

# Top 10 Most Common NOXIOUS WEEDS

(and how to make them less common)

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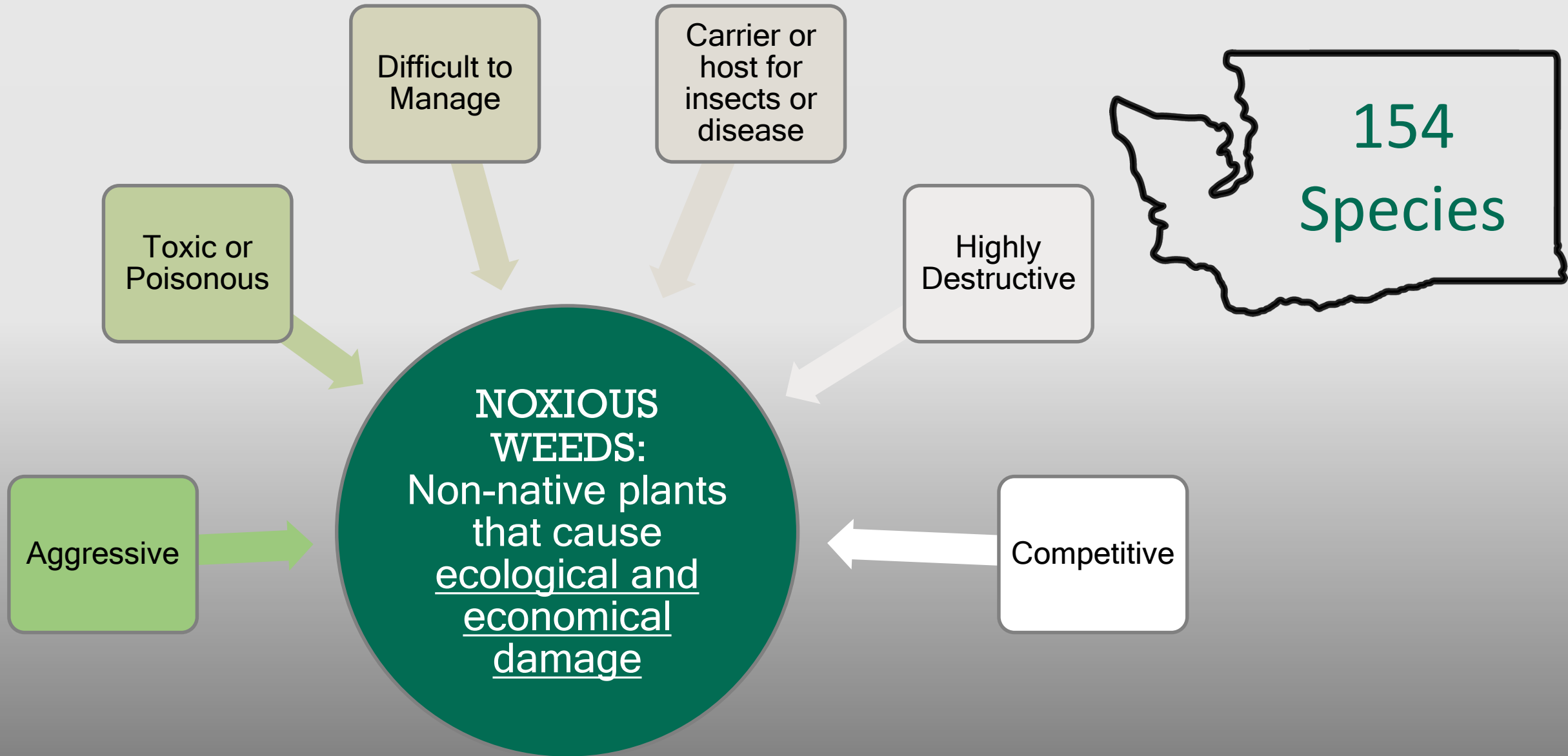


**Jennifer Mendoza**

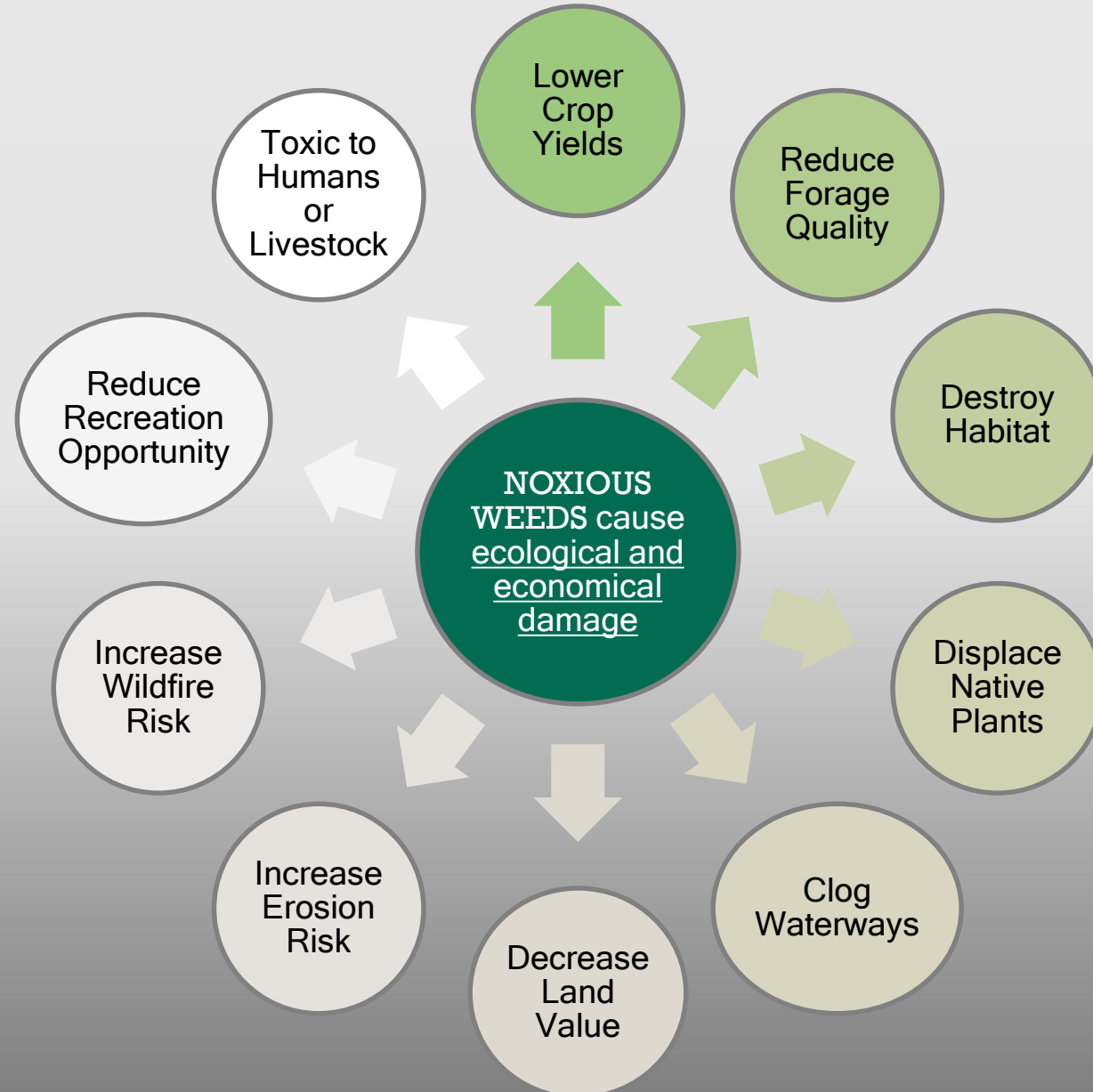
**Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Program**

*Program Coordinator*

# What is a Noxious Weed?



# Why Control Noxious Weeds?



# ...and because it's the Law.

## RCW 17.10

PURPOSE: to limit economic loss and adverse effects to Washington's agricultural, natural, and human resources due to the presence and spread of noxious weeds...

