Noxious Weed IPM

David Kratville California Department of Food and Agriculture Environmental Scientist

California Department of Food and Agriculture Central California South District



CDFA Action Oriented Pest Rating System

- "A" An organism of known economic importance subject to state (or commissioner when acting as a state agent) enforced action involving: eradication, quarantine, containment, rejection, or other holding action.
- "B" An organism of known economic importance subject to: eradication, containment, control or other holding action at the discretion of the individual county agricultural commissioner.

 OR

An organism of known economic importance subject to state endorsed holding action and eradication only when found in a nursery.

"C" An organism subject to no state enforced action outside of nurseries except to retard spread. At the discretion of the commissioner.

OR

An organism subject to no state enforced action except to provide for pest cleanliness in nurseries.

- "Q" An organism or disorder requiring temporary "A" action pending determination of a permanent rating. The organism is suspected to be of economic importance but its status is uncertain because of incomplete identification or inadequate information. In the case of an established infestation, at the discretion of the Assistant Director for Plant Industry, the Department will conduct surveys and will convene the Division Pest Study Team to determine a permanent rating.
- "**D**" No action. (Parasites, predators, and organisms of little or no economic importance).

CA Code of Regulation Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed

It has been determined that the following species of plants are noxious weeds within the meaning of Section 5004 of the Food and Agricultural Code:

- Acacia paradoxa (Kangaroo thorn)
- Acaena anserinifolia (biddy biddy)
- Acaena novae-zelandiae (biddy biddy)
- Acaena pallida (biddy biddy)
- Achnatherum brachychaetum (punagrass)
- Acroptilon repens (Russian knapweed)
- Aegilops cylindrica (jointed goatgrass)
- Aegilops ovata (ovate goatgrass)
- ...
- Zygophyllum fabago (Syrian beancaper)

This regulation shall in no way restrict the designation of a weed pest to those species listed herein.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 407 and 5004, Food and Agricultural Code.

Reference: Section 5004, Food and Agricultural Code.

Hoary Alyssum, Berteroa incana



Extremely toxic to horses.

Lassen and El Dorado Counties

Hoary Alyssum, Berteroa incana



Stinkwort, Dittrichia graveolens



Stinkwort, Dittrichia graveolens



False Yellowhead, Dittrichia viscosa



Found recently near Napa, CA Reportedly tolerant of wetter conditions

False Yellowhead, Dittrichia viscosa





Goat's Rue, Galega officinalis

2' - 6' tall

Purple to white pea-like flowers

Displaces native wetland/riparian plants

Toxic to sheep and cattle





Broomrape, Orobanche ramosa

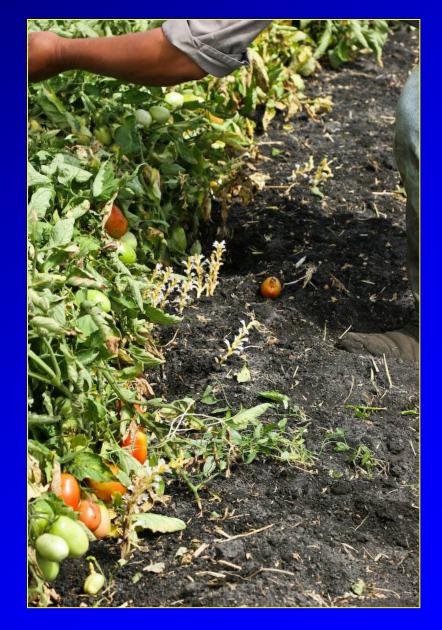
CDFA A-Rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed

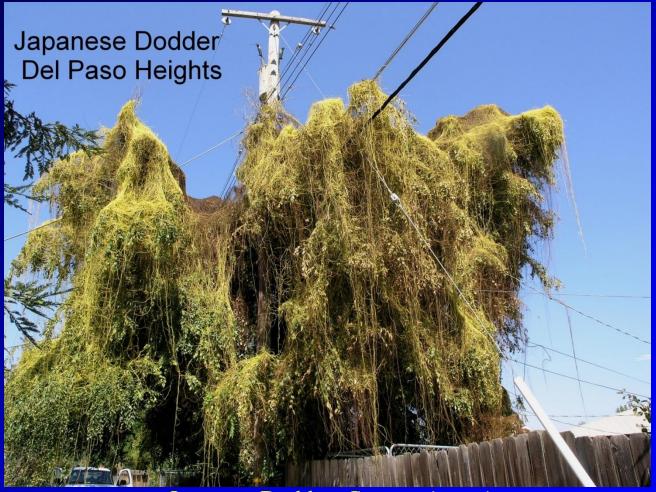
Orobanchaceae –Broomrape Family Parasitic



