



Upper Snoqualmie Invasive Weeds

Sasha Shaw
Education Specialist
King County Noxious Weed Program

Agenda

- Project Overview and History
- Results – What's Been Found
- Survey Procedures
- Closer Look at the Target Species and Others Found in the Project Area
 - This is where most of the pretty plant pictures are
- A Few More Images from the Trail

Upper Snoqualmie Invasive Weed Control Partnership

- Mark Boyar and friends - MidFORC
- Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
 - Survey and control work by staff
 - WCC crew time
 - Volunteer work parties
- US Forest Service
 - Laura Martin and Sarah Prince
 - Contractors
- WA DNR
 - Kelly Heintz
- King County Noxious Weed Program
 - Volunteer training/coordinating and outreach
 - Knotweed control projects
 - Survey and control of regulated noxious weeds
- Weed Watcher Volunteers
 - Surveying and controlling weeds on trails
- Friends of the Trail
 - Tracking yard waste dump sites with weeds

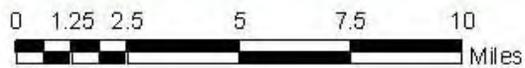
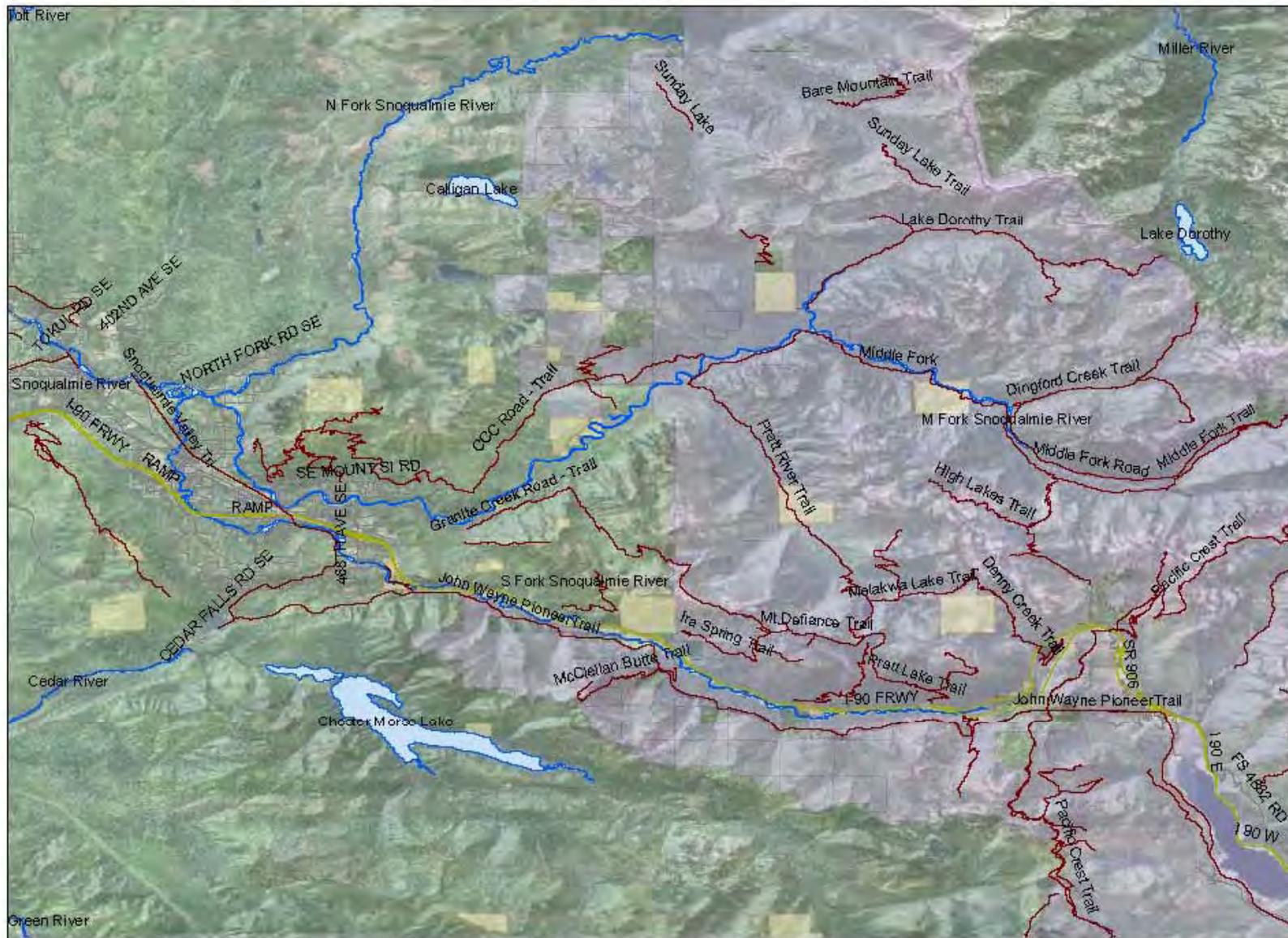
Survey History

- Started with the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley
 - 2006-2008
 - Added the South Fork Snoqualmie area
 - 2009-2010
 - Going East and West – Snoqualmie Pass area (Kittitas County) and Issaquah Alps area
 - 2010 and beyond
- 

Trail and Road Surveys 2007-2010

- 2005-2006 mostly grant-paid MTSGT staff
 - 2005: 20 miles
 - 2006: 81 miles (plus 22 river miles)
- 2007-2010 volunteer surveys
 - 2007: 8 miles
 - 2008: 26 miles
 - 2009: 40 miles
 - 2010: 107 miles
- Limited additional surveying was done from 2007-2010 by MTSGT, KC, and USFS while monitoring sites being controlled

Upper Snoqualmie Cooperative Weed Management Area



Legend
 — Trails
 State Lands
 Users



Trails, Trailheads and Roads Surveyed

- Alpentel parking lot
 - Bessemer Mountain area
 - CCC Road-Trail
 - Franklin Falls Trail
 - John Wayne Trail
 - Marten Lake Trail
 - Middle Fork Road to Trail
 - Moon Valley Rd (W Mt Si)
 - Mt. Washington Trail
 - Pacific Crest Trail South
 - Rattlesnake Mountain West Slope (Exit 27)
 - Ski Acres – Alpentel
 - Taylor River Trail
 - Annette Lake Trailhead
 - Bessemer Road
 - Denny Creek Trail
 - Granite Lake Road-Trail
 - Iron Horse State Park
 - McClellan Butte Trail
 - Middle Fork Trail
 - Mt Si Trailhead
 - Middle Fork Oxbow Trail
 - Pratt Lake/Granite Mtn Trail
 - Twin Falls Trail/Ollalie St Pk
 - Asahel Picnic Area
 - CCC Connector Trail
 - Dirty Harry's Balcony TH
 - Ira Spring Trail
 - Mailbox Peak Trail
 - Middle Fork Road
 - Middle Fork Campground
 - Mt Teneriffe Road & Trail
 - Pacific Crest Trail North
 - Pratt River Trail
 - Russian Butte Area (off trail)
 - Snow Lake Trail
 - USFS Rd 6066
- Also parts of the Middle Fork and South Fork Snoqualmie Rivers, I-90 itself and a few forest service roads in the area

The Weed Watchers 2006-2010

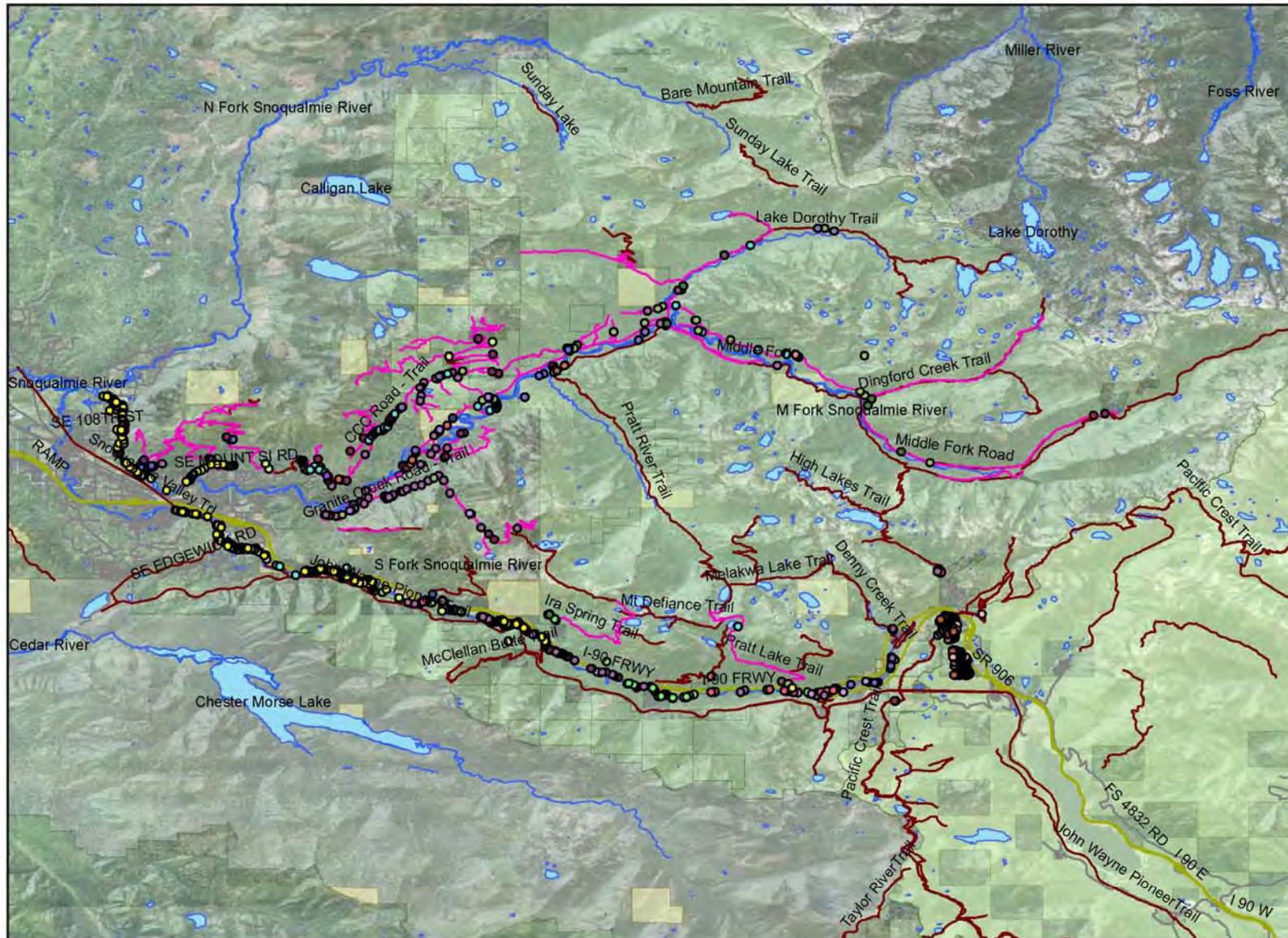
- Adria Pontius
- Becky Chaney
- Cathy Davis
- Elizabeth Rothman
- Henry Mustin
- Janka Hobbs
- Karen Wallace
- Laura Lippman
- Mark Boyar
- Miller Myers
- Sharon Baker
- Ann Stevens
- Betsy MacWhinney
- Craig Macomber
- Gary Smith
- Holly Zox
- Jean Yee
- KCNWCP Staff
- Lin Kyan
- Mary Anne Dane
- MTSGT Staff/Crews
- Ted Abella
- Anna Boyar
- Carl Davis
- Cyndy Jones
- George Macomber
- Janet Ebaugh
- Karen Cleghorn
- Kevin Geraghty
- Margery Thoresen
- Michael Hobbs
- Sally Abella
- WSU YELI Students

