



#2
MUSK THISTLE
(*Carduus nutans* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial, or winter annual, erect up to 7' tall. Freely branching. **Rosette formed 1st year, flowering stem elongates 2nd year.**

LEAVES: Dark green with light midrib, hairless on both sides, long sharp spines.

STEMS: Hairless.

FLOWERS: Solitary, terminal, **nodding heads, 1 ½" to 3" in diameter, deep rose to violet to purple.**

ROOTS: Fleshy **taproot**, hollow near ground surface.

SEEDS: Can be in excess of 20,000 per plant with 90% viable. 90% may germinate in first two years. Seeds may germinate after 10 years in soil.

OTHER: Reproduce by seed only.

Produce by:



#3

HOARY CRESS (WHITETOP)
(*Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.)

GROWTH HABIT: Perennial herb, up to 24" tall, erect, **becoming lodged with age.**

LEAVES: Alternate, lance-shaped and slightly irregular, **greyish-green, base of upper leaves clasping stem.**

STEMS: Stoutish, branched toward top.

FLOWERS: Small, white, 4 petals; numerous flower branches and dense flowers give plant a **dense white, flat-topped appearance.**

ROOTS: **Extensive** horizontally, and vertically, **frequent shots arising from root stocks.**

SEEDS: Reddish-brown, granular, egg-shaped, contained in heart-shaped pods.

OTHER: Flowers early (April and May), reproduces by seeds, rootstock and creeping roots.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL



#4

RUSSIAN KNAPWEED (*Centaurea repens* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: perennial herb, up to 3 ft. tall, erect, may be in dense clumps. Greyish color.

LEAVES: Alternate, simple, of **several types:**
Upper leaves- small, narrow, unbroken edge;
Stem leaves- intermediate in size, slight toothed margins;
Basal leaves- deeply notched.

STEMS: Numerous branches, each ending with a single flower.

FLOWERS: Single, **terminal, lavender, thistle like, scaly seed head.**

ROOTS: **Dark brown to black and heavily scaled.**

SEEDS: Flattened, ivory colored, **retained in cup-shaped seed heads.**

OTHER: Leaves and stems covered with short stiff hairs giving **plant an appearance of knap.**

Spreads by seeds and creeping rootstocks.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension. CSU. & UNR



UGA1459258

#5
CANADA THISTLE
(*Cirsium arvense* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Perennial, erect, up to 4 ft. tall.

LEAVES: Varies from **light to dark green**, **oblong or lance shaped**, deeply cut, spiny toothed margins (some may be smooth); slightly hairy below. Tremendous leaf variability.

STEMS: Smooth to **slightly hairy**, branched at top.

FLOWERS: **Small bristly clusters**, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, light lavender to deep rose purple. Plants are male or female.

ROOTS: Extensive, fleshy, **creeping rootstocks**.

SEEDS: Smooth, light to dark brown, tipped by a cupped conical point, approx. $\frac{1}{8}$ " long.

OTHER: Reproduces by seed and creeping rootstocks.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL



#7

SPOTTED KNAPWEED (*Centaurea maculosa* Lam.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial or short lived perennial, up to 3 ft tall. **Rosette formed first year, flowering stalk elongates second year.**

LEAVES: Long and divided below, **short and narrow above. Covered with fine hair.**

STEMS: Erect with slender wiry branches. **Covered with fine hair.**

FLOWERS: Seed heads mostly on branch tips, solitary, to 1" diameter. **Pink to purple, rarely white. Seed head bracts are black tipped,** with 5 to 7 pairs of short feathery appendages.

ROOTS: Taproot not well developed.

SEEDS: Brownish, $\frac{1}{8}$ " long, notched on one side of base, short tuft of bristles at tip end.

OTHER: Very aggressive, can infest large areas quickly, offers very little big games or livestock forage value.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & Teton County Weed



#11

COMMON BURDOCK
(*Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial, reproducing by seed only. **Rosette formed 1st year, flowering stalk elongates 2nd year.**

LEAVES: Hairy, alternate; **BASAL** - large, heart-shaped, **rhubarb like**; **UPPER** - more oval shaped. **Dull green above, greyish underneath.**

STEMS: Rough, hairy, **somewhat grooved**, often grows over 5 ft tall.

FLOWERS: Numerous, to 1" broad, clustered, **purple**, seedheads covered with **hooked spines**, **forming a bur of maturity.**

ROOTS: large fleshy **taproot.**

SEEDS: Rough, mottled brown, somewhat flattened, slightly ridged.

OTHER: Common burdock thrives in shade and most fertile soils.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & MSU College



#16
DYER'S WOAD
(*Isatis tinctoria* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial or perennial up to 3 ft. tall. Spreads by seed. **Rosette formed 1st year, flowering stem elongates 2nd year.**

LEAVES: Basal rosette leaves are long with soft fine hairs. Stem leaves alternate, **have short basal lobes clasping the stem** and without hair.

STEMS: Woody, upper portion is branched.

FLOWERS: **Small, yellow**, 4 petals $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch across.

SEEDS: Plant has many, slightly pear-shaped, winged, **black seed pods $\frac{1}{2}$ " long** that hang like ornaments. Each pod contains one seed.

