



KARISM

Klamath Alliance for
Regional Invasive Species
Management

Non-Native Invasive Plants
Field Identification Handbook

This information is subject to change. For current information contact:

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This field guide has been modified from the Klamath National Forest Noxious Weed ID Guide

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Photo on cover by Tanya Chapple, April 4, 2022



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About KARISM

The Klamath Alliance for Regional Invasive Species Management (KARISM) addresses invasive species concerns crossing political boundaries of Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties, Six Rivers and Klamath National Forests, and the ancestral territories of the Karuk, Yurok, Hupa, and Shasta Tribes.

The KARISM includes: the Mid Klamath Watershed Council, Salmon River Restoration Council, Six Rivers National Forest, Klamath National Forest, Karuk Tribe, Yurok Tribe, Hoopa Valley Tribe, California Department of Transportation, Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, Quartz Valley Indian Reservation, Scott River Watershed Council, and the Cultural Fire Management Council.

The KARISM builds partnerships and works towards a common goal to conserve native plant species and communities through the management of invasive species in the Klamath Region of California.

About Invasive Plants

Invasive plant management is crucial for several reasons:

Ecosystem Health: Invasive plants can outcompete native species for resources such as light, water, and nutrients, disrupting local ecosystems. This can lead to reduced biodiversity, altered habitats, and imbalanced food webs.

Economic Impact: Invasive species can damage agricultural crops, forest resources, and natural landscapes, increasing management costs for landowners and governments.

Human Health and Safety: Some invasive plants can be toxic to humans or animals, and their spread can pose risks to public health. Additionally, they may increase the risk of wildfires by altering vegetation patterns.

Cultural Value: Many natural areas are valued for their beauty and recreational qualities. Invasive plants can degrade these areas, impacting communities that rely on them for cultural activities.

Effective management of invasive plants helps to preserve biodiversity, protect economic interests, and maintain the ecological balance of natural and managed environments.

Klamath Regional Weeds Prioritization for Management

The KARISM has developed a weeds ranking system to rate relative management priority within the region. This ranking system is based upon ecological risk (as determined by local knowledge and a cross reference of state, county, forest, and regional lists), and the species presence/abundance within the Klamath Region of California. The tier system captures the species' status within the KARISM region and recommends management actions.

This field guide includes species that are highly invasive and highly ranked by KARISM.

Watch-Alert

Highly invasive species with high risk of presence in region.

Eradicate

Low abundance in region. Regional removal is feasible.

Contain

Moderate abundance. Regional removal is not feasible. Contain spread as possible.

High

Widespread in region. Recommend control in high value areas.

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Aralia Family – Araliaceae

English ivy – *Hedera helix* and *H. canariensis*



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KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Woodlands, forests, and along coastal cliffs

Life Cycle: Woody vine reproducing when it climbs up trees

Height: Groundcover that can grow 20-80ft up trees

Leaves: Glossy dark, green leaves, palmately lobed, 3 to 5 lobes per leaf, alternate on arrangement

Bloom: September to November

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Plumeless Thistle – *Carduus acanthoides*



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Roadsides, fields, and pastures, preferring sunny conditions

Life Cycle: Biennial

Height: 2-5ft

Leaves: Deeply lobed and spiny, forming a basal rosette

Flowers: Pink to purple arranged in spherical clusters

Flower bracts (phyllaries): Green and purple spikey bracts

Bloom: May to July

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

MuskThistle – *Carduus nutans*



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Also Known As: Nodding Thistle

Habitat: Roadsides, fields, pastures, waste and disturbed areas

Life Cycle: Biennial or Winter Annual from fleshy tap-root

Height: 2-6 feet tall

Leaves: Spiny margined leaves extend down stem as spiny wings

Flowers: Large (1.5-3in) rose-purple, solitary, terminal, often nodding

Flower Bracts (phyllaries): Broad and spine tipped

Bloom: July to November

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Italian Thistle – *Carduus pycnocephalus*



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Grassland and woodland edge, coastal

Life Cycle: Annual

Height: 2-5 feet tall

Leaves: Gray-green, deeply lobed, spiny, rough texture

Flowers: Purple and form dense, spikey clusters the ends of the tall stem

Flower bracts (phyllaries): Green and purple and spiny

Bloom: May to June

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Diffuse Knapweed – *Centaurea diffusa*



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Also Known As: White Knapweed

