

*Yours Naturally!*



**Waukesha County Parks System**

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# Weeding the Way





The purpose of this manual is to serve as a guide for individuals specifically in Waukesha County to weed their way through their gardens beds. A 'weed' can be defined as any 'unwanted species'. There are native species in this booklet along with non-native plants, but both can become pesky in gardens and yards, yet are desirable in other situations. With that in mind anyone can pick up this manual and take it with them on their next project so there will be no more worrying about accidentally pulling out the wrong thing.

This manual is to be used in conjunction with "A Field Guide to Terrestrial Invasive Plants in Wisconsin" that the Wisconsin DNR put together. Copies can be found online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/>. It has handy illustrations and additional information to go along with this manual.

If you are still unsure about whether the plant is a weed or not, leave it. Several desired flowers look almost identical to weeds when they are first growing and not in bloom. Personally, I have found sorting out a majority of the weeds from flowers is easier to do when the flowers are in bloom.

So if the garden gets away from you, don't worry. A lot of this is common sense, but the guide will help fill in the blanks after all the thistles are pulled and you don't know where to go from there.

I'd also like to give a special thanks to Rich Perschon, Mike Bourquin, Ginny Bocek, and Jason Wilke, for giving me the idea and helping me with this manual.

*Sara Wesner*

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## Quick Facts:

- Work or gardening gloves
- Hand trowel
- Sunscreen
- Bug spray
- Yard waste bags or trash bags
- Appropriate herbicide
- Shovel

# Equipment Needed

You will need basic equipment to weed out your garden beds. The first thing that you should have are a good pair of gardening gloves. Do not try to start pulling weeds with your bare hands. If you are unsure of what you are pulling, some of the plants are toxic to humans or can give you blisters, rashes, and discolored skin. Don't worry there are only a couple of plants to worry about that fit into that category (Poison ivy, Wild parsnip, Deadly nightshade, etc.).

Grab a good hand trowel or shovel (depending on how large your weeds are) and have a wheel barrow or yard waste bag available to discard the pulled weeds. I recommend pulling weeds when you know the soil is soft, such as the day after it rains. Then it will be easier to pull those pesky weeds out of your garden.

Don't forget the sunscreen and bug spray. That will make your experience more comfortable as well.

Enjoy!

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## Black Bindweed



Photo on left:  
Black Bindweed  
growing in grass,  
upper right: flower-  
ing, lower right:  
black bindweed  
young seedling.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - From July to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
    - Using a garden hoe

# Black Bindweed

*Polygonum convolvulus*

Originally from Europe, Black Bindweed is a climbing and trailing vine. It has flowers that are greenish-white. Laves of the plant are heart shaped, are alternately placed along the stem, and can get up to two and a half inches long and one inch wide across.

This weed is found in areas of disturbed soil, crops, fields, gardens, fencerows, edges of yards, and empty lots.

Black Bindweed grows rapidly and re-grows by seeding itself. It is a problem weed due to it's nature of climbing on other plants and near-by objects. It can choke out other plants because of the way it climbs and entwines around plants.

## Bladder Campion



Left: side view of an entire plant, right : a close up of a flower and of a leaf of Bladder Campion.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - From June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Bladder Campion

## *Silene vulgaris*

Originally from Europe, Bladder Campion is a common perennial plant that can be found in many disturbed grassy areas such as abandoned fields, vacant lots, and along railroads. The plant can grow up to 2 feet tall.

Leaves on the plant are placed opposite along the stem and are up to two and a half inches long and three quarters of an inch wide.

Flowers are up to an inch long. Each flower consists of five white petals that look like they are divided into half, which makes the flower appear to have ten petals.

## Bouncing-bet



Left: close up of the stem and leaves, top middle is a photo of pink flowers, bottom middle is a photo of the white flowers, upper right is a close up of a cluster of flowers.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: Soapwort
- Flowers
  - Late Spring/early Summer
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Bouncing-bet

## *Saponaria officinalis*

Originally from Europe and used as a type of soap, Bouncing-bet can grow one – two and a half feet tall. Leaves are spaced opposite along the stem. The length of the leaves can be up to four inches long and almost two inches across. Flowers can reach lengths of one inch across with five petals. Flower colors range from white to pink.

This plant can become a serious pest due to how it reproduces. It can spread by the seeds and it can also form new plants through it's own roots. It is very common for this plant to form colonies.

Bouncing-bet can be seen growing along stream banks, gravel bars, sand bars along streams, roadsides, railroads, abandoned prairies, weedy meadows, flower beds, gardens, etc.

## Bracken Fern



Left: close up of one frond, lower middle: is a close up of the underside of a frond, right: what an entire plant looks like growing.



## Quick Facts:

- Emerges
  - Late Spring/early Summer
- Control in Summer
  - Mechanical
    - Cutting twice – once after the plant fully emerges and once more after it re-grows
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide – when plant emerges

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# Bracken Fern

## *Pteridium aquilinum*

Native to North America, Bracken Fern consists of one main stem that is stiff, with triangle-shaped fronds that branch off alternately along the stem. The stem closest to the ground is dark brown, hairy, and becomes lighter brown without hair towards the top. Each fern can grow up to four and a half feet tall.

The fronds have leaflet-like segments with the edges of each segment curled under. The length of each frond varies from eight to twenty three inches long with similar dimensions for width. Each of the leaflet – like segments are around an inch and a half to three inches long and one eighth to one quarter of an inch wide decreasing in size toward the tip of the fronds.

Habitats include: wet forests, meadows, clearings, sandy soils, roadsides, lake-shores, bogs, and burned areas. The roots of each fern are deep which allow it to survive burning. Bracken Ferns produce spores on the underside of the fronds for reproduction.

## Brown Knapweed



Left: Side view of the flower, right: top view of a flower, middle: view of the bud.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - June to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pull by hand to remove all roots
    - Dig up to remove all roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Brown Knapweed

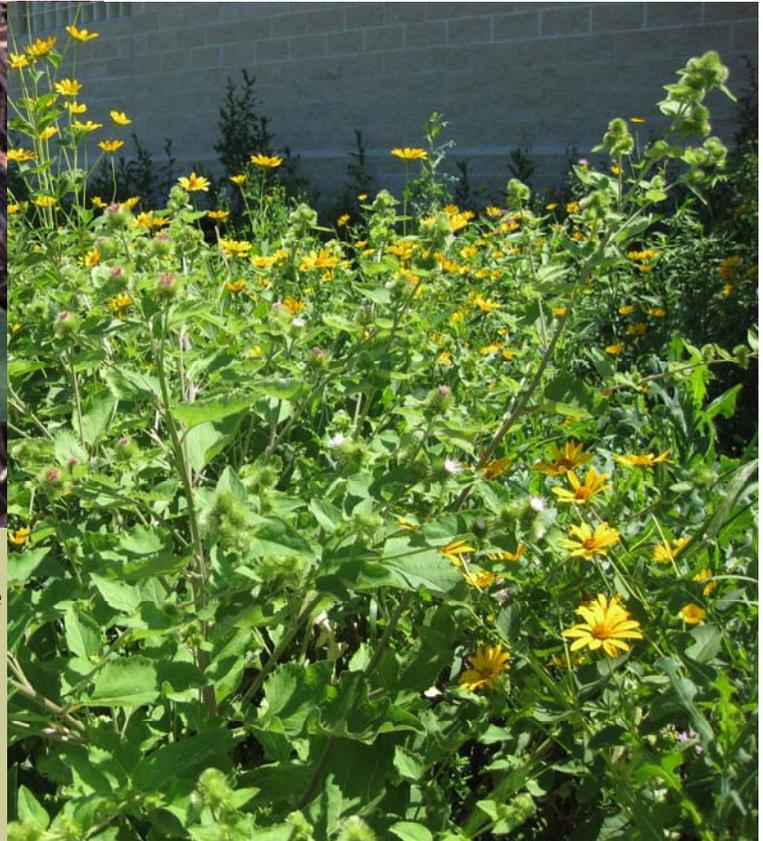
## *Centaurea jacea*

Native to Europe, Brown Knapweed can reach twenty to forty eight inches tall. Leaves along the stem vary from two inches up to ten inches in length decreasing in size while moving towards the top of the stem.

