

## Summit County Weed Department

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# Weeds of Summit County

**A guide to identifying noxious weeds**



**Yellow Toadflax**



**Leafy Spurge**



**Black Henbane**



**Dyer's Woad**

# Using This Handbook

This book contains a listing of weeds that are designated by the State of Utah and/or Summit County as noxious weeds. On July 1, 2009 the Summit County Weed Board approved a new weed list dividing it into categories.

**Alert-List:** Those weeds that are new to the area and the public should be educated about these new invaders while more information regarding extent and density of population in the county is being gathered.

**A-List:** Those weeds that are relatively minor in extent and density, but pose a well know threat to native plant communities. These weeds should be top priority and the ultimate goal is complete eradication.

**B-List:** These weeds are meant to be contained and controlled. The ultimate goal is to stop the continued spread of these species.

**C-List:** These weeds are meant to be watched closely and contained when possible. The goal of these weeds is not to stop the continued spread of these species, but to disseminate education, research, and biological control for those that want management of the weed.

There are 27 State noxious weeds and four more added by Summit County bring the total to 31.

# Contact Information

## **Summit County Weed Department**

**435-336-3979, 435-615-3979 or 435-783-4351 ext. 3979**

## **USU Extension Office, Summit County**

**435-336-3317, 435-615-3217 or 435-783-4351 ext. 3217**

Weed control equipment is available for public use. Equipment available includes: Back Pack Sprayers, ATV Sprayer, Truck Sprayer, and a Tractor Sprayer. Equipment may be borrowed, at no cost, for up to two weeks.

The Summit County Weed Department also sales select weed control chemicals. Call for more details.

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# Noxious Weeds

The Summit County weed department hopes this weed book will be helpful for weed identification and control in your yards, along trails, open space, fields, or pastures.

What is a noxious Weed? A noxious weed is a plant that is not native to the United States or to Utah. These plants have been brought in by ignorance, mismanagement, or accident.

A Noxious weed is invasive species of a plant that has been designated by county or state as one that is injurious to agricultural and or horticultural crops, natural habitats, and ecosystems, or human or livestock.

Occasionally some are native. Noxious weeds typically are plants that grow aggressively, multiply quickly without some type of control and adversely affect native habitats, cropland.

Noxious weeds are a large problem in many parts of Summit County greatly affecting acres of agriculture land, forest lands, parks, ski resorts and open spaces around older subdivisions.

Devastation caused by noxious weeds is enormous, Economic losses from weeds exceed \$20 billion annually in the United States.

Prevention, preserving and protecting lands not presently infested, is the first line of defense against aggressive noxious weeds. Prevention requires awareness. Summit County is beefing up their program to get the word out to the public. To recognize, report, and control new infestations before they become a problem.



## **MYRTLE SPURGE**

*(Euphorbia Myrsinites)*

## **ALERT LIST**

**Background:** Myrtle Spurge is also known as donkey tail or creeping spurge, It is a native of Eurasia. It was introduced as an ornamental in rock gardens. Myrtle Spurge has escaped in some areas and taking over native plants. Myrtle Spurge is poisonous if digested, and can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It also has the milky sap that can cause eye or skin irritation.

**Description:** Myrtle Spurge is a biennial or perennial. Grows by tap root and spreads by seed.

**Flowers:** Their flowers are a showy yellowish. Stems are grayish green in color growing in close spirals.

**Management options:** Myrtle Spurge can be controlled by pulling if it is a small Infestation. Large infestations need to be controlled with chemical.





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# **JOHNSONGRASS**

*(Sorghum Halepense)*

## **C- LIST**

**Background:** Johnsongrass is a native from the Mediterranean. This plant thrives in rich soils.

**Description:** Johnsongrass is a hardy perennial grass. It displays erect stems 2 to 8 feet tall. Spreading roots send large, fleshy rhizomes to the sides for wide distribution. Leaf blades are flat, up to 1 inch wide. Stems are stout with prominent nodes. Seed heads are reddish to purple.

**Control:** Bio-Control is not available Herbicides can offer good control.



# **BERMUDAGRASS**

*(Cynodon Dactylon)*

## **C- LIST**

**Background:** Bermudagrass is a native of Africa, it prefers warmer climates. It can pose a threat to crops.

**Description:** Bermudagrass reproduces by seed and rhizomes and lateral stolons that take root at any node. It is a low growing and sod forming perennial grass with upright stems about 12 inches tall. Seed head have 3 to 7 terminal spikes, each about 2 inches long.

