NOXIOUS WEED

ERADICATION GUIDE

Let's Pull Together

Why are noxious weeds a problem?

- The problem of noxious, non-native weeds proliferating in Central Oregon is severe.
- Many noxious weeds overrun native vegetation, reducing habitat for other plants and wildlife, destroying ecosystems by altering soil, hydrology, stealing scarce water, and increasing fire danger.
- Noxious weeds infest crops and cost local communities in terms of visual blight, a reduction of property values, and lost agricultural production.
- Some noxious weeds are poisonous to humans, livestock, and wildlife.
- Seeds from noxious weeds are spread by foot and vehicular traffic along our roadways and through our public lands.
- Many property owners unknowingly have these non-native, noxious weeds growing in their yards and fields, which aggra vates the situation.
- Sometimes this damage cannot be undone except by sustained effort over decades.

Need help identifying noxious weeds?

Please visit any our noxious weed displays for complimentary noxious weed id material.

- Deschutes County , 1300 NW Wall St.
- Deschutes County Road Department, 61150 SE 27th St.
- City of Bend, City Hall, 710 NW Wall St.

Additional Help:

- Site visits are available for property owners.
- Educational presentations can be made to your group or neighborhood.
- The Deschutes County Weed Wagon boasts a ton of helpful information, id material, and educational videos; it is available for larger events.
- The Deschutes County Weed Advisory Board meets monthly and welcomes your participation and involvement.
- Oregon State weed laws provide governing agencies the au- thority for enforcement and compliance. In Deschutes County, fines for failure to control noxious weeds can reach up to $2000 per day, in Bend fines can reach up to $750 per day.
- Deschutes County offers technical advice and may have financial assistance for landowners with noxious weeds

For more information:

In Deschutes County, visit deschutes.org/weeds
or contact Ed Keith at 541-322-7117
or ed.keith@deschutes.org for more information.
In Bend, visit bendoregon.gov/weeds or contact Julie Craig at 541-388-5527 or jcraig@bendoregon.gov for more information

ORANGE HAWKWEED

(Hieracium aurantiacum) is a perennial with above-ground runners (stolons) that root at the tips. Roots are shallow and fibrous. The plant grows up to 12 inches tall and contains milky juice. The flowers cluster at the top of a leafless stem. Stiff black, glandular hairs cover flower stalks. Leaves are hairy, lance shaped, up to 5 inches long and exclusively basal.

SCOTCH THISTLE

(Onopordum acanthium) is a biennial that grows up to 12 feet tall. Stems have broad, spiny wings. Leaves are large, spiny, and covered with fine dense hair, giving a grayish appearance. Upper leaves are alternated, coarsely lobed; basal leaves may be up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. Flower heads are numerous, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, bracts spine -tipped. Flowers are violet to reddish. Fruits are about 3/16 inch long, tipped with slender bristles. An aggressive plant best controlled in the rosette stage.

RUSSIAN THISTLE

(Salsola iberica) is a rounded, bushy, much branched annual, 1/2 to 3 feet tall, reproducing by seed. Stems are usually red or purple striped. Leaves are alternate; the first are long, string-like and soft, with later leaves short, scale-like and tipped with a stiff spine. Seeds are spread as mature plants break off at ground level and are scattered by the wind as tumbleweeds. Seedling plants are long and fleshly; herbicide applications should be made at this growth stage.

DALMATION TOADFLAX

(Linaria dalmatica) is a perennial, up to 3 feet tall, reproducing by seed and underground root stalks which makes this plant extremely difficult to control. Leaves are waxy and clasp the stem.

SPOTTED KNAPWEED

(Centaurea maculosa) is biennial or usually short- lived perennial with a stout taproot. It can have one or more stems, branches 1 to 3 feet tall. The flowers are pinkish-purple. Bracts under the flowers have dark spots tipped with fringe. Leaves of the mature plant are finely divided.

PUNCTUREVINE (Goat Head)

(Tribulus terrestris) is an annual that blooms July to October, grows prostrate to the ground from a taproot and forms dense mats 4 feet across. The plant produces numerous stems some growing up to six feet long. Leaves are opposite, hairy, divided into 4 to 8 pairs of leaflets each about 1/2 inches long. Flowers are small, yellow. Fruits is woody bur that consists of 5 sections, which, at maturity, break into tack-like structures with sharp rigid spines. Each section contains 2 to 4 seeds. A single plant can produce around 400 fruit each containing two or three seeds.