Habitat: Roadsides, fields, pastures, and waste areas

Life Cycle: Biennial, highly branched with tumbleweed appearance from tap-root

Height: 1-3 feet tall

Leaves: Gray-green, deeply lobed, increasingly smaller near top of stem

Flowers: Pink to purple in small clusters of 1-3

Flower bracts (phyllaries): pale green, fringed with straw-colored spines

Bloom: June to September

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Meadow Knapweed – *Centaurea jacea* ssp. *pratensis*



KARISM Priority: Contain

Also Known As: Short-fringed or Tyrol Knapweed

Habitat: Disturbed fields, pastures, meadows, waste areas with higher moisture content

Life Cycle: Perennial

Height: 1-3.5 feet tall

Leaves: Entire to irregularly lobed

Flowers: Purple to red flowers produced terminally

Bloom: June to September

Other: Hybrid between black and brown knapweed. Traits highly variable

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Spotted Knapweed – *Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthos*



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Inset: Pictures from unknown internet source

KARISM Goal: Eradicate

Habitat: Disturbed areas, well-drained soils, rangeland

Life Cycle: Biennial or short lived perennial from deep tap root

Height: 1-4 feet tall

Leaves: Rosette leaves deeply lobed, stem leaves entire to shallowly-lobed

Flowers: Pink to purple in small clusters of 1-3

Flower bracts (phyllaries): tips are black and fringed, flowers appear spotted

Seeds: Spotted knapweed can produce 25,000 seeds that remain viable for more than 15 years

Bloom: June to October

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Yellow Star-thistle – *Centaurea solstitialis*



KARISM Priority: HIGH

Habitat: Dry open areas, pastures, roadsides, widespread

Life Cycle: Annual from tap-root

Height: 0.5 - 4 feet tall

Leaves: Rosette leaves deeply lobed, stem leaves narrow and entire, extend down stem giving a wavy-winged appearance

Flowers: bright yellow and spiny

Flower Bracts (Phyllaries): Green bracts with stiff spines up to 2"

Bloom: April to September

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Canada Thistle– *Cirsium arvense*



KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Disturbed moist, sunny areas, pastures, rangelands, forests, riparian areas

Life Cycle: Perennial, deep spreading roots with creeping lateral roots

Height: 1-4(6.5) feet tall

Leaves: Rosettes not well defined, leaves are oblong to lance-shaped, spiny, irregular margins, upper leaves reduced

Flowers: pink-purple flowers, flower heads are tear-drop shaped, bracts are spineless, male and female plants separate

Seeds: Dispersed by wind

Bloom: June to September

Sunflower Family – Asteraceae

Tansy ragwort – *Senecio jacobaea*



Pictures by: J. E.(Jed) and Bonnie McClellan © 2007 California Academy of Sciences, J.

E.(Jed) and Bonnie McClellan © 1999 California Academy of Sciences

KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Open grasslands, pastures, and roadsides

Life Cycle: Perennial

Height: 1-3ft

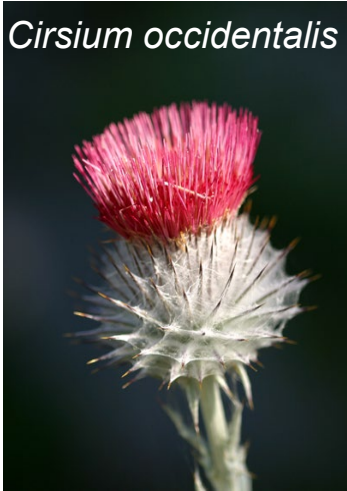
Leaves: Deeply lobed, alternate, and can be hairless or slightly hairy, giving them a distinctive fern-like appearance

Flowers: Bright yellow, daisy-like, arranged in loose clusters at the ends of branching stems

Flower bracts (phyllaries): Green bracts that are often tinged with purple

Bloom: June to Septmeber

Cirsium occidentale



Cirsium scariosum



Cirsium brevistylum



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Cirsium reinitofolium



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Cirsium cymosum



Cirsium douglasii



Borage Family – Boraginaceae

Houndstongue– *Cynoglossum officinale*



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Dry habitats, open woodlands, disturbed areas, roadsides, fields

Life Cycle: Biennial or short-lived perennial from a deep tap-root

Height: 1 to 4 feet tall

Leaves: Rosette leaves softly pubescent and tongue shaped, stem leaves long and narrow, reduced above

Flowers: Purple to dark red, small, in long, coiled inflorescences from the leaf axils of plant

Fruits: Four nutlets flat, with barbed hooks and raised edges, easily cling to animals and clothing

Bloom: May to July

Native Lookalike to Houndstongue

Western Houndstongue - *Andersonglossum occidentale*



Flowers are usually blue, but can be red to brown tinged. Flowers are at ends of leafy stems, rather than coming from the leaf axils of stem (as in the invasive houndstongue). Plants are roughly hairy. Nutlets are not flat, but round and full at bottom end.