**Control:** Bio- Control is not available. Herbicides can offer good control. Do not use a tiller it will break up the root system and spread it faster.

# A– List

Those weeds that are relatively minor in extent and density, but pose a well know threat to native plant communities. These weeds should be top priority and the ultimate goal is complete eradication.

**Garlic Mustard**

**Yellow Toadflax**

**Purple Loosestrife**

**Medusahead**

**Yellow Star Thistle**

**Leafy Spurge**

**Tamarisk**

**Sulfur Cinquefoil**

**St. Johnswort**

**Diffuse Knapweed**

**Viper’s Bugloss**



## ***GARLIC MUSTARD***

*(Alliaria Petiloata)*

## ***A-LIST***

**Background:** Garlic Mustard is an exotic species introduced from Europe. Garlic Mustard grows in upland flood plains, savannas, and along roads.

**Description:** Garlic Mustard is a cool season biennial herb that ranges from 12 to 48 inches in height as an adult flowering plant. Leaves and stems emit odor of onion or garlic. First year plants consist of a cluster of 3 or 4 round, scallop-edged leaves. Second year plants generally produce one or two flowering stems with numerous white flowers. Leaves are triangular in shape, have large teeth and can be two inches across in fruiting plants.

**Control:** Minor infestations can be eradicated by pulling also cutting flowering plants at ground level has resulted in 99% mortality. Chemical control can work well on large patches in early spring or late fall.



## **QUACKGRASS**

*(Elytrigia Repens)*

## **C- LIST**

**Background:** Quackgrass is a native of the Mediterranean. It infects rangelands, pastures, and lawns. It adapts well to most soils.

**Description:** Quackgrass is perennial grass which grows 1 to 3 feet tall. It reproduces by seed and rhizomes, the rhizomes can penetrate hard soils. Leaf blades are up to 1 inch wide. Seed heads are 3 to 4 inches long and narrow.

**Control:** Bio-Control is not available. Herbicides can offer good control when applied from early spring to winter.



## **FIELD BINDWEED**

*(Convolvulus Arvensis)*

## **C- LIST**

**Background:** Field Bindweed is native to Europe. It grows in fields, roadsides, pastures, gardens, and just about anywhere.

**Description:** Field Bindweed is a perennial with stems up to 6 feet long growing prostrate. The root system may grow to a depth of 10 feet and seeds can lay viable for up to 50 years. Leaves are arrow shaped and can be 2 inches long.

**Flowers:** Flowers are funnel shaped, White to Pink and 1 inch wide. Blooms from June through September.

**Control:** Bio-Control is not available. Herbicides offer good control when applied from late spring to the killing frost.



## ***YELLOW TOADFLAX***

*(Linaria Vulgaris)*

## ***A-LIST***

**Background:** Yellow toadflax came from Eurasia. It is an aggressive invader of range lands, roadsides, and waste areas. This plant has an extensive root system which makes it hard to control. It reproduces by seed and roots.

**Description:** This perennial weed grows to 2 feet tall. Leaves are narrow and pointed and are around 2 inches long.

**Flowers:** The flowers are 1 inch long with an orange throat and a long tail. Yellow Toadflax blooms in late spring into summer. Fruits are small 2 celled capsules containing many seeds.

**Control:** There is some bio-control that is working fair. Chemical control can offer good control. It is best to contact your local weed specialist



Caroline Savage, St. Lawrence Centre



## ***PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE***      ***A-LIST***

***(Lythrum Salicaria)***

**Background:** Purple loosestrife is a European plant probably introduced as an ornamental. It reproduces by both seed and creeping roots. Infestations can impede water flow and invades lakes, river beds and wetlands.

**Description:** Purple loosestrife is a semi-aquatic perennial growing 6 to 8 feet tall. The flowers have 5 to 7 petals on a rose purple colored flower. It can produce up to 2.7 million seeds per mature plant. These characteristics allow purple loosestrife to invade and squeeze out native plants rapidly.

**Control:** Biological offers some ability to provide long term control, this way takes years to become established. Herbicides with an aquatic label can offer good control.

