



One of the best things you can do for your garden and for your local ecosystem is to plant species that are native to your environment. Savvy gardening doesn't just mean producing large yields and beautiful springtime buds, it means being thoughtful and intentional when it comes to the earth you work with. You would be surprised how easily seeds from your garden can carry to the riverbank.

NATIVE TREES & SHRUBS PLANTING

We have free native plants as well as installation and maintenance services for qualified creekside landowners.

INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL SERVICE

We have an awesome crew that can remove weeds from your site quickly and efficiently. Our staff will work with you to develop a weed management plan to remove invasive weeds and keep them off your property.

Created and Distributed by

THE HOOD CANAL SALMON ENHANCEMENT GROUP | PNWSALMONCENTER.ORG

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



NOXIOUS WEED BOARD



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and
Conservation Office

FUNDING PROVIDED BY:



TAKE CONTROL



PLANT NATIVE

KNOTWEED (JAPANESE, GIANT, BOHEMIAN, HIMALAYAN)

Botanical Name: Polygonum x bohemicum, P. sachalinense, P. cuspidatum, Persicaria wallichii.



Thick green to reddish stems that look similar to bamboo. Large bright green leaves ranging from egg to heart-shaped with a pointed tip. Sprouts in April, grows 4-12 feet tall by July. Spikes of white flowers appear from July to September. Knotweed spread by rhizomes, dislodged stems, root fragments, and by seed.



Knotweed invades floodzones of rivers and streams. Commonly found along roadsides but also may be present in yards, vacant lots, edges of fields, parks and many other places.



- Dig up as much root as possible in August over at least three consecutive years; reported to work for small, isolated patches. Carefully burn or dispose of all plant material in trash, do not compost or put into yard waste.
- Besides the most isolated very small patches, control of knotweed can only be accomplished with herbicide use.

OLD MAN’S BEARD (CLEMATIS)

Botanical Name: Clematis vitalba



Deciduous woody, climbing vine. Produces white flowers in summer and feathery seed heads in late summer and early fall. Young plants can grow 6 feet a year once established. Fluffy seed heads are persistent and obvious in the winter.



River banks, forest edges and fence lines, and in gardens and disturbed forests.



- Best success is achieved by a combination of manual, mechanical and chemical methods.
- Cut climbing vines at waist height, remove all vegetation below the cut, and create a 2 ft. life ring around the base of the tree. This allows the upper vines to die back.
- Lower vines and growth along the ground can be dug up anytime or chemically controlled using glyphosate when the plant is actively growing.

GIANT HOGWEED

Botanical Name: Heracleum mantegazzianum



Reaches 15 feet tall. Leaves are deeply incised and 3-5 feet wide, with hairy leaf ribs but hairless leaf undersides. Hollow stems have dark reddish-purple raised spots and stiff bristle-like hairs. Coarse white hairs are also at the base of the leaf stalk. Mid-May to July, produces 2-foot-wide umbrella-shaped clusters of small white flowers that go to seed in July. Reproduces by seed. Species easily confused with native Cowparsnip.



Often grows along rivers and streams as well as in urban areas, such as yards and empty lots.



Caution – this plant is Photo toxic. Avoid all skin contact with the plant sap. It can cause burns, blisters and scarring.



Pulling young plants in soft loose soil can be effective, try to ensure full root removal. When removing a large mature plant carefully cut stem near base and use a shovel to dig the root up to remove the majority of the central root core.

YELLOW ARCHANGEL

Botanical Name: Lamiastrum galeobdolon



Ground cover that may be trailing or upright depending on conditions. Leaves are hairy and coarsely toothed, typically variegated with silvery-grey markings and are oval-shaped and toothed. Stems are square, leaves are opposite. Flowers are small, yellow and tubular; they grow in pairs of clusters close to stems between leaves on flowering stems that are 1 to 2 feet tall. Distinctive and somewhat unpleasant odor.



Grows in ravines, greenbelts and forested parks as well as residential settings such as flower gardens, rockeries and ornamental borders. Can grow in a wide range of conditions from full sun to full shade.




- Smaller patches can be hand pulled making sure to remove roots and stem fragments. Even small roots and stem fragments can re-sprout. Carefully burn or dispose of all plant pieces into the trash do not put into compost or yard waste.
- Chemical control using glyphosate, imazapyr, or triclopyr can be effective. Apply to actively growing foliage.