Pictures by: Keir Morse, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#) (plant and seed), Steve Matson, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#) (red flowers) and, Klamath National Forest (blue flower)

Native Lookalike to Houndstongue

Pacific Houndstongue – *Adelinia grandis*



Flowers are blue, at end of a leafless stem.
Blooms in early spring.
Leaves are basal.
Nutlets are round.
The same common name causes confusion.

Pictures by: Barry Rice, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/) (flowers) and Keir Morse, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/) (seed)

Mustard Family – Brassicaceae

Dyer's Woad – *Isatis tinctoria*



Left picture by S. Orloff, lower inset by M. Knight, upper inset and right picture © Br. Alfred Brousseau, Saint Mary's College

KARISM Priority: Contain

Also Known As: Marlahan Mustard

Habitat: Roadsides, fields, pastures, disturbed areas, openings in forests

Life Cycle: Winter annual, biennial, short-lived perennial from deep tap-root

Height: 1-4 feet tall

Leaves: Blue-green with prominent central, white vein. Basal rosette, cauline leaves sessile and arrowhead-shaped

Flowers: Small, 4-parted, yellow flowers in dense flat-topped clusters

Fruits: Flat, oblong, purple-brown seed pods hang pendant

Bloom: April-July

Mustard Family – Brassicaceae

Lens-podded Whitetop– *Lepidium chalepense*



KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Widely distributed, in fields and along roads

Life Cycle: Strongly rhizomatous perennial, often growing in colonies

Height: 0.5 – 2 feet tall

Stems: Branched near top, covered with short hairs

Flowers: white, 4-petaled, clustered and appearing flat topped

Fruits: Round, inflated pods, not notched at base or indented along seam

Bloom: May to June

Mustard Family – Brassicaceae

Whitetop– *Lepidium draba*



KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Disturbed open areas, moist, alkaline soils

Life Cycle: Perennial from deep, spreading roots

Height: 0.5 – 2 feet tall

Stems: Branched near top, covered with short hairs, plant has blue-green appearance

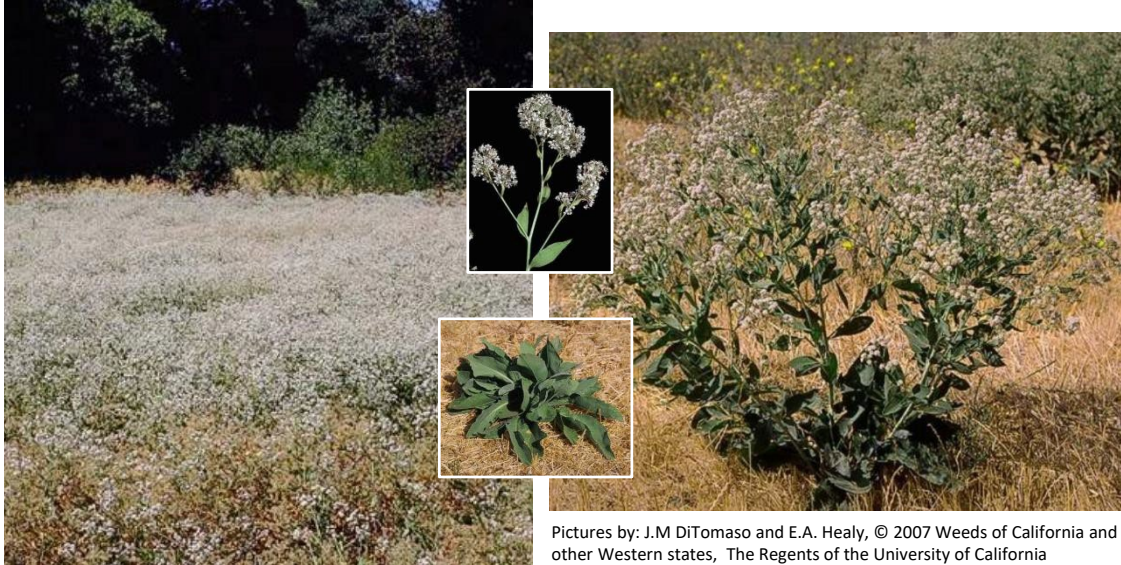
Flowers: white, 4-petaled, clustered and appearing flat topped