# *C– List*

These weeds are meant to be watched closely and contained when possible. The goal of these weeds is not to stop the continued spread of these species but to disseminate education, research, and biological resources to those that choose to require management of

**Field Bindweed**

**Quackgrass**

**Bermuda Grass**

**Johnson Grass**





## ***MEDUSAHEAD***

*(Taeniatherum Caput-Medusae)*

## ***A-LIST***

**Background:** Medusahead was brought to the United States from Eurasia. It is extremely Competitive and can completely displace other desirable grasses.

**Description:** Medusahead is a winter annual grass which grows 6 to 10 inches tall. Leaf blades are about 1/8 inch thick. The awns of the seed head are long and become twisted as the seed matures.

**Flowers:** Flowering and seed production take place in late spring and early summer. The stiff awns and hard florets can injure eyes and mouths of grazing animals.

**Control:** Bio-control is not available. A combination of burning, herbicide and reseeding offers the best control. This control is best in late fall or early winter.



## ***YELLOW STAR THISTLE***

*(Centaurea Solstitialis)*

***A-LIST***

**Background:** Yellow Star Thistle is native to Europe's Mediterranean region. It grows in dry rangelands, roadsides, and waste areas.

**Description:** Yellow Star Thistle is a winter annual, maturing from 2 inches to 3 feet tall. It spreads exclusively by seed, which may lay dormant for as long as 10 years. Yellow Star Thistle poisoning has occurred in horses as well as in other laboratory test animals. Leaves are deeply lobed. Stems are sparsely leaved and heavily ridged.

**Flowers:** Flowers are yellow, cream colored thorns, 1/4 to 3/4 inches long. It blooms in early spring.

**Control:** Bio-control is available, select herbicides offer good control when applied between rosette and bloom stage.



## **COMMON BURDOCK**

*(Arctium Minus)*

## **B- LIST**

**Background:** Common Burdock is a native to Europe. This plant can be found throughout most of the United States, it grows along ditch banks, road sides, in pastures and waste areas. It likes shady areas.

**Description:** Common Burdock is a biennial, which forms a rosette the first year, the second year the plant develops flowers and seeds. Some rosette's can reach 3 feet across. Leaves are heart shaped and wooly underneath. The stem is hollow and can reach 3 to 7 feet tall. The seed heads are a bur-like that attach themselves to animal hair, clothes or just about anything.

**Control:** There is no bio-control available. Herbicides work good if applied between the rosette and pre-bloom stage. This plant can be hand dug or pulled, but can be tough because of size of plant.



## **CORN CHAMOMILE**

*(Anthemis Arvensis)*

**B- LIST**

**Background:** Corn Chamomile is a native to Europe. It lives in Fields, Gardens and disturbed areas.

**Description:** Corn chamomile is an annual or winter annual. Leaves are alternate, finely divided, no odor.

**Flowers:** Flowers are white rays, with yellow rayed disks. This plant starts blooming in early spring until late summer.

**Control:** There is no bio-control available. Herbicides offer good control when applied from rosette to pre- bloom



## **LEAFY SPURGE**

*(Euphorbia Esula)*

## **A- LIST**

**Background:** Leafy Spurge is a native of Eurasia. It is an aggressive invader of pastures, rangelands, stream banks, or any waste area.

**Description:** Leafy Spurge is a perennial which grows up to 3 feet tall. The leaves are narrow, 1 to 4 inches long. In late spring, yellow /green flower bracts appear. Seeds are contained in 3– celled capsules which can shoot seeds up to 15 feet. This plant has an extensive root system, up to 20 feet long and 15 feet deep. It is toxic to cattle and can cause death.

**Control:** Leafy Spurge is very hard to control. Bio-control is proving to be a good way of controlling this plant. Some test plots have proven great success. Herbicides work fair, however, new chemicals are helping to reduce the infestations.



## **TAMARISK**

*(Tamarix Chinensis)*

## **A-LIST**

**Background:** Tamarisk is a deciduous shrub or small tree from Eurasia. Tamarisk was brought in the United States first as an ornamental and later as a wind break, and to stabilize river banks. Tamarisk grows in dense, nearly impenetrable thickets, Tamarisk can consume up to 200 gallons of water a day, it also is a fire threat.

**Description:** Tamarisk is also known as Salt Cedar it can grow up to 25 feet tall, its leaves are scale-like, alternate, with salt secreting glands.

**Flowers:** Tamarisk has small petals that are pinkish, or white. Each plant can produce as many as 500,000 seeds annually.