Thank you!

Results To Date

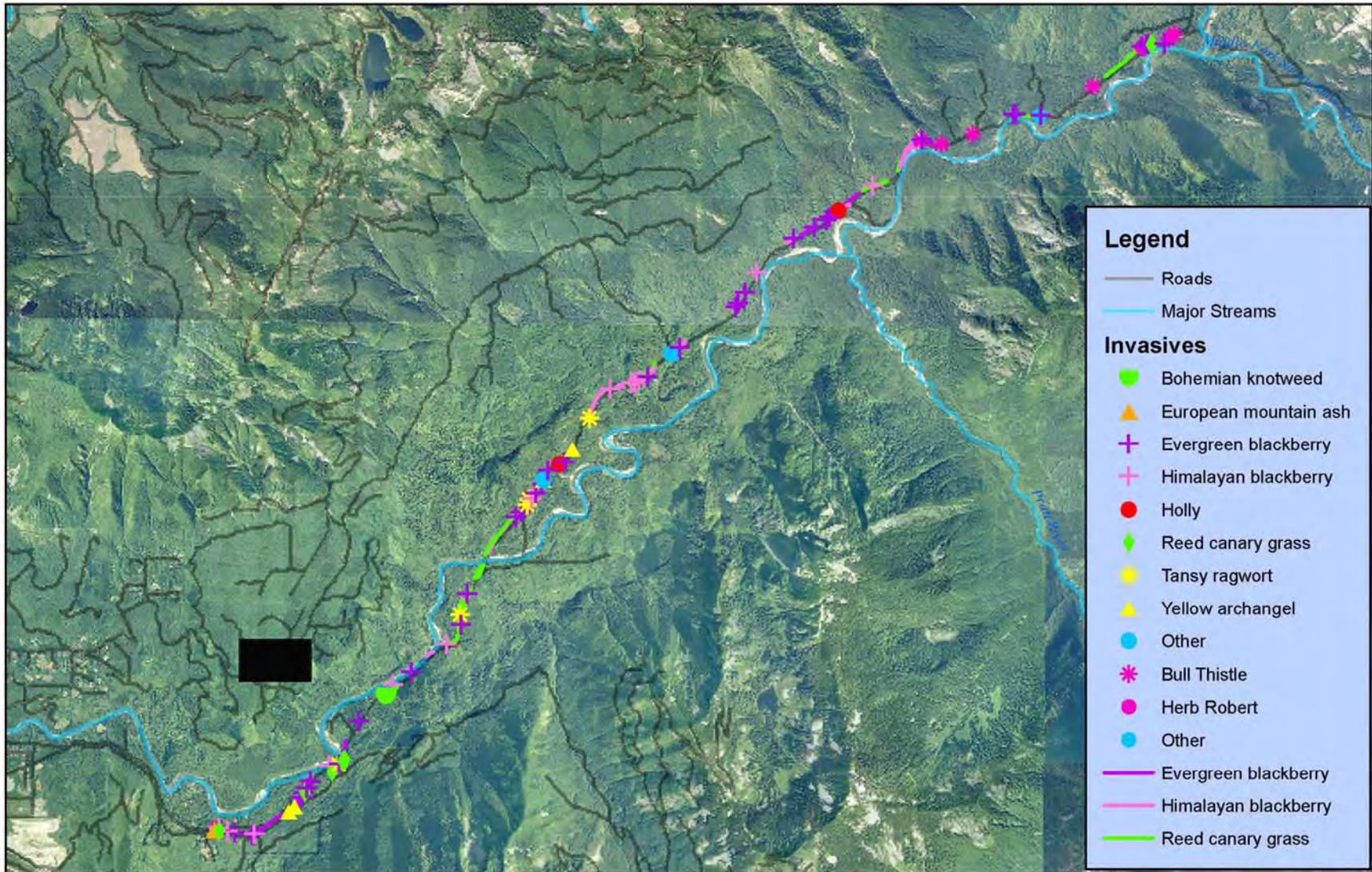


Upper Snoqualmie Cooperative Weed Management Area



- Legend**
- 2010 Knotweed
 - Ski Hill 2010 Surveys
- Weed Name**
- Spotted Knapweed
 - Orange Hawkweed
 - Yellow Hawkweed
- Upper Snoqualmie Surveys**
- Weed Name**
- Bittersweet Nightshade
 - Bohemian Knotweed
 - Bull Thistle
 - Butterfly Bush
 - Canada Thistle
 - Catsear
 - Common Hawthorn
 - Common Tansy
 - Creeping Buttercup
 - Curly Dock
 - Diffuse Knapweed
 - English Holly
 - English Ivy
 - European Hawkweed
 - European Mountain Ash
 - Evergreen Blackberry
 - Hawkweed Species
 - Hedge Bindweed
 - Herb Robert
 - Himalayan Blackberry
 - Japanese Knotweed
 - Orange Hawkweed
 - Oxeye Daisy
 - Periwinkle
 - Plantain
 - Reed Canarygrass
 - Scotch Broom
 - Spotted Knapweed
 - St. Johnswort
 - Sulfur Cinquefoil
 - Tansy Ragwort
 - Vinca Minor
 - Yellow Archangel
 - Yellow Flag Iris
 - Yellow Hawkweed
- Trail Surveys**
- Trails
 - USFS
 - WenatcheeNatForest
 - State Lands
 - CedarRiverWatershed





Middle Fork Snoqualmie Road Inventory

Invasive Species Mapped 5-11-2011

0 0.150.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Miles

FOR INTERNAL STAFF USE ONLY

Map Document: (L:\ArcviewProjects\WeedCrewGIS\Knotweed\Maps\Partners\MTSGT\MidForkRoadSurvey.mxd)
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King County
Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division
Noxious Weed Control Program

Non-Native Plant Species Found

Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Smooth Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Common Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
Common Velvet-Grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Hairy Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>

White Sweet-Clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>
Common Yellow Oxalis	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>
Sulfur Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum species</i>
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Evergreen Blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Woodland Ragwort	<i>Senecio sylvatica</i>
Bittersweet Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Prickly Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
European Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Common Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>

Priority Species for Mapping and Control

(in approx. descending order of area infested)

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	1st YEAR RECORDED
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	2005
Evergreen Blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	2005
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	2006
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	2005
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	2006
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	2005
Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	2005
Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	2010
English Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	2006
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	2006
Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	2006
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	2006
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	2005
Bittersweet Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	2005
European Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	2005
Common Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	2005
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	2006
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	2009
Sulfur Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	2009
Spotted Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	2011?

2010 Results

Trail	None	Hawkweed	Tansy Ragwort	Himalayan Blackberry	Evergreen Blackberry	Scotch Broom	Butterfly Bush	English Holly	Yellow Archangel	Knotweed	Vinca	English Ivy	Hedge Bindweed
Moon Valley Rd/W. Mt. Si								X					
Mt. Washington													
Oxbow				X	X				X				
Pacific Crest N		X											
Pacific Crest S		X											
Pratt Lk	X												
Pratt River											X		
Rattlesnake west		X	X										
Snow Lk													
Taylor					X								
Twin Falls				X	X			X	X	X		X	



Survey Procedures

Weed Watcher Schedule

➤ June training

- Weed ID
- Survey methods
- Field safety
- Practice survey
- Choose trails



➤ July – October

- Trails surveyed by volunteers
- Data forms sent to KCNWCP and consolidated into maps – should be sent in as you do the surveys
- Weeds controlled by MTSGT, USFS, KCNWCP and some of the Weed Watchers

Main Target Areas for Weed Surveys

- **Roadsides**
 - About 10-20 ft in on both sides
 - Farther in where disturbance or weed infestations were observed
 - Active and abandoned roads
- **Trails and trailheads**
 - Both sides as far as you can see, about 15 feet or so
- **Other Disturbed Sites**
 - Quarries, cut banks, logging landings
 - Camping sites, pullouts, parking areas
- **Open talus fields, stream crossings**
- **River by raft and river bars on foot**
- **Follow your instincts**
 - Some sites are off trail and hard to find



