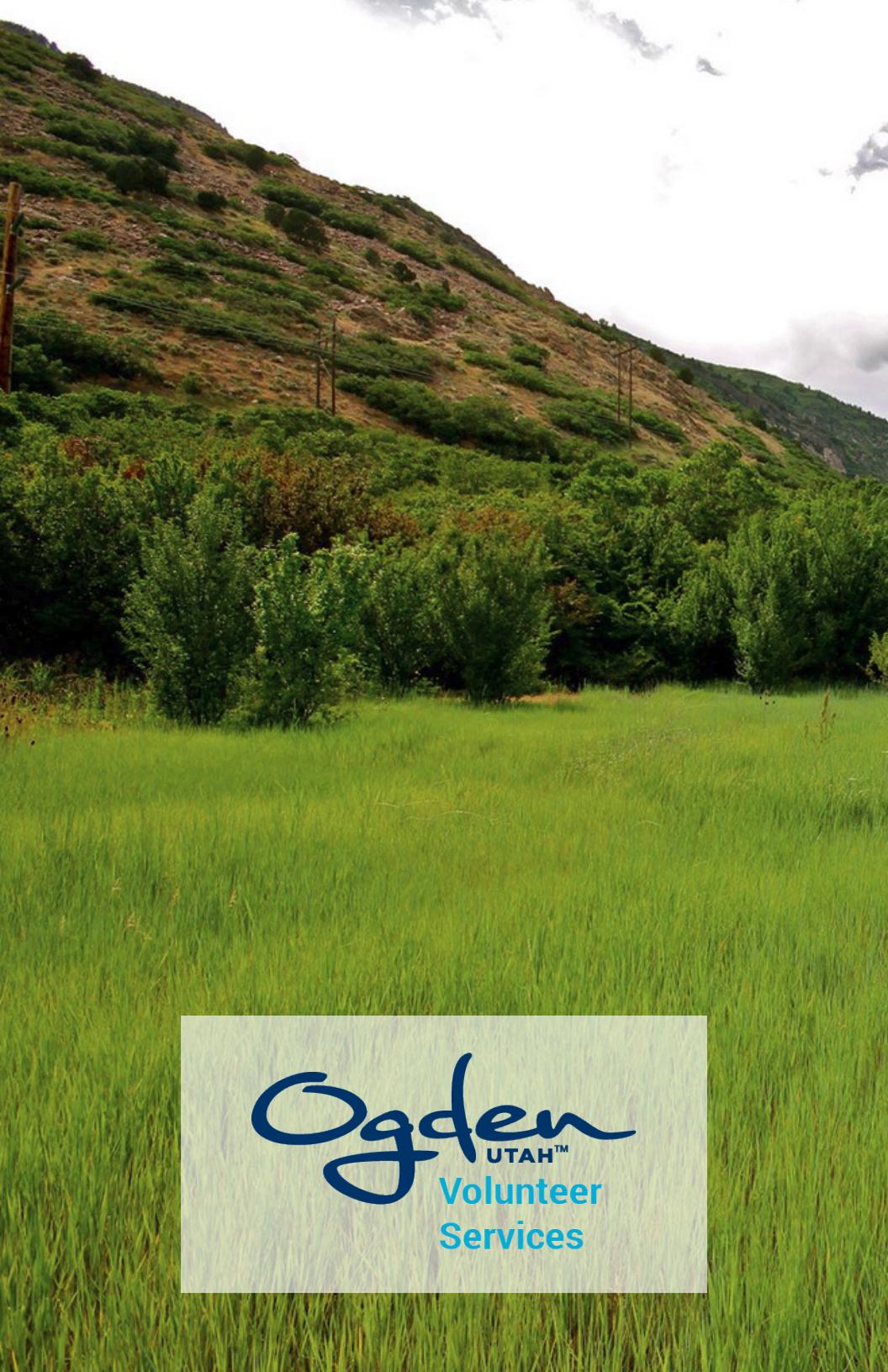


Ogden's Invasive Weed List

Help stop the spread of foreign weeds

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Table of Contents

Noxious Weeds.....	1
Bermuda Grass.....	2
Canada Thistle	3
Dalmatian Toadflax.....	4
Diffuse Knapweed	5
Dyers Woad.....	6
Field Bindweed	7
Hoary Cress	8
Hounds Tongue	9
Johnson Grass	10
Leafy Spurge	11
Medusa Head	12
Musk Thistle.....	13
Perennial Pepperweed	14
Poison Hemlock	15
Puncture Vine	16
Purple Loosestrife.....	17
Quack Grass	18
Russian Knapweed	19
St. John's Wort	20
Scotch Thistle	21
Spotted Knapweed.....	22
Sulfur Cinquefoil.....	23
Yellow Starthistle	24
Yellow Toadflax	25
Notes.....	27

Noxious Weeds

Invasive noxious weeds have been described as a raging biological wildfire – out of control, spreading rapidly, and causing enormous economic losses. Millions of acres in North America have been invaded or are at risk of being invaded by weeds. Weeds are currently spreading at a rate of more than 4,600 acres per day in the United States.