## Chapter 16-750 WAC

The adopted state noxious weed list with the names of those plants which the state noxious weed control board finds to be highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices

# Noxious Weed Classification

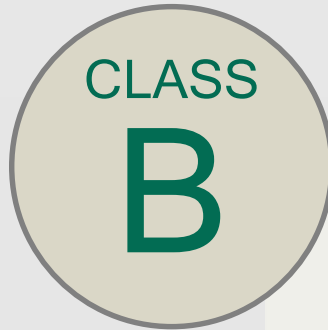


37  
Species

Non-native species  
with limited Distribution

Eradicating existing  
infestations and  
preventing new  
infestations are the  
highest priority

Eradication of all  
Class A plants is  
required by law

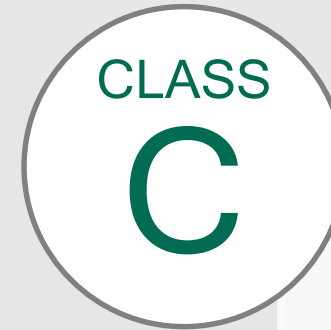


66  
Species

Non-native species  
with limited distribution  
in portions of WA

Designated for  
mandatory control  
where they are not  
widespread.  
Containment and  
prevention of new  
infestations is the goal

Some Class B  
weeds are  
designated for  
mandatory control  
per County



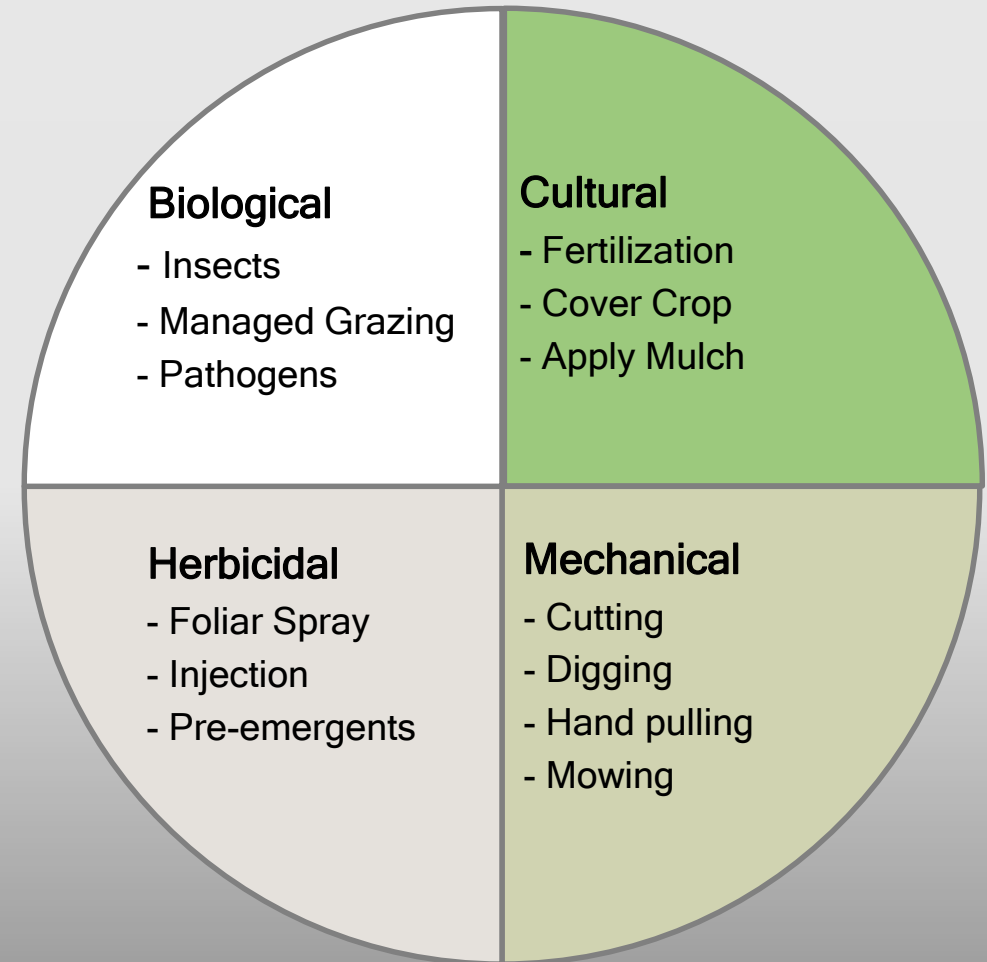
51  
Species

Widespread in WA or  
are of interest to  
Agriculture Industry

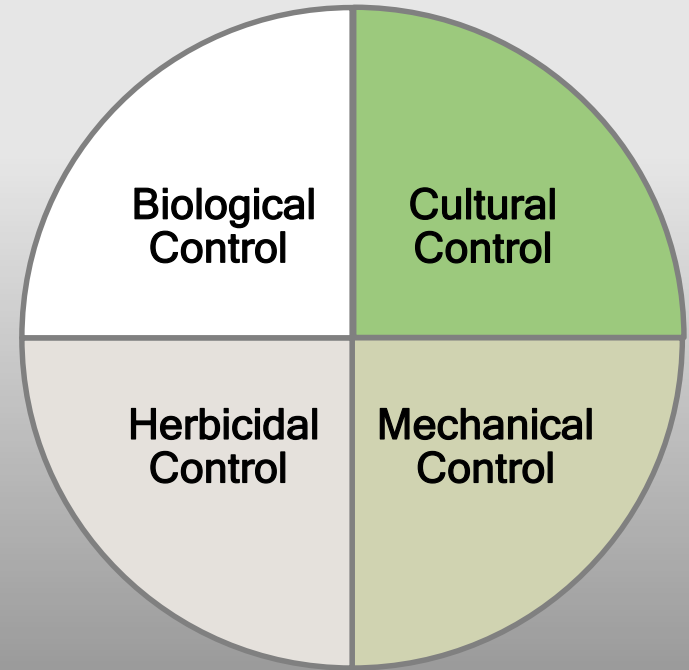
Class C status allows  
a county to enforce  
control if it is beneficial  
to that county

# Integrated Pest Management

- The combined use of various control methods to manage pests.
- Improve the efficiency of pest control while reducing negative environmental impacts.
- IPM Planning considers site characteristics, timing, plant phenology, monitoring and other factors



