Invasive Plants of the Black Hills

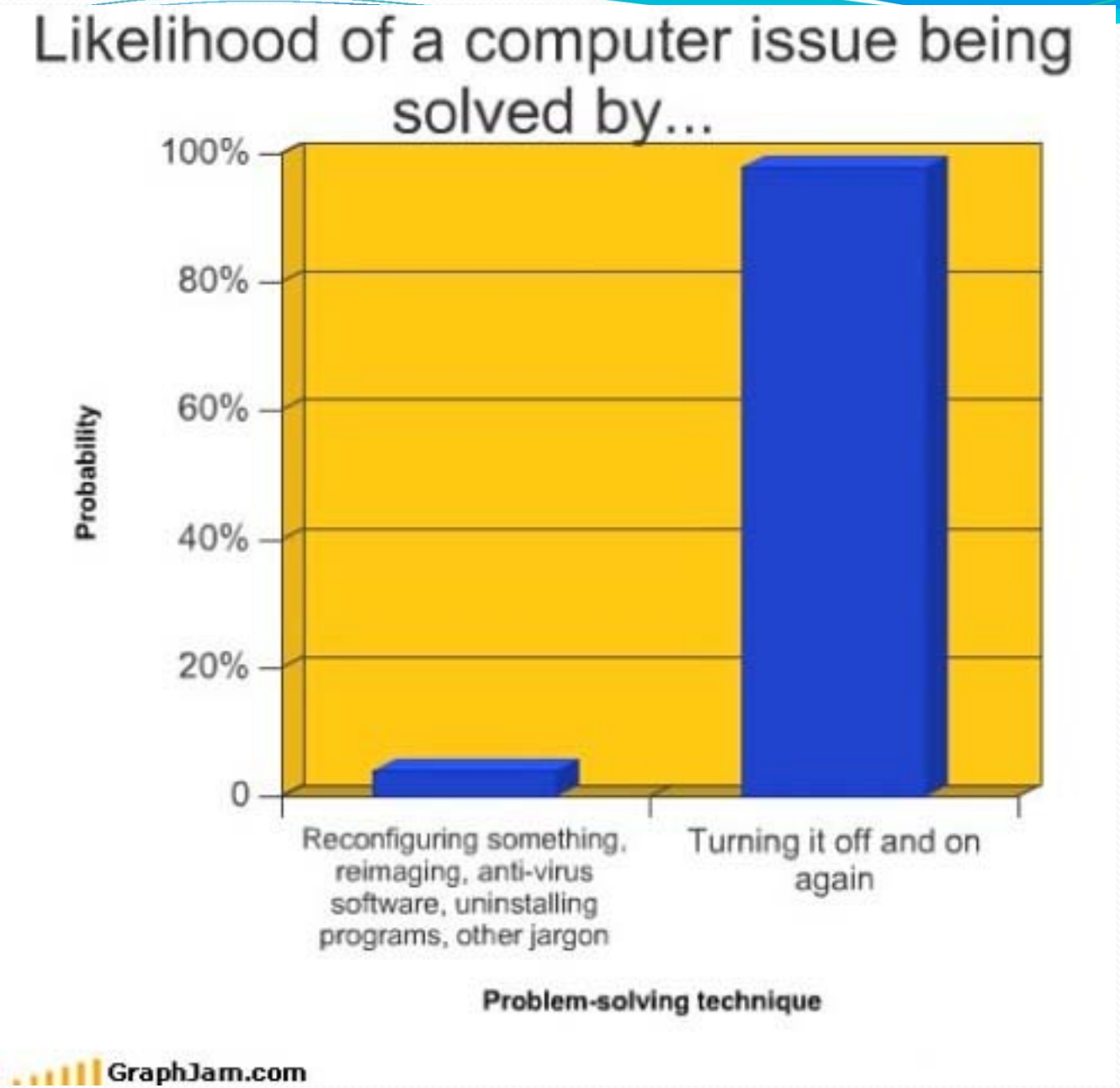
Presented By Eugene Bolka
Range Technician
8 March 2012

Invasive vs. Nuisance

- Invasive Species, applies to introduced species (also called "non-indigenous" or "non-native") that adversely affect the habitats and bioregions they invade economically, environmentally, and/or ecologically. Such invasive species may be either plants or animals and may disrupt by dominating a region, wilderness areas, particular habitats, or wildland-urban interface land from loss of natural controls (such as predators or herbivores). This includes non-native invasive plant species labeled as **exotic pest plants** and **invasive exotics** growing in native plant communities.