MTSGT WCC Individual
Placement Kelley
Calhoun Surveying
Weeds

Weed Watcher Survey Methods

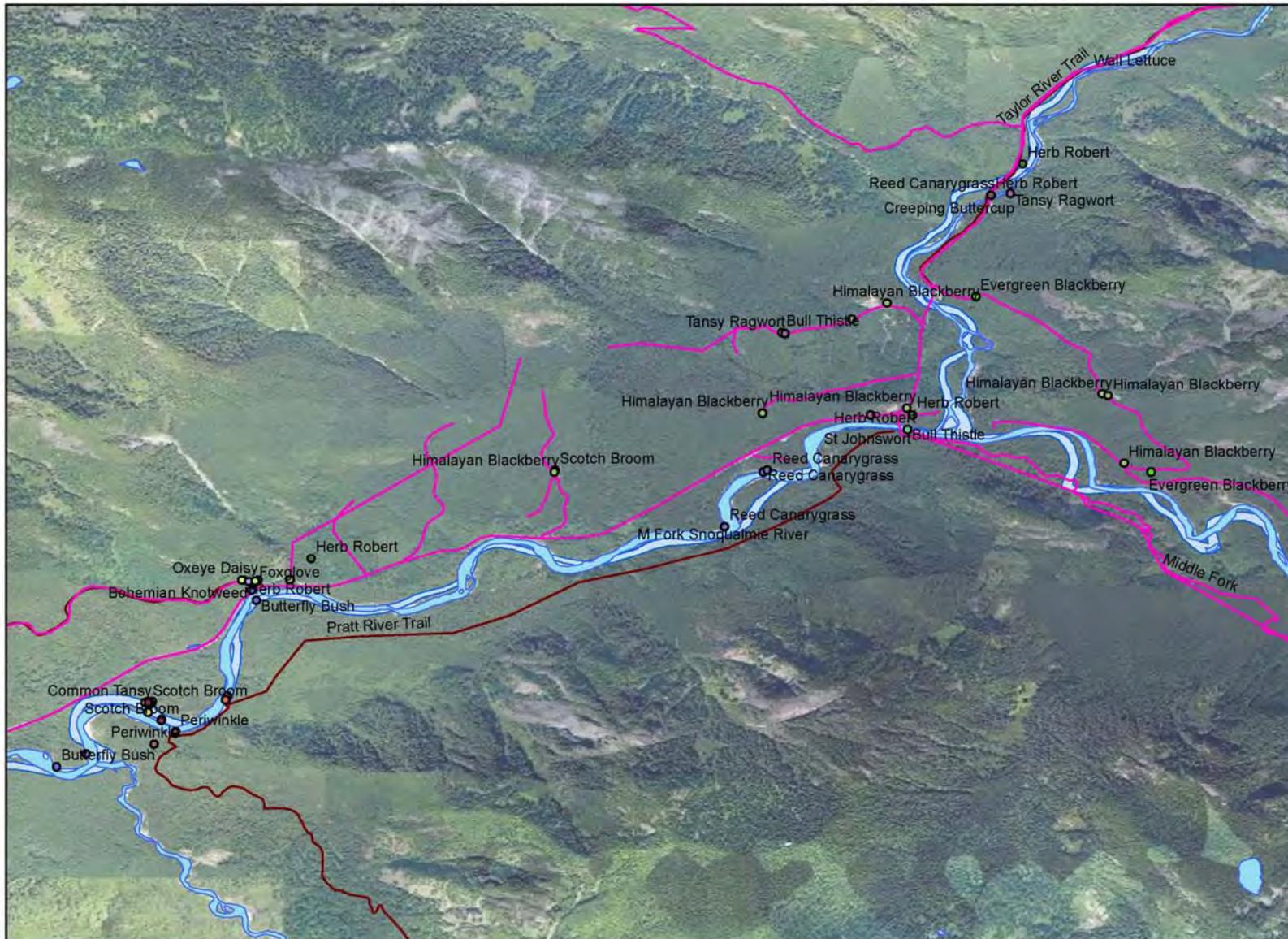
- Visit assigned trail at least once during the summer
- Look for non-native plants on both sides of the trail and around parking areas, campgrounds, and other open areas
 - Approximately 10-20 feet in from trail in general
- Fill out a **Survey Cover Sheet** and keep check list of species observed
- If species is on the list to map, then get location with GPS (or mark on a map) and collect data on the population on the **Survey Log**
 - If unsure of the ID, take photo and log the location
- If a high-priority species is found, flag the weed location (if you have flagging) and contact the KCNWCP as soon as possible



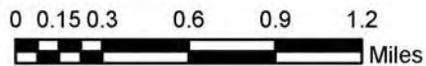
Maps

- Can be downloaded from USGS website or bought from hiking stores
 - Mark can tell you which maps are needed for each trail
- Make a copy of the area to be surveyed or request an aerial map from us with weed points on it
- Mark the surveyed area and weeds on map as accurately as possible

Middle Fork/Pratt/Taylor Area Weed Surveys



- Legend**
- Upper Snoqualmie Surveys
- Weed Name**
- Bittersweet Nightshade
 - Bohemian Knotweed
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 - Yellow Hawkweed
- Trail Surveys
- Trails



Survey Cover Sheet

- Fill out one form for each trail or area surveyed
 - One form can cover more than one survey date
- Description of area surveyed, directions, notes
 - This will help us find the area to control the weeds and to map the surveyed area on GIS
- Miles, hours and expenses
 - Very important for grants and reporting
- Weed check list
 - Mark off what you find on the trail
 - Add any additional non-native plant species found
 - Take photos of any you are unsure of (also known species if you have the time and interest – we can always use more pictures of weeds!)

Survey Log

- Fill out as many as needed each day you survey
 - Separate forms for each trail or road
 - Staple logs to back of survey form
 - Can use field notebooks instead with same data collected
- Running list of weed sites in order found
 - GPS point
 - Best method, use lat/long in decimal degrees
 - Distance from start or an obvious landmark
 - Use landmarks that can be seen on an aerial or map
 - Can use distance from last weed site but this isn't as good as distance from start

Data Collected on Survey Log

- **Way Point** – the number of the point if you are giving us a GPS file
- **Lat and Long** – from a GPS or smart phone, use decimal degrees
- **Weed Code** – first three letters of both genus and species
- **Weed Area** – area of patch in square feet
 - For linear patches, helpful to put length x width in **Notes** field
 - Note: Infestations or patches are defined as stopping if there are no more of that species within 100 feet of the outer most plant or based on terrain and other observations (e.g. divided by a river)
- **Percent Cover** – the percent of the infested area covered by weed species (as seen from a bird's eye view)
- **Growth Stage** – use the most advanced stage of the population
- **Habitat** – this is the type of site, e.g. trail, road, river, wetland, etc.
- **Control Date** – either date controlled or date the control was observed
- **Method** – this is the control method (pulled, dug up, sprayed, injected)
- **Notes** – location, distance from trail or river, photo taken, weed flagged, etc.

What We Need From You

- Survey form, logs, marked map all bundled together for each trail
 - GPS data files if you have them
 - Photos of weeds found (especially unknown or uncertain weeds, digital files or prints if not digital)
 - Your stories and experiences (hopefully all good!)
- 

Where to Send Stuff and Get Forms

➤ Mail paper forms to:

- Sasha Shaw
King County Noxious Weed Program
201 S. Jackson St., Suite 600
Seattle WA 98104



➤ Email digital files to:

- sasha.shaw@kingcounty.gov

➤ Get forms from Sasha or download from:

- www.kingcounty.gov/weeds
 - Follow links to Volunteer Information/MidFork-South Fork Project

➤ Questions?

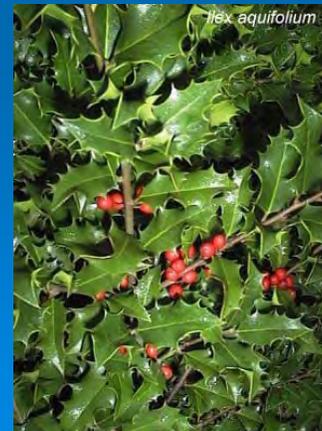
- Call Sasha at 206-263-6468

Invasive Plant Species in the Upper Snoqualmie Basin (a.k.a. The Weeds)



Weed Priorities

- **Emphasis on highest potential impact and new invaders**
- **Washington State Noxious Weeds**
 - e.g. tansy ragwort, knotweed, blackberry, butterfly bush, English ivy
- **Other non-native species encroaching**
 - e.g. English holly, common hawthorn, mountain-ash, laurel
- **Excluded from the survey**
 - Species that are already pervasive here and not feasible to be controlled everywhere
 - These are higher priority in upper watershed
 - Species that have little impact
 - **Note:** all non-native species are mapped in Wilderness areas



Early Detection Species: Not Here but Close

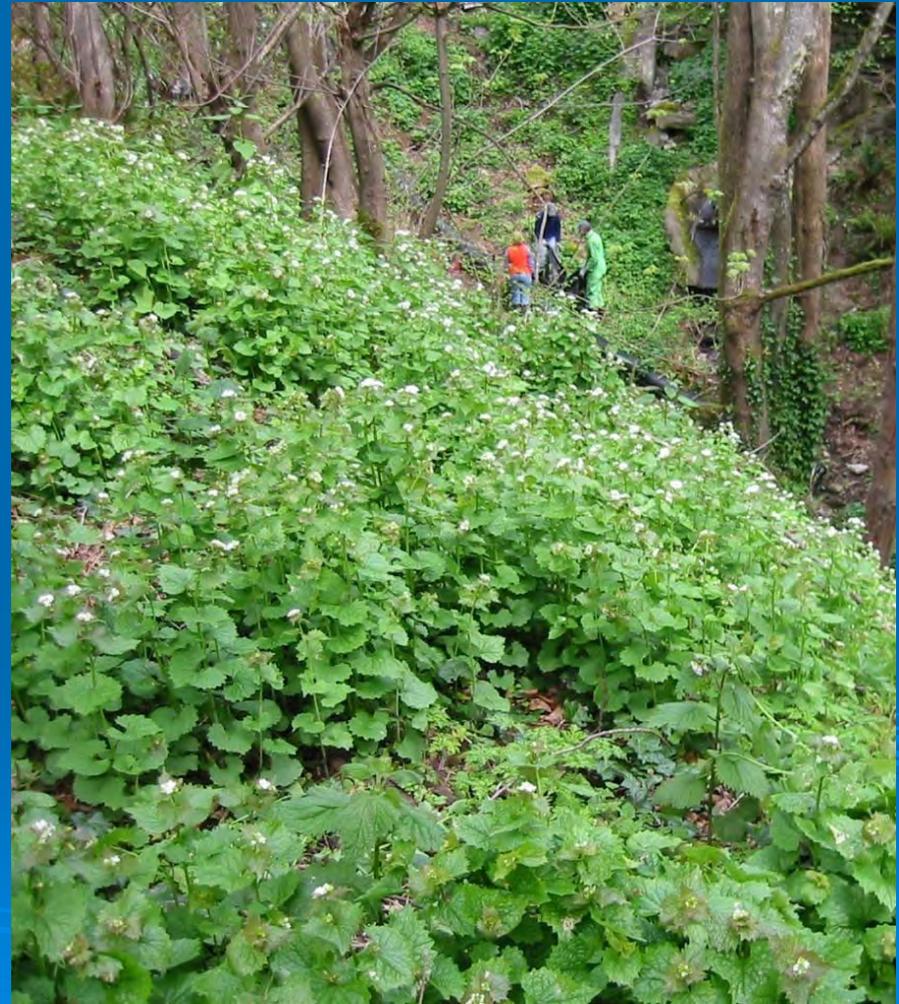


A photograph of several Garlic Mustard plants (Alliaria petiolata) growing in a wooded area. The plants have large, green, deeply lobed leaves and clusters of small white flowers on tall stems. The background is a dense forest with green foliage and brown tree trunks.

