

The background of the slide is a photograph of ivy leaves growing on a rough, textured tree trunk. The ivy leaves are green with prominent veins and are climbing up the bark. The lighting is natural, creating shadows on the bark.

# EDRR Class A Weed Identification Training



**mosaic**  
ECOLOGY

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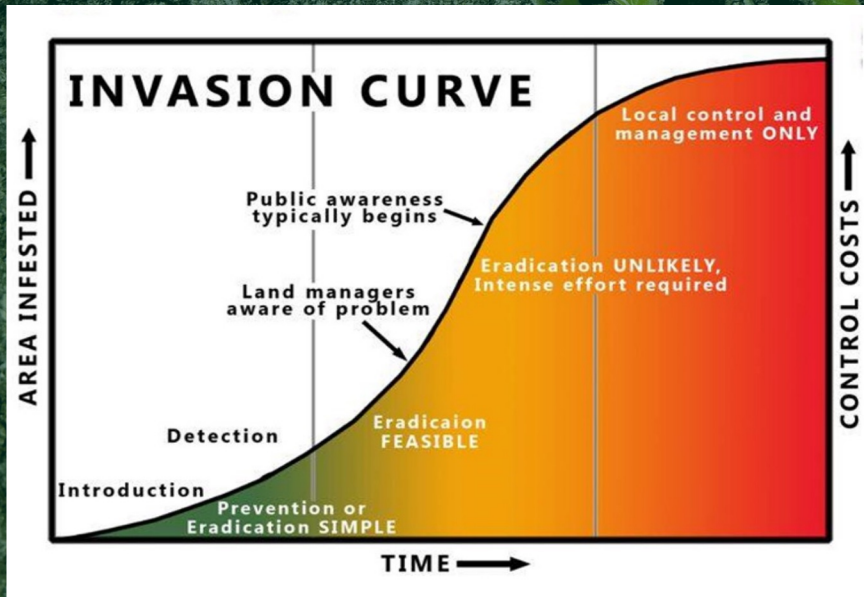
- EDRR  
Invasion curve, Strategies
- Definitions  
Noxious weed, Class A, Class T
- Plant ID basics
- Class A + T Species
- Class A Species

# Purpose

“To Educate Invasive Species Professionals on the Purpose and Process of EDRR and be able to Identify the Class A Noxious Weeds in the Willamette Valley and Multnomah County”

## EDRR: “Early Detection and Rapid Response”

Practices that enable land managers to identify new and spreading invasive species quickly, and to enact control quickly, before the species population grows to the point where it cannot be locally eradicated.



<https://www.mipn.org/edrr/>

## Strategies include:

- Collaborative networks of detectors and responders
- Promotion of risk evaluation
- Facilitation of rapid response teams

<https://www.nrc.gov/responses/science/edrr/>

Ensuring local species prioritization

# Definitions

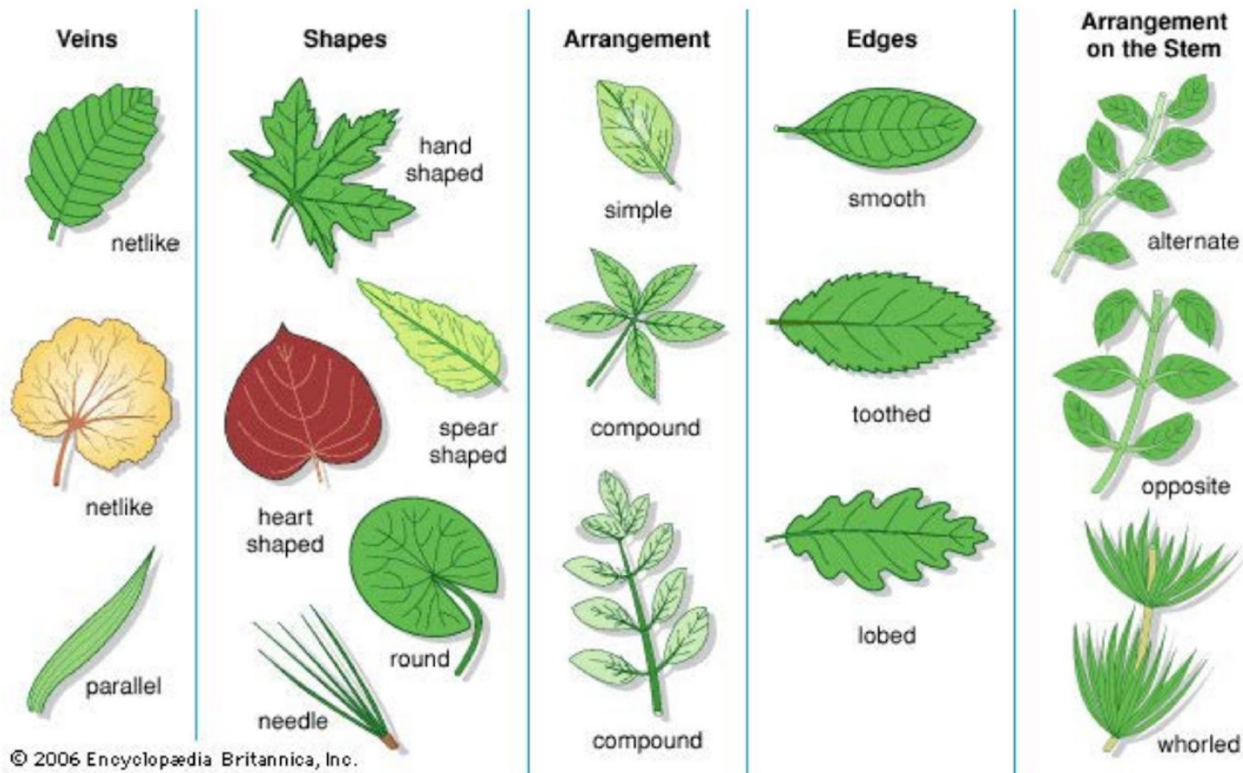
**Class A Species:** A species known to cause economic impact through small populations across the state, or is not known to occur, which makes eradication a priority.

**Noxious Weed:** A vegetive species that poses a threat to human health, environmental health or economic wellness according to the Oregon State Weed Board (OSWB) under ORS 569.615.

**T-Designated Weed(T):** A designated group of weed species selected from either the A or B list as a focus for prevention and control by the Noxious Weed Control Program. Action against these weeds will receive priority.

