

Invasive Weeds of the Tahoe National Forest





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Graphic Design
Annaliese Miller

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Photography courtesy of:

Robin Breckenridge, Beth Brenneman, Laura Ann Eliassen,
Joe DiTomaso, Susan Donaldson, Louis Landry,
Steve Matson, Annaliese Miller, Gary Monroe,
Tamara Sasaki, Susi Urie, Charles Webber

Text

Susan Donaldson, Susi Urie

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Invasive Weeds of the Tahoe National Forest

Invasive weeds are aggressive plants that have been introduced into an environment outside of their native range. Sometimes referred to as alien species, these weeds have been separated from the natural enemies that help control them in their homeland. They grow rapidly, reproduce profusely, and compete with native plants for water, light and nutrients. Some of these weeds have been designated as noxious by California and Nevada law, requiring control efforts by property owners.

Invasive weeds tend to outcompete native plants, especially where lands have been disturbed. When they displace native plants and animals, they lower diversity, reduce hunting and fishing potential, change the aesthetics of a habitat, inhibit recreational activities and tourism, crowd out endangered species, and reduce forage value. Along the Truckee River, weeds that have coarse or shallow root systems, such as perennial pepperweed and dalmatian toadflax, increase soil erosion and threaten water clarity.

If you find an invasive weed, please report the infestation to the appropriate county (see contact numbers on the inside back cover).

How to Use the Guidebook

This guidebook will help you identify the invasive weeds threatening the Tahoe National Forest. Common “look-alikes” are also included to help you differentiate between desirable native plants, noted ☺, and undesirable invasives, designated ☹. Plants that could potentially become invasive are marked as ☹. You may choose to avoid planting species that may become invasive on your property. Information on management is also included for each invasive weed, as is the noxious weed status in California. California’s noxious weed rating system designation, which is based on distribution of the weed, is also provided. “A” rated weeds are normally limited in distribution throughout the state; “B” rated weeds are more widespread; and “C” rated weeds are widespread throughout the state. Nevada weed law uses a similar system.

Relative abundance of each species is provided.

Widespread: Found at numerous locations in the area

Moderate: Found at several locations; large populations may occur at a few locations

Infrequent: Only at one or a few locations; no large populations

Preventing the Spread of Weeds

Prevention is the least expensive and most effective way to halt the spread of noxious and invasive weeds.

This requires:

- Educating workers and the public about the importance of managing weeds on an ongoing basis;
- Properly identifying weed species;
- Avoiding or treating existing weed populations; and
- Preventing weed seeds or other plant parts from establishing new or bigger populations.

Steps you can take:

1. Use this book to identify invasive weeds in your area.
2. Inspect your work or play area. Identify any invasive weeds, map the location of the weeds.
3. Clean vehicles, shovels and other soil-disturbing equipment prior to entering a site to avoid introducing weeds.
4. Don't introduce weed-contaminated soil, fill, or other materials to new sites. Use certified weed-free products.
5. Check shoes, clothing, bicycles and vehicles regularly for weed seeds or other plant parts. Carefully remove and dispose of weedy materials.
6. Pressure-wash vehicles and equipment after driving in weedy areas. Periodically monitor and treat areas to prevent weedy plants from establishing.
7. Establish a decontamination area such as a tarp for cleaning clothing and equipment.
8. Don't walk, ride or drive through infestations. When operating vehicles, stay on established roads or trails.
9. If dogs accompany you, check their paws and coats for weed seeds and other plant parts and remove them.
10. Don't plant invasive weeds in your garden or landscape.
11. Get advice for treatment on private property from your local county agriculture department. See contact information on back page.













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QUICK REFERENCE ID

THISTLES

Flower Head

Leaves













Bull Thistle	 vase	 rough, veins
Canada Thistle	 drop	 lobed, spiny
Musk Thistle	 disk	 midrib, hairless
Anderson's Thistle (look-alike)	 cylinder	 small flat hairs
Elk Thistle (look-alike)	 no stems	 long hairs
Snowy Thistle (look-alike)	 reflexed bracts	 wooly hairs

QUICK REFERENCE ID

KNAPWEEDS

Bracts

Lower Leaves

Diffuse Knapweed	 spiny combs	 deeply lobed
Russian Knapweed	 papery	 lobed
Spotted Knapweed	 spots	 deeply lobed
Yellow Starthistle	 spines	 winged stem
Aster spp. (look-alike)	 no spines, yellow disk	 narrow, entire
Bachelor Buttons (look-alike)	 no spots	 narrow, entire

BULL THISTLE *Cirsium vulgare* CIVU



Plant: Brenneman, Flower: Donaldson

Also Known As	Common thistle
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Meadows, roadsides, disturbed sites
Life Cycle	Biennial
Flowering Time	Mid-July to fall
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Dig, removing top 2 inches of root; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California C-rated

Nonnative Invasive



1 - 1.5 in
Flower head vase-shaped



Tops of leaves rough, sandpaper texture

Underside of leaf cottony, prominently raised main vein



Rosette leaves rough, prominent veins

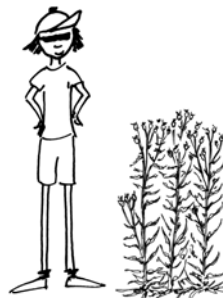
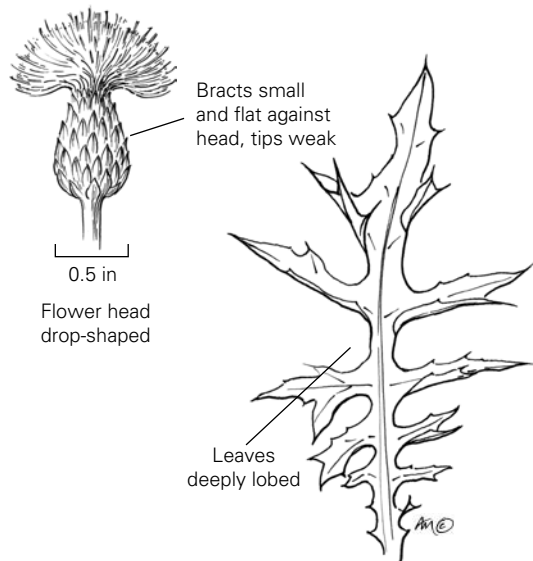


- Height: 1 - 6 ft, commonly 2 - 3 ft
- Stems: spiny and winged
- Leaves: sandpaper texture, prominent veins
- Flowers: in clusters at ends of branches
- Flower color: pink to purple



Donaldson

Also Known As	Field thistle
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, rangelands, forests, lawns, gardens, moist and disturbed sites
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	Mid-July to fall
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Aggressive; pulling and burning favor root resprouting; use chemical control for several years
Noxious Weed List	Nevada C-rated; California B-rated