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)

Threatening to invade – present in North Bend and other parts of King County and spreads easily by seed on boots and vehicles

A single garlic mustard seed can populate a large area in a very short time!!



Class A Noxious Weed

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)

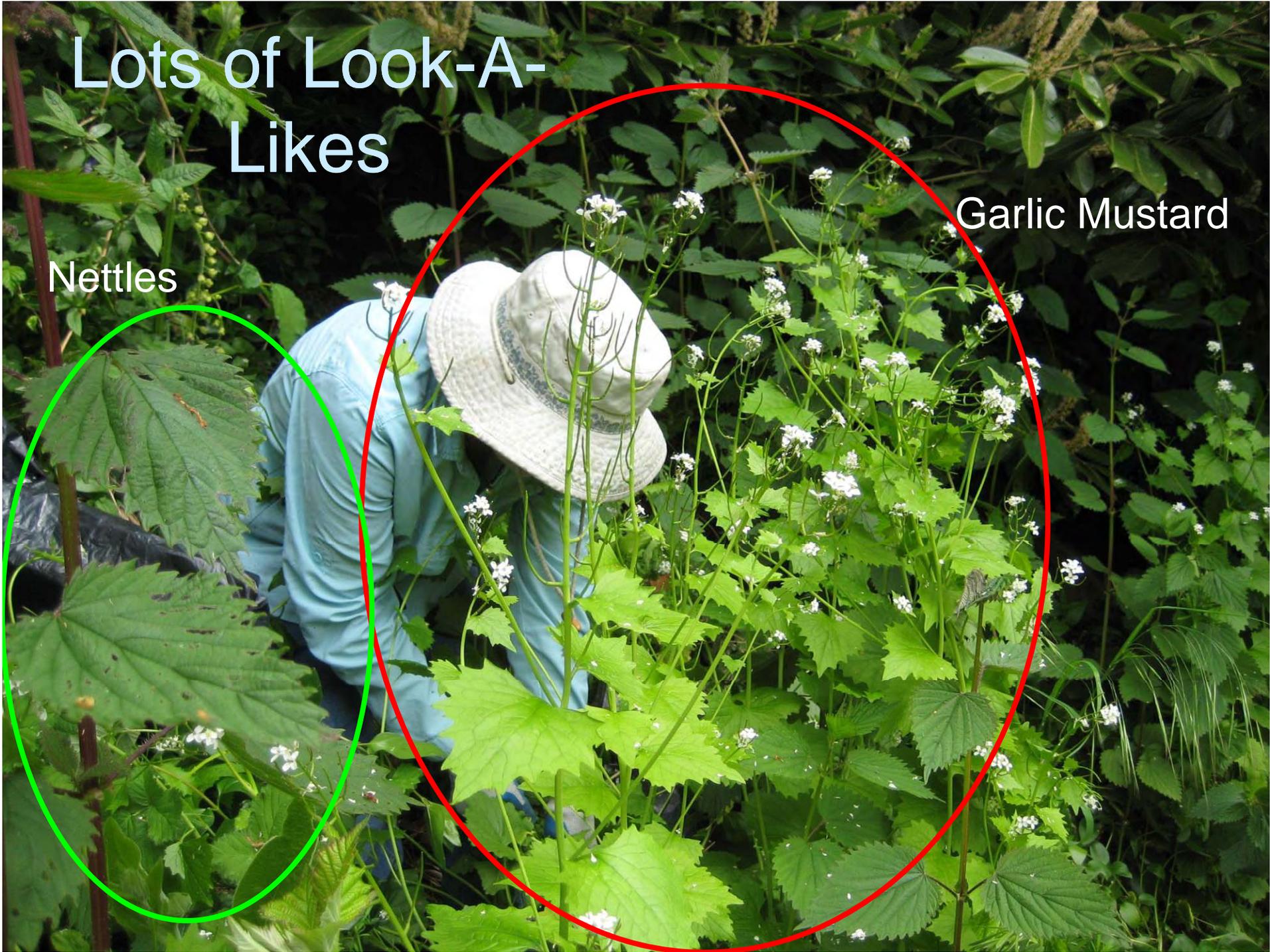




Lots of Look-A-Likes

Nettles

Garlic Mustard



Garlic Mustard Top Look- Alike: Money Plant (*Lunaria annua*)



White-Flowered Money Plant



Garlic Mustard

Money Plant

Garlic Mustard Look- Alike:
Nipplewort
(*Lapsana communis*)



Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)



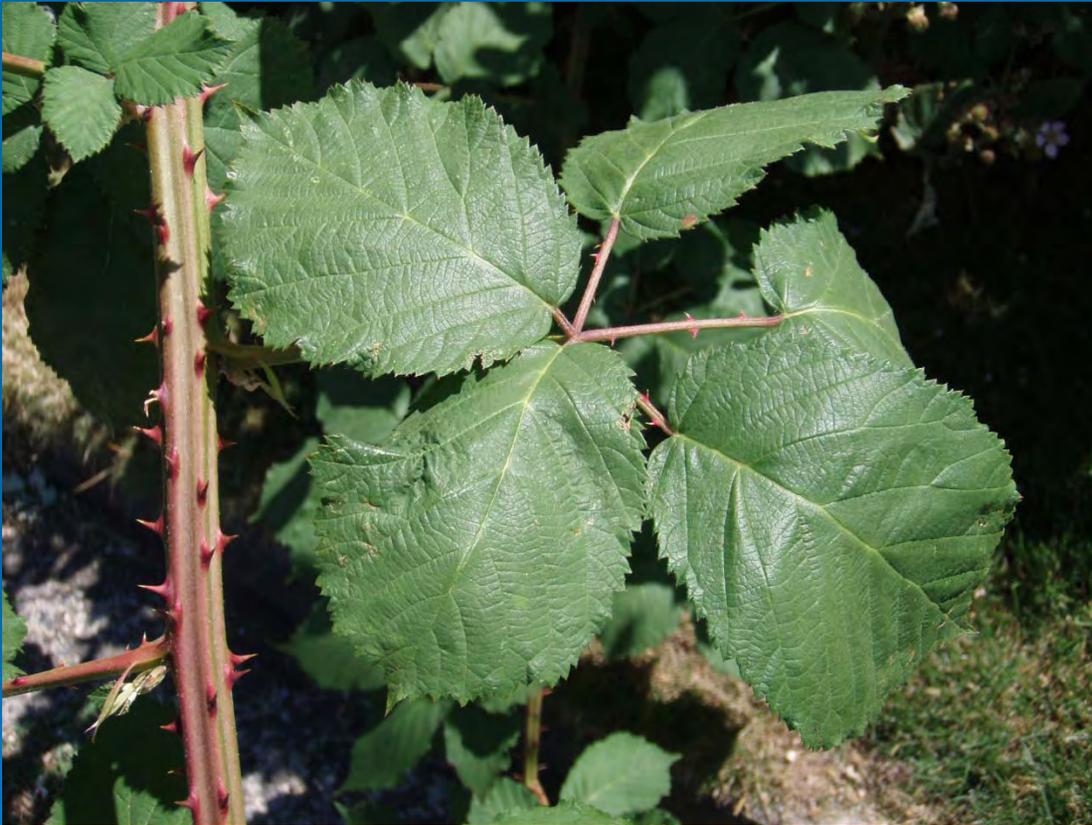
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Himalayan Blackberry

(*Rubus armeniacus*, *R. discolor*)





Evergreen Blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*)

Fliget Brombær (*Rubus laciniatus*)
© Biopix.dk: JC Schou



<http://www.biopix.dk>



<http://www.nic.funet.fi>

Native Look-Alike:
Trailing Blackberry
(*Rubus ursinus*)



Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)





Class B Noxious Weed

Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)



First year rosettes have round-lobed leaves, reddish stems



Flowers June to October.

Flowering stems are 1-6 ft tall with clusters of yellow, daisy flowers

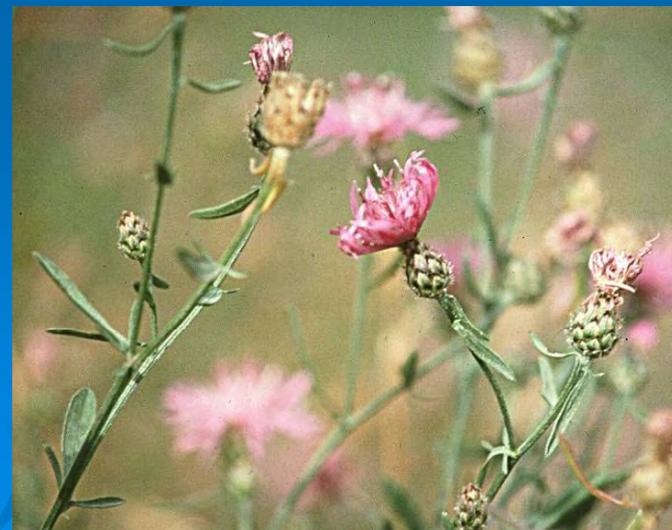






Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)

**Class B
Noxious
Weed**



Spotted Knapweed



Spotted Knapweed Habitat



Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)



Leaves gray green above and white and fuzzy on the underside, finely toothed on margins

Can grow 5 to 8 feet in a single season

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)



Seedlings thrive in open sandy soil



Butterfly bush along the Tolt River

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)