Weeds reduce crop yields, can damage watersheds, increase soil erosion, and negatively impact native plants and animal communities.

Prevention—preserving and protecting lands not presently infested—is the first line of defense against aggressive noxious weeds. Prevention requires awareness and action by land managers as well as the general public to recognize, report, and control new infestations before they have a chance to expand and spread.

Many weeds found in restoration areas throughout the city are native to our land and were planted when the area was restored. Do not pull them, unless you can positively identify that they are on the noxious weed list.

This pamphlet is designed to help you learn to identify the weeds that Ogden City has identified as noxious and invasive to our community. This list represents the weeds that are the biggest problem in Ogden. To get a complete list of noxious and invasive weeds please visit

<http://ag.utah.gov/plants-pests/noxious-weeds.html>

Bermuda Grass

Cynodon dactylon

It is a low growing and sod forming perennial grass with stolon's creeping along the ground and upright stems about 12 inches tall. Seed heads have 3 to 7 terminal spikes, each about 2 inches in length.



Canada Thistle

Cirsium arvense

Canada thistle is a perennial plant usually from 1 to 4 feet tall, in sparse to extremely dense colonies. Leaves have spiny tipped lobes. Flower heads are softly spined, light pink to purple and are typically $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Bloom occurs in July and August.



Dalmatian Toadflax

Linaria genistifolia

The perennial weed grows from 2 to nearly 4 feet tall. Multiple stems may come from the base. Blue-green leaves line the stem in alternate fashion. Leaves are wedge shaped, have a thick waxy cuticle and partially clasp the stem. Flowers are yellow and may have white highlights and have long tails appearing similar to snap dragon flowers. Bloom is in late spring into summer. Fruits are 2 celled berry-like capsules containing many seeds.



Diffuse Knapweed

Centaurea diffusa

It is an annual or short lived perennial averaging 1 to 2 feet tall. Leaves have finely divided lobes. Flowers are white to rose in color. Diffuse knapweed differs from square rose knapweed in that toothed flower bracts are straight rather than arched outward. It blooms throughout summer.



Dyers Woad

Isatis Tinctoria

Dyer's woad may be a winter annual, biennial, or a short-lived perennial. Heights of 1 to 4 feet are common. A thick tap root may penetrate to 5 feet deep. Leaves are blue-green with a whitish midrib. The bright yellow flowers bloom and are highly visible in late spring. Club-shaped seed pods each produce a single seed. As the fruits mature, they turn from green to dark brown or nearly black.



Field Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis

Field bindweed is a perennial with stems up to 6 feet long growing prostrate, or it may climb nearby vegetation. The root system may grow to a depth of 10 feet or more. Arrow shaped leaves are up to 2 inches long. Flowers are funnel shaped, white to pink and 1 inch wide. Bloom is from June through September.



Hoary Cress

Cardaria draba

Hoary cress is a perennial plant, commonly 1 to 2 feet tall, with creeping rootstocks. Leaves are finely toothed. Upper leaves clasp the stem. Bloom is in late spring with clusters of white flowers, each flower containing 4 petals. See pods are heart shaped and contain 2 brownish seeds.



Hounds Tongue

Cynoglossum officinale

Hounds tongue is a 1 to 4 foot tall biennial. Basal leaves are about 3 inches wide with a hairy surface. Upper leaves are narrower, about 1 inch wide and have a curled appearance and partially clasp the stem. Small reddish purple flowers form in the upper portions of the plant along stems borne in leaf axils. Each flower produces 4 green, bur-like fruits that turn brown as they mature. Bloom is in early summer.



Johnson Grass

Sorghum halepense

Johnson grass 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, with a prominent light mid-vein. Stems are stout with prominent nodes. Seed heads are reddish to purple.



Leafy Spurge

Euphorbia esula

This perennial plant 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 a 3-celled capsule, 1 seed per cell. When dry, capsules can shoot seeds up to 15 feet from parent plant. Stems exude a milky fluid when damaged. An extensive root system, up to 20 feet long and more than 14 feet deep, with multiple shoot-producing buds, makes this plant very difficult to control.



Medusa Head

Taeniatherum caput-medusae

Medusa head is an annual growing from 6 inches to 2 feet high. Leaf blades are about 1/8 inch wide. Awns of the seed head are long and become twisted as the seed matures. It is sometimes confused with foxtail barley or squirrel tail, but is different in that the seed head doesn't break apart completely as the seeds mature. Flowering and seed production take place in late spring and early summer.



Musk Thistle

Carduus nutans

Musk thistle is a biennial or winter annual. 4 to 6 foot tall plants are common. Deeply lobed leaves are distinguished by a dark green blade with a prominent light green midrib. Flowers may be violet, purple, or rose colored. Flowers are typically “nodding” or bent over. Ends of stems supporting flowers are often nearly leafless. Bloom is in June and July.



