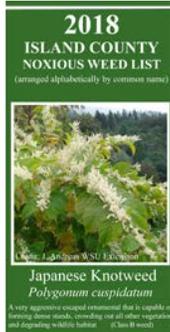


Beginning January 2018, this seasonally-offered educational Weed Bulletin is now a partnership between Whidbey Island Conservation District and Island County's Department of Natural Resources.



# WEEDS OF SPRING

## 2018



Washington's noxious weed law (*RCW 17.10*) requires landowners, as well as city, county, and state land agencies to control or eradicate certain weeds that occur on property in an effort to maintain the ecology and economy of Washington's landscapes.

**View Island County's Noxious Weed List at <http://bit.ly/2l18V19>**

For past Weed Bulletins, visit: [whidbeycd.org/publications/](http://whidbeycd.org/publications/)



### QUESTIONS?

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Noxious Weed Coordinator



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[www.facebook.com/islandcountynoxiousweedprogram/](http://www.facebook.com/islandcountynoxiousweedprogram/)

Visit Island County Noxious Weed Control Board for more information  
[www.islandcountywa.gov/Health/DNR/Noxious-Weed/Pages/Home.aspx](http://www.islandcountywa.gov/Health/DNR/Noxious-Weed/Pages/Home.aspx)





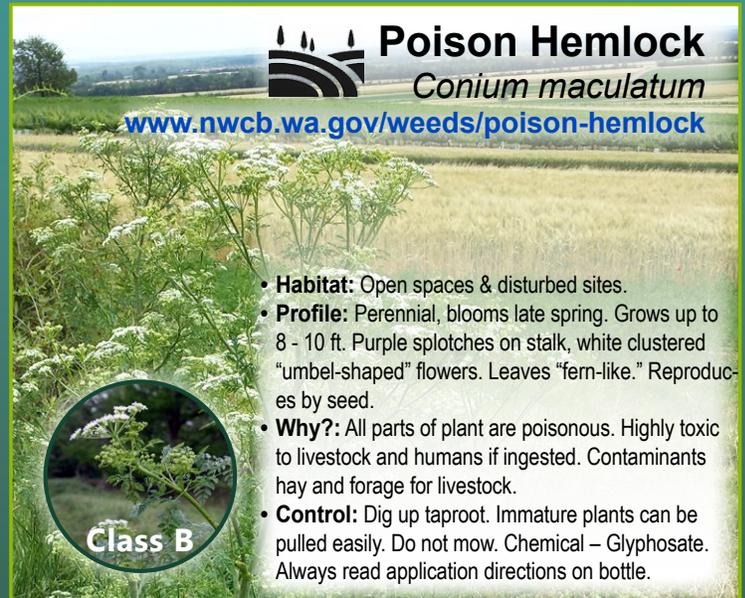

### Italian Arum

*Arum italicum*

[www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/italian-arum](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/italian-arum)

- **Habitat:** Wet areas, forest understory.
- **Profile:** Perennial, blooms late April to June, displeasing odor. Grows in dense colonies. Distinct orange-red berries. Leaves out in late fall or winter. Reproduces by seed or tubers.
- **Why?:** Toxic. Forms dense monotypic stands in forest and riparian areas.
- **Control:** Dig up or pull tubers, sheet mulching. Chemical - Glyphosate or imazapyr. Always read application directions on bottle.

**Class C**





### Poison Hemlock

*Conium maculatum*

[www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/poison-hemlock](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/poison-hemlock)

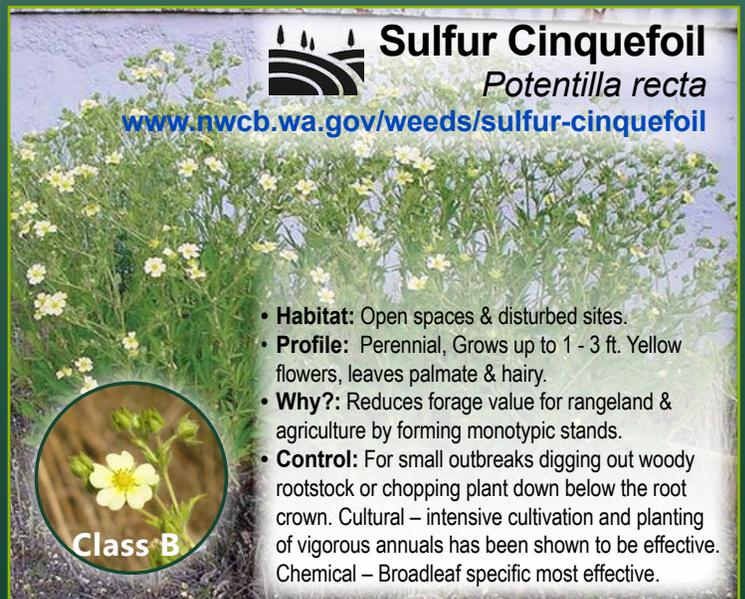
- **Habitat:** Open spaces & disturbed sites.
- **Profile:** Perennial, blooms late spring. Grows up to 8 - 10 ft. Purple splotches on stalk, white clustered "umbel-shaped" flowers. Leaves "fern-like." Reproduces by seed.
- **Why?:** All parts of plant are poisonous. Highly toxic to livestock and humans if ingested. Contaminants hay and forage for livestock.
- **Control:** Dig up taproot. Immature plants can be pulled easily. Do not mow. Chemical - Glyphosate. Always read application directions on bottle.

**Class B**

### What is a "Class A, B, or C" weed?

- **Class A: Required to Remove (Regulated)**  
Limited Distribution. Prevention of new infestations & eradicating existing ones is highest priority.
- **Class B: Required to Control (Regulated)**  
Not yet widespread. Prevention of new infestations is highest priority.
- **Class C: Asked to Control (Non-Regulated)**  
Already widespread. Can be controlled by local counties.

**Noxious weeds thrive in a variety of habitats.** Refer to the icons below to become familiar with the habitats of local noxious weeds, which can help you recognize and monitor weeds on your property.



### Sulfur Cinquefoil

*Potentilla recta*

[www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/sulfur-cinquefoil](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/sulfur-cinquefoil)

- **Habitat:** Open spaces & disturbed sites.
- **Profile:** Perennial, Grows up to 1 - 3 ft. Yellow flowers, leaves palmate & hairy.
- **Why?:** Reduces forage value for rangeland & agriculture by forming monotypic stands.
- **Control:** For small outbreaks digging out woody rootstock or chopping plant down below the root crown. Cultural - intensive cultivation and planting of vigorous annuals has been shown to be effective. Chemical - Broadleaf specific most effective.

**Class B**