

# NEBRASKA INVASIVE PLANTS FIELD GUIDE



*Helping you  
identify harmful  
species in  
Nebraska.*

*REPORT A SIGHTING!  
[neinvasives.com](http://neinvasives.com)*



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\*\*Federal Noxious Weed

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*Throughout this guide, each species will be labeled with an orange or blue ribbon, which indicates the species presence in Nebraska:*

**Orange ribbon:**  
the species is present  
in Nebraska.

PRESENT

**Blue ribbon:** The  
presence of the species  
in Nebraska is unknown.

UNKNOWN

# WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?

Invasive species are plants, animals or pathogens that are non-native to an ecosystem. They cause harm to the economy, environment or human health. They negatively affect native species and ecosystems and interfere with outdoor recreation opportunities.

## INVASIVE SPECIES REGULATIONS

This guide identifies federal and state-listed noxious weeds. Federal noxious weeds are regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; State noxious weeds are regulated by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Protection, Noxious Weed Program. Aquatic invasive species are listed and regulated by Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.



More information for each agency can be found at:

- ✓ [www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/weeds](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/weeds)
- ✓ [www.agr.ne.gov/noxious\\_weed](http://www.agr.ne.gov/noxious_weed)
- ✓ [outdoornebraska.ne.gov/Fishing/invasive\\_species.asp](http://outdoornebraska.ne.gov/Fishing/invasive_species.asp)

# WHAT CAN YOU DO?



**INSPECT BOOTS**

Follow a general set of procedures every time you leave any natural area. Self-Check. Protect the natural resources that you use from harmful invasive species. Report new sightings at [neinvasives.com](http://neinvasives.com).

## **HIKERS, BIRD WATCHERS AND TRAIL RIDERS**

Inspect your boots, packs, pets, and trail equipment. Be sure you are weed-free before heading out on the trail. Inspect again after recreating. Leave plants/flowers undisturbed.

## **HUNTERS**

Avoid driving or walking through areas that are infested with invasive species, take a different route. Clean mud, seeds, and vegetation off your vehicle, pets, and even your boots before going to your next favorite spot.

## **ANGLERS**

To prevent the spread of invasive aquatic plant species: Clean. Drain. Dry. Clean plants/animals from boats and equipment; Drain all compartments and allow everything to Dry for a minimum of 5 days.

## **FIELD MANAGERS**

Ensure equipment is mud and weed-free before arriving on site. Control invasive plant species on your property.



## PREVENTION REMAINS OUR BEST DEFENSE

You could be transporting invasive species. They can hitchhike a ride to new areas on your vehicle, boots, hunting or fishing equipment, pets, or your clothing

## REPORTING INVASIVE SPECIES

If you think you have found an invasive species in Nebraska whose location is not already noted in this guide, please report it by calling one of the numbers below or by visiting [neinvasives.com](http://neinvasives.com). Quick response allows us to better manage and protect our natural resources. If possible, please take a photo and document the location details (using a GPS or cell phone).

## INSPECTION CHECKLIST

- Vehicle
- ATV
- Clothing
- Boots/Waders
- Equipment
- Boat/Trailer
- Dogs
- Firewood

REPORT A  
SIGHTING

County Weed  
Superintendents:  
[neweed.org](http://neweed.org)

Nebraska Invasive  
Species Program  
**402-472-3133** or  
[neinvasives.com](http://neinvasives.com)



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*



*Photo: Warner Park Nature Center Archive*



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*

## AMUR HONEYSUCKLE

**COMMON NAME:** Amur, Japanese, and Tatarian honeysuckle

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Lonicera maackii*, *Lonicera japonica*,  
*Lonicera tatarica*

**DESCRIPTION** – Shrub/tree grows to 18 ft., spread to 15 ft. White, paired flowers from the leaf axil, flowers July to September. Leaves hairy and come to a narrow point. Fruit small, round, red berry-like.

**HABITAT** – Pastures, roadsides, forest edges, wetland edges, home landscapes. Full to part sun environments.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties in northeast Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Asia, it is commonly used in landscaping, but has escaped into natural areas. Also spreads by seeds and wildlife dispersal.

**IMPACTS** – Prolific seed production, commonly spread to vast areas by birds and other wildlife. Tends to green-up sooner in the spring, giving it an advantage to out-compete native vegetation.



*Photo: Rob Routledge, Sault College*



*Photo: T. Davis Sydnor, The Ohio State University*



# AMUR MAPLE

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acer ginnala*

**DESCRIPTION** – Deciduous tree that reaches to 25 ft. in height and 15 - 28 ft.in width. Grayish brown bark, smooth with darker striation furrows with age. Typically multi-stemmed with a spreading umbrella-shaped crown. Opposite, simple leaves with 3 lobes. Pale yellow or cream, tall flower clusters appear in early spring.

**HABITAT** – One of the hardiest of the maple species. Can grow in full sun or partial shade, prefers moist, well drained soils, but also tolerates dryness; is salt tolerant.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties in eastern Nebraska. It is found widespread in residential areas.

## **PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD**

Commonly planted in landscaping due to its hardiness and fall coloring, but has, however, escaped cultivation and spreads into natural areas.

**IMPACTS** – Considered invasive species in the Eastern U.S.; can displace native shrubs and under story trees in open forests, and shades out native species in prairie habitats.



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*



*Photo: Graves Lovell, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*

# BRITTLE NAIAD

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Najas minor*

**DESCRIPTION** – Submersed annual aquatic plant; stems of brittle naiad are highly branched and may grow to 4 ft. or more. Stems fragment very easily (“brittle” naiad). Leaves are opposite or whorled, often recurved, with noticeable teeth on edges; a bushy appearance to the plant.

**HABITAT** – Found in freshwater lakes, streams, rivers, ponds.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Was found in a lake in Blair, NE in 2014. Found in adjacent states of Iowa, South Dakota, and most states in Eastern and Central U.S.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced through the dumping of aquarium contents. It can spread between waters via plant fragments that attach to boats, trailers, and other equipment, which can give rise to new plants.

**IMPACTS** – Thick infestations of can inhibit the growth of native aquatic vegetation and make fishing and recreational boating difficult. Brittle naiad plants are extremely brittle and have an increased risk of breaking apart, increasing the likelihood for it to spread via boats, waterfowl, and water movement.



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*



*Photo: Dan Tenaglia, Missouriplants.com*



*Photo: L.L. Berry*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## CANADA THISTLE\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cirsium arvense*

PRESENT

**DESCRIPTION** – State Noxious Weed. Height to 4 ft., Foliage irregularly and sharply lobed; margins with short spines. Compound pink to purple flowers in clusters; smaller than other thistles; flowers June to August.