Flowers are up to an inch long with pink to purplish pink flowers. The bases of the flowers are a dark brown color.

Habitat for Brown Knapweed include cool, moist areas, and can tolerate shade. Brown Knapweed can be found in grasslands, open woods, meadows, pastures, woodland clearings, and areas of forest that has been cut.

## Burdock



Upper left: young Burdock as it emerges, right: mature Burdock growing among wild flowers, lower left the bur remaining after the flower has bloomed and dried.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pull by hand when flowering
    - Dig up to remove all roots
    - Mow or cut top growth
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Burdock

## *Arctium minus*

Originally from Europe, Burdock forms a rosette it's first year and then for it's second year it forms a plant that can grow between two to six feet tall.

Each plant consist of large heart shaped laves that are spaced alternatively along the stem. Each leaf is dark green and smooth above and paler green and hairy underneath.

Each flower is a shade of pink, purple, lavender, or white and are up to an inch long. After flowering the flowers dry up and a prickly bur remains.

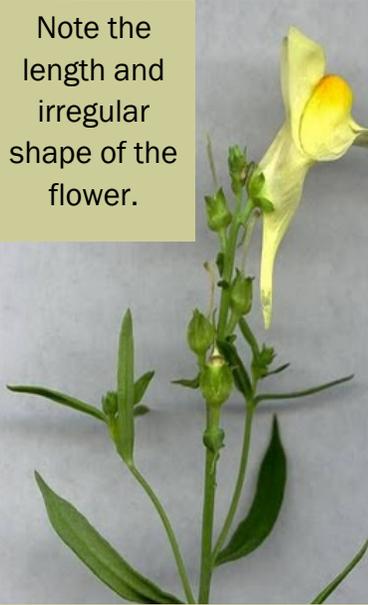
Each Burdock plant can produces 15,000 seeds. The seeds are contained in the burs that get stuck to clothing, animals, shoes, etc.

Habitat includes roadsides, ditch banks, old fields, along streams and neglected areas.

## Butter and Eggs



Note the length and irregular shape of the flower.



Left a close up of the flowers, middle: a side view of the flower and leaves, right: a close up of the capsule that remains after flowering.

## Quick Facts:

- Also know as: yellow toadflax, wild snapdragon, and Jacobs ladder
- Flowers
  - July to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling to remove roots
    - Mowing
    - Tilling to kill roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

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# Butter and Eggs

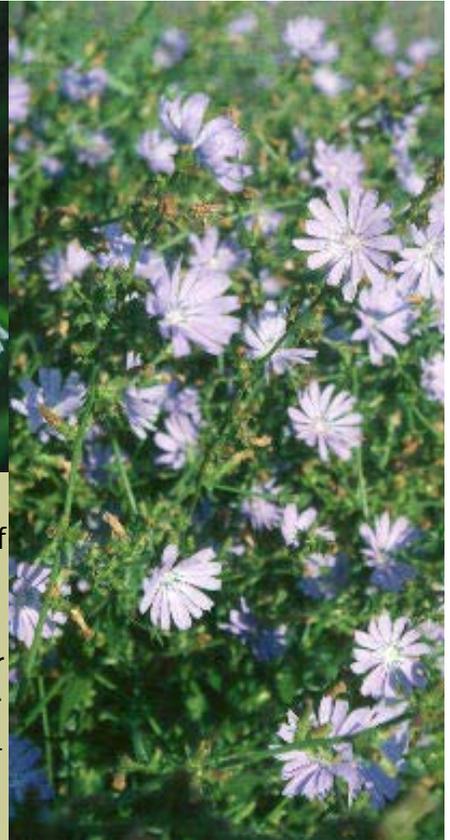
## *Linaria vulgaris*

Native to parts of Europe and Asia, each plant grows one to two feet tall. Each plant consists of multiple stems. Plants grow in clumps. Leaves grow alternately along the stem and are lance shaped and grow between one to two and a half inches long.

Butter and Eggs received its common name because of the flower colors that resemble the colors of egg yolks and butter. Each flower is yellow with a dull orange center. Flowers grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty on the top of each stem. After flowering an egg shaped capsule remains that holds the seeds. Each plant can produce 30,000 seeds.

Habitat includes: roadsides, field, railroad yards, rangeland, pastures, cultivated fields, meadows, forest edges, and gardens. Butter-and-eggs thrives in disturbed soils and can become a problem.

# Chickory



Upper left: close up of a flower, middle: close up of a white flower, right: a cluster of pale flowers, lower left: a cluster of darker purple flowers.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Mowing
    - Tilling to kill roots works best
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Chickory

## *Cichorium intybus*

Originally from Europe and Asia, Chickory grow around an inch and a half to three inches high. The leaves of Chickory are alternate, lanceolate, hairy on the entire leaf, are lobed, and have toothed margins. Each leaf can grow up to eight inches long and two inches wide, decreasing in size as they grow up the stem.

Flowers of Chickory grow in clusters of one to three per stem, consist of 10-20 spreading ray florets that are light blue to white, and are about one inch to almost two inches in diameter. The flowers bloom typically during the morning, and close later in the day, unless it is cloudy.

Chickory habitat includes areas of full sun with soil containing clay or gravel. Areas that it can be found in include pastures, hayfields, along-side roads, and ditches.

## Lambs Quarters

Left: a close up of leaves,  
upper right: close up of the  
purple stem, lower right,  
lamb's quarters growing



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - June to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Tilling/hoeing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide in spring before plant establishes itself

# Common Lambsquarters

## *Chenopodium album*

Originally from Europe, Common Lambsquarters can reach heights of one to six feet tall. Each plant branches several times along the stem. The stem itself ranges in color from blue-green to purple and green vertical stripes. Leaves are up to five inches long and three inches across. The leaves are irregularly shaped, slightly lobed, upper leaves are green to blue-green, and the lower surface of the leaves are more white.

Flowers are extremely inconspicuous, tiny, and greenish-yellow.

Habitats include: croplands, old fields, gardens, nursery plots, vacant lots, weedy meadows, construction sites, and other areas where the soil has been disturbed.

## Common Saint Johns's Wort



Top: a close up of the cluster of yellow flowers in several stages of blooming, right: a close up of the leaves and stem.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
    - Mid-summer for one month
  - Control
    - Mechanical
      - Pulling by hand
      - **Wear gloves and avoid touching eyes**
      - Can cause photosensitivity
      - Tilling to kill roots
    - Chemical
      - Herbicide
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# Common St. John's Wort

## *Hypericum perforatum*

Native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa St. John's Wort is a perennial herb that can grow from one to two and a half feet tall. The leaves are narrow and lance shaped and are one to two inches long . Each leaf is speckled with very small transparent dots .