OTHER: Formerly cultivated in Europe as a source of blue dye.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & Washington State
Noxious Weed Control



#25

PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED
(*Lepidium latifolium* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Erect perennial, numerous stems, spreading by **seed and deep-seated rootstocks.**

LEAVES: Alternate, lance shaped, bright green to gray-green, waxy smooth to toothed margins, basal leaves larger than upper leaves.

STEMS: Branched, smooth, waxy 1-3 feet tall.

FLOWERS: Raceme of **small white flowers in dense cluster near branch ends.**

ROOTS: deep-seated and spreading.

SEEDS: Small, rounded, flattened, slightly hairy, 1/16 inch long, reddish brown.

OTHER: Deep roots make it difficult to control.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by Washington State Noxious Weed Control



#28

MEADOW DEATH CAMAS
(*Zigadenus venenosus* S. Wats)

GROWTH HABIT: Erect, **grass-like**, native perennial, reproducing from bulbs and seed.

LEAVES: **Five to six basal, grass-like, V-creased and unbranched.**

STEMS: Simple, **single**, to 2 ft, tall.

FLOWERS: **White to yellowish terminal cluster.**

Meadow death camas has an open panicle appearance. Foothills death camas (flower inset) has a compacted appearance.

ROOTS: **An underground scaly bulb.**

SEEDS: Rough, brown, in a three part seed capsule.

OTHER: Poisonous, but losses can be reduced by turning onto pasture after abundant green forage is available.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & USDA Forest Service



#40

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE
(*Lythrum salicaria* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Perennial, erect to 8 feet tall, associated with moist or marshy areas.

LEAVES: **Simple, lance-shaped, smooth margins, opposite or whorled.**

STEMS: Branched, terminating in flowering stalks.

FLOWERS: **Rose-purple flowers** having 5 to 7 petals and numerous stamens, in **long, vertical racemes.**

ROOTS: Large, fleshy, adapted to aquatic sites.

SEEDS:

OTHER: Dense infestation can impede water flow in canals and ditches.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & Washington State
Noxious Weed Control



#42

POISON HEMLOCK
(*Conium maculatum* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial, erect to 10 feet tall.

LEAVES: Shiny green, **fern-like**, finely divided 3 and 4 times. Lower leaves have long stalks clasping the stem. Upper leaves on short stalks. Musty odor.

STEMS: Stout, branched, **purple-spotted** with distinct ridges.

FLOWERS: Numerous umbrella shaped **cluster of tiny white flowers** without sepals. Clusters supported by stalks whorled at branch terminals.

ROOTS: **Large white taproot.**

SEEDS: paired, $\frac{1}{8}$ " long, ribbed, concave, light brown.

OTHER: All parts are poisonous.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension, OSU, & Purdue University



#43

PHRAGMITES

(australis subsp. americanus)

GROWTH HABIT: It is a perennial plant, erect, that can grow up to **15 feet tall**.

LEAVES: They alternate and grow up to 70 cm long. Ligule can grow up to 1.5 mm long. The blades of the leaves are flat and can be 60 cm long and 8-60 mm wide.

STEMS: Rigid, and hollow internodes while containing many noded stems.

FLOWERS: Dense, feathery plumes that can be **purple or golden-brown**

ROOTS: Horizontal stems called rhizomes and stolons.

SEEDS: **Grayish and fluffy, appearing to have silky hairs.**

OTHER: Commonly present in wetlands.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension, Great Lake Phragmites Collaborative.



#44

TAMARISK
(Tamarix L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Multi-stemmed, shrubby growth habit, often forming dense thickets. **They can grow from 1 to 18 meters tall.**

LEAVES: feathery **green or blue-green foliage** that appears left like.

STEMS: Slender, arching, and often reddish in color.

FLOWERS: **Small, pink or white flowers** that appear in dense, feathery spikes at the ends of branches.

ROOTS: Deep taproot system that can reach depths of up to 15 feet or more.

SEEDS: Very small and light. Resemble dust or sand.

OTHER: They are drought resistant.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & National Park Service.



#45

RUSSIAN OLIVE

(*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Perennial, can grow up to 10-25 ft tall and 8-12 ft wide. **Branches randomly forming a rounded tree.**

LEAVES: Alternate, **long lance-shaped**, and typically 1-4 inches long and 3/8 to 3/4 inch wide.

STEMS: **Greyish color due to hairs, but become reddish brown and smooth with age.**

FLOWERS: Small, fragrant, **yellowish-green flowers** in clusters on the branches.

ROOTS: Deep taproot and an extensive network of fibrous roots.

SEEDS: Russian olive seeds are encased within a dry, olive-shaped fruit (drupe) that is light grayish-green.

OTHER: Originated from South Russia.

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by USU extension & UNR



#46

TEASEL

(*Dipsacus fullonum* L.)

GROWTH HABIT: Biennial, Common teasel can **grow up to 6-7 feet tall.**

LEAVES: Lance-shaped, with serrated or scalloped edges.

STEMS: Long, hollow, and covered in sharp spines.

FLOWERS: **Usually purple, lavender, or pink.**

The heads are surrounded by spiny bracts that curve upward.

ROOTS: Thick taproots with fibrous secondary roots.

SEEDS: typically small, brown, and rectangular, with prominent grooves.

OTHER: **Commonly used in flower arrangements.**

Produce by:

WYOMING WEED and PEST COUNCIL

Photos by Minnesota State University & Montana State University