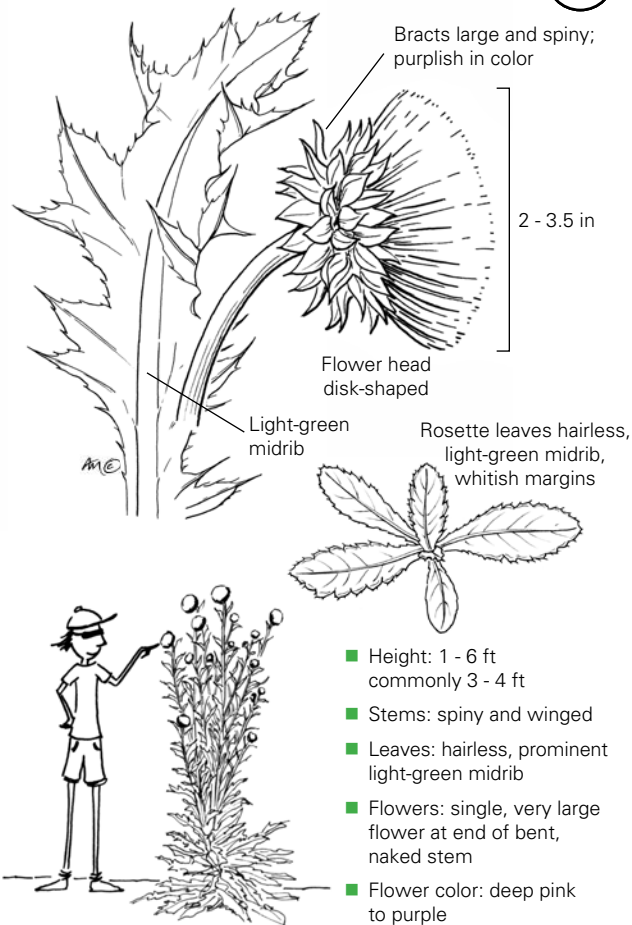


- Height: 1.5 - 4 ft, commonly 2 - 3 ft
- Stems: smooth and ridged with no spines
- Leaves: smooth and sessile
- Flowers: multiple small flower heads in clusters on each stem
- Flower color: light purple to white



Plant: Miller, Flower: Donaldson

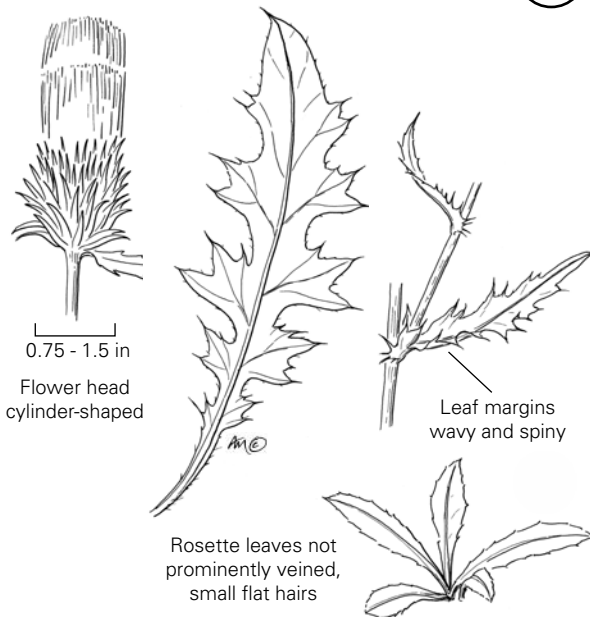
Also Known As	Nodding thistle
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Pastures, forest, rangelands, roadsides, waste areas, ditches
Life Cycle	Biennial
Flowering Time	Mid-July to fall
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Dig, removing top 2 inches of root; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada B-rated; California A-rated





Breneman

Also Known As	Rose thistle
Origin	Native
Habitat	Open places, woodlands, forests
Life Cycle	Biennial
Flowering Time	July to fall
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Desirable native plant; do not disturb
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



0.75 - 1.5 in
Flower head
cylinder-shaped

Leaf margins
wavy and spiny

Rosette leaves not
prominently veined,
small flat hairs

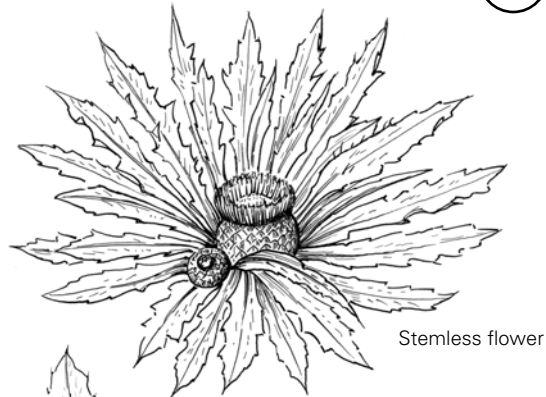


- Height: 2 - 4 ft
- Stems: purplish and thornless
- Leaves: divided and wavy with spiny margin
- Flowers: single flower at end of stem
- Flower color: rose red to reddish purple



Blenneman

Also Known As	Drummond's thistle
Origin	Native
Habitat	Moist places at mid to high elevations
Life Cycle	Biennial
Flowering Time	June to August
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Desirable native plant; do not disturb
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



Stemless flower



Rosette leaves have long golden hairs; long fine spines at leaf margins

- Height: up to 3 ft, generally less than 1 ft
- Stems: usually no stems; forms round flat rosette
- Leaves: lobed, somewhat spiny, pale green foliage
- Flowers: extend directly from rosette
- Flower color: white to pale lavender



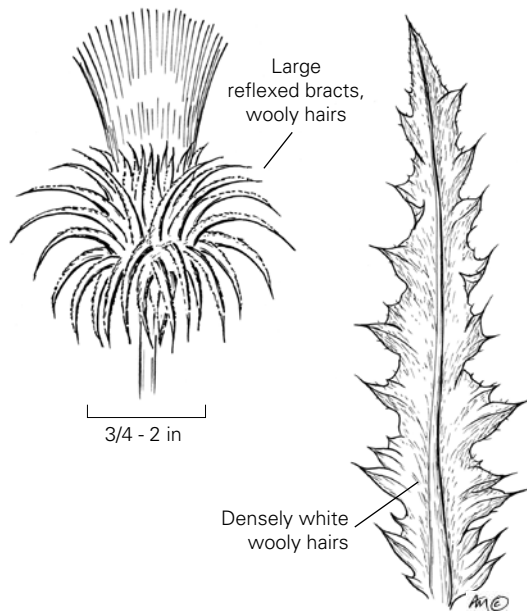
SNOWY THISTLE

Cirsium occidentale
var. candidissimum CIOCC



Also Known As	None
Origin	Native
Habitat	Disturbed areas, shrubby areas, open woodlands
Life Cycle	Biennial
Flowering Time	July to September
Relative Abundance	Widespread in Northern California
Management	Desirable native plant; do not disturb
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California NO