# Common Leaf Shapes and Arrangements

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Provided by the Alabama Outdoor Classroom Program

Class A + T



[Sheldon Navie](#)



[WildlifeQLD](#)

**Common Name:** Delta Arrowhead

**Scientific Name:** *Sagittaria platyphyla*

**Family:** Alismataceae

**Introduction to Oregon:** Blue Heron Wetland,  
Portland, 2014

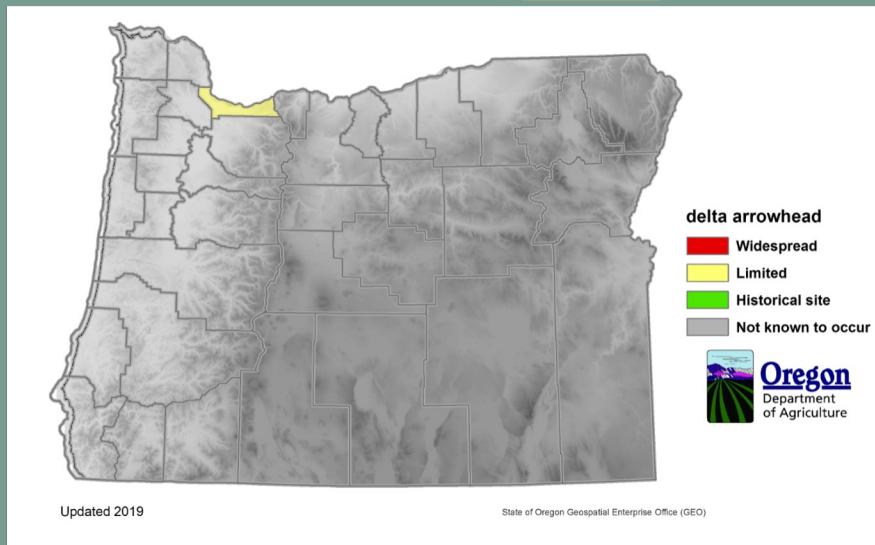
**Preferred Conditions:** Wetlands, marshes, shallow  
lakes, slow moving waterways

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Compete with natives,  
cause water to slow, reduce fish movement

**Fun Fact:** Submerged plants are widely available  
for aquarium trade under the name "Chilensis"

**Identification Traits:**

- Approx. 5ft full grown
- Leaves are above water, has long triangular petioles
- Flowers are white to pinkish, 3 petals





**Common Name:** Giant Hogweed

**Scientific Name:** *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

**Family:** Apiaceae

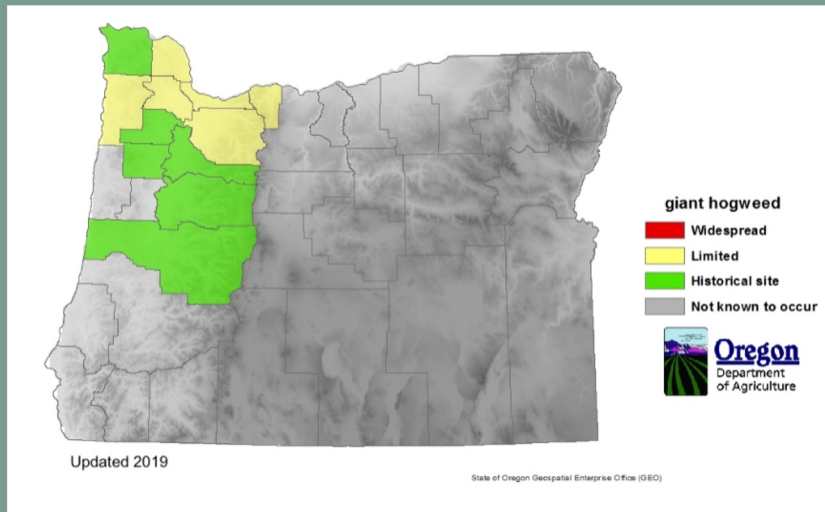
**Introduction to Oregon:** First discovered in Linn County in 2002. Largest population currently in Washington County

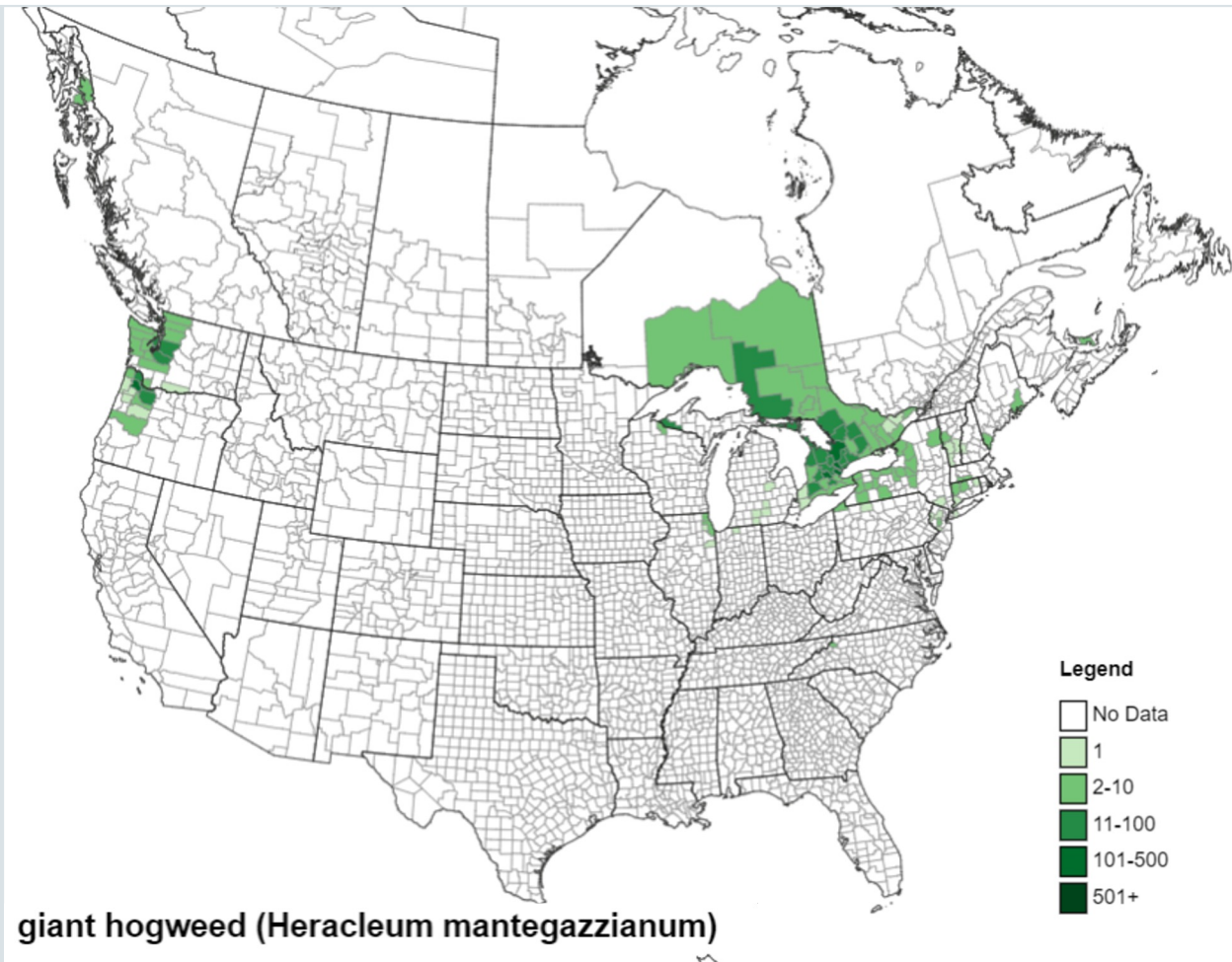
**Preferred Conditions:** Rich and damp soil, moist and disturbed area

