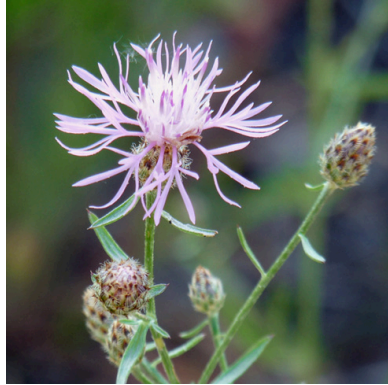


Kahler Glen's Noxious Weeds

Spring 2014

Diffuse & Spotted Knapweed



Knapweed, the worst problem, is mostly seen on vacant lots. Flowers are pink, purple or white. Above photo shows early growth.

Scotch Thistle



Bull Thistle



Canada Thistle



Scotch and bull thistles have large flowers. Canada thistle flowers are small.

Common Tansy



Scotch Broom



Oxeye Daisy (optional control)



Tansy has round, flat flower heads. Scotch broom is familiar to most people. Oxeye daisy is 1-2' tall, with 1½-2" blooms.

Tips on Controlling Noxious Weeds

1. Start control in early spring. Some weeds spread via root fibers as well as seeds, so pulling plants when the ground is soft will remove more of the plant. Knapweed has long roots that can be very difficult to remove when the ground hardens in summer.
2. Roundup can be used to spot-kill weeds. Application should be plant specific since the chemical will kill whatever it touches.
3. According to the Chelan County Weed Board, it is best to put noxious weeds in a plastic bag for the landfill. Some weeds can bloom and go to seed even if pulled early and left for dead on the ground. Knapweed seeds remain viable for 7-10 years.
4. Noxious weeds sprout throughout spring and summer so continued monitoring is necessary. Always try to control weeds prior to them going to seed.

General Information about Noxious Weeds

Washington's weed law (RCW 17.10) holds landowners responsible for controlling weeds on their property. Controlling weeds means not letting weeds reproduce. Usually, that means not letting them go to seed. Legally, control means to prevent the dispersal of all propagating parts capable of forming a new plant.

The state's weed list is organized into three categories: Class A, B, and C.

Class A weeds are mostly newcomers to Washington, and are generally rare. The goal is to completely eradicate them before they gain a foothold.

Class B weeds are those that are widespread in some parts of the state, but rare or absent in other parts. The goal with Class B weeds is to prevent them from spreading into new areas, and to contain or reduce their population in already infested areas.

Class C weeds are typically common and widespread. The County Weed Board may contact landowners regarding control of a Class C weed if it poses a threat to agriculture or natural resources.

The Chelan County Noxious Weed Board website www.co.chelan.wa.us provides photos and the complete list of noxious weeds in Chelan County. If you have questions, call Julie Sanderson, Supervisor of the Chelan County Noxious Weed Board at (509) 667-6576.