**HABITAT** – Found in a wide variety of habitats; rangeland, cropland, roadsides, and edges of waterways.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Widely dispersed across Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Eurasia and North Africa. Spreads up to a half a mile by wind, water, and wildlife; introduction and spread as a seed contaminant.

**IMPACTS** – Multi-million dollar losses in crop production due to competition. Releases toxic substances into the soil which inhibits growth of some plants. Competes with native vegetation.

## CAUCASIAN BLUESTEM



*Photo: Jose Hernandez, USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database*



*Photo: Jose Hernandez, USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database*



*Photo: Larry Allain, USGS  
NWRC, NRCS  
PLANTS Database*

# CAUCASIAN BLUESTEM

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Bothriochloa bladhii*

**DESCRIPTION** – Also called Australian bluestem and Australian beardgrass. Height to 2-3 ft. tall, green to purple, long, thin panicle flowers; June to August. Leaves are flat or bent outward, smooth, with a noticeable midrib. When crushed, the leaves smell like turpentine.

**HABITAT** – Found in roadsides and pastures; prefers heavy, dry soils.

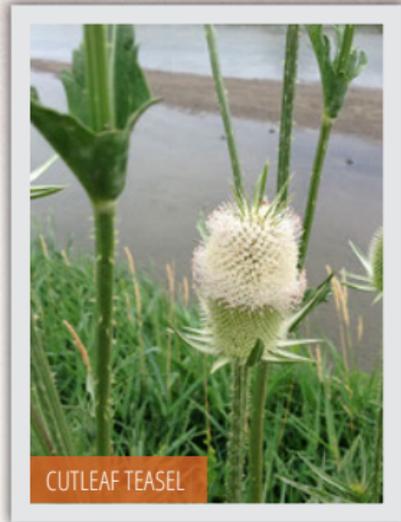
**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties of eastern Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

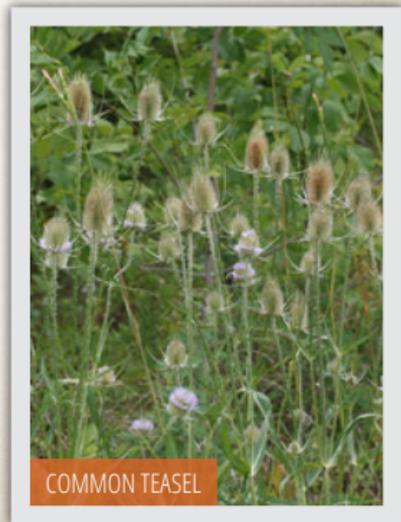
Originally from Eurasia, used landscaping and as a pasture forage, but has escaped into natural areas. Spreads by rhizomes and by seed.

**IMPACTS** – Establishes easier than the native bluestems. Increases risk of wildfire due to standing dry vegetation. Competes with native vegetation.

CUTLEAF/COMMON TEASEL



*Photos: Brent Meyer, Nebraska Weed Control Association*



*Photos: Chris Evans, Illinois Wildlife Action Plan*

# CUTLEAF & COMMON TEASEL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Dipsacus laciniatus*, *Dipsacus fullonum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Noxious weed in Lancaster County. Cutleaf: perennial, grows as a basal rosette with flowering stalk that can reach 6 ft. Opposite leaves joined at the base and form cups that surround the prickly stem. Small, white flowers densely cover oval flower heads (July to September). Spiny bracts on ends of flower stems. Common: biennial, basal rosette until flower stems develop (up to 6 ft.). Rosette leaves lanceolate, stem leaves are opposite, lanceolate and fused at the base. All leaves have short prickles on the midvein. Spiny flower heads covered with small, lavender to white flowers (April to September). Both plants can stay in the rosette stage for multiple years.

**HABITAT** – Open, sunny habitats preferring roadsides and other disturbed areas, although it can sometimes be found in high quality areas such as prairies, savannas, and sedge meadows.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in several Nebraska counties, primarily in the Southeast.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Europe and spreads by producing abundant seeds dispersed after the seed-head has dried.

**IMPACTS** – The teasels form large dense stands that choke out desirable plant species. This can reduce forage, wildlife habitat, and species diversity.

DALMATIAN TOADFLAX



*Photo: Utah State University Archive, Utah State University*



*Photo: Linda Wilson, University of Idaho*

## DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Linaria dalmatica*

**DESCRIPTION** – Dalmatian toadflax looks like a large, yellow snapdragon. It is a short-lived perennial that grows up to 4 feet tall. Both leaves and stems are a waxy, bluish-green. Leaves are heart-shaped, 1 to 3 inches long and clasp the stem. Multiple flowers are arranged in spikes on the stems.

**HABITAT** – Sunny areas with well-drained often coarse-textured soils. These areas can include roadsides, pastures, residential areas, cemeteries, gravel pits, and waste areas.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Northwestern Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally introduced as an ornamental to the west coast of North America in the late 1800s. It escaped cultivation and has overtaken grasslands in pastures, rangelands, and natural areas in the west. As a result, western infestations have reduced livestock production, land values, biodiversity, and wildlife habitat.

**IMPACTS** – Dalmatian toadflax can quickly colonize an area because it spreads by sprouts from the lateral roots and by seed. Over its lifetime, a single plant can produce up to 500,000 seeds that can persist in the seedbank for up to 10 years. It can reduce biodiversity and wildlife habitat.

## EUROPEAN BUCKTHORN



*Photo: Jan Samanek, State  
Phytosanitary Administration*



*Photo: Robert Videki, Doronicum Kft.*



*Photos: Robert Videki, Doronicum Kft.*

# EUROPEAN BUCKTHORN

*COMMON NAME: European buckthorn, common buckthorn*

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Rhamnus cathartica fullonum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Height to 25 ft.; spread to 20 ft. Small, 4-petaled, yellow to brown flowers in leaf axils; flowers May to July. Leaves are oblong, margins are wavy with small teeth. Fruits are black, round, and persistent. Bark has obvious, white lenticels.