Fruits: Oval to heart shaped pods, containing 2 seeds

Bloom: March to August

Mustard Family – Brassicaceae

Perennial Pepperweed – *Lepidium latifolium*



Pictures by: J.M DiTomaso and E.A. Healy, © 2007 Weeds of California and other Western states, The Regents of the University of California

KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Riparian areas, wetlands, grasslands, pastures, and roadsides

Life Cycle: Erect perennial forb from a coarse, deep, widely spaced root system

Height: 1 to 3 (8) feet tall

Leaves: Basal leaves long petioled, cauline leaves alternate, reduced above

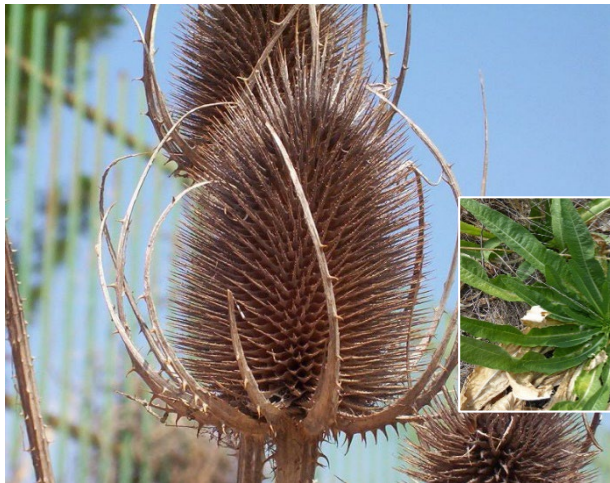
Flowers: Many small white flowers in a panicle, four parted

Fruits: Flattened, elongated pods containing tiny red-brown seeds

Bloom: May to July

Teasel Family – Dipsacaceae

Teasel – *Dipsacus fullonum* and *D. sativus*



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KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadsides, open woodlands, meadows

Life Cycle: Biennial to perennial

Height: 3-6 feet tall

Leaves: Opposite, lanceolate to ovate, coarsely toothed

Flowers: Small, pale purple, tubular, and densely arranged in cylindrical, spiky flower heads

Flower bracts (phyllaries): Leaf-like, sharp, and spiny

Bloom: July to September

Spurge Family – Euphorbiaceae

Oblong Spurge – *Euphorbia oblongata*



Pictures by: Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](#), John Doyen, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), John Doyen, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)

KARISM Priority: Contain

Also Known As: Egg-leaf Spurge

Habitat: Open woodlands, grasslands, and rocky slopes

Life Cycle: Tap-rooted perennial, highly branched

Height: 1-3 feet tall

Leaves: Gray-green, smooth texture, white mid-vein

Flowers: Small, yellow-green, and clustered in dense umbels

Flower bracts: Yellow-green, often more conspicuous than the flower

Bloom: April to June

Spurge Family – Euphorbiaceae

Leafy Spurge – *Euphorbia virgata*



KARISM Priority: CONTAIN

Habitat: Disturbed areas, riverbanks, roadside, pastureland, praires

Life Cycle: Perennial from massive, deep, widely spreading, and persistent root system

Height: 2 to 3 feet tall

Stem and Leaves: Umbrella-like branching, numerous linear leaves near the inflorescence and along stem, milky latex that can irritate skin and eyes

Flowers: Flowers reduced lacking petals, in "3's", subtended by yellow-green heart shaped leaves

Fruits: Small 3 chambered capsule

Bloom: May to August

Native Lookalike to oblong spurge

Indian hemp – *Apocynum cannabinum*



Leaves and red stems strongly resemble oblong spurge. Both have a milky latex. Strongest difference is in flower and fruit structures. Indian hemp is related to milkweed and makes a pod shaped fruit rather than a capsule.

Pictures by: Sameer Saroa, [CC BY-NC 4.0](#), and Ron Vanderhoff, [CC BY-NC 4.0](#)

Native Lookalike to broom species

False lupine – *Thermopsis robusta*



Seedlings come up following disturbance (as do brooms). Seedlings strongly resemble French broom.

False lupine has fleshy hollow stems, that regrow annually. Yellow pea flowers are in a long spike. Leaves are larger than flowers.

