



Colville  
Reservation  
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION



## INVASIVE WEEDS TO WATCH FOR AND REPORT ON THE COLVILLE RESERVATION

If you find any of these, call someone at the numbers below.

These Invasive Weeds are those plants that are not native to our ecosystems on the Colville Reservation and have some competitive advantage that allows them to out-compete natives and desirable species and have detrimental effects on our lands. This can be through reducing wildlife food and habitat to decreasing feed available for livestock, horses, and animals.

Call 634-2304 for  
Additional Invasive Weed  
ID & Control Info



*Stop by and say hi to the staff of the WSU Colville Reservation Extension office and check out the research-based educational information on everything from food preservation, gardening, agriculture and natural resource, to 4-H! -Linda, Lois, & Kayla*

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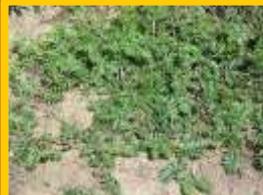
**Cooperating Agencies:** Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture APHIS & FRTEP Award #2013-41580-20796 and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Colville Agency BIA.. Daniel L. Fagerlie, Project Director, [fagerlie@wsu.edu](mailto:fagerlie@wsu.edu). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication or program information or reasonable accommodation need to contact Linda McLean at 9 Methow St. Bldg. #888, PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155 (509) 634-2305, [ljmclean@wsu.edu](mailto:ljmclean@wsu.edu) at least two weeks prior to the event. *Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.*

**Wild 4 o'clock**



Is capable of quickly establishing in a wide range of habitats. A perennial herb, sometimes woody at the base, reaching 3-4' tall, spreads by seeds and regrowth from root fragments. Reddish to lavender flowers in clusters of 3-5, at the tips of forked branches; blooms throughout summer. Waxy heart shaped to egg shaped leaves clasp the stem.

**Puncturevine**



An annual herb growing flat along the ground, from a simple, woody taproot; puncturevine is a toxic plant and a serious weed in pastures, roadsides, waste places and cultivated fields. The spines of the fruit can cause damage to animals and people, strong enough to puncture bicycle tires or penetrate shoe soles.

**Orange & Meadow Hawkweed**



Hawkweed species are capable of hybridizing with many exotic and possibly native species as well as being prolific seed producers. It is a perennial plant with many slender and leafy stolons at the base of the plant and long rhizomes. It has a well-developed cluster of basal leaves when flowering in early summer.



**Leafy Spurge**

Leafy spurge is a perennial, rhizomatous plant with stems which originate from a crown just below the soil surface. Plants begin growing in early spring before their competitors. Stems, roots and leaves exude a milky sap that can irritate the skin.



**Common Bugloss**

Common bugloss invades alfalfa fields and pastures. The fleshy stalks can cause baled hay to mold. A perennial herb that can flower its first year but typically starts out a basal of rosette of leaves. Bugloss can reach heights of 1-2 feet tall, with a deep taproot. The entire plant is covered in coarse hairs.



**Rush Skeletonweed**

Rush skeletonweed is a threat to irrigated lands, wheat lands and rangelands. It is a perennial ranging in size from 1-5 feet tall. Its long slender taproot can grow up to 7 feet deep. Plants begin as a basal rosette of leaves and then grow 1-6 branching flowering stems. Plants will exude a latex sap from injured surfaces.

### Hoary Alyssum



Hoary alyssum is an upright annual, biennial or short-lived perennial herb growing 1-3.5 feet tall. Plants are covered in stellate hairs, causing it to look silvery-gray in color. It is noted to invade pastures, out-compete beneficial plants and quickly spread through disturbed areas. It can cause animal poisoning and death.

### Russian & Spotted Knapweed



Is a biennial or perennial growing up to 5' tall with a stout tap root. Hairy and rough giving the plant a somewhat woolly appearance. Plants start as a cluster of radiating leaves of deeply lobed leaves the first year, known as a rosette, produce flowering stems the following year. Is a very aggressive species that can quickly infest large areas.

### Longspine Sandbur



Longspine sandbur is an annual that forms mats, blooming mid-summer to late fall. The plants are wind pollinated. Leaves have open sheaths. Stems are solid and typically grow 4-31.5 inches tall. Stems sometimes growing along the ground roots at the nodes. It grows in open, sandy areas, along riverbanks and disturbed areas.

### Yellow Starthistle



An aggressive species that has invaded millions of acres of rangeland in the western U.S. Cattle feeding on this plant may be poorly nourished and can be damaged by the spiny flower heads. Horses may be poisoned and develop chewing disease. A winter annual 18-36" tall; spreads by seed; produces 150,000 seeds per plant.

### Scotch Thistle



Scotch thistle is a serious problem in rangeland. Dense stands of the large spiny plants exclude animals from grazing & block access to water. A branched, biennial or annual with a broadly webbed stem that can grow up to 8' or more in height and 6' in width.

### Plumeless Thistle



Plumeless thistle invades pastures, meadows and fields, crowding out desirable forage plants. Livestock will not graze in areas heavily infested with plumeless thistle. It is an upright, spiny, biennial growing up to 8 feet tall.

### Musk Thistle



Musk thistle invades pastures and fields, crowding out desirable forage plants. Livestock will not graze in areas heavily infested with musk thistle, thus decreasing available pasture. It hinders stream bank access, and is problematic in grain fields.

# Learn How to Identify Invasive Weeds Damaging Colville Reservation Lands



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**Invasive Weeds on the Colville Reservation- Identification Inside**