**HABITAT** – Found in woodlands, prairies, and fields; well-drained soils.

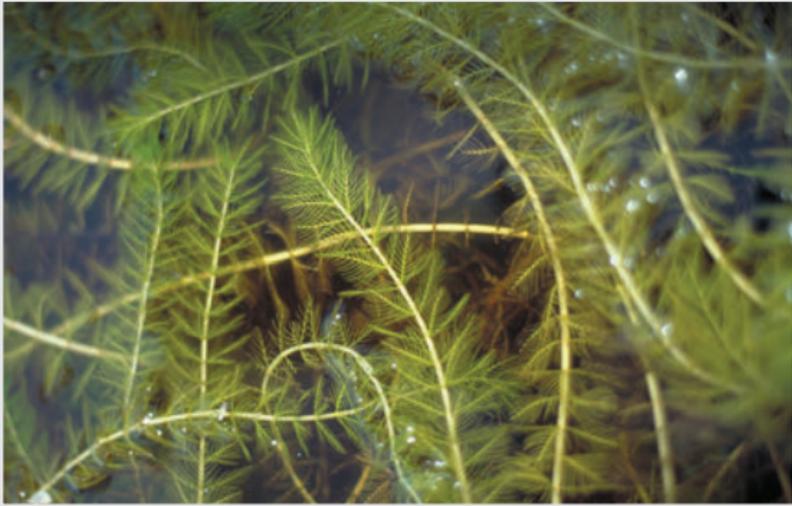
**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Identified in a few counties in north-central Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced into the U.S. - Originally from Europe. Has been used extensively in the landscape and as fences, however has escaped into natural areas. Spreads by rhizomes and wildlife.

**IMPACTS** – Alternate host for oat rust; forms thickets (sometimes monocultures) with thorns which can be hazardous; out-competes native vegetation. Also an overwinter site for soybean aphid eggs, an invasive insect.

## EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL



*Photo: Alison Fox, University of Florida*



*Photo: Graves Lovell, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*

# EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Myriophyllum spicatum fullonum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Submerged, perennial, aquatic plant; green feather-like leaves and stem brownish-red to light green; flowers between late July and August with pink petals. \*Native milfoil also in Nebraska - has fewer than 12 leaf segments on each side (Eurasian milfoil leaves have 14+ leaf segments). Native milfoil also has toothed leaves and the plant feels rough.

**HABITAT** – Freshwater lakes, ponds, and slow moving areas of rivers and streams. Can tolerate brackish waters.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – First collected in Hall and Lancaster counties in 1980, has since been found in several waterbodies across the state.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

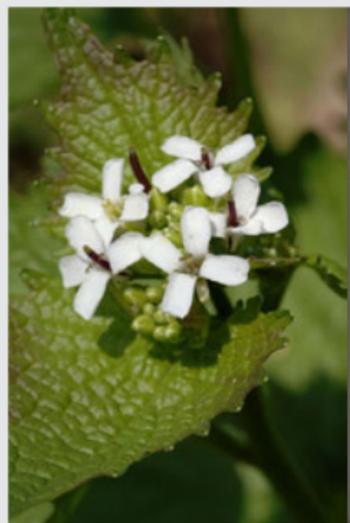
Introduced through the dumping of aquarium contents. Motorboat traffic contributes to natural fragmentation and the distribution of fragments throughout lakes. Can also spread via attaching to boats, trailers and other aquatic equipment.

**IMPACTS** – Competes aggressively to displace and reduce the diversity of native aquatic plants. Spring growth begins earlier than other plants and quickly grows to the surface, forming dense canopies that overtop and shade the surrounding plants. Dense beds restrict swimming, fishing, boating and clog water intake pipes of industries and irrigators.

## GARLIC MUSTARD



*Photos: Tom Heutte, USDA Forest Service*



*Photo: Chris Evans, Illinois  
Wildlife Action Plan*



# GARLIC MUSTARD

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Alliaria petiolata fullonum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Height to 4 ft. Small, 4-petaled, clustered, white flowers; April to June. Arrowhead shaped leaves with irregularly toothed margins, leaves and stems smell like garlic when crushed. Fruit is long pod, tan outside, black seeds inside.

**HABITAT** – Mostly shady roadsides, fields, and forestry areas.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Identified in several counties in Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Europe, is used by wildlife for food and nectar for butterflies, spreads by seeds and the aid of wildlife and/or water.

**IMPACTS** – Competes with native vegetation by early growth, inhibits the growth of mycorrhizal fungi, and can be lethal to butterfly larvae.



# GIANT REED

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Arundo donax*

**DESCRIPTION** – Tall, perennial grass that can grow to over 20 ft. in height. Its fleshy, creeping rootstocks form compact masses from which tough, fibrous roots emerge that penetrate deeply into the soil. Leaves are elongate, 1-2 in. wide and a foot long. The flowers are borne in 2-ft. long, dense, plume-like panicles during August and September.

**HABITAT** – Becomes established in moist places such as ditches, streams, and riverbanks, growing best in well drained soils where abundant moisture is available. It tolerates a wide variety of conditions, including high salinity, and can flourish in many soil types from heavy clays to loose sands.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Few isolated locations in a few counties in southeastern Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Reproduction of giant reed is primarily vegetative, through rhizomes which root and sprout readily. Can float miles downstream where root and stem fragments may take root and initiate new infestations. Can also be spread when attached to boats and other aquatic equipment.

**IMPACTS** – Chokes rivers and streams, crowds out native plants, interferes with flood control, increases fire potential, and reduces habitat for wildlife. Root mats form dams behind bridges, culverts, and other structures.



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*



*Photo: USDA APHIS PPQ  
Archive, USDA APHIS PPQ*

FEDERAL  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## GOATSRUE\*\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Galega officinalis*

PRESENT

**DESCRIPTION** – Federal Noxious Weed. Height to 6 ft., purple to white terminal raceme flowers; June to July. Leaves are pinnately compound, with 6-10 small leaflets with a spine at the tip. Stems are hollow and round. Fruit is in a pod that contains 9 seeds

**HABITAT** – Shore lines of streams, low pastures and ditches.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a couple counties in Nebraska in the east and west.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from the Middle East, introduced for livestock grazing. Seed distributed by wildlife, wind, and equipment (seeds viable for up to 10 years).

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense colonies that deter livestock movement. Is toxic to sheep. Competes with native vegetation.

## HOUNDSTONGUE



*Photo: Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte*



*Photo: Richard Old, XID  
Services, Inc.*



*Photo: Idaho Weed  
Awareness Campaign*

# HOUNDSTONGUE

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Cynoglossum officinale*

**DESCRIPTION** – Height to 3 ft., pinkish-purple 5-petaled clustered flowers; May to July. Pointy pubescent leaves are smaller at the top. Prickly nut, flat on top, holds one small seed.