Broom species are all woody shrubs, with small leaves.

Pea Family – Fabaceae

Scotch Broom – *Cytisus scoparius*



KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Disturbed areas, riverbanks and corridors, roadsides, logged or burned areas

Life Cycle and Height: Woody, perennial shrub 6 to 10 feet tall

Stem and Leaves: Green stems with prominent ridges, few leaves with 1-3 oblong leaflets, soft hairy

Flowers: Bright yellow pea flowers (sometimes tinted red or white), densely arranged along stem

Fruits: Greenish brown-black legume pods, flattened, 1-2 inches long, hairy only on edges; viable in soil for at least 50-years

Bloom: March to May

Pea Family – Fabaceae

Portuguese Broom – *Cytisus striatus*



Pictures by: Cynthia Powell, CC-BY-NC 4.0

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Disturbed areas, riverbanks and corridors, roadsides, logged or burned areas

Life Cycle: Woody, perennial shrub

Stem and Leaves: Green stems with prominent ridges, few leaves

Flowers: Bright yellow pea flowers

Fruits: Densely hairy legume pods

Bloom: March to May

Pea Family – Fabaceae

French Broom – *Genista monspessulana*



KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadsides, oak woodlands, chaparral, open mixed conifer forest

Life Cycle: Woody, evergreen shrub from deep spreading taproot

Height: Up to 8 feet tall

Stem: Green, densely clustered stems covered in silvery hairs

Leaves: Leafy, deciduous, typically 3 leaflets, soft-hairy

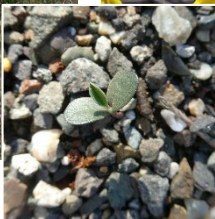
Flowers: Yellow pea flowers born in leaf axial

Fruits: Legume pods, densely silky hairy

Bloom: March to May

Pea Family – Fabaceae

Spanish Broom – *Spartium junceum*



Pictures by: Barry Breckling, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), and Steve Matson, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadsides, oak woodlands, chaparral, open mixed conifer forest

Life Cycle: Woody, evergreen shrub from deep spreading taproot

Height: Up to 8 feet tall

Stem: Green, round stems, hairless

Leaves: Few leaves, typically 3 leaflets

Flowers: Yellow pea flowers

Fruits: Legume pods, large

Bloom: April to June

Poke Family – Phytolaccaceae

American pokeweed – *Phytolacca americana*



Pictures by: Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](#), Keir Morse, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#)

© Keir Morse

KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Forest edges, clearings, along roadsides

Life Cycle: Perennial herb, very large root

Height: 3 to 10 feet

Stem: Herbaceous, smooth, and often reddish-purple in color, with a hollow center in mature plants

Leaves: Alternate, ovate to lanceolate in shape, with smooth margins

Flowers: Small, white to greenish-white in color, arranged in elongated clusters, and have 5 petal-like sepals but no true petals

Fruits: Small, round berries that start green and ripen to a dark purple color, containing dark seeds within when mature. Distributed by birds.

Bloom: June to September

Plantain Family – Plantaginaceae

Foxglove – *Digitalis purpurea*



Pictures by: Arran Lamlash, [CC BY 2.0](#), Steve Matson, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)



KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Woodland clearings, along woodland edges

Life Cycle: Perennial herb

Height: 3 to 6 feet

Stem: Erect, sturdy, and typically covered in fine hairs, with a leafy appearance and occasional branching towards the top

Leaves: Large, lance-shaped, dark green, with a prominent veined texture and a slightly hairy surface

Flowers: Tubular-shaped, bell-like, and typically purple to pink in color, arranged in tall, dense spikes

Fruits: Capsule that is small, ovoid, and contains numerous tiny seeds

Bloom: May to June

Plantain Family – Plantaginaceae

Dalmatian Toadflax – *Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica*



Pictures by: Tanya Chapple (MKWC), Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) (fruits)

KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Roadsides, pastures, open grasslands

Life Cycle and Height: Perennial herb, 1 to 3 feet

Stem: Erect, smooth, and slender, pale green to bluish-green

Leaves: Narrow, lanceolate to elliptical in shape, and typically alternate along the stem, with smooth margins and a bluish-green hue

Flowers: Yellow with an orange throat, arranged in dense spikes along the stems

Fruits: Small, ovoid capsule containing numerous tiny seeds, typically light brown to black in color

Bloom: May to July

Grass Family – Poaceae

Ripgut brome – *Bromus diandrus*



Pictures by: Carol W. Witham, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#), Steve Matson, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadside, rangelands, cultivated fields, dry open conifer forests, widespread

Life Cycle: Winter or spring annual from robust, spreading lateral and vertical roots

Height: 1 to 30 inches, rapid grower, variable by site characteristics

Fruits: Prolific seeders, 25 to > than 5,000.

