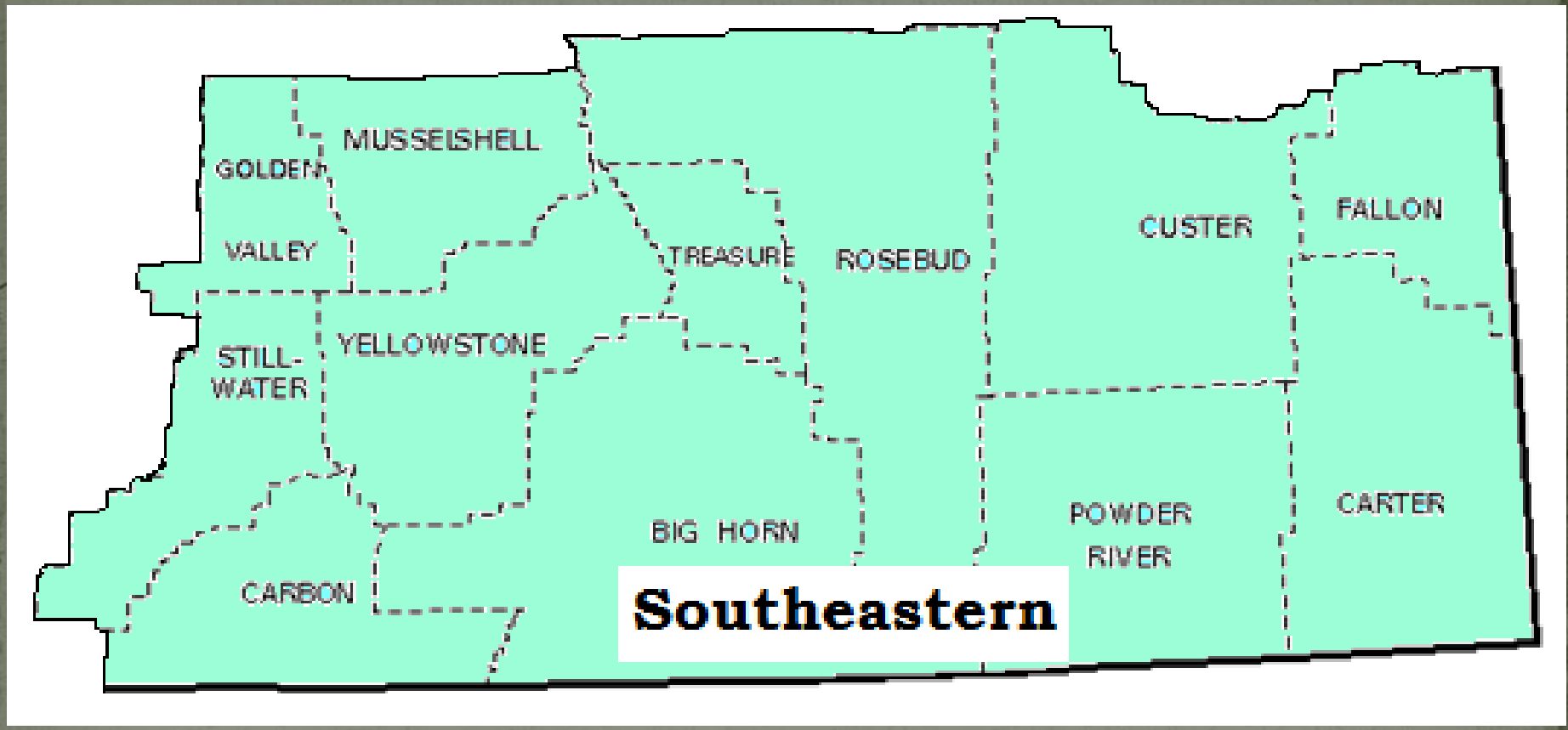
Southeastern Area



- Consists of 12 counties:

  Musselshell, Powder River, Treasure, Golden Valley, Stillwater, Carbon, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Rosebud, Custer, Fallon, Carter

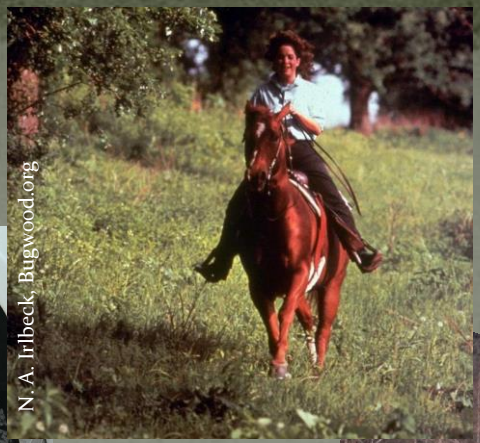
Weed Lifecycles

- Annual
  - Example: Yellow starthistle
- Biennial
  - Example: Houndstongue
- Simple perennial
  - Example: Orange hawkweed
- Creeping perennial
  - Example: Leafy spurge

Weed Spread

Weeds are hitchhikers and can be spread through many ways...

Wash me!



Check me for weed seeds!

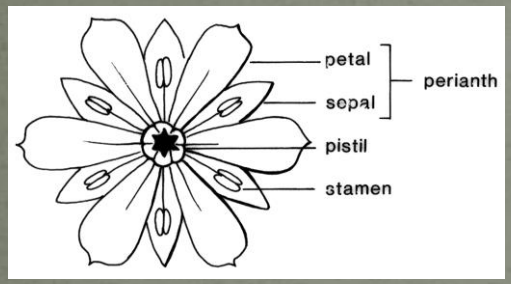
Use NWSFF!

Always check to make sure you're not a contributing factor to weed seed spread!

Plant characteristics commonly used in identification and subsequent control selection:

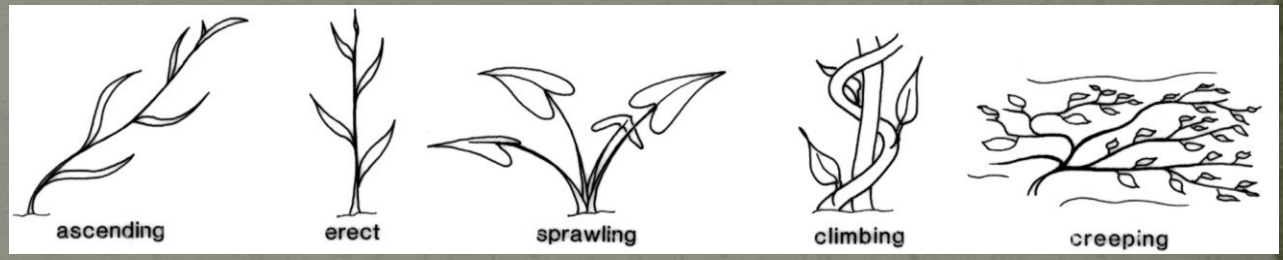
Flowers

- Color
- Number of petals
- Blossom location



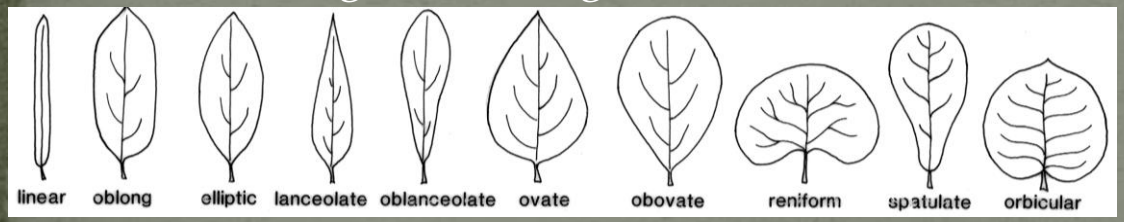
Stem habit

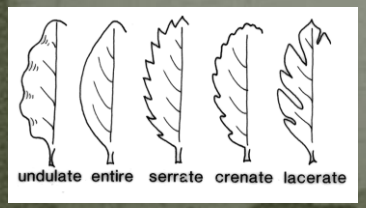
- Single stems
- Highly branched

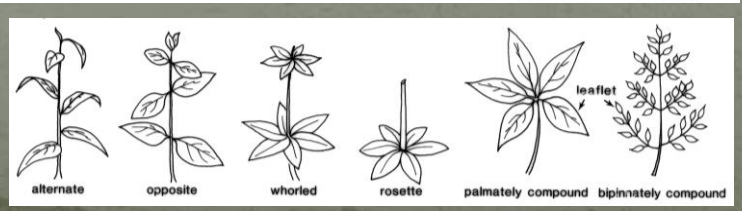


Leaves

- Shape
- Type of edge
- Arrangement along stem

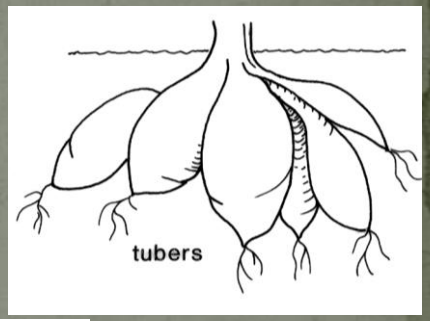


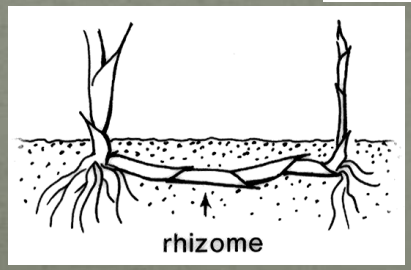


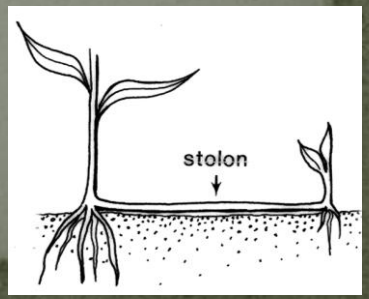


Root systems

- Taproot
- Bulbed
- Rhizomes







Habitat: Commonly Found along Roadsides/Right-of-Ways

- Canada thistle
- Houndstongue
- Russian knapweed
- Spotted knapweed
- Purple loosestrife (in wet roadside ditches)
- Blueweed
- Diffuse knapweed
- Field bindweed
- Common tansy
- Dyer's woad
- Leafy spurge
- Meadow hawkweed
- Rush skeletonweed
- St. Johnswort
- Scotchbroom
- Sulfur cinquefoil
- Tall buttercup
- Hoary alyssum
- Tansy ragwort

Montana's Noxious Weed Species

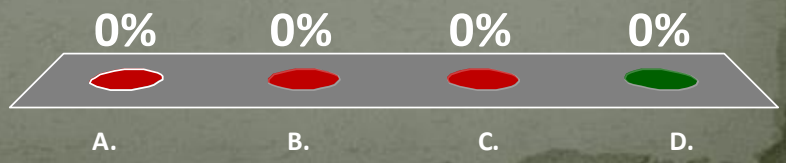
How many plant species are officially listed on Montana's Noxious Weed List?

A. 28

B. 42

C. 56

★ D. 32



Noxious Weed Facts:

- Currently 32 state listed noxious weeds infest about 7.6 million acres in Montana.
- First recorded in the state in the early 1920's, spotted knapweed has spread to infest about 2.7 million acres.
- Direct impacts of knapweed to grazing land value in Montana were $11 million (Hirsch and Leitch 1996).
- Annual direct impacts to wildland values were $3.1 million, including $1.2 million for reduced wildlife associated recreation and $1.9 million for reduced soil and water conservation (Hirsch and Leitch 1996).

Montana's noxious weeds are prioritized by establishment.

Montana Noxious Weed List

Effective: December 2013

PRIORITY 1A These weeds are not present or have a very limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected, education, and prevention:

(a) Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
(b) Dyer's woad *(Isatis tinctoria*)

PRIORITY 1B These weeds have limited presence in Montana.
Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education:

(a) Knotweed complex (*Polygonum cuspidatum, P. sachalinense, P. × bohemicum, Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis, F. × bohemica, Reynoutria japonica, R. sachalinensis, and R.× bohemica*)
(b) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
(c) Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
(d) Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

PRIORITY 2A These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

(a) Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea, Jacobaea vulgaris*)
(b) Meadow hawkweed complex (*Hieracium caespitosum, H. praealtum, H. piloridundum, and Pilosella caespitosa*)
(c) Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum, Pilosella aurantiaca*)
(d) Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
(e) Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
(f) Yellowflag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
(g) Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
(h) Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)

PRIORITY 2B These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

(a) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
(b) Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
(c) Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
(d) Whitetop (*Cardaria draba, Lepidium draba*)
(e) Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens, Rhaponticum repens*)
(f) Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe, C.maculosa*)
(g) Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
(h) Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
(i) St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
(j) Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
(k) Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
(l) Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
(m) Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
(n) Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
(o) Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*)
(p) Flowering rush (Butomus umbellatus)
(q) Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
(r) Curlyleaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus)

Priority 3 Regulated Plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)
These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.

- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

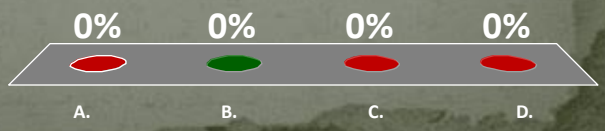
Weed Laws:

- Landowners are required to control noxious weed infestations on their land; including **BOTH** state and county listed species.

- **7-22-2131. Noncompliance with weed control requirements -- general notice.** (1) (a) If a complaint is made against a landowner or if the board has reason to believe that noxious weeds are present on a landowner's property, the board shall notify the landowner by certified mail of the complaint and shall request permission for the board's agent to enter the property to conduct an inspection.
- **7-22-2116. Unlawful to permit noxious weeds to propagate -- notice required in sale.** (1) It is unlawful for any person to permit any noxious weed to propagate or go to seed on the person's land, except that any person who adheres to the noxious weed management program of the person's weed management district or who has entered into and is in compliance with a noxious weed management agreement is considered to be in compliance with this section.
- **7-22-2134. Noncompliance -- actions by board.** (1) The board may seek a court order to enter upon the infested parcels of the landowner's property if attempts to achieve voluntary compliance have been exhausted.
- **7-22-2152. Revegetation of rights-of-way and areas that have potential for noxious weed infestation.** (1) Any person or state agency proposing a mine, a major facility under Title 75, chapter 20, an electric, communication, gas, or liquid transmission line, a solid waste facility, a highway or road, a subdivision, a commercial, industrial, or government development, or any other development that needs state or local approval and that results in the potential for noxious weed infestation within a district shall notify the board at least 15 days prior to the activity.

How are weeds that occur on the MT State Noxious Weed list grouped?

A. Categories
★ B. Priorities
C. By scientific name
D. Levels



Priority 1A

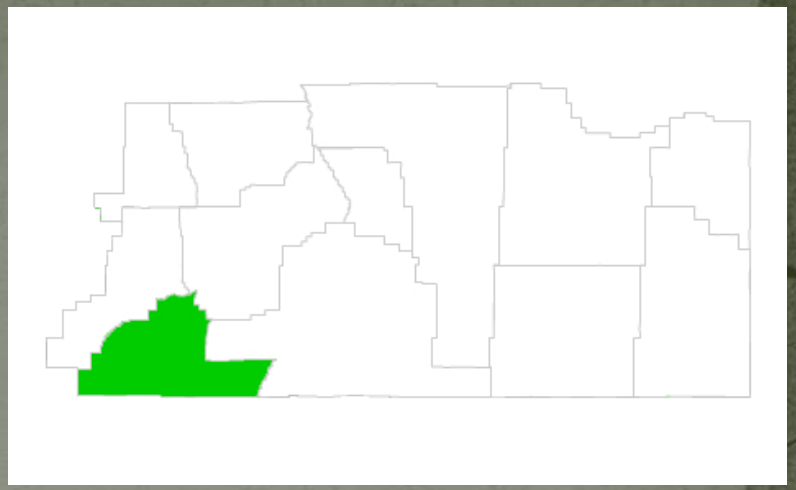

--require eradication, education and prevention if detected--
Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

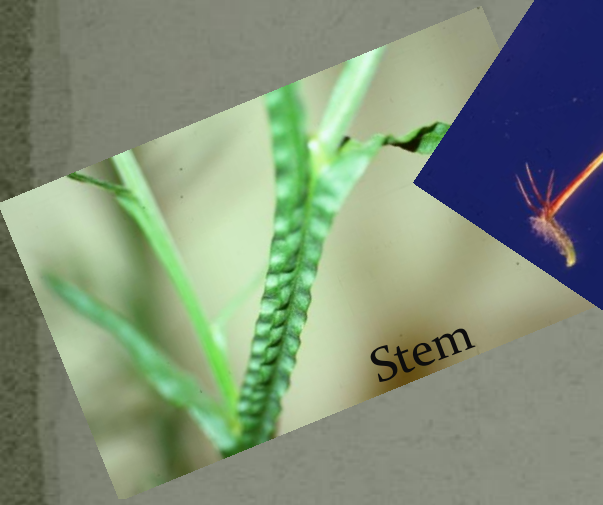
Identify this plant:

A. Purple loosestrife
B. Houndstongue
C. Scotch broom
★ D. Yellow starthistle

Yellow starthistle

(Centaurea solstitialis)





Not currently found in MT

Leaves:

- Deeply lobed with pointed tip
- Cottony hairs
- Greyish-green

Flower:

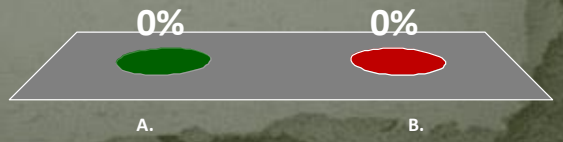
- Yellow, 1 per stem
- Sharp, straw colored spines

All photos on this page courtesy of: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

The spines on a yellow starthistle stem are sharp enough to puncture car tires.

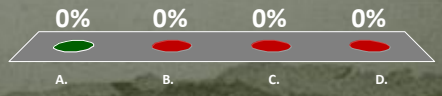
★A. True

B. False



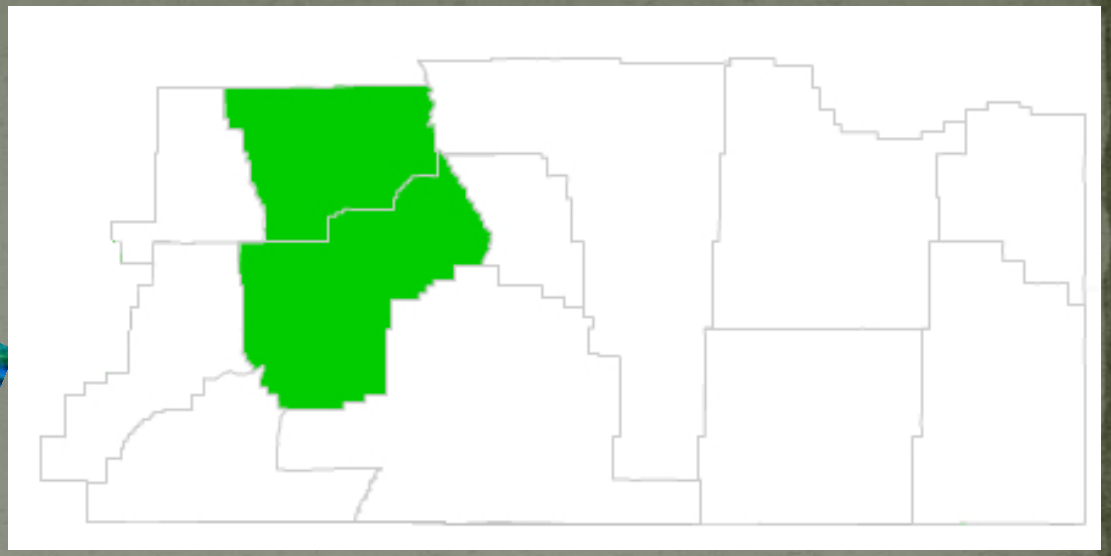
Identify this plant:

★A. Dyer's woad
B. Yellow starthistle
C. Blueweed
D. Field bindweed



Dyer's woad

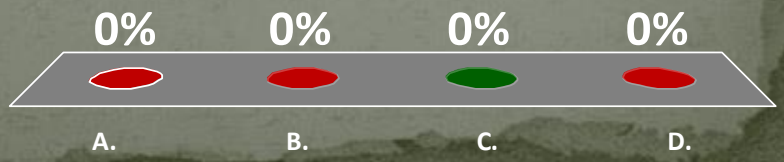
(*Isatis tinctoria*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Bluish-green
  - White midrib
- **Flower:**
  - Yellow
  - Flat topped

Dyer's woad was brought to North America on purpose during the colonial period, for what purpose?

A. An ornamental plant for gardens
B. Fodder for livestock
C. A form of dye before indigo dye was available
D. A form of erosion control



Priority 1B

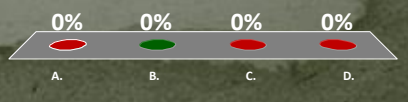
Require eradication or containment and education.

Scotch broom

Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Identify this plant:

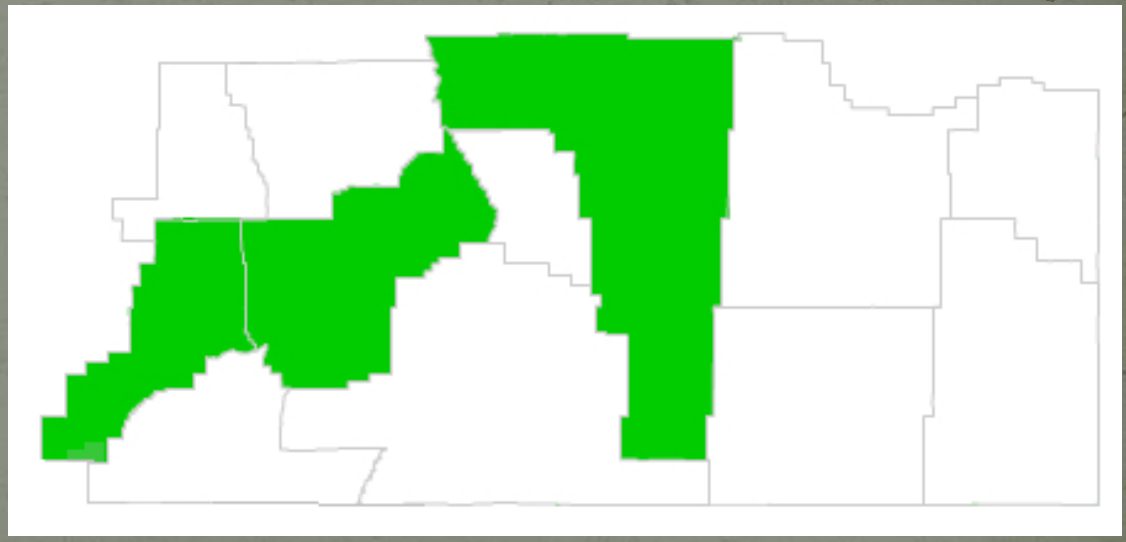
A. Saltcedar
★ B. Purple loosestrife
C. Common tansy
D. Blueweed



Purple loosestrife

(Lythrum spp.)

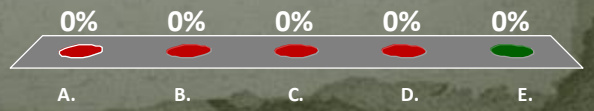
- **Leaves:**
  - Lance-shaped
  - Smooth margins
- **Stems:**
  - Square-octagonal in shape
- **Flower:**
  - Rose-purple
  - Clustered spike
  - Multiple flowering branches



The square stem will help you know its loosestrife!

Areas you're most likely to find purple loosestrife are:

A. Irrigation canals
B. Seasonal wetlands
C. River & stream banks
D. The edges of ponds
★ E. All of the above



Priority 2A

Management prioritized by local weed districts

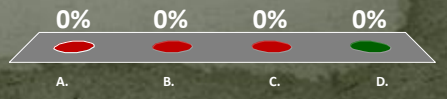
Tansy Ragwort

Require **eradication** or **containment** where less abundant

Identify this plant:

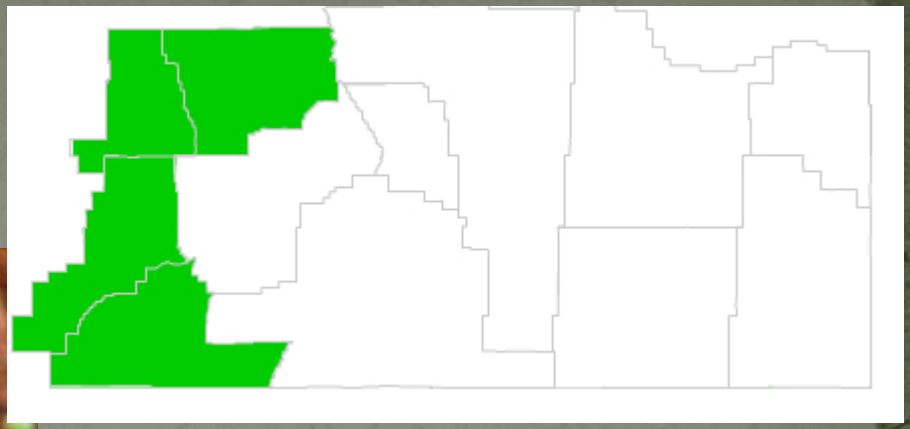

John Cardina, Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

A. Hoary alyssum
B. Houndstongue
C. Cheatgrass
★ D. Tall buttercup



Tall buttercup

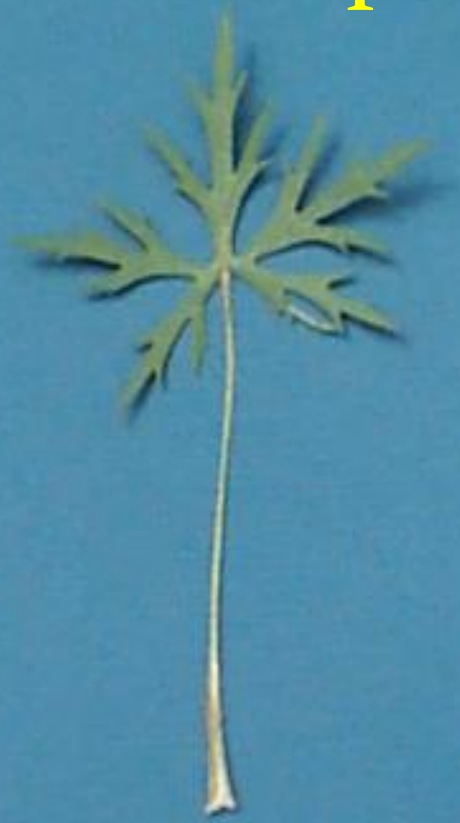
(Ranunculus acris)



- **Leaves:**
  - Hairy
  - Deeply lobed
- **Stems:**
  - Branched
  - Hairy
- **Flower:**
  - Glossy yellow with greenish center
  - Occur in clusters

Which is which?