# What ARE the Top 10 Most Common NOXIOUS WEEDS? And how to control them...



# Tansy Ragwort - *Jacobaea vulgaris*

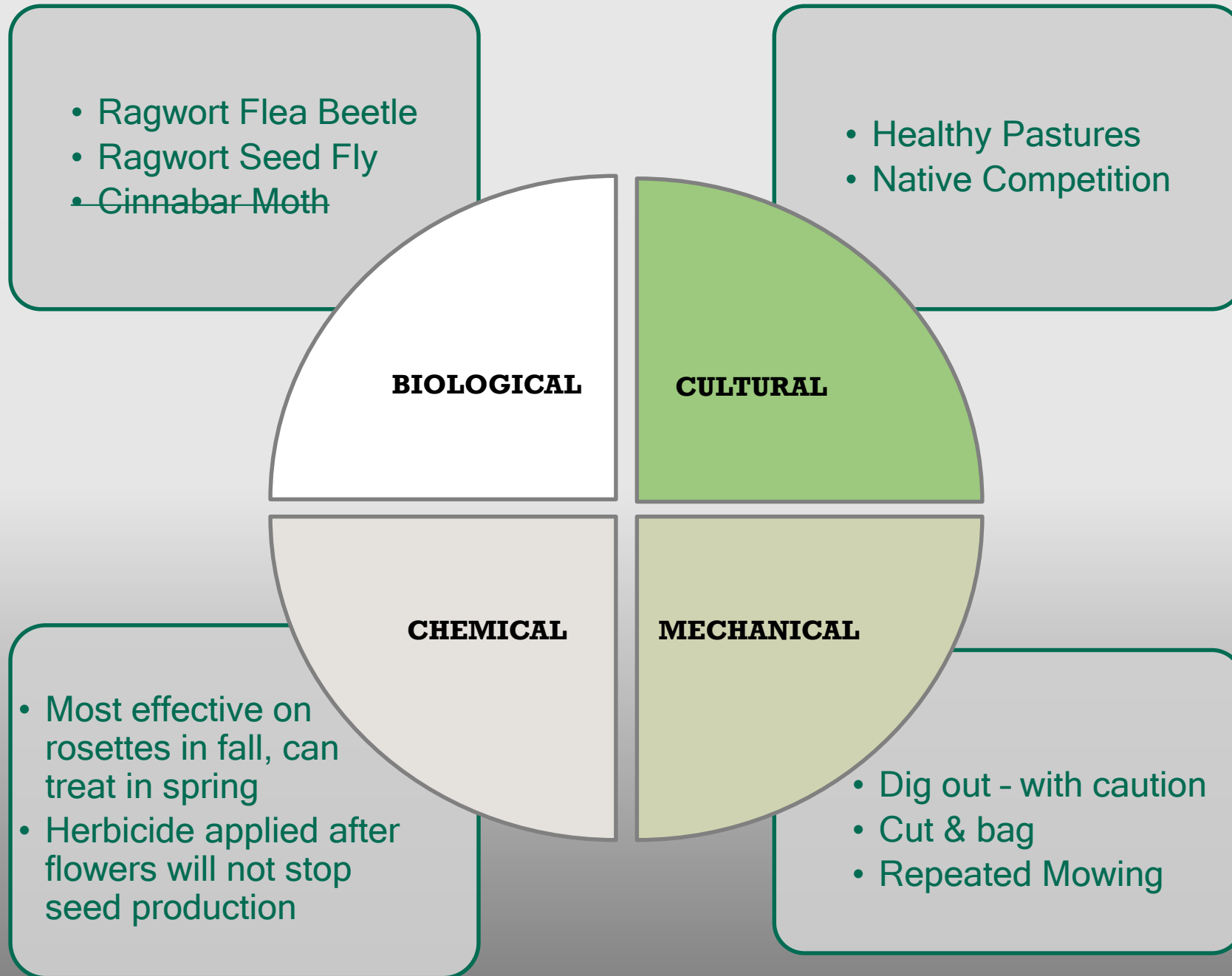


- Taprooted Biennial *~perennial*
- Reproduces by seed
- Toxic - high in alkaloids
- Many disk flowers, only 13 Ray flowers





# Tansy Ragwort



# Tansy Ragwort - *Jacobaea vulgaris*

B

1. Rosette stage (remove or spray)
2. Bolting stage, before buds develop (remove or spray)
3. Flowering stage (DO NOT SPRAY, hand pull or cut and trash!)



# Himalayan Blackberry– *Rubus armeniacus*



- Evergreen perennial
- Reproduces by seed and vegetatively



# Himalayan Blackberry

- Grazing by Goats, follow with other methods

- Prescribed burning to remove above ground vegetation - does not kill roots

**BIOLOGICAL**

**CULTURAL**

**CHEMICAL**

**MECHANICAL**

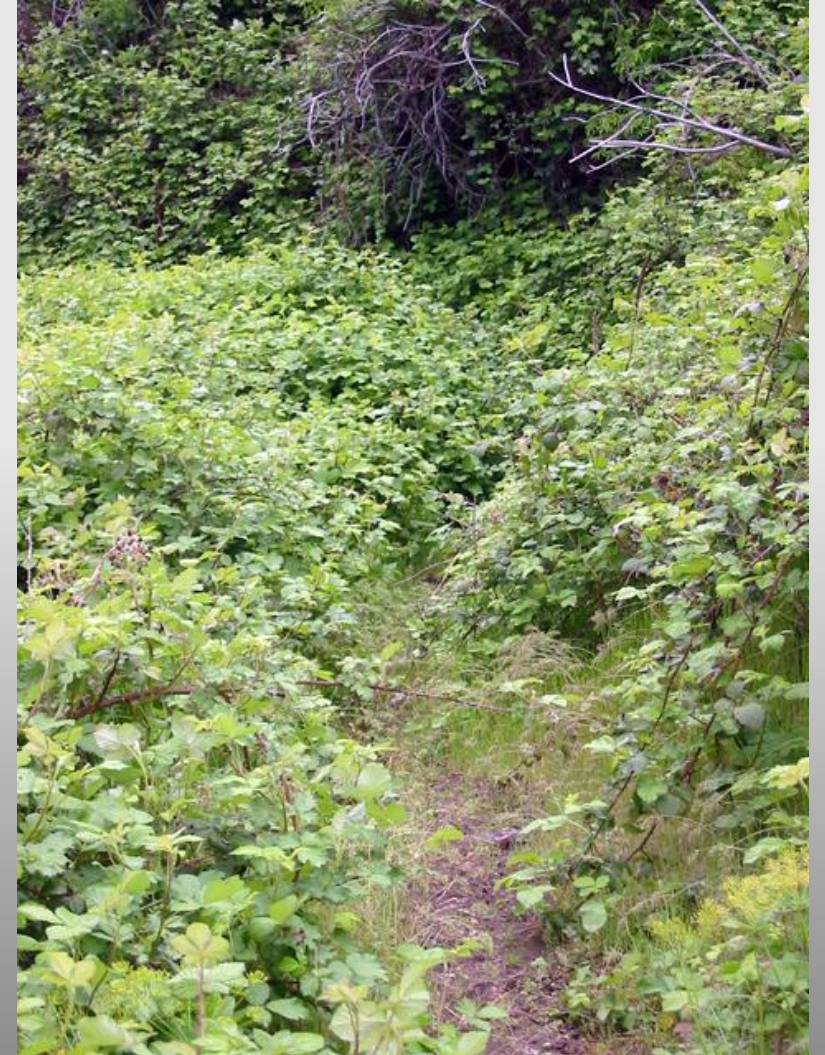
- Variety of herbicides available
- Late summer/fall is best time to treat

