











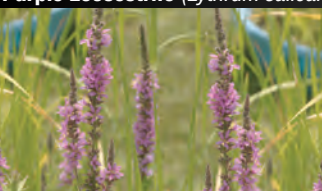




# IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF MINNESOTA PRIMARY NOXIOUS WEEDS AND WEEDS OF CONCERN IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

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	Habit and Life Cycle	Identification	Cultural Control Options*	Chemical Control Options**	Additional Information***
<b>Common Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>)</b>					
	Perennials reproducing by seed or sprouting stumps. Found along woodland edges.	Small tree with dark green, glossy, oval shaped leaves. Retains leaves late into fall.	Cutting or pulling seedlings (limited success) or burning.	Foliar or cut stump applications of glyphosate or triclopyr in the late summer through winter.	A Restricted Weed. Can not be bought, sold, or transported in Minnesota.
<b>Bull Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)</b>					
	Biennial reproducing by seed. Found in pastures, meadows, and roadways.	Leaves lobed and spiny. Flowers purplish and surrounded by spines.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing in the second year prior to flowering.	Spring/fall application of 2,4-D, clopyralid, or aminopyralid. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvensis</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds and rhizomes. Found in pastures, meadows, roadways, and crop lands.	Wavy leaves with spiny margins. Flowers are purplish without spines.	Mowing prior to flowering. Mowing alone takes several years to control perennial weeds.	Pre-bud/fall application of clopyralid or aminopyralid. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Common Burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)</b>					
	Biennial reproducing by seed. Found in roadways, pastures, and other uncultivated areas.	Large wavy, hairy leaves. Bur is circular, spiny with a purplish center.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing in the second year prior to flowering.	Applications of 2,4-D or dicamba to rosettes and plants prior to flower development.	Burs can become tangled in livestock hair or fur.
<b>Field Bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>) also known as Creeping Jenny</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds and rhizomes. Found in pastures, cropland, roadways, and uncultivated areas.	Grows prostrate or climbs on objects. Leaves are arrow-shaped with white or pinkish funnel shaped flowers.	Hand pulling and tillage.	Fall application of herbicides containing 2,4-D and dicamba. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)</b>					
	Biennial reproducing by seed. Found in shady areas.	Lower leaves are heart shaped, upper leaves are toothed, and triangular in shape. Flowers are white.	Hand pulling, removing or cutting the flower stalk, or burning (permit may be required).	Early spring or fall applications of glyphosate when native species are dormant. Multiple applications required.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed. Competes with native, early spring wild flowers.
<b>Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) also known as Marijuana</b>					
	Annual reproducing by seeds. Found in pastures and roadways.	Rough, hairy stems, and leaves that are divided into 5 to 11 hairy leaflets.	Mowing prior to flowering.	Early spring or fall applications of glyphosate when native species are dormant. Multiple applications required.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Leafy Spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds, root fragments, and rhizomes. Found in pastures and roadways.	Stems contain a milky juice called latex. Leaves are bluish-green, narrow, and linear. Flowers are yellowish-green.	Mowing prior to flowering. Consider biological control for large infestations.	Pre-bud or fall application of imazapic or split applications of 2,4-D and dicamba. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.

	Habit and Life Cycle	Identification	Cultural Control Options*	Chemical Control Options**	Additional Information***
<b>Musk Thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)</b> also known as Nodding Thistle					
	Biennial reproducing by seed. Found in pastures, meadows, and roadways.	Leaves are bluish-green with light midribs that end in a spine. Flowers are large, purple, and often droop.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing in the second year prior to flowering.	Spring/fall application of 2,4-D, clopyralid, or aminopyralid. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Perennial Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds and root shoots.	Stems contain a milky juice called latex. Upper leaves have spiny edges. Flowers are yellow.	Mowing prior to flowering. Mowing alone takes several years to control perennial weeds.	Pre-bud/fall application of clopyralid or aminopyralid. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Plumeless Thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)</b>					
	Biennial reproducing by seed. Found in pastures, meadows, and roadways.	Leaves are narrow, deeply divided, and end in yellowish spines. Flowers are reddish-purple with spines.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing in the second year prior to flowering.	Spring/fall application of 2,4-D, clopyralid, or aminopyralid. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Poison Ivy (<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds and rhizomes. Found along woodland edges.	Leaf contains three leaflets that are pointed at the tip and shiny. Flowers are yellowish-green.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing for several years.	Leaf or cut stump applications of glyphosate or triclopyr. May require multiple applications.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed. Causes skin blistering. Do not compost or burn.
<b>Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seeds and rarely root fragments. Found in wetlands.	Leaves are linear, hairy, and have smooth edges. Flowers are purple.	Hand pulling and removing of roots. Consider biological control for large infestations.	Applications of aquatic herbicides (glyphosate or triclopyr) during bud or early flowering.	Minnesota Primary Noxious Weed.
<b>Reed Canarygrass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)</b>					
	Perennial reproducing by seed and rhizomes. Found in wet pastures and roadways.	Leaf blades are flat and hairless. Flowering occurs in June and July and are borne in panicles.	Mowing before flowering (limited success), hand pulling, or burning.	Multiple applications of glyphosate, in conjunction with cultural options.	Potential pasture grass in wet soils, but is considered invasive.
<b>Wild Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)</b>					
	Biennial reproducing by seeds. Found in pastures and roadways.	Leaves are course with toothed edges. Flowers are yellow and umbrella shaped.	Hand pulling, wearing gloves. Mowing in the second year prior to flowering.	Late fall or early spring applications of 2,4-D or glyphosate.	Causes skin blistering in humans and livestock. Do not compost.

\* A permit may be required if burning is an option.

\*\* Make sure to read all herbicide label information and use caution when applying herbicides, especially in wetlands. Glyphosate is a broad spectrum herbicide and will kill or injure all contacted plants.

\*\*\* Minnesota Primary Noxious Weeds must be controlled on all private and public lands.

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To report large populations of noxious weeds, or for additional information on noxious weed identification, control, or disposal in your area, contact your County Agricultural (Weed) Inspector ([www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/weedcontrol/caillist.htm](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/weedcontrol/caillist.htm)). Visit [www.extension.umn.edu](http://www.extension.umn.edu) for more information and <http://appliedweeds.coafes.umn.edu/> for additional weed control information.

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