Tall buttercup



Native buttercup

Tall buttercup produces an oil called protoanemonin that is bitter to the taste and causes irritation if ingested; what type of irritation does it cause?

A. Blistering of the skin

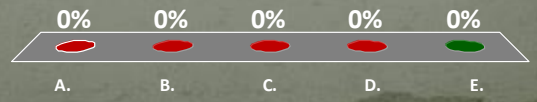
B. Blistering and irritation of the skin

C. Blistering of the lining of the mouth

D. Blistering in the digestive tract

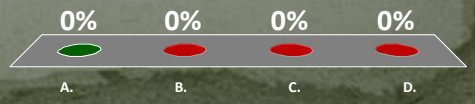
★E. All of the above

Francis Gwyn Jones, Bugwood.org



Identify this plant:

★ A. Perennial pepperweed
B. Hoary alyssum
C. Whitetop
D. Oxeye daisy



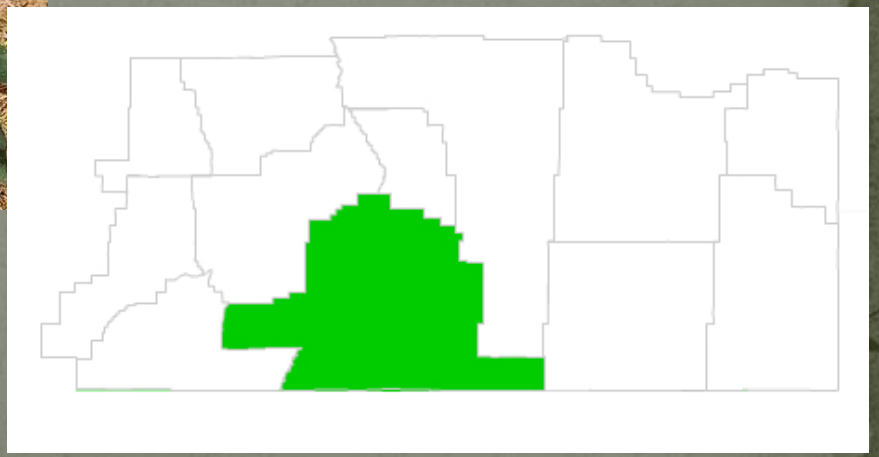
Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)

Foliage

Seedheads

Flowers

Rosette



- **Leaves:**
  - Greenish gray green
  - Prominent white mid-vein
- **Flower:**
  - Four white petals
  - Dense rounded clusters on terminal branches

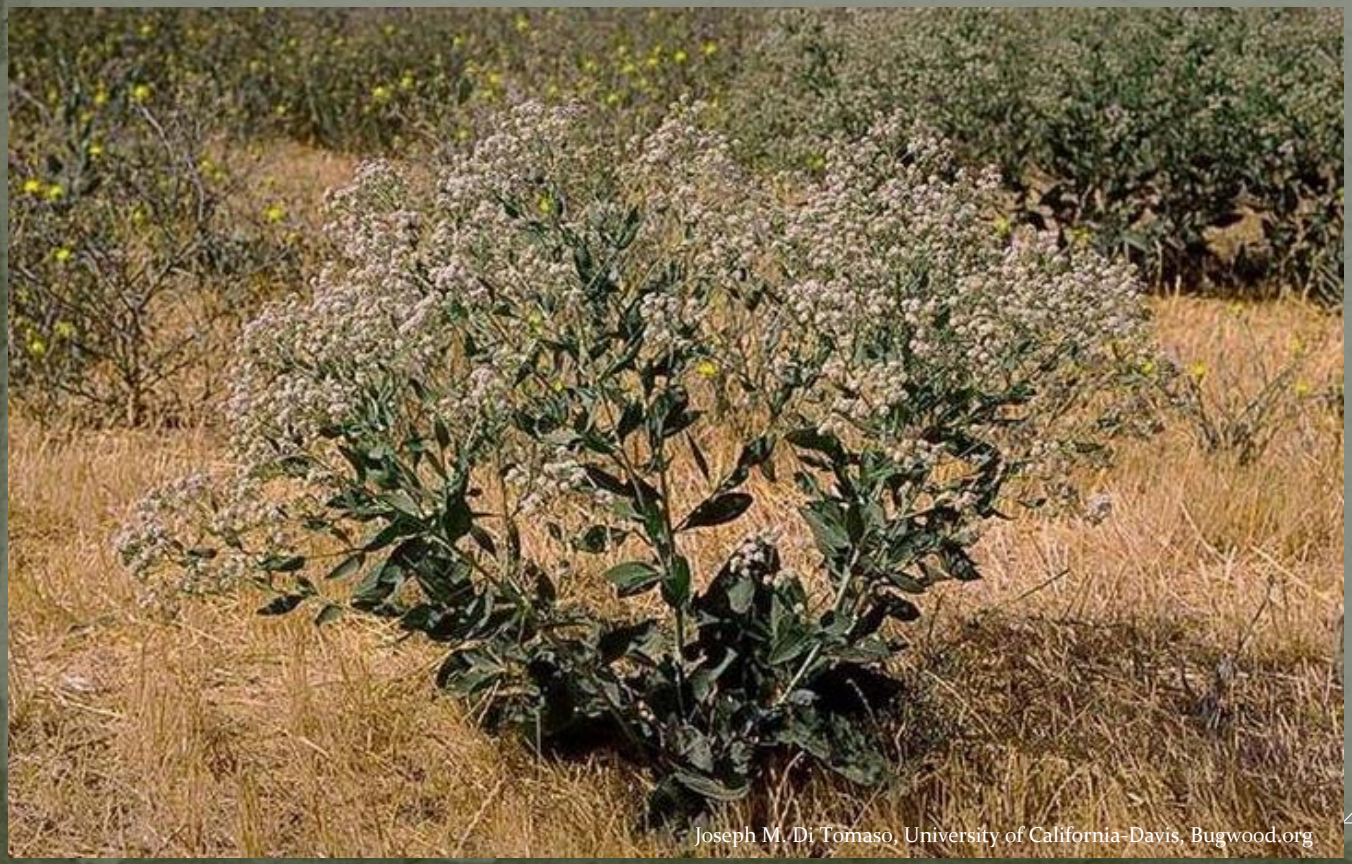
It is thought that perennial pepperweed was introduced into North America as a contaminant in _____.

A. Wheat seeds

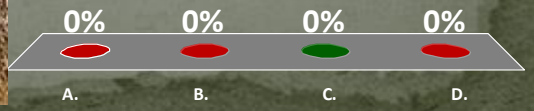
B. Barley seeds

★C. Sugar beet seeds

D. Canola seeds

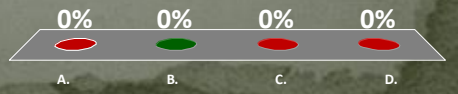


Joseph M. Di Tomaso, University of California-Davis, Bugwood.org

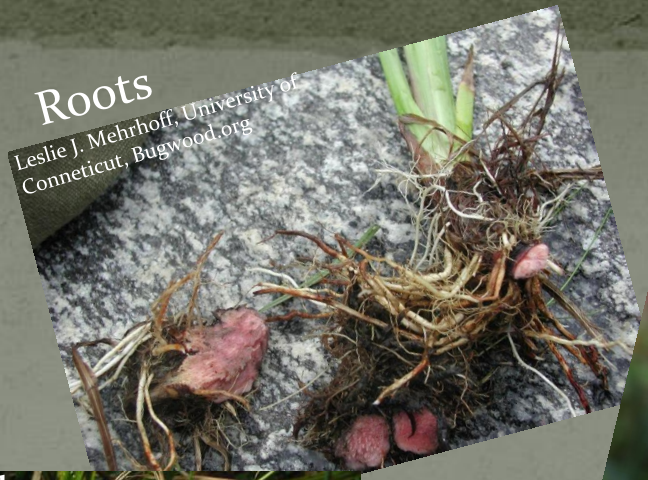


Identify this plant:

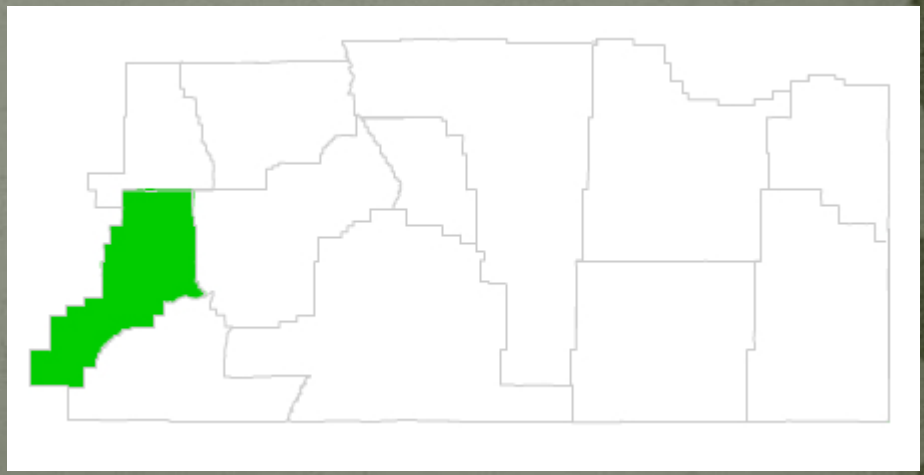
A. Dalmatian toadflax
★ B. Yellowflag iris
C. Yellow toadflax
D. Tansy ragwort



Yellowflag iris
(*Iris pseudacorus*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Long & linear
  - Dark green
  - Emerge from ground in fanlike arrangement
- **Flower:**
  - Yellow
  - Light-brown to purple veins or flecks

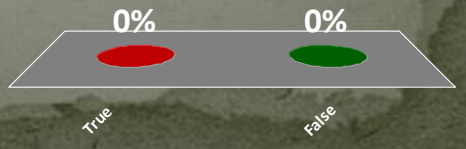


Yellowflag iris has never been used in mining reclamation areas or sewage treatment plants even though it has the ability to remove heavy metals from the water through its roots.

A. True

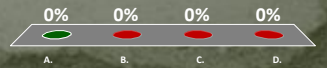
★B. False

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Conneticut, Bugwood.org



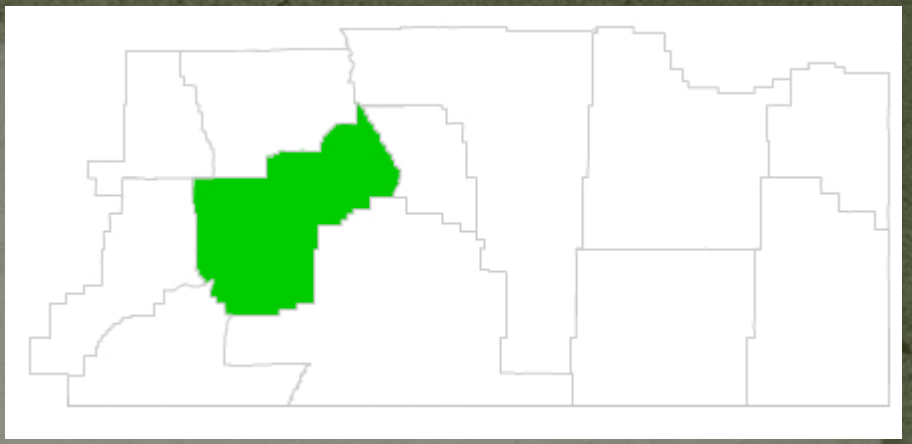
Identify this plant:

★A. Blueweed
B. Russian knapweed
C. Spotted knapweed
D. Purple loosestrife



Blueweed

(*Echium vulgare*)



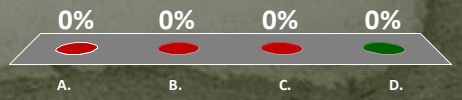
Rob Routledge,2 Sault College, Bugwood.org

Stem/foliage

- **Leaves**
  - Covered with stiff hairs
- **Stems:**
  - Covered with short hairs and scattered long stiff hairs
  - Swollen dark bases that form flecks
- **Flower:**
  - Bright blue
  - Petals fused to form a short tube that flares

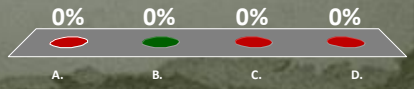
What color is blueweeds' taproot?