- Dig up plants - remove all roots
- Remove & dispose of stems and roots

# Himalayan Blackberry– *Rubus armeniacus*



1. Enjoy the berries one last time - the more you pick, the fewer seeds left for the birds to spread
2. When the berries are done, cut plants back to the ground, remove canes (optional)
3. Wait 2-3 weeks
4. Spray with a systemic herbicide
5. Monitor & replant



# Knotweeds

- Aggressive Perennial
- Spreads by rhizome, fragmentation



# Knotweeds

Japanese Knotweed



Himalayan Knotweed

Giant Knotweed



Bohemian Knotweed



# Japanese Knotweed - *Polygonum cuspidatum* **B**

Listed in 1995  
Native to Asia





# Giant Knotweed - *Polygonum sachalinense*

B

AKA Sakhalin knotweed  
Listed in 1999  
Native to Asia



# Bohemian Knotweed - *Polygonum x bohemicum*



Listed in 2004  
Native to Asia



# Himalayan Knotweed - *Persicaria wallichii*

B

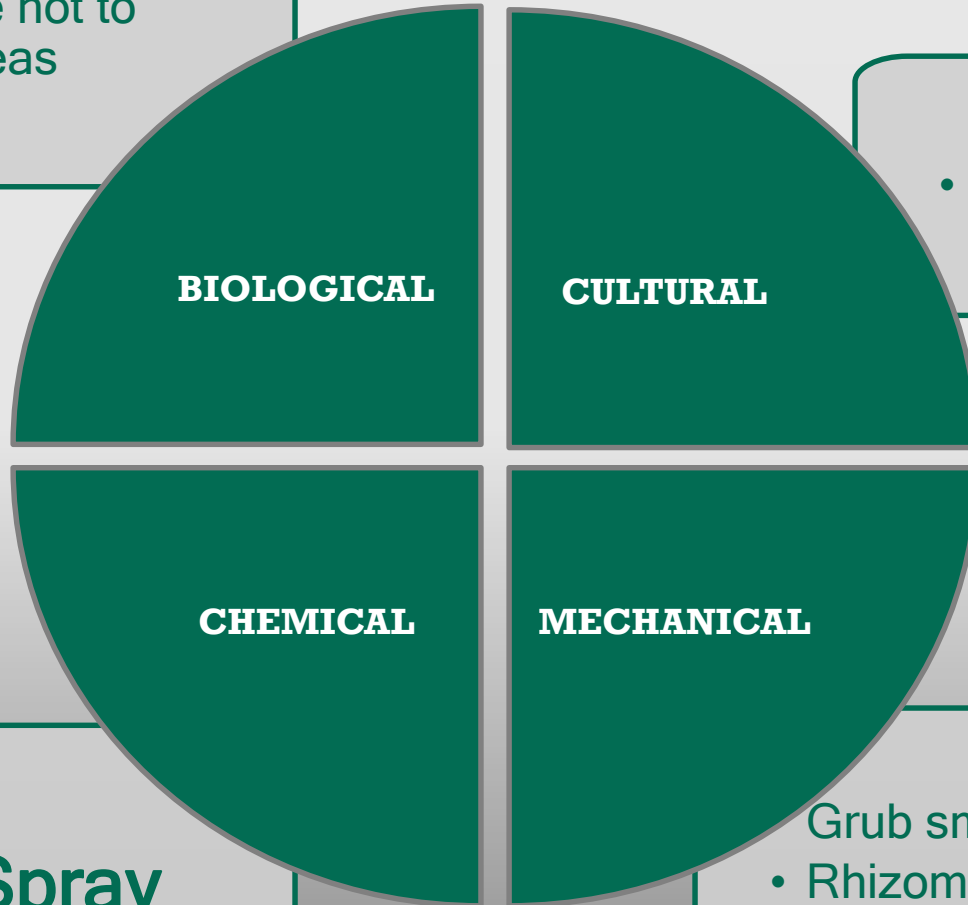
AKA Bell shaped knotweed  
Listed in 2003  
Native to Asia



# Knotweed

## Persistence & Monitoring

- NEW Knotweed psyllid, *Aphalara itadori*
- Grazing only in combination with other methods, care not to damage riparian areas



- Native competition may help

## DO NOT CUT

- Foliar Spray
- Stem Injection

- Grub small infestations
- Rhizomes/fragments can regenerate
- Remove entire root system
- Frequent cutting (<2 weeks) for many years
- Cut & loosely cover with thick landscape fabric, flatten & monitor

# Knotweeds

1. DO NOT CUT/MOW
2. Enjoy the flowers
- 3a. Spray with a foliar spray
- 3b. Inject with herbicide using an injection gun
4. Monitor & follow up as needed