Perennial Pepperweed

Lepidium latifolium

Perennial pepperweed grows from 1 to 6 feet high. It is spreading lateral rootstocks. Leaves have smooth to lightly toothed margins. Stems and leaves are waxy. White flowers form dense clusters at the end of branches. Flowering takes place from summer into early fall.



Poison Hemlock

Conium maculatum

This plant is poisonous, best to avoid and notify Ogden City if found. All parts of the plant are toxic to animals and humans. This biennial has a large taproot. The stems have purple spots, especially at the bases. Leaves are finely divided, having a fern-like appearance. Leaf stems clasp the main stem. The tiny flowers are in umbrella-shaped clusters on the ends of individual stalks. Bloom is late spring into early summer.



Puncture Vine

Tribulus terrestris

Puncture vine is a summer annual broadleaf weed that generally grows low to the ground forming dense mats 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The stems radiate out from a central point at the taproot. The hairy leaves are opposite each other and divided into four to eight pairs of leaflets. Yellow flowers up to 1/2 inch wide with five petals are found in the leaf axils. After the flower is pollinated, a seedpod forms that is a cluster of five flat spiny burrs containing up to five seeds. As the seedpod matures, it turns gray or tan, gets very hard and breaks apart so that the individual spikes, or burrs, can stick into passing animals and tires. These burrs disperse by adhering to tires, shoes and clothing of people, and the fur, feathers, or feet of animals.



Purple Loosestrife

Lythrum salicaria

Purple loosestrife is a semi-aquatic perennial growing 6 to 8 feet tall. There are 5 to 7 petals on rose-purple flowers that appear in columns along the upper end of stems. Leaves are lance shaped with smooth margins up to 5 inches long. Bloom is in midsummer.



Quack Grass

Elytrigia repens

This perennial grass usually grows 1 to 3 feet tall. Rhizomes are creamy colored and pointed. Leaf blades are up to a half inch wide. Near the tip of the leaves a band-like constriction may be present. Seed heads are 3 to 4 inches long and narrow.



Russian Knapweed

Centaurea resens

A perennial, Russian knapweed grows 2 to 3 feet tall. Roots may go 8 feet deep or more. Basal leaves are lobed and are 2 to 4 inches in length. It has pinkish flowers. Flower bracts have membranous cream-colored tips. Bloom is early summer through late summer.



St. John's Wort

Hypericum perforatum

This perennial grows 1 to 3 feet tall. Stems are rust colored and woody at the base. Leaves are characterized by prominent veins and transparent dots, visible when held up to light. The flowers are bright yellow with 5 petals.



Scotch Thistle

Onopordum acanthium

This biennial plant commonly grows 3 to 8 feet tall, but it may grow as high as 12 feet. Rosettes may be 4 feet wide. Large spiny leaves up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide are covered with dense hair, giving a grayish, blue-green coloration. The flowers are violet to reddish with spine tipped bracts, blooming in mid-summer.



Spotted Knapweed

Centaurea maculosa

Wear gloves when removing, plant maybe carcinogenic in large amounts.

Spotted knapweed is a short-lived perennial 1 to 3 feet tall. The rosette leaves are deeply lobed and may be 6 inches in length. The stems are moderately leaved. Flowers are typically pink with spots on the flower bracts. Bloom is in early summer.



Sulfur Cinquefoil

Potentilla recta L.

This perennial grows from 1 to 3 feet tall and may have some branching near the top. Single or multiple stems sprout from a woody crown. Long stiff hairs on the stems and the leaves stick straight out. Plants may reproduce and spread vegetatively and by seed. It sprouts in early spring and flowers from May to July. Leaves have distinctly toothed edges and there are usually 5-7 leaflets per leaf. Flowers are pale yellow and they contain 5 heart-shaped petals.



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Yellow Starthistle

Centaurea solstitialis

Yellow starthistle is a 2 to 3 foot tall winter annual with blue-green coloration. Rosette leaves are deeply lobed and could be confused with dandelion. Stems are sparsely leaved and heavily ridged. Flowers are yellow. Cream colored thorns, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, protrude from the flowering heads. Bloom is in early summer.



Yellow Toadflax

Linaria vulgaris

This perennial weed grows to 2 feet tall. Leaves are 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, narrow and pointed. Flowers are about 1 inch long, yellow with an orange throat and have long tails. They look similar to snap dragon flowers. Bloom is in late spring into summer. Fruits are small, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 2 celled, berry-like capsules containing many seeds.





Ogden's Invasive Weed List depicts foreign, aggressive weeds found in our City that spread and displace other plants.

Removing weeds by hand and shovel before they seed is the most effective way to keep weed growth under control. Although we always choose environmentally safe products, treating them with chemicals is a costly and potentially dangerous way to control weeds, and chemicals can potentially hurt wildlife or plants native to our land.

This list does not represent the Utah State Noxious Invasive Weeds.

Notes

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