A. Blue
B. Lavender
C. White
★ D. Black



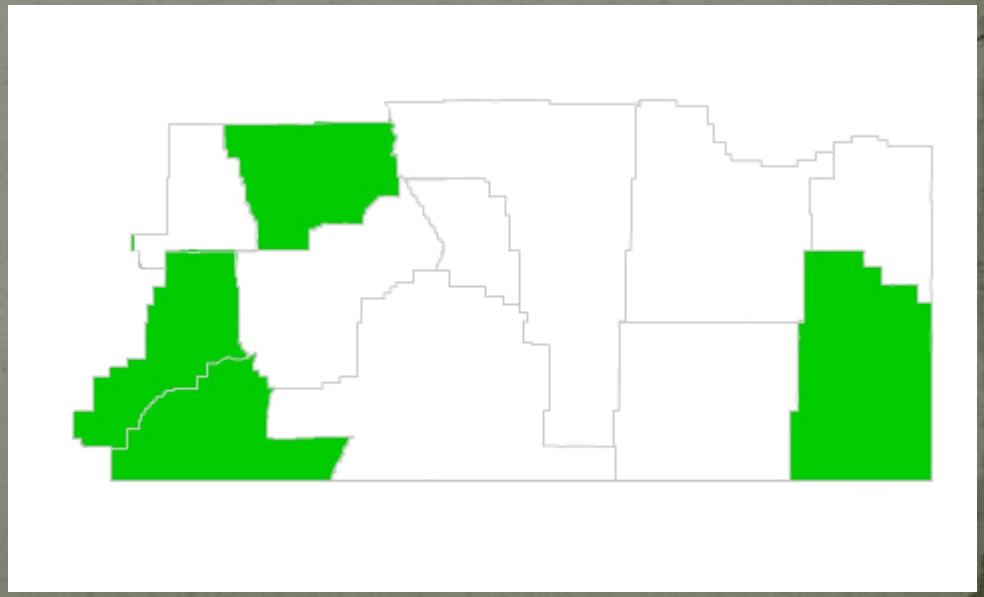
Identify this plant:

A. Whitetop
★ B. Hoary alyssum
C. Field bindweed
D. Houndstongue



Hoary alyssum

(*Berteroa incana*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Grayish-green
  - Star-shaped hairs
- **Flower:**
  - White
  - Deeply notched petals
  - Sepals hairy and drop off

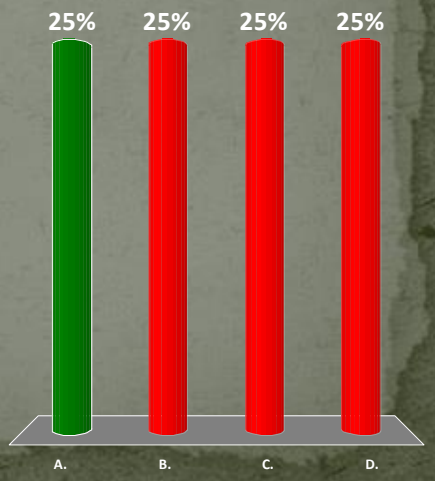
Historically, hoary alyssum was used as a folk remedy to treat what ailment?

★ A. Rabies

B. Headaches

C. Stomach flu

D. Measles



Priority 2B

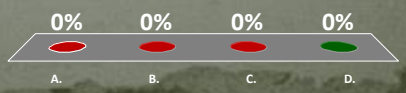
Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.

Abundant & widespread in many counties.

Require eradication or containment where less abundant.

Identify this plant:

A. Saltcedar
B. Hydrilla
C. Russian olive
★ D. Canada thistle

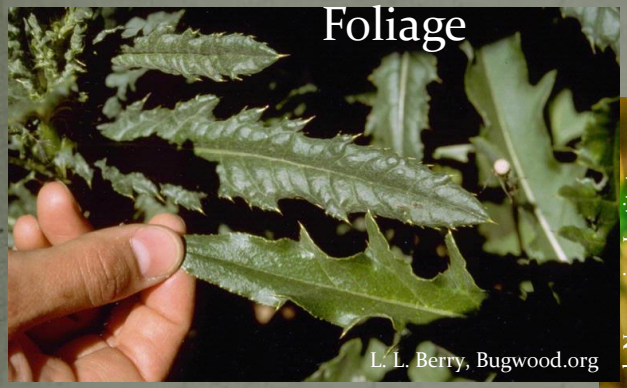


Canada thistle

(*Cirsium arvense*)

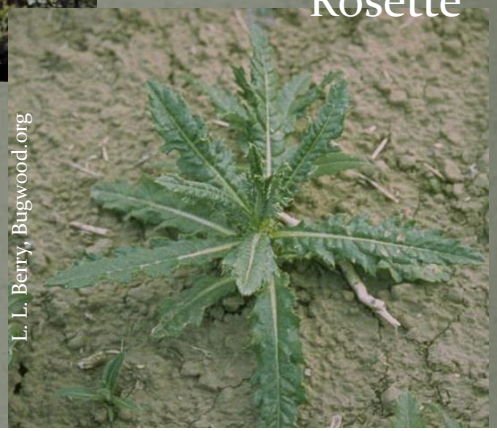
Seedheads

Foliage

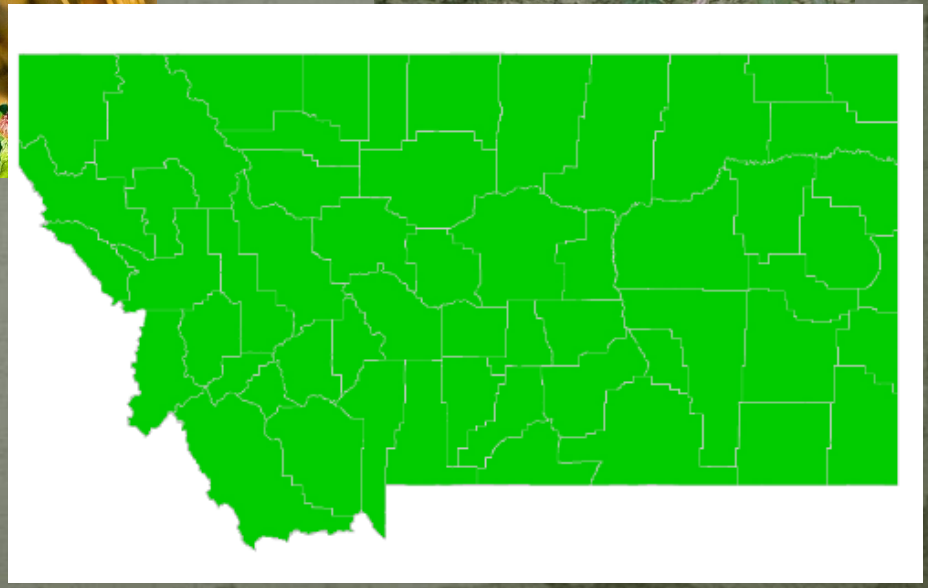


Flower

Rosette



- **Leaves:**
  - Lance shaped
  - Spine-tipped
- **Stems:**
  - Slightly hairy
- **Flower:**
  - Purple fading to white
  - Form clusters at branch ends



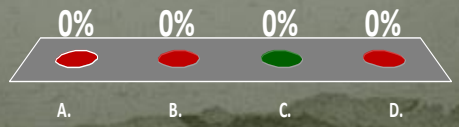
What 2 characteristics of Canada thistle make this plant difficult to control?

A. High seed production

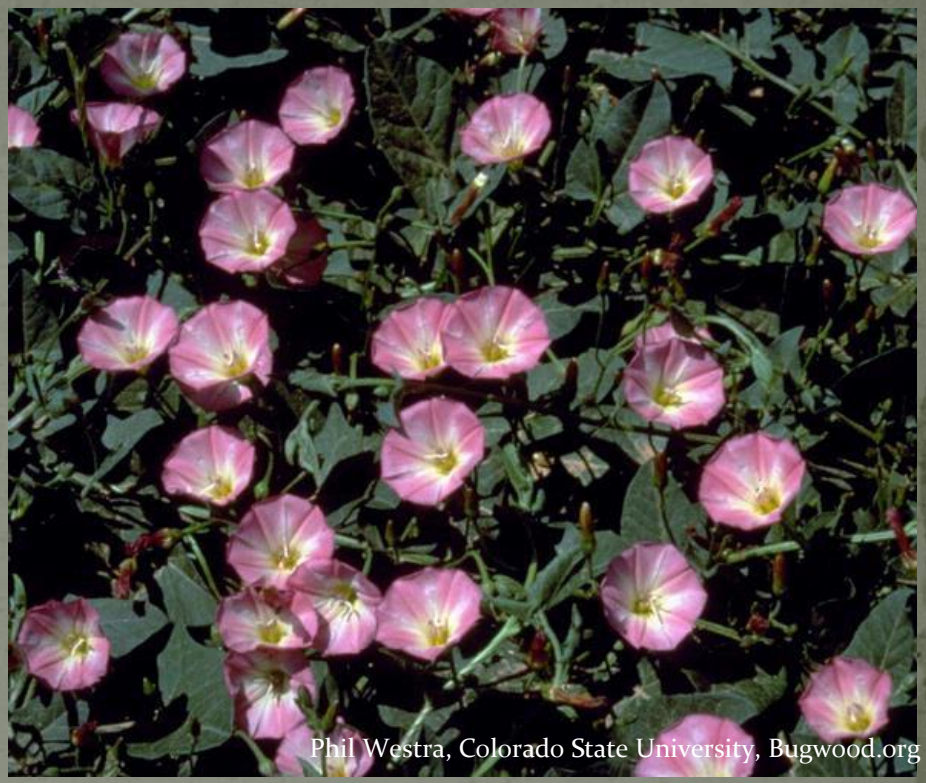
B. Adventitious roots

★ C. Both A & B

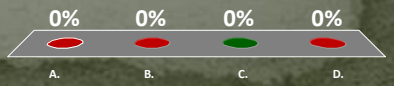
D. I have no idea…



Identify this plant:

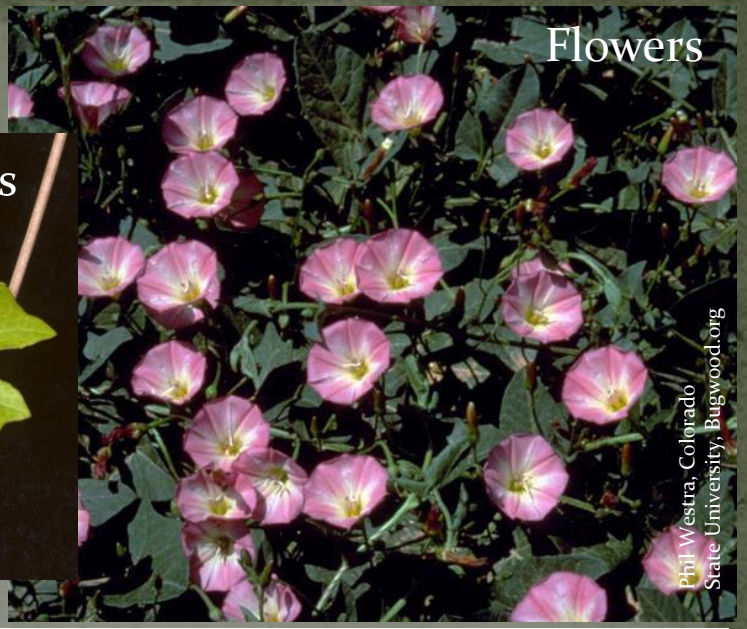


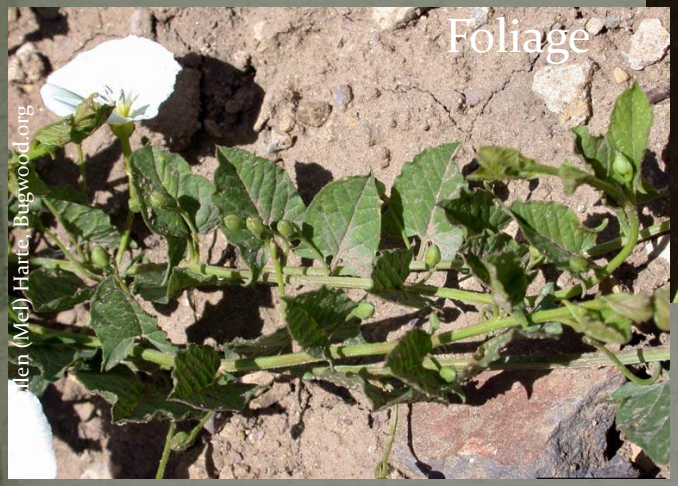
A. Orange hawkweed
B. Sulfur cinquefoil
★ C. Field bindweed
D. Russian olive