Nuisance Plants

Nuisance plants are plants which are considered a nuisance because of their tendency to dominate plant communities and/or are considered harmful to humans. These plants may be native, naturalized or exotic.


Likelihood of a computer issue being solved by...
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0
Probability
Reconfiguring something, reimaging, anti-virus software, uninstalling programs, other jargon
Turning it off and on again
Problem-solving technique
GraphJam.com

Nuisance Plants

- Dandelions
- Poison Ivy
- Wild Licorice
- Snowberry

Nuisance Plants

- **Dandelions:** *EATABLE*

Collect dandelion leaves in early spring, when they're the tastiest, before the flowers appear. Harvest again in late fall. After a frost, their protective bitterness disappears. Dandelions growing in rich, moist soil, with the broadest leaves and largest roots, are the best. Select the youngest individuals, and avoid all plants with flowers. Some people eat the greens from spring to fall, when they're very bitter. Others boil out the summer bitterness (and water-soluble vitamins) out in two changes of water. It is all a matter of preference.

DANDELIONS

Dandelions Flowering Stage

Dandelions Seeding Stage

Nuisance Plants

Poison Ivy :

A nuisance because it contains a chemical that can cause the skin of persons sensitive to it to develop a red, itchy rash and even erupt in blisters. Urushiol is the active ingredient in Poison Ivy that causes the rash and irritation. It is present in all parts of the plant, but particularly in the sap. People vary in their sensitivity to urushiol. Some have no problem with it and others experience severe allergic reactions. This can also vary over the life of a person. You might be unaffected as a child and become sensitized with repeated exposures. So even if you are not allergic now, it is a good idea to learn how to recognize Poison Ivy in case your body changes as you age.

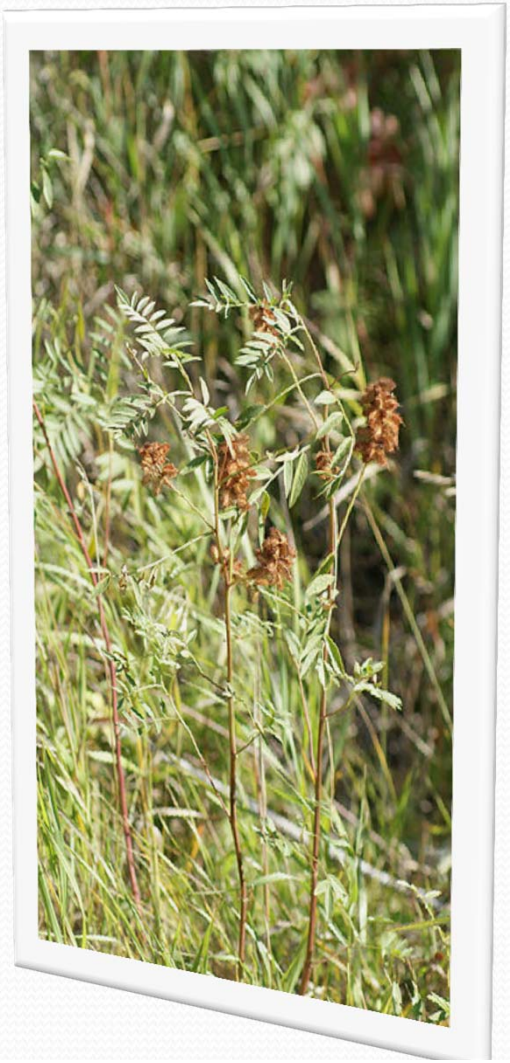
Poison Ivy

Nuisance Plants

Wild Licorice: *SOME PARTS EATABLE*

The plant grows in moist soils; although it will grow in heavy soil it prefers sandy soil. It grows to 40–100 cm (16–40 in) tall, and has long tough brown roots which are said to be sweet and were used as food and for medicinal purposes by Native Americans. American Licorice is not sweet from sugar but from glycyrrhizin, the acid ammonium salt of the tri-basic acid, glycyrrhizic acid. Glycyrrhizin may increase blood pressure (aka hypertension) by interfering with cortisol conversion

