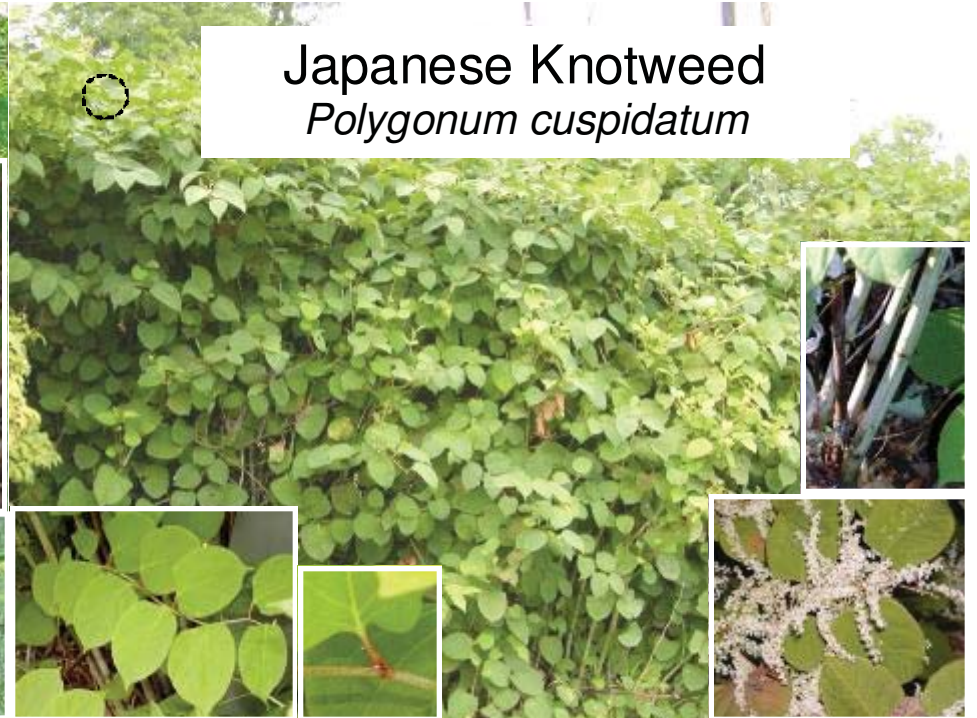
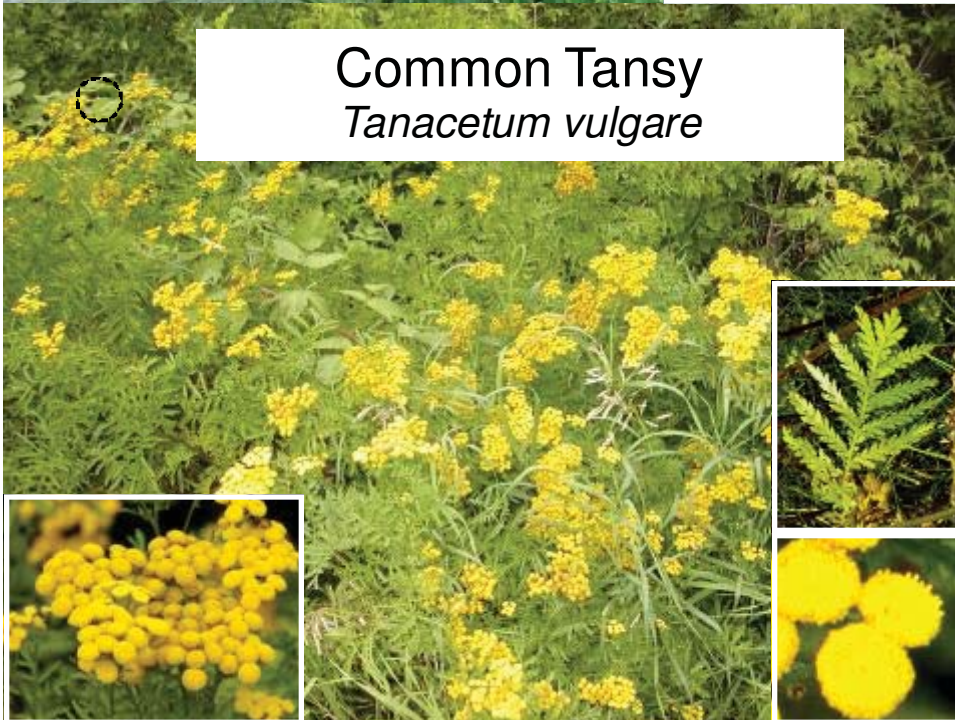