Native

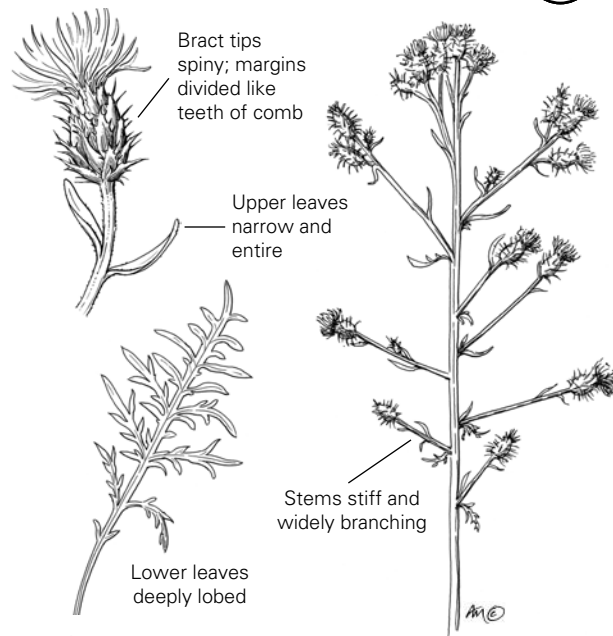


- Height: 1.5 to 6.5 ft
- Stems: densely white wooly hairs
- Leaves: densely white wooly hairs on both surfaces
- Flowers: single or in clusters at the end of branches
- Flower color: pink to red



Donaldson

Also Known As	Tumble knapweed
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, waste areas, dry rangelands, disturbed sites
Life Cycle	Annual to short-lived perennial
Flowering Time	June to August
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Minimize seed production; pull or dig plants several times per year and monitor for several years; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada B-rated; California A-rated



AmE

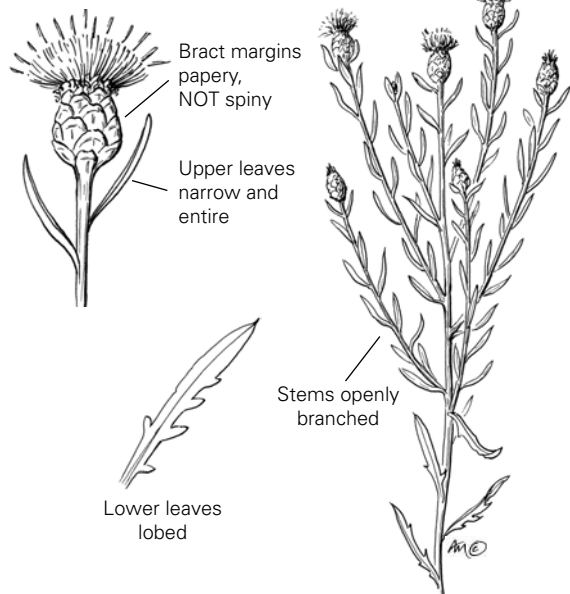


- Height: 1 - 2.5 ft
- Stems: rough to touch
- Leaves: upper, entire; lower, deeply lobed
- Growth form: maintains bush shape; after frost, can break off and tumble
- Flower color: white to pale pink



Donaldson

Also Known As	Creeping knapweed
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, riverbanks, ditches, pastures, waste places
Life Cycle	Rhizomatous perennial
Flowering Time	July to fall
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Cut or mow prior to seed set to reduce current year's growth; chemical control is needed
Noxious Weed List	Nevada B-rated; California B-rated

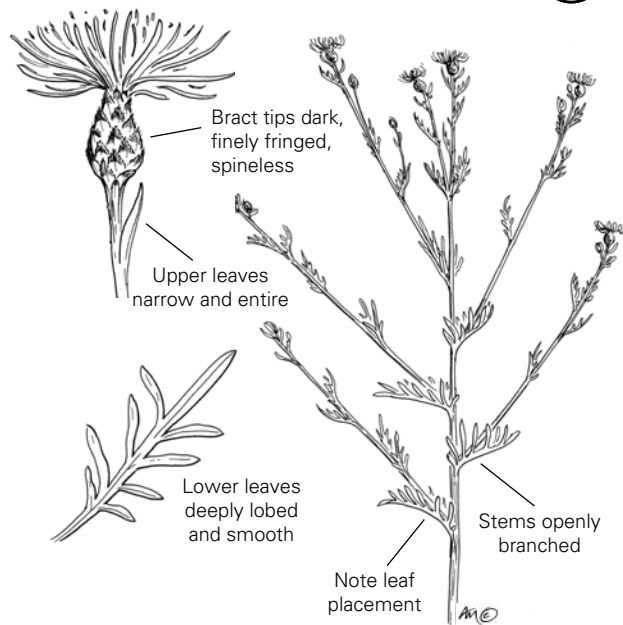


- Height: 1 - 3 ft, generally 2 - 3 ft
- Stems: erect, cobwebby
- Leaves: upper, entire; lower and rosette, lobed
- Growth form: thick rounded clumps with drooping branches
- Root: black below crown
- Flower color: pink to purple



Plant: Breckenridge CDFA, Flower: Donaldson

Also Known As	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Disturbed soil, rangelands, pastures, meadows, roadsides, areas with summer rainfall
Life Cycle	Perennial; sometimes biennial
Flowering Time	July to early September
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Minimize seed production by cutting or mowing; dig, removing top 2 - 6 in of root; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California A-rated

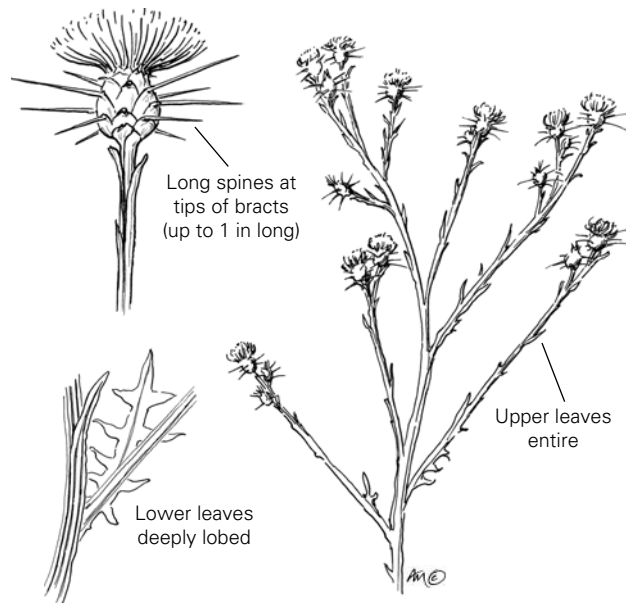


- Height: 1 - 5 ft; generally closer to 3 ft
- Stems: erect and rough
- Leaves: upper, linear; lower, divided
- Growth form: tall with open branching
- Flower color: pink to purple



Donaldson

Also Known As	None
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, waste areas, grasslands
Life Cycle	Annual
Flowering Time	Late June to September
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Pull, dig or mow at first sign of yellow flowers; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California C-rated

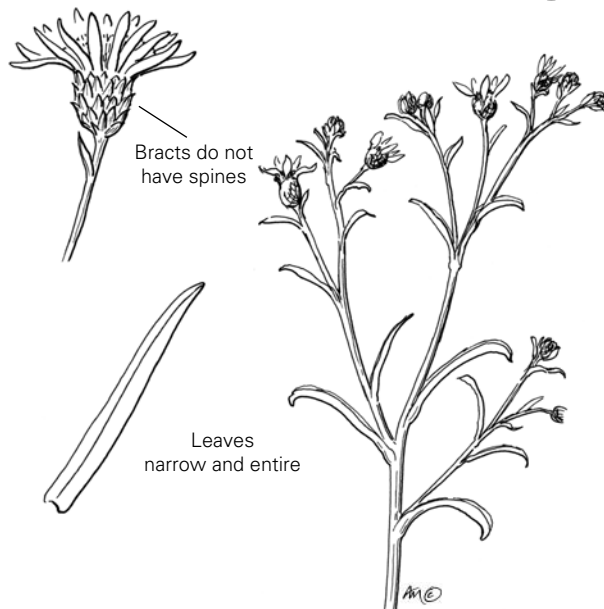


- Height: 0.5 - 5 ft, commonly 2 ft
- Stems: winged
- Leaves: gray and hairy; upper, entire; lower, deeply lobed
- Growth form: stiffly branching
- Flower color: yellow