**HABITAT** – Roadsides, pastures, and meadows; prefers disturbed areas.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in several counties throughout Nebraska. Especially prevalent in the Panhandle and northwest Nebraska.

## **PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD**

Originally from Europe, used as a medicinal herb. Spreads by seed with the aid of animals and wind.

**IMPACTS** – Can cause skin irritation, gets caught in animal fur, reducing the value of the pelt. Can be poisonous to animals. Has a very long taproot to collect deep water. Competes with native vegetation.



*Photo: Chris Evans,  
Illinois Wildlife  
Action Plan*



*Photo: Robert Vid,  
Doronicum Kft.*



*Photo: bugwood.org*

FEDERAL  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## HYDRILLA\*\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hydrilla verticillata*

UNKNOWN

**DESCRIPTION** – Federal Noxious Weed. Submerged, perennial, rooted aquatic plant; green leaves with serrated edges grow in a circular pattern. Flowers during summer and fall that are either whitish to reddish in color or light green with red streaks.

**HABITAT** – Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and wet ditches in shallow waters, but also at depths greater than 23ft.; found in freshwater but can tolerate mild salinity.

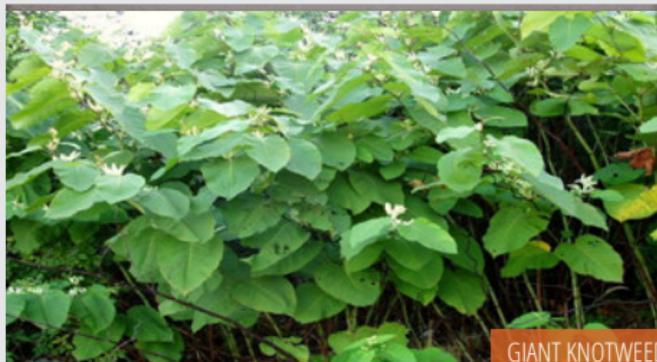
**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Not known to exist in Nebraska. Found mostly in the southeast and western U.S. Also identified in Iowa.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced by dumping of aquariums. Can spread between waters via plant material such as plant fragments or buds that are transported with boats, trailers and other aquatic equipment.

**IMPACTS** – Forms tall and dense stands in the water column, blocking sunlight penetration potentially displacing other aquatic organisms and impeding water flow. Heavy growth commonly obstructs boating, swimming, fishing and other activities and blocks withdrawal of water used for power generation and irrigations.

## JAPANESE & GIANT, KNOTWEED\*



GIANT KNOTWEED

*Photo: Jan Samanek, State Phytosanitary Admin.*



*Photo: Leslie J.  
Mehrhoff,  
University of Con-  
necticut*



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

*Photo: Britt Slattery, US Fish and Wildlife Service*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## JAPANESE & GIANT KNOTWEED\*

PRESENT

COMMON NAME: *Japanese knotweed; hybrids*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Fallopia japonica,*  
*Fallopia sachalinensis and hybrids*

**DESCRIPTION** – Listed as a state noxious weed. May be over 10 ft. tall. Stems are stout, cane-like, hollow between the nodes, reddish-brown, and profusely branched. Leaves are spade (or heart-) shaped, about 6 in. long by 3 to 4 in. wide attached alternately to a zigzag branch.

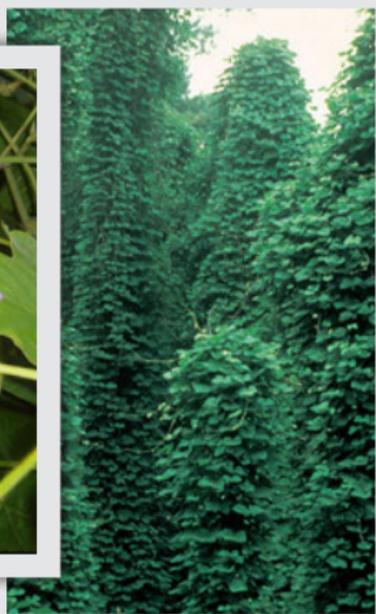
**HABITAT** – Often found in disturbed areas, neglected gardens, along roadsides, riverbanks and stream-banks and other moist areas in fields.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties in southeast Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced as an ornamental in the 1800's. Small segments of the plant are able to regenerate into new plants and are commonly transported by water and regenerate new plants on the banks of streams. These plant segments may be transported to new sites by foot traffic, equipment, mowing and improper disposal of vegetation. Also produces viable seed. Has escaped landscapes.

**IMPACTS** – Threatens open and riparian areas where it spreads rapidly and forms dense, near monoculture stands by reducing species diversity, altering habitat for wildlife, increasing the risk of flooding and river bank erosion.



# KUDZU

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Pueraria montana*

**DESCRIPTION** – Vine to 100 ft. in length, red-purple pealike flowers in spikes from the leaf axils; August to early September. Compound leaves have 3 large oval leaflets. Fruit is in a flat, brown dehiscent pod containing many seeds.

**HABITAT** – Prefers mild winters and hot, humid summers; Forests, grasslands, abandoned fields and homesteads.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a couple of isolated locations in southeast Nebraska.

**PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD** – Introduced from China for erosion control and shade. Spreads by stolons and seed production.

**IMPACTS** – Called “the vine that ate the South” because of its rampant growth over buildings, trees and objects. Has a deep root system that is difficult to destroy. Can cause fires when it covers power transformers. Competes with native vegetation.

LEAFY SPURGE\*

*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah  
State University*



*Photo: Rob Routledge, Sault College*



*Photo: Norman E. Rees, USDA  
Agricultural Research Service*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

# LEAFY SPURGE\*

PRESENT

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Euphorbia esula*

**DESCRIPTION** – State Noxious Weed. Height to 3 ft., usually 1-2 ft. Green to yellow bracts surround non-showy umbel flowers; May to September. Stems contain a white, milky substance. Leaves are oblong with one noteworthy vein, 3 lobed capsule fruits.

**HABITAT** – Cropland, woodlands, shelter belts, and rangeland; roadsides and disturbed sites.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Widespread. Found in most counties in Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Eurasia, spreads by seeds and adventitious shoots from crown and roots.

**IMPACTS** – Costs millions of dollars annually due to lost production. Considered toxic to cattle. Establishes quickly and easily and out-competes native vegetation.

**Biological Control** – There are four insect species used to control leafy spurge all of the species *Apthona*. Adults leafy spurge beetles feed on the leaves and lay their eggs at the base of spurge plants. The eggs hatch and larvae feed on the roots over the winter until they pupate and emerge as adults the following summer. Root damage is largely the cause of plant death.