Field bindweed

(*Convolvus arvensis*)

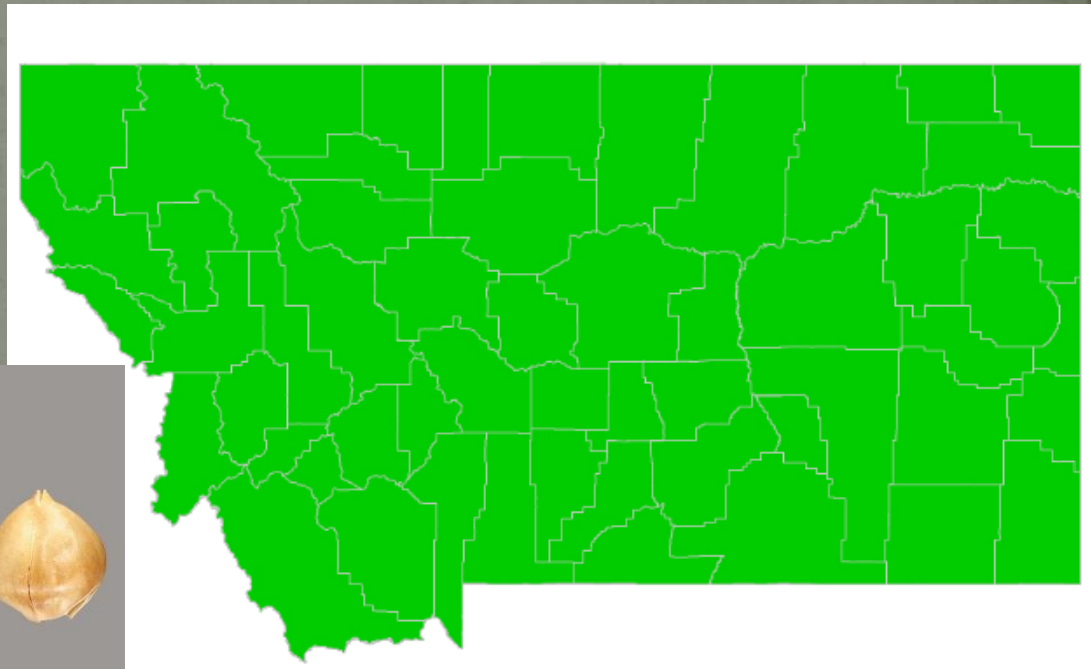




- **Leaves:**
  - Dark green
  - Arrowhead shape
- **Flower:**
  - Tubular or bell-shaped
  - White to pink

Seed

Julia Scher, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Bugwood.org



The seeds of field bindweed are a favorite of many bird species; when eaten and discarded, seeds can remain viable in the soil for _____ years.

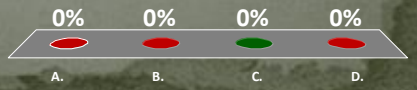
A. 10

B. 15

★ C. 20

D. 25

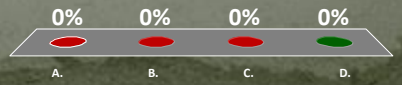
Phil Westra, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



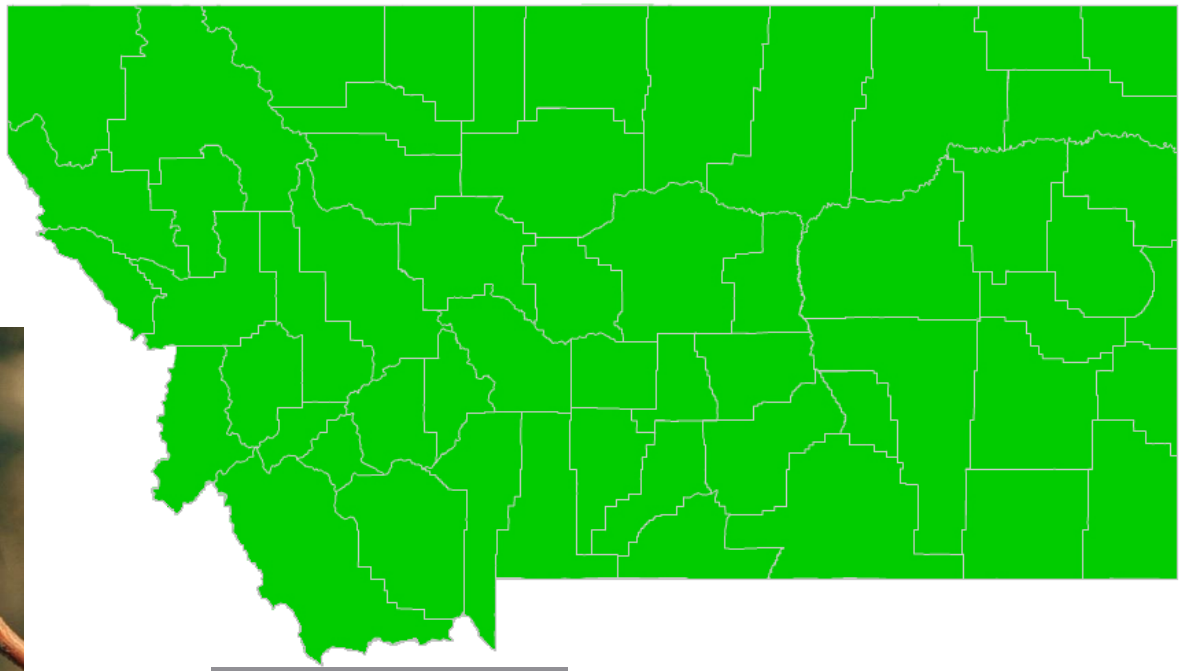
Identify this plant:


Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Conneticut, Bugwood.org

A. Blueweed
B. Yellow starthistle
C. Flowering rush
★ D. Leafy spurge



Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)



Seeds

Julia Scher, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Bugwood.org

- **Leaves:**
  - Alternate
  - Contain a white milky sap if severed.
- **Flower:**
  - Yellowish green

In the state of Montana, how many bio control agents are approved for use and how many are listed as effective for use on leafy spurge?

A. 5 approved, 2 effective

★ B. 7 approved, 3 effective

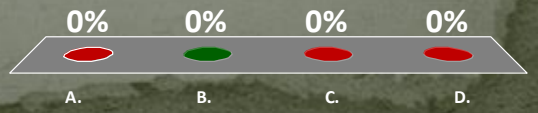
C. 10 approved, 1 effective

D. 2 approved, 2 effective

Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

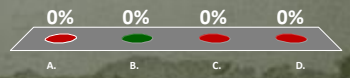
Leafy spurge hawkmoth

Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Identify this plant:

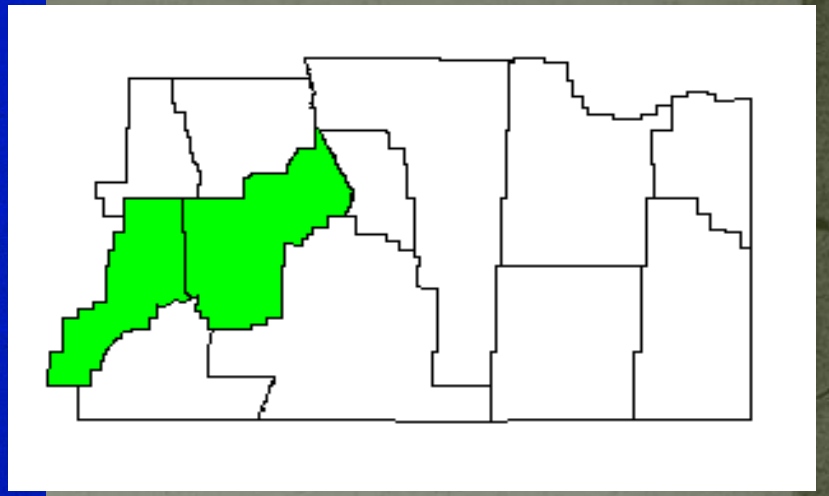
A. Hoary alyssum
★ B. Whitetop
C. Common tansy
D. Tall buttercup



Whitetop
(*Cardaria draba*)


Steve Dewey, 3Utah State University, Bugwood.org


John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org



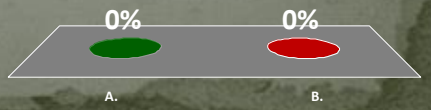
- **Leaves:**
  - Blue-green to gray-green
  - Covered with soft white hairs
- **Flower:**
  - White flowers
  - Dense cluster creates a flat-top


Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

The first discovery of whitetop in Montana occurred in Gallatin county in 1916.

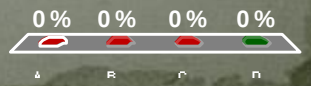
★ A. True

B. False



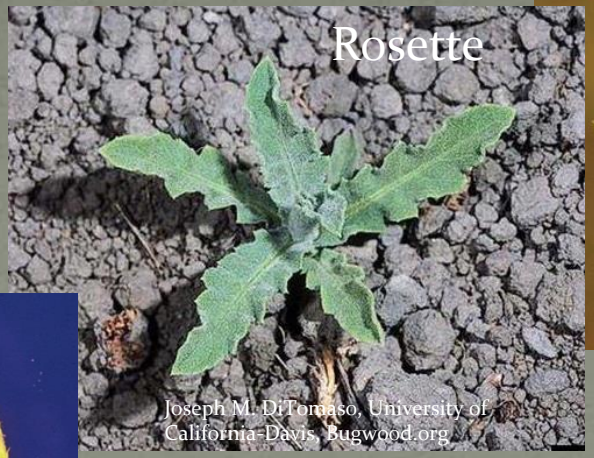
Identify this plant:

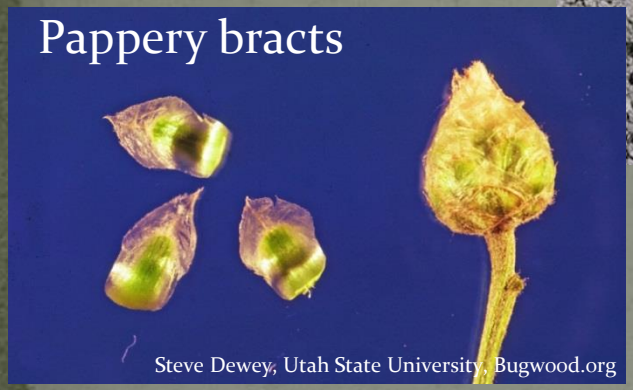
A. Spotted knapweed
B. Diffuse knapweed
C. Canada thistle
★ D. Russian knapweed



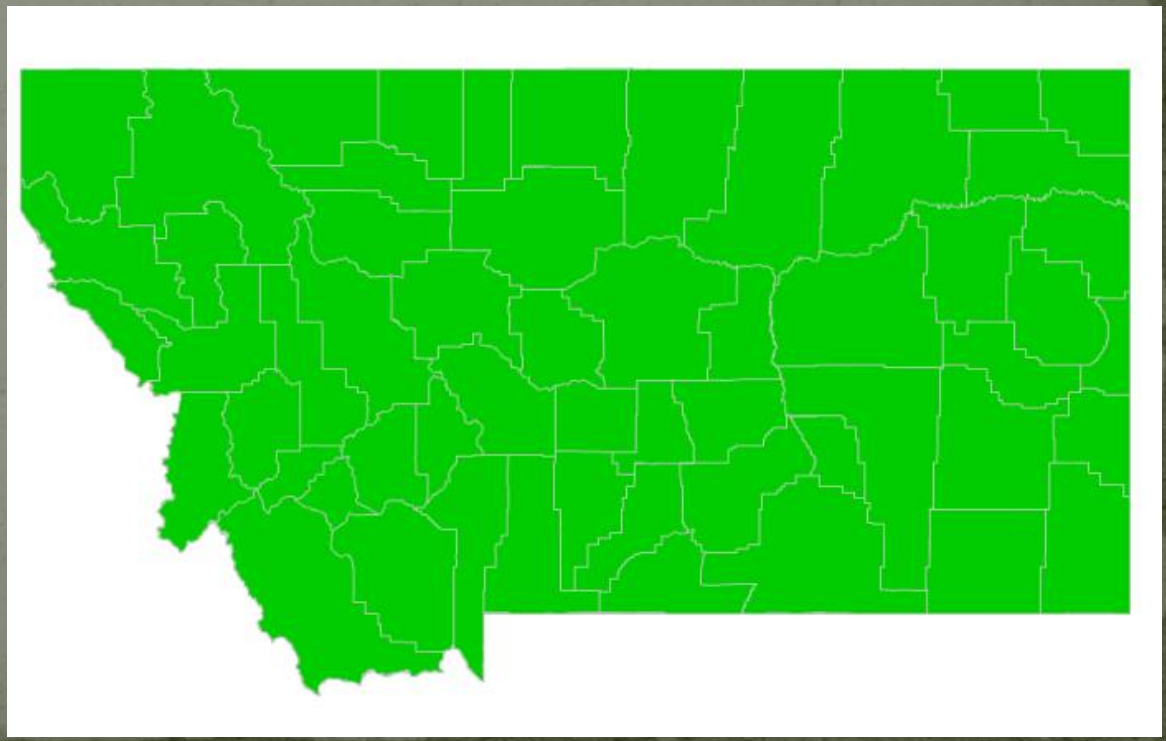
Russian knapweed

(*Acroptilon repens*)