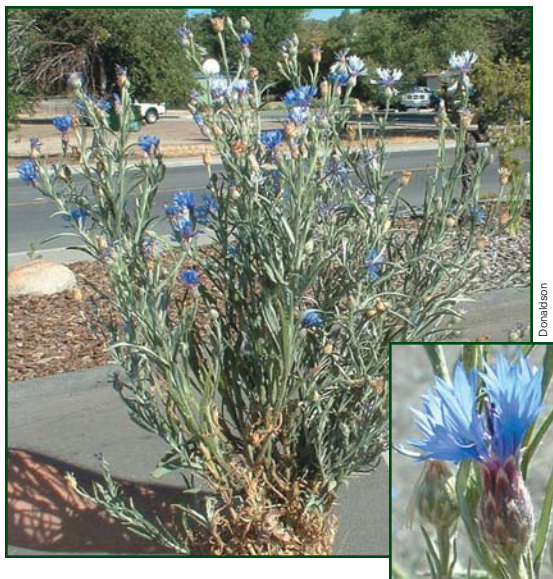


Donaldson

Also Known As	Variou
Origin	Native
Habitat	Meadows, gardens
Life Cycle	Annual or perennial
Flowering Time	Late July to fall
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Desirable native plant; do not disturb
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO

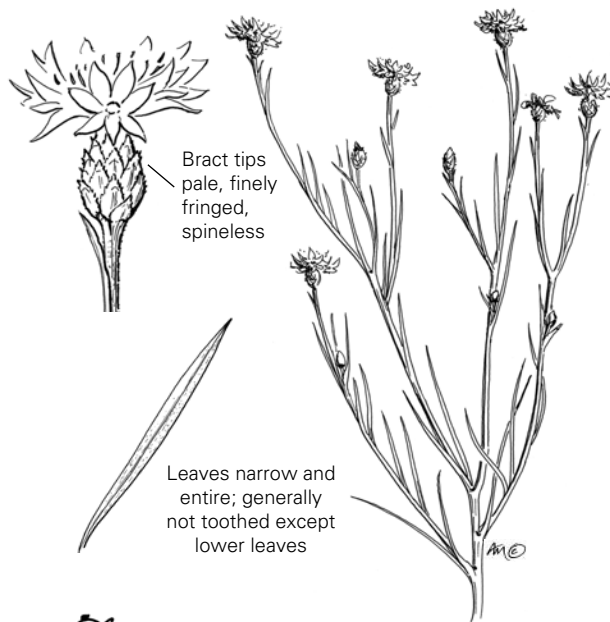


- Height: variable, often 1 - 2 ft
- Stems: smooth to hairy
- Leaves: upper and lower leaves narrow and entire
- Growth form: ranges from short to tall
- Flower color: variable, often pink to purple with yellow center



Donaldson

Also Known As	Cornflower
Origin	Nonnative, can be invasive, has escaped from cultivation
Habitat	Disturbed grasslands, open woods, ornamental plantings
Life Cycle	Annual
Flowering Time	July to September
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Mechanical controls (pull, dig, hoe); herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



- Height: up to 3 ft
- Stems: erect and branching
- Leaves: grayish and hairy; upper and lower leaves narrow and entire
- Growth form: tall, bushy
- Flower color: multicolored (white, blue, purple, pink, red)



Also Known As Whitetop, short whitetop, *Cardaria pubescens*

Origin Nonnative, invasive

Habitat Meadows, fields, roadsides, ditches, streambanks, rangelands

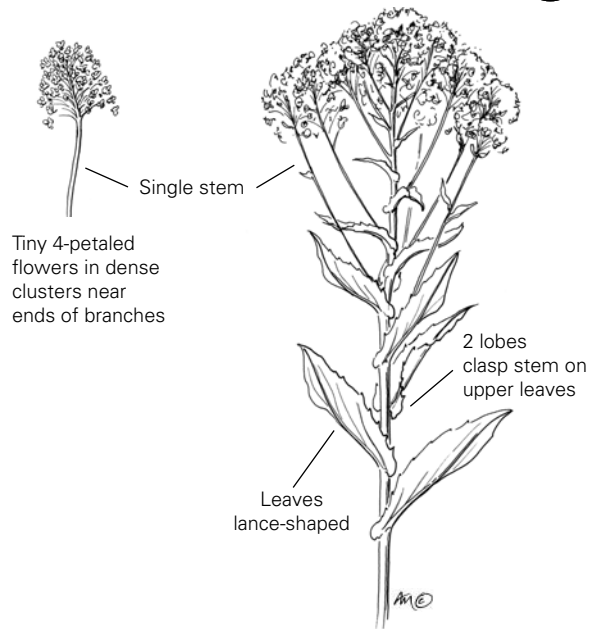
Life Cycle Rhizomatous perennial

Flowering Time May to June

Relative Abundance Infrequent

Management Mow two to three times per year at bud stage to slow spread; do not pull, as plants will grow from root fragments; chemical control is needed

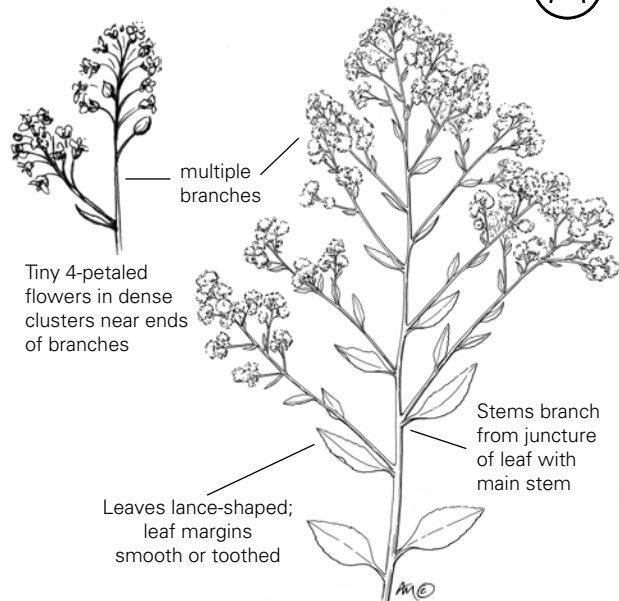
Noxious Weed List Nevada C-rated; California B-rated



- Height: up to 2 ft, commonly 1 ft
- Stems: single stem gives rise to one flower cluster
- Leaves: blue-green foliage; upper leaves clasp stem; lower leaves petiolate
- Flower color: white