Branched broomrape attached to the roots of a tomato plant





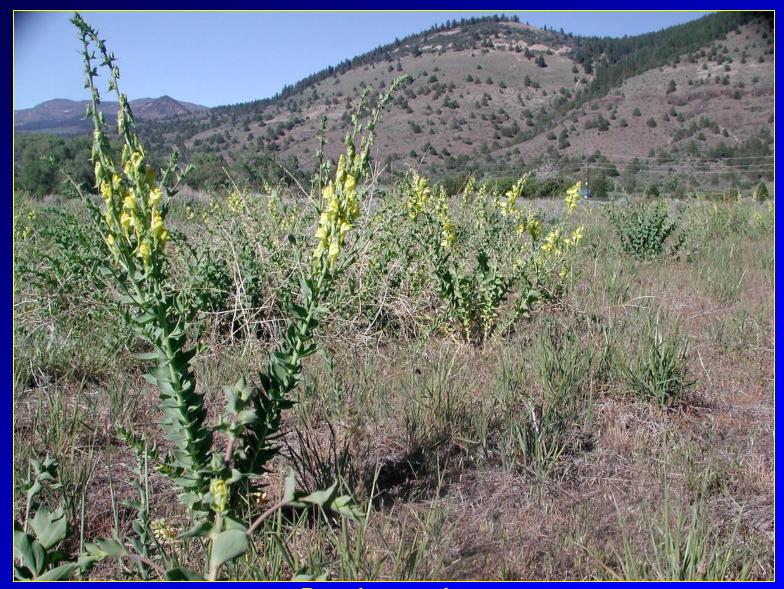


Japanese Dodder, *Cuscuta japonica*CDFA A-rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed (*Cuscuta* spp.)

Convolvulaceae – Bindweed Family Parasitic



Japanese Dodder infertile flowers



Branches near base Dalmation Toadflax, *Linaria genistifolia* ssp. *dalmatica*



Leaves "clasp" stem
Dalmation Toadflax, *Linaria genistifolia* ssp. *dalmatica*



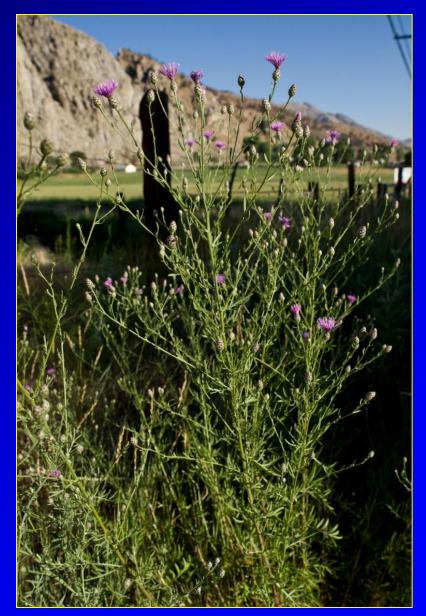
Yellow snap-dragon flower Dalmation Toadflax, *Linaria genistifolia* ssp. *dalmatica*



If Dalmation Toadflax is cut or chopped without removing ALL of the root system, the plant will develop hundreds of new plants at the crown. Plant populations may increase dramatically following incomplete removal projects.

DO NOT CHOP THIS PLANT!

Spotted Knapweed, Centaurea maculosa
Squarrose Knapweed, Centaurea squarrosa
Diffuse Knapweed, Centaurea diffusa
Meadow Knapweed, Centaurea X monktonii





Spotted Knapweed, Centaurea maculosa



Large urn shaped heads, dark tipped bracts without spines Spotted Knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa*



Persistent dark "spots" on tips of bracts Spotted Knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa*



Recurved bracts
Squarrose Knapweed, *Centaurea squarrosa*



Meadow Knapweed, Centaurea X monktonii

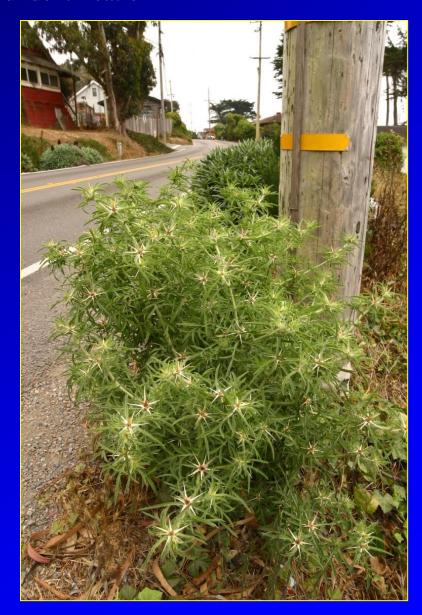


Meadow Knapweed, Centaurea X monktonii

Iberian Starthistle, *Centaurea iberica*CDFA A-rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed

Purple Starthistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*CDFA B-rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed

• Differentiated by presence/absence of pappus on seeds.





Large central "star" prior to bolting Iberian Starthistle, *Centaurea iberica*



Very large straw colored bracts
Purple Starthistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*

Fertile Capeweed, *Arctotheca*calendula

CDFA A-Rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious

Weed

Asteraceae – Sunflower Family Perennial





Grey hairs on underside of leaf Fertile Capeweed, *Arctotheca calendula*



Brown "wooly" pappus on seeds Fertile Capeweed, *Arctotheca calendula*

Yellow petals with black center.
Potentially toxic to sheep, cattle and horses.