- **Leaves:**
  - Covered with fine hairs
  - Gray-green
- **Flower:**
  - Purple
  - Papery tipped bracts

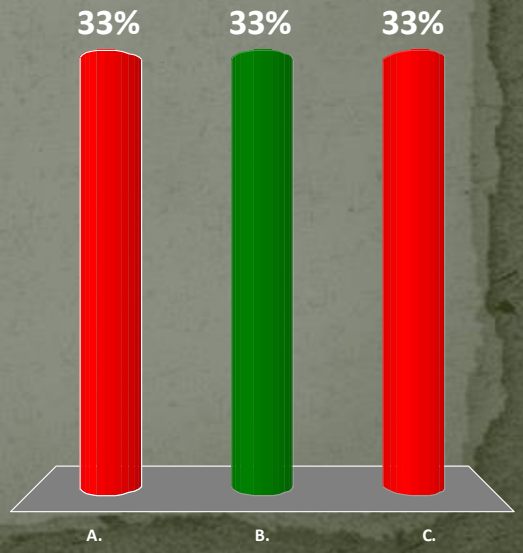


It is thought that Russian knapweed was introduced into North America as a contaminant in what seed crop?

A. Barley

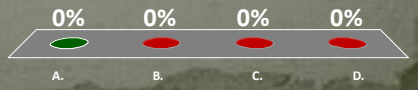
★ B. Turkistan alfalfa

C. Wheat



Identify this plant:

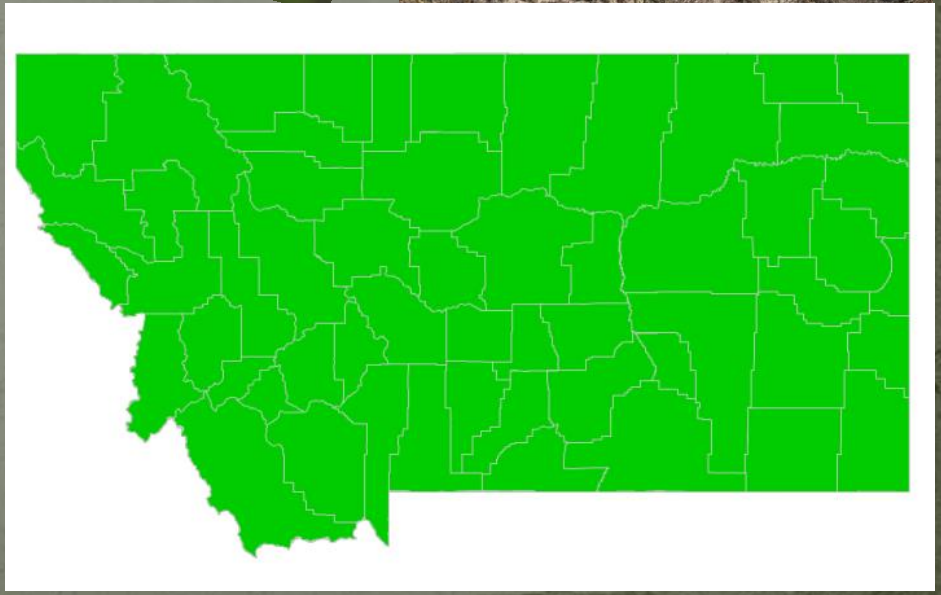
★A. Spotted knapweed
B. Russian knapweed
C. Diffuse knapweed
D. Canada thistle



Spotted knapweed

(*Centaurea stobe*)

- **Leaves:**
  - Gray-green
- **Flower:**
  - Pinkish-purple
  - Dark spot on bract tip with fringed edges

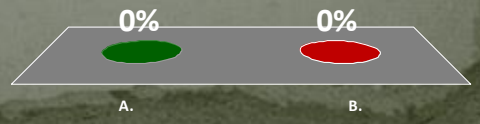


All photos on this page courtesy of: Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

It is believed is some scientific circles that the roots of spotted knapweed have alleopathic properties and produce a chemical called 'catechin' which acts like a natural herbicide, killing off all surrounding plants.

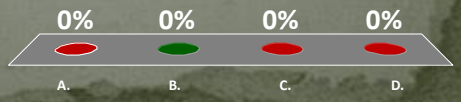
★A. True

B. False



Identify this plant:

A. Spotted knapweed
★ B. Diffuse knapweed
C. Russian olive
D. Common tansy



Diffuse knapweed

(*Centaurea diffusa*)

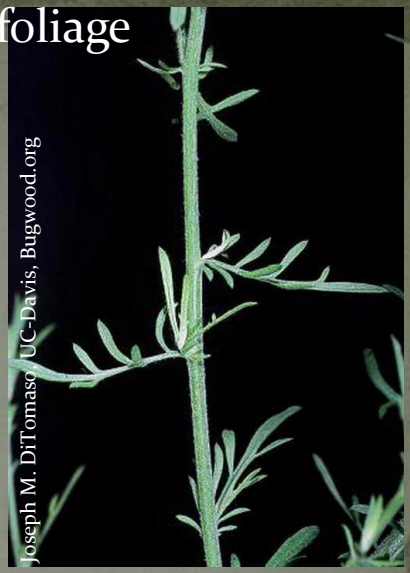
Seedling

Joseph M. DiTomaso, UC-Davis, Bugwood.org

In bloom

USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Bugwood.org

Stem/foliage

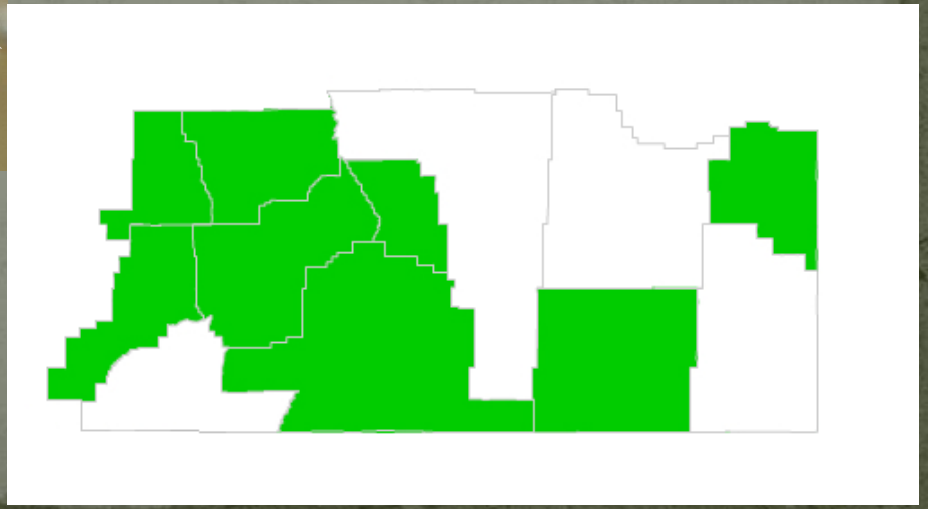


Joseph M. DiTomaso, UC-Davis, Bugwood.org

After bloom/seeds set

Sara Rosenthal, USDA-ARS, Bugwood.org

- **Leaves:**
  - Gray-green
- **Flower:**
  - White or rarely pink
  - Bracts-fringed with cream to brown colored spines

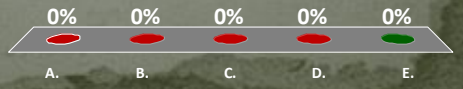


Diffuse knapweed is native to:

A. Turkey
B. Syria
C. The Balkans
D. Ukraine & southern Russia
★ E. All of the above


Cindy Roche, Bugwood.org


Sara Rosenthal, USDA-ARS, Bugwood.org



Which is which?

Spotted

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Russian

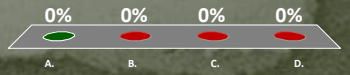
Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Diffuse

Cindy Roche, Bugwood.org

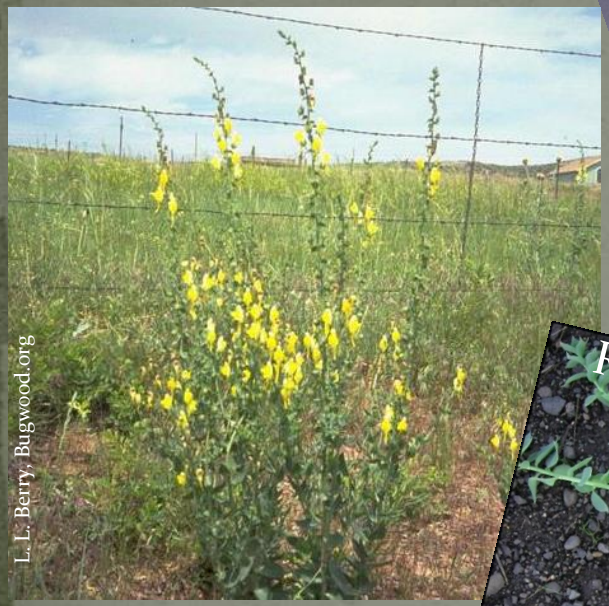
Identify this plant:

★ A. Dalmatian toadflax
B. Yellow toadflax
C. Yellowflag iris
D. Sulfur cinquefoil

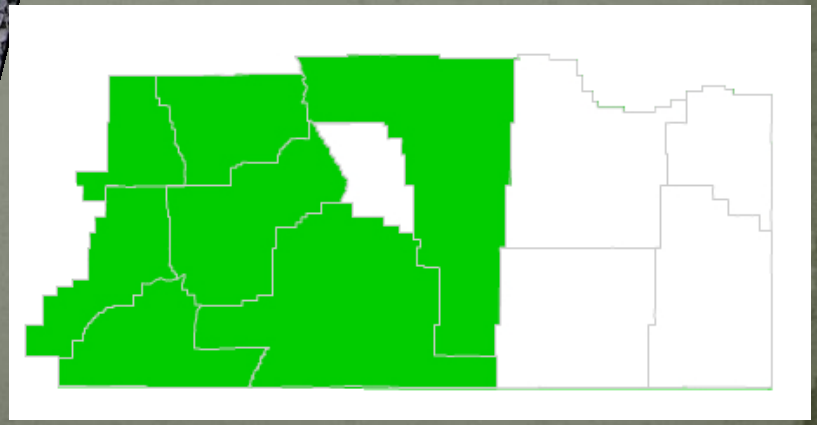


Dalmatian toadflax

(*Linaria dalmatica*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Pale green-blue green
  - Heart-shaped
- **Flower:**
  - Snap-dragon-like
  - Bright yellow; orange throat, long spur

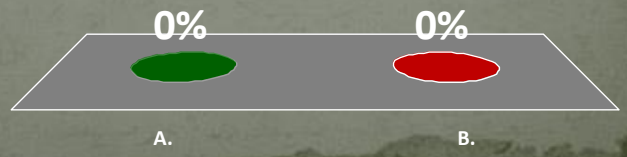


A single Dalmatian toadflax plant can produce as many as 500,000 seeds annually.