Wild Licorice



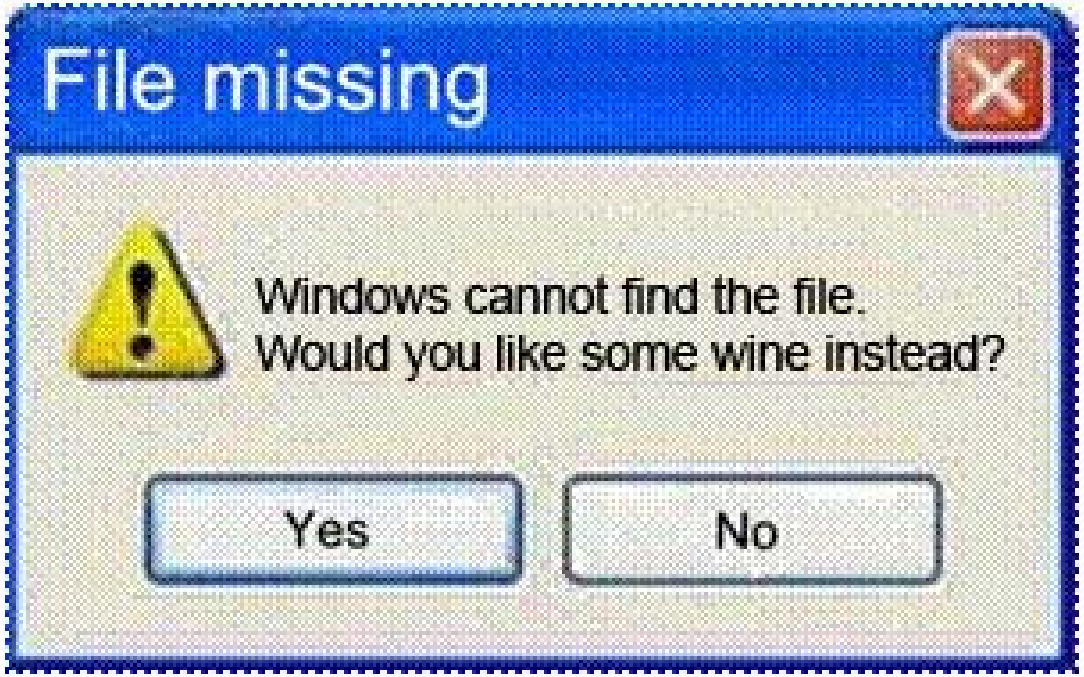
Nuisance Plants

Snowberry/Buck brush:

Historical Notes: Thomas Jefferson sent seed of the snowberry, brought back from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to his nurseryman friend Bernard McMahon. In 1812 McMahon sent Jefferson young plants, saying "This is a beautiful shrub brought by Captain Lewis from the River Columbia; the flower is small but neat, the berries hang in large clusters and are of a snow-white colour, and continue on the shrub, retaining their beauty all the winter, especially if kept in a greenhouse I have given it the trivial English name of Snowberry-bush. Jefferson promised the shrub to his Parisian friend, Madame de Tessé, and plants were sent to General John Hartwell Cocke, of Bremo Plantation on the James River in March 1817. Monticello was one of the first American gardens where this shrub was grown and it became a popular garden novelty in England after it was first exported in 1817.

Snowberry Bush

LOADING


File missing
Windows cannot find the file.
Would you like some wine instead?
Yes
No

Invasive Plants

Canada thistle: State Noxious List, Perennial.

- Numerous flowers on branching heads. About .75-inch. Usually lavender, may be pink or white. Separate male and female flowers.

Invasive Plants

- Musk thistle: Local Noxious List. Biennial
- Large, 2-inch, powder-puff shape. Deep rose to lavender, borne singularly, nodding on curved stem.

Invasive Plants

Leafy spurge: State Noxious List, Perennial.

- Small green flowers surrounded by yellow-green bracts. Seed explodes from the 3-celled capsule.

Invasive Plants

Spotted knapweed: Local Noxious List, Biennial or short-lived perennial

- About .75-inch across, pink to purple, dark spots on flower bracts.