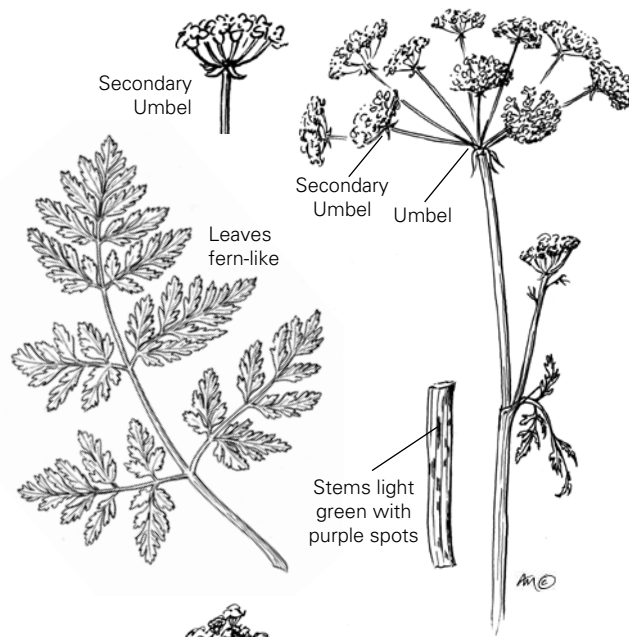
Also Known As	Tall whitetop
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Riparian areas, floodplains, meadows, seasonally wet areas, roadsides
Life Cycle	Rhizomatous perennial
Flowering Time	Late June to August
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Do not pull, dig, or cut the roots, as this may stimulate new growth; chemical control is needed
Noxious Weed List	Nevada C-rated; California B-rated



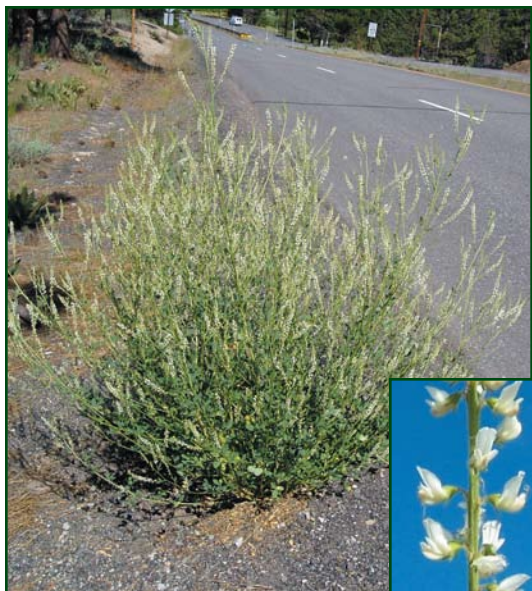
- Height: 1 - 6 ft, commonly 3+ ft
- Stems: multiple branches grow from each stem
- Leaves: upper leaves, sessile; lower leaves, petiolate; basal leaves, much larger than upper leaves
- Flower color: white



- Also Known As** Poison parsley
Extremely poisonous if ingested
- Origin** Nonnative, invasive
- Habitat** Wet areas in meadows, seeps, springs and floodplains
- Life Cycle** Biennial
- Flowering Time** July to Fall
- Management** Manual hand-pulling or multiple mowing or chemical control
- Noxious Weed List** Nevada-YES; California-NO

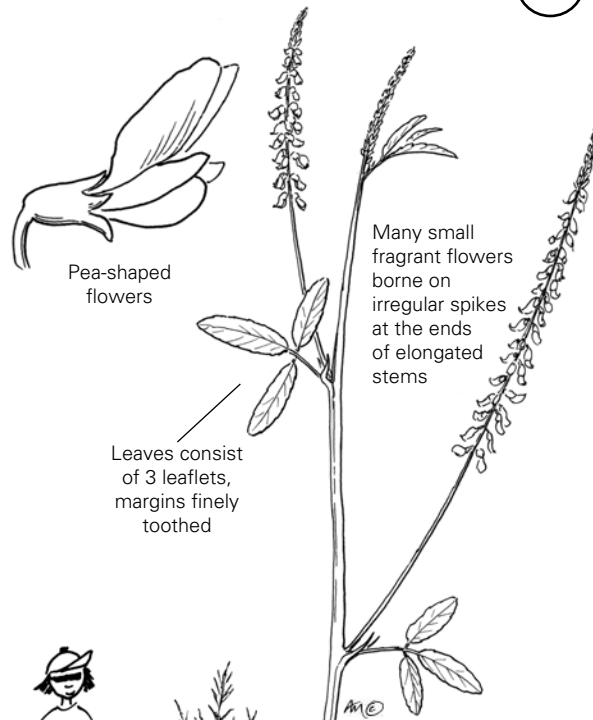


- Height: 3 - 8 ft, commonly 3+ ft
- Stems: branched, light green with purple spots
- Leaves: compound, lacy resembling parsley, seedlings may appear fern-like
- Flower color: white



Brenneman

Also Known As	None
Origin	Nonnative, used in soil stabilization mixes
Habitat	Roadsides, waste areas
Life Cycle	Annual to biennial
Flowering Time	June to August
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Hand pull wearing gloves; dig or mow prior to seed set; herbicides available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO

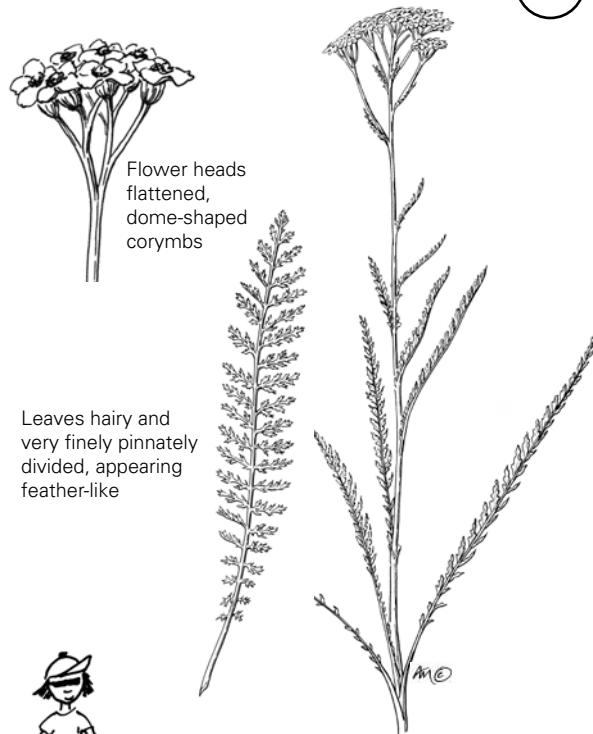


- Height: 2 - 6 ft, commonly about 3 - 5 ft
- Stems: well-branched and coarse
- Leaves: 3 leaflets
- Flower color: white



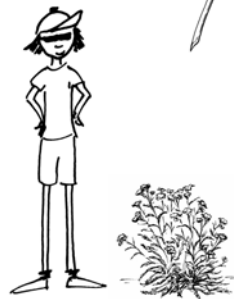
Plant: Bremner; Flower: Donaldson

Also Known As	Common yarrow, milfoil
Origin	Native and introduced, can be invasive
Habitat	Gardens, meadows, grasslands, forests
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	June to September
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	Dig, removing as much root as possible; forms dense mat if mowed; chemical control is available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