Seed Banks: Seeds can remain viable for 5-12 years. Seeds typically germinate as soon as conditions permit

Bloom: May to June

Grass Family – Poaceae

Cheat Grass – *Bromus tectorum*



Pictures by: J.M DiTomaso and E.A. Healy, © 2007 Weeds of California and other Western states, The Regents of the University of California, Cassandra Skinner. [Bureau of Land Management](#). United States, ID, Bureau of Land Management Jarbidge Resource Area. May 16, 2007

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadside, rangelands, cultivated fields, dry open conifer forests, widespread

Life Cycle: Winter or spring annual from robust, spreading lateral and vertical roots

Height: 1 to 30 inches, rapid grower, variable by site characteristics

Fruits: Prolific seeders, 25 to > than 5,000.

Seed Banks: Seeds can remain viable for 5-12 years. Seeds typically germinate as soon as conditions permit

Bloom: May to June

Grass Family – Poaceae

Pampas Grass – *Cortaderia jubata* and *C. selloana*



Pictures by: Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), Eric Wrubel, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)

KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Roadside, rangelands, cultivated fields, dry open conifer forests, widespread

Life Cycle: large perennial grass

Height: 1 to 30 inches, rapid grower, variable by site characteristics

Fruits: Prolific seeders, 25 to > than 5,000.

Seed Banks: Seeds can remain viable for 5-12 years. Seeds typically germinate as soon as conditions permit

Bloom: May to June

Grass Family – Poaceae

Dogtail Grass – *Cynosurus echinatus*



Pictures by: Steve Matson, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Roadside, rangelands, cultivated fields, dry open conifer forests, widespread

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Height: 1 to 30 inches, rapid grower, variable by site characteristics

Fruits: Prolific seeders, 25 to > than 5,000.

Seed Banks: Seeds can remain viable for 5-12 years. Seeds typically germinate as soon as conditions permit

Bloom: May to June

Grass Family – Poaceae

Medusahead – *Elymus caput-medusae*



KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Cultivated fields, pastures, heavily grazed areas, roadsides, often found growing or competing with cheatgrass

Life Cycle: Cool season annual grass

Height: 0.5 to 2 feet tall

Leaves: Very few leaves, typically mostly stems are produced

Flowers: 2-3 spikelets per nodes each with one seed, 2 awns on each spikelet, the longer awn has erect barbs

Bloom: April to July

Native Lookalike to Medusahead Grass

Squirreltail Grass – *Elymus elymoides*



Pictures by: Julie Kierstead, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)

Squirreltail and medusahead grasses are commonly mistaken for each other. Squirreltail seed heads will easily fall apart, while medusahead seed heads stay together and are very bristly.

Native Lookalike to Sulphur Cinquefoil

Potentilla gracilis



Pictures by: Barry Breckling, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)

Look for leaf shape first. Some native cinquefoils have pinnate leaves (paired along stem) rather than palmate (hand shaped). A native species with palmate leaves is *Potentilla gracilis*. The flower tends to be more yellow than cream, and the stems and leaf hairs are not bristly, or irritating to the touch.

Rose Family – Rosaceae

Sulphur Cinquefoil – *Potentilla recta*



KARISM Priority: Contain

Habitat: Disturbed areas, pastures, roadsides, waste areas, and burns

Life Cycle: Perennial forb from woody taproot

Height: 0.5 to 3 feet tall

Leaves: Palmately compound with 5-7 leaflets, covered with sparse stiff hairs, upper leaves with reduced petioles and fewer leaflets

Stems: Covered with perpendicular hairs about 1/8" long

Flowers: Many cream to yellow flowers in open, branched, flat-topped inflorescence. Open in the late afternoon.

Bloom: May to August

Rose Family – Rosaceae

Himalayan Blackberry – *Rubus armeniacus*



Pictures by: Keir Morse, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/), Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)

KARISM Priority: High

Also Known As: Armenian blackberry

Habitat: Roadsides, fields, forest edges

Life Cycle: Germination, sprawling canes growth, flowering, fruiting, and seed dispersal

Height: 3-10 feet tall

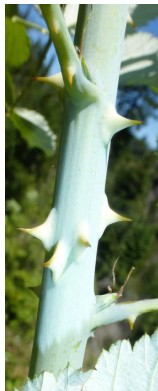
Leaves: Five leaflets that are oval to elliptical in shape, serrated along the edges, and dark green in color.