Invasive Plants

Sulfur cinquefoil: Local Noxious List. Perennial

- Light yellow with yellow center. 5 petals with notches at the tip. Develop in clusters at the ends of branches.

Invasive Plants

Houndstongue: Local Noxious List, Biennial.

- Reddish purple. Fruit divides into 4 nutlets that cling to livestock and clothing.

Invasive Plants

Hoary cress: State Noxious List, Creeping perennial.

- Small, white, 4-petalled, borne in flat-topped clusters.

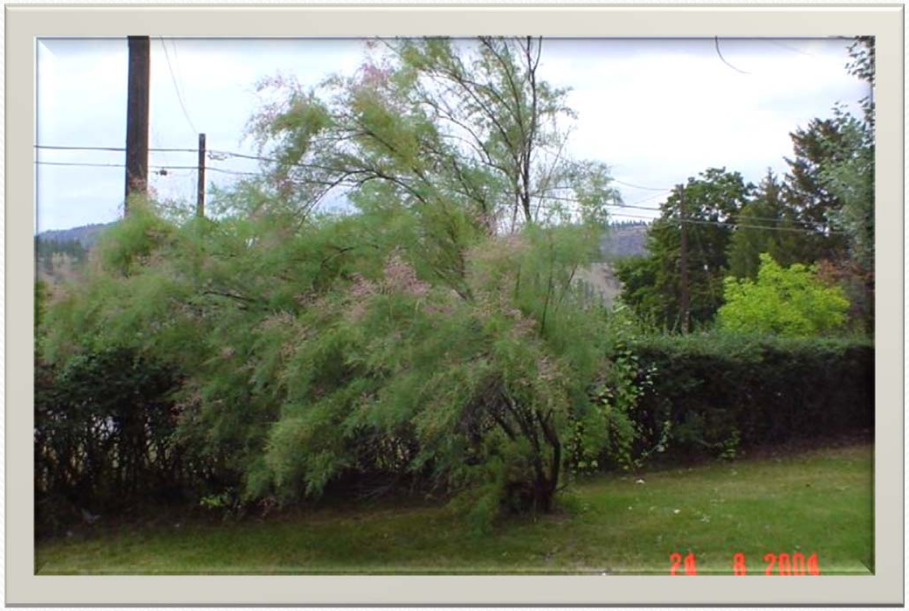
Invasive Plants

Purple loosestrife: State Noxious List.
Creeping perennial.

- Purple-magenta, 5-to 6-petalled. Arranged in long spikes.

Invasive Plants

- **Saltcedar:** State Noxious List. Perennial shrub or tree.
- White to deep pink. 5-petaled. Formed in finger-like clusters in mid to late summer.



Invasive Plants

Absinth wormwood: Local Noxious List. Perennial

- Small, yellow, compact, short-stalked.

Invasive Plants

Dalmatian toadflax: Local Noxious List. Creeping perennial.

- Yellow, about .75-to 1.5-inches. 2-lipped. Bearded, orange throat with straight spur.

Invasive Plants

- **Yellow toadflax:** Local Noxious List. Creeping perennial.
- Yellow to pale cream, about 1-inch long. Long bearded throat with straight spur. Often flowers in late summer (August).

Invasive Plants

Common tansy: Local Noxious List. Perennial.

- Numerous, rounded, button-shaped, bright yellow, in flattened clusters.