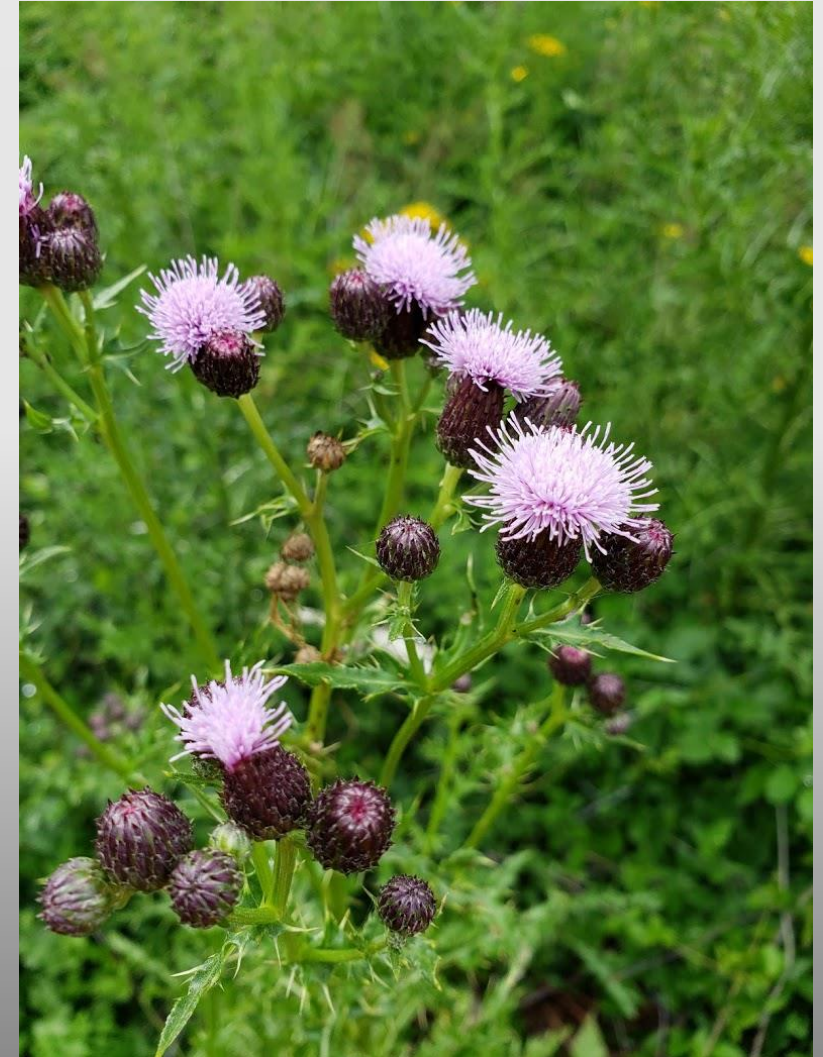
B



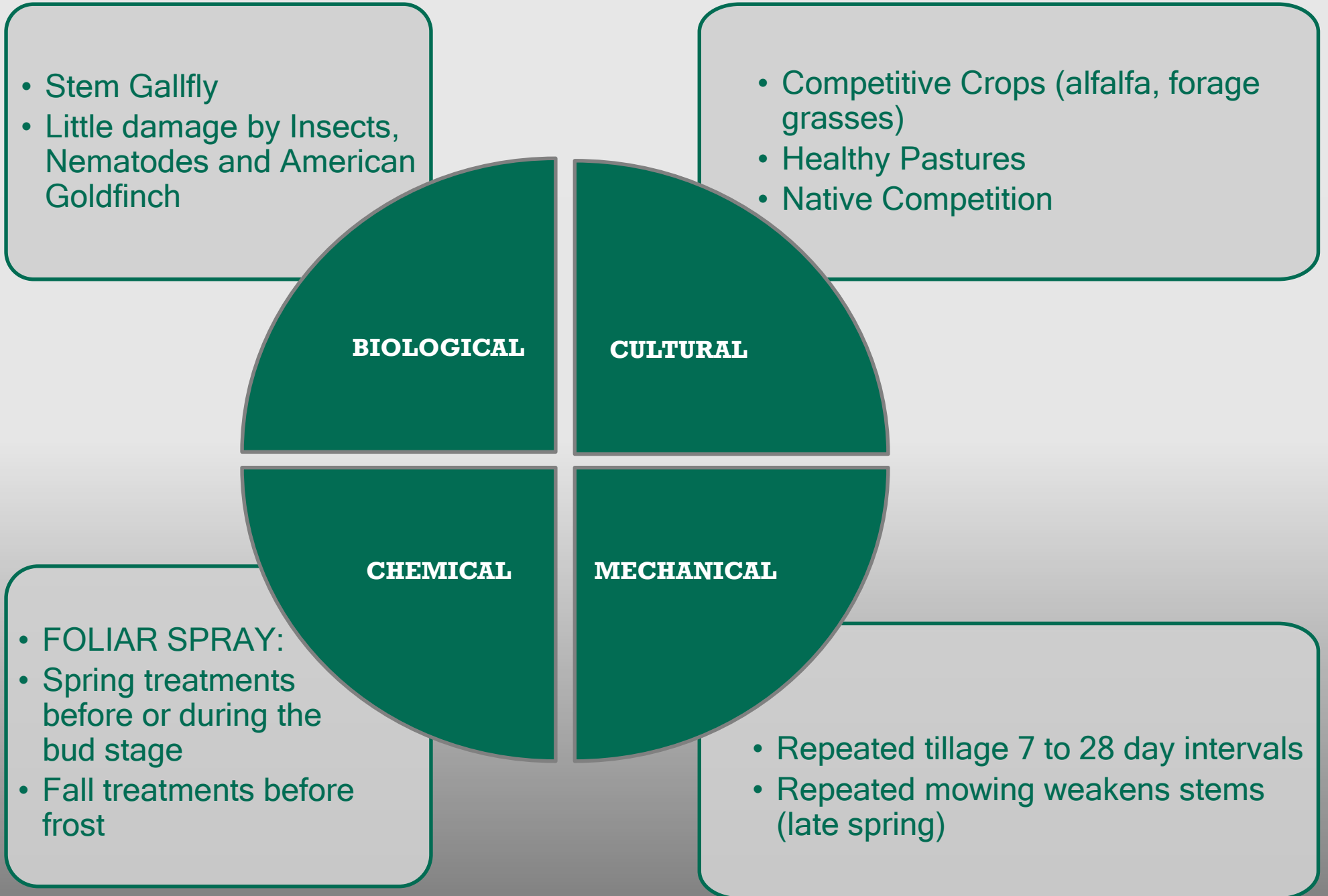
# Canada Thistle – *Cirsium arvense*



- Rhizomatous perennial
- Quickly invades, outcompeting native plants
- Reduces crop yields



# Canada Thistle



# Canada Thistle – *Cirsium arvense*



1. Prevent from flowering - repeat cut if needed
2. Spray in fall or spring (or both)
3. Plant desirable vegetation & monitor





# Bull Thistle – *Cirsium vulgare*



- Tap-rooted Biennial
- Forms dense thickets outcompeting natives
- Spreads by seed



# Bull Thistle

- Seedhead Gallfly reduces seed production
- Grazing may be effective until seeds start to develop

## BIOLOGICAL

- Shade intolerant - plant tall grasses/other plants
- Reduce disturbance
- Healthy Pastures

## CULTURAL

## CHEMICAL

- Most effective on rosettes in fall, can treat in spring
- Herbicide applied after flowers will not stop seed production

## MECHANICAL

- Dig out
- Hand pull /dispose flowers
- Mow - not too early

# Bull Thistle – *Cirsium vulgare*

C

1. Rosette stage: dig up (or spray)
2. Bolting stage: cut or dig (or spray)
3. Flowering stage: cut & trash
4. Monitor and plant desirable vegetation



