

The Most Wanted Weeds of Wilson Ranch

Please do your part in removing noxious/invasive weeds from our community!

Do not handle Water Hemlock- it is poisonous.

Do not handle Dalmatian toadflax- the roots travel extensively and are fragile, so it is hard to hand pull completely. Better to leave it to the professional contractors.

Definitely go after mature **Barnaby/Knapweed**, which can be hand pulled, getting as much of the root as possible.

Small infestations of **oxeye daisy**, **common tansy**, **yellow flag iris**, and **purple loosestrife** can be dug out (do not hand pull), getting as much of the root as possible. Large invasions may be best handled by the contractor.

Barnaby/Diffuse Knapweed



Young rosettes near South Beach



Cabin loop road

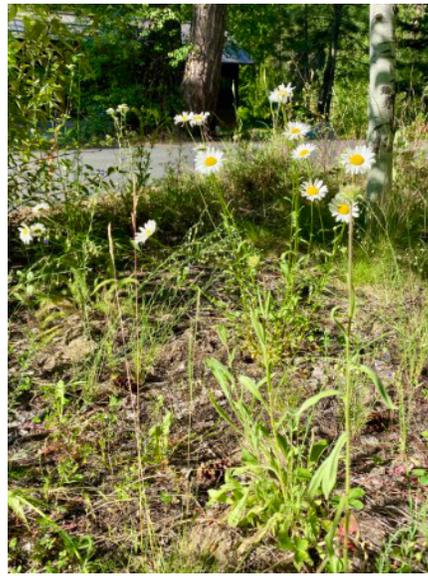


Flower and seed heads near hot tub

Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



Elsie's Meadow



Freestone Lk
Drive
roundabout

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)



At entrance to cabin #3



Adjacent to
Steelhead



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)



Along irrigation ditch between Inn and Freestone Lk
roundabout

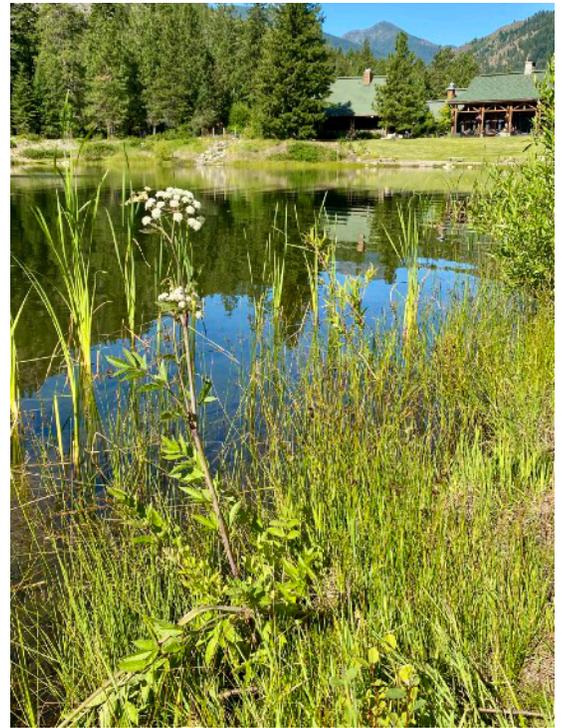


In bloom



Example of foliage

Western Water Hemlock (*Cicuta douglasii*)

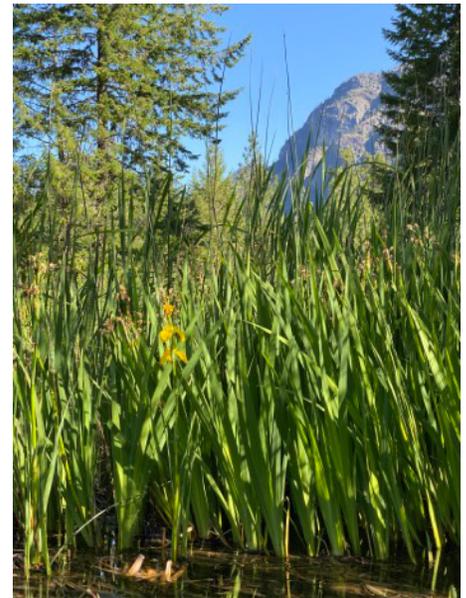


Around Freestone Lake trail

Yellow Flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)



Around Freestone Lake, especially the south end



Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum*)



Bloom



Meadow east of S. Beach

Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*)

Long tap root. May be able to hand pull in loose or moist soil; otherwise, dig it out.



Typical 3 leaflets



Purple bloom



Black medic (*medicago lupulina*)



Small yellow flowers and leaves similar to clover. Most pull out completely by the tap root. Gather up all the stems to the center at the soil line and tug.

It's best to get to them before they develop their small black heads (from which their name derives).