**Control:** Biological control works well with the salt cedar leaf beetle. Mowing works with fair success when trees are small enough. Chemicals can work with follow up for a couple of years.



## ***MAYWEED CHAMOMILE***

*(Anthemis Cotula)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Mayweed is a native of Europe and Mediterranean region. Mayweed can be found in woodlands, crop fields, roadsides, and other disturbed areas.

**Description:** Mayweed Chamomile is an annual bushy, branched ill-scented herb from a tap root. It grows from 1/2 to 2 feet tall. Leaves that divide several times into narrow segments.

**Flowers:** Ray flowers are white, commonly have 12 petals, and are up to 1/2 inch long. Disk flowers are yellow and numerous. Bracts are papery in texture. Mayweed has a strong odor when crushed.

**Control:** Bio-control is not available. Herbicides can offer good control if applied from rosette to pre bloom. It can also be pulled or cut before this plant blooms.



## **SCENTLESS CHAMOMILE**

*(Tripleurospermum Perforatum)*

**B- LIST**

**Background:** Scentless chamomile was introduced into Canada as a garden flower from Europe, where it is a major weed. Since its introduction it has spread to most of the province of Canada.

**Description:** Scentless chamomile is biennial or short lived perennial. Rosette has finely divided fern-like leaves.

**Flowers:** Scentless Chamomile has a daisy-like flower and is a super seed producer.

**Control:** There are two bugs that are being tested for bio-control in Canada. Mowing and tillage can help reduce seed production, but mowing has to be repeated often. Hand pulling and burning works very well. Herbicides work when the plant is young.



## ***SULFUR CINQUEFOIL***      ***A-LIST***

*(Potentilla Recta)*

**Background:** Sulfur Cinquefoil is native to Eurasia. It invades pastures, right-of-ways and waste areas. It will out-compete desirable plants.

**Description:** This perennial grows from 1 to 3 feet tall, can have single or multiple stems and the leaves stick straight out. Long stiff hairs cover the stems, leaves and stick straight out. The flowers are pale yellow and they contain 5 heart-shaped petals. Sulfur Cinquefoil sprouts in early spring. This plant may reproduce and spread vegetatively and by seed.

**Control:** Hand pulling or digging this weed is effective if the entire root crown is removed. Mowing is not effective. Several herbicides are effective, there no known biological control agents.



## **ST. JOHNSWORT**

*(Hypericum Perforatum)*

## **A-LIST**

**Background:** St. Johnswort was introduced from Europe. It invades areas with sandy soils. Reproduction is by seed and short runners.

**Description:** St. Johnswort is a perennial plant with extensive, creeping rhizomes. This plant grows to 1 to 3 feet tall. Leaves are characterized by prominent veins and transparent dots.

**Flowers:** The flowers are a bright yellow with 5 petals and conspicuous black dots.

**Control:** Several bio-control agents are available and can offer good to excellent control. Herbicides offer good control if applied to actively growing plants between rosette and pre-bloom.



## ***POISON HEMLOCK***

*(Conium Maculatum)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Poison Hemlock is a native of Europe. All parts of this plant are toxic. This plant grows from 6 to 10 feet tall, found along roadways, field edges, and water ways.

**Description:** A biennial plant from the carrot family. Stems are stout, hollow, ridged, and purple spotted. Leaves are shiny green, 3 to 4 times pinnately, and clasp the stem at the nodes.

**Flowers:** Flowers are small, white, and borne in umbrella-shaped clusters about 3 inches across. It reproduces from seed that are ridged and flattened, with 2 seed borne together.

**Control:** Bio-control is available with good control, herbicides can offer excellent control between the rosette and bloom stage.



## ***DALMATIAN TOADFLAX***

*(Linaria Dalmatica)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Dalmatian Toadflax is a native of Europe, probably brought in as a ornamental. It prefers sandy soils, range land, road sides. This is very aggressive and hard to control. It has deep roots, a waxy leaf cuticle. It reproduces by seed or rootstock.

**Description:** Dalmatian Toadflax is a perennial which grow from 2 to 4 feet tall. Multiple stems may come from the base, blue–green leaves line the stem. Leaves are wedge shaped, have a thick waxy cuticle and partially clasp the stem.

**Flowers:** Flowers are yellow with white highlights and have long tails that look like snap dragons. Fruits are 2 celled berry–like capsules containing many seeds.

