



**Diffuse knapweed** *Centaurea diffusa*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Taproot, annual or short-lived perennial, spreads by seed
- Silvery-green color, young plants appear as rosette
- Flowers white or sometimes purple/pink
- Bracts have comb-like spines



**Russian knapweed** *Acroptilon repens* (L.)

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Perennial, with vigorous, deep, creeping roots and underground stems, also spreads via seed
- Silvery-green color, forms colonies
- Pearly papery bracts on flower head



**St. Johnswort** *Hypericum perforatum*

- Family: St. Johnswort (Clusiaceae)
- Perennial with taproots and short underground stems, also spreads via seed
- Leaves spotted with tiny translucent or purplish-black dots
- Reddish stems
- Yellow, star-like flowers with 5 petals



**Mediterranean sage** *Salvia aethiopis*

- Family: Mint (Lamiaceae)
- Biennial or short-lived perennial with a stout taproot, spreads via seed
- Plant is covered with dense, woolly hairs, young plants appear as rosette
- When crushed, a sage-like odor is emitted
- Four to six, white to yellow flowers at branch tips



**Leafy spurge** *Euphorbia esula*

- Family: Spurge (Euphorbiaceae)
- Perennial, with spreading underground stems and also spreads via seed
- Stems, roots and leaves exude a milky sap that can irritate skin
- Stems turn bright red after flowering
- Leaves have smooth margins and whitish coating
- Clusters of small, yellowish-greenish flowers



## 10 Ways You Can Help

1. Learn about invasive plants, especially those found in your region.
2. Come clean. Before leaving home, take time to inspect and remove dirt and plants, from clothing, boots, gear, pets, bikes and vehicles. Stop invasive plants from hitching a ride to a new location.
3. Stay on the designated trails when walking, hiking, running, biking, or riding your horse or OHV.
4. Leave Clean. Before leaving your recreation site, inspect your belongings and remove any dirt or plants. Invasive plant seeds can be stuck on you or your belongings. Weed seeds in infested hay can be blown offsite as you move down the road or left behind in animal waste.
5. Know your plant source. Inquire about the source of the plants you buy. Plants grown in your region are likely to fare better. Make sure they are labeled properly. Make sure the potted plants you buy are free of any weeds.
6. Use forage, hay, mulch, soil and gravel that are certified as "weed free."
7. Plant only non-invasive plants in your garden, and remove any known invaders.
8. Dispose of invasive plants and seeds in a sealed plastic bag to prevent spread.
9. Report new or expanded invasive plant outbreaks to authorities.
10. Volunteer to help remove invasive plants from public lands and natural areas.

## Contacts

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### Crook County Weed Control

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Produced by Crooked River Weed Management Area and Ochoco National Forest 2017.

# Top Invasive Plants of the Crooked River Basin

*Including Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland*







**Yellow starthistle**  
*Centaurea solstitialis*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Annual or biennial with deep taproots, young plants appear as rosettes
- Spreads via seed, seeds viable for over 10 years
- Wing-like structure covered in white wooly hairs
- Yellow flowerheads with spine tips of varying lengths

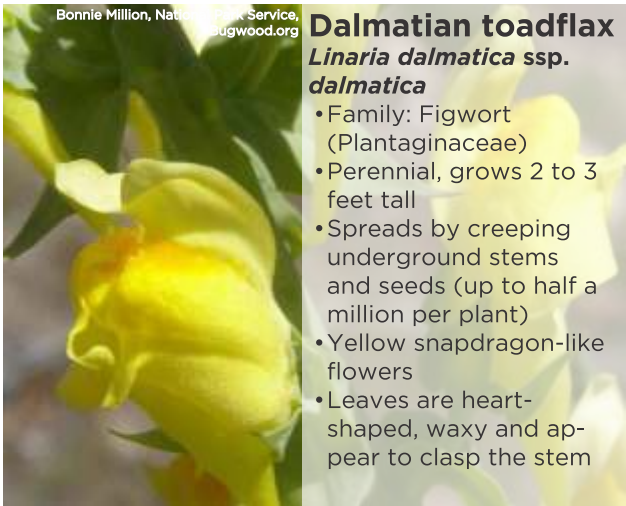


**Spotted knapweed**  
*Centaurea stoebe*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Stout taproot, short-lived perennial or biennial spreads by seed
- Young plants appear as rosette with blue-gray color
- Purple to pink flowers
- Tips of flower head bracts are usually black



Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org



**Dalmatian toadflax**  
*Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica*

- Family: Figwort (Plantaginaceae)
- Perennial, grows 2 to 3 feet tall
- Spreads by creeping underground stems and seeds (up to half a million per plant)
- Yellow snapdragon-like flowers
- Leaves are heart-shaped, waxy and appear to clasp the stem



**Yellow toadflax**  
*Linaria vulgaris*

- Family: Figwort (Plantaginaceae)
- Perennial, grows 1 to 2 feet tall
- Spreads by seed and creeping underground stems, often forming colonies
- Small narrow leaves
- Yellow flowers with orange throats, resembling snapdragon flowers



Michael Shephard, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



**Scotch thistle** *Onopordum acanthium*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Biennial or annual, reproduces by seeds (up to 40,000 seeds per plant)
- Wing-like structure along stem, can grow over 8 feet tall
- Flowers purple and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, young plants appear as rosette
- Leaves up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, covered with sharp spines and woolly hairs



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org



**Medusahead rye**  
*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*

- Family: Grass (Poaceae)
- Annual with shallow root system
- 6-24 inches tall
- Dead plants form thick litter layer pale blonde in color
- Long twisted stiff bristles emerging from seed head



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



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**Whitetop or Hoary cress**  
*Lepidium draba*

- Family: Mustard (Brassicaceae)
- Perennial with spreading underground stems also spread by seed
- Upper leaves clasp stem
- Small white 4 petaled flowers
- Reaches height 1-1.5 feet



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**Houndstongue**  
*Cynoglossum officinale*

- Family: Borage (Boraginaceae)
- Tap rooted biennial or short-lived perennial
- Spreads by seed
- All parts of plant covered in fine hairs
- Reddish/purple flowers form into 4 seeds which are covered with Velcro like barbed hooks
- Flowering stems originate at junctions where leaves meet the stem



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