Yellow Iris
Iris pseudacorus



Japanese Knotweed
Polygonum cuspidatum



Common Tansy
Tanacetum vulgare



Wild Parsnip
Pastinaca sativa



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Polygonum cuspidatum

Shrub-like perennial, growing to 11'. Hollow, bamboo-like **stems** have swollen leaf joints. **Leaves** 6" long, 3 – 4" wide. Leaf base straight. **Flowers** white to pink and densely crowded on erect stalks. Spreads primarily by **rhizomes**, root system can reach 6' deep and 65' wide. Hybridizes with giant knotweed (*P. sachalinense*) to produce Bohemian knotweed (*P. x bohemicum*); all three are invasive. Threatens riparian corridors, fens, springs, ravines, forests and stream banks. Extremely difficult to eradicate once established.

WILD PARSNIP

Pastinaca sativa

Monocarpic perennial (flowers once and then dies) up to 4' high in flowering stage. **Leaves** are alternate, made up of 5-15 oval leaflets along both sides of a common stalk. Leaflets are sharply-toothed. Numerous five-petaled yellow **flowers** are grouped in flat-topped, broad umbels, 2-6" wide. Produces dill-like **seeds** that remain viable for four years. Thick, long, edible **taproot**. Invades disturbed areas, edges, and open areas.

CAUTION! *Plant sap on skin + sunlight may cause serious burns.*

YELLOW IRIS

Iris pseudacorus

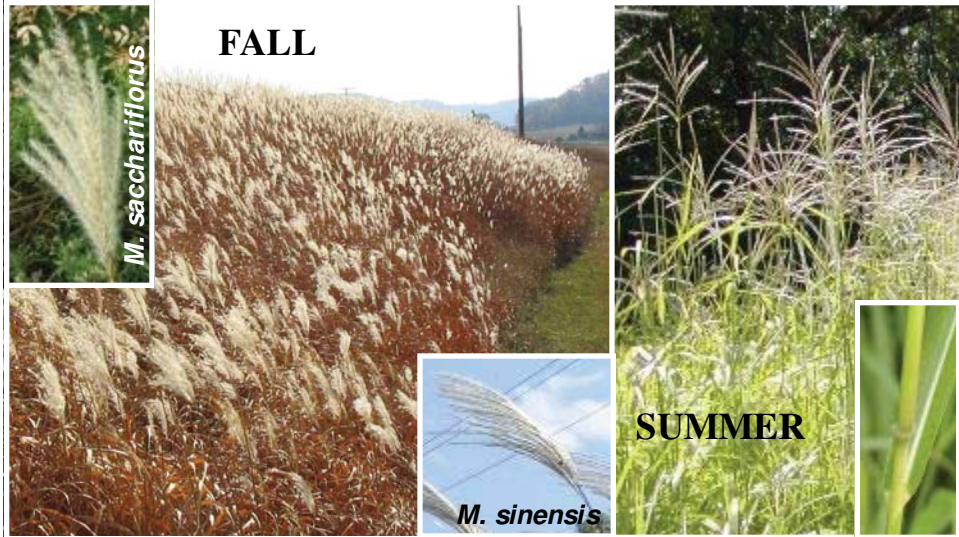
Perennial wetland plant, grows 1-3'. **Leaves** flat and sword-like; 0.75" wide. **Flowers** are yellow, showy, 3" wide, two or three at tops of rounded stalks. **Fruits** are oblong 2" capsules. Spreads by **seeds** and **rhizomes** (underground stems). Also known as yellow flag iris or water flag iris. Planted as a water garden ornamental, it escapes to wetlands, shorelines, ditches, and areas of shallow water.

COMMON TANSY

Tanacetum vulgare

Perennial plant, 3'-5' tall. **Stems** are smooth or slightly hairy, woody, purplish red near the ground. Fern-like **leaves** are alternate, pinnately compound, and irregularly lobed. Strongly aromatic when crushed. **Flowers** are bright yellow, up to 0.5" wide, in button-like clusters. Spreads by **seeds** and short **rhizomes** (underground stems). Introduced for medicinal and horticultural purposes, it is now spreading into wild areas in the Upper Midwest and Canada.