Flowers: White to pale pink with five petals, and numerous stamens

Bloom: May-June

Native Lookalike to Himalayan blackberry

Black Cap Raspberry - *Rubus leucodermis*



Also known as whitebark raspberry, the white stems are a main characteristic. Leaves can be arranged in 5 on large plants, but are in 3 more often. Leaves are white on backside.



Pictures by: Steven Thorsted, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#) (flower) and Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#) (fruit and stem)

Native Lookalike to Himalayan blackberry

Trailing Blackberry – *Rubus ursinus*



Leaves are in three. Thorns are prickly rather than curved like cat claws. Trailing blackberry does not grow as a bush, but stays low as a ground cover.

Fruit is reddish-black when mature, and somewhat translucent.



Pictures by: Keir Morse, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) (flower and fruit) and Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) (stem)

Figwort Family – Scrophulariaceae

Butterfly bush – *Buddleja davidii*



Pictures by: Tanya Chapple (MKWC), Jean Pawek, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), and Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)

KARISM Priority: High

Habitat: Riparian, roadsides and open woodlands

Life Cycle: Perennial

Height: 6-12 feet tall

Leaves: Gray-green in color, with a slightly fuzzy texture and serrated margins

Flowers: Fragrant, tubular, and arranged in dense, elongated clusters

Bloom: June to September

Quassia Family – Simaroubaceae

Tree of heaven – *Ailanthus altissima*



Pictures by: Luigi Rignanese, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)

KARISM Priority: High

Also Known As: Stink tree

Habitat: Urban and rural areas along roadsides

Life Cycle: Rhizomatous tree

Height: 50-80 feet tall

Leaves: Pinnately compound, consisting of 10 to 41 leaflets per leaf

Flowers: Small, greenish-yellow in color, and arranged in large, terminal clusters called panicles

Bloom: May to June

Nightshade Family – Solanaceae

Buffalo bur – *Solanum rostratum*



Pictures by: Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), Steven Thorsted, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)



KARISM Priority: Eradicate

Habitat: Dry sandy-soils of praries and fields

Life Cycle: Annual

Height: 1-2 feet tall

Leaves: Ovate to lanceolate, deeply lobed, and covered with dense, prickly hairs, giving them a rough texture

Flowers: Bright yellow with five petals, resembling stars, and are borne singly or in small clusters along the stems

Bloom: May to August

Caltrop Family – Zygophyllaceae

Puncture Vine – *Tribulus terrestris*



KARISM Priority: High

Also Known as: Goatheads

Habitat: Highly disturbed areas, compacted soils, roadsides, crop fields

Life Cycle: Summer annual from an extensive root system

Height: Stems grow prostrate along the ground, up to 5 feet long

Leaves: Pinnately compound with 3-7 leaflets, hairy

Flowers: Bright yellow, five-parted, born in leaf axial, only open on sunny days

Fruits: Woody, five-lobed bur, separates into 4-5 nutlets with stout spines and several short prickles

Bloom: March to October

Watch Species

The following weeds are not known to be present in the Klamath Region of California, or presence is extremely limited.

If you observe one of these weeds – Please report it!

Document plants with a photo and GPS location, include a detailed description of where it is growing. If possible also take a sample. Bring this information to your local weeds manager (Watershed Council, Ranger District, or Tribal Natural Resources Department).

Or send to the Mid Klamath Watershed Council, mail@mkwc.org.

Watch Species - Asteraceae

Scotch Thistle – *Onopordum acanthium*



Taurian Thistle – *Onopordum tauricum*



Watch Species - Asteraceae

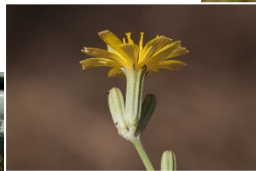
Squarrose Knapweed – *Centaurea virgata* ssp. *squarrosa*



Pictures by: Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)

Watch Species - Asteraceae

Rush skeletonweed – *Chondrilla juncea*



Pictures by: Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](#), Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](#), Richard Spellenberg, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#)

Watch Species - Asteraceae

Stinkwort – *Dittrichia graveolens*



Pictures by: Robert Preston, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/), Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)