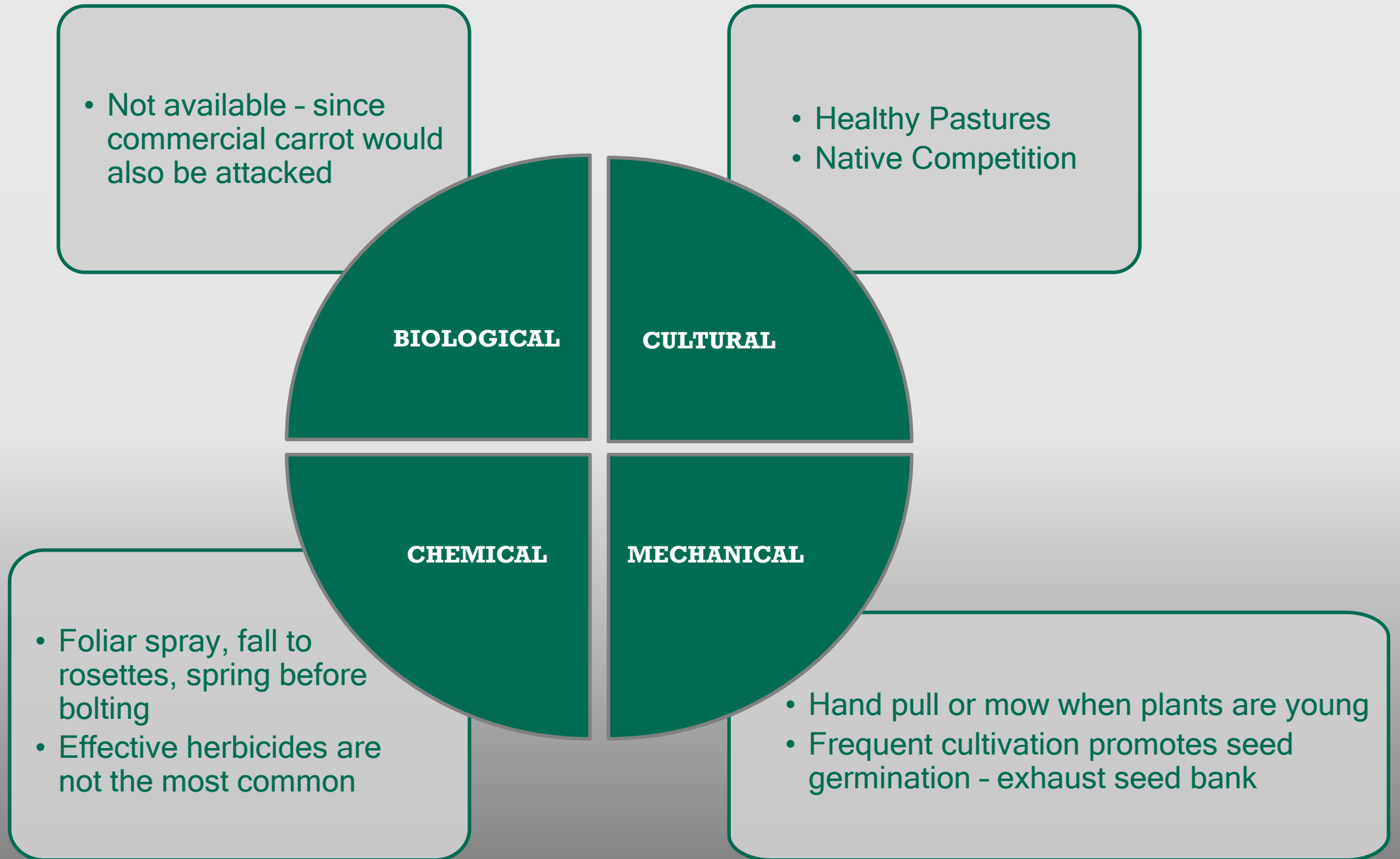
# Wild Carrot – *Daucus carota*



- Taprooted herb, *annual / short lived perennial or biennial, reproduces by seed*
- Entire plant covered in coarse stiff hairs
- Outcompetes natives, taints cow milk, mildly toxic to livestock



# Wild Carrot



# Wild Carrot – *Daucus carota*



1. Seedling/rosette stage: hand pull / mow / spray
2. Bolting stage: mow / spray
3. Flowering stage: remove flowerheads



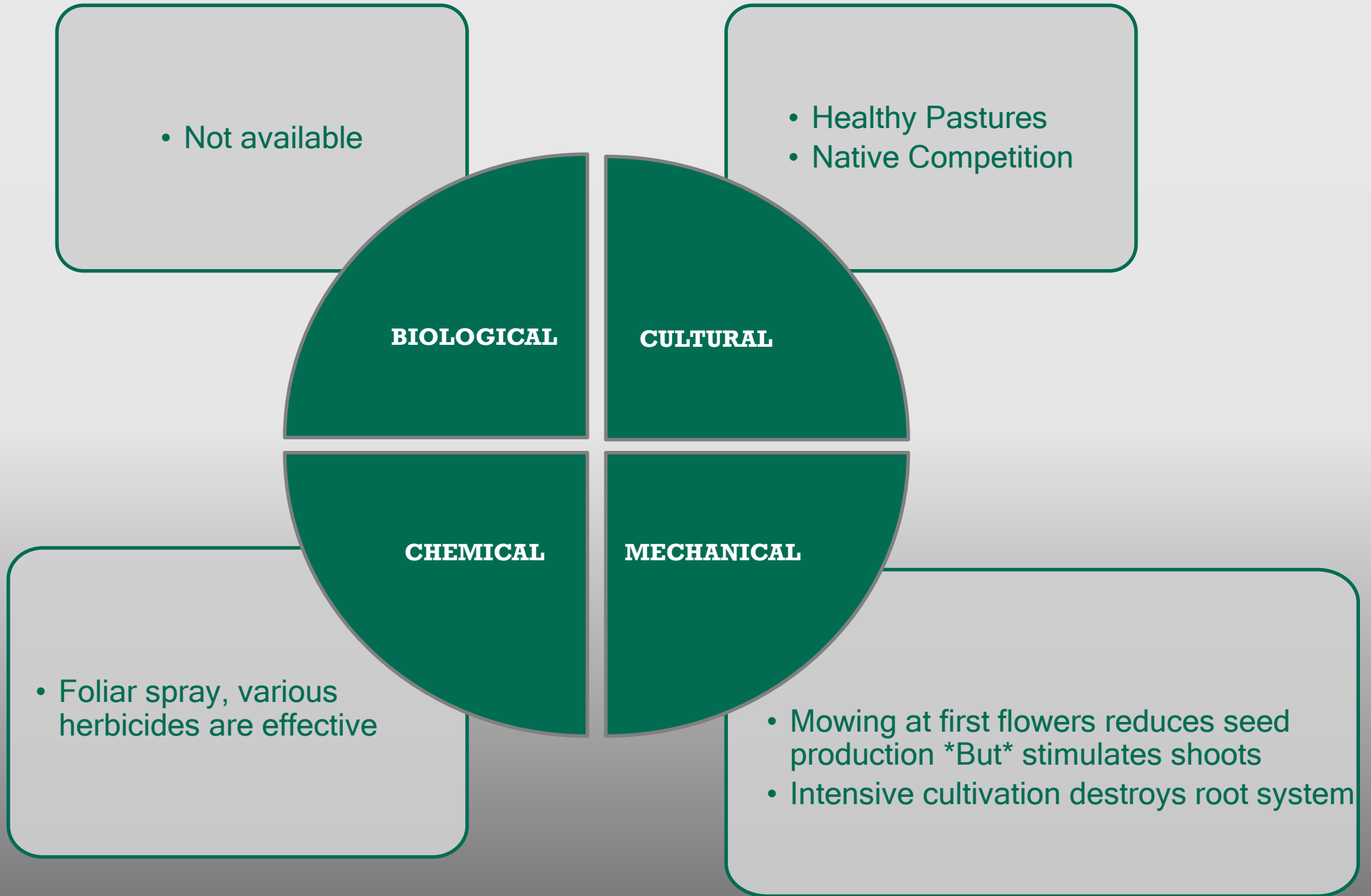
# Oxeye Daisy – *Leucanthemum vulgare*



- Perennial herb
- Shallow branched rhizomes, adventitious roots
- Many small yellow disk flowers make up the center with white ray flowers appearing like petals