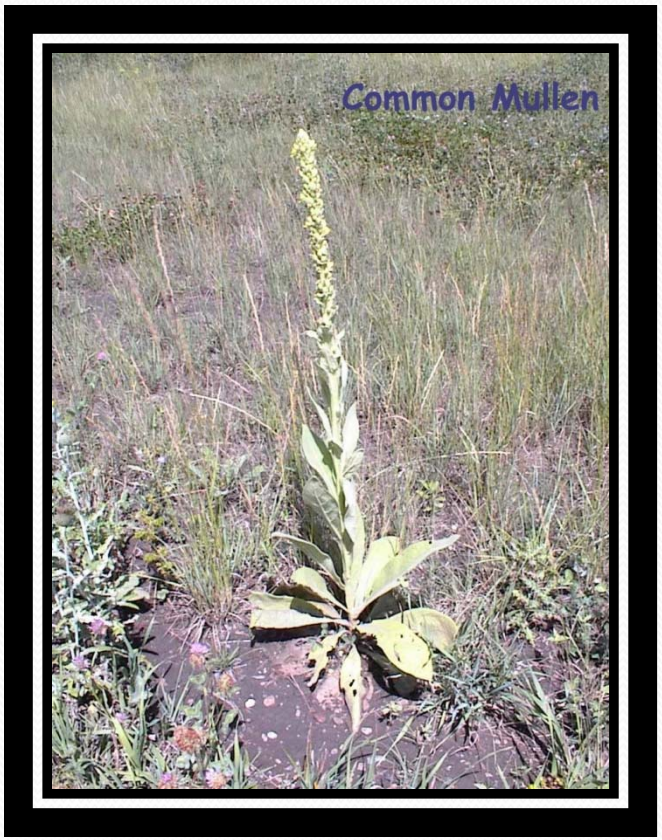
Invasive Plants

St. Johnswort: Local Noxious List. Perennial.

- Bright yellow, 5-petalled. Black dots along margin.

Invasive Plants

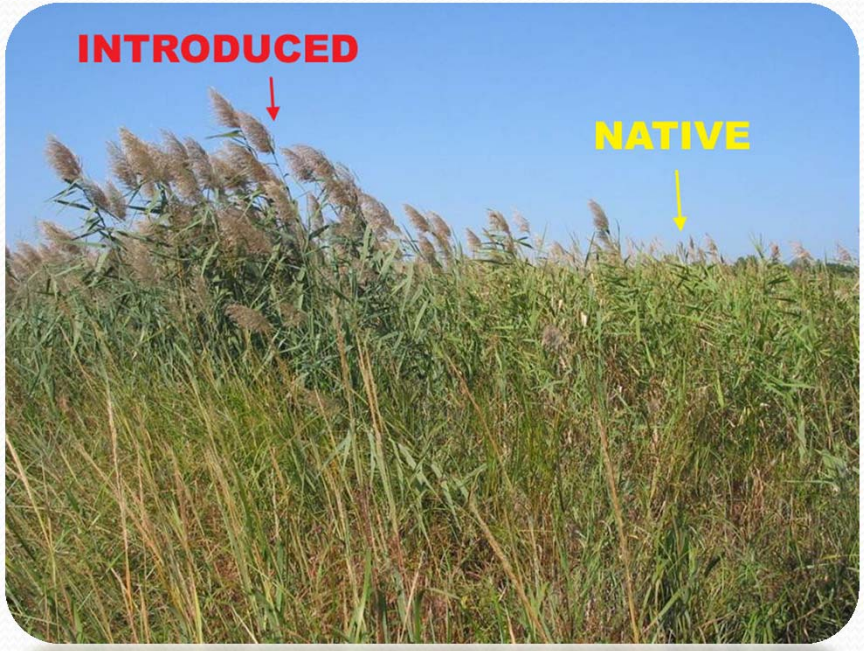
- Common mullein: Local Noxious List. Biennial.
- 5-lobed, sulfur yellow. About 1-inch across in dense spikes.



Invasive Plants

European common reed (Phragmites): Local Noxious List. Creeping perennial grass

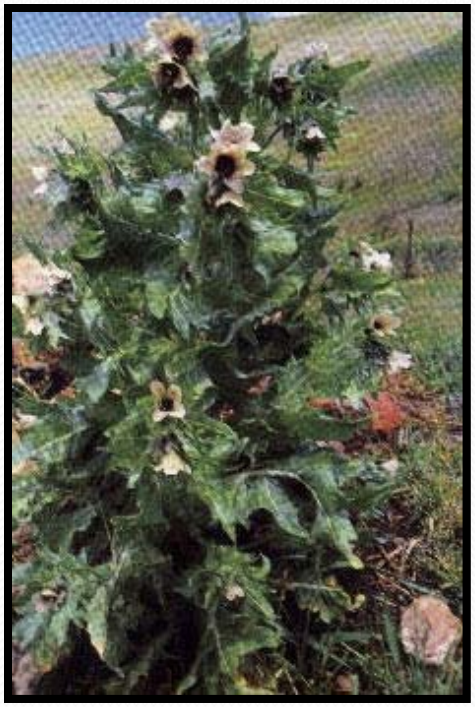
- Fluffy flowering plume in mid-to late-summer. Inflorescence may be more dense than native pragmites.



