

Barbed Goat Grass *Aegilops triuncialis*

Description

This annual grass has rigid, pointed, and sharp blades with white hairs close to the stem. The flower has long barbs and produces seeds resembling wheat kernels. Barbed goatgrass reproduces by seed.

Where

Range lands and dry land crop fields.

Response

Mow or graze to prevent seed production and notify local noxious weed authorities.



What is EDRR?

Early Detection, Rapid Response: A weed population is much harder to control after it reaches a certain size. If the population is caught early, it can be eradicated quickly with less effort and fewer resources.

How to Report Weeds

It's easy!

Call 1-866-INVADER
or report online at
www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org

Basic Control Measures

If you suspect any invasive weeds on your property, quarantine the area to the best of your abilities and focus on sanitation of any equipment that is used near that area.

Definitions:

Rhizomes- fleshy underground roots
Stolons- aboveground stems that produce roots

Photo Credits:

Thanks to Becky Koepke-Hill for assisting Teen Weed Spotters in the creation of this brochure!

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Farmer's Guide to Invasive Species

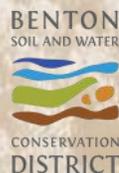
Invasive weeds in your back forty.

Six key invasive weeds
to have in your farm's
Early Detection, Rapid
Response plan.



Teen Weed Spotters is a cooperative program of Benton Soil & Water Conservation District and OSU Extension Service, Benton County 4-H. Youth involved in this program learn how to identify, map and remove invasive weed species. They provide education and outreach to local residents to heighten awareness about invasive weed species.

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Coltsfoot *Tussilago farara*

Description

Yellow, dandelion-like flowers appear before the leaves from February to April and produce fluffy, white seed heads. Leaves are large, dark green, and emerge directly from the ground. Upper surface is waxy with a white, felt-like lower surface. Stems and large veins are purple. Rhizomes are the primary mode of spread.

Where

Gravel areas or near roadsides.

Response

Do not disturb site until the population is eradicated as any escaped rhizome part will start a new patch.



Goat's Rue *Galega officinalis*

Description

Seedling leaves are dark green, oval, and large. Mature leaves have 6 - 10 pairs of leaflets. Each plant may have up to 20 hollow stems. Flowers are white or a blue-to-purple color in a long cluster. One to nine seeds are produced in a narrow, straight, smooth pod. Goats rue has a deep taproot. Primary reproduction is by seed.

Where

Found in moist or irrigated pastures, or pastures along streambanks.

Response

Mow before flowers set to prevent seed production.



Common Reed *Phragmites australis*

Description

Green leaves emerge from persistent thatch in the spring and produce plume-like flowers at the ends of the stalks in the summer. Stems are hollow, woody and up to 4 meters tall. Leaves are up to 40 cm long. Plants reproduce primarily via rhizomes and stolons.



Where

Found in any sites that hold water: ditches, dips, slues...

Response

Do not disturb site until the population is eradicated as any escaped rhizome or stolon part will start a new patch.

Purple Nutsedge *Cyperus rotundus*

Description

Ridged, shiny, narrow, blunt-tipped leaves emerge from a short 3-sided (triangular cross-section) stem. Stems are produced by small, reddish-skinned tubers. Tubers are often formed in chains and are the primary mode of spread.

Where

Found in moist areas like stream banks, irrigated soil, and ditches, but can grow in drier conditions.

Response

Quarantine area and inform local noxious weed authorities.



Paterson's Curse *Echium plantagineum*

Description

Basal rosette with thick, hairy leaves produces a 1-3 feet tall, branched flower stalk. Flowers are mainly a dark blue, but may be pink or white and appear mostly in June. Seeds are in a bristly husk. Reproduction is primarily by seed.

Where

Found in woodlands, pastures, and fields.

Response

Mow before flowers set to prevent seed production.