MEADOW KNAPWEED



*Photos: Cindy Roche*

# MEADOW KNAPWEED

*COMMON NAME: Black knapweed*

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Centaurea moncktonii*

*Fertile hybrid of black (C. nigra) and brown (C. jacea)*

**DESCRIPTION** – Grows from a woody crown and can reach up to 3.5 ft. Lower leaves are long-stalked, upper leaves have no stalk. Stems are many-branched and tipped by a solitary flower head up to 1 in. wide. The leaves are coarse and tough. Flower heads are pink to reddish purple, oval or globe-shaped. Key identifying feature is the fringed bracts on the flower head.

**HABITAT** – Favors moist roadsides, sand/gravel bars, river banks, pastures, moist meadows, and forest openings.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Reported in only a few counties in east and central Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

May have been introduced from Europe for forage, but it is not palatable and has low nutritional value. Escaped cultivation and is proliferating rapidly in the Pacific Northwest. Seed is the predominant means of reproduction although can also be propagated by root crown fragments.

**IMPACTS** – Out-competes other plants in pastures, hayfields, meadows, riparian areas, forest margins, and right-of-way. This can result in reduced forage, wildlife habitat, and species diversity. A similar weed species, spotted knapweed, is abundant and can hybridize with meadow knapweed, if the species co-exist.



*Photo: Karie Decker,  
Nebraska Invasive  
Species Project*



*Photo: Karie Decker,  
Nebraska Invasive  
Species Project*



*Photo: Nebraska  
Department of Agriculture*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

# MUSK THISTLE\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Carduus nutans*

PRESENT

**DESCRIPTION** – State Noxious Weed. Also called nodding thistle. Height to 10 ft.; rosette first year. Nodding terminal compound pink-purple flowers May to August. Lobed, serrate leaves; serration shallower than plumeless thistle. Spines at the end of each lobe, the tip spine is white. Yellow to brown achene fruits with one edge curved.

**HABITAT** – Will invade a wide range of habitats, primarily rangelands and open woodlands.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Widespread. Found in most counties in Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Eurasia and North Africa. Wind, water, and wildlife spread seeds.

**IMPACTS** – Prolific seed production. Forms dense colonies which reduces yield in forage crops. Competes with native vegetation.



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff,  
University of Connecticut*



*Photo: James H. Miller,  
USDA Forest Service*



A BITTERSWEET VINE STRANGLING A TREE

*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff,  
University of Connecticut*

# ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Celastrus orbiculatus*

**DESCRIPTION** – Woody perennial plant, grows as a climbing vine/trailing shrub. Leaves are alternate, glossy, nearly as wide as they are long (round), with finely toothed margins. Fruits, yellow, globular capsules. Often confused with American bittersweet. American bittersweet has fewer, larger clusters of fruits whereas Oriental bittersweet is a prolific fruiter with lots of fruit clusters emerging at many points along the stem.

**HABITAT** – Infests forest edges, woodlands, fields, hedgerows, coastal areas and salt marsh edges, particularly those suffering some form of disturbance.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Not known to exist in Nebraska. Occurs in adjacent states of Iowa and Missouri.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced an ornamental plant, often associated with old home sites (from which it has escaped into natural areas). Still widely planted as an ornamental vine and use in floral arrangements. Reproduces prolifically by seed, dispersed by many species of birds and also expands through root suckering.

**IMPACTS** – Vigorously growing vine that smothers vegetation. This plant is displacing native American bittersweet through competition and hybridization.



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*



*Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California Davis*



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*

# PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lepidium latifolium*

**DESCRIPTION** – Also called tall whitetop. Height to 5 ft. White flowers with 4 petals; flat clusters at the tip of each stem; Flowers June to September. Leaves are grayish, small, and oblong.

**HABITAT** – Infests riverbanks, floodplains, and marshes; also meadows, rangelands, and roadsides.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Identified a few counties in Nebraska particularly in the southwest and Panhandle.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Eurasia, introduced via seed mixes. Was used as a cut flower in arrangements. Spread by agricultural equipment, wildlife, and humans. Reproduces prolifically by seed, dispersed by many species of birds. It also expands through root suckering.

**IMPACTS** – Brings salt from deep in the soil to the surface. Grows into dense colonies which reduces habitat for wildlife. Competes with native vegetation.



*Photos: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*

# PHRAGMITES\*

COMMON NAME: *Common reed*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Phragmites australis*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

**DESCRIPTION** – State designated noxious weed; often forms dense stands, grows up to 20 ft., yellow-green leaves contrast with gray-green foliage of many native grasses; seed heads appear July through September. Native *Phragmites* exists in Nebraska; native have loosely attached leaf sheaths while the non-native species has tightly adhered leaf sheaths.

**HABITAT** – Marshes, floodplains, ditches, ponds, waterways.

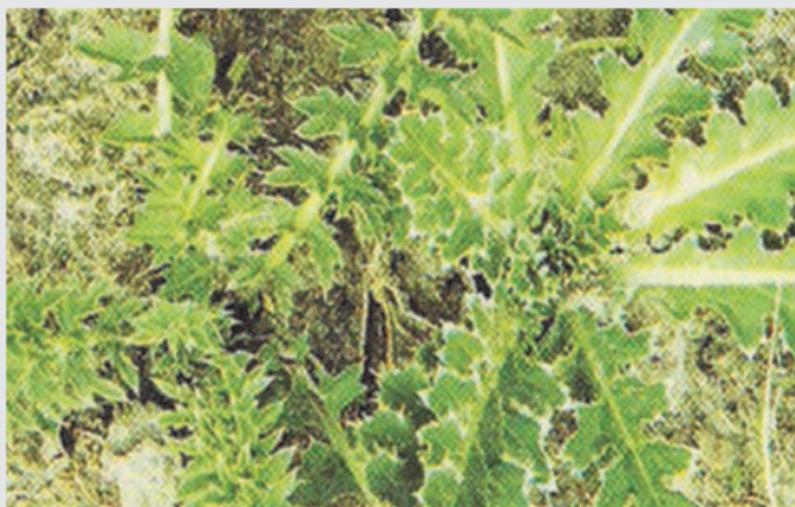
**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found throughout Nebraska, particularly along the Platte River.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Europe for erosion control. Spreads by extensive rhizomes and seed dispersal. Can easily be inadvertently transported by boats and other recreational equipment such as duck blinds and decoys. Also spread by seed and rhizome fragmentation.