Invasive Plants

Black henbane: Local Noxious List. Annual/biennial

- Large, funnel-shaped showy flowers are greenish-yellow with purple veins and dark purple center.



Usage of a Home Gym
7 Days
6 Days
5 Days
4 Days
3 Days
2 Days
1 Day
0 Days
Times used a week
Week Bought
Week After
Week After That
Month After
Time After Bought
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Watch List

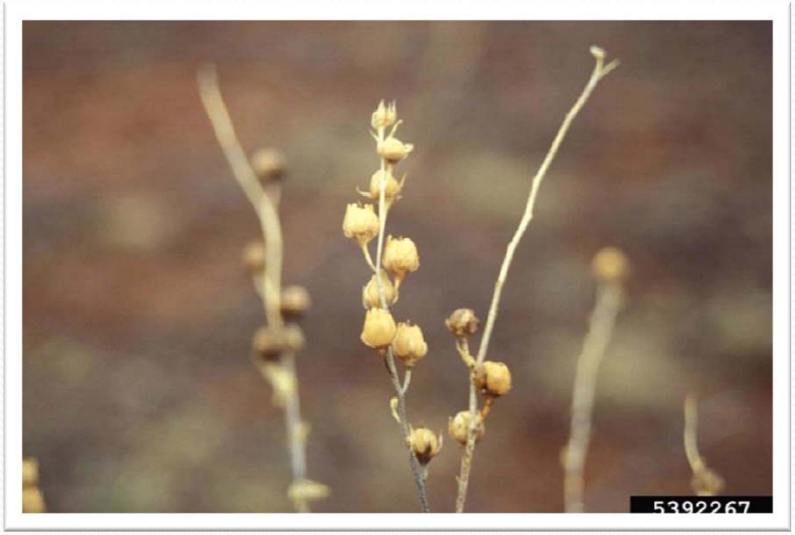
Yellow start-thistle:

- ***Centaurea solstitialis***, **yellow star-thistle**, is a member of the *Asteraceae* family, native to the Mediterranean Basin region. The plant is a thorny winter annual species in the knapweed genus.

Watch List

Broomleaf toadflax, Linaria genistifolia:

- The broomleaf toadflax is medium in size and 14 m in height; in the spring it assumes a pink colouring. These plants aren't evergreens, which means they lose their leaves some months during the year. These plants have an erect development; in the lower part they usually show a bare stem, while towards the top they widen to form the crown.



Watch List

- Flowering Rush, Butomus umbellatus:
- The plant is a rhizomatous, hairless, perennial aquati plant. Its name is derived from Greek *bous*, meaning "cow", "ox" etc and *tome*, a cut (the verb 'temnein' meaning "to cut"), which refers to the plant's swordlike leaves.

Watch List

Meadow Hawkweed, Hieracium caespitosum:

- Meadow hawkweed is a perennial plant in the sunflower family (Asteraceae). It grows from 1-3 ft. (0.3-0.9 m) tall and produces a milky sap when crushed. Leaves are mostly basal, lance shaped, hairy, 2-10 in. (5.1-25.4 cm) long and 1 in. (2.5 cm) wide. Flowers are yellow, dandelion-like, and develop in summer to fall. Meadow hawkweed is native to Europe and occurs in fields, roadsides and sparse woodlands. It was first found in the United States in Washington in 1969.

Watch List

Rush Skelton Weed, Chondrilla juncea:

- ***Chondrilla juncea*** is a species of flowering plant in the daisy family known by a number of common names, including **rush skeletonweed**, **gum succory**, **devil's grass**, and **nakedweed**. The plant is native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa, but it is known throughout most temperate regions of the world as an introduce species which is usually considered a noxious weed.
- It is a thin, spindly plant which reaches a meter in height. It starts from a basal rosette of leaves and branches extensively, often forming a weedy thicket. It produces small daisylike flowers with rectangular yellow ray florets.

