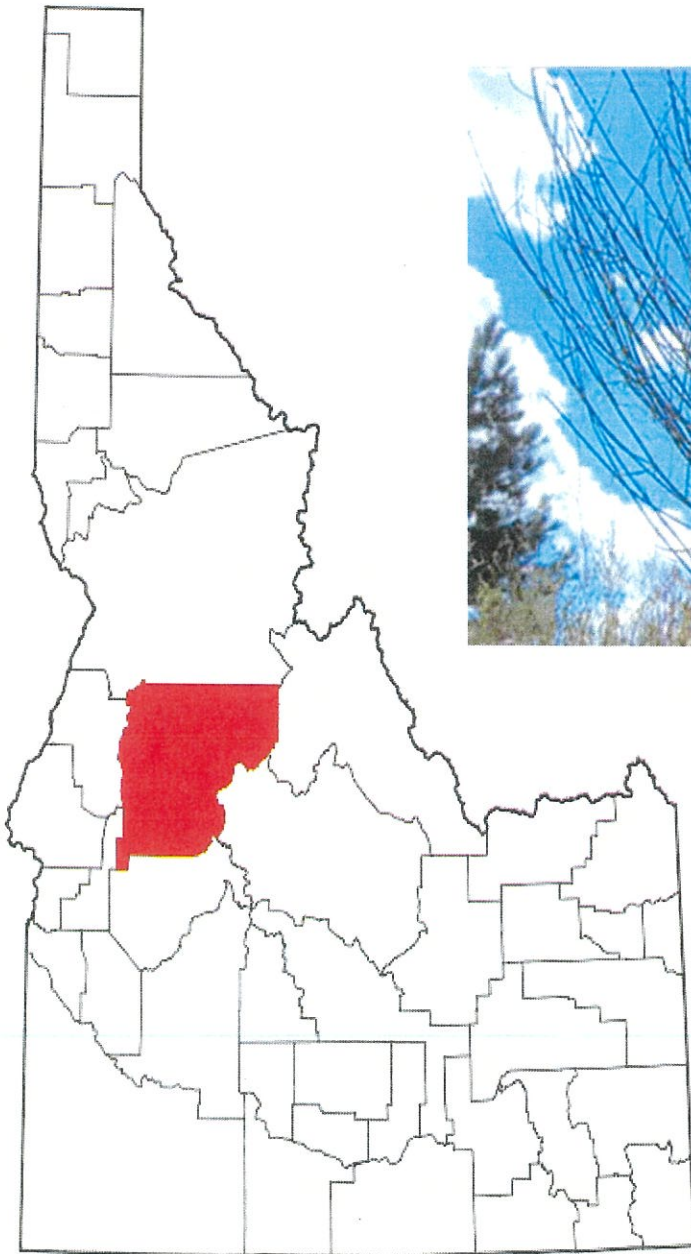


# *TOP 10 NOXIOUS WEEDS*

# *VALLEY COUNTY*

## *WEED DEPARTMENT*



55 Gold Dust Road  
Cascade Idaho 83611  
Office: (208) 382-7199  
SAnderson@co.valley.id.us

Photo Credit:

- Idaho State Department of Agriculture
- Valley County Weed Department

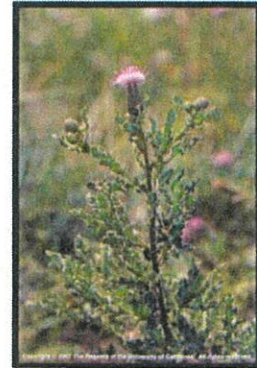


*Cirsium arvense*

# Canada Thistle

Other common names:  
corn thistle, creeping thistle

Asteraceae, the sunflower family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Erect perennial; grows 1-4 feet tall with extensive creeping roots
- Grooved stems branch only at the top
- Leaves are sessile, alternate, oblong to lanceolate, and deeply divided with spiny margins
- Upper leaf surface is dark green and smooth; lower surface is light green
- Flower heads are purple, numerous, often clustered, urn shaped, and appear on upper stems

## Background

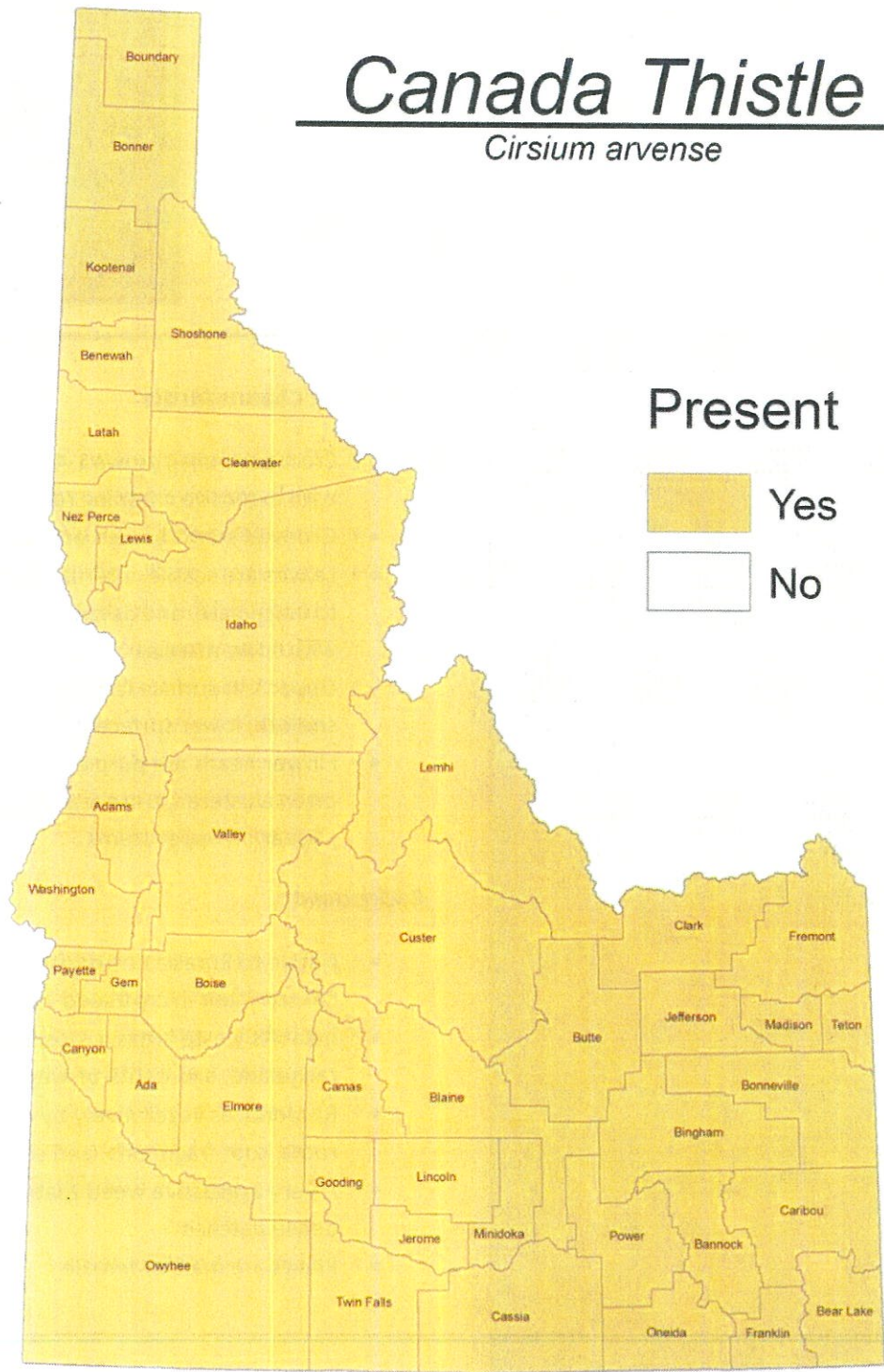
- Native to Eurasia; introduced as a contaminant in crop seed
- Inhabits waste areas, crops, pastures, rangeland, and rights-of-way
- Reproduces vegetatively by creeping roots, root fragments, and seed
- A very aggressive weed that can form dense patches
- Plants are male or female

