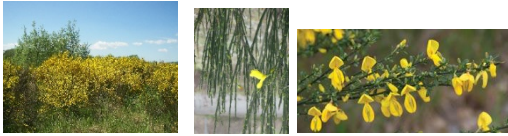


Scotch (Scot's Broom)



Appearance:

Grows 3-10ft tall

Green buds or shoots with trifoliolate leaves

Yellow flowers in spring and summer

Seed pods turn black mid-summer

Removal:

The method depends on the time of year and the stage of seeding. Mature seed pods burst open in late summer. The best time to eradicate mature plants is when the plants are stressed in late summer but before pods burst.

Avoid disturbing seeding plants and surrounding soil between late spring and mid-fall. The best method is to cut the plant down as it will not survive. Existing stumps will shade out new plants from growing. Pulling is not recommended as in doing so will stimulate seedlings to germinate.

Canada Thistle



Appearance:

Deeply lobed, barbed leaves

Flower is a purple pom-pom shape

Greenish bulb-shaped base of flower

Seeding flowers are white and fluffy

Removal:

Very large root mass (size of small car) dig mature strands with a backhoe or similar vehicle. Dispose of roots where can desiccate and die. Pull by hand or with a tool, before flowering (prior to June) and after September.

Bull Thistle



Appearance:

2-4ft tall

Rosettes 1st year, magenta flowers 2nd year from June to September

Spiny tear-shaped, spiny bulb at base of flower

Sharp, pointed leaves rough on top and woolly on underside

Removal:

The best method is to mow in combination with non-toxic weed killer (sodium chloride and baking soda) which can be applied or injected into the stalk. It is best, easiest, and most effective to dig out rosettes in early spring. Cutting only results in flowering again later due to phenotypic plasticity.

Tansy Ragwort



Appearance:

Typically grows 2-4ft, tall, up to 6ft

Rosettes 1st year, flowers 2nd year

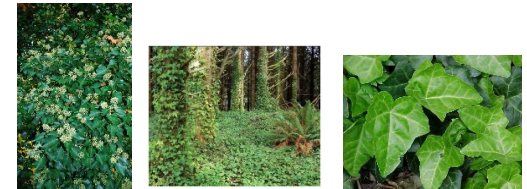
Clumps of yellow flowers

Leaves look ruffled

Removal:

Hand pulling once plant becomes established but before flowering. For best results pull or dig out plant while soil is wet, removing as much root as possible. It is easiest to dig rosettes in spring when small. Mature plants have a robust root system and it is very difficult to dig all the roots out; pulling is pretty much impossible.

English Ivy



Appearance:

Evergreen in color

Climbing vine or ground covering

Sticky substance for adherence

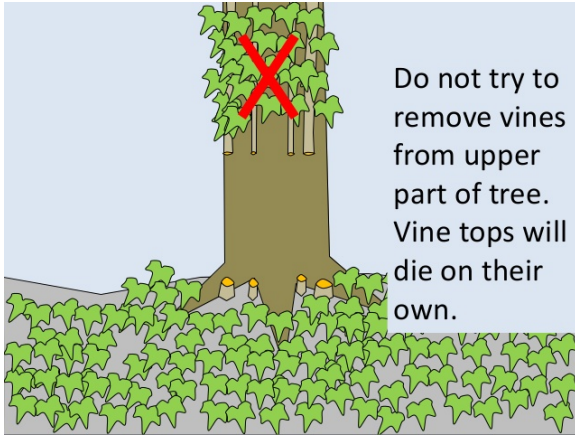
Small white flowers clusters
(may not bloom for up to 10 years)

Removal:

It is best to wear gloves when removing and do not use pesticides. If removing from a tree, start about 4 feet from the trunk. Start with small vines and leaves, then pull the large vines completely away several feet up the tree. If removing from ground, remove all that you can and if new leaves sprout, remove immediately. Make sure to bag all pieces since new sprouts can grow from broken pieces. Cover ground with mulch and plant native plants where ivy was before. Continuous mowing

Ivy cont.

and cutting will eventually stop new ivy growth because it cannot receive sunlight.



English Holly



Appearance:

Evergreen shrub grows up to 50ft tall, 15ft wide

Leaves are shiny, wavy with multiple points

Small white sweet-scented flowers

Berries are red, yellow or orange during winter

Removal:

Simply cutting at base may result in re-sprout, therefore monitoring is necessary. Hand pulling works best when pulled from wet soil. Roots are very deep, and a weed wrench may be needed. Remove any new sprouts as soon as possible. Cut stump treatment immediately after felling, use recommended herbicide.

Himalayan Blackberry and English Blackberry



Appearance:

Somewhat evergreen perennial

Flowers white, purple or pink

Large, oblong-shaped leaf sets

Thorny, thick stems grow into dense thickets

Removal:

The best method is to grab at base of stem to pull out roots from wet ground. Monitor new growth and remove new sprouts immediately. Cutting is not as effective as root crowns easily re-sprout. If seeding has not occurred, it is ok to leave mowed or mulched canes in place, however thorns may still pose a threat to bicycle or other soft tires. Removal of root crowns and side roots will better stop regrowth.

PLEASE NOTE:

There are several methods for removing plants including: cutting, pulling, burning and herbicides. Burning is not a preferred method and may only increase seed germinations. New plants can sprout from burned stumps requiring repeat treatments. These plants generally regenerate quickly. Also, the use of herbicides and pesticides are not typically recommended and, if used, should be non-toxic to other plants, animals, and the aquifer.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plant Species

Removal and Control

Invasive plant species are non-native plants that suffocate or displace native plants and animals causing damage to ecosystems. They can also cause a monoculture of plants where diversity would better serve the environment.

Noxious Weeds (Nuisance Plants) can be native or non-native. They damage or destroy habitats and ecosystems for plants and animals.

Included in this brochure are the most common invasive plants and noxious weeds that disturb the Gearhart dune areas. With your help, we can eliminate most of these problem plants to create a better environment for our native plants, native animals and ourselves.

For more information go to www.oregon.gov and search for the noxious weeds list.



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