Watch List

False chamomile, Matricaria perforata:

- Common name(s): scentless mayweed, scentless chamomile, wild chamomile, mayweed, false chamomile, German chamomile, Baldr's Brow. Origin Eurasia, North Africa. Considered an invasive weed in North America

Watch List

Dyers Woard, Isatis tinctoria:

- ***Isatis tinctoria***, with **Woad** (/ˈwoʊd/; or **glastum**) as the common name, is a flowering plant in the family Brassicaceae. It is commonly called dyer's woad, and sometimes incorrectly listed as ***Isatis indigotica*** (a newer and invalid name for the same plant). It is occasionally known as Asp of Jerusalem. Woad is also the name of a blue dye produced from the leaves of the plant.

Aquatic Watch List

Zebra Mussels:

- Zebra mussels get their name from a striped pattern which is commonly seen on their shells, though not all shells bear this pattern. They are usually about the size of a fingernail, but can grow to a maximum length of nearly 2 in (5.1 cm). The shape of the shell is also somewhat variable.

Aquatic Watch List

Rusty Crayfish:

- The **rusty crayfish**, ***Orconectes rusticus***, is a large, aggressive species of freshwater crayfish which is native to the U.S. states of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee. Its range is rapidly expanding in North America, displacing native crayfishes in the process. In 2005, *O. rusticus* was found for the first time west of the Continental Divide, in the John Day River, Oregon, which drains into the Columbia River.

Aquatic Watch List

Eurasian Watermilfoil:

- ***Myriophyllum spicatum*** (**Eurasian watermilfoil**) is a species of *Myriophyllum* native to Europe, Asia, and north Africa. It is a submerged aquatic plant, and grows in still or slow-moving water.

Aquatic Watch List

Didymo:

- ***Didymosphenia geminata***, commonly known as **didymo** or **rock snot**, is a species of diatom that grows in warm and shallow water. It is not considered a significant human health risk, but it can affect stream habitats and sources of food for fish and make recreational activities unpleasant. It is considered a nuisance organism or invasive species. The microscopic alga can be spread in a single drop of water.

Aquatic Watch List

Silver carp:

- The **silver carp** (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) is a species of freshwater cyprinid fish, a variety of Asian carp native to north and northeast Asia. It is cultivated in China. Pound for pound, more silver carp are produced worldwide in aquaculture than any other species. It has been introduced to, or spread into via connected waterways, at least 88 countries around the world.

Aquatic Watch List

[redacted]

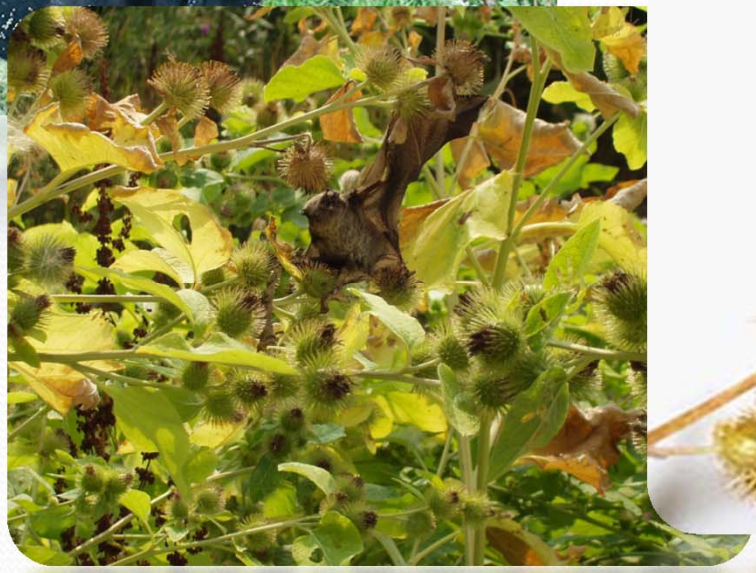
Aquatic Watch List

Giant Snakehead:

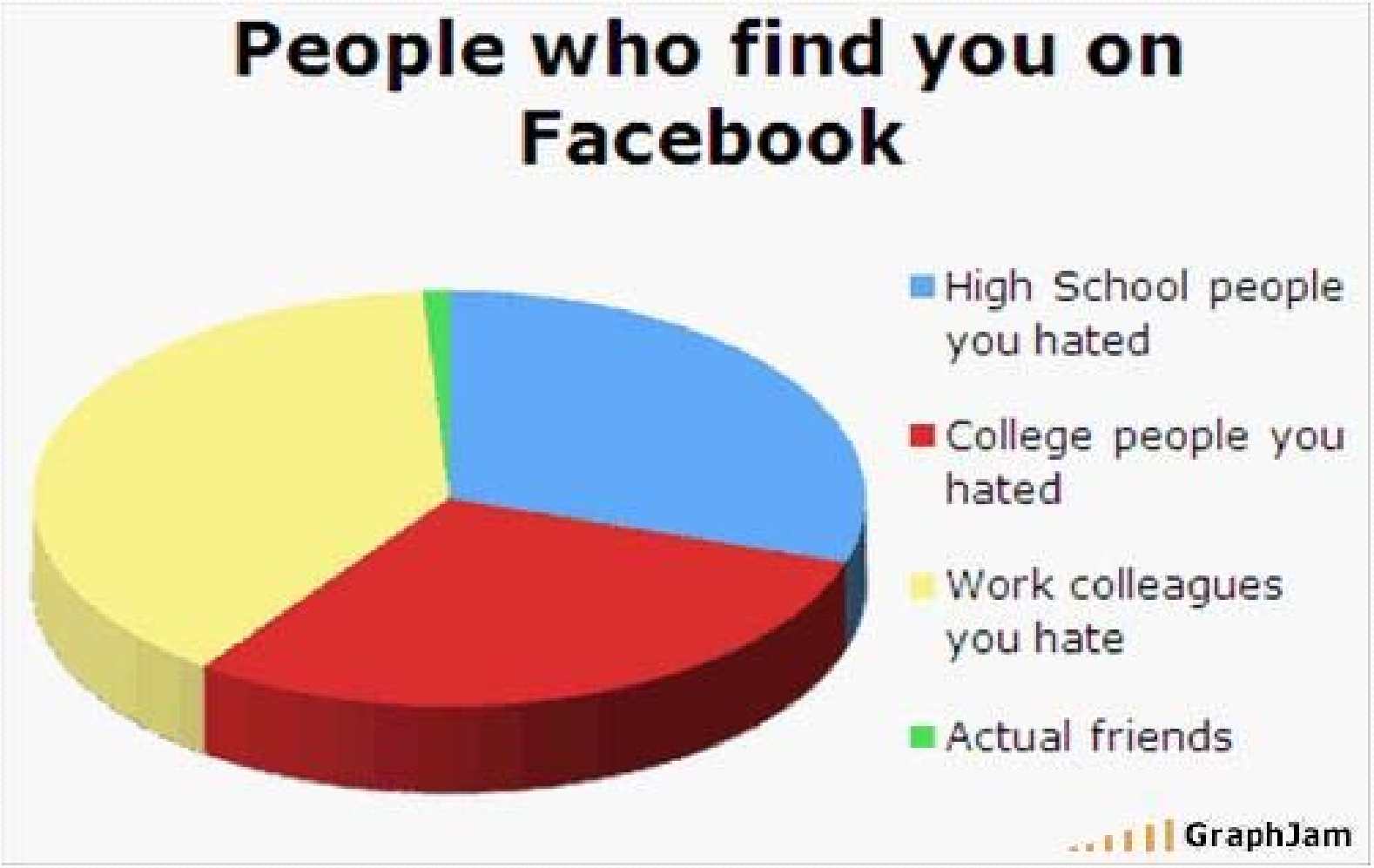
- The **giant snakehead** or **giant mudfish** (***Channa micropeltes***) is the largest in the family *Channidae*, capable of growing to over 1 meter in length (3.3 feet) and a weight of over 20 kilograms (44 pounds). It is widely distributed in the freshwater of South East Asia and some regions of India.

Could be a very big problem. Kudzu

Control the Invasives!!



Some Control Measures


People who find you on Facebook
High School people you hated
College people you hated
Work colleagues you hate
Actual friends
GraphJam

Invasive Plants

- Identify the invasives.
- Control the invasives.
- Monitor after treatment.

Any QUESTIONS?????