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Secretes a watery sap that sensitizes skin to sun exposure and can cause severe burns, overruns gardens

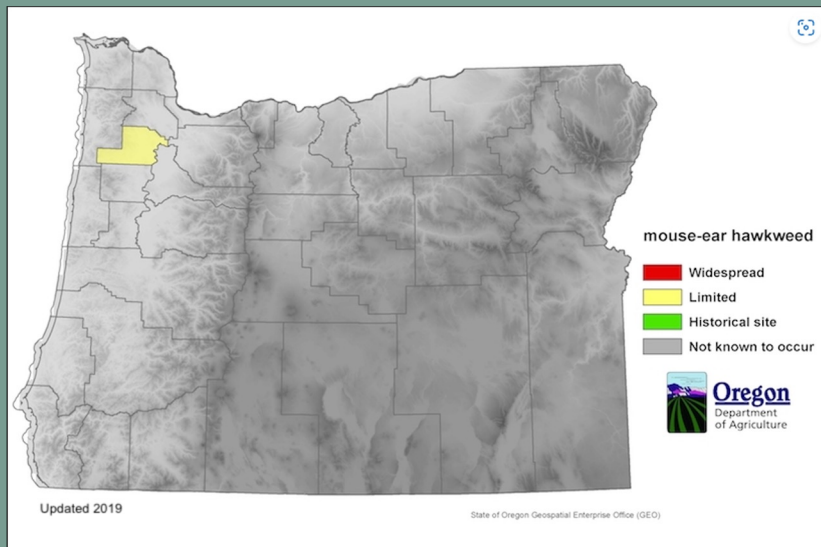
**Identification Traits:**

- 3-5 ft wide, compound and deeply incised leaves
- Tall stocks with reddish-purple blotches
- Flowers are white and resemble Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus Carota*)









**Common Name:** Mouse-ear Hawkweed

**Scientific Name:** *Hieracium pilosella*

**Family:** Asteraceae

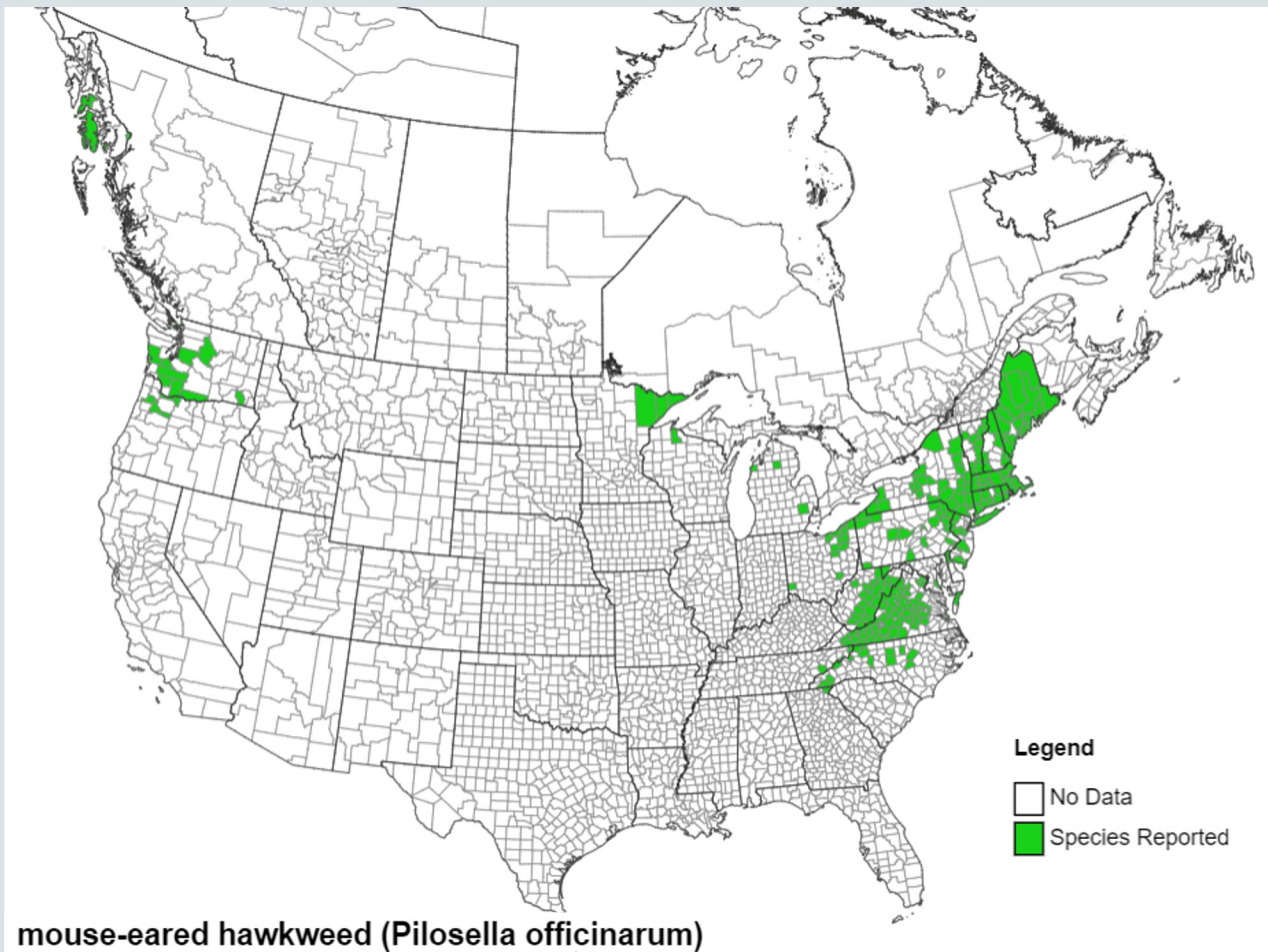
**Introduction to Oregon:** Introduced in Yamhill County, some populations in McMinnville

**Preferred Conditions:** Meadows, prairies, pastures, and lawns. Tolerant to low soil fertility and thrives in over-grazed pastures

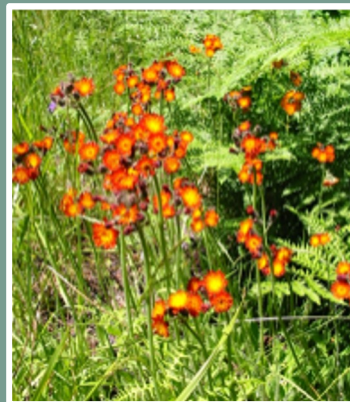
**Ecological-Societal Impact:** crowd out natives, reduces forage production and quality

**Identification Traits:**

- Flowers are yellowish-white produced on leafless stalks with dark brown hairs
- Fuzzy leaves showing white midvein
- Spreads by stolons and fibrous root systems



EDDMapS. 2022. Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System. The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. Available online at <http://www.eddmaps.org/>; last accessed November 17, 2022.