L. L. Berry, Bugwood.org

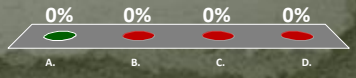
★ A. True

B. False



Identify this plant:

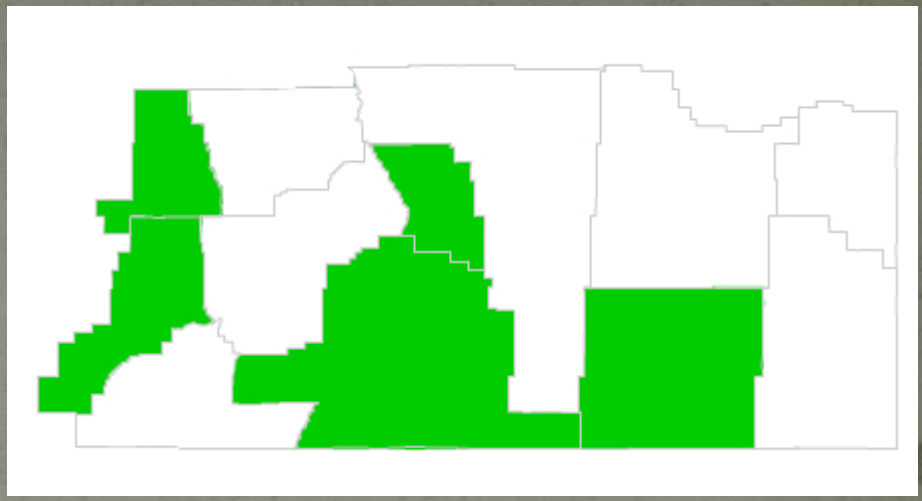
★A. St. Johnswort
B. Common tansy
C. Tansy ragwort
D. Dalmatian toadflax



St. Johnswort

(*Hypericum perforatum*)

After bloom

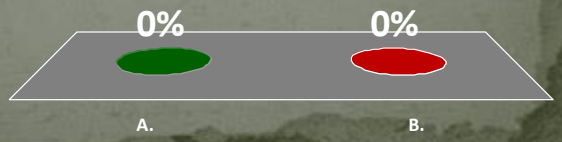


- **Leaves:**
  - Oval-shaped
  - Darker green above
  - Tiny transparent dots on surface
- **Flower:**
  - Yellow flowers
  - Black glands along petal margins

St. Johnswort is toxic to horses, cattle and sheep, and if eaten in large quantities, can be fatal.

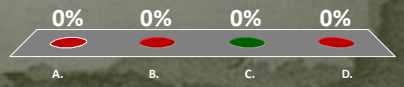
★A. True

B. False



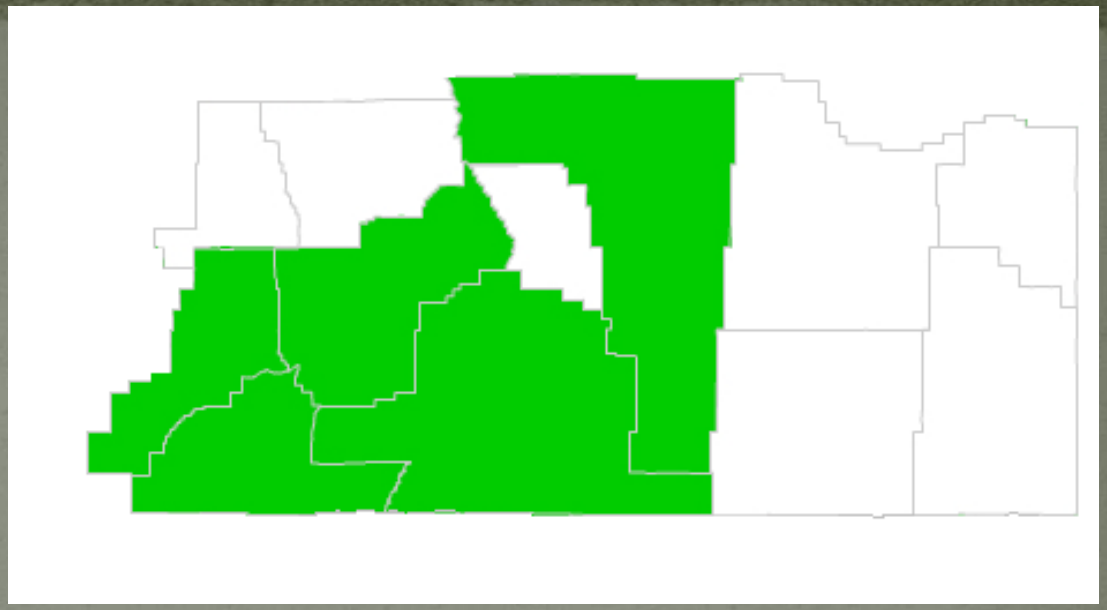
Identify this plant:

A. Common tansy
B. Yellow toadflax
★C. Sulfur cinquefoil
D. Yellow toadflax



Sulfur cinquefoil

(*Potentilla recta*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Palmately compound
- **Flower:**
  - Light yellow
  - Deeply notched petals
  - Yellow center

Young plant

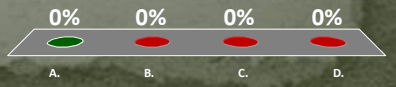
Stem/leaves

Three characteristics that are helpful in deciphering a native cinquefoil from noxious cinquefoil:

- 1.) Leaves
- 2.) Seeds
- 3.) Stems

Identify this plant:

- ★ A. Common tansy
- B. Tansy ragwort
- C. Yellow toadflax
- D. Saltcedar



Common tansy

(*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Leaf

Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte, Bugwood.org

Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

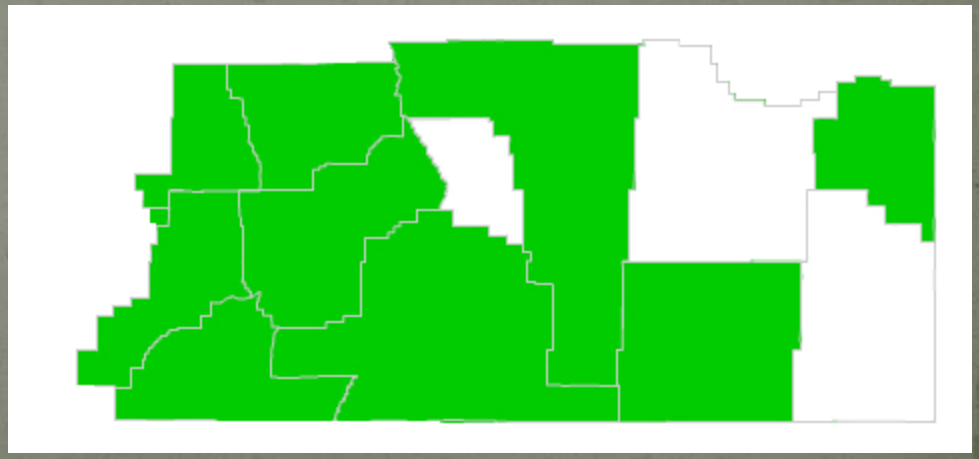
Seedling

Joseph M. DiTomaso, UC Davis, Bugwood.org

Flowers

Micheal Shepard, USDA-FS, Bugwood.org

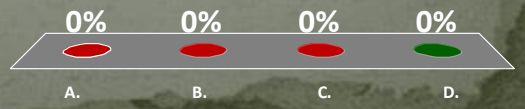
- **Leaves:**
  - Deeply divided into leaflets
  - Toothed margins
- **Flower:**
  - Yellow-orange
  - Button-like flower heads



Where and when was the first report of common tansy in Montana?

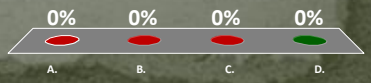
A. Wheatland County, 1945
B. Flathead County, 1983
C. Valley County, 1978
★D. Silverbow County, 1928

Joseph M. DiTomaso, UC-Davis, Bugwood.org



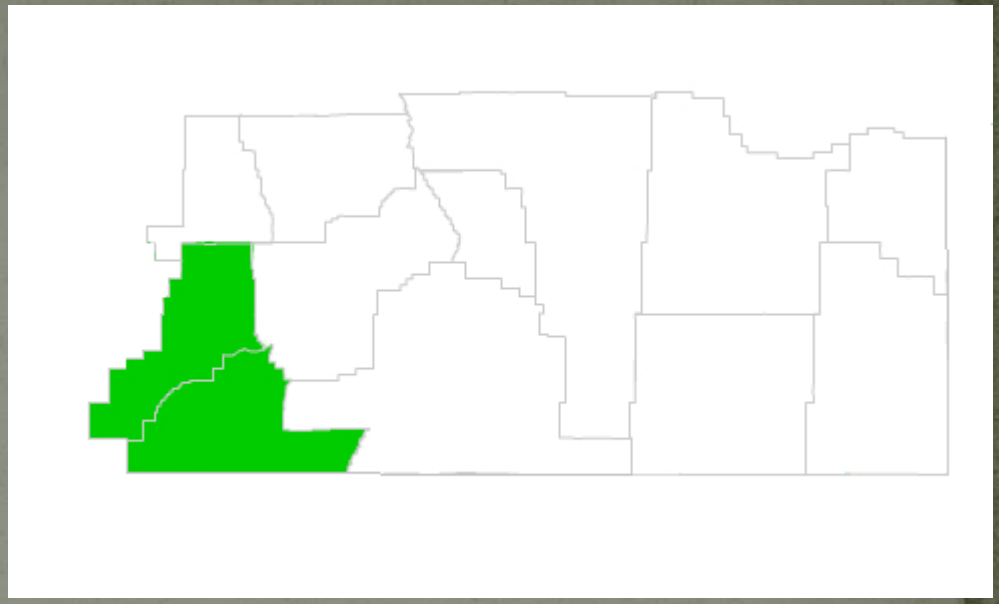
Identify this plant:

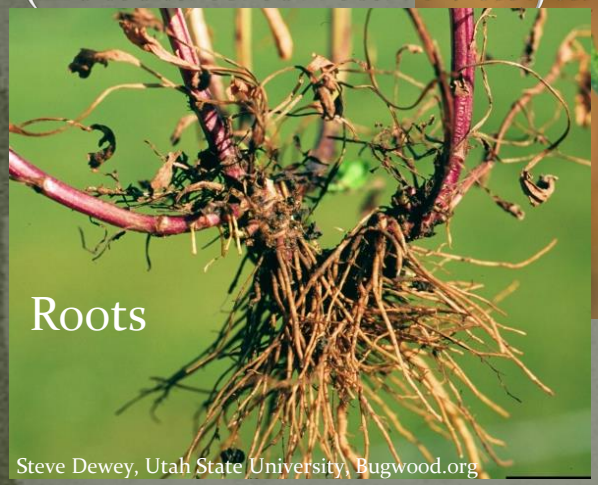
A. Whitetop
B. Hoary alyssum
C. Field bindweed
★ D. Oxeye daisy



Oxeye daisy

(*Leucanthemum vulgare*)





- **Leaves:**
  - Long narrow stalks, rounded teeth
  - Upper stem leaves smaller toward apex, no stalk, toothed.
- **Flower:**
  - White outer petals
  - Yellow center

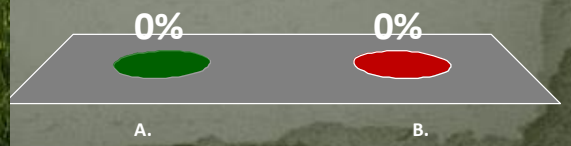
Rosette

The un-opened flower buds of oxeye daisy are similar to capers and are often marinated and eaten.

★ A. True

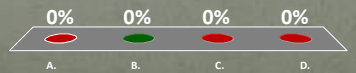
B. False

Caleb Slemmons, U of Maine, Bugwood.org



Identify this plant:

A. Purple loosestrife
★B. Houndstongue
C. Russian knapweed
D. Flowering rush

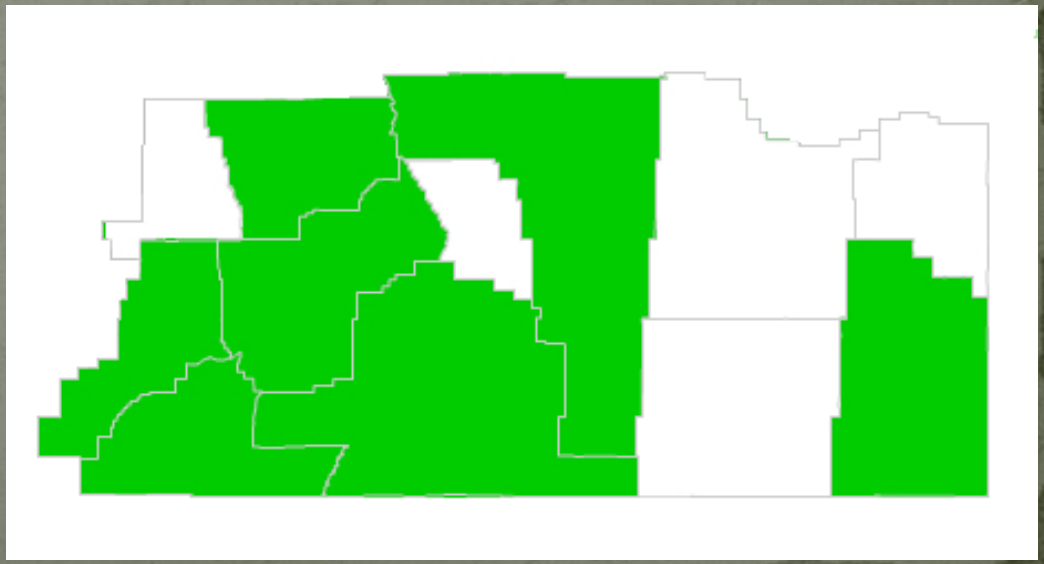



Robert Videki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org

Houndstongue

(*Cynoglossum officinale*)

- **Leaves:**
  - Long & velvety
- **Flower:**
  - Scorpion-tail-shaped branch
  - Reddish purple flowers



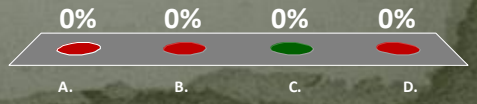
Of the 56 counties in Montana, how many have infestations of houndstongue?