Photo Credit:

J.M. DiTomaso, The Regents of the University of California

# Canada Thistle

*Cirsium arvense*



Present

Yes

No

*Convolvulus arvensis*

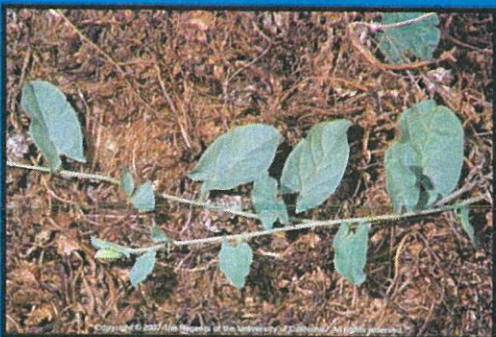
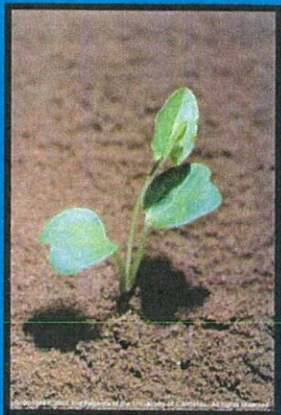
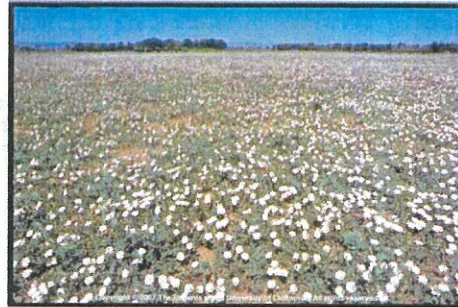
# Field Bindweed

Other common names:

creeping jenny, field morning glory,  
perennial morning glory, small bindweed

Convolvulaceae, the morning glory family

Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Herbaceous perennial with vine-like stems
- Stems are prostrate or climbing, 1-4 feet long, and either intertwine around other plants or trail along the ground
- Leaves are alternate, arrowhead-shaped to oblong, or nearly round with pointed lobes at base
- Flowers are white to pink, funnel shaped, and borne in leaf axils

## Background

- Native to Europe
- Inhabits cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, pastures, rights-of-way, and non-crop areas
- Reproduces by seed and vegetatively from deep, creeping roots and rhizomes
- Seeds viable for up to 50 years
- Considered one of the worst weeds of agricultural fields
- Plant can form dense tangled mats

Photo Credit:

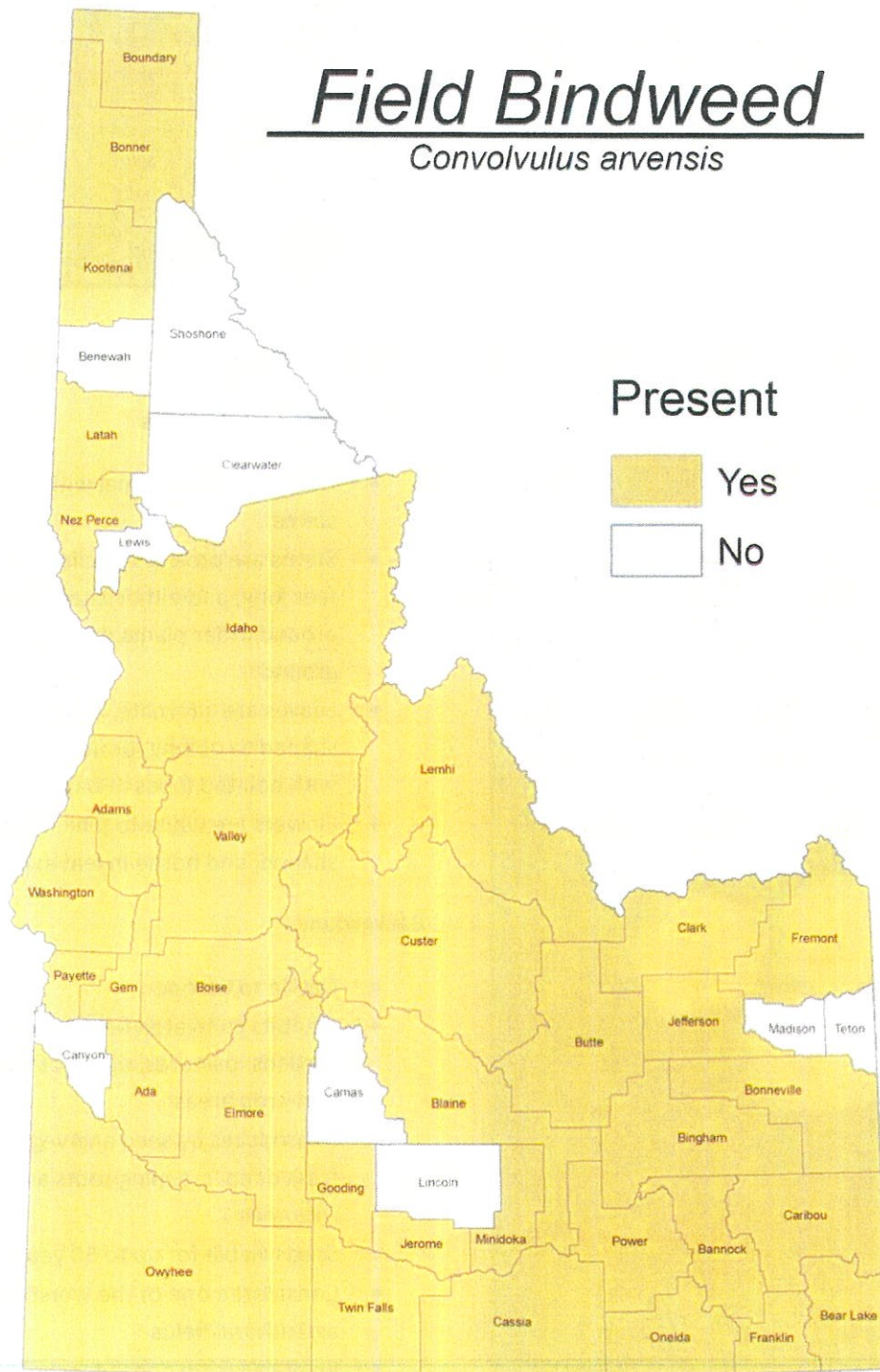
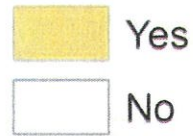
J.K. Clark, The Regents of the University of California