WEED CONTROL & MANAGEMENT CONTACTS:


Please report any sitings of knotweed or giant hogweed. Contact one of these local groups for site specific herbicide recommendations and assistance in dealing with any other invasive plants.

- HOOD CANAL SALMON ENHANCEMENT GROUP**
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MASON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD
Pat Grover / patriciag@co.mason.wa.us / 360.427.9670 ext. 592




IDENTIFY



HABITAT



TOXICITY



CONTROL

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POLICEMAN’S HELMET

Botanical Name: *Impatiens glandulifera*



Germinates from February through March and flowers from June to October. Growing up to 10 feet tall, the upright stems are hollow with a purple or reddish tinge; leaves are oblong to egg-shaped, with serrated edges, with white, pink or purple flowers resembling an old-fashioned English policeman’s helmet.



Thrives in moist areas and riparian zones, along rivers and streams and ditches.



- Hand pulling or digging up is very effective. Pull or dig in the spring or early summer before seed production begins (late summer-fall). If plant is producing seed, carefully bag the plant and cut it below the lowest seed. Throw away seed/flower end, and compost (on site) lower part on dry ground or on a tarp.
- Weedwacking can be effective, reduces soil disturbance compared to pulling, however plants may re-sprout later in season. Remove all flowering parts and seed capsules before cutting.

BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE

Botanical Name: *Solanum dulcamara*



Perennial vine or sprawling shrub; lower stems woody. Flowers have star-shaped, purple, backward-pointing petals and stamens fused in a prominent yellow cone. Berries are round or egg-shaped and bright red when ripe with numerous yellow, flattened seeds; unripe berries are green. Leaves are dark-green and often with one or two small ear-like lobes near the base, leaf blades are 1 to 4 inches long. Main root grows horizontally just below the surface and suckers frequently. Crushed leaves and bark have an unpleasant smell.

This species is invasive, but not a noxious weed.



Found along creeks and wetlands, as well as field edges, gardens, parks, and roadsides. In some creeks it forms patches clogging waterways interfering with salmon movement.



TOXIC to people, pets and livestock. The leaves, and especially the green fruit, are moderately poisonous.



- Pull or dig up roots in soft or loose soils, cut back vegetation with loppers and grub out roots with claw mattock, shovel, or adze/hoe. Carefully burn or dispose of cut vegetation or pile on dry high ground (away from floodwater), even small fragments of root or stems can re-sprout, do not put into compost or yard waste.
- Herbicides containing glyphosate, imazapyr or triclopyr may be effective.

SPOTTED JEWELWEED

Botanical Name: *Impatiens capensis*



Blooms in late summer with two kinds of flowers-reduced self-fertilizing flowers and showy, open flowers. Flowers are orange with red to orange colored spots and have recurved spurs. Leaves are alternately arranged, egg shaped, with rounded, serrated teeth.



Thrives in moist areas and riparian zones, along streams and ditches.



- Hand-pulling can be very effective, make sure to remove all of the root and stem. If plants have seed capsules, make sure to bag them and dispose of in trash, be careful as seed capsule will shoot seeds 4-6 ft when touched. If there are no seed capsules, plants can be crushed and left in a dry area away from floodwater.
- Very large infestations may require herbicide. Herbicides containing glyphosate or triclopyr may be effective.

HERB ROBERT “STINKY BOB”

Botanical Name: *Geranium robertianum*



Young plants are low-growing rosettes; mature plants are taller (up to 10 inches) with branched stems. Stems often dark red, covered with white glandular hairs that give them a slightly sticky or oily feel. Flowers range from bright pink to white. Deeply dissected green leaves. In fall, overall foliage turns bright red, especially in sunny areas. Distinct odor when plant is pulled or crushed.



Found along riverbanks, forests and residential areas. Thrives in deep shade, but does well in partly sunny areas. Likes moist soil, but also found on dry, rocky outcrops and along roadsides.



- Small patches in soft loose soil can be hand pulled, make sure to get as much of root and stem as possible. Bag all flowering plants and dispose of in trash, do not compost or put into yard waste if plants are in seed it may be better to leave until next year to prevent seed dispersal.
- Chemical control (large infestations) using glyphosate or triclopyr can be effective.

WEED CONTROL & MANAGEMENT CONTACTS:

Please report any sitings of policeman’s helmet. Contact one of these local groups for site specific herbicide recommendations and assistance in dealing with any other invasive plants.