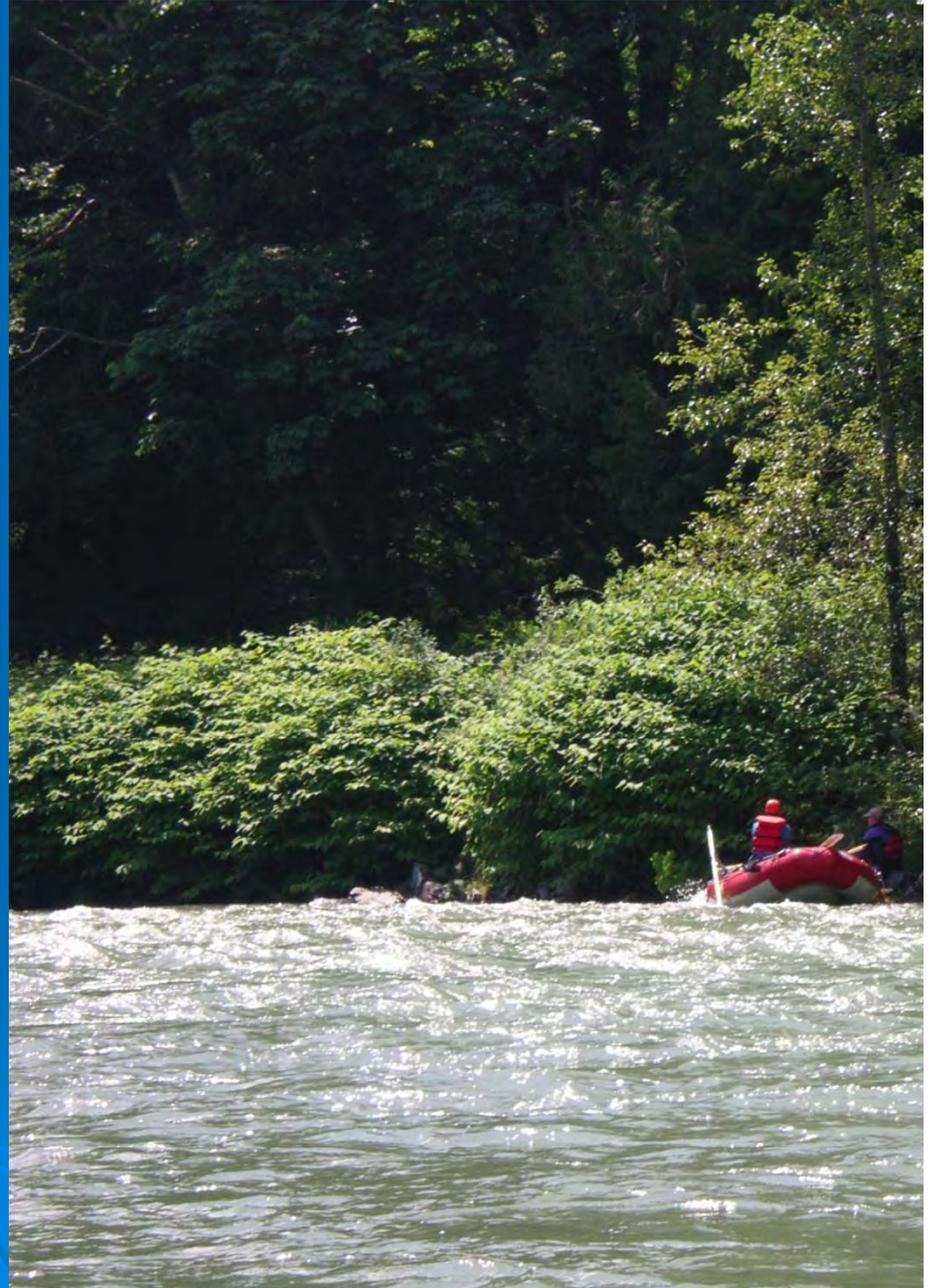


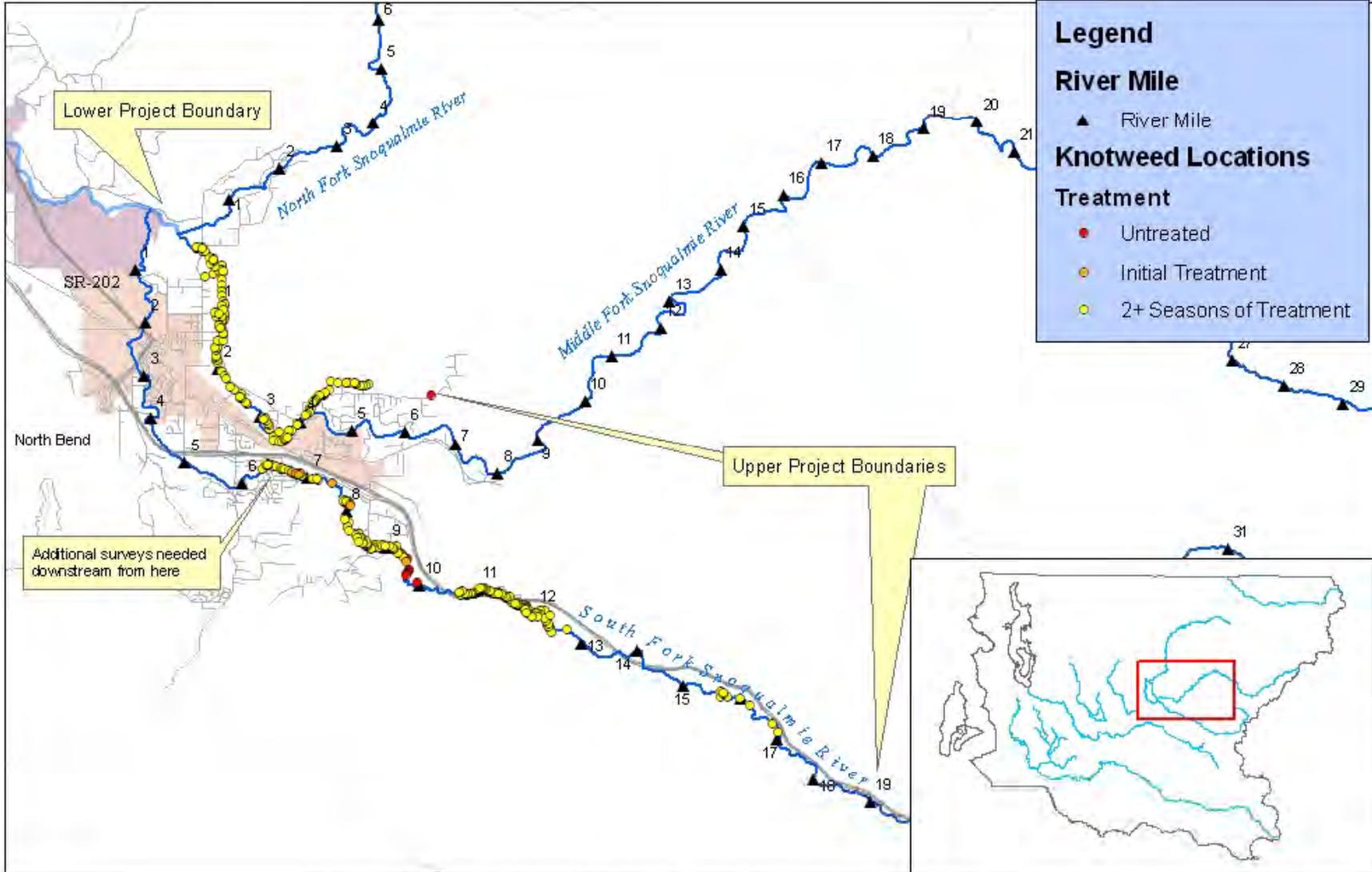
Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*)



©2003, Gary Fewless

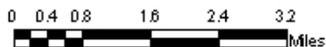






Upper Snoqualmie River Knotweed Treatment

Status as of October 2010



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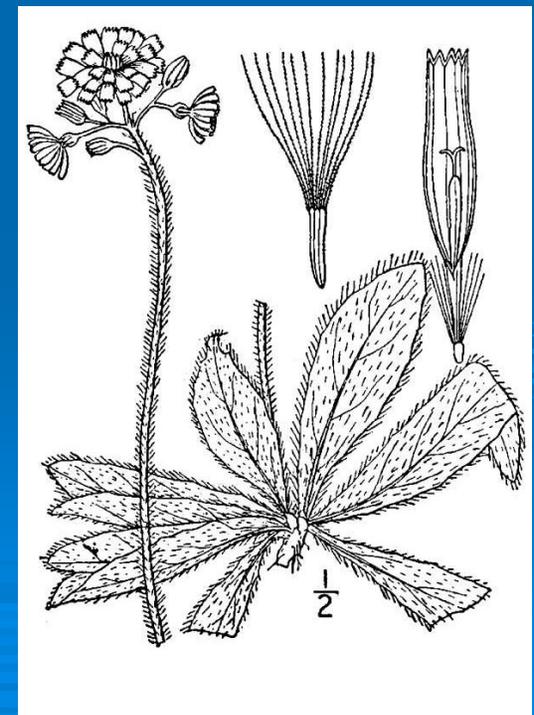
Class B Noxious Weed

Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)



© 2002 Janet Novak

- Flowers orange, in tight clusters
- Stems leafless with black hairs
- From a few inches to 2 feet tall
- Reproduces by seed and runners
- Bolts: May-June
- Flowers: Late May to Sep/Oct
- Seeds: Late June to Fall



Orange Hawkweed Up Close



Orange Hawkweed



Yellow Hawkweed

(*Hieracium caespitosum*)