Flower heads flattened, dome-shaped corymbs

Leaves hairy and very finely pinnately divided, appearing feather-like

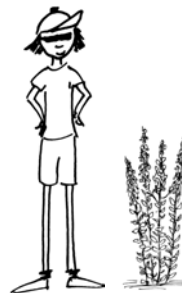
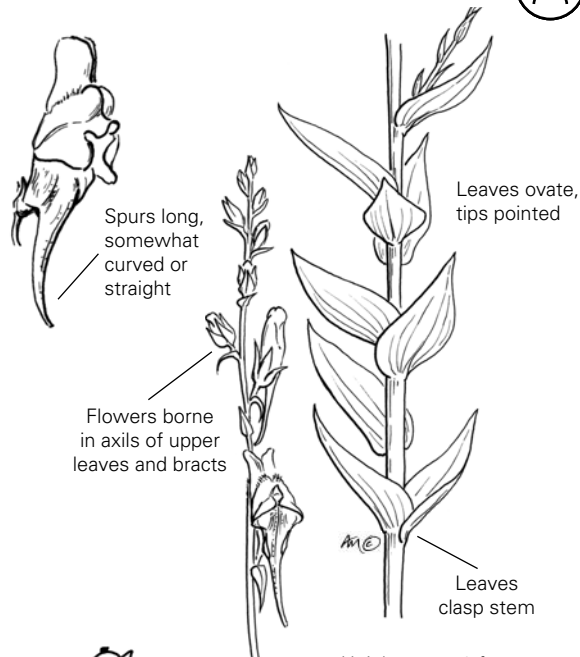


- Height: 2 - 3 ft
- Stems: hairy-wooly
- Leaves: feather-like; evenly distributed along stem; lower leaves larger
- Flower color: white or pink



Donaldson

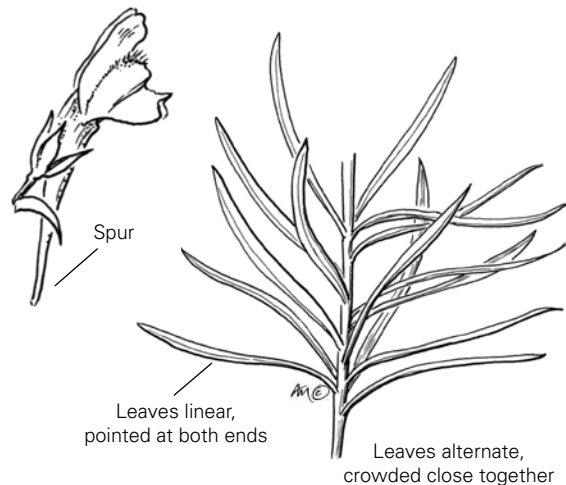
Also Known As	Wild snapdragon, <i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, pastures, rangelands, cultivated fields
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	July to fall
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Pull or dig for several years, removing as much root as possible; do not mow; chemical control is available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California A-rated



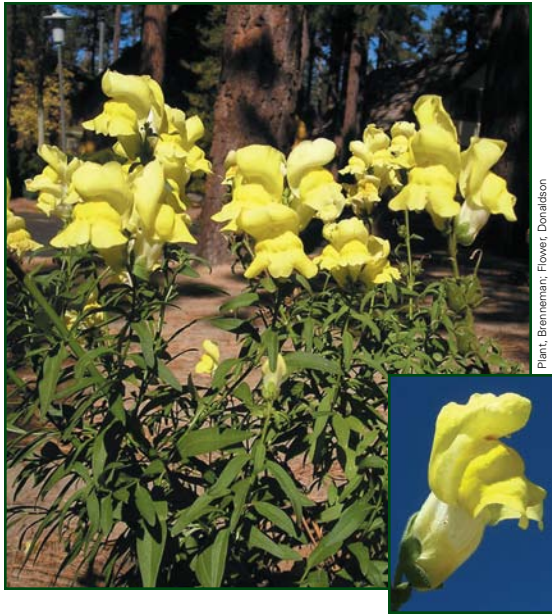
- Height: up to 3 ft
- Stems: erect and branched
- Leaves: ovate, alternate and entire; succulent and waxy
- Growth form: more scattered than yellow toadflax
- Flower color: yellow, with orange, bearded throat



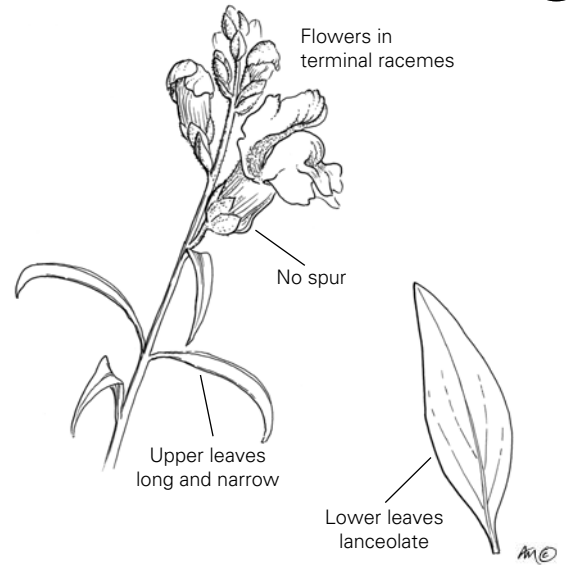
Also Known As	Butter and eggs
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Rangelands, roadsides, waste places, cultivated fields
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	July to fall
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Pull or dig for several years, removing as much root as possible; do not mow; chemical control is available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California-NO



- Height: 1 - 2 ft; shorter than dalmatian toadflax
- Leaves: linear, smooth to sparsely hairy; succulent and waxy
- Growth form: tends to grow in crowded patches
- Flower color: yellow, with orange, bearded throat



Also Known As	None
Origin	Nonnative
Habitat	Ornamental gardens
Life Cycle	Annual to perennial
Flowering Time	June to fall
Relative Abundance	Widespread
Management	None; recommended garden flower
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



- Height: 0.5 - 3 ft
- Leaves: upper, long and narrow; lower, lanceolate; soft, not waxy
- Flowers: fuzzy-hairy
- Flower color: yellow, but other colors are available



Habit, Sasak; Close-up, D/Tomaso Calphorcia

- Also Known As** Spike watermilfoil
- Origin** Nonnative, invasive
- Habitat** Ponds, ditches, streams, lakes
- Life Cycle** Perennial
- Flowering Time** June through September
- Management** Hand removal, taking care to avoid releasing fragments
- Noxious Weed List** Nevada-YES; California-NO



14+ leaflet pairs per leaf.
Native 5-12 leaflet pairs.



Leaves collapse when out of water.
Native stiffer, does not collapse.



Leaves arranged in whorls of 4 around stem at each node



- Growth form: submersed aquatic; forms mats; spreads by plant fragments
- Stems: branch near water's surface; growing stems and tips are red
- Leaves: feather-like; dark green to brown
- Flowers: tiny and stand above the water surface
- Flower color: pinkish; spike inflorescence



Habit, Miller, Close-up, Landry, Calphotos

- Also Known As** American waterweed, Canadian waterweed
- Origin** Native
- Habitat** Ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, reservoirs
- Life Cycle** Perennial
- Flowering Time** Summer
- Management** Usually not a problem, remove by hand when it becomes dominant or problematic
- Noxious Weed List** Nevada-NO; California-NO



Leaves arranged in whorls of 3



Leaves do not collapse when out of water.