COMMON MULLEIN

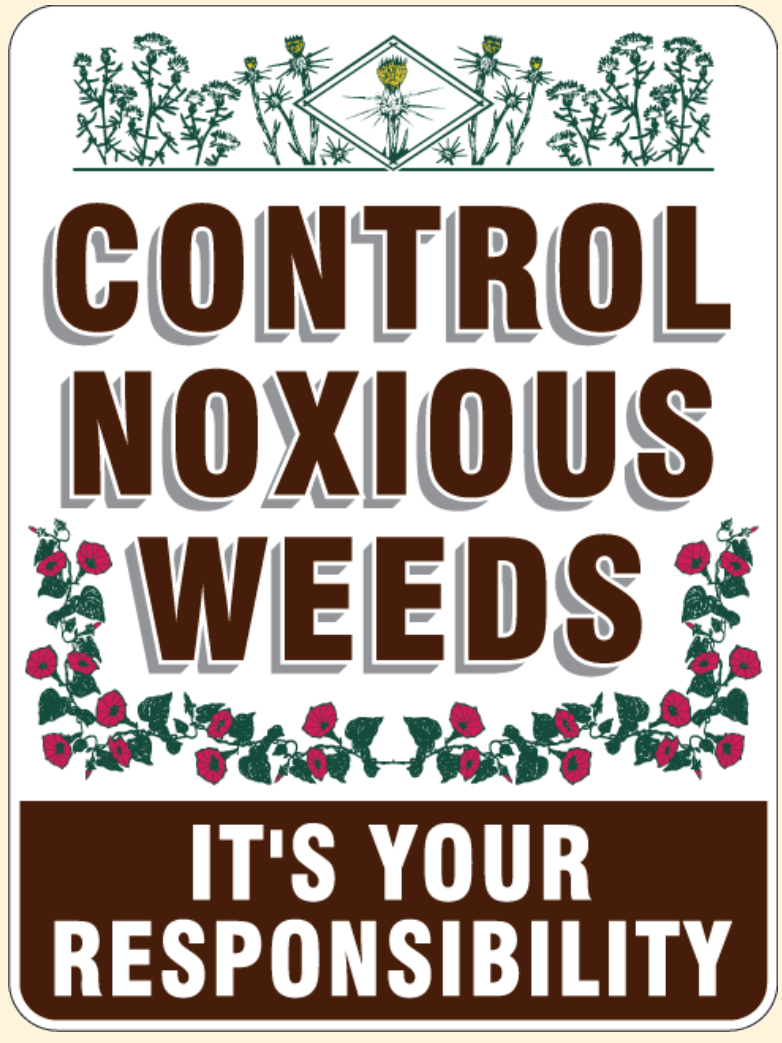
(Verbascum thapsis) is a biennial that produces a large, thick rosette of fuzzy leaves the first year and a single, stout, erect stem, 2 to 6 feet tall, the second year. The leaves are alternate, overlapping one another, light green, densely woolly. Flowers are sissile, borne in long terminal spikes, sulfur yellow, 5 lobed, and more than an inch in diameter. Because of the large number of seeds produced by each plant, it is difficult to control.

Dalmatian Toadflax,
What To Know Before You Pull

Dalmatian toadflax stem weevil, *Mecinus janthiniformis* (formerly known as *Mecinus janthinus*):

This insect is having a profound impact on Dalmatian toadflax infestations. Adults feed on the foliage and flowers while larvae mine out the stem. Plants are often stunted and tops of the plant are riddled with holes caused by adult feeding. This insect flies well and seeks out new toadflax patches. Because the insects's only source of food is Dalmatian toadflax, as the density of the weed decreases, the insect's population also decreases, a classic predator-prey relationship.

Please leave dalmatian toadflax undisturbed if you suspect weevils are present. The plants will appear to have boring on stem and may display some damage.



Let's Pull Together is a multi-county noxious weed eradication event consisting of partnerships and incredible volunteers all joining together for good times and clean country (city) living. Helping control noxious weeds is something every weekend gardener - and concerned citizen - can do to become involved. Learn how you can help protect our native Oregon ecosystem.

Pulling Noxious Weeds in Your Own Neighborhood?

Complimentary yellow weed bags are available at:

- City of Bend, Public Works, 62975 Boyd Acres Rd.
- City of Bend, City Hall, 710 NW Wall St. (2nd Floor Admin)
- Deschutes County Road Department, 61150 SE 27th St.

LET'S PULL TOGETHER
letspulltogether.com

Event Schedule

Saturday, June 17th

How To Get Involved:

- Bring your weeding tool of choice, your friends and family, and join in!
- Meet us at our weed pull locations. Our site coordinators and noxious weed experts will assist you in identifying native plants and noxious weeds.
- Sites are family friendly for children of all ages and for all physical ability levels.
- Mobile/walking groups will depart the meeting at location after orientation.

9 am

Volunteers meet at weed pull locations. Group orientation with site coordinator and identification training with weed expert.

11:45 am

Clean up and head to festivities

Locations

See our website for complete details letspulltogether.com

- Pilot Butte State Park
- Summit High School
- The Westside Venue - west side of the river at the footbridge in the Old Mill District

Festivities are free for all of our volunteers! Noon at the Westside Venue: Lunch, Beverages, Entertainment, and Prizes! BY VEHICLE: enter parking area immediately west of the Columbia Street Bridge BY BICYCLE OR BY FOOT: along the trail at the OMD Footbridge. GEOCACHERS 44.044644,-121.316804

Thanks to all of our sponsors and partners!

Project Coordinator: Cheryl Howard 541.358.5579 or visit: letspulltogether.com

This event is proudly coordinated by the City of Bend, Orchard District Neighborhood Association and the Deschutes County Weed Advisory Board