Flowers: Yellow, in tight clusters

Leaves: Hairy on top and bottom, glandular and stellate hairs

Roots: stoloniferous, rhizomatous



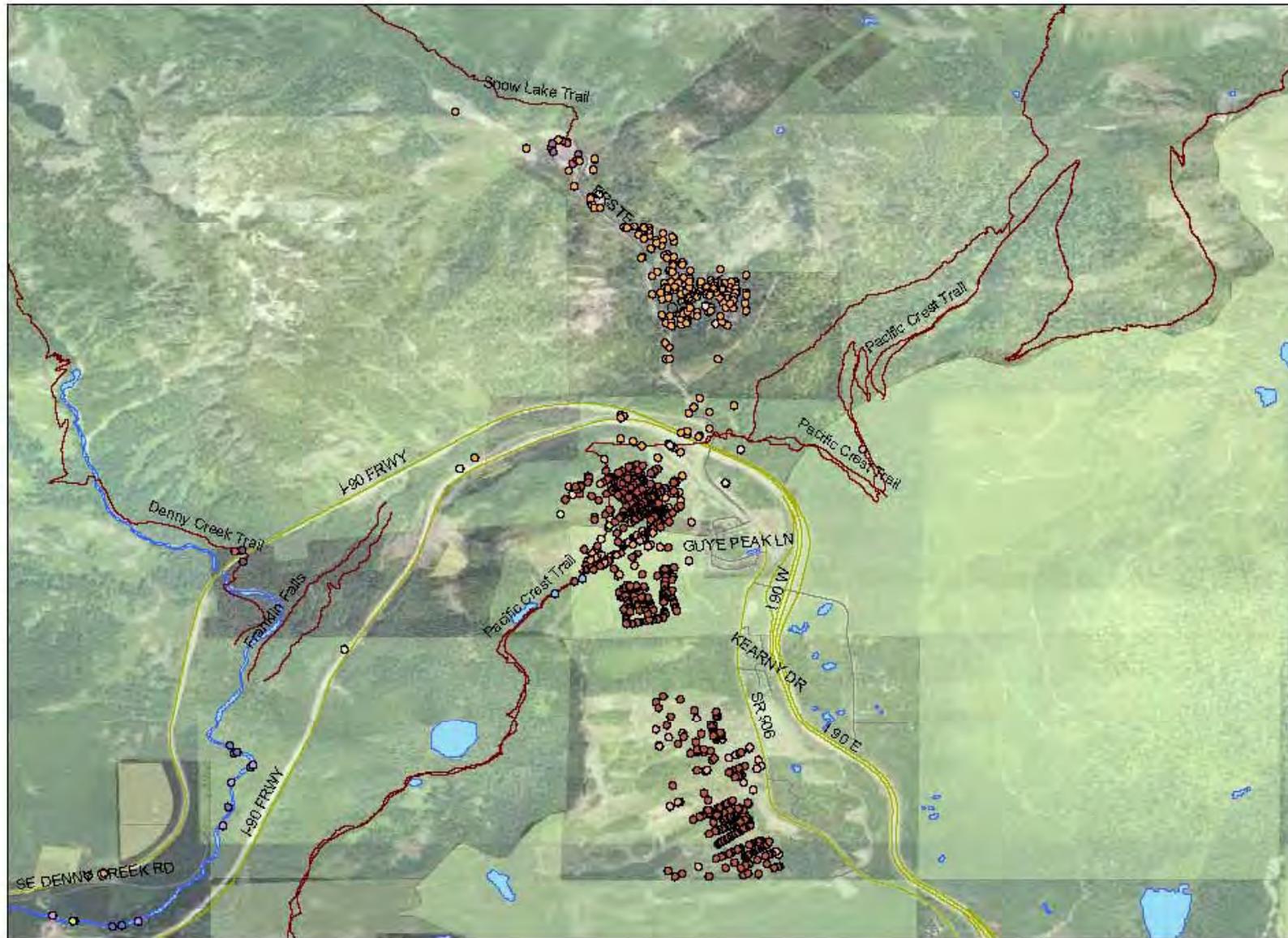
Yellow Hawkweed Up Close





Yellow Hawkweed Rosette

Snoqualmie Pass Weeds



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 - Bulbous Bush
 - Canada Thistle
 - Calceol
 - Common Hawthorn
 - Common Tansy
 - Creeping Bullrush
 - Curtis Dock
 - Diffuse Hawkweed
 - English Holly
 - English Ivy
 - European Hawkweed
 - European Mountain Ash
 - Emerald Blackberry
 - Hawkweed Species
 - Hedge Bindweed
 - Herb Robert
 - Himalayan Blackberry
 - Japanese Knotweed
 - Orange Hawkweed
 - Oxeye Daisy
 - Periwinkle
 - Plantain
 - Reed Canavases
 - Saski Broom
 - Spotted Knapweed
 - St. Johnswort
 - Sulfur Cinqufoil
 - Tansy Ragwort
 - Vincetoxic
 - Yellow Archangel
 - Yellow Flag Iris
 - Yellow Hawkweed
 - KowWeed_ThalSurvey
 - Trail
 - USFS
 - Wenaschee National Forest
 - State Lands
 - Cedar River Watershed

0 700 1400 2800 4200 5600
 Feet



Snoqualmie Pass



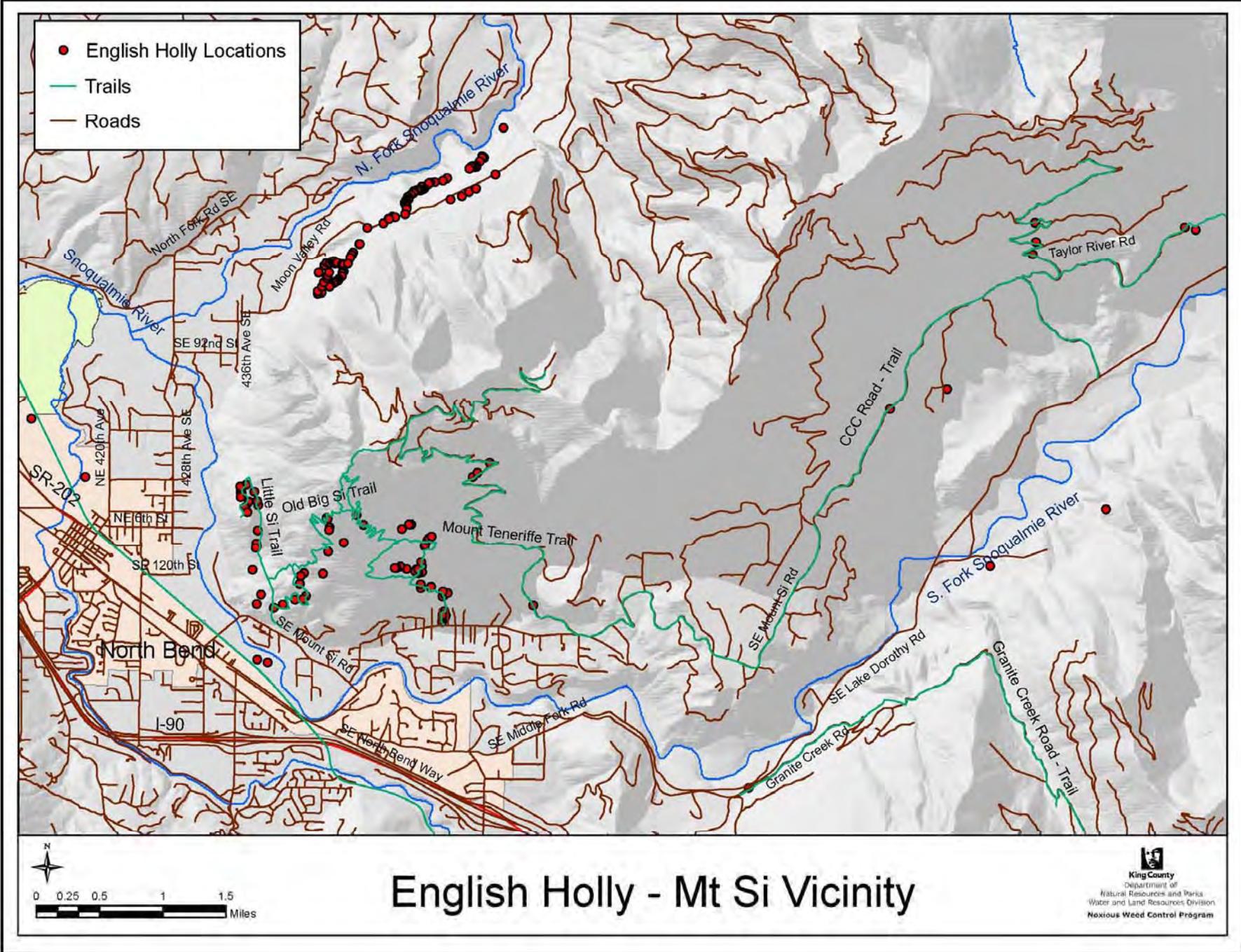
Orange and yellow hawkweed infestations on ski hill

English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)





Abandoned Holly Farm outside of North Bend below Little Si



English Holly - Mt Si Vicinity



Holly thicket mid-slope above holly farm



Ridgetop holly just below Little Si



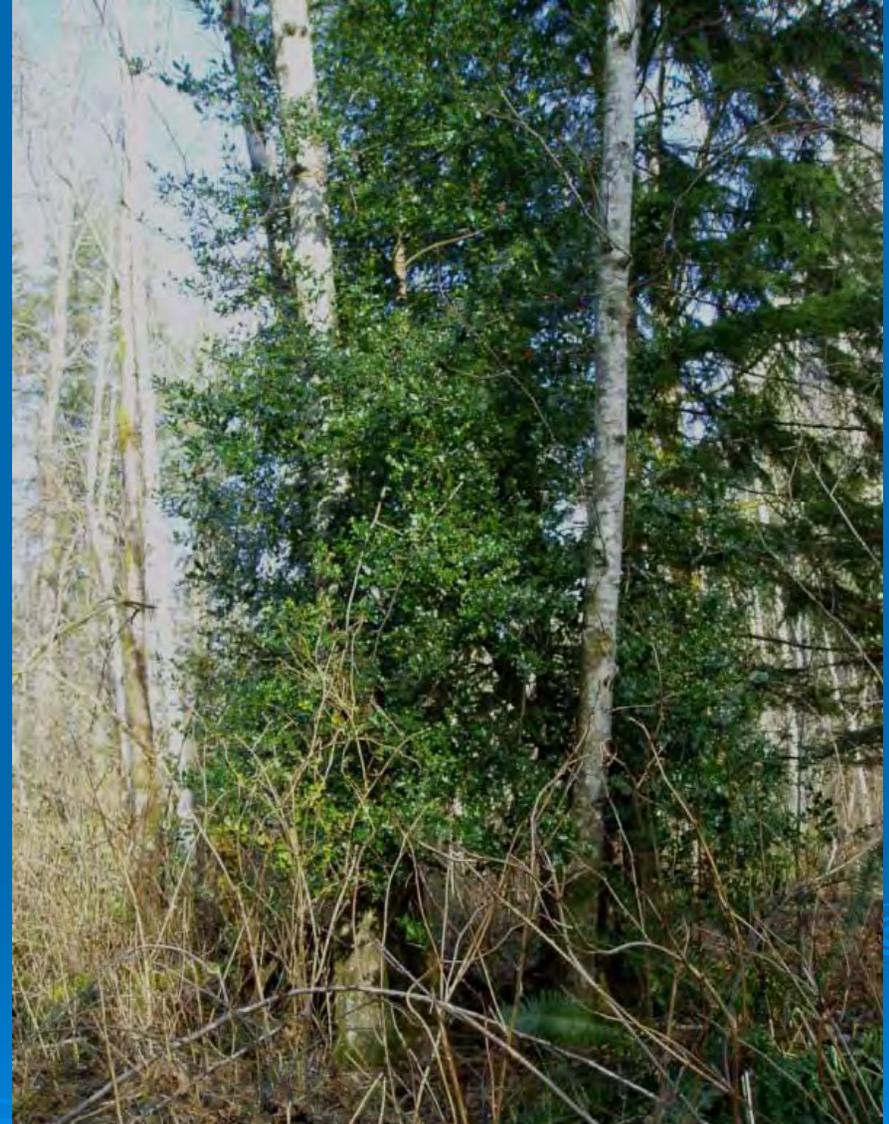
Holly under large Douglas fir



Holly fruiting under thick canopy cover



Holly seedling at 1300ft



Large holly bush by Middle Fork Snoqualmie

Yellow Archangel

Lamium galeobdolon (a.k.a. *Lamium*)



Small yellow mint-type flowers in leaf axils



Slivery markings on leaves of this popular garden plant make it easy to spot invading into shady forests

Yellow archangel can completely take over the understory of even very shady forests.