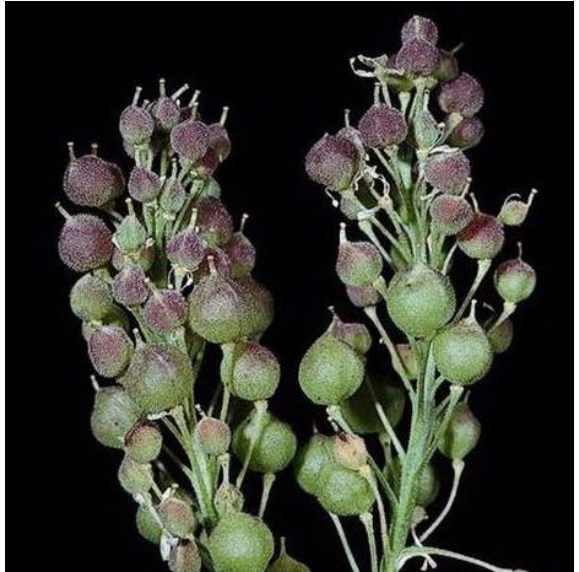
Watch Species – Asteraceae

Russian Knapweed - *Rhaponticum repens*



Watch Species - Brassicaceae

Hairy Whitetop– *Lepidium appelianum*



Watch Species - Brassicaceae

Yellowtuft – *Alyssum corsicum* and *A. murale*



Pictures by: Carri Pirosko, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture



Watch Species - Brassicaceae

Garlic mustard – *Alliaria petiolata*



Pictures by: Dr. Amadej Trnkoczy, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)



Watch Species - Geraniaceae

Shining Cranesbill – *Geranium lucidum*



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[CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)



Watch Species - Lythraceae

Purple Loosestrife – *Lythrum salicaria*



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Watch Species - Poaceae

Barbed Goatgrass – *Aegilops triuncialis*



Pictures by: Jean Pawek, [CC BY 3.0](#), Carol Witham, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#)

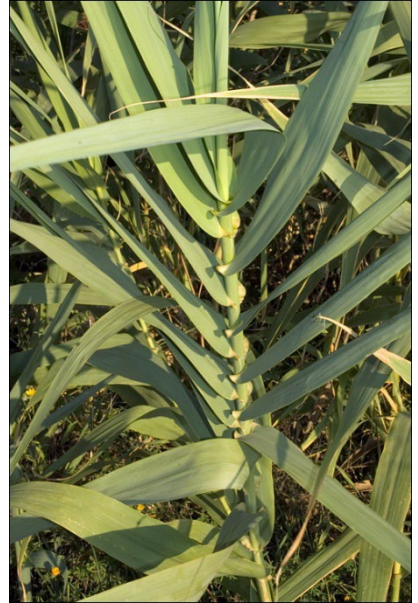


Watch Species - Poaceae

Giant Cane – *Arundo donax*



Pictures by: Dr. Amadej Trnkoczy, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)

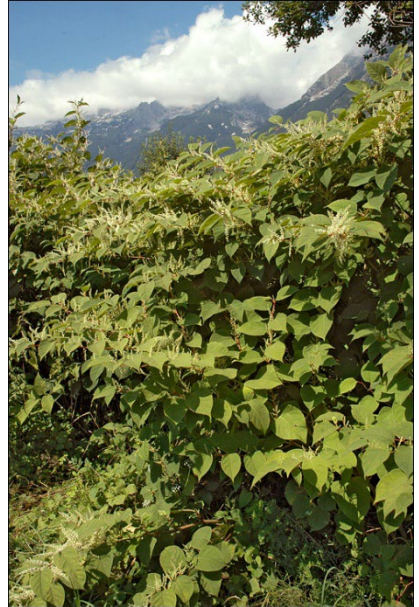


Watch Species - Polygonaceae

Japanese Knotweed – *Fallopia japonica*



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Watch Species - Tamaricaceae

Saltcedar – *Tamarix ramosissima*



Pictures by: Steven Thorsted, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#), Zoya Akulova, [CC BY-NC 3.0](#)



Weeds Report Form

Name of Plant:

GPS Coordinates:

How many plants are there?

How much area does it cover?

Describe location:

Map of location:

Weeds Report Form

Name of Plant:

GPS Coordinates:

How many plants are there?

How much area does it cover?

Describe location:

Map of location:

Weeds Report Form

Name of Plant:

GPS Coordinates:

How many plants are there?

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