

EDUCATION
leads to
UNDERSTANDING

And
Understanding leads to
COORDINATED WEED
MANAGEMENT
UTILIZING SITE SPECIFIC
METHODS THAT SUIT YOU AND
YOUR WEED CONTROL NEEDS!!

Yellow Starthistle is an annual member of the Knapweed family. It is very easy to distinguish by its bright yellow flower with the long sharp spines around the base. It is a very prolific seed producer. A single mature plant can produce up to 150,000 seeds during the growing season. Seeds can stay viable in the soil for up to 10 years.

Yellow Starthistle can also cause Chewing Disease in horses. Chewing Disease is a nervous disorder that is fatal once symptoms develop. It can and will be eaten by other livestock before the spines develop.



Rush Skeletonweed is often missed when observing rangelands for noxious weeds because it's long and spindly shape easily blends in with the surrounding vegetation. But keep a look out for this noxious weed before it spreads to the point where it is no longer hard to spot, because it will be the *only* thing growing in the area.



Definition of a Noxious Weed
State law RCW 17.10 defines a "Noxious Weed" as follows: Noxious weed means any plant which when established is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices.

NEW INVADERS
in
Okanogan County



Okanogan County
Noxious Weed Control Board

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Okanogan County has an Early Detection, Rapid Response program in place to assist landowners with the control of certain invasive species that may not be on our list of mandatory control weeds.

Because the Noxious Weed Office recognizes the importance of controlling the newly established weeds, we will treat these noxious weeds at no charge to the landowner, whenever funding allows.

If you, or anyone you know, has any of these species, please contact the Noxious Weed Office so that control may begin as soon as possible.



Oxeye Daisy is a perennial plant that very closely resembles a Shasta Daisy. It will spread by seed and spreading rootstalks. A single plant may produce up to 26,000 seeds during a growing season. New seeds may germinate within 10 days after seed dispersal from the parent plant. Seeds are viable in the soil for up to 39 years.

THE OKANOGAN COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD WILL PAY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL NEW INVADER CLASS NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Orange and Meadow Hawkweeds are perennial species that first showed up in Okanogan County in 1995. With our New Invader program, we have been aggressively surveying, mapping and treating both species.

These non-native Hawkweeds are easily identified by their lack of leaves on the flower stem, which has stiff black hairs down the entire length and their deep purplish bracts behind the flower head. They will spread by seed and rhizome (creeping roots). The seeds can stay viable up to 7 years.

These noxious weeds are very aggressive and will rapidly invade rangeland and reduce wildlife forage. The basal leaves can form such a dense mat that it is like walking on a sponge!



Yellow Toadflax is a perennial species which is very difficult to control. Like Dalmatian toadflax, Yellow Toadflax has an extensive, well-developed root system, often reaching down 3 feet with lateral shoots of several yards.

Stems are generally 1 to 2 feet tall. Leaves are long, narrow, and pointed at both ends. They are pale green, numerous, and individually connected to the central stem.

The flowers, which are very similar to a Snapdragon, are yellow, with a bearded, orange throat. They have a spur-like appendage. A mature plant can produce 30,000 seeds, most of which fall close to the plant. Seeds can stay viable in the soil for up to 8 years.



REMEMBER!

EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID CONTROL IS THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST WEED INVASIONS!