Miscanthus
M. sinensis, M. sacchariflorus



Cut-Leaved Teasel
Dipsacus laciniatus



Grecian Foxglove
Digitalis lanata



Foxglove photos courtesy of K. Chayka, minnesotawildflowers.info

Flowering Rush
Butomus umbellatus



Flowering rush photos courtesy of Peter M. Dziuk, minnesotawildflowers.info

CUT-LEAVED TEASEL

Dipsacus laciniatus

Perennial herb, flowers once then dies. First year forms a low-growing rosette; second or third year produces a 2 – 7 foot stem. **Leaves** on stem opposite, long, deeply cut, prickly, joined into a cup around stalk. **Stem** ridged and spiny. **Flowers** small and white in oval-shaped heads atop stems; bloom summer into fall. Threatens prairies and sedge meadows. Common teasel (*D. fullonum*) similar and invasive but with purple flowers, leaves not deeply cut. **Seeds** dispersed by mowing, improper disposal of dried flower heads and water.

FLOWERING RUSH

Butomus umbellatus

Perennial wetland plant, 1-5' tall. **Leaves** sword-like and triangular in cross-section. Rose, pink or white **flowers** are 0.75-1" wide, arranged in umbels. **Seeds, rhizome** (under-ground stem) pieces, and **bulb-lets** on roots move by water currents to establish new stands. Emerges to flower in shallow water; also grows submerged in deeper water where it does not flower.

Range is rapidly expanding in the Midwest. ***Not yet sighted in Ramsey County;*** a population has been found just north of our border.

MISCANTHUS

Miscanthus sinensis, Miscanthus sacchariflorus

Amur or Chinese silver grass; incorrectly referred to as pampas grass. A showy perennial ornamental grass, 3-10' tall. **Flowers** are silky and/or plume-like, leaves up to 1" wide x 40" long with prominent white mid-vein. *M. sacchariflorus* spreads primarily via **rhizomes**, forming dense stands. *M. sinensis* spreads by **seed**. Over 50 varieties exist. It is now spreading into road sides, woodland borders, and open areas. *M. sacchariflorus* prefers to grow in wet places including in ditches, near stream and wetland edges.

GRECIAN FOXGLOVE

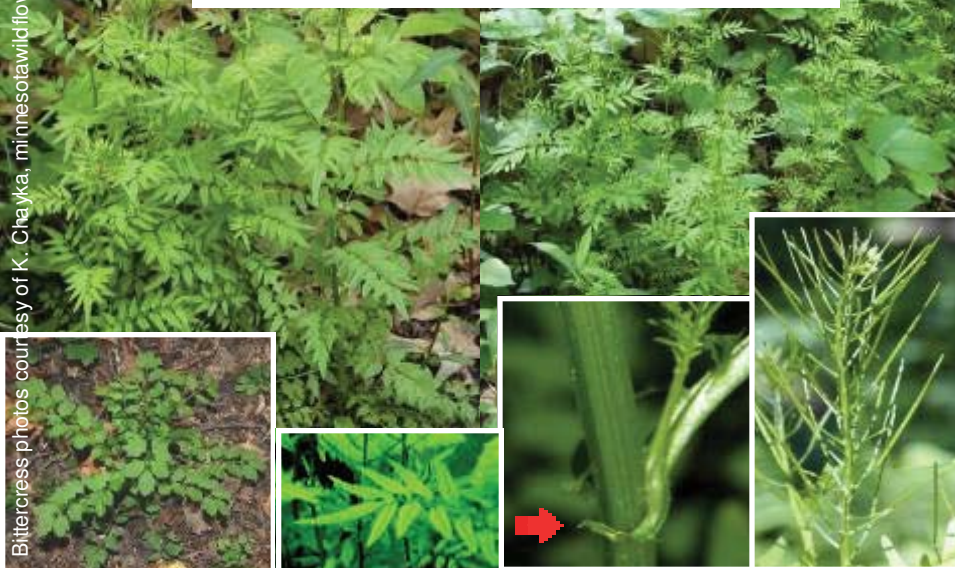
Digitalis lanata

Biennial plant, 1st year rosette, 2nd year single to multiple coarse erect stems 2-5' high. **Leaves** 1st year dark green and spear-shaped, 2nd year alternate along stem. Elongated **flower** clusters, cream colored tubular flowers with purplish-brown veins. **Seeds** are in pods with small hooks that cling to fur and clothing. Creates dense stands that threaten savanna and prairie communities.

DANGER! ***Plants produce digitalis, a heart stimulant. May be fatal if eaten. Toxin may be absorbed through the skin!***

Bittercress photos courtesy of K. Chayka, minnesotawildflowers.info

Narrow-Leaf Bittercress *Cardamine impatiens*



NOT-WANTED!