Fertile Capeweed, *Arctotheca* calendula



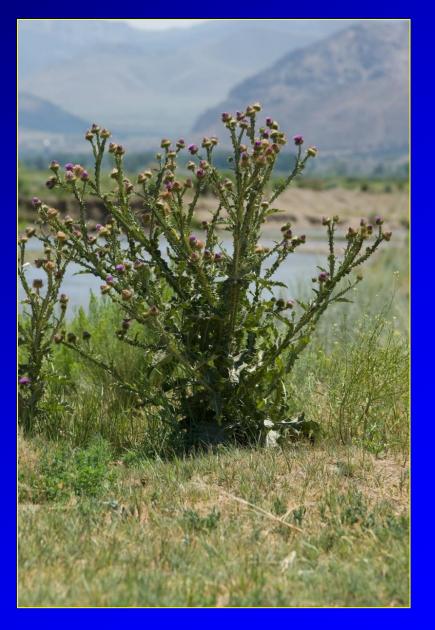
Scotch Thistle, Onopordum acanthium

CDFA A-rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed (*Onopordum* spp.)

Asteraceae – Sunflower Family Biennial to short lived perennial



Numerous branching stems to 8' tall Scotch Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium*





Wooly gray hairs on foliage "Old Man Thistle" Scotch Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium*



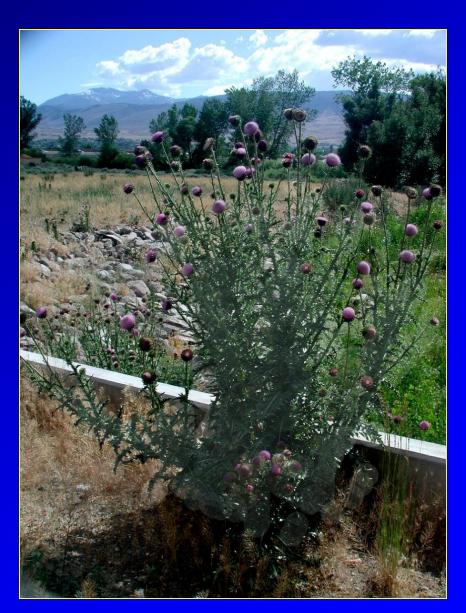
Leaf margin slightly lobed, single yellow spine, prominent veins Scotch Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium*



Spiny winged stem all the way to flowerhead Scotch Thistle, *Onopordum acanthium*

Musk Thistle, *Carduus nutans* **CDFA A-rated, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed**

Asteraceae – Sunflower Family
Biennial to short lived perennial

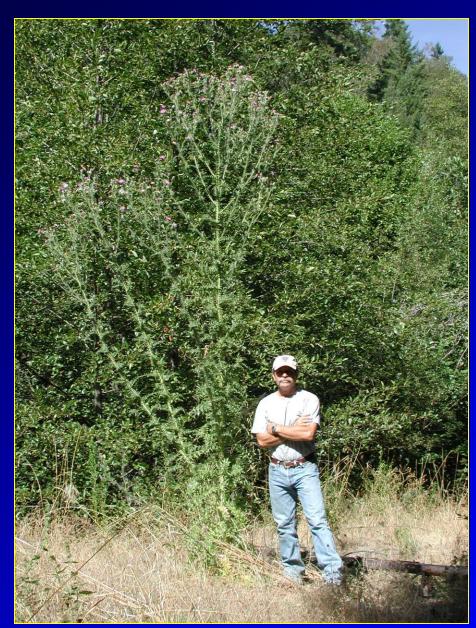




3-5 spines per lobe Musk Thistle, *Carduus nutans*



Flower head "nods" 90 degrees Musk Thistle, *Carduus nutans*



Plumeless Thistle, Carduus acanthoides
CDFA A-Rated, Sec, 4500 Noxious Weed

Plumeless thistle is a biennial which spreads by rhizomatous roots and windblown seed to quickly cover any available soil area. Dense stands of this thistle often reach 12-15 feet in height and can form very thick "impenetrable" monocultures.



Plumeless thistle has distinctive clasping bracts on long slender stems and usually very few terminal soft pink flower heads. Bracts on the flower heads are developed into very sharp single spines, often tinged with red.

Aquatic Plant ID

Submerged Plants with Whorls



Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticilata*CDFA A-RATED, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed, Food and Ag. Code Sec. 6048-6049

Hydrocharitaceae – Tape-grasses Perennial





Leaf margin serrated, raised spicules on midvein





Five leaves per whorl









Only aquatic plant with whorled leaves that forms tubers and turions

South American Spongeplant, Limnobium laevigatum

CDFA A-RATED, Sec. 4500 Noxious Weed

Hydrocharitaceae – Tape-grasses

Perennial



Sponge-like air chambers on underside of leaf provide floatation