**Common Name:** Orange Hawkweed

**Scientific Name:** *Hieracium aurantiacum*

**Family:** Asteraceae

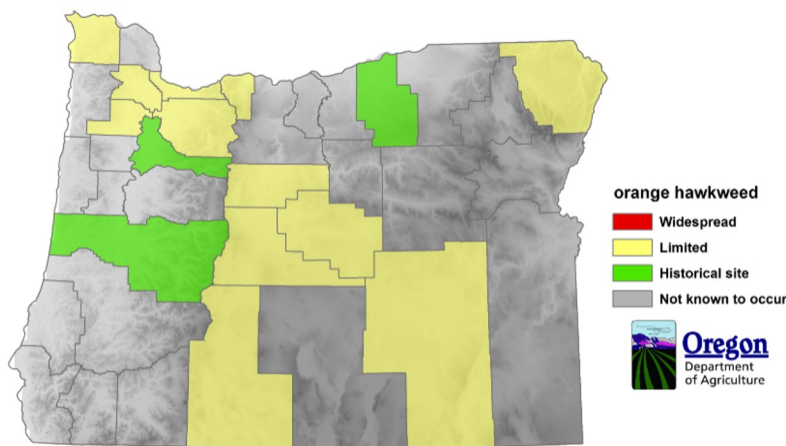
**Introduction to Oregon:** Well established in Clackamas county, increasing in urban areas

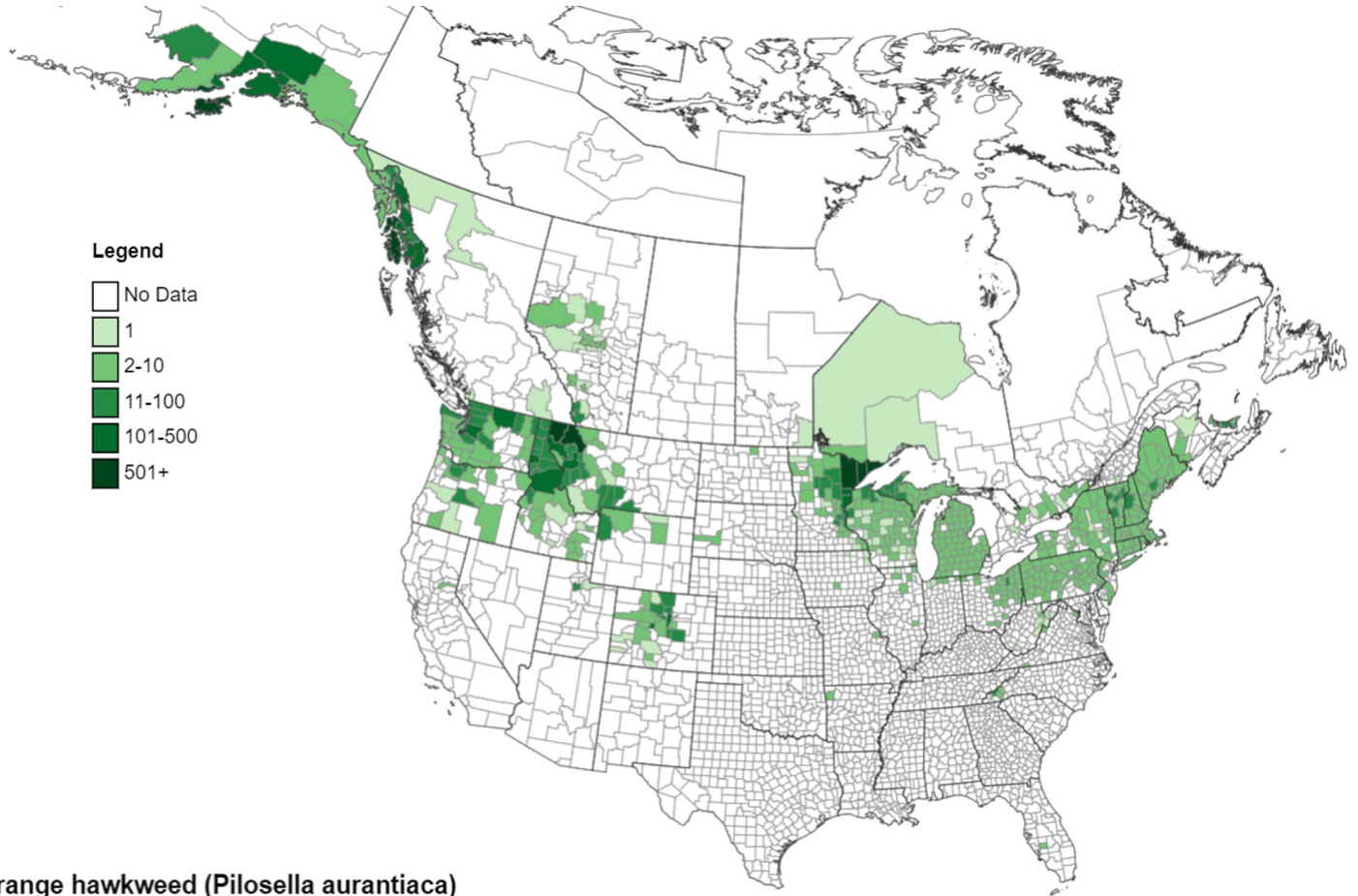
**Preferred Conditions:** Mostly prefers coarse and well draining soil; roadsides and pasture are good examples of preferred habitat

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** aggressive monocultures crowd out natives, very competitive in a variety of habitats

**Identification Traits:**

- Leaves are a hairy, lance shape
- Stalk contains milky white sap





**orange hawkweed (*Pilosella aurantiaca*)**

Class A + T



**Common Name:** Purple Starthistle

**Scientific Name:** *Centaurea calcitrapa*

**Family:** Asteraceae

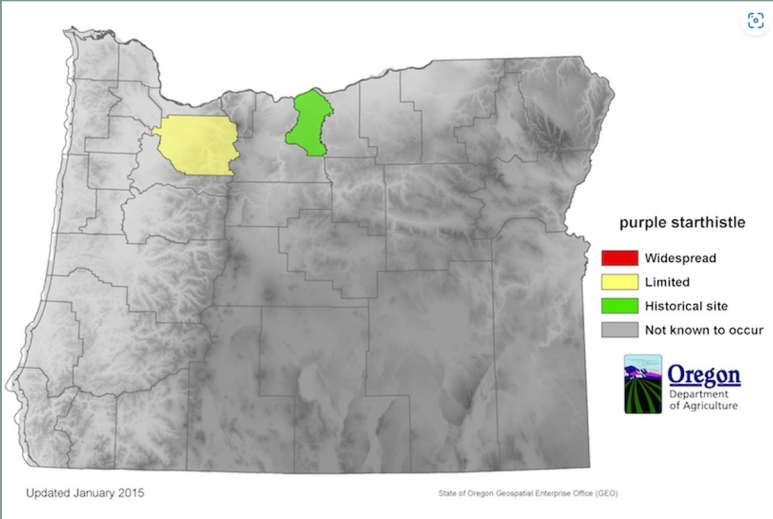
**Introduction to Oregon:** 1993 in Clackamas County