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense stands over very large areas, restricting water movement, trapping sediment and causing changes in water quality. Severe infestations will dominate waters in single monoculture. Adapts to many environments and competes with native vegetation.

PLUMELESS THISTLE\*



*Photos: Nebraska Department of Agriculture*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## PLUMELESS THISTLE\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Carduus acanthoides*

PRESENT

**DESCRIPTION** – State designated noxious weed; height to 4 ft.; rosette first year. Purple clustered or solitary compound flowers; June to August. Stem is spiny and winged to the flower, unlike musk thistle which has a spineless stem area. Leaves are elliptical, pinnatifid, and spiny. Almost square fruit with hairs forming a ring at the tip.

**HABITAT** – Pastures, rangeland, non-crop areas, and roadsides.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Fairly widespread, particularly in northeast Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Eurasia, it is a food source for butterflies and songbirds (assists in some dispersal), spreads primarily by wind-driven seed distribution.

**IMPACTS** – Thousands of dollars lost in Nebraska agricultural production annually. Competes with native vegetation.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE\*



*Photo: John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University*



*Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut*



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL RELEASE



*Photos: Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE\*

PRESENT

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Lythrum salicaria, L. virgatum.*

**DESCRIPTION** – State designated noxious weed; pink to purple flowers bloom July-September; leaves are heartshaped; height to 8 ft.

**HABITAT** – Marshes, river and creek banks, ditches and wet meadows. Can withstand flooding up to 18 inches deep.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Throughout Nebraska, especially in the east, along the Platte and Niobrara Rivers.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Europe as an ornamental for landscaping. Can spread by re-sprouting from stem cuttings and from regeneration of pieces of root stock. Seeds are long-lived and can disperse by wind, water, and can be spread by adhering to wildlife, livestock, people, tires, boats, etc. It has been sold at nurseries and online as an ornamental.

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense stands over very large areas, restricting water movement, trapping sediment and causing changes in water quality. Severe infestations will dominate wetlands in a single monoculture. Adapts to many environments and competes with native vegetation.

**Biological Control** – *Galerucella californiensis* & *G. pusilla* are European beetles that specifically target this plant. The larvae feed on growing plant tips and adults target leaves causing plant death.



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*



*Photo: Eric Coombs,  
Oregon Department of  
Agriculture*

# RUSSIAN KNAPWEED

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Acroptilon repens,*

*(also known as: Centaurea repens, Rhaponticum repens)*

**DESCRIPTION** – Plants up to 3 ft., stems branched at base, striate, covered with downy-white hairs. Leaves of new shoots alternate, broadly lanceolate, toothed, somewhat whitish underneath. Flowers numerous, tubular, rose to purple or blue, on the ends of leafy branches. Flowers, June - August.

**HABITAT** – Plants up to 3 ft., stems branched at base, striate, covered with downy-white hairs. Leaves of new shoots alternate, broadly lanceolate, toothed, somewhat whitish underneath. Flowers numerous, tubular, rose to purple or blue, on the ends of leafy branches. Flowers, June - August.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties of eastern and western Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Asia. Reproducing by roots, rhizomes and seeds. Roots from a recently established plant expand rapidly and may cover up to 12 square yards in two growing seasons.

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense, single species stands over time due to competition and allelopathy; is toxic to horses.



*Photo: Leslie  
J. Mehrhoff,  
University of  
Connecticut*



*Photo: Eric Coombs, Oregon  
Department of Agriculture*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## SALT CEDAR\*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Tamarix ramosissima*

PRESENT

**DESCRIPTION** – State designated noxious weed; grows up to 20 ft.; white to pink flowers April to September; leaves are green scales, similar to a juniper.

**HABITAT** – Salt marches and flood plains, shore lines of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Various locations in Nebraska; occurs along the Platte River, and in the southern and western parts of the state.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Eurasia for erosion control. Spreads by rhizomes and by wind/water dispersal.

**IMPACTS** – Pulls heavy amounts of water from the soil with long taproot; competes with native vegetation; pulls salt from the water and deposits it on soil; standing vegetation can increase risk of fire. dense roots and rhizomes spread out and slow river flow, which increases deposition.



*Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis*



*Photo: Bonnie Million,  
National Park Service*



*Photo: Clinton Shock, Oregon  
State University*

# SALTLOVER

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Halogeton glomeratus*

**DESCRIPTION** – Succulent, taproot can penetrate as deep as 20 in., with a radial spread of 18 in. Many main stems branch from the base of the plant and are low spreading. Leaves are small, fleshy, and spine tipped. Flowers inconspicuous in leaf axils and produce winged black and wingless brown seeds.

**HABITAT** – Typical in disturbed sites in salt-desert shrubland and semiarid shrublands. Adapted to alkaline soils. Invades open or disturbed ground such as dry lakebeds, overgrazed rangeland, abandoned farms, railroad rights-of-way, along road shoulders, airstrips, and gravel pits.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a couple of counties, mostly in northwest Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

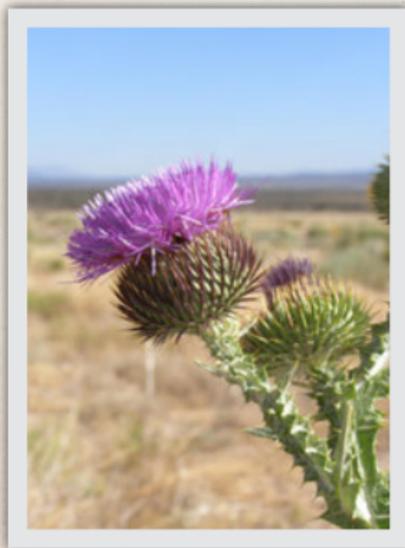
Animals capable of spreading large amounts of seed great distances; rapidly spread along roads by road equipment, local spread is primarily by the wind—will break off at ground level when dry and tumble with the wind, scattering mature seeds.

**IMPACTS** – High in oxalates and is a serious health threat to grazing animals, especially sheep. May permanently change soil surfaces via salt pumping which impedes moisture infiltration and enhances evaporation.

SCOTCH THISTLE



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*



*Photo:  
Bonnie  
Million,  
National  
Park Service*

# SCOTCH THISTLE

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Onopordum acanthium*

**DESCRIPTION** – Scotch thistle is a branched, biennial or annual with a broadly winged stem that can grow up to 8 feet in height and 6 feet in width. Plants flower in mid-summer. The globe-shaped flower heads are in groups of 2 or 3 on branch tips. Flower heads are up to 2 inches in diameter, with long, stiff, needle-like bracts at the base. Flowers range from dark pink to lavender. Stems have vertical rows of prominent, spiny, ribbon-like leaf material or wings that extend to the base of the flower heads.