★ A. 29

B. 56

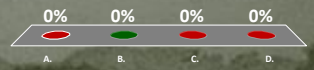
C. 44

D. 35



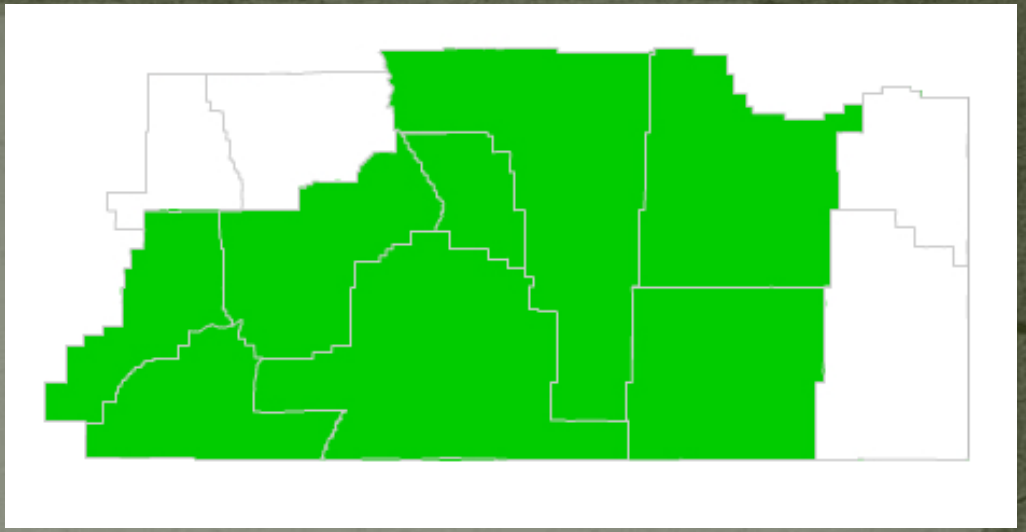
Identify this plant:

A. Dalmatian toadflax
★ B. Yellow toadflax
C. Common tansy
D. Tansy ragwort



Yellow toadflax

(*Linaria vulgaris*)



- **Leaves:**
  - Pale-green to gray-green
  - Pointed at both ends, smooth edges
- **Flower:**
  - Yellow
  - Orange throat, downward spur

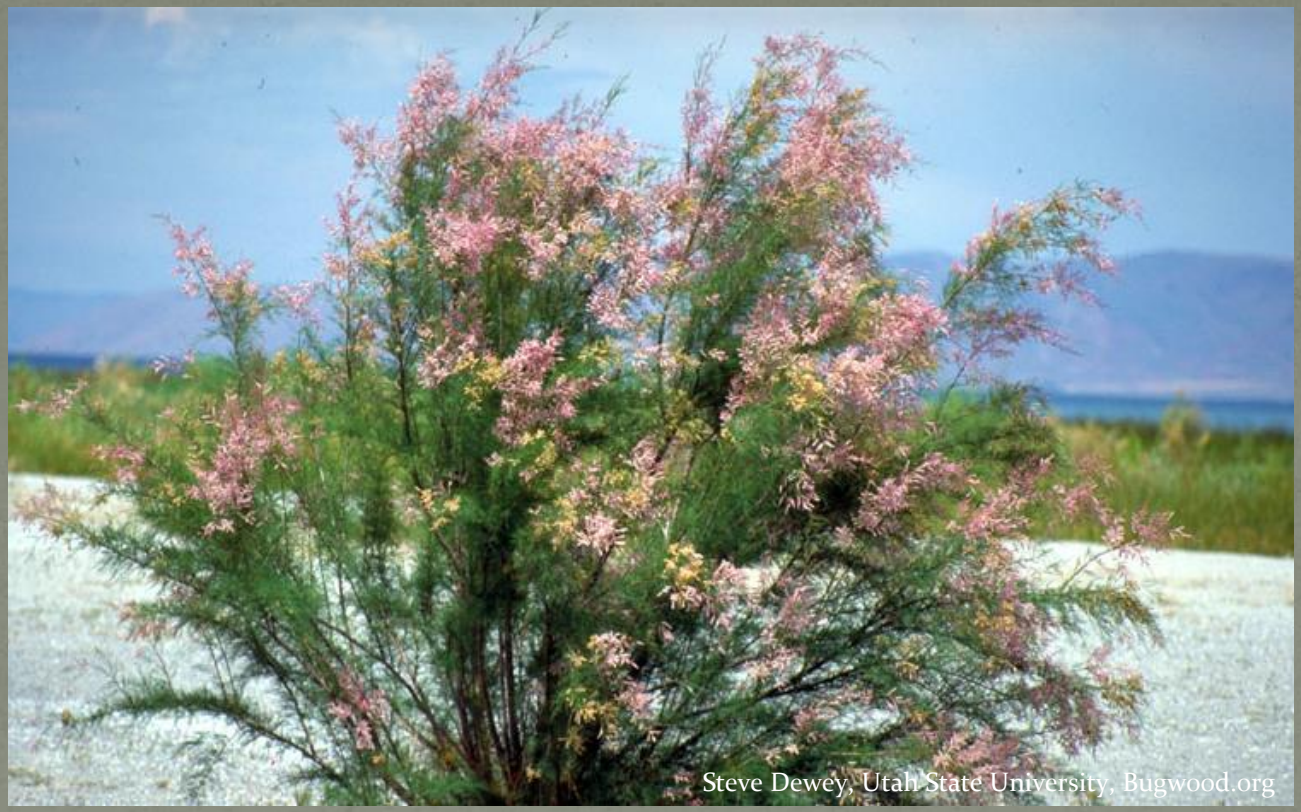
Which is which?

Yellow

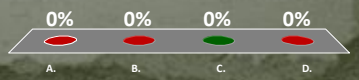
Check out the leaves if unsure of the species!

Dalmation

Identify this plant:

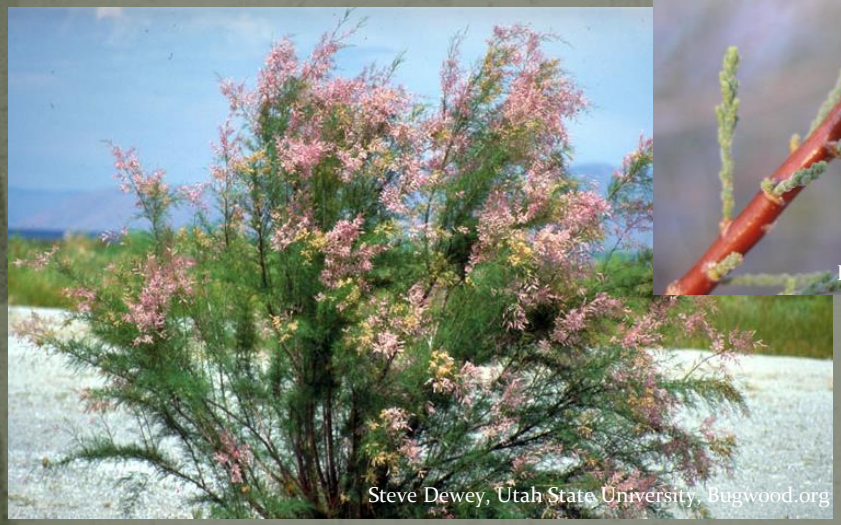


A. Russian olive
B. Flowering rush
★ C. Saltcedar
D. Purple loosestrife



Salt cedar

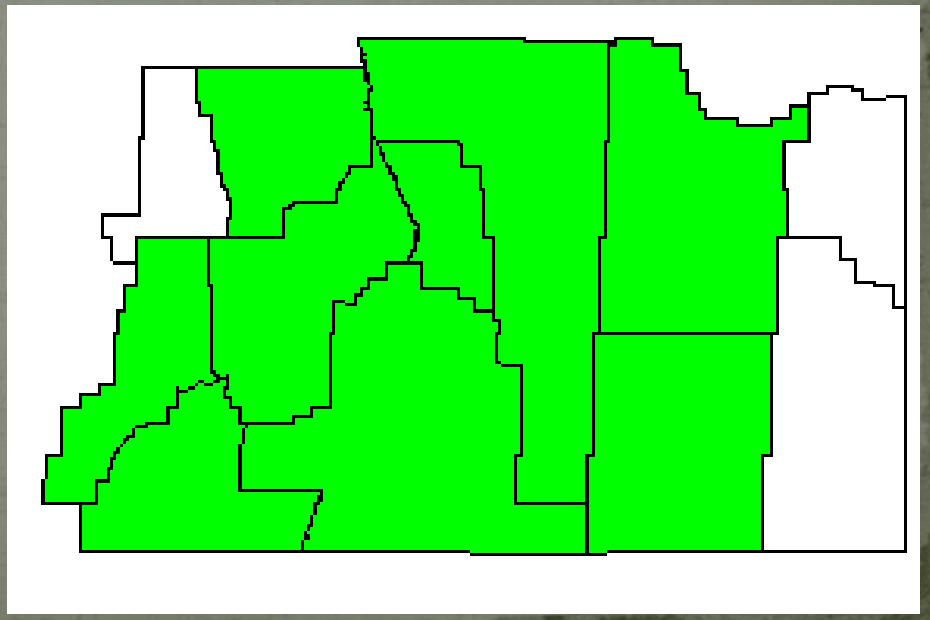
(*Tamarix* spp.)



Branch/foliage

Flowers

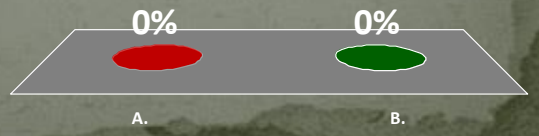
- **Leaves:**
  - Small leaves on green stems
  - Scale-like
  - Foliage salty to taste
- **Stems:**
  - Smooth dark brown to red brown bark
- **Flower:**
  - Pink to white
  - Finger-like clusters



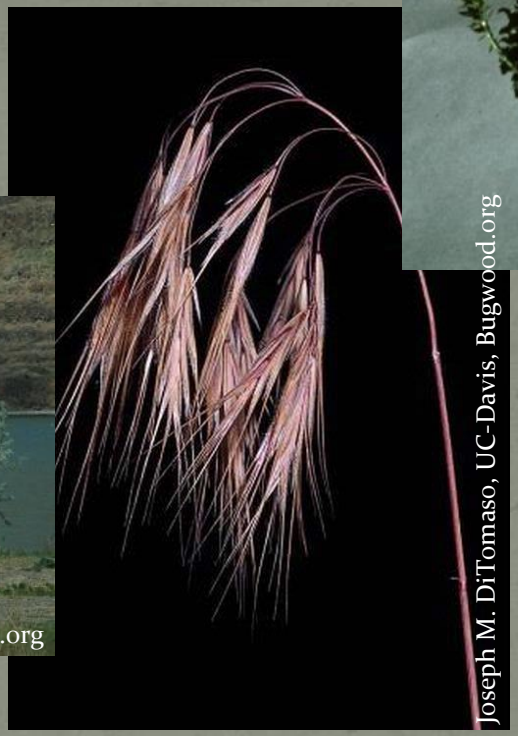
Saltcedar was not ever used as a wind break in the 1800's.

A. True ★B. False

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Conneticut, Bugwood.org



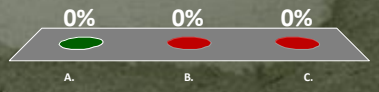
Identify these plants:



★ A. Cheatgrass, hydrilla & Russian olive

B. Saltcedar, cheatgrass & blueweed

C. Eurasian watermilfoil, hydrilla & cheatgrass



Priority 3: Regulated Plants

Cheatgrass
(*Bromus tectorum*)

Hydrilla
(*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Intentional spread or sale is prohibited

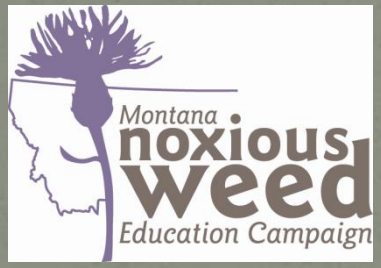
Russian olive
(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

Other species commonly listed on County Noxious Weed Lists:

- In addition to the Montana Noxious Weed List (32 species), many counties in Montana have their own weed lists, these include:
  - Kochia
  - Sweet clover
  - Black henbane
  - Alfalfa
  - Baby's breath
  - Prostrate pigweed

Contributors:

This presentation was developed through the Montana Noxious Weed Education Campaign in collaboration with the Montana Department of Transportation and the following partners:



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Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

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