The flowers are yellow and resemble stars with five petals, growing in clusters of twenty five to one hundred. Along the edges of the petals there are black dots. One plant can produce 100,000 seeds. It spreads by seeds, roots, and stems that creep along the surface of the ground.

Habitats include dry areas with full sun including: railroad right-of-ways, sidewalk cracks, roadsides, meadows, dry pastures, rangelands, fields, open woods, dunes, and disturbed ground.

This plant received it's name because it blooms during the summer solstice that is named after Saint John.

## Cow Vetch



Photo on left: Cow Vetch in bloom, right: the green seed pods look like little bean or pea pods when they are new and still green.



Photo on left: Cow vetch seed pods turn brown when seeds are ready to distribute.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as Bird Vetch
- Flowers
  - May–August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand before seeds develop
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Cow Vetch

## *Vicia cracca*

Native to Europe, Cow Vetch is a climbing vine. The flowers range in colors from blue-violet to purple. The flowers are clustered on a long stem. The leaves consist of alternate pairs 8–12 of leaflets. The plant itself can grow between two to three feet tall. It tends to overlap and crowd out other plants.

The seeds are in long pods around one inch long. The pods start out green and turn brown, they are lance-shaped and flat. The root of the plant consist of a one to three inch long taproot.

Cow vetch can be found in dry, sandy, disturbed soils, including fields, thickets, and pastures.

## Creeping Charlie



Top: Creeping Charlie with dark green fan shaped leaves and dark purple flowers, right: a close up of the leaves that are a lighter green with paler flowers.



## Quick Facts:

- Also known as ground ivy
- Flowers
  - Mid-spring to early summer for two months
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Mowing high— one to one and a half inches
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Creeping Charlie

## *Glechoma hederacea*

Native to Europe and Southwestern Asia, Creeping Charlie is a low growing plant that creates a thick mat of stems and leaves. European settlers carried it with them in their travels as a type of medicinal herb and for salads.

The flowers grow in clusters of one to three bluish violet to reddish purple flowers that are around a half an inch in length.

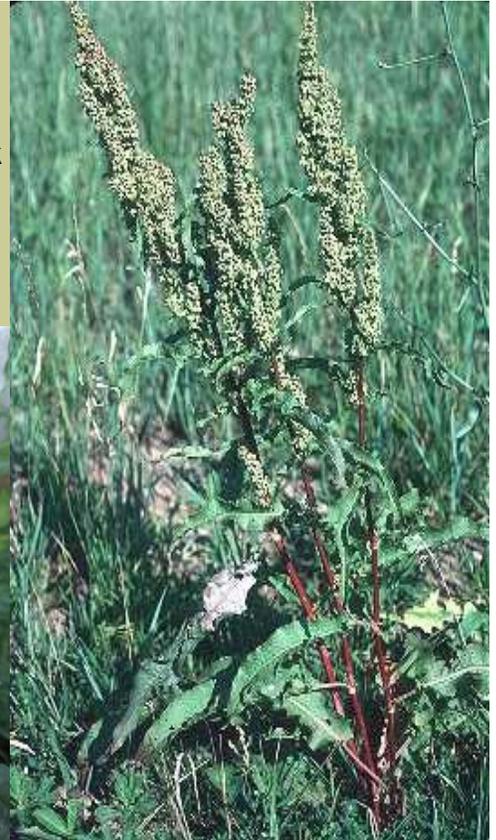
Habitat includes openings of forests, semi-shaded areas along rivers, power line clearances in woodland areas, cemeteries, lawns and gardens. Creeping Charlie can spread aggressively and it is difficult to destroy without resorting to herbicides.

## Curly Dock



Upper left: young Curly dock,  
below: Curly dock that has  
gone to seed, right: curly dock  
that has flowered and seed  
has formed.

Notice the large amount  
of seeds one plant can  
produce to the right. Also,  
as it starts to become lat-  
er in the growing season  
the whole plant will turn a  
dark brown.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - June
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Mowing to prevent seed head growth
    - Tilling to destroy roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
      - Spring
      - Fall

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# Curly Dock

## *Rumex crispus*

Curly dock is native to Eurasia and was first observed in the United States during the 18th century. Each plant can grow up to five feet tall with sword shaped leaves that are alternately located along the stem. Each leaf is four to twelve inches long and is crinkled or wavy in appearance. Flowers are greenish red. After flowering the entire plant and seeds will be a dark brown color. Each plant can produce 60,000 seeds.

Habitats include seeps, glades, weedy meadows (including areas prone to occasional flooding), pastures and fallow fields, vacant lots, roadside banks and gravelly areas along railroads, edges of yards and gardens, and miscellaneous waste areas. Disturbed areas are preferred.

## Deadly Nightshade



Clockwise from top: Deadly nightshade growing along a curb with purple flowers, lower right: nightshade with white flowers, middle: the berries produced after flowering.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Summer
- Toxic
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
    - **Wear gloves and avoid touching eyes**
    - Cutting
    - Mowing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

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# Deadly Nightshade

## *Solanum dulcamara*

A trailing or climbing perennial woody vine in the potato family growing up to 10 feet in length.

The stiff stems are purple above, greenish below. The leaves are alternate two to four inches in length, dark green above and paler green below. The leaves are heart shaped and sometimes have leaves with small heart shaped leaflets at the base of the stem.

Flowers are hanging clusters of bright purple petals (occasionally white) with yellow insides. After the flowers mature they turn into clusters of bright red berries. The berries ripen in fall and are oval, under an inch long and contain numerous seeds.

## Field Bindweed



Upper left: a clump of Field Bindweed, right: a close up of the leaves and flower. Notice the size of the plant in relation to the hand along with spade shaped leaves above.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: wild morning glory, European bindweed, devil's guts, possession vine, etc
- Flowers
  - June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
    - Tilling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Field Bindweed

## *Convolvulus arvensis*

Native to Europe, temperate Asia, and North Africa, Field bindweed is a perennial vine that is a half an inch to two inches tall. The twisting stems can reach up to 80 inches long and typically form tangled mats. Leaves are a half an inch to four inches long, and less than half an inch to two inches wide.

Flowers bloom in groups of one to three and are either white or pink.

Habitat includes: orchards, vineyards, roadsides, stream banks, lake shores, ditches, garden beds, and croplands. It prefers dryer soils with lots of sunlight.

This plant tends to choke out other grasses and forbs as it outcompetes them for sunlight.

## Frost Aster



Upper left: a close up of the flowers in bloom along the stem, lower left: the seeds that are produced that look like fluffy down after the flowers have bloomed, and right: a close up of the stem illustrating the hairs that grow along the entire length of the stem and all over the leaves as well.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - September to November
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Frost Aster

## *Aster pilosus*

Native to North America, each Frost Aster can grow up to three and a half feet tall. The plants consist of green spindly stems with lots of white hairs along the entire surface. Laves are spaced alternately along the stem and are up to four inches long and up to half an inch across closer to the bottom of the plant. The leaves become smaller in size as they travel up the plant. There are tiny white hairs on the leaves as well, which give the plant its name due to the frost like appearance the hairs give on the leaves and stems.

Flowers are white and look like small daisies with yellow centers. Each flower consists of many tiny petals. After the flowers are finished blooming the seeds that are produced look like white or light brown down.

Habitat includes prairies, forest openings, savannas, gravelly soils, cliffs, bluffs, pastures, abandoned fields, roadsides, railroads, and any neglected area.

