

OKANOGAN COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD (OCNWCB):

FACTSHEET INFORMATION

Summary of Plant Species:

- All plant parts of Hoary Alyssum are toxic to equines.
- Retains toxicity when dried such as in hay products. The toxin is not yet identified, however, reports state that 30% or more in hay has caused severe toxicity or death in Equines.

Plant Description:

- Stems are green-purple in color, hairy, one to three feet tall, with many branching stems near the top.
- Basal Leaves are green with some gray tint, and covered with hairs.
- White elongated flower clusters appear at the end of each stem, 4 deeply cleft petals (major identifier).
- Seed pods are small oval seeds that appear semi inflated.
- Found commonly in hay.

Introduction & Movement:

- Native to Europe, thought to be introduced as a seed contaminant in hay production.
- The plant can tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions and inhabits rangeland, ditches, roadsides, and heavily grazed pastures.
- Seeds can travel long distances by fur, wool, fabric, footwear, and motorized vehicles. It can also spread by careless disposal of plant material. More commonly spread by agricultural hay production and equipment.

Control Measures:

- Cultural control of Hoary Alyssum is best achieved with irrigation, fertilization, and seeding can help keep competitive desirable forage.
- Mowing is not an adequate control measure based off RCW 17.10. Hoeing or pulling of Hoary Alyssum works well in smaller infestations. Make sure the whole plant is disposed of.
- Chemical*— at rosette, bolting, and flowering stage, using a post emergence herbicide with a surfactant is effective in control. Repeat applications will be necessary for new growth of rosettes in the fall for a better control. Contact OCNWCB for site specific herbicide recommendations.









Sources:

http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing

www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet

www.okanogancounty.org/government/noxiousweedcontrol

Distribution Map