Yellow Archangel by Middle Fork Road



Started from roadside yard waste dump sites and now spreading into woods

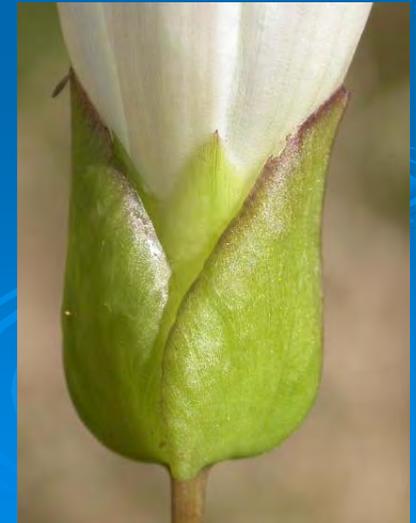
English or Atlantic Ivy (*Hedera hibernica*, *H. helix*)



Ivy leaves are evergreen, lobed, dull green, with light veins



Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*)



Bittersweet Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*)



European Mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)



Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)



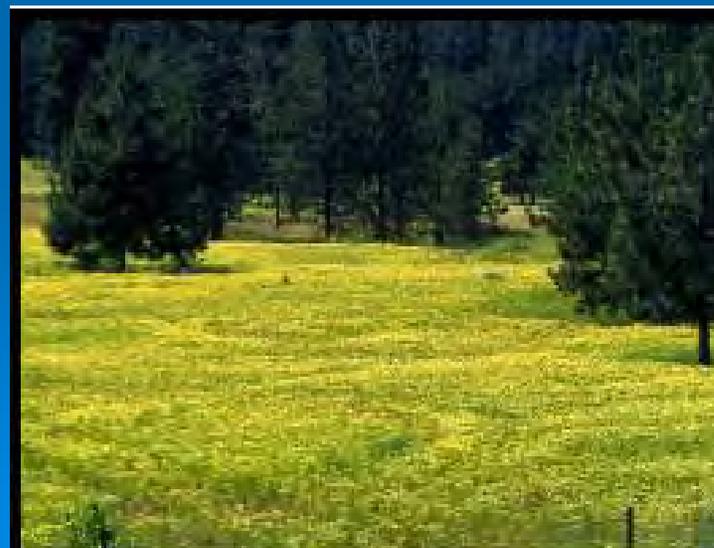
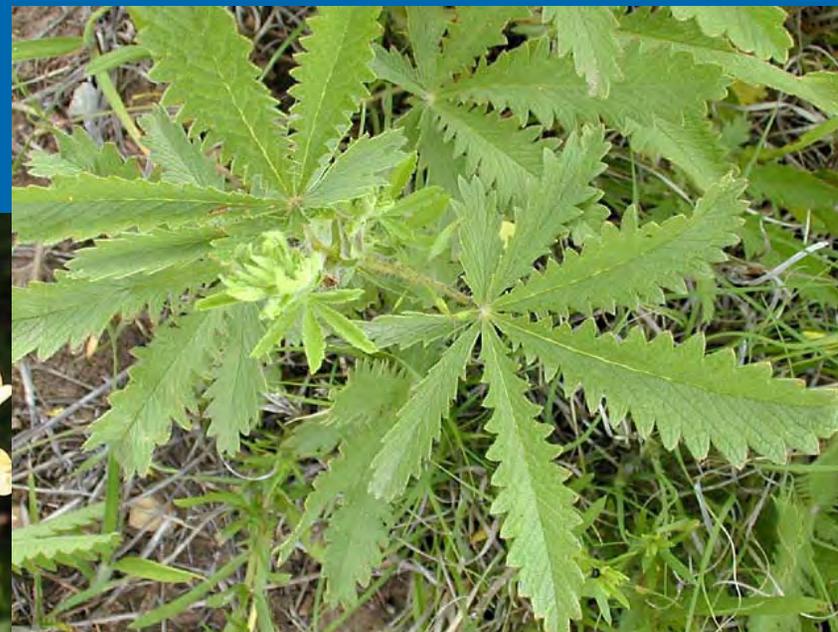
Periwinkle in the Middle Fork



Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)



Sulfur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)



Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)

- **Stems** to 6 feet tall, succulent, hairless, hollow when larger
- **Leaves** scalloped on edges
- **Flowers** – orange-yellow, petals/sepals form a tube with spur at the base, spots on sides of tube, on petals at opening, 1-3 flowers from leaf axils
- **Blooming Time** – June to October
- **Habitat** – Moist ground, stream banks, ravines
- **Origin** – Native to eastern U.S.; introduced on west coast (some disagreement in the literature, but Peter Zika's research is convincing on this issue)
- **Native look-alike:** Spurless Jewelweed (*Impatiens ecalarata*)



Native Look-alike: Spurless Jewelweed
(*Impatiens ecalcarata*)



© 2006 Peter Zika

Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)



Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)



<http://www.cas.vanderbilt.edu/bioimages/species/imca.htm> (c) 2002 [Steven J. Baskauf](#)

Spotted Jewelweed vs. Policeman's Helmet
(*Impatiens capensis*) (*Impatiens glandulifera*)



Spotted Jewelweed on the left, Policeman's Helmet on the right

Spotted Jewelweed



Too Pervasive To Control Everywhere

(but still important species to contain)

COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Canada Thistle

Cirsium arvense

Bull Thistle

Cirsium vulgare

Common Foxglove

Digitalis purpurea

Herb Robert

Geranium robertianum

Common St. Johnswort

Hypericum perforatum

Hairy Cat's Ear

Hypochaeris radicata

Oxeye Daisy

Leucanthemum vulgare

Reed Canary Grass

Phalaris arundinacea

Creeping Buttercup

Ranunculus repens

Common Tansy

Tanacetum vulgare

Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)



Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)



Large spines on stems, leaves and under the flower head

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)



Herb Robert (a.k.a. Stinky Bob)
(*Geranium robertianum*)



Herb Robert (a.k.a. Stinky Bob) (*Geranium robertianum*)



Geraniaceae
Geranium robertianum L.

Shallow roots make this plant easy to pull but seeds germinate all season so repeat visits to the same location are needed.

St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)



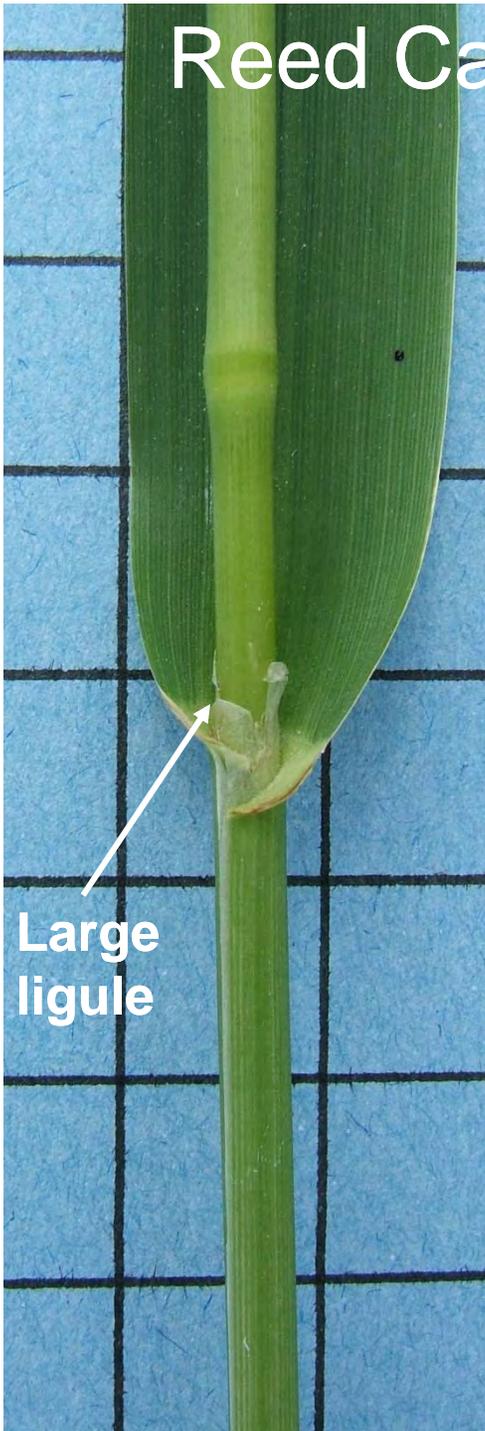
Cat's Ear or False Dandelion (*Hypochaeris radicata*)