## Giant Ragweed



Right: an image of the top of the Giant ragweed plant illustrating the flowers before bloom, top: a close up of one of the large leaves.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling - **Wear gloves to avoid allergic reaction**
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
    - Use non-glyphosate due to resistance to this chemical

# Giant Ragweed

## *Ambrosia trifida*

Giant ragweed is a native annual plant that can reach heights of three to twelve feet! The stems of the plants are covered in small white hairs. The leaves are eight to twelve inches across and are spaced alternatively along the stem. Each leaf is divided into three or five lobes.

The top of the plant has a spike of flowers that is three to six inches in length with one or more smaller spikes of flowers around it at the base. The flowers are yellowish green.

Habitat includes: woodlands, fields, disturbed prairies, meadows in woodland areas, near rivers, thickets, woodland borders, vacant lots, cropland, abandoned fields, poorly drained areas, along roadsides, railroads, and fence rows.

## Hoary Alyssum



Left: close up of the flower, top: close up of the stem and seed pods, right: an image of the entire plant.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: hoary false madwort, and hoary false alyssum
- Flowers
  - June
- Control
  - Mechanical done before flowering
    - Pulling
    - Dig up
    - Prescribed burn
      - Spring
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

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# Hoary Alyssum

## *Berteroa incana*

Native to Europe, Hoary Alyssum received its name because of the rough hairs that grow on the stems, leaves, and seed pods.

This plant can grow one to three feet tall. The stems are grey green and branch multiple times near the top. Leaves are spaced alternately along the stem, are also grey-green, hairy, long and narrow, a half an inch to three inches long.

Flowers are white with four petals. Seed pods form after flowering and are hairy and are produced in September.

Habitat includes: roadsides, railroad tracks, disturbed areas, meadows, and pastures. It prefers dry sandy or gravel soils.

## Horseweed



Left: I'm holding a horseweed next to one of the native plants to illustrate how similar the two species look, middle: the defining characteristics, hairs along the stem and leaves distinguish the horseweed from other desired plants, right: horseweed in flower and producing seed.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
      - Fall
      - Early Spring

# Horseweed

## *Conyza canadensis*

Native to North and Central America, Horseweed can grow anywhere from one to seven feet tall. The plants consist of a single stem that branch multiple times at the top for the flowers. The stem and leaves are covered with white hairs, which is the definitive characteristic for this plant when it is not in bloom when comparing it to other similar looking plants. Leaves are spaced alternately along the stem densely. Each leaf is around three to four inches long, looks sword-like, and about half an inch across.

When the plant is mature the flowering stems at the top bloom with several tiny white flowers with multiple petals.

Habitat includes: fields, gravelly soils, prairies, hills, along rivers, meadows, abandoned fields, pastures, fence rows, vacant lots, garbage dumps, roadsides, railroads, gardens, and lawns. This plant prefers disturbed soils.

## Moneywort



Left: Moneywort growing in a patch, right: close up of the flowers, lower left, close up of several flowers blooming.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Late Spring to late Summer
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Dig up to remove roots
    - Prescribed burn
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides
      - Spring
      - Fall

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# Moneywort

## *Lysimachia nummularia*

Native to Europe, Moneywort is a perennial plant. Moneywort is not a climbing vine. It can grow up to 3' long. Stems are light green in color and are rigid. Leaves are spaced alternatively along the stem and are slightly oval in shape. The top of the leaves are shiny with black dots. It often forms patches due to how it grows aggressively and seeds.

Moneywort produces a yellow flower with five petals. Each flower is up to an inch long. The petals have scatter dark red dots on them.

Habitat includes areas of full sun to light shade, moist areas, shallow water, and mucky soil.

## Motherwort



Top left: a close up of a whirl of flowers ,right: a shot of the stem with flowers, lower left a close up of a leaf.



## Quick Facts:

- Also known as Lion's tail
- Flowers
  - June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Dig up to remove roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Motherwort

## *Leonurus cardiaca*

Originally from central Asia, Motherwort can grow from two to five feet tall and form patches of several plants. Leaves are opposite along the stem and lower leaves have five lobes. Edges of the leaves are toothed. Leaves can reach up to four inches long and three inches across. Leaves in the middle have three lobes and are slightly toothed. The lower leaves are up to three inches long and one and a half inches across.

Flowers occur in whorls (growing in a ring) completely around the stem. The flowers grow above the leaves on the middle and top parts of the plants. The flowers are a third of an inch long. The flowers themselves don't have a noticeable smell, but the leaves smell slightly unpleasant.

Habitat includes: disturbed woodlands, paths, woodland borders, thickets, edges of yards underneath trees, and partially shaded fence rows.

## Mullein



Top left: the first year rosette of Mullein, middle: a cluster of up the leaves, right: a second year plant flowering, lower left: a close up of the flowers and buds.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as lambs ear, flannel mullein, and great mullein.
- Flowers
  - June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling and bagging to prevent seed spread
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides
      - Spring

# Mullein

## *Verbascum thapsus*

Native to Asia and Europe, Mullein can grow five to ten feet tall during its second year. For its first year, Mullein forms a rosette of up to twenty-four inches in diameter that grows low to the ground. The stem is thick and woolly, with leaves spaced alternately along it. Leaves range from four inches to sixteen inches long with the leaves becoming smaller up the stem.

Flowers are attached to the stem in a long spike. The flowers are yellow, with five petals, and one inch in diameter. The entire plant dies after flowering. This plant reproduces mainly by seed and each plant can form up to 100,000 to 180,000 seeds.

Habitat includes: neglected meadows, forest openings, pastures, fence rows, roadsides, and industrial areas.

## Perennial Sow Thistle



Left: a close up of the yellow flowers, middle: a close up of the flowers after they have bloomed, right, a close up of the leaves, lower left: another close up of the leaves and buds.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Late Spring to mid Summer
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide at the rosette stage or before it flowers

# Perennial Sow Thistle

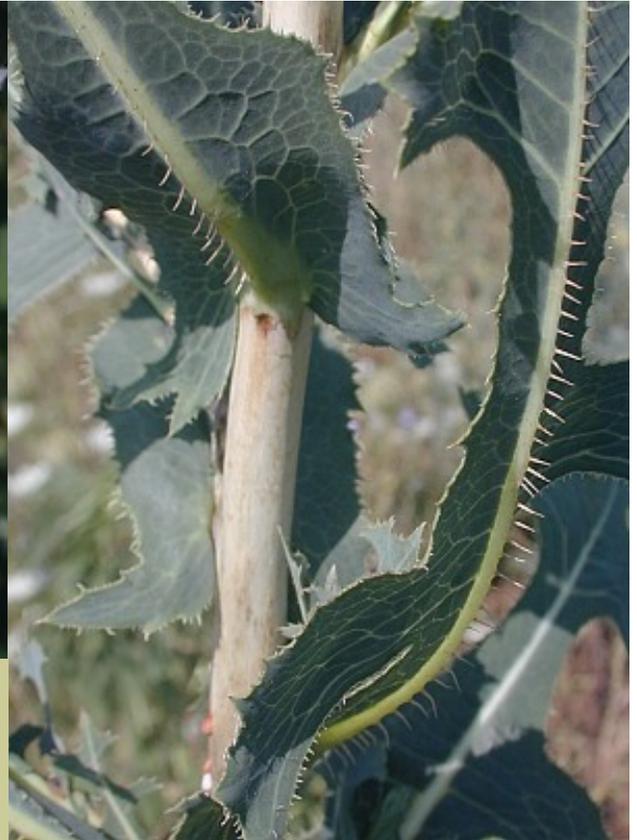
## *Sonchus arvensis glabrescens*

Originally from Europe and Western Asia, Sow Thistle can grow two four feet tall with occasional branching of the stems. The stems are dull green and hairless. Leaves are spaced alternately along the stem and are up to a foot long and four inches across. The leaves become smaller while traveling up the stem and most of the leaves are on the lower part of the plant. Leaves are sword shaped, lobed, pointy at the ends, and are prickly.