**Preferred Conditions:** disturbed soil with full to partial sun

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Adapts to a variety of climates making it competitive with natives, sharp spines deter grazing animals

**Identification Traits:**

- 1 to 6 feet tall
- Sprouts - fall to early spring, forms shiny rosettes in May and June.
- Entire plant covered in fine hairs





**purple starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*)**



**Common Name:** Flowering Rush

**Scientific Name:** *Butomus umbellatus*

**Family:** Butomaceae

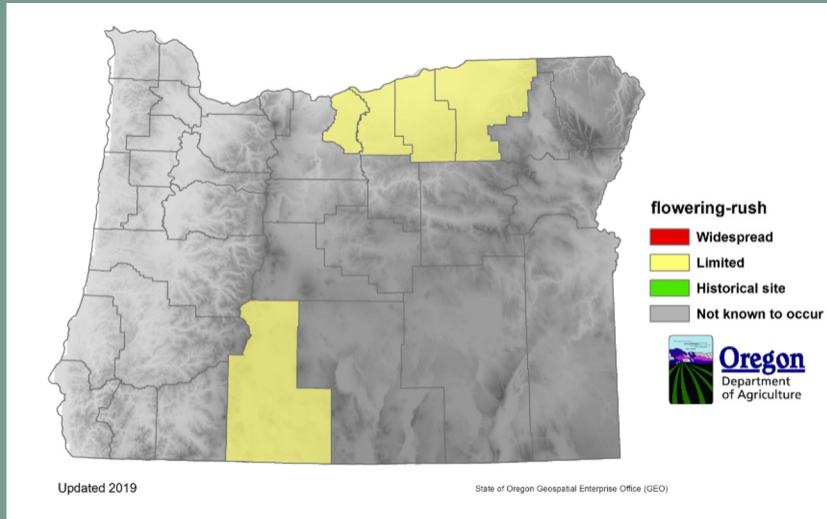
**Introduction to Oregon:** 3 known sites near Boardman on Columbia River

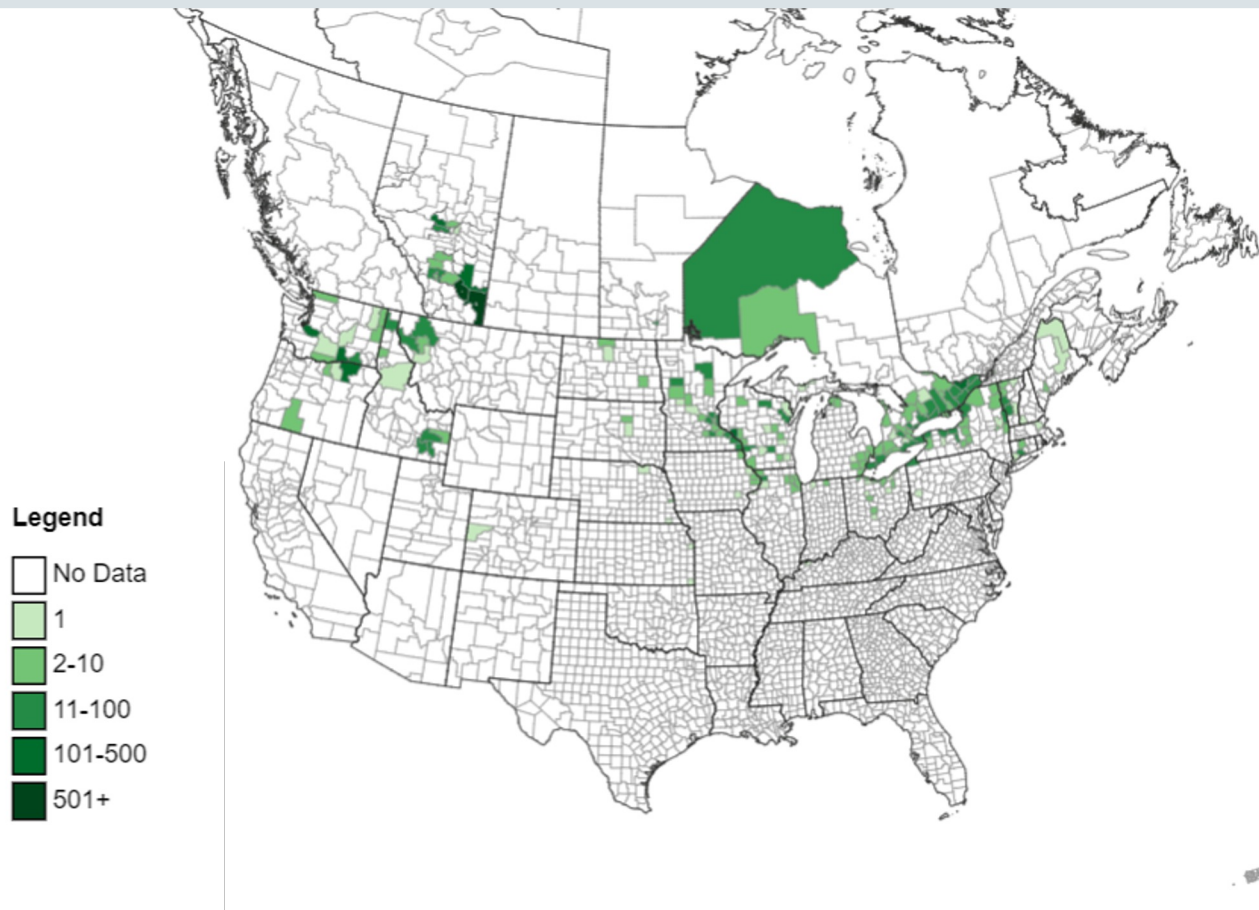
**Preferred Conditions:** Freshwater shorelines

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Out-competes natives, clogs unlined irrigation canals, public and boat access may be impeded

**Identification Traits:**

- Leaves are stiff and narrow growing rigidly upright
- Cross-section of Stem is triangular
- Snow white to pink flowers, blooms in late summer to early fall