Ripe black seed pods

Common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)

Like a pea vine. Has a tap root that breaks easily, so difficult to remove by hand. Use a digging tool to remove as much of the root system as possible. Remove as much of the weed as possible before seed production begins, as seeds remain viable up to 5 years!

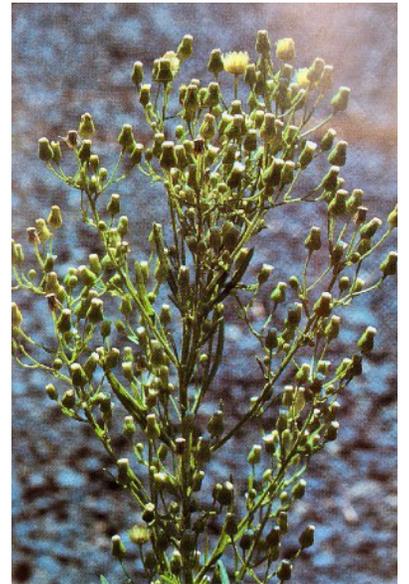


Horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*)

Usually a single stalk, but can have multiple stalks when previously pulled incompletely. Most will pull out completely by hand. Best to get to them before the flowers turn to seeds.



Younger plant before blooming

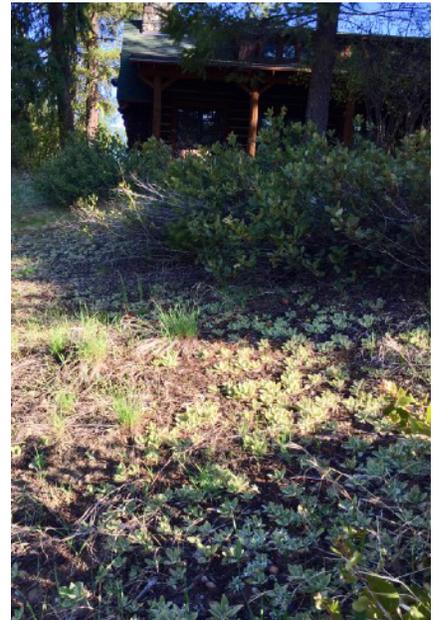


Very small white daisy-like flowers

Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)



Second year upright plant, easily hand pulled



First year low rosettes

Plantain, Common and English (*Plantago major & lanceolata*)



Common

Hand pull in loose or moist soil; otherwise dig with a tool.



English

Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)



Young plant

Hand pull.

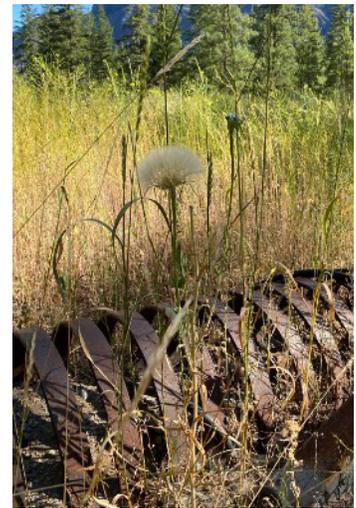


In bloom



Mature plants can get quite tall

Yellow salsify (*Tragopogon dubius*)

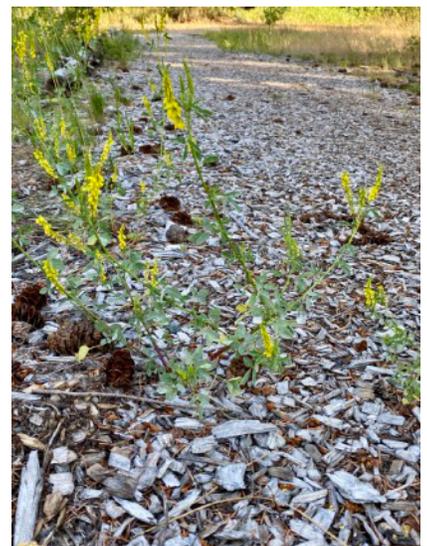


Pull by hand, getting as much of the tap root as possible. Do not leave in a pile on the ground, as the unopened flower may fully mature to a seed head in a matter of hours!

White and Yellow Sweet Clover (*Mellilotus Albus & officinalis*)



Hand pulling is most effective when the soil is moist, as the tap root is long. In hard soil, may need a digging tool to assist getting as much of the whole root as possible. Definitely get it before flowers go to seed!



White campion (*Silene latifolia*)



Use a digging tool with this one to get both the strong vertical as well as the lateral tap roots.

Red Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*)



Hand pull, but can be difficult to get all of the fragile rhizomes. Digging tool to tease out as much root as possible.



Ground Spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*)



A single plant can produce several thousand seeds!



Can pull if large enough; often need to dig to get tap root, from which it can regrow during the season. White sap can be irritating, so wear gloves.