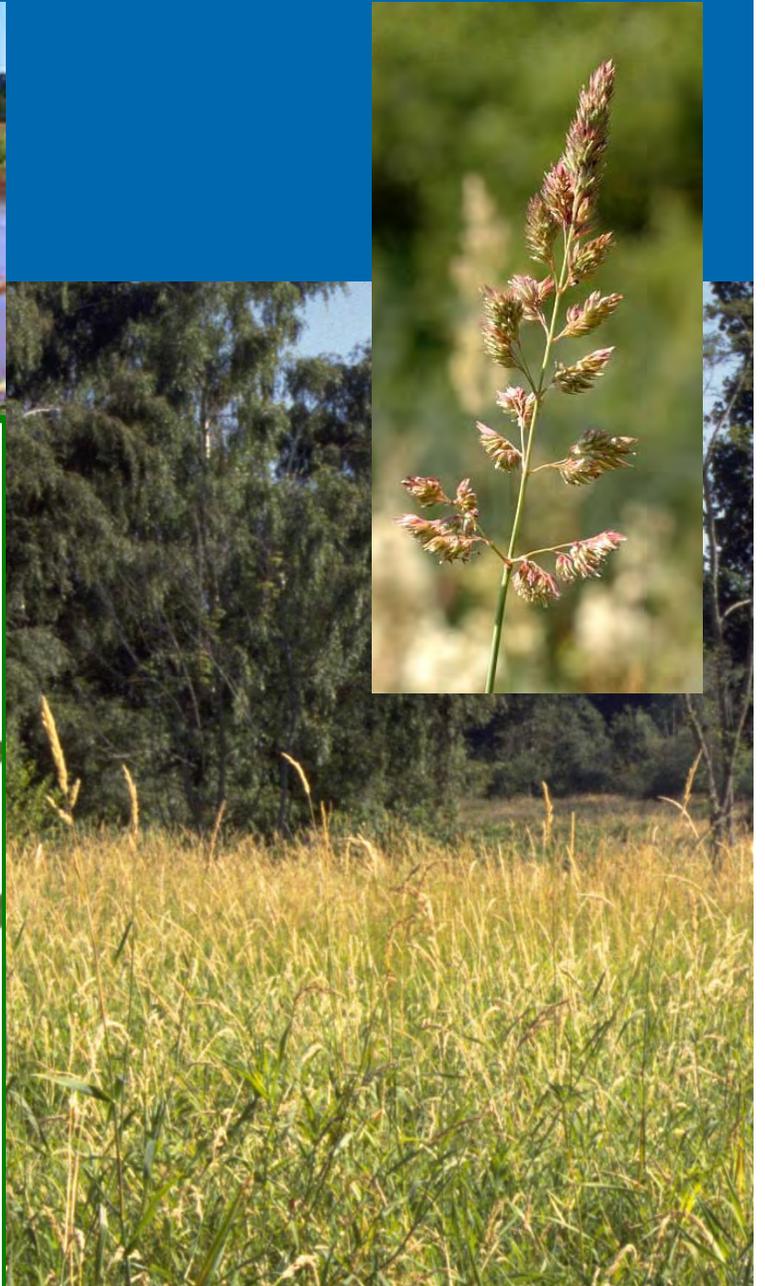
Oxeye Daisy
(*Leucanthemum
vulgare*)



Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)



Large
ligule



Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)



Button-like flowers are clustered at top of plant



Leaves are fern-like with sharply toothed edges and a strong odor

Lowest Priority Species (except in the Wilderness areas)

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Smooth Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Common Velvet-Grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Rhubarb	<i>Rheum species</i>
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Woodland Ragwort	<i>Senecio sylvatica</i>
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Prickly Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
White Sweet-Clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Wall Lettuce	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Yellow Oxalis	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>		

Hawksbeard (*Crepis capillaris*)



Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*)



Wall Lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*)



Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)



Woodland Groundsel (*Senecio sylvaticus*)



Curly Dock (*Rumex crispus*)

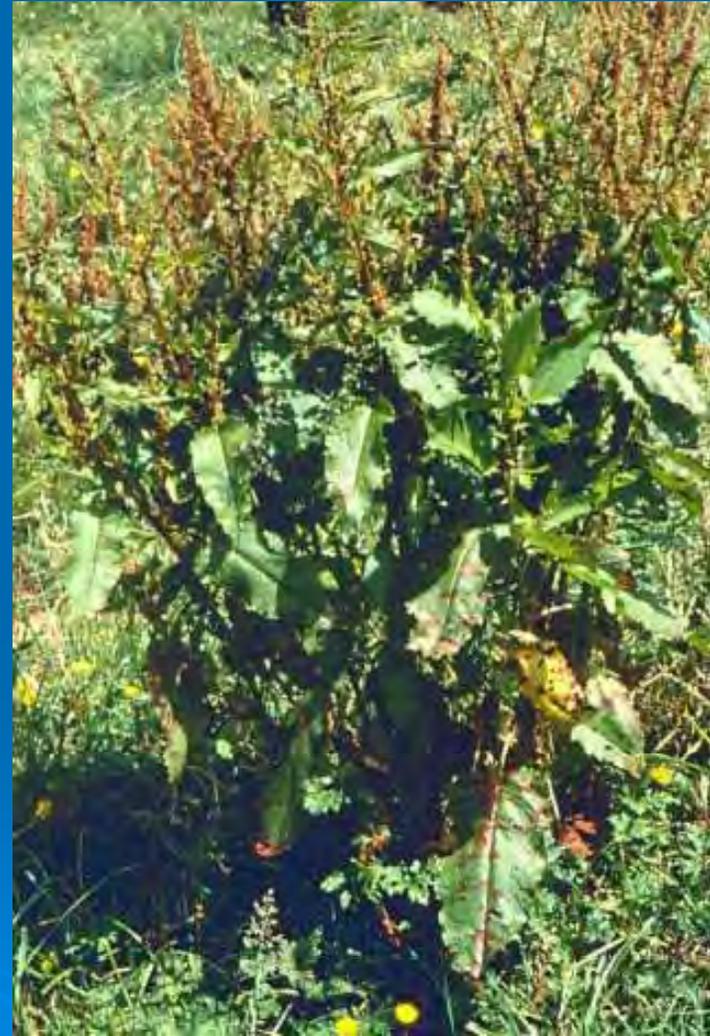


Reddish or greenish flowers in a long, slender, branching cluster at the top of a stem bearing leaves with very wavy margins

Broadleaf Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*)



New foliage emerges from the crown, tightly rolled and erect.



Can grow 3 to 4 feet tall and wide

Russian Comfrey

(*Symphytum X uplandicum* or *S. peregrinum*)



Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*)



Burdock (*Arctium minus*)



A Few Images from the Trails



Picking Trails



Our Cool Interpretive Sign



Stalking the Weeds



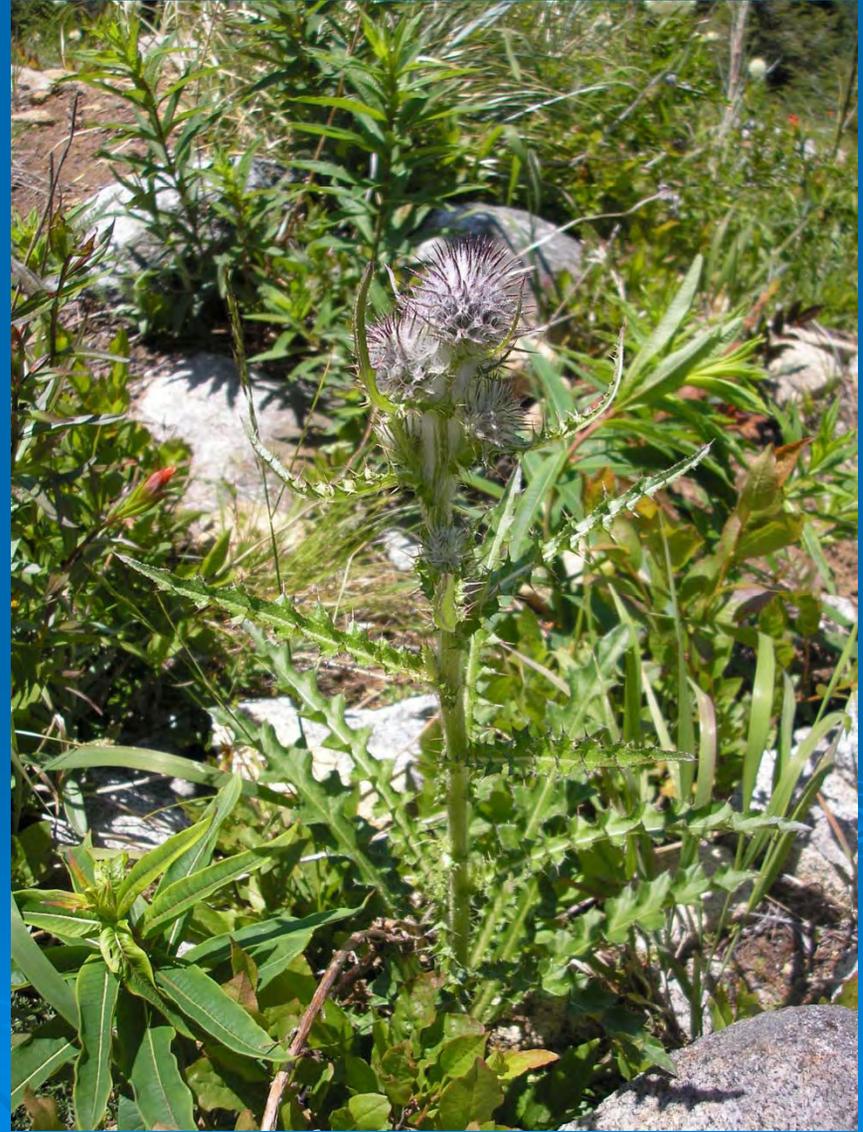
Treading Carefully to Protect the Natives



Stinky
Bob
(the weed
not the
weed
watcher)



Pesky Natives that Look Like Weeds



Too Many Weeds that Look Like Hawkweed



Yellow Hawkweed Hiding with the Natives



Weeds Watchers in the Woods



Weed Watchers on the River



Well Worth Protecting



Resources and Contact Info

➤ Project Website:

- www.kingcounty.gov/weeds
 - Follow links to: **Volunteers/Mid Fork-South Fork Snoqualmie Invasive Weed Project**

➤ Contact:

- Sasha Shaw, King County Noxious Weed Program
206-263-6468
sasha.shaw@kingcounty.gov
- Sarah Prince, USFS Invasive Plant Specialist
425-783-6042, Cell 425-367-3127
saprince02@fs.fed.us
- Mark Boyar
mboyar@q.com