**Control:** Bio-control is available and offers fair to good control. Select herbicides work fair to good when applied in spring through fall.



## ***DIFFUSE KNAPWEED***

*(Centaurea Diffusa)*

***A-LIST***

**Background:** Native of Eurasia, Diffuse knapweed inhabits dry rangeland, roadsides, and field edges. This exotic invader is a member of the sun flower family. This plant threatens wildlife habitat, pasture grasses.

**Description:** Diffuse Knapweed is an annual or short lived perennial. It grows 1 to 2 feet tall. Leaves have finely divided lobes. Flowers are white to rose in color. It has toothed flower bracts and that are straight rather than arched outward.

**Control:** Several bio-control agents are available that provide fair to good control. Select herbicides can offer good to excellent control when applied at the right time of year. Tillage offers good control.



## ***VIPER'S BUGLOSS***

*(Echium Vulgare)*

## ***A-LIST***

**Background:** Viper's Bugloss is a native of Europe and western and central Asia.

**Description:** Viper's Bugloss is a biennial plant. The first year it produces a rosette, during the second year the plant will bolt and produces 1 to 20 flowering stems. Its leaves are coarsely hairy with alternate simple leaves. This can be found on roadsides and disturbed areas where it spreads fast on any soil except wet where it seems to die out.

**Flowers:** Flowers colors are florescent light blue to purple. Flowering occurs from July to until hard frost.

**Control:** Herbicide is very effective, when applied at the proper time of year; spring or fall.

***Warning — All part' of Viper's bugloss are Toxic***



## **SCOTCH THISTLE**

*(Onoprodum Acanthium)*

**B- LIST**

**Background:** Scotch thistle is native to Europe and eastern Asia. This plant grows well along waste lands, canals, stream banks and disturbed areas.

**Description:** This biennial plant grows 3 to 8 feet tall sometimes as tall as 12 feet. Rosettes are sometimes as wide as 4 feet leaves are spiny up to 1 foot wide and 2 feet long and are covered with dense hair, giving a grayish, blue green coloration.

**Flowers:** The flowers are violet to reddish with spine tipped bracts. Blooming occurs mid-summer.

**Control:** Bio-control is currently being conducted. Herbicides can offer good to excellent control if applied from rosette to pre- bud stage.



## **MUSK THISTLE**

*(Carduus Nutans)*

## **B- LIST**

**Background:** Musk Thistle is a native to southern Europe and western Asia. This plant thrives in waste areas, pastures, road sides, and range land.

**Description:** Musk thistle is a biennial or winter annual, grows 2 to 6 feet tall. Leaves are deeply lobed distinguished by a dark green blade with a prominent light green midrib.

**Flowers:** Flowers may be violet, purple, or rose colored. Blooms in June and July.

**Control:** Several bio-control agents offer fair control. Herbicides can offer good control if applied from rosettes to pre-bud stage. Cutting or chopping plant off at ground level will help control seed production.







## ***CANADA THISTLE*** *(Cirsium Arvense)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Canada Thistle is native of southeastern Eurasia. This plant can live just about anywhere in any condition.

**Description:** Canada thistle is a perennial plant usually from 1 to 4 feet tall. Leaves have spiny tipped lobes.

**Flowers:** Flower heads are softly spiny light pink to purple. Bloom occurs in July and August.

**Control:** Several bio-control agents are available offering fair control. Herbicides work well when applied at the right time spring to fall. The best time is right after the first hard frost in the fall.



## ***SPOTTED KNAPWEED***

*(Centaurea Maculosa)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Native of Eurasia, found in rangelands, disturbed areas, roadsides, it also releases chemical substances into the soil that inhibit the growth of native plants.

**Description:** Spotted knapweed is a short lived perennial, growing 1 to 3 feet tall.

Leaves are deeply lobed and may be 6 inches in length.

**Flowers:** Flowers are pink with spots on the bracts, which blooms in early summer.

**Control:** There are several bio-control options that offer good control. Select herbicides offer good to excellent control if applied from rosette to pre bud stage.

# B– List

These weeds are meant to be controlled and contained.  
The ultimate goal is to stop the spread of these species.

