

Meadow knapweed

(*Centaurea pratensis*)

- Perennial plant with one to several upright branched stems extending from a woody root. Leaves usually larger at base of plant and smaller up on the upper stem. Flowers bright pink to purple with fringed bracts on flower head. Blooms July to September.
- Found in roadsides, river and stream banks, and disturbed pastures. May also invade native prairies and meadows.
- Out-competes native or desirable species, reduces forage for wildlife and livestock.



Control Methods

Invasive plants are one of the biggest threats to native ecosystems. The following general guidelines are provided for you to help curb the spread of these problem weeds:

- For small sites: pull or dig up plants and remove as much root as possible so the plant will not re-sprout.
- Monitor the site throughout the growing season and in following years to remove missed plants and new plants germinating from seeds in the soil.
- Larger infestations can be treated with an appropriate herbicide for the site.
- Areas should be re-seeded with native vegetation appropriate to the habitat whenever possible.
- Report new infestations to 1-800-Invader.

For more Information:
Institute for Applied Ecology
563 SW Jefferson, Corvallis, OR 97331
www.appliedeco.org

False brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*)

- Perennial grass that forms short bunches. Leaves are broad, flat, and bright green in color with hairs on edges. Flowers borne on drooping spikes.
- Found in forests, pastures and prairies. Displaces native plants, suppresses forest regeneration, degrades wildlife habitat, and increases fire risk.



False brome photos courtesy T. Kaye

Spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*)

- Evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy leaves. Flowers are bell-shaped and yellow-green. Blooms from march to May and produces berries that are green then ripen to black.
- Found in woodlands and shady places.
- Blocks out sunlight and out-competes native plants, alters soil chemistry and is toxic to humans and pets.