**Common Name:** Paterson's Curse

**Scientific Name:** *Echium plantagineum*

**Family:** Boraginaceae

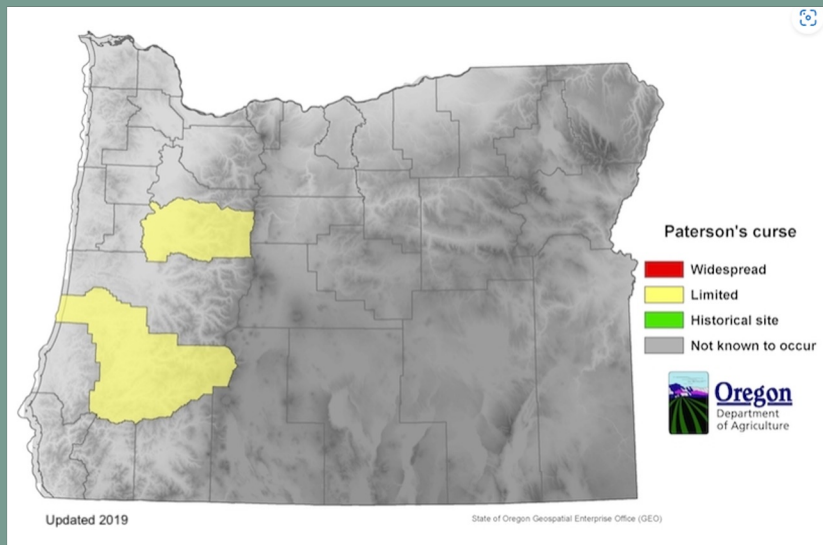
**Introduction to Oregon:** First detected in 2003 in Linn county; thought to have been introduced through wildflower mix

**Preferred Conditions:** Open prairie habitat

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Poisonous to grazing animals, displace native pasture plants, can cause severe skin irritation or fever

**Identification Traits:**

- Produces 4 brown-gray nutlet seeds surrounded by a fuzzy husk
- Blooms in fiddleneck inflorescence,
- Stems are multi branches with stout hairs





## salvation jane (*Echium plantagineum*)

EDDMapS. 2022. Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System. The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. Available online at <http://www.eddmaps.org/>; last accessed November 18, 2022.



**Common Name:** Oblong Spurge

**Scientific Name:** *Euphorbia oblongata*

**Family:** Euphorbiaceae

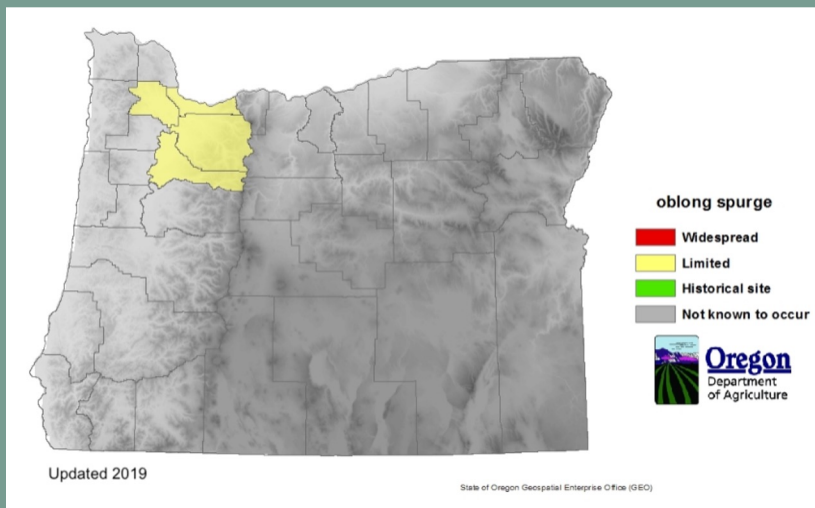
**Introduction to Oregon:** Found in Salen in 1991, expanded from CA to OR penitentiary flax mill

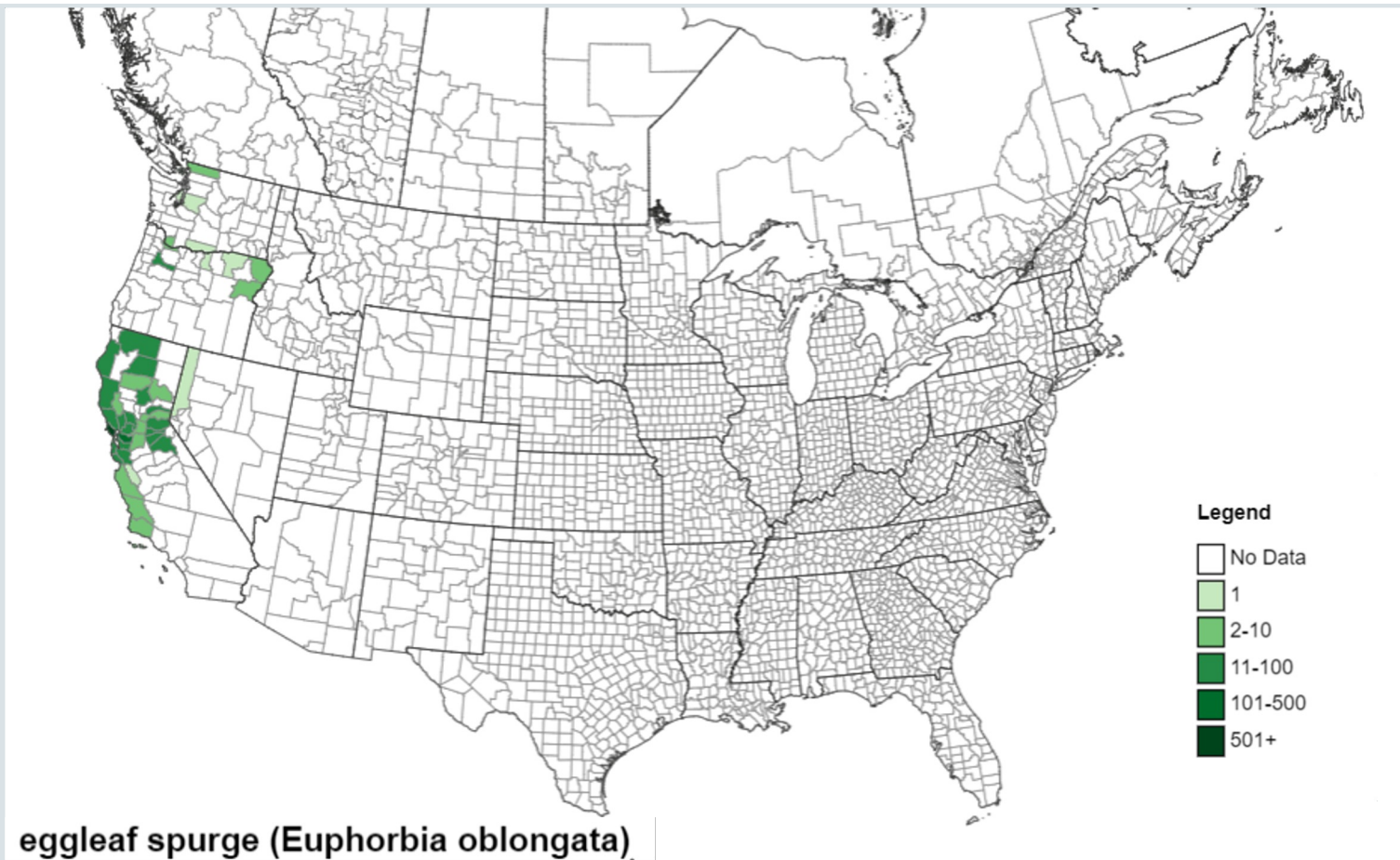
**Preferred Conditions:** moist, grassy, bottomlands

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** compete with natives, drought and flood tolerant

**Identification Traits:**

- 3 feet tall and wide
- Leaves are alternate, hairless, and smooth with finely toothed margins
- Produces up to 20 stems on woody rootstalk
- Flowers are yellowish-green bracts
- Produces waxy seed pods





EDDMapS. 2022. Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System. The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. Available online at <http://www.eddmaps.org/>; last accessed November 18, 2022.