# Oxeye Daisy





# Oxeye Daisy – *Leucanthemum vulgare*



1. Seedling/rosette stage: spray
2. Flowering stage: cut
3. Post flowering stage: spray or intensively cultivate



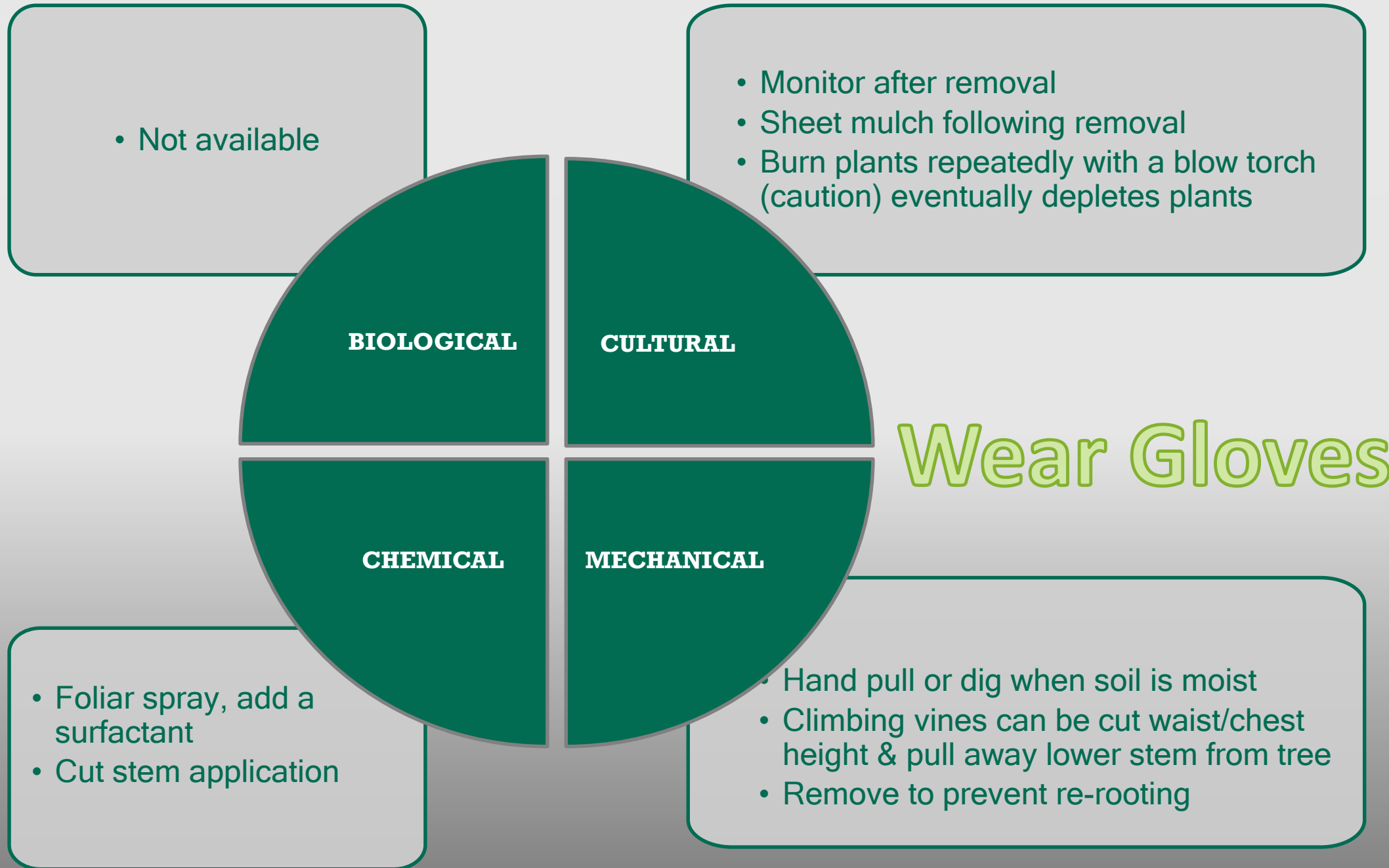
# English Ivy - *Hedera helix* 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star'; *Hedera hibernica* 'Hibernica'

C

- Evergreen Perennial vine
- Spreads by vegetative stem growth and by seed
- Stem and root fragments can resprout



# English Ivy



**English Ivy** - *Hedera helix* 'Baltica',  
'Pittsburgh', and 'Star'; *Hedera hibernica*  
'Hibernica'

C

1. Cut vines climbing trees
2. Remove vegetation mat of Ivy
3. Sheet mulch
4. Replant
5. Monitor



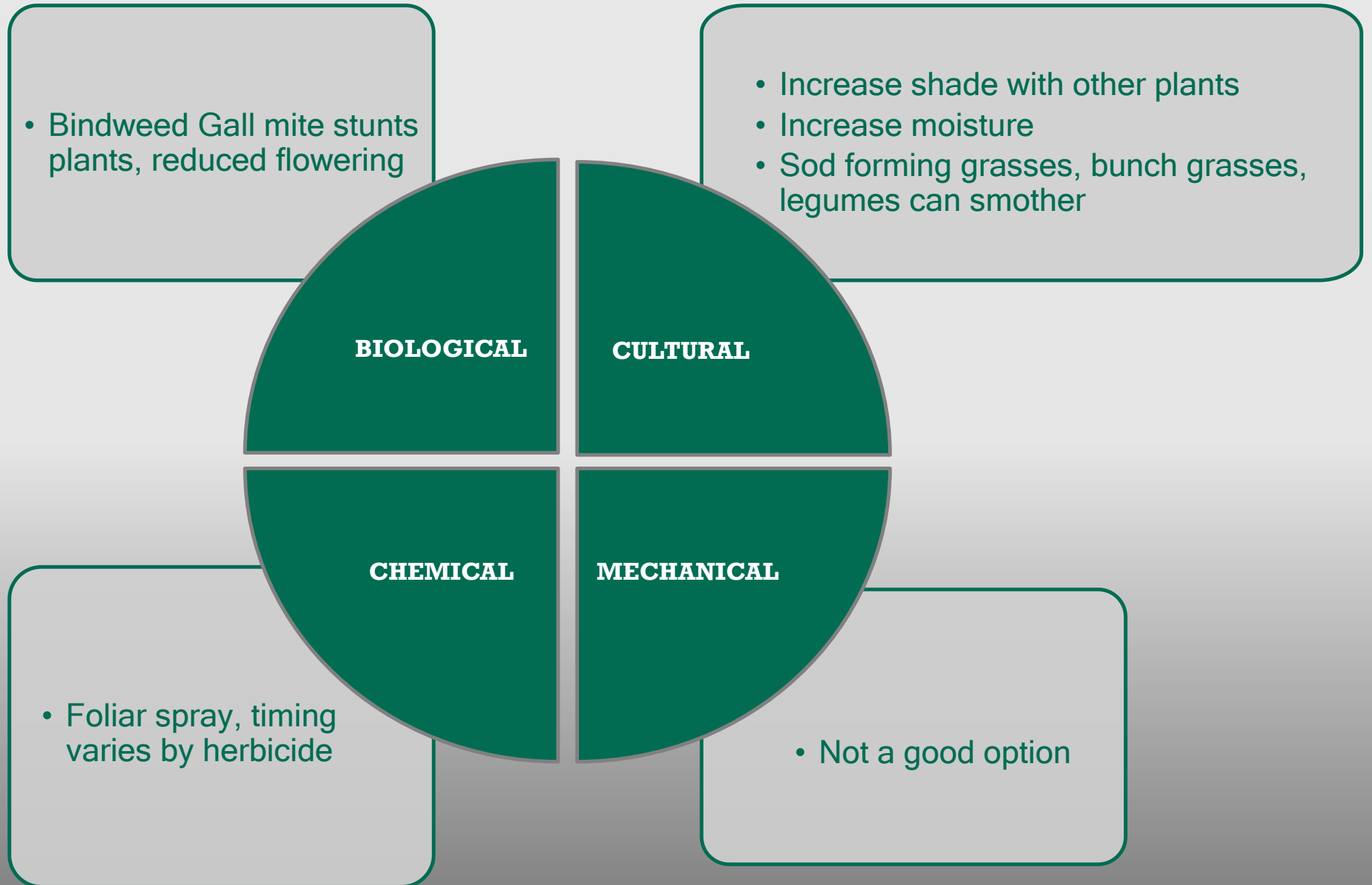
# Field Bindweed – *Convolvulus arvensis*