**HABITAT** – Wet meadows and pastures as well as dry pastures and rangelands. It may also be found alongside streams and rivers.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Western Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Was introduced as an ornamental.

**IMPACTS** – Scotch thistle reproduces by seed. Each plant can produce 8,400 to 40,000 seeds.



*Photos: Nebraska Department of Agriculture*



*Photo: Chris  
Evans, River to  
River CWMA*

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

## SERECIA LESPEDEZA\*

PRESENT

**COMMON NAME:** *Serecia lespedeza*, Chinese lespedeza, Chinese bush-clover  
**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Lespedeza cuneata*

**DESCRIPTION** – State noxious weed. Height to 5 ft., white to yellow 5-petaled pea-like flowers in a spike with purple or pink veins, in groups of 2-4; flowers July to October. Has 3 leaflets that are oblong and pointed. Fruit is a one-seeded pod with slight pubescence.

**HABITAT** – Typical in grasslands and roadsides; shore lines, streams, and thickets.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in several southeast counties in Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Introduced from Asia for bank stabilization and forage. Wildlife movement spreads seeds; contained in grass seed mixes.

**IMPACTS** – Seeds remain viable for up to 20 years, contains dyes that reduce forage value and aggressively competes with native vegetation.



*Photo: Marinella Miglio - Abruzzo*



*Photo: Marinella Miglio - Abruzzo*



*Photo: Andrea Moro,  
Comune di o*

# SICKLEWEED

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Falcaria vulgaris*

**DESCRIPTION** – Plant is 1-2 ft. tall, lower part the stem together with leaves can be velvety. Leaves almost leathery; leaf segments are linear. Flower is compound umbel with white flowers. Fruit is yellowish-brown, oblong. Flowers June-August.

**HABITAT** – Occurs in riverbanks, forest clearings, dry grasslands, waste places, road, ditches and riverbanks, fallow land, and meadows, also grain and tilled crops.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a few counties in eastern Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Native to Europe, produces thousands of viable seeds per square meter, and readily regenerates from root fragments. Dispersed unintentionally by people, both through human activity and trade (along railroad tracks). Plant can break off and be dispersed by wind along with their seeds. Will also produce new stems up to one meter away from parent stems.

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense populations, alters plant community composition and structure when it invades perennial grasslands . Has potential to form monotypic stands—has become severe problem in South Dakota.

SPOTTED & DIFFUSE KNAPWEED\*



*Photo: John Cardina, Ohio State University*



*Photo: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California*



*Photos: Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture*

# SPOTTED & DIFFUSE KNAPWEED\*

PRESENT

STATE  
NOXIOUS  
WEED

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Centaurea biebersteinii*,  
*Centaurea diffusa*

**DESCRIPTION** – State designated noxious weed. Height to 4 ft.; rosette first year. Spotted—pink to purple finely dissected compound daisy flowers with black fringe; June to September. Diffuse - finely dissected compound white flowers; can be pink to purple; June to September. Leaves are small, elliptical, yellow to brown bracts surround the flowers.

**HABITAT** – Occurs in rangeland, meadows, roadsides, open and sandy soils.

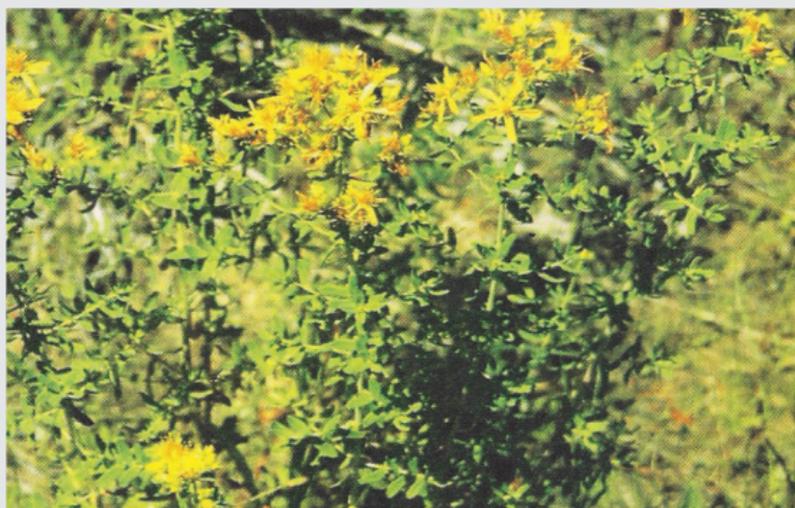
**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Fairly widespread in Nebraska, particularly in the northern counties.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Came from Eurasia in contaminated alfalfa and ship ballast; Spreads by seeds through water or animal movement.

**IMPACTS** – Allelopathic chemicals affect other plants. Establishes readily on disturbed ground, decreases forage production for livestock.

ST. JOHN'S WORT



*Photos: Nebraska Department of Agriculture*

# ST. JOHN'S WORT

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Hypericum perforatum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Also called Klamath weed. Height to 5 ft., usually closer to 2 ft. Five-petaled yellow flowers with black dots; flowers June to August. Leaves are oblong and have translucent dots.

**HABITAT** – Occurs in fields, forest edges, and pastures; sunny areas that are well-drained, prefers sandy soils.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Fairly widespread throughout Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Europe for landscape use, but has escaped into natural areas. Used as a remedy for depression. Seeds spread by animals, wind, and water; colonizes by rhizomes and stolons.

**IMPACTS** – A single plant can produce 15,000-30,000 seeds; Forms dense colonies and can be toxic to livestock. Competes with native vegetation.

SULPHUR CINQUEFOIL



*Photo: Nebraska Department of Agriculture*



*Photo: Nebraska  
Department of Agriculture*



*Photo: Richard Old, XID  
Services, Inc.*

# SULPHUR CINQUEFOIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Potentilla recta*

**DESCRIPTION** – Height to 3 ft. Whitish-yellow 5-petaled flowers with a brighter yellow center; flowers May to July. Each petal is deeply indented. Small gray-green leaves are toothed and palmately compound, 5 leaflets. Kidney-shaped seed, reddish-purple, slightly winged.

**HABITAT** – Pastures, roadsides, open fields and waste areas.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Fairly widespread throughout Nebraska, particularly in the east.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Originally from Europe. Used in pastures and for herbal teas. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds.

