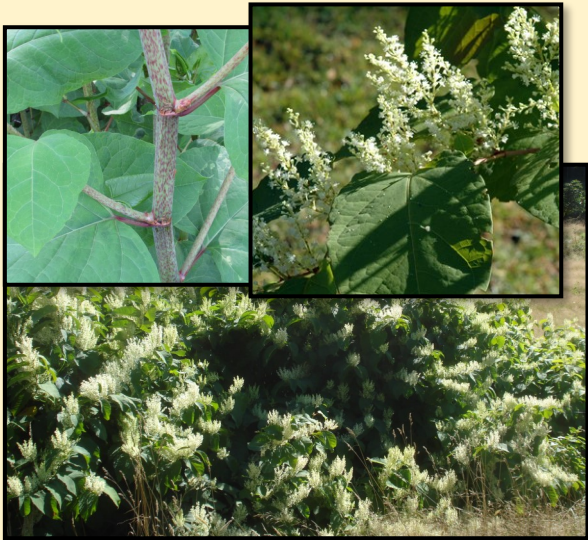




Invasive Weeds to Watch For On the Tulalip Reservation: *Please Call*

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*

Japanese Knotweed



People think these plants are bamboo, but they are not. These are a non-native ornamental that grow 4-8 ft. tall, form stands that out compete native vegetation, degrade wildlife habitat and form a fire hazard when dry. They spread by roots, seeds, stem fragments, and should be disposed of in a sealed trash bag.

Giant hogweed reaches a height of 10 to 15 feet when in flower and has hollow stems. Giant hogweed blooms from mid-May through July, with numerous white flowers clustered in an umbrella-shaped head that is up to 2.5 feet in diameter across its flat top.
Danger: Extremely toxic, please call.

Giant hogweed



Bittersweet Nightshade



This plant outcompetes desirables. The species is also toxic to livestock. Hand pull or dig plants, being careful to get all of the connected roots and dispose of the plant parts properly in the trash. Plants can re-grow after being clipped or mowed.
Caution: Poisonous

Common Reed is non-native and forms dense stands in wetlands. Water quality deteriorates when flow slows leaving stagnation and sediment deposits. It spreads by root and reproduces by seed dispersal. Easily confused with our native reed which it overtakes. Call if you suspect an infestation.

Common Reed



Poison Hemlock



Poison Hemlock is toxic to animals and humans. It can quickly infest large areas of pasture as well as open waste places. It is a tall biennial plant that can grow up to 12 feet in height. Digging up small infestations and removing the entire taproot is effective.
Danger: Extremely toxic, please call.

Purple Loosestrife



Purple Loosestrife is a vigorous competitor and can crowd out other vegetation. It can reach up to 10 feet tall and 5 feet wide and has a persistent, perennial tap root and spreading rootstock. Flowers are densely clustered on a 4-16 inch terminal flowering spike.

Perennial Pepperweed



Perennial Pepperweed forms infestations that can turn into monocultures. Its semi-woody stems degrade nesting habitat. It will also displace other species which poses a threat to natural areas and hay meadows. Hand pulling and digging all small pieces of roots and planting competitive vegetation aids in control.

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

**Tulalip Tribe
Natural Resources**
6406 Marine Drive
Tulalip, WA 98271
(360) 716-4600



**Snohomish
County Weed Board**
(425) 388-7548
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Cooperators: Tulalip Tribe, Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Snohomish County, Daniel L. Fagerlie, Project Director, 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.