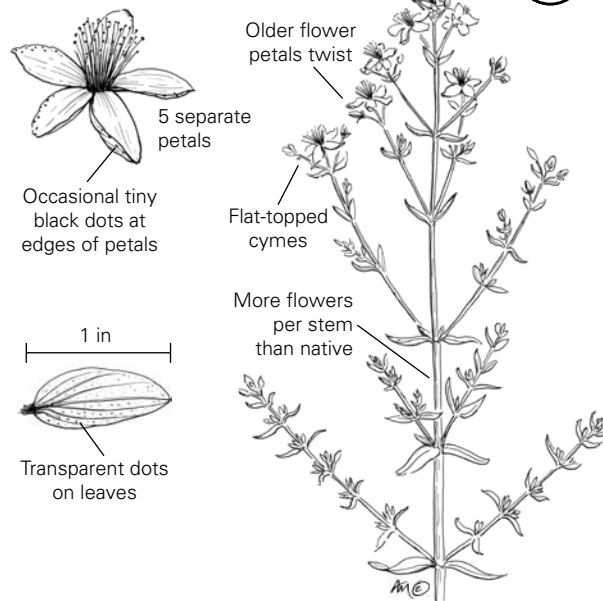


- Growth form: submersed aquatic; spreads by plant fragments and turions
- Stems: branch at nodes
- Leaves: dark green, most often in whorls of 3; lanceolate to oblong
- Flower color: white; flowers bloom at the water surface; have 3 small petals



Blenneman

Also Known As	St. John's Wort
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Pastures, meadows, roadsides, waste areas
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	June to late September
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Pull or dig repeatedly; use biocontrol insects; chemicals are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California C-rated



- Height: 1 - 3+ ft
- Stems: erect with numerous rust-colored branches
- Leaves: elliptic to oblong, entire, opposite, sessile; not over 1 in long
- Growth form: bushy
- Branches: somewhat 2-ridged and woody at the base
- Flower color: yellow

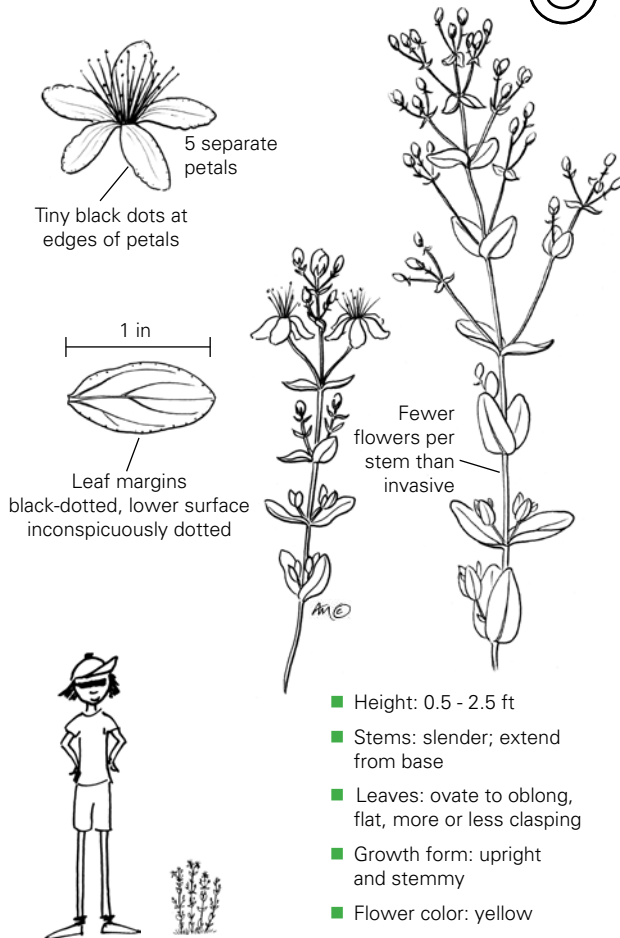
SCOULER'S ST. JOHNSWORT *Hypericum formosum*
var. *scouleri* **HYFOS2**



Plant: Eilassen Calphoros - Flower, Matson Calphotos

Also Known As	None
Origin	Native
Habitat	Streambanks, meadows
Life Cycle	Tap-rooted perennial
Flowering Time	Summer
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Desirable native plant; do not disturb
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO

Native Look-Alike

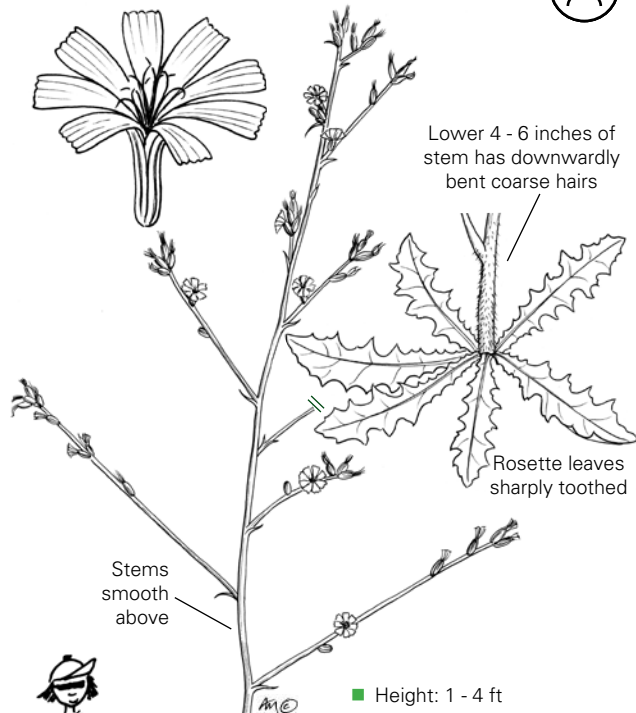




D.Tomaso



Also Known As	Skeleton weed
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Roadsides, rangelands, pastures, disturbed soils
Life Cycle	Perennial with extensive, deep root system
Flowering Time	Mid-July through frost
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Difficult to control without herbicides due to extensive deep root system
Noxious Weed List	Nevada A-rated; California A-rated

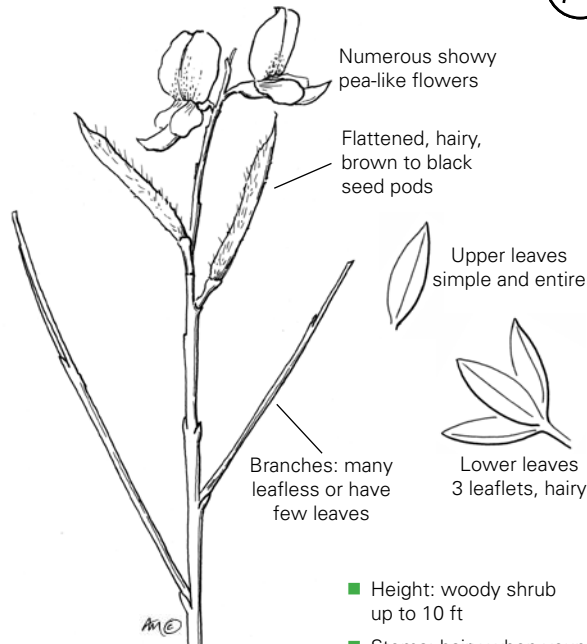


- Height: 1 - 4 ft
- Stems: rigid and wiry; highly branched; cut surfaces exude milky sap
- Leaves: upper, narrow and entire, inconspicuous; stems often lack leaves
- Growth form: bushy
- Flower color: yellow



