

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.



Photo courtesy of Alsea Teen Weed Spotter

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.



Photo courtesy of Glenn Miller

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:

- Make note of the location (mark on a map or record GPS coordinates, if possible)!
- Note the approximate length and width of weed patch size in feet (record GPS coordinates at corners).
- Take a picture of the plant or even a sample of the plant.
- Write a brief description of the plant.

Report Invaders To:

Oregon Invasives Hotline
oregoninvasiveshotline.org/
1-866-INVADER



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.

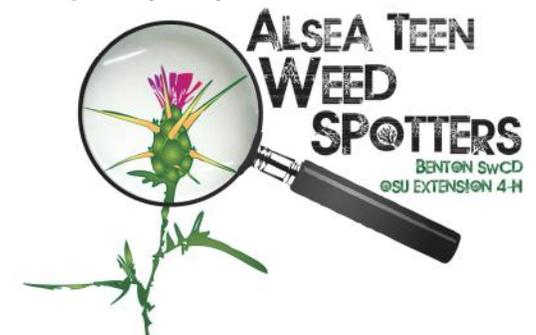
Hunters Guide to Invasive Species



Gary Kramer.net

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:



Teen Weed Spotters is a cooperative program of Benton Soil & Water Conservation District & OSU Extension Service, Benton County 4-H.

Yellow Archangel

Photo courtesy of King County, WA



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.



Photo courtesy of King County, WA

Meadow Knapweed



http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3137/2786391963_ed9aec42da.jpg

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.



http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3137/2786391963_ed9aec42da.jpg

Herb Robert & Shining Geranium



Photo courtesy of Tim Forney

Herb Robert

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.



Photo courtesy of Bruce Newhouse

Shining Geranium