**IMPACTS** – Vigorous growth rate due to persistent fibrous root system, can self pollinate. Competes with native vegetation.

SWEET AUTUMN VIRGIN'S BOWER



*Photo: Richard Webb*



*Photo: Karan A. Rawlins,  
University of Georgia*



*Photo: Chris Evans, River to  
River CWMA*

# SWEET AUTUMN VIRGIN'S BOWER

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Clematis terniflora*

**DESCRIPTION** – Climbing, semi-evergreen, ornamental vine, grows vigorously to 30 ft. Leaves are opposite, compound (with 3-5 leaflets), margins entire. White, fragrant, four-petaled flowers appear in the late summer through the fall. Seed heads have long, silvery-gray, feather-like hairs attached. The native species (*C. virginiana*) is very similar (margins of leaves of the native tend to be toothed), but not as prone to self-seeding and spreading.

**HABITAT** – Found invading forest edges, rights of ways and urban green space especially near creeks found in forests, open woodland gardens, and semi-shaded forest edge. It can grow in semi-shade or no shade.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a few counties in eastern Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Native to Japan and China and was introduced into the United States as an ornamental plant, but has escaped. Reproduces by seeds and vegetatively.

**IMPACTS** – Vigorous growth rate, forms a dense tangle that can completely overtake supporting structures/plants. It will run rampant in neglected areas and smother native vegetation. This plant will also compete with native vine species for resources.



*Photo: Richard Old, XID Services, Inc.*



*Photo: Richard Old, XID Services, Inc.*



*Photo: The Regents of the University of California*

## YELLOW BEDSTRAW

COMMON NAME: *Lady's bedstraw*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Galium verum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Perennial herbaceous vine that can grow to a height of 2-4 ft. Leaves are whorled, very narrow, up to 1.5 in. long, covered in short hairs, pointed, and found in groups of 8 to 12 leaves. Flowers are yellow, clustered, 0.3 in. across, pointed, longer than they are wide, with 3 to 5 petals and 4 yellow stamens. Fruit hairy and bristly clinging to clothes and animal hair.

**HABITAT** – Can be found in sunny areas along roadsides, in fields, and in pastures.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a few counties across Nebraska.

### PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

It is native to Europe and Asia. Commonly spread by seeds clinging to clothes and animals. Has a long history of use as a herbal medicine.

**IMPACTS** – Can out-compete native species and ease of distribution makes it difficult to track.



*Photos: Karan Rawlins, University of Georgia*

# YELLOW BLUESTEM

*SCIENTIFIC NAME: Bothriochloa ischaemum*

**DESCRIPTION** – Perennial, clump-forming, small, blue-gray grass, with flowering stems up to 4 ft. tall. Leaf blades are yellow-green, flat or folded, usually smooth. Leaf sheaths are rounded. The nodes may be smooth or with short hairs. Blooms late June to July, earlier than native bluestems. The inflorescence is silvery, reddishpurple.

**HABITAT** – Found near disturbed roadsides, in pastures, and even in high-quality prairie and glade habitats.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in a few counties of southwest Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Native to southern Europe and Asia. It and Caucasian bluestem were brought to the United States in the early 1900s for use as forage grass and to control erosion—has since escaped to natural areas. Spreads by root and seed.

**IMPACTS** – Are less palatable and less nutritious to cattle than native warm-season grasses, and once established, are almost impossible to eradicate. Can cause an altered carbon-to-nitrogen ratio in the soil that inhibits the growth of native plants. Alters soil function and biota, thereby suppressing the growth of native grasses.

## YELLOW STARTHISTLE



*Photo: UC Statewide IPM Project, University of California*



*Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State University*



*Photo: UC Statewide IPM Project, University of California*

# YELLOW STARHISTLE

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Centaurea solstitialis*

**DESCRIPTION** – Gray-green to blue-green plant with a deep, vigorous taproot. It produces bright, thistle-like yellow flowers with sharp spines surrounding the base. Yellow Grows to heights varying from 6 in. to 5 ft., stems of mature plants are rigid, spreading, and typically branching from the base in open areas. Stems and leaves are covered with a loose, cottony wool that gives them a whitish appearance. Leaves are short (0.5 to 1 in. long) and narrow with few lobes.

**HABITAT** – Often occurs along roadsides, in disturbed sites, grasslands, open areas, rangeland, wildlands, hay fields, pastures.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Found in only a couple of counties of southeast Nebraska.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Native to Eurasia. Seeds are often spread by vehicles or with the transportation of livestock or contaminated soil.

**IMPACTS** – Forms dense infestations and rapidly depletes soil moisture, thus preventing the establishment of other species. It is also poisonous to horses, causing a nervous disorder called “chewing disease.”



*Photo: William  
M. Ciesla, Forest  
Health Management  
International*

*Photo: Michael  
Shephard, USDA  
Forest Service*



# YELLOW TOADFLAX

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Linaria vulgaris*

**DESCRIPTION** – Yellow and orange snapdragon-like flowers, lance-shaped, slender, soft, and pale green leaves. Flowers are arranged in a groups at the ends of branches. Plants grow up to 3 feet tall. Tap roots are horizontal and can be up to 3 feet long.

**HABITAT** – Can survive in a variety of conditions but are often found in dry areas, along roadways and in disturbed and cultivated areas.

**LOCATION IN NEBRASKA** – Wide spread statewide.

## PATHWAY OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD

Was introduced as an ornamental.

**IMPACTS** – Yellow toadflax can quickly colonize an area and reduce biodiversity and wildlife habitat.

## REFERENCES

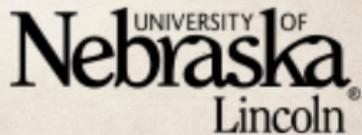
*Publication in Nebraska was made possible by the Nebraska Invasive Species Program. Special thanks to the Nebraska Invasive Species Advisory Council, the Nebraska Environmental Trust, the Nebraska Weed Control Association, the Nebraska Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.*

*This guide was adapted from the Field Guide for Biological Control of Invasive Weeds and Insects in Nebraska (2010).*

*Published in 2016.*

## PROGRAM PARTNERS

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*The information in this guide was obtained from a number of sources, including:*

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USDA PLANTS DATABASE  
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*For a complete list of Nebraska invasive species, visit*

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THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

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*Help prevent the spread of  
invasive plants and animals.*

- Arrive at your recreation site with clean gear
- Burn local or certified firewood
- Use local or weed-free hay
- Stay on the trails
- Before leaving, remove mud and seeds



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