Flowers are yellow, are up to an inch and a half in diameter, and look similar to dandelions. The flowers are located at the tips of the stems.

Habitats include: croplands, weedy meadows, edges of gardens, along roads, disturbed soil, and neglected areas.

## Prickly Lettuce



Left: a close up of several of the yellow flowers and right: a close up of the undersides of the leaves and the stem. Note the prickles along the leaf edges and along the middle of the underside of the leaf.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
      - Spring
      - Fall

# Prickly Lettuce

## *Lactuca serriola*

Native to Eurasia, each plant grows from two to seven feet tall and branches only on the stem where the flowers occur. The stem is a pale green to white with a couple of prickles towards the base of the plant. Leaves are spaced alternately along the stem and can grow up to one foot long and four inches across. As the leaves travel up the stem they shrink in size. The leaves are also blue-green, lobed, have a couple teeth, and the tips are pointed. Also the leaves have short prickles along the edges and the underside of the leaf along the middle.

Flowers look similar to that of chickory, but are yellow instead of blue.

Habitat includes: abandoned fields, fence rows, along railroads, roadsides, vacant lots, and other disturbed areas.

## Queen Anne's Lace



Left: close up of the leaves, top : several flowers blooming,  
below: one flower in bloom.



## Quick Facts:

- Also known as wild carrot
- Flowers
  - June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pull to remove root
    - Tilling
    - Mowing before flowers formed
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
    - Spring/Fall if established

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# Queen Anne's Lace

## *Daucus carota*

Native to Eurasia, Queen Anne's Lace forms a low growing rosette of leaves its first year. During its second year the plant forms its more noticeable flowers and seeds. Second-year plants can grow to be around two to three and a half feet tall. The leaves are very long and each leaf consists of narrow leaflets which makes the leaves look like lace or a fern. The plants grow aggressively and are hard to destroy.

Flowers occur on long stalks that leaves are absent on. Each flower forms a compound umbel (a group of several stems with individual flowers forming an umbrella shape) of small white flowers. The umbel is flat on the top and can be two to five inches across. Each umbel also consists of thirty individual flowers. Each individual flower consists of five white petals about an eighth of an inch across. The center of the flowers is usually reddish purple.

Habitat includes; thickets, prairies, meadows, roadsides, lawns, pastures, abandoned fields, fence rows, vacant lots, and junk yards.

## Quick Weed



Left: close up of the flowers,  
lower right: flowers in bloom  
with the leaves in view.



## Quick Facts:

- Also known as Peruvian daisy
- Flowers
  - Summer and Fall
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling to remove root
    - Tilling
    - Mowing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Quick Weed

## *Galinsoga quadriradiata*

Originally from Mexico, Quick Weed grows about half an inch to two inches tall. Stems have hairs and leaves are spaced opposite along the stem. Leaves can grow up to three inches long and two inches across. Leaves are a medium to dark green color and the tops are hairy.

Flowers are a quarter of an inch in diameter with four to six ray florets that look like petals that are three-toothed at the tip. In the center are several yellow disk florets (they look like tiny all yellow flowers).

Habitat includes abandoned fields, roadsides, gardens, edges of yards, vacant lots, along buildings, and areas that are left un-mowed.

## Ragweed

Left: close up of the spike of flowers, right: an image of the entire plant.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand
    - Tilling/plowing to kill roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Ragweed

## *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

Native to North America, Common Ragweed grows up to three feet tall. The leaves of Ragweed are six inches long and four inches wide, and are spaced alternate and opposite along the stems.

At the top of the stems the flowers grow in spikes around one to four inches long. When the flowers first emerge they start out green but as time goes by, they turn a yellow-green to brown as they fully mature. Each flower is around an eighth of an inch long. Pollen that is produced is a very fine yellow, that is carried by the wind. Pollen from ragweed is typically released during the late summer or early fall.

Habitat includes: hill and gravel prairies, meadows, wooded areas, cropland, abandoned fields, vacant lots, fence rows, along roadsides and railroads. It occasionally has grown in gardens and lawns as a weed. The plant also has properties that allow it to inhibit the growth and development of nearby plants (allelopathic).

## Red Clover



Left: close up of the flower and leaves, middle: close up of just a flower, right: a clump of red clover.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Early to mid-summer
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Mowing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Red Clover

## *Trifolium pratense*

Native to Europe, Western Asia, and Northwest Africa, Red Clover grows a half an inch to two inches tall and occasionally branches. Stems are hairy and leaves are spaced alternate along the stem. The leaves are typical of clover, oval shaped, and consist of three leaflets that can grow up to two inches long and three quarters of an inch across. Roughly in the middle of each leaflet there is a chevron that is a pale green or white.

Flowers are spheres of several flowers. The flowers themselves are tube shaped and point in all directions outwards. Each flower also consists of five thin petals that are purplish pink and become light pink to white at the base of the flower head.

Habitat includes: pastures, weedy meadows, vacant lots, grassy areas along roads, waste areas, prairie remnants, and grassy areas that are not regularly mowed.

## Sheep Sorrel

Bottom left: a young plant emerging,  
upper middle: before it flowers, lower  
middle: flowering and going to seed,  
right: in full seed after flowering.



## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: field sorrel
- Flowers
  - May to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling by hand to remove all roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Sheep Sorrel

## *Rumex acetosella*

Native to Europe, Sheep Sorrel can grow between four to twelve inches tall. Stems of the plant are reddish in color. Along with the stems, the flowers are red to rust brown as well. Leaves are arrow-shaped and spaced alternately along the stem.

Flowers are clustered along the top of the plant. Male flowers are on a separate plant having yellow to red flowers and female plants having greenish flowers.

Habitat for Sheep sorrel includes sunny, open disturbed area, pastures, meadows, roadsides, along railways. It typically grows in sandy or gravelly soils. Field sorrel cannot tolerate shade.

## Shepherd's Purse



Left: a close up illustrating the rosette that is formed with several flowering stems.



Right :close up of the flower and seedpods that are triangle-shaped with rounded edges.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - February to December
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Mowing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide
      - Before it flowers

# Shepherd's Purse

## *Capsella bursa-pastoris*

Native to Europe, Shepherd's Purse starts out as a rosette of leaves up to nine inches long. Each rosette has one or more stalks that grow out of it that form flowers at the ends. Each stalk can reach up to two and a half feet tall. Leaves are alternately spaced along the stems.

Flowers are tiny and white. Each flower is around one tenth of an inch in diameter and stays in bloom for a short period. Seedpods are formed after flowering. Each pod looks like a flat triangle with rounded edges. The pods typically contain around twenty seeds each.

Habitat includes: fields, pastures, along railroads, roadsides, gardens, lawns, construction sites, and vacant lots. The best place to find this plant is in disturbed soils.

This plant achieved it's name because its seed pods resemble the leather purses carried during the Middle Ages.