**BE ON THE LOOKOUT
FOR THESE SUSPECTS!**

RAMSEY COUNTY LINEUP OF NEW INVASIVE PLANTS

**IF SIGHTED IN RAMSEY COUNTY, REPORT TO:
RAMSEY COUNTY COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA**

**REWARD: EARLY DETECTION AND CONTROL WILL
PREVENT INFESTATIONS!**

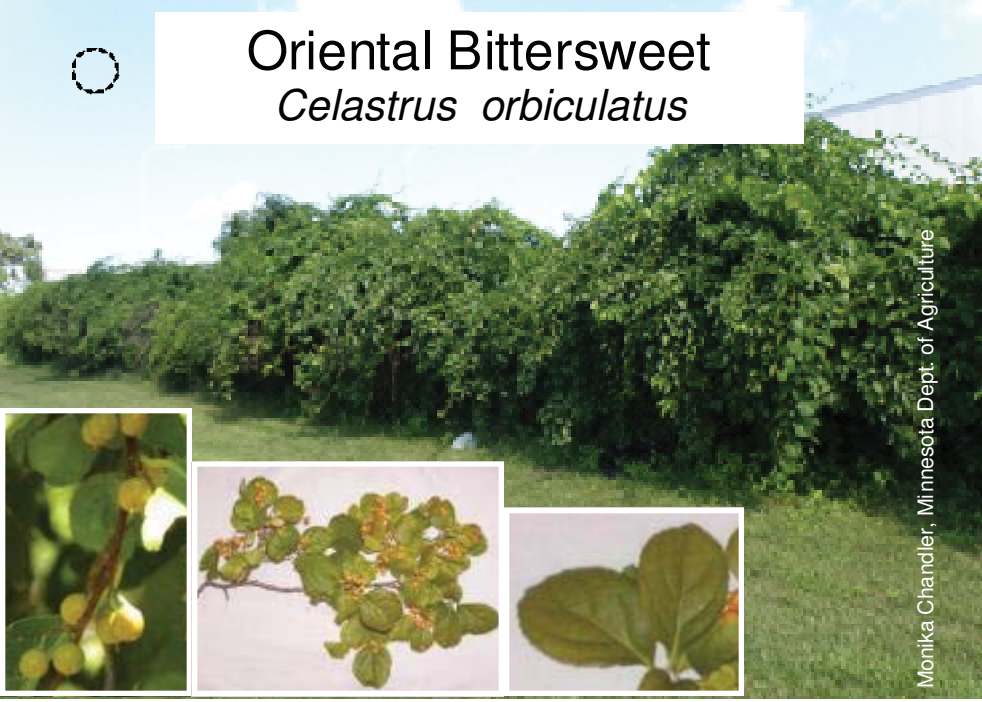


**Ramsey County
Cooperative Weed
Management Area Website:**

www.co.ramsey.mn.us/cd/cwma.htm

All photos by Ramsey County Cooperative Weed Management Area staff, unless noted otherwise.

Info and taxonomy courtesy MN Department of Agriculture, MN DNR, WI DNR, Mary Meyer/University of Minnesota, and *Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest* by Elizabeth Czarapata.



Oriental Bittersweet *Celastrus orbiculatus*

Monika Chandler, Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture

**TO REPORT THESE INVASIVE PLANTS, PLEASE
RECORD:**

Nearest address: _____

Nearest intersection: _____

Additional directional notes: _____

GPS coordinates: _____

**Call the Ramsey County Cooperative Weed
Management Area: 651-792-7977 or
the Arrest the Pest Hotline: 651-201-6684**

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET

Celastrus orbiculatus

Used in wreaths and floral arrangements, Oriental bitter-sweet hybridizes with, and is replacing native American bittersweet in the eastern U.S. **Vines** up to 60 feet long smother vegetation, break and uproot trees. Wide **leaves** are rounded. **Fruit capsules** are yellow and grow in the leaf axils, unlike the orange capsules only at the ends of American bittersweet branches. Both capsules contain **orange fruit**. Hybrid appearance is variable. Spread by birds. Because many plants at nurseries are mislabeled, avoid planting any bittersweet. Do not purchase arrangements containing bittersweet.

This is a *new invader to Minnesota*, populations have been found along highways in the metro area.

NARROWLEAF BITTERCRESS

Cardamine impatiens

Annual or biennial. **Leaves** are pinnately divided with numerous (6-20) sharply toothed leaflets, and membrane-like, narrow pointed ears or auricles at the leaf base. White **flowers** are small (0.1"). Blooms May to August. **Fruits** are slender seed-pods.

This is a *new invader to Minnesota*, populations have been found in woodlands near the Mississippi River.

