

If you would like weed identification, site-specific control recommendations or additional noxious weed information, contact the San Juan County Noxious Weed Control Program.



San Juan County Noxious Weed Control Program

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<http://sanjuan.wsu.edu/noxious/index.html>

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Yellow Archangel

(*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*)

Class B Noxious Weed
Control required in
San Juan County



What Is Yellow Archangel?



A member of the mint family, Yellow Archangel is a rapidly growing non-native perennial groundcover that is commonly sold in plant nurseries and is now escaping from landscapes, infesting forested areas in w. Washington.

Why Control Yellow Archangel?

- Its “vines” overtake and smother desirable vegetation in lightning speed.
- It roots from stem nodes, propagating by seed, plant fragments and stolons. Ants attracted by the seeds’ oil are thought to aid seed dispersal.
- Though it prefers moist sites, it thrives in sun or shade, and wet or dry conditions.
- It provides low-quality food and habitat for native wildlife.

How to Recognize Yellow Archangel:

- Leaves are opposite, oval, hairy, toothed, and often variegated (silver-green).
- Yellow flowers are arranged in whorls and bloom from April through June.
- It resembles Spotted Dead Nettle (*Lamium maculatum*), which has pink to purple or white flowers.

Before You Begin:

- Create a plan for restoration.
- Determine if there is enough desired vegetation present to replace Yellow Archangel.

Tools for Archangel Removal:

- Work gloves
- Trowel or hori hori
- Plastic bags and tarp
- Herbicide, if appropriate.

How to Control Yellow Archangel:

Prevention:

- Do not buy, sell or plant Yellow Archangel.
- Discourage nurseries from selling this plant.
- Never dump remains or fragments in your compost pile or natural areas.

Mechanical:

- Remove all plants except in tightly managed gardens or hanging baskets.
- Hand pull or dig out plants, starting at the outside of the infestation and working towards the center.
- Pull plants when the ground is moist.
- Simply cutting or mowing does not control Yellow Archangel and may spread it.

Cultural:

- Sheet mulching is effective, but will also kill desired plants.
- Replant with other desirable vegetation.

Chemical:

By law, all herbicides must be used in strict accordance with label instructions

- Glyphosate in combination with garlon (*Roundup Poison Ivy & Tough Brush Killer Plus*) can be effective. For best results,

apply with brush or wick in October, and when the temperature is above 50.

Disposal:

- Put the material on a tarp and let it desiccate thoroughly in the sun.
- Remove all pulled plants and fragments and put them in plastic garbage bags. Let the residue rot in the plastic bags, or dispose of the waste in your garbage, or take the bags to the nearest solid waste facility.
- Never discard the material in your compost pile or in the woods.

Follow up:

- Monitor the site several times a year and remove any archangel seedlings.

Site Restoration:

- Replant any newly opened area with natives or other desired non-invasive plants.

Alternatives to Yellow Archangel:

- Ferns
- Salal (*Gaultheria shalon*)
- False lily-of-the-valley (*Mianthemum*)
- Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
- Coralbells (*Heuchera* and *Heucherella* spp.)
- Wild strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*)
- Native wood sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*)
- Ajuga



Yellow Archangel Foliage