## Stinging Nettle



Left: close up of the flower being pollinated, middle: the plant not blooming, right: full plant in bloom, lower left: patch of stinging nettles growing.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - June to September
- Control – **Wear gloves**
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Mowing
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Stinging Nettle

*Urtica dioica*

Native to North America, Stinging Nettle grows to heights of two to four feet. Leaves are a dull green color and grow opposite along the stems. The leaves are egg shaped with toothed edges. The length of the leaves is around two to six inches long and up to two inches wide. Each leaf is covered with stinging hairs that are painful when they break the skin.

Flowers are a yellow, green, or whitish color and they grow along the stem in clusters.

Habitat includes: landscapes, orchards, pastures, and roadsides.

Stinging nettle has been used as a medicine to treat ailments in Europe for over two thousand years!

## Sweet Violet



Top left: close up of flower, top middle: close up of flower and leaves, lower left: side view of a flower, lower middle: purple and white flowers, and lower right: several flowers blooming



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - March to June
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Sweet Violet

## *Viola odorata*

Native to Europe, Sweet Violet is a low growing plant that grows up to four inches tall with leaves that are two inches in diameter. Leaves are heart shaped with slightly serrated or scalloped edges and are dark green. The undersides of the leaves are sometimes hairy/downy.

Flowers are deep purple, blue, pinkish, to yellow white. All flowers have five petals. The flowers are also edible and used for decorations and candies.

Sweet Violets can be grown in almost any type of situation and soil type.

Originally from Europe this plant is also used as an herbal medicine.

## Thyme-leaved Speedwell



Left: several flowers in bloom along the stem, middle: close up of the flower, right: close up of the leaves.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - March to May
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling to remove roots
    - Suppress with mulch
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Thyme-leaved Speedwell

## *Veronica serpyllifolia*

Native to Europe, Thyme-leaved Speedwell grows four to twelve inches tall. Multiple stems grow from one single plant. Stems are light green and have very tiny fine hairs. Leaves are spaced oppositely along the stems. Leaves are less than an inch long and roughly half an inch across and they are medium green colored.

Flowers are produced on the upper stem in two to seven inch long groups. Flowers are small, white to pale blue, with blue veins inside the petals.

Habitat includes: meadows, lawns, grassy parks, along ponds, rivers, and springs.

## White Campion



Top left: a side image of the flower, middle: side view of stem, right: close up of side view of a flower, and lower left: a view of the front of one of the flowers.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - June to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Tilling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# White Campion

## *Silene latifolia*

Native to Europe, White Campion grows one to four feet tall. Leaves are oppositely located along the stem and are sword-shaped.

Flowers are very showy and have five white or pink petals with deep notches along the sides.

Habitat includes: grasslands, fields, roadsides, pastures, grass embankments, and other undisturbed sites.

An interesting fact about White Campion is that the flowers open in the evening and close by noon.

## White Clover



Top left: close up of one flower: lower right: close up of several leaves from White clover, lower left: white clover growing amongst other plants.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - March to October
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling often
    - Tilling
    - Mulching
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# White Clover

## *Trifolium repens*

Native to Europe, White Clover was brought over to North America as a source of food for livestock. The plant grows around six inches tall and branches at the base. The stems are light green and hairless.

Leaves are spaced alternately along the stem and are typical clover-shaped. Each leaf has three leaflets that are oval shaped. Along the top portion of the leaves are a white stripe in the form of a chevron. Sometimes this chevron is irregular or absent.

Flower-heads are less than an inch in diameter and are on single long stalks absent of leaves. Each flower-head is composed of twenty to fifty tiny flowers which form a globe shape.

Habitats includes: pastures, fields, grassy meadows, lawns, parks, along roadsides, and paths through woodlands.

## White Snakeroot



Left: a close up of the flowers and right: a close up of one of the leaves illustrating the serrated edges.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: deerweed, deerwort, fall poison, richweed, snakeroot, etc
- Flowers
  - July to September
- Toxic
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling –Wear Gloves
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# White Snakeroot

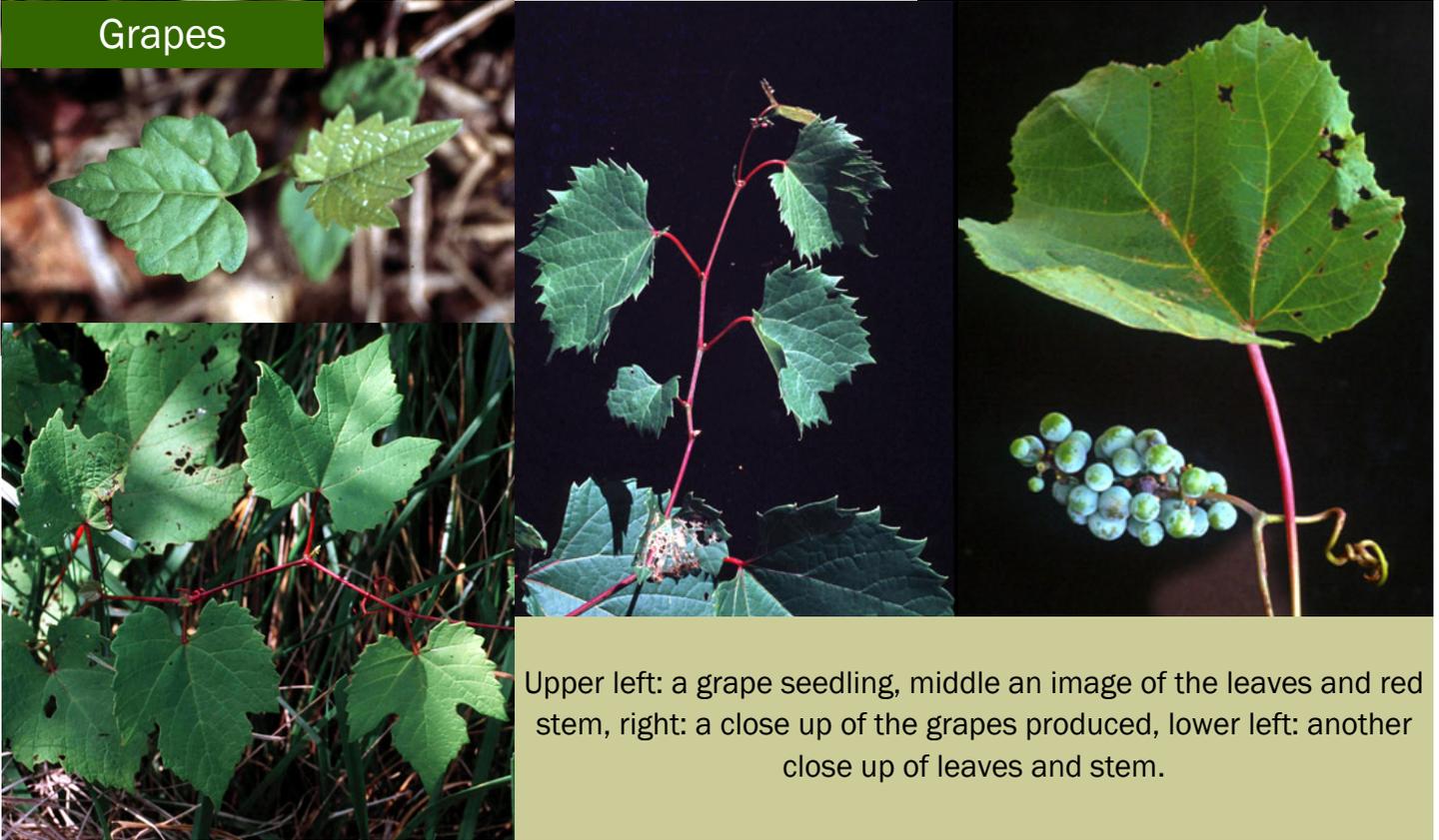
## *Ageratina altissima*

Native to North America, White Snakeroot grows to be a half an inch to three feet tall. Stems are light green to tan and leaves are spaced oppositely along the stem. Each leaf can grow to be up to six inches long and almost four inches across. The leaf size decreases as they travel up the stem. Leaves are sword shaped and serrated along the edges.

