

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*):



This evergreen perennial shrub blooms from April to June. It grows from 3 to 10 feet tall, with vertical, slender dark green branches that are covered with small, simple leaves. The tiny flowers are bright yellow and pea-shaped. (See image on front cover of this brochure.) Other invasive brooms include French and Portuguese broom.

IMPACTS: Scotch broom, a destructive weed, easily invades disturbed sites, natural areas, dunes, and public and private forest lands. Millions of dollars are spent each year on maintenance to rights-of-ways, facilities, parkland and private property because of Scotch broom's rapid growth and its natural persistency. Its seeds remain viable for 5 to 60 years! Annually, Scotch broom costs Oregon an estimated \$47 million in lost timber production.

REMOVAL:

- Hand pulling works best for small plants, make sure to get the roots
- The Weed Wrench is a good tool to use on larger shrubs
- Pick up after working, broken stems can re-sprout

Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*):



Also called Fig Buttercup, this low-growing perennial stands 2-6 inches tall with shiny dark green kidney or heart shaped leaves. The flowers and leaves grow on separate stems. The flowers have 8-10 outer petals while the inner ones are paired. Looking closely there are tiny flowers in the center of the butter-yellow blossom. Blooms in March and April.

IMPACTS: This plant is a very forceful grower, covering large areas in a short period, in early March out-competing Oregon's native woodland perennials.

REMOVAL:

- Digging up bulbs is the best way to eradicate
 - Get all the plant— it is very persistent
 - Lookout for new arrivals
 - Using chemicals is another option
- www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/invasivetutorial/



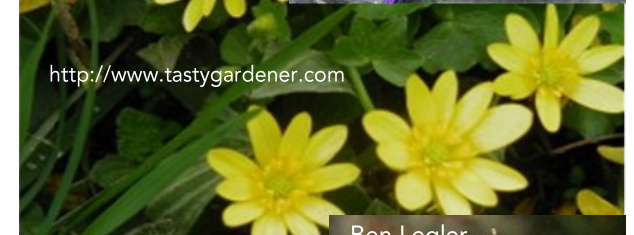
Questions?

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www.bishopthorpe.net/mt/nature_notes/2009/05/maying-time.html

Pretty INVADERS! found in your backyard



What Plants?



Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*):



This 6 to-12 feet tall shrub has grey-green or dark green leaves, with large 6 to 8 inch flower heads of various colors. It blooms from July through the fall and attracts bees, butterflies and birds.

IMPACTS: Butterfly bushes grow very quickly, regularly escaping gardens and going wild in the woods where they quickly take over natural habitats. They reproduce easily and form dense populations. Butterfly bushes are a problem along riverbanks because they disrupt natural succession patterns and alter soil nutrient concentrations.

REMOVAL:

- Deadhead bush in the *Fall* not Spring
- Pick up after your work, clippings can very easily reestablish roots
- Lookout for new seedlings, dig up but DON'T give them to neighbors as presents!



Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*):



This plant blooms in winter and spring. Herb Robert, or "stinky Bob" has flowers with five pink petals and pungent, deeply dissected leaves. In late fall the leaves turns red.

IMPACTS: Grows quickly, stubbornly coming back when pulled. Outcompetes native forest understory plants, establishing 50-100% cover.

REMOVAL:

- Hand pulling is easy due to shallow roots
- Pulling from the plant base is best
- Herbicides are effective but use carefully avoid killing nearby natives



Shining Geranium (*Geranium lucidum*):



This annual ground cover has small pink flowers in pairs on each stem. The shiny kidney-shaped or round leaves have 5-7 lobes. Reddish colored stems grow up to 20 inches. Blooms from spring to late July.

IMPACTS: Rapidly spreads in oak and riparian habitats in the Willamette Valley This shade-tolerant plant also invades forest understories.

REMOVAL:

- Hand pulling is best before plant starts to seed
- Spray Roundup or Brush B Gon on large areas
- Burn with a propane-based burning tool during growing season (if allowed in your area)

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*):



First year

Second year

This plant blooms every two years. In the first year it grows a basal rosette with kidney-shaped scalloped leaves. During the second year the flowering stems shoot up and the leaves are triangular shaped with toothed edges. When crushed the leaves have a unique garlic odor. Garlic Mustard blooms in April and May with one flowering stem and several white small flowers with four separated petals. The plant can grow to 12-48 inches. The seeds are black, oblong and lay in a narrow pod in rows.

IMPACTS: Individual plants can have between 350 to 7,900 seeds, which means they can spread fast. This plant invades woods aggressively, displacing native grasses, herbs and tree seedlings.

REMOVAL:

- Hand pull before flowering season or cut plant down at ground surface level
- Make sure to dispose of all plants pulled so no new seedlings sprout
- A scythe or power brush cutter is effective in taking out large areas
- For further information on chemical use visit the garlic mustard page on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