J.M. DiTomaso, The Regents of the University of California

# Field Bindweed

*Convolvulus arvensis*

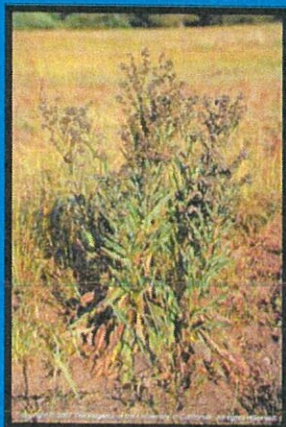
Present



*Cynoglossum officinale*  
**Houndstongue**

Other common names:  
beggar's ticks, beggar's lice, dog bur

Boraginaceae, the borage family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



### Diagnostic Characteristics

- Biennial or short-lived perennial; grows up to 4 feet tall
- Live plants have a distinctive sweet and musty odor
- Basal rosette leaves are rough and hairy and resemble a hound's tongue
- Upper leaves are lance shaped, hairy, coarse, and alternate on the stem
- Flowers are reddish-purple
- Fruits consist of 4 prickly nutlets

### Background

- Native to Europe; introduced as a seed contaminant
- Inhabits disturbed areas, croplands, rangelands, and forested areas
- Reproduces by seed; hooks on seed aid in dispersal
- **Toxic to livestock; especially horses**

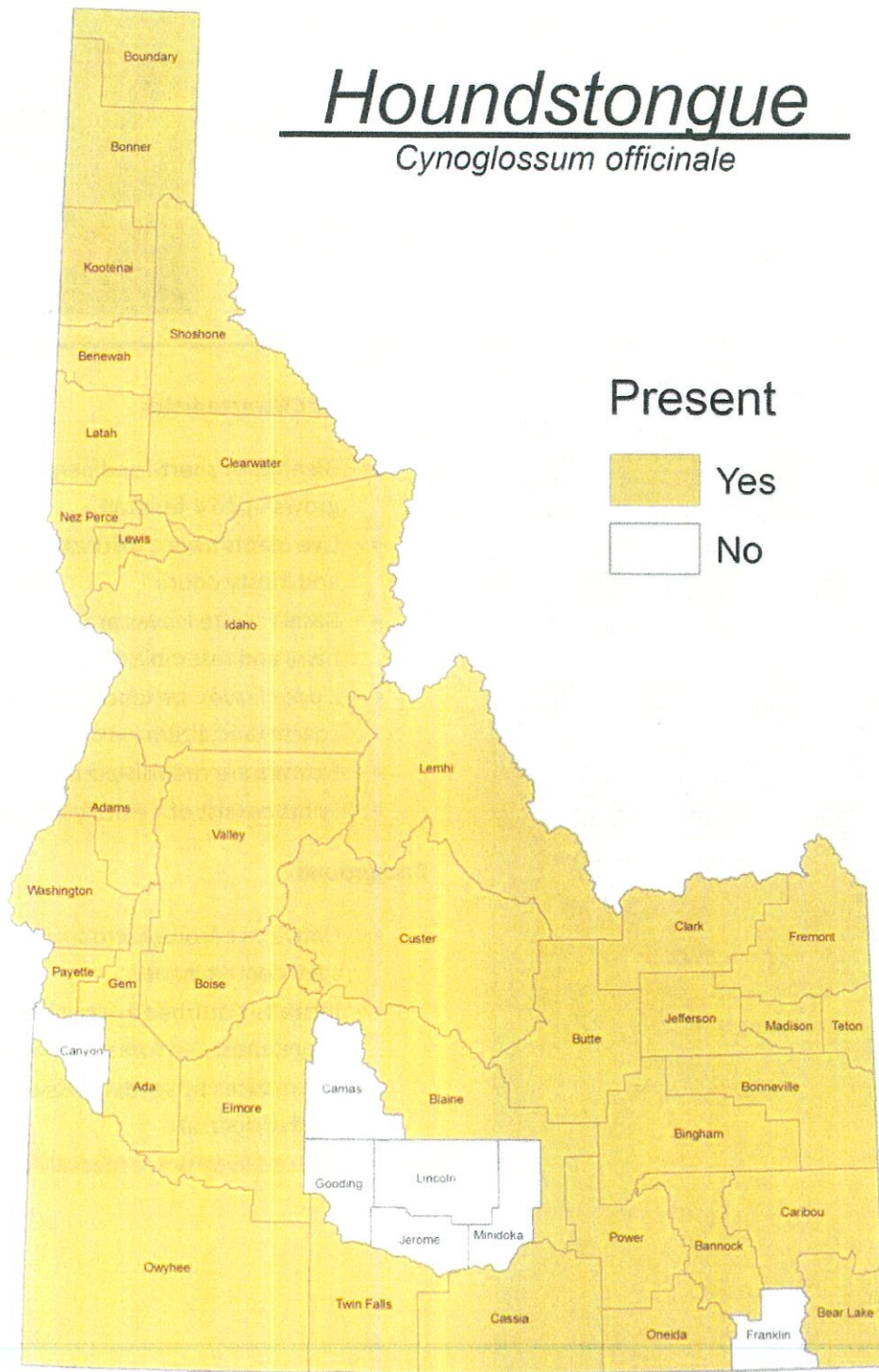
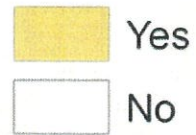
Photo Credit:

J.M. DiTomaso, The Regents of the University of California

# Houndstongue

*Cynoglossum officinale*

Present



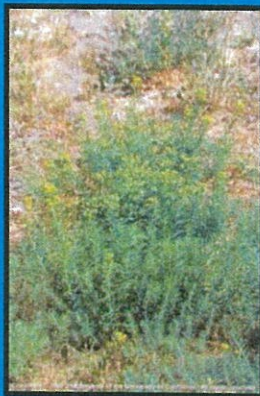
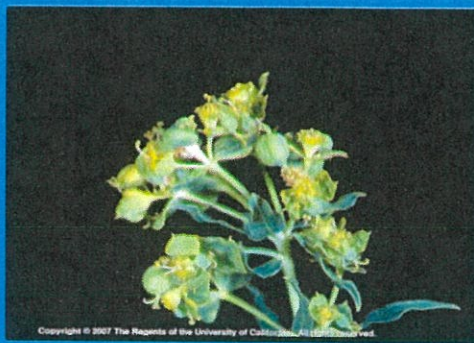


*Euphorbia esula*

# Leafy Spurge

Other common names:  
esula spurge

Euphorbiaceae, the spurge family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Perennial; grows up to 3 feet tall
- Crowns produce pink buds where new shoots develop
- Stems are thickly clustered
- Leaves are alternate and linear to narrowly oblanceolate shaped
- Stems and leaves exude a milky white latex when cut or broken
- Flowers are yellow-green, surrounded by heart-shaped, showy, yellow-green bracts

## Background

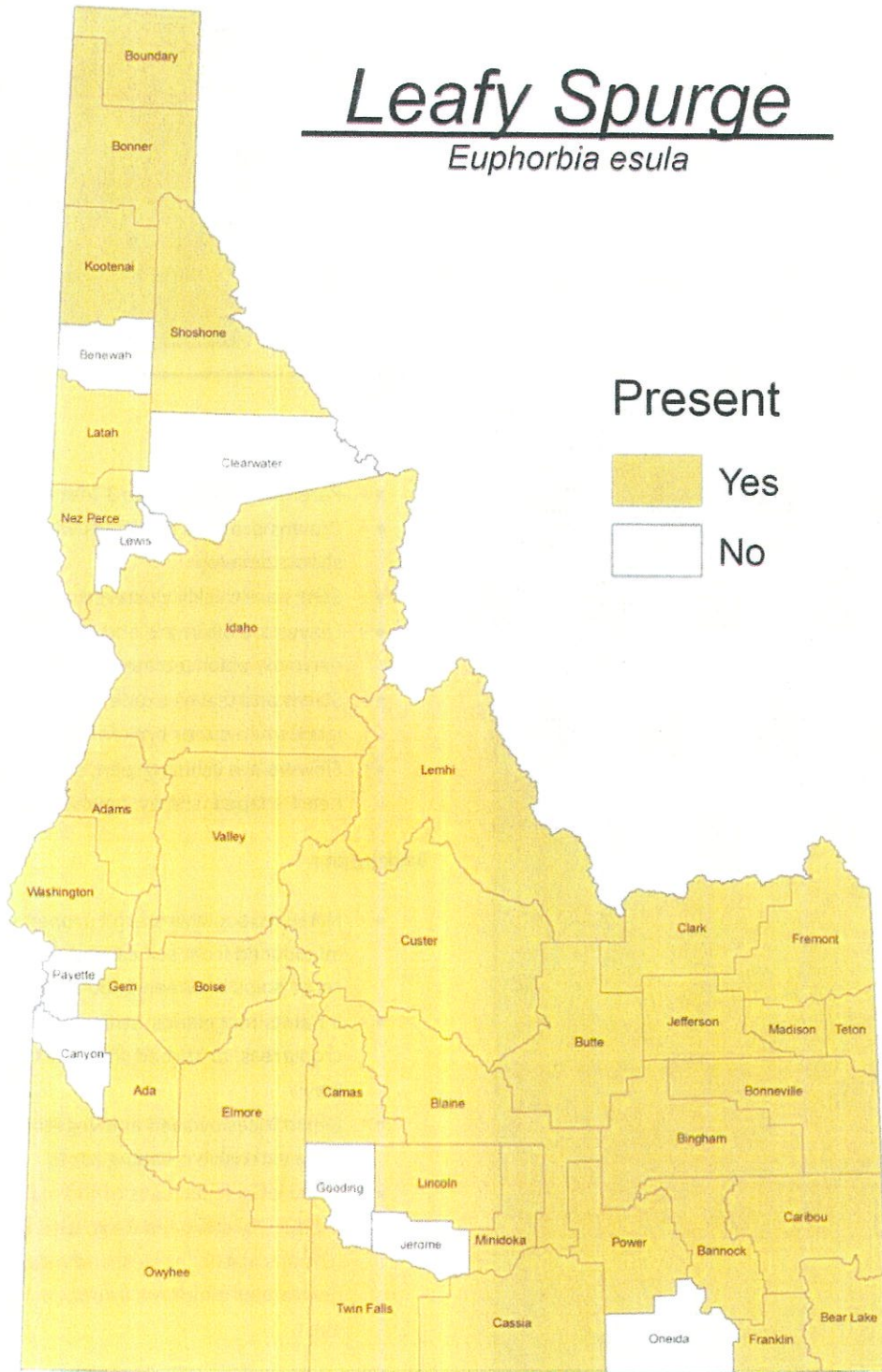
- Native to southwestern Europe; possibly introduced from soil carried as ballast in cargo ships between 1600's and 1700's
- Inhabits rangelands, stream banks, non-crop areas, disturbed sites, and rights-of-way
- Reproduces by seed and vegetatively from extensive creeping roots
- **Milky latex in all parts of the plant can produce blisters and dermatitis in humans, cattle, horses, and may cause permanent blindness if rubbed into the eye**

Photo Credit:

J.M. DiTomaso, The Regents of the University of California

# Leafy Spurge

*Euphorbia esula*



*Hieracium aurantiacum*

# Orange Hawkweed

Other common names:  
king devil, red devil, devil's paintbrush

Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Category: CONTROL



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Perennial; has fibrous roots (this is deceptive due to the rhizomes), grows 1-2 feet tall
- Leaves mostly basal, upper leaf surface has long simple hairs
- Flowers are strap shaped with notched upper margins, are orange-red, and arranged in compact clusters
- Flowering stems are regularly leafless with black hairs but occasionally a small leaf appears near the midpoint
- Milky latex is exuded when the plant is cut or broken

## Background

- Native to Europe; introduced as an ornamental and herbal remedy
- Inhabits forest meadows, pastures, rights-of-way, and disturbed areas
- Reproduces vegetatively from stolons, rhizomes, and also by seed
- Seed reproduction is generally less important than vegetative reproduction in existing populations