Each flower head is around half an inch across and contain ten to thirty disk flowers that are white. Each disk is one fifth of an inch across when open.

Habitat includes: moist to slightly dry deciduous woodlands, woodland borders, thickets, partially shaded to shady seeps, bluffs, woodland meadows along rivers, power line clearances, shady corners of pastures, shady yards, fence rows with woody vegetation, and overgrown vacant lots.

## Grapes



Upper left: a grape seedling, middle an image of the leaves and red stem, right: a close up of the grapes produced, lower left: another close up of leaves and stem.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Late Spring early Summer
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Dig up to remove roots
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Wild Grapes

Vitis sp.

Native to North America, Wild Grapes are a climbing vine, that are also perennial. The stems of grape vines have brown bark that is shredded in appearance that comes off in strips. Leaves are alternate along the stem. Each leaf is two to five inches long and wide. Typically wild grape leaves are maple-leaf or heart shaped.

Flowers that are produced are green and grow in long clusters. After flowering the hanging clusters of flowers turn into a purplish-black berries that are much smaller in size and are more tart compared to cultivated grapes.

Habitat includes fertile soils of: woodlands, along fences, around homes, streams, and lakeshores. Wild grapes prefer full sun to light shade.

Thickets of Wild Grapes can crowd out bushes and shrubs and outcompete them for sunlight.

## Wood Nettle



Left: a close up of the leaves and right a close up of the stem illustrating the tiny stinging hairs.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - July to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling– **Wear gloves**
    - Tilling
  - Chemical
    - Herbicides

# Wood Nettle

## *Laportea canadensis*

Native to North America, Wood Nettle grows to be around two to four inches tall. Stems are a light green color and are covered with lots of stiff white hairs that will sting the victim when rubbed against. The leaves are alternately spaced along the stem and are up to six inches long and four inches across, are a darker green than the stems, hairy, and are teardrop shaped and very serrated.

Flowers are greenish white and sometimes white, and under an inch across.

Habitat includes: moist floodplain woodlands, woodlands, shady seeps, and other moist places in wooded areas. Trees such as Elms, Maples, or Sycamore share similar habitat where Wood Nettle can be found.

## Cheat Grass



Left: Cheat Grass growing in a large field amongst other plants and right: a close up of the purple-red seeds. In the photo to the left notice all the different variations on color that the seeds and plant take on, various hues of red, brown, and green.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as downy brome
- Flowers
  - Mid-April to June
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Digging
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Cheat Grass

## *Bromus tectorum*

Originally from Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, Cheat Grass was first introduced in the mid 1800s in the United States accidentally. The grass grows up to two feet tall and the leaves and sheaths around the leaf are covered in a short hairs.

Flowers occur hanging down, in clusters, that are green, red, or purplish.

Habitat includes: rangelands, pastures, prairies, fields, yards, gardens, and other open areas. It can outcompete and replace native vegetation.

Fire is not a recommended method of control because it encourages growth.

## Chinese Silvergrass



Left: close up of the seed head and right: a close up of the leaves growing in a garden.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: eulalia and zebra grass
- Flowers
  - August to November
- Control
  - **Fire hazard - extremely flammable**
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Digging
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Chinese Silvergrass

## *Miscanthus sinensis*

Native to Asia, Chinese Silvergrass grows from five to ten feet tall in large clumps. Leaves can grow up to three feet in length and one inch across. In the middle of each leaf, the midrib, is silver-white.

Flowers are spikes, very small, and yellow-brown in color and surrounded at the base with white or purple-colored hairs.

Habitats include: roadsides, field edges, and other disturbed sites.

## Orchard Grass



Left: Orchard Grass blooming amongst other plants and right: a close up of the stem before it blooms.

## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - May to July
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Digging
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Orchard Grass

## *Dactylis glomerata*

Native to Europe, Orchard grass was originally brought over to be planted as hay, but the seeds have spread to almost all of North America. This grass grows: in bunches, one to four feet tall, and in cool-seasons. It is also shade tolerant, drought resistant, has some winter hardiness.

The seed head is a dense one-sided cluster of seeds that form a spike.

Orchard grass is a pest of lawns and gardens and it hard to control without damage to other grasses or plants if careful use of herbicides is not followed.

Habitat includes: woodland borders, thickets, disturbed meadows, fence rows, old fields, pastures, and any other areas that are disturbed.

## Quackgrass



Left: Quackgrass along a yard edge, middle: a close-up of the seed spike, and right: a large patch displaying the thick, dark green, leaves.

## Quick Facts:

- Also known as: witchgrass and quickgrass
- Flowers
  - June to August
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling/Digging
    - Mow
    - Prescribed burn
      - Spring
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Quackgrass

## *Elytrigia repens*

Originally from Europe, Quackgrass is a common weed of yards and gardens. It is a blue-green grass that grows up to three feet tall.

Leaves are flat, around a quarter of an inch wide, and pointed at the tips.

Flowers are at the ends of stems that produce a seed head of spikes that contain the seeds after blooming.

Habitat includes: gardens, yards, crop fields, roadsides, ditches, and any other disturbed area.

## Smooth Brome

All photos display the seed spikes of each plant and the photo to the right has some of the leaves showing as well towards the upper part of the plant.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - May to September
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Mow
    - Prescribed burn
      - Spring
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Smooth Brome

## *Bromus inermis*

Native to Europe and Asia, Smooth Brome is a cool-season grass that forms thick mats and is leafy. Stems can reach heights of two to four feet. Leaves range in lengths of four to ten inches long.

At the tip of each stem is a flower head. Each flower head consists of several spikes of flowers. Each spike is up to two inches long. Flowers are purple-brown when mature.

Habitats include: roadsides, yards, prairies, fields, gardens, and other disturbed area.

## Tall Fescue



Left: close up of the seed head and right Tall Fescue growing next to a road in a clump with other plants.



## Quick Facts:

- Flowers
  - Spring
- Control
  - Mechanical
    - Pulling
    - Prescribed burn
      - Spring—multiple times
  - Chemical
    - Herbicide

# Tall Fescue

## *Lolium arundinaceum*

Native to Europe, Tall Fescue was introduced in the United States in the early 1800s. It was used for erosion control and as a food source for animals.

Tall Fescue grows two to four feet tall and is green. Stems do not branch. Leaves are sword shaped and are four to eighteen long and under a half an inch wide.

Flowers are greenish white and turn purple and grow in clusters.

Habitats include: fields, forest edges, roadsides, ditches, railroads, and other disturbed areas.