**Dyer’s Woad**  
**Houndstongue**  
**Oxeye Daisy**  
**Black Henbane**  
**Perennial Pepperweed**  
**Russian Knapweed**  
**Spotted Knapweed**  
**Canada Thistle**  
**Musk Thistle**  
**Scotch Thistle**  
**Dalmatian Toadflax**  
**Poison Hemlock**  
**Scentless Chamomile**  
**Mayweed Chamomile**  
**Corn Chamomile**  
**Common Burdock**



## ***DYER'S WOAD***

*(Isatis Tinctoria)*

## ***B- LIST***

**Background:** Dyer's Woad is a native of Europe. This plant was brought here for the production of textile dyes. It thrives in waste areas, gravel pits, road sides, pastures, or any disturbed soils.

**Description:** Dyer's Woad can be a biennial, or a short-lived perennial or winter annual. Heights of 1 to 3 feet are common and it has a thick and deep tap root. The Leaves are blue-green with a whitish midrib. Large plants can produce up to 100,000 seeds. Mature seeds turn black to dark brown.

**Flowers:** The bright yellow flowers bloom and are highly visible in late spring.

**Control:** Bio-control rust fungus and other agents are under research. Chemicals offer good control if applied at the proper time of year and when applied in rosette stage to pre-bloom stage.



## ***RUSSIAN KNAPWEED***

*(Acroptilon Repens)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Russian Knapweed is from Eurasia, It infests rangeland, right-of-ways or any disturbed soils. It also releases chemical substances in the soil that inhibit the growth of native plants.

**Description:** Russian Knapweed is a perennial, and grows 2 to 3 feet tall. Leaves are basal lobed and are 2 to 4 inches long.

**Flowers:** Flowers are white and form white clusters at end of branches, flowering takes place from summer to fall. This weed has spreading lateral rootstocks.

**Control:** Bio-control is in its early stages. Select herbicides offer good control if applied from rosette actively growing to per-bloom.



## ***PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED*** *(Lepidium Latifolium)*

**B- LIST**

**Background:** Native of southern Europe and western Asia, it is mostly found in wet areas, along roadsides, pastures, and crop lands.

**Description:** Perennial Pepperweed is a perennial which grows from 1 to 6 feet tall. Leaves have smooth to lightly toothed margins. Stems and leaves are waxy.

**Flowers:** Flowers are white and form white clusters at end of branches, flowering takes place from summer to fall. This weed has spreading lateral rootstocks.

**Control:** Bio-control is in its early stages. Select herbicides offer good control if applied from rosette actively growing to per-bloom.



## ***HOUNDSTONGUE***

*(Cynoglossum Officinale)*

## ***B- LIST***

**Background:** Houndstongue is a native to Europe. It thrives along roadsides, trails, pastures, and range lands. Because of the bur like seed it can travel anywhere.

**Description:** Houndstongue is a biennial that is 1 to 4 feet tall, basal leaves are about 3 inches wide with a hairy surface. Upper leaves are narrower about 1 inch wide and have a curled appearance.

**Flowers:** Houndstongue has a small reddish purple flower, which blooms in early spring, each flower produces four green, bur-like fruits that turn brown as they mature.

**Control:** Bio-control is not available. Herbicides can offer good to excellent control when applied between the rosette and bloom stage. Digging before plant seeds develop can offer good control.



## ***OXEYE DAISY*** (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*)

***B- LIST***

**Background:** This plant is a native to Europe, it lives in poor soils, thrives on roadsides, meadows, and waste areas.

**Description:** Oxeye daisy is a perennial. This rhizomatous plant grows 1 to 3 feet tall. Leaves are lance- shaped with coarse teeth.

**Flowers:** Flowers range in diameter from 1 to 2.5 inches and blossoms appear from June to August. It can spread by seed and vegetatively.

**Control:** Bio-control is not available. Cultivation is effective but it must keep it from going to seed. Herbicides are also effective if applied from rosette to bloom stage.



## ***BLACK HENBANE***

*(Hyoscyamus Niger)*

***B- LIST***

**Background:** Black Henbane is native of Europe, and is found in waste places, a long rights-of-way, and fence lines.

**Description:** Black Henbane is toxic to both humans and animals. It is a biennial. This plant grows 1 to 3 feet tall.

**Flowers:** Flowers are off white with purple centers, seeds are pineapple shaped, each containing hundreds of tiny black seeds. Bloom occurs late spring.

**Control:** Bio-control is not available. Herbicides can be very effective if applied from rosette to pre bloom stage.