Photo Credit:

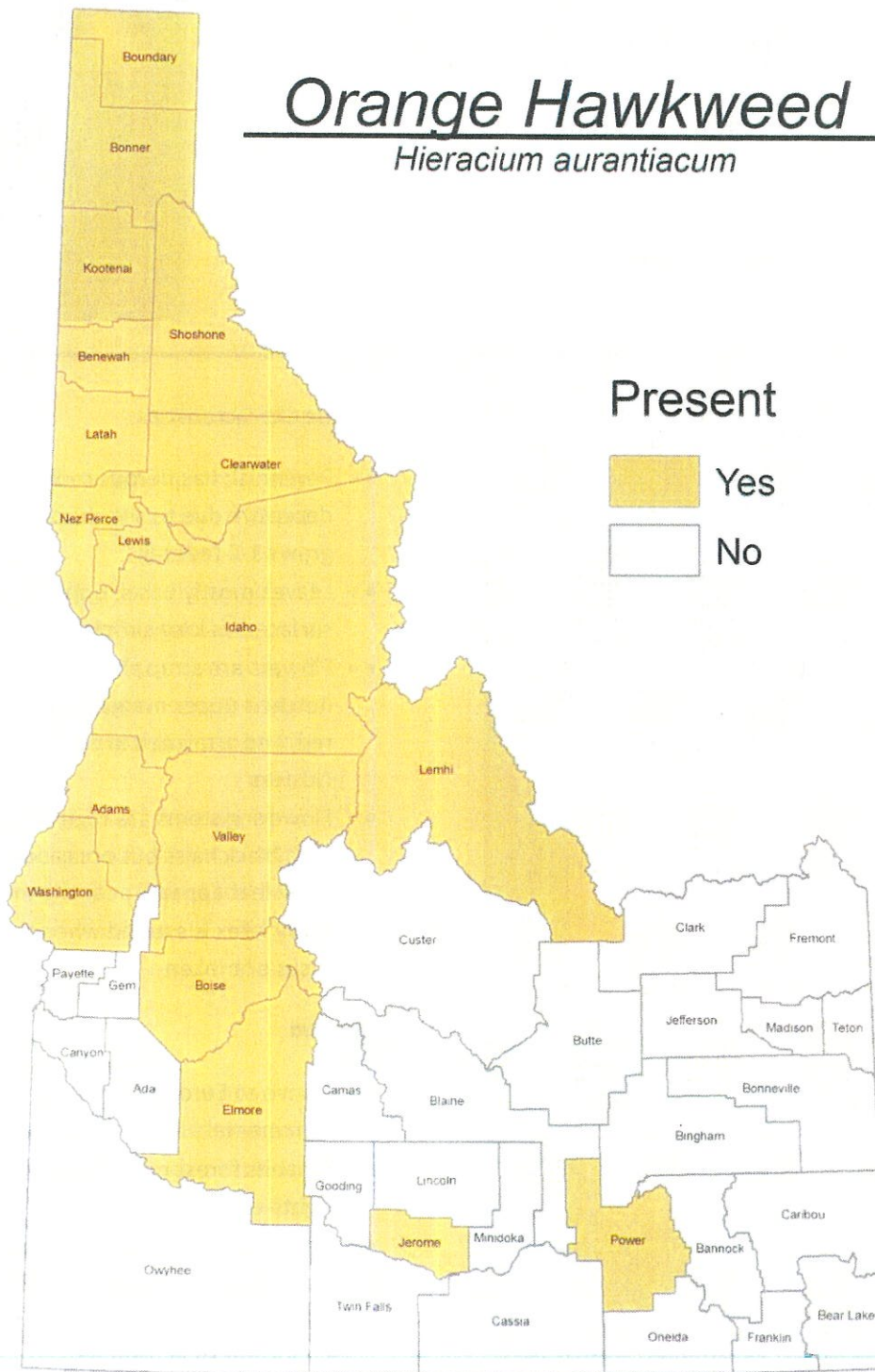
UGA1196153 - Michael Shephard, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

UGA1196168 - Michael Shephard, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

J.M. DiTomaso, The Regents of the University of California

# Orange Hawkweed

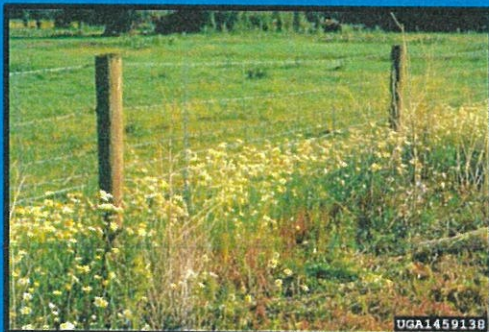
*Hieracium aurantiacum*



*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*  
*Synonym: Leucanthemum vulgare*

## Oxeye Daisy

Asteraceae, the sunflower family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



### Diagnostic Characteristics

- Perennial; grows 10-24 inches tall
- Basal leaves are toothed and spatula-like
- Flower heads are solitary at the end of branches and composed of white ray and yellow disk flowers
- Flower heads 1-1½ inches wide
- Seeds are dark brown to black with ribs

### Background

- Native to Eurasia; introduced as an ornamental
- Inhabits meadows, grasslands, rights-of-way, and non-crop areas
- Reproduces by seed and creeping roots

Photo Credit:

UGA1375298 - Terry Spivey, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

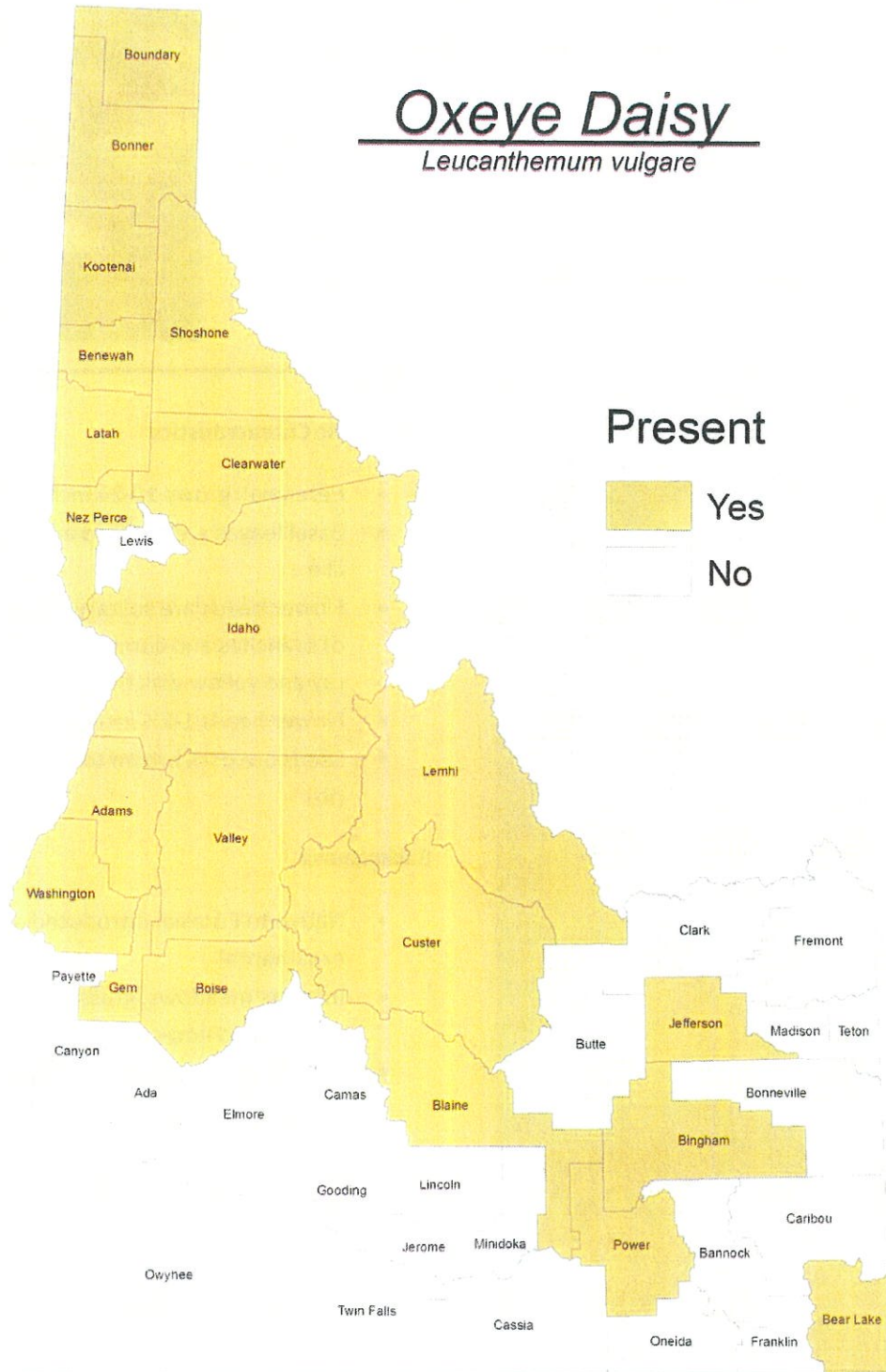
UGA1459134 - Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

UGA1459137 - Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

UGA1459138 - Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

# Oxeye Daisy

*Leucanthemum vulgare*



*Conium maculatum*

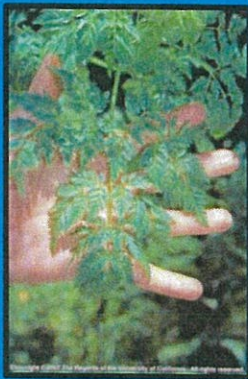
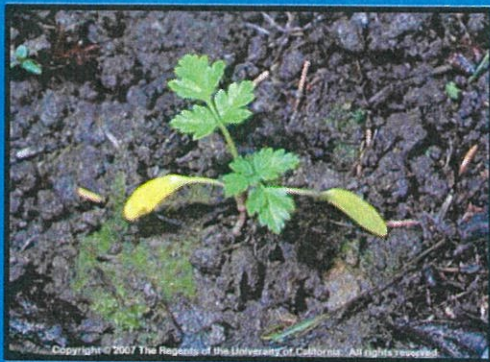
# Poison Hemlock

Other common names:

deadly hemlock, carrot fern, poison parsley

Apiaceae, the parsley family

Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Erect biennial; grows 6-9 feet tall
- Plants exist as basal rosette in its first year
- Leaves are alternate, with bases sheathing the stems
- Leaves are fern-like and finely innately divided
- Stems are purple-spotted or purple-streaked; smooth and hollow
- Flowers are small, white, and in umbrella-shaped clusters

## Background

- Native to Europe; introduced as an ornamental
- Inhabits ditches, streams, rights-of-way, disturbed areas, and pastures; prefers poorly drained soils
- Reproduces by seed
- Contains highly toxic alkaloids that are poisonous to livestock and humans if ingested
- Handling plants can cause dermatitis in some individuals

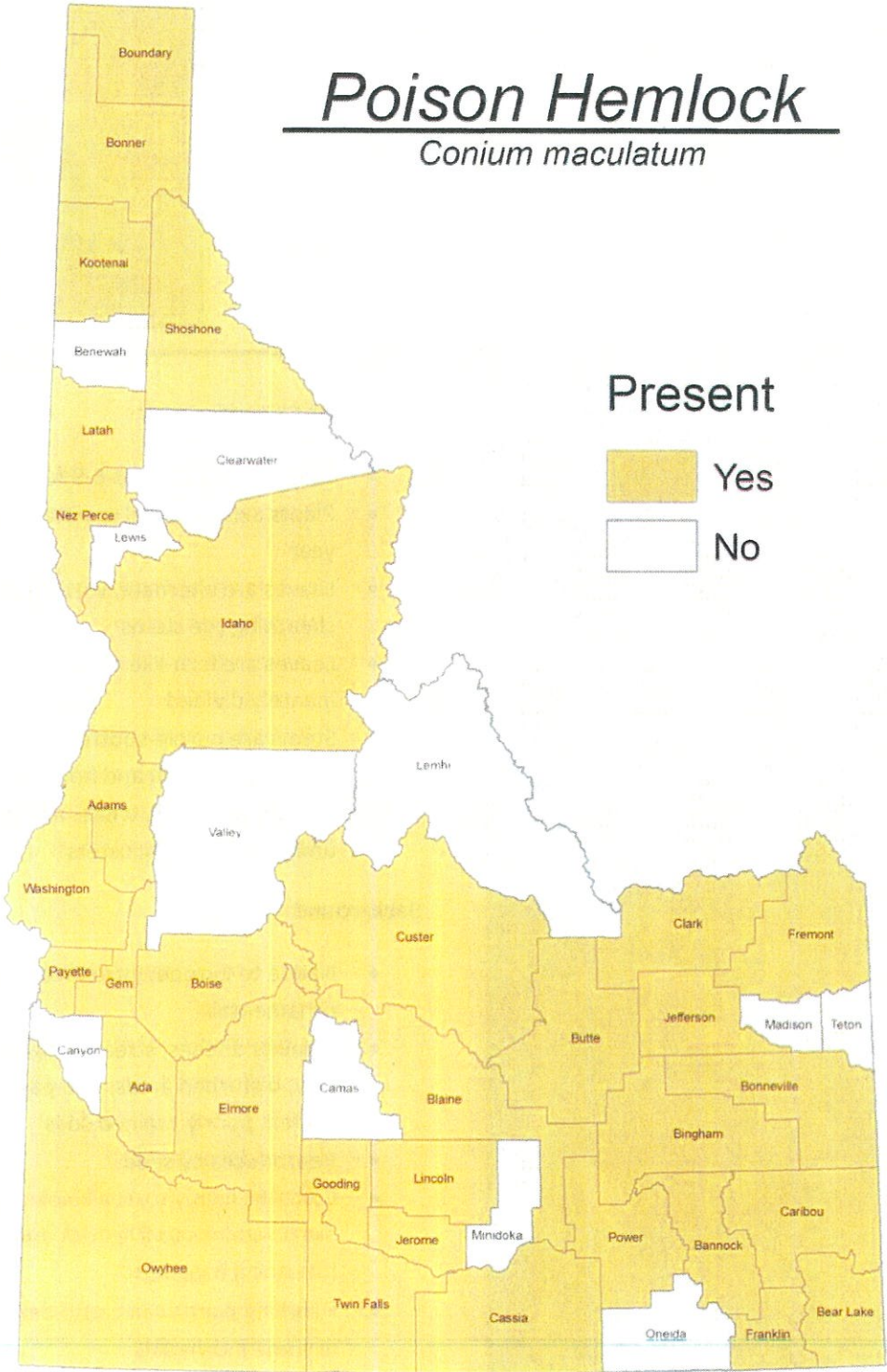
Photo Credit:

J.M DiTomaso, Regents of the University of California

# Poison Hemlock

*Conium maculatum*

Present





*Chondrilla juncea*

# Rush Skeletonweed

Other common names:  
Skeletonweed, devil's grass

Asteraceae, the sunflower family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Perennial; grows rigid and wiry stems up to 4 feet tall
- Rosettes look very similar to dandelion and chicory
- Rosette produces 1 or more flowering stems; rosette withers as the flower stem matures
- Lower portion of stems (bottom 4-6 inches) typically have reddish, bristly, down-turned hairs
- Upper stems are typically non-hairy
- Stem leaves are not noticeable
- Stems and leaves both exude a milky latex when cut
- Flowers are bright yellow, strap-shaped and are scattered on branches

## Background

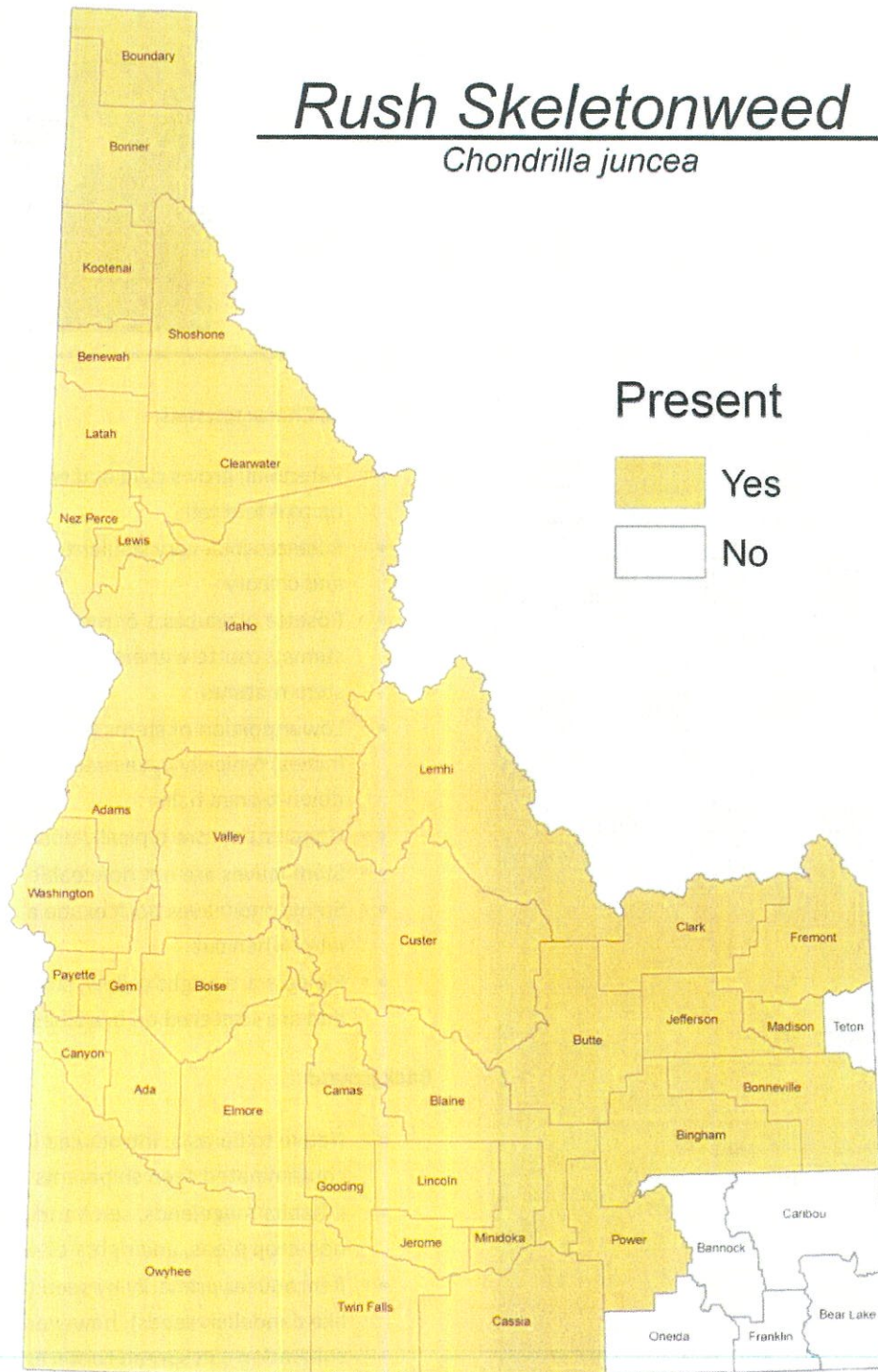
- Native to Eurasia; introduced in contaminated seed shipments
- Inhabits rangelands, semi-arid pastures, non-crop areas, and rights-of-way
- Reproduces primarily by seed (airborne like dandelion seeds), however, cultivation can spread root fragments
- Soil disturbance and fire aids in establishment

Photo Credit:

