

Noxious Weeds



Sulfur Cinquefoil gets its name from Latin, meaning "five fingered" because of its palmate leaf shape. It is often confused with native cinquefoil species.



Some plants, like flowering rush, reproduce by seeds and by roots. Small fragments of their roots can start new populations.

Zero Spread



Houndstongue seeds, called nuttlets, have tiny hooks that grab onto fur and clothing. They often grow along trails. The plant is toxic to grazing animals, especially horses.

Orange and Meadow Hawkweed are closely related. They spread by their seeds as well as creeping roots. Montana also has some native hawkweed species.

There are a dozen insect bio-control agents for spotted knapweed, including this root boring weevil. Notice how it is camouflaged like the seed heads.

Lupine is a native plant and important to pollinators. Once pollinated their centers turn from white to red in an attempt to direct bees to other flowers.

Some noxious weeds, like leafy spurge are very hard to control. Using multiple approaches like hand pulling, spraying, and bio-control is recommended.

Yarrow is an important cultural and medicinal plant. It was historically used to treat wounds because of its anti-bacterial and blood-clotting properties.



Native Plants

BioControl



Enjoy!
Lake County Weed District
Noxious Weed Education
406-883-7330
kguffey@lakemt.gov