Paul Hamidi



Environmental Services(CofP)

**Common Name:** Goatsrue

**Scientific Name:** *Galega officinalis*

**Family:** Fabaceae

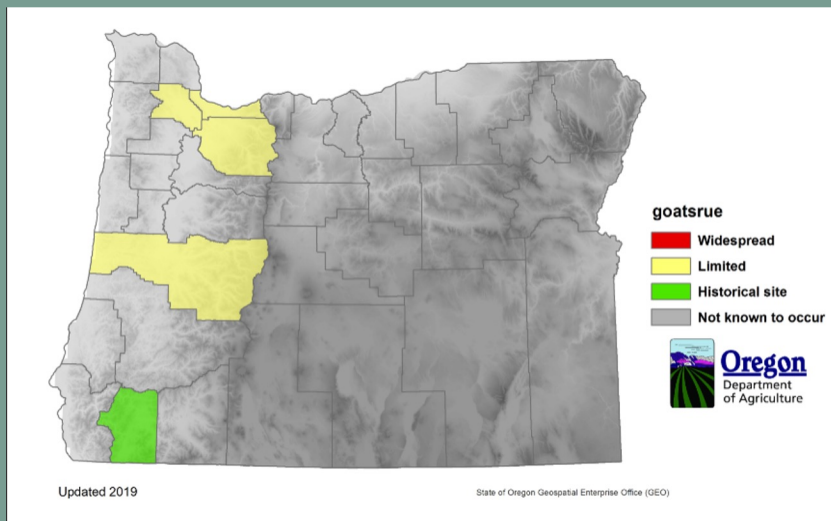
**Introduction to Oregon:** Grant's Pass through herbal planting, Spread along roadside in Portland

**Preferred Conditions:** Full sun and moist soil, irrigation ditches and pastures are ideal

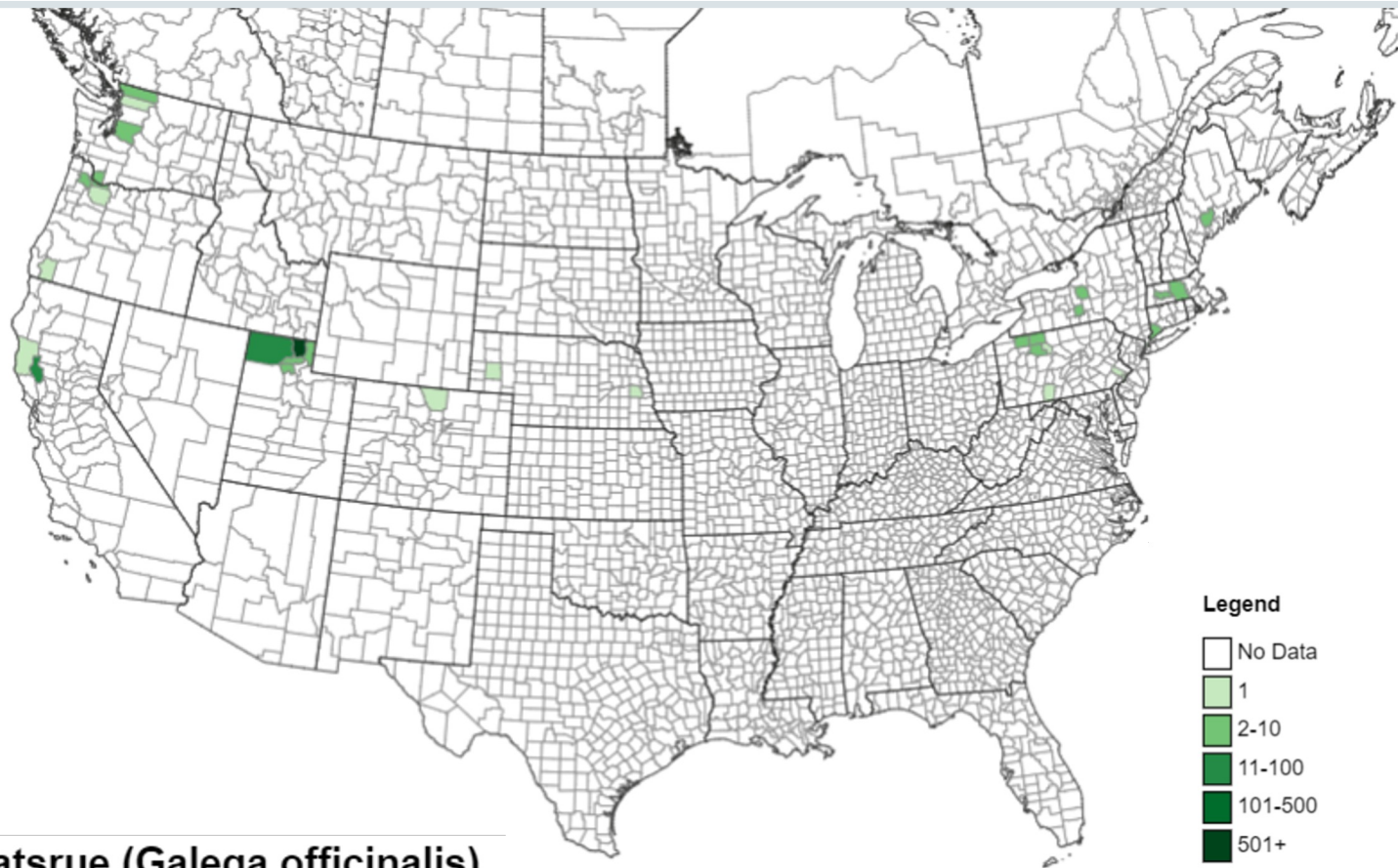
**Ecological-Societal Impact:** All parts of the plant are toxic to humans and livestock, competes with natives

**Identification Traits:**

- Seedling leaves are large ovals, mature are alternate with 6 to 10 pairs of leaflets
- Hollow stems
- White and blueish, pea-like blossoms
- Dull yellow and smooth seed pods