Donaldson

Also Known As	None. Other brooms, deemed "sterile cultivars," are available.
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Pastures, forests, waste areas
Life Cycle	Perennial
Flowering Time	June to August
Relative Abundance	Moderate
Management	Cut stems at ground level in late summer; pull seedlings; dig plants; use weed wrench to remove root; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California C-rated

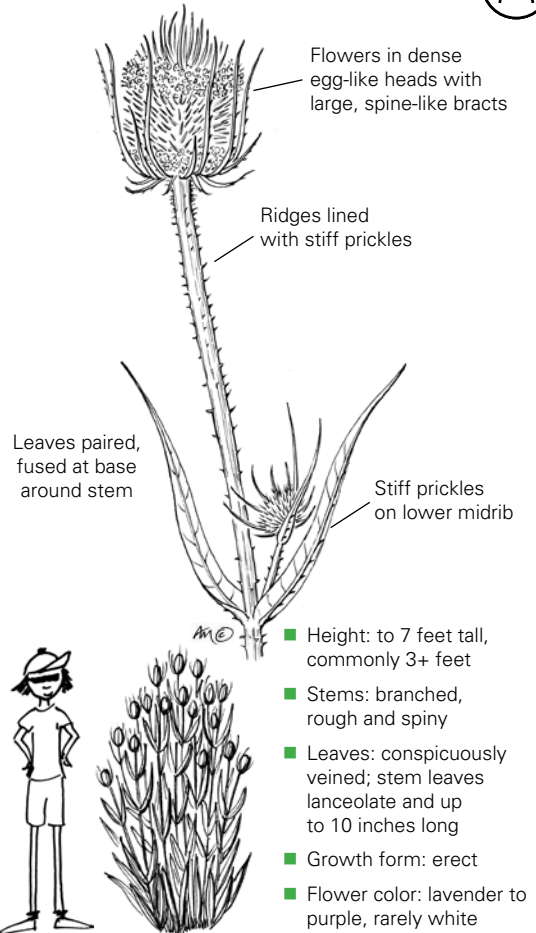


- Height: woody shrub up to 10 ft
- Stems: hairy when young, then generally smooth; most sharply 5-angled or ridged
- Branches: dark green; more-or-less erect
- Leaves: upper, simple and entire; lower, 3 leaflets, hairy
- Flower color: pale to deep yellow



D.Tomaso

Also Known As	Common teasel, wild teasel
Origin	Nonnative, invasive
Habitat	Irrigation ditches, canals, wetlands, riparian areas, disturbed sites
Life Cycle	Tap-rooted biennial
Flowering Time	July to fall
Relative Abundance	Infrequent
Management	Dig or hand-pull, removing as much root as possible; herbicides are available
Noxious Weed List	Nevada-NO; California-NO



GLOSSARY

- Alternate:** Borne singly at each node, such as leaves.
- Axil:** The point formed between the stem and any part, such as a leaf, attached to it.
- Bract:** A modified leaf at the base of a flower.
- Corymb:** A flat-topped or round-topped arrangement of flowers where the lower flower stalks are longer than the upper stalks.
- Cyme:** A flat-topped or round-topped arrangement of flowers in which the terminal flower blooms first.
- Crenulate:** Having very small, rounded teeth on the leaf margin.
- Disk flower:** The tiny, tubular flower of the Asteraceae that forms the center disk of the flowerhead.
- Divided:** Deeply lobed leaf in which lobes are indented to the base or the midrib.
- Elliptic:** Shaped like an ellipse or a narrow oval, broadest in the middle.
- Entire:** The margins are smooth, without teeth or lobes.
- Inflorescence:** A flower cluster.
- Linear:** Narrow and flat with sides or edges parallel, as in a leaf.
- Lobed:** Bearing lobes cut less than halfway to base or midvein.
- Margin:** The outer edge of the leaf, which may be smooth, serrated, lobed, etc.
- Midrib:** The middle vein of a leaf.
- Oblong:** Leaf shape in which the leaf is two to four times longer than it is wide, with nearly parallel sides.
- Opposite:** Leaves or other structures borne across from each other at the same node.
- Ovate Leaf:** Egg-shaped leaf that is attached at the broad end.

GLOSSARY

- Palmate:** Having three or more veins or lobes radiating from a central point, similar to the fingers on a hand.
- Panicle:** A branched inflorescence in which the flowers bloom from the bottom up.
- Petiole:** The stalk of a leaf.
- Pinnate:** A compound leaf with leaflets arranged on opposite sides of the axis.
- Raceme:** A simple, elongated arrangement of flowers.
- Ray flower:** The long, narrow flower that radiates outward from the disk flower in the Asteraceae family. Each ray flower resembles a single petal.
- Rhizomatous:** Having rhizomes, or horizontal underground stems that produce shoots above and roots below.
- Rosette:** A dense, basal cluster of leaves arranged in a circular fashion around one point, usually at ground level.
- Serrate:** With sharp teeth directed forward; generally refers to leaf edges.
- Sessile:** Without a stalk of any kind; for example, a leaf directly attached to a stem.
- Spatulate:** Shaped like a spatula, with a rounded blade that tapers to the base.
- Spike:** An unbranched, long flower stalk in which the flowers attach directly to the stem and mature from the bottom upwards.
- Toothed:** Having sharp points or lobes along a margin, as on a leaf.
- Turion:** Detached winter bud by means of which many water plants survive winter.
- Umbel:** A flat-topped flower arrangement.
- Winged stem:** A stem with one or more thin, flat margins protruding along the length of the stem.

WEED MAPPING

The Nevada-Placer Weed Management Group and the Tahoe National Forest have been mapping weeds since 2001. Regular mapping and inventory helps us determine which species are present in the area, what management methods are appropriate, and whether management has been a success. We can also track patterns of spread and plan preventive practices.

We welcome your mapping information.

Please include:

- the date surveyed
- the weed name and code (preferably the scientific name)
- the location of the observation using UTM's if available. If using a global positioning system (GPS) unit, set your meter to datum NAD83.
- a thorough description of the location
- the size of the infestation in square feet or acres
- the density of the infestation (number of plants or estimated percent cover)
- any control methods you employed

Please do not take any management actions or remove plants until they have been positively identified. Consult your county or Tahoe National Forest weed contact for assistance.

Forward the data to the appropriate contact. See listings on next page.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For weed information and mapping on the Tahoe National Forest, contact:

Tahoe National Forest East Zone Botanist
(530) 587-3558

Email contact information
surie@fs.fed.us

For weed control information on private land contact:

Nevada County Agriculture Department
(530) 273-2648

Placer County Agriculture Department
(530) 889-7372

Sierra County Agriculture Department
(530) 283-6365

Natural Resources Conservation Service
(530) 283-7510

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