



Invasive Weeds to Watch For On the Tulalip Reservation: *Please Call*

These invasive weeds are non-native and can harm humans, animals, or native plant communities on the Tulalip Reservation. Their unchecked spread is detrimental to our native habitats and ecosystems. Please help in stopping these when found. Caution is required when controlling invasive plants growing near water and poisonous plants.

Call the phone number of your choice below for information on removal, control, and disposal. Thank you

Scotch Broom



Scotch Broom is an aggressive 6-12 ft. perennial that crowds out native plants and young trees through its spreading roots and seeds. It's bright yellow "pea-type" flowers and pods are seen blooming along roads and power lines. Seeds are toxic to livestock and horses.

Tansy ragwort is a non-native biennial plant toxic to livestock and other animals with most poisoning in hay. In the rosette stage (the first year) it has ruffled feathery leaves. During the second year, one or two flowering stems form.

Caution: Poisonous

Tansy Ragwort



Yellow Archangel



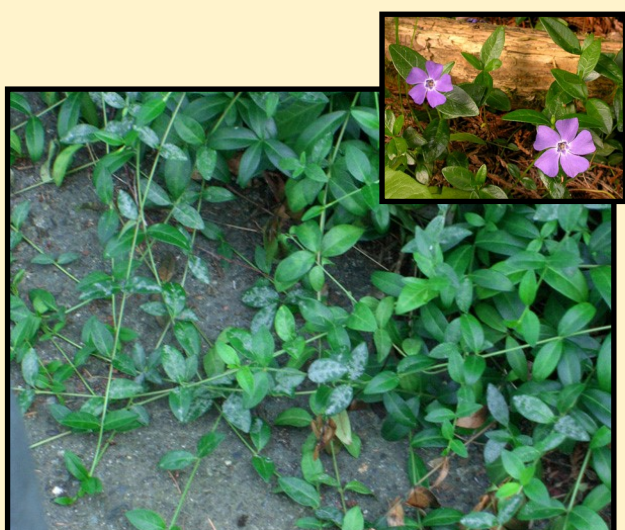
Yellow archangel escapes from residential plantings, becoming invasive and forming mats of groundcover vegetation. This plant outcompetes native species and does not provide adequate food or cover for wildlife. Vines can be hand pulled making sure to remove roots and stem fragments.

Once established, field bindweed is nearly impossible to eradicate. It outcompetes native plant species. It forms a complex root system with dense tangled mats. Perennial plantings may discourage growth. Plants are able to reproduce from roots and seeds remain viable in the soil for long periods of time.

Field Bindweed



Common Periwinkle



Periwinkle is a trailing, evergreen groundcover with dark green opposite leaves and purple flowers when in bloom. Introduced in scattered locations across Washington. Found more prevalent in western lowlands where it is considered invasive.

Typically planted as an ornamental, butterfly bush forms dense thickets along river banks that crowd out forest development. The shrub is very difficult to control and will produce seeds in its first year. It can reach 15 ft. in height with showy purple flowers. Control by digging out.

Butterfly Bush



English Ivy



English Ivy, a woody evergreen perennial, can outcompete native plants. It can kill understory and overstory trees by shading them out. Plants can successfully be pulled by hand or dug out. In the case of plants climbing on trees, vines can be cut.

This perennial thistle usually grows in thick patches. It spreads to new areas by floating seed and once established spread outward by rhizomatous roots. It has a small seed head compared to other thistles and grows 2 to 5 feet tall. Timing is critical in control.

Canada Thistle



Contacts for Reporting Invasive Weeds and For More Information on Control Alternatives

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6406 Marine Drive
Tulalip, WA 98271
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fagerlie@wsu.edu. Images and text provided by Dan Fagerlie, WA Noxious Weed Control Board, King County and Ohio State University.

Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.