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REED CANARYGRASS

Botanical Name: *Phalaris arundinacea*



Reed canarygrass (RCG) grows 3 to 6 feet tall and has sturdy hollow, hairless stems up to ½ inch wide, with reddish coloring near the top. The leaf blades are flat, rough in texture and wide. Flowers May-July. Large inflorescence high above leaves, green-purple in color, turning straw colored with seed formation. ***Do not report this plant, distribution is widespread.***



It grows best in wet to damp soil & prefers wet meadows, stream banks, lake margins, ditches, & shallow wetlands. It does not tolerate shade well & prefers full sun.



- For small patches, cut as close to the ground as possible to prevent seeding, cutting alone will not kill plants.
- Mow or weedwack at least 5 times per year for several years, to prevent seeding and exhaust roots.
- Spray in late spring and late fall for at least two growing seasons. Herbicides containing glyphosate and imazapyr are effective. Combination of cutting followed by spraying regrowth is effective.
- Shade control, in sun/partial sun areas plant 6 ft long live willow (salix spp.) stakes, with 3 ft spacing. In shadier spots red osier dogwood, black twinberry and pacific nine bark can be effective.

BLACKBERRY (HIMALAYAN, EVERGREEN)

Botanical Name: *Rubus armeniacus*, *Rubus laciniatus*



Thorny, thicket forming shrub in the Rose family that produces large, edible blackberry fruits. Himalayan are somewhat evergreen, divided into 3-5 leaflets that are rounded and have toothed edges. Evergreen leaves are ragged looking and are deeply lacerated or incised. Flowers are in flat-topped clusters of 5 to 20 flowers, each with 5 petals, white to light pink, about 1 inch in diameter. Stems can grow 20 to 40 feet long and 13 feet tall, root at the tips when they touch the ground, and have stout, hooked, sharp prickles with wide bases. ***Do not report this plant, distribution is widespread.***



Abundant along rivers, wetland edges, vacant lands and roadsides.



- Cut vegetation with loppers and dig up root crowns and major side roots.
- Mow or weedwack vegetation when plants begin to flower. Several cuttings a year over several years are necessary to exhaust the roots.
- Chemical control using glyphosate or triclopyr. Combination of cutting followed by spraying regrowth is effective.

SUCCESSFUL LONG TERM CONTROL



PREVENTION



REMOVAL



DEplete SEED BANK



RE-VEGETATE



MONITORING & MAINTENANCE

WHAT TO PLANT, WHERE TO PLANT?

It all depends on your specific area! So what might work for one place, may not be right for another. Our native plants have their preferences. Below are two lists highlighting some of the most common and effective native plants that grow near salt or freshwater.



TREES

- Grand Fir
{Abies grandis}
- Big Leaf Maple
{Aer macrophyllum}
- Sitka Spruce
{Picea sitchensis}
- Western Red Cedar
{Thuja plicata}
- Western Hemlock
{Tsuga heterophylla}
- Shore Pine
{Pinus contorta}
- Douglas Fir
{Pseudotsuga menziesii}

SHRUBS

- Cascara
{Rhamnus purshiana}
- Pacific Ninebark
{Physocarpus capitatus}
- Black Twinberry
{Lonicera involucrata}
- Indian Plum
{Oemlaria cerasiformis}
- Western Cabapple
{Malus fusca}
- Salmonberry
{Rubus spectabilis}
- Red Osier Dogwood
{Cornus sericea}
- Sword Fern
{Polystichum munitum}
- Beaked Hazelnut
{Corylus cornuta}
- Red Flowering Currant
{Ribes sanguineum}
- Willow ssp.
{Salix ssp.}
- Douglas Spiraea / Hardhack
{Spiraea Douglasii}
- Roses, Clustered & Nootka
{Rose pisocarpa / Rosa nutkana}



NATIVE PLANT SCHEDULE

Research the correct timing and planting conditions for the native plants you are choosing to replenish the habitat. Set your new habitat up for success by creating a thoughtful planting schedule.

WEED CONTROL & MANAGEMENT CONTACTS:

Please contact one of these local groups for site specific herbicide recommendations. They may be able to provide additional solutions and assistance in dealing with your invasive plants.

HOOD CANAL SALMON ENHANCEMENT GROUP

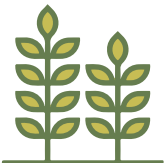
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