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**Black Bindweed:** David Fenwick, Apotoflora, <http://www.apotoflora.com> ( Flowering); Gunther Blaich, Gunther Blaich, <http://www.guenther-blaich.de> (Growing in grass); Weedspotter Broad-leafed Weeds, <http://bayer.dbt.co.uk> (Seedling); **Bladder Campion:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Single flower, leaf); Peter Llewellyn, The Wildflower Society, <http://www.thewildflowersociety.com> (Entire plant); **Bouncing-bet:** Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Cluster of white flowers and single flower); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Leaves); How Stuff Works, <http://www.howstuffworks.com> (Pink flowers); **Bracken Fern:** Johan N, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Close up of underside); Rasbak, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Entire plant and close up of leaf); **Brown Knapweed:** Brian Johnston, Microscopy – UK, <http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk> (All); **Burdock:** Jason Wilke, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use (Entire plant); Michael Clayton, Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, <http://wisplants.uwsp.edu> (Dried burr); Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide, <http://www.ppws.vt.edu> (Leaves); **Butter and Eggs:** Gianluca Nicolella, Schede Di Botanica, [http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/fo/linaria\\_vulgaris.htm](http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/fo/linaria_vulgaris.htm) (Capsule and close up of flowers); Leo Michels, Schede Di Botanica, [http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/fo/linaria\\_vulgaris.htm](http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/fo/linaria_vulgaris.htm) (Side view of flowers); **Cheat Grass:** Daniel Mosquin, UBC Botanical Garden and Centre for Plant Research, <http://www.botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/> (Field of the grass); Jim Pisarowicz, Wind Cave National Park - Nature & Science (U.S. National Park Service); <http://www.nps.gov/wica/naturescience/index.htm> (Close up of the grass);

**Chickory:** Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Close up of flower); S. Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Fields of Chickory); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of leaf); **Chinese Silver Grass:** Shirley Tulip, Grows on You Gardening with Friends, <http://www.growsonyou.com> (Blades of grass); Spritzhenry, Grows on You Gardening with Friends, <http://www.growsonyou.com> (Seed head); **Common Lambsquarters:** Sara Wesner, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use (Close up of plant); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Entire plant and stem); **Common Saint Johns Wort:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Cow Vetch:** Andy Fyon, Andy's Northern Ontario Wildflowers Alien Meadow Wildflowers, <http://www.ontariowildflower.com> (Green seed pod); Cruiser, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Flowers); Rachel Gould and Karen Lutsy, Wildflowers Page, [http://www.bio.brandeis.edu/fieldbio/Wildflowers\\_Site](http://www.bio.brandeis.edu/fieldbio/Wildflowers_Site) (Dried seed pod); **Creeping Charlie:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Dark green leaves); Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Close up of flower); **Curly Dock:** Irene Lindsey, Plants of the Kaweah River Delta Region, <http://kaweahoaks.com/html/plants.htm> (Young plant); Sara Wesner, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use (Plant with brown seeds); Stephen Solheim, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Plant with green seeds); **Deadly Nightshade:** Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Berries); Sara Wesner, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use (Purple flowers); Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (White flowers); Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Berries);

**Field Bindweed:** Karan Rawlins, Invasives Database, <http://www.texasinvasives.org> (Side view of flower); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Multiple flowers); **Frost Aster:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Giant Ragweed:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Grapes:** Cathy Herms, Ohio Perennial & Biennial Weed Guide, <http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weedguide> (All); **Hoary Alyssum:** Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Close up of flower); U.S. Forest Service Northeast Area Forest Health Protection - Invasive Plants, [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive\\_plants](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive_plants) (Clump); Michigan State University Extension Agriculture, <http://www.canr.msu.edu/vanburen/aghoarya.htm> (Close up of stem); **Horseweed:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of stem and flowering); Sara Wesner, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use (Comparison of two plants); **Moneywort:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of two flowers); S. Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Mat of flowers growing); Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Cluster of flowers); **Motherwort:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of leaf); Wise Acre Gardens, <http://www.wiseacre-gardens.com/plants/wildflower/motherwort.html> (Whirl of flowers); Viable Herbal Solutions, <http://www.viable-herbal.com/combos/herbs/c370.htm> (Stem of flowers); **Mullen:** Richard Bauer, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Close up of flower); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Full plant and close up of leaves); Wildman, Foraging with the “Wildman”, <http://www.wildmanstevebrill.com/> (Rosette); **Orchard Grass:** Agro Atlas, <http://www.agroatlas.ru> (Flowering); Peter Llewellyn, The Wild Flower Society, <http://www.thewildflowersociety.com> (Before flowering);

**Perennial Sow Thistle:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of flower and close up of leaves); Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide, [http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed\\_id/sonol.htm](http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed_id/sonol.htm) (Buds and leaves and white puffball); **Prickly Lettuce:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Queen Anne's Lace:** S. Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Several flowers blooming); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of leaf and side view of flower); **Quack Grass:** Kweek, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Large clump growing); Kristian Peters, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Single stem); Forages Pennsylvania State, <http://www.forages.psu.edu/index.html> (Several stems growing); **Quick Weed:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (View of entire leaves and flowers); David G. Smith, Discover Life, <http://www.discoverlife.org/> (Close up of flowers); **Ragweed:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Red Clover:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Side view of flower and stem); Agro Atlas, <http://www.agroatlas.ru> (Close up of single flower); Magnar Aspaker, Magnars Arctic Alpines and Prensinals, <http://magnar.aspaker.no> (Mat of flowers growing); **Smooth Brome:** Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Multiple stems flowering); Elizabeth J. Czarapata, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Close up of single stem); **Sheep Sorrel:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of leaves and stem); Henripekka Kallio, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (View of entire plant); Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide, [http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed\\_id/rumaa.htm](http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed_id/rumaa.htm) (View of flowers); **Shepherd's Purse:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All);

**Stinging Nettle:** Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide, [http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed\\_id/urtdi.htm](http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed_id/urtdi.htm) (All flowering images); Christina's Home Remedies, <http://www.christinas-home-remedies.com> (Single Plant); Shelowann Dawson KeMana Healing, <http://www.kemanahealing.com> (Mat of Nettle growing); **Sweet Violet:** Leo Michels, Schede Di Botanica, [http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola\\_odorata.htm](http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola_odorata.htm) (Several flowers blooming and white and purple flowers); Franco Fenaroli, Schede Di Botanica, [http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola\\_odorata.htm](http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola_odorata.htm) (Close up of flower); Alternative Nature Onine Herbal, <http://www.altnature.com/gallery/violet.htm> (Close up of flower with leaves); L.R., Schede Di Botanica, [http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola\\_odorata.htm](http://luirig.altervista.org/schedeit/pz/viola_odorata.htm) (Side view of a flower); **Tall Fescue:** Robert Freckmann, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Clump growing along road); John Randall, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Single stem); **Thyme-leaved Speedwell:** English Country Garden, <http://www.english-country-garden.com> (Close up of flower); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Stem and flowers blooming on stem); **White Champion:** Norfolk Nature, <http://www.norfolknature.co.uk> (Close up and side view of flower); Sannse, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org> (Side view of flower); Petunias Gardener, Petunias Garden, <http://petunias-garden.blogspot.com> (Front view of a flower); FloraFinder.com, <http://www.florafinder.com> (Close up of stem); Norfolk Nature, <http://www.norfolknature.co.uk> (Close up and side view of flower); **White Clover:** Merel Black, Wisconsin DNR Invasive Species, <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives> (Several flowers growing); Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (Close up of a flower and close up of leaves); **White Snakeroot:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All); **Wood Nettle:** Illinois Wildflowers, <http://illinoiswildflowers.info> (All)