False Brome
This perennial bunch grass grows in clumps about 2 feet tall. Mostly found in forests and covered areas, it prefers the shaded canopy, and prefers well drained soils.

IMPACTS: False Brome takes over the understory in forests and can prevent tree seedlings from establishing. By outcompeting natives, it reduces available forage in forests.

HOW TO IDENTIFY: False Brome leaves are flat and floppy, with hairs present on both leaves and stems. The flower spikelets are not stalked.

YOU Can Help Keep Elk Habitat Healthy!
CLEAN off your clothes, shoes, gear and vehicle to prevent the spread of seeds.

REPORT any of the plants in this brochure (or another unfamiliar and weedy plant) to Benton SWCD.

To report invasive species:
1. Make note of the location (mark on a map or record GPS coordinates, if possible).
2. Note the approximate length and width of weed patch size in feet (record GPS coordinates at corners).
3. Take a picture of the plant or even a sample of the plant.
4. Write a brief description of the plant and where you found it.

Report Invaders To:
Benton Soil & Water Conservation District
Ms. Heath Keirstead
hkeirstead@bentonswcd.org
(541) 753-7208

Weeds are one of the greatest threats to elk, destroying more than 3 million acres of elk habitat a year. You can prevent the loss of foraging habitat by learning to identify invaders and reporting them. Your actions can save foraging habitat, so that the hunters of today and tomorrow have elk to hunt.

Brought to you by:
Yellow Archangel is a fast-growing perennial, which can reproduce by stem fragments as well as seed. It grows in dense patches that may be trailing along the ground or upright.

**IMPACTS:** It outcompetes native plant species, forming dense patches while providing little or no food for native wildlife.

**HOW TO IDENTIFY:** Small tubular yellow flowers April to June; silver-gray markings on leaves; square stem; oils in leaves have distinct odor.

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Meadow Knapweed is a perennial that favors moist sites like river banks, irrigation ditches and low pastures and meadows. It thrives in heavily disturbed areas such as road ditches and along railroad tracks. It flourishes in full sun but can tolerate some shade.

**IMPACTS:** Meadow Knapweed displaces natives plants taking away valuable forage from meadows and open forest.

**HOW TO IDENTIFY:** Lance-shaped basal leaves (~6 inches long) and upright stems (20-40 inches tall); rose-purple flowers are nickel-sized, flowering typically June to August. Leafy green bracts surrounding flower heads have comb-like fringes.

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Herb Robert and Shining Geranium invade understories of moist forests in disturbed soils. They are common along old logging roads and other areas with a lot of foot traffic.

**IMPACTS:** These low-growing herbaceous plants take over forest floors and outcompete native plants.

**HOW TO IDENTIFY: Herb Robert:** Hairs on stem give sticky feel, leaves fern-like turning red in fall, pink flowers with 5 petals, strong odor.  
**Shining Geranium:** Red stems, shiny green kidney-shaped leaves turn waxy red at end of summer, pink to purple flowers with 5 petals that grow in pairs.

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Photo courtesy of King County, WA

Photo courtesy of Tim Forney

Photo courtesy of Bruce Newhouse

Photo courtesy of Tim Forney