- Perennial herb
- *Once established, nearly impossible to eradicate*
- Reproduces from roots, rhizomes, stem fragments and seed



# Field Bindweed



# Field Bindweed – *Convolvulus arvensis*



1. Prevent from seeding (pull/cut)
2. Spray
3. Shade out
4. Increase soil moisture



# Scotch Broom – *Cytisus scoparius*

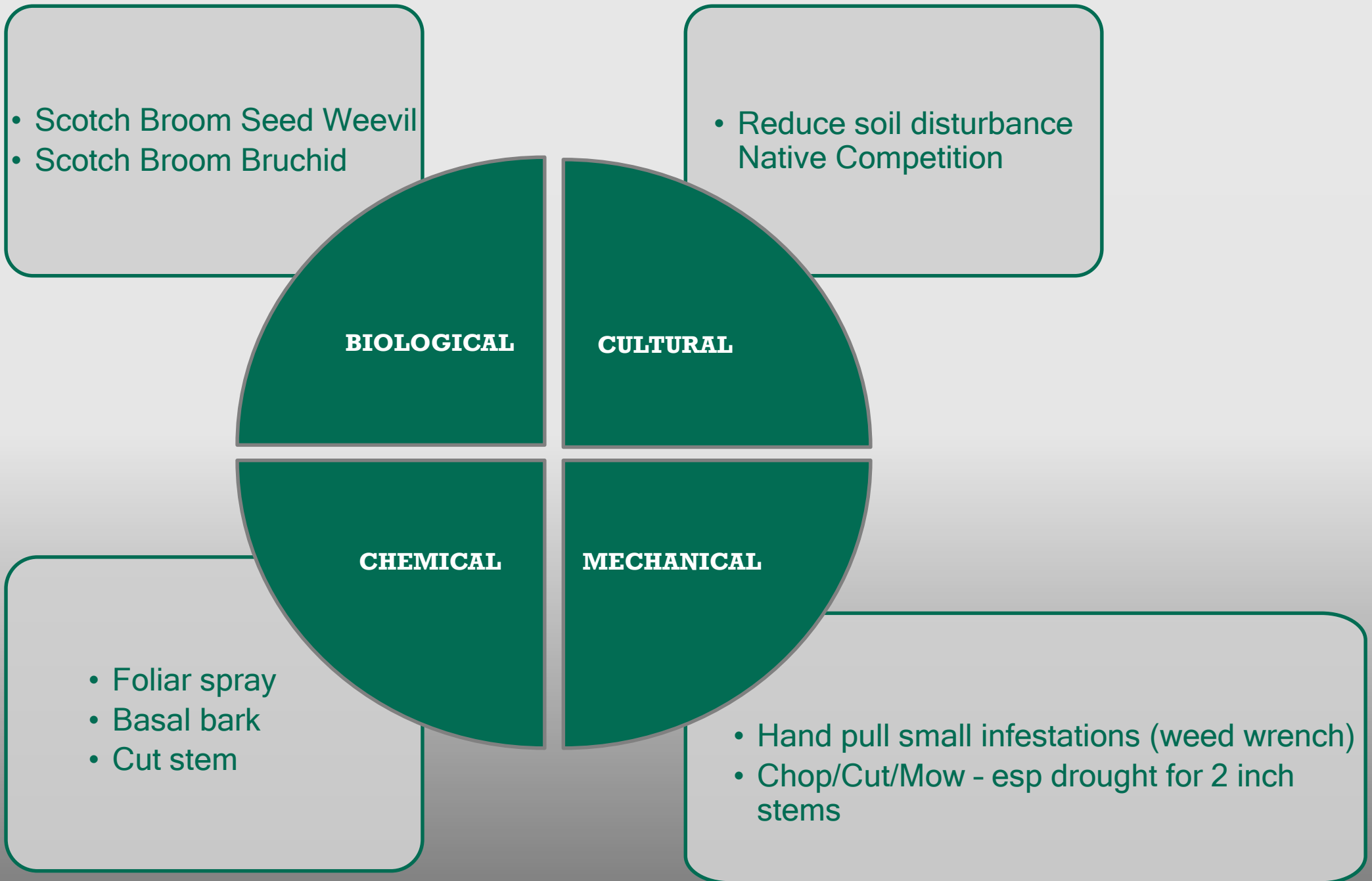


- Perennial shrub, reproduces by seed
- Aggressively forms monocultures
- Seeds toxic to livestock & horses





# Scotch Broom



# Scotch Broom – *Cytisus scoparius*

B

1. Control plants before seed pods develop (generally a 3 year period)

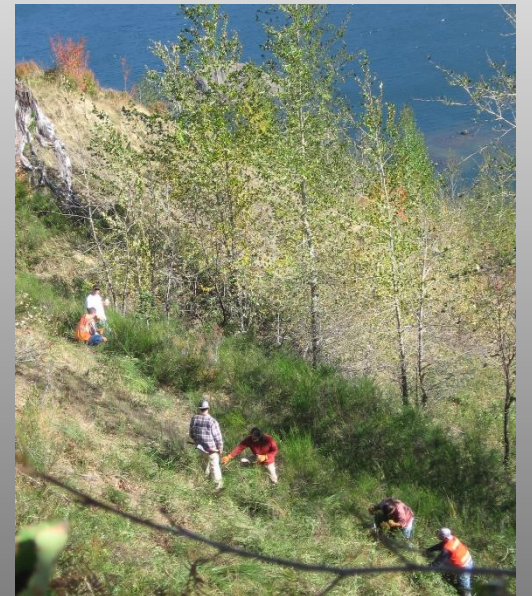
- Pull seedlings

2a. (Small infestations) Cut larger plants during drought, or cut-stem treatment

2b. (Large infestations) brush hog & apply herbicide

3. Monitor the area for new plants - and repeat above steps

4. Plant competitive (not invasive) plants



# Stop the Weeds, Catch the Seeds!



# Thank You

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*Jennifer Mendoza*  
*Program Coordinator*

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[www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/noxiousweeds](http://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/noxiousweeds)

# Bighead Knapweed - *Centaurea macrocephala*

A

AKA lemon fluff, globe centaurea, yellow bachelor's button

Listed in 1988

Native to Romania & Armenia