J.M DiTomaso, Regents of the University of California

# Rush Skeletonweed

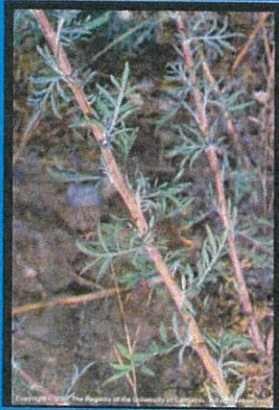
*Chondrilla juncea*



*Centaurea maculosa*  
*Synonym: Centaurea stoebe ssp.*  
*Micranthos*

# Spotted Knapweed

Asteraceae, the sunflower family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Biennial to short-lived perennial; has branched stems and grows up to 3 feet tall
- Rosette produced in the first year; leaves are deeply lobed
- Principal stem leaves are alternate and pinnately divided; not stalked
- Flowers are pink to purple
- Flower heads are solitary at the end of branches and urn-shaped; bracts under flowers have a comb-like fringe with a black triangular tip

## Background

- Native to Europe
- Inhabits pastures, open forests, meadows, and disturbed areas
- Reproduces by seed
- Plant produces toxins (allelopathic) that inhibits growth of nearby plants

Photo Credit:

J.M DiTomaso, Regents of the University of California

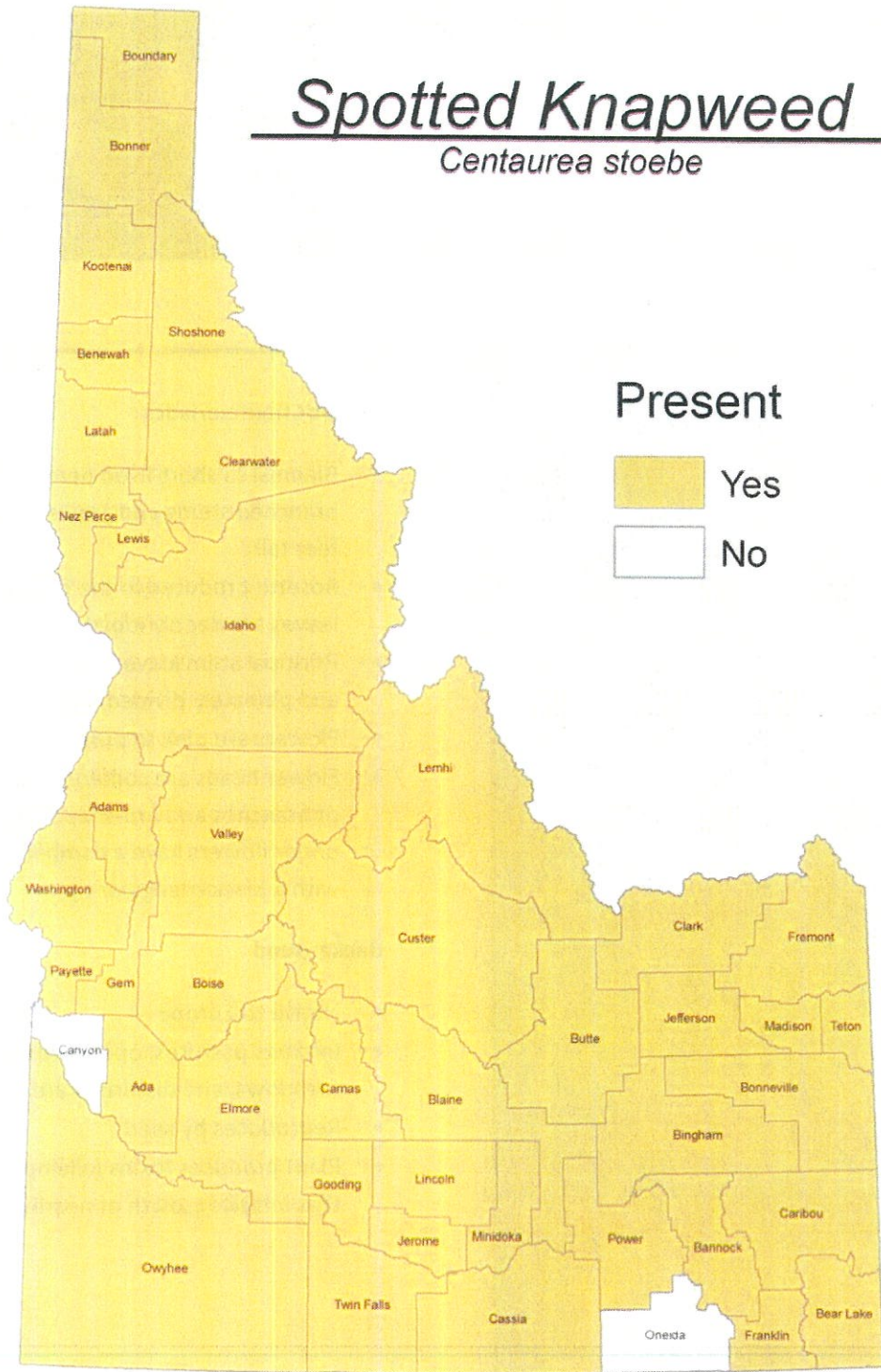
# Spotted Knapweed

*Centaurea stoebe*

Present

 Yes

 No

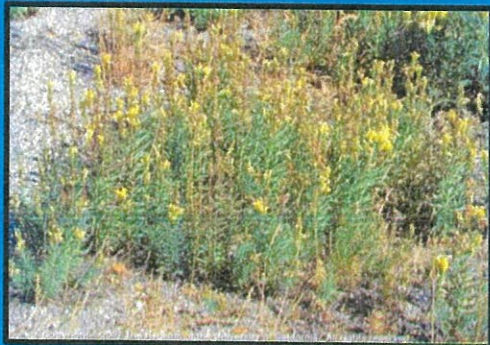


*Linaria vulgaris*

# Yellow Toadflax

Other common names:  
butter-and-eggs

Scrophulariaceae, the figwort family  
Category: CONTAINMENT



## Diagnostic Characteristics

- Perennial; grows up to 3 feet tall
- Stems are usually not branched
- Leaves are linear, sessile, and frequently appearing whorled or opposite
- Flowers are bright, yellow or whitish, showy, snapdragon-like, and have an orange throat

## Background

- Native to Europe; introduced as an ornamental
- Inhabits disturbed areas, rights-of-way, cultivated fields, grasslands, and gardens
- Reproduces by extensive root systems and seeds
- Will hybridize with Dalmatian toadflax
- **Plant contains a poison that could be toxic to livestock if ingested in sufficient quantities**

Photo Credit:

Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

# Yellow Toadflax

*Linaria vulgaris*