**goatsrue (*Galega officinalis*)**





**Common Name:** Kudzu

**Scientific Name:** *Pueraria lobata*

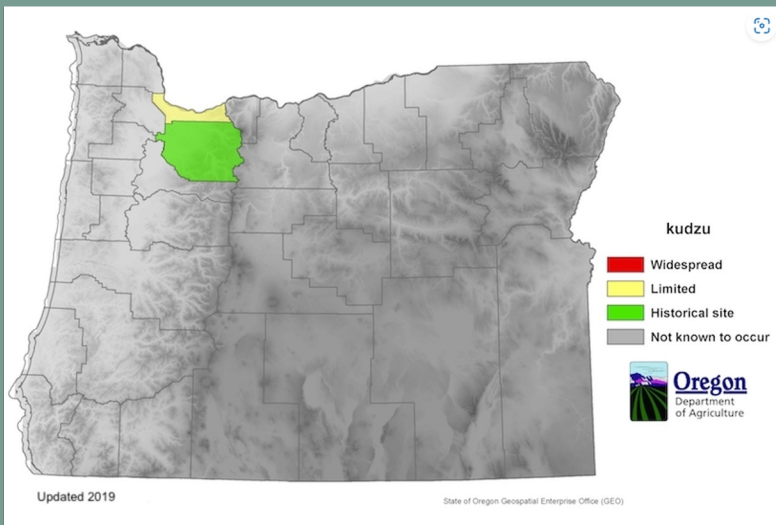
**Family:** Fabaceae

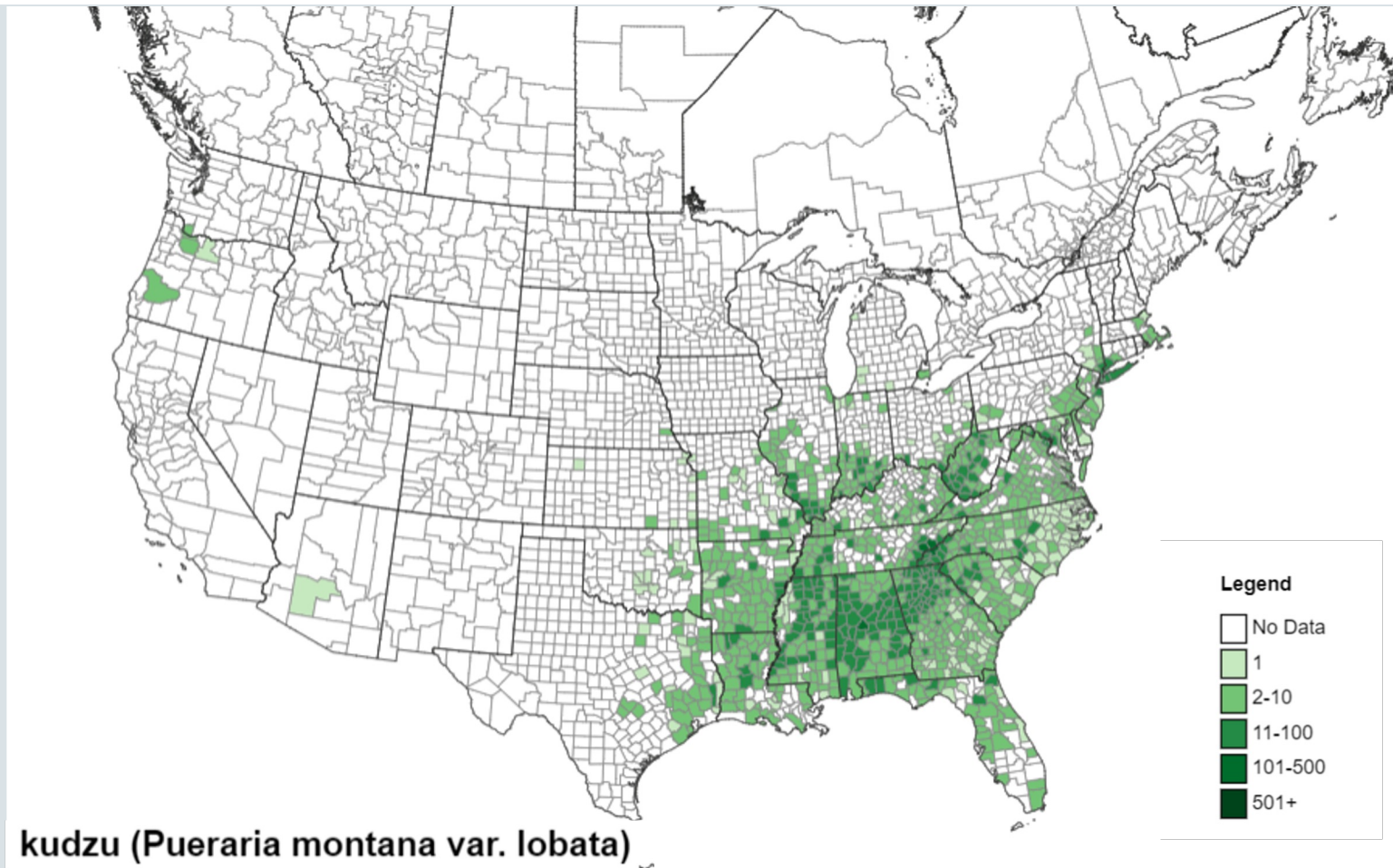
**Introduction to Oregon:** Three known sites in Oregon

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** smothers natives under dense mats, can cause expensive damage to power lines and road signs

**Identification Traits:**

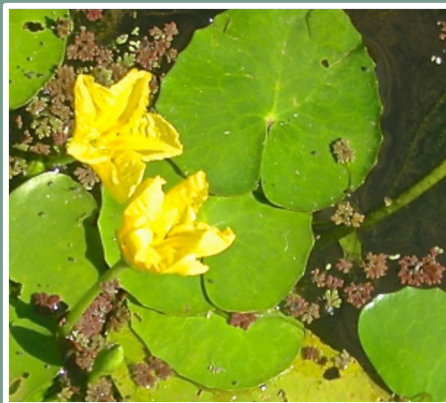
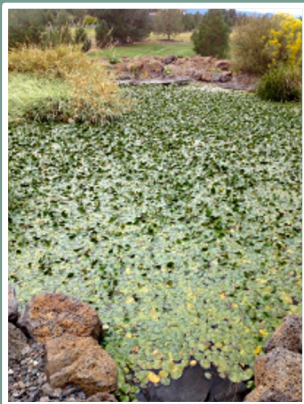
- 30-100ft stems ranging from 1/2 - 4 inches in diameter
- Flower is purple-red, pea-like, and blooms in mid-summer
- Leaflets are fuzzy, 3-4 inches long, oval, and lobed
- Young stems are velvety, covered in brown hairs





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**Common Name:** Yellow Floating Heart

**Scientific Name:** *Nymphoides peltata*

**Family:** Menyanthaceae

**Introduction to Oregon:** Introduced in 2004 as ornamental plant in Washington County, spread to Lane county by 2005

**Preferred Conditions:** Slow moving freshwater

**Ecological-Societal Impact:** Blocks light for natives, can slow water to create habitat for mosquitos, change habitat for other natives

**Identification Traits:**

- Floating, heart shaped, leaves (3-5in in diameter)
- 5 petaled yellow flowers, smaller than native pond lily

