

LOW RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

MODERATE RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

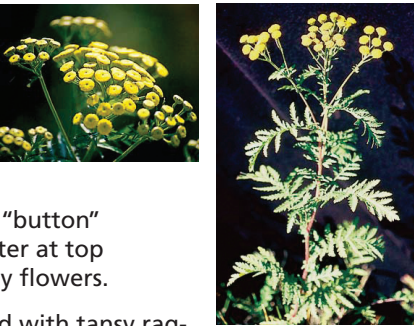
MODERATE RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Common Tansy

Tanacetum vulgare

Aromatic perennial growing to 1.8 metres tall; deeply divided dark green leaves; yellow “button” flowers in cluster at top of plant; no ray flowers.

Often confused with tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) that has ray flowers.



Oxeye Daisy

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

Rhizomatous perennial growing erect to 1 metre in height; lower leaves spoon-shaped, coarsely dissected and stalked; upper leaves narrower and stalkless or clasp the stem; daisy-like flowers borne at ends of stems; central yellow disk flowers 10 to 20 mm wide; white ray flowers are 1 to 2 cm long.

Often confused with the ornamental shasta daisy (*Chrysanthemum maximum*) which is a more robust plant with larger flowers; central yellow disk flowers 2 to 3 cm wide; white ray flowers 2 to 3 cm long.



Canada Thistle

Cirsium arvense

Creeping rooted perennial growing erect to 1.2 metres; stalkless dark green leaves with irregular spiny lobes; flowerheads spineless and small compared to other thistles; flowers variable in colour from rose-purple to pink to white.

Only thistle with male and female flowers on separate plants.



Tansy Ragwort

Senecio jacobaea

Biennial to short-lived perennial growing 0.3 to 1.2 metres tall; leaves deeply cut into irregular segments give plant a “ragged” appearance; yellow flowers in a flat-topped cluster.

Contains a toxic alkaloid which reacts with enzyme in livestock to create cumulative liver damage.



Bull Thistle

Cirsium vulgare

Taprooted biennial with spiny winged stems growing 0.3 to 1.5 metres tall; leaves end in long, sharp spines; upper surface with short prickles, undersurface cottony; flowerhead

bracts tipped with prickles; purple flowers 4 to 7.5 cm across.



St. John’s–Wort

Hypericum perforatum

Perennial from underground runners, growing 0.3 to 1 metre in height; transparent dots are visible over the surface of the oblong leaves when held to light; bright yellow flowers with 5 petals; plants turn a rusty red colour at maturity.

Contains a toxin that causes grazing animals to become sensitive to sunlight resulting in intense skin irritation.



Invasive Plant Species in the Haida Gwaii Forest District

For more information or to report an infestation, please contact:

Enrique Sanchez
Planning Forester, BC Timber Sales
604-702-5732
Enrique.Sanchez@gov.bc.ca

or

Northwest Invasive Plant Council
1-866-44WEEDS
www.nwipc.org



The Northwest Invasive Plant Council (NWIPC) works with BCTS and other partners to prevent and control the spread of invasive plants in north-western and north-central BC. The NWIPC provides information and training on invasive plants and conducts inventory, research and control of invasive plants across multiple jurisdictions. For more information or to report an infestation please call 1-866-44WEEDS or visit www.nwipc.org.



HIGH RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Giant Knotweed

Polygonum sachalinense

Japanese Knotweed

Polygonum cuspidatum

Members of the Buckwheat family. Stems are stout, cane-like, and reddish-brown. The plants die back at the end of the growing season but their old reddish-brown canes often persist. The stem nodes are swollen and surrounded by thin papery sheaths. Leaves are either heart-shaped or spade-shaped or somewhere in between. The flowers are small, creamy white to greenish white, and grow in showy plume-like, branched clusters from leaf axils near the ends of the stems. The fruit is 3-sided, black and shiny. Giant Knotweed grows up to 4.9 metres in height, Japanese Knotweed up to 3.0 metres.



Giant Knotweed leaves and flowers.

Spotted Knapweed

Centaurea maculosa

Biennial to short-lived taprooted perennial with branched stems growing to 1.5 metres in height; deeply cut hairy leaves; very bitter to taste; purple, occasionally white flowers; flowerhead bracts with black-tipped fringe giving head a “spotted” appearance. One of 13 knapweed species in British Columbia.



HIGH RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Marsh Plume Thistle

Cirsium palustre

Biennial growing erect to about 1.5 metres; slender stems are strongly spiny-winged and are usually unbranched except the upper portion which terminates in clusters of purple flower heads; deep segmented, spine-tipped leaves are somewhat hairy on the underside and have prominent woody veins.



This native of Europe prefers moist woodlands, riparian areas, roadsides and pastures on both disturbed and undisturbed sites. It has been increasing recently in east-central B.C.

Scotch Broom

Cytisus scoparius

Upright, taprooted evergreen shrub in the Legume family growing from 1 to 3 metres in height; stems are ridged, woody, green to brownish-green and prominently



5-angled; upper leaves are simple and unstalked, lower leaves are stalked and comprised of 3 oval leaflets; pea-like flowers are bright yellow (sometimes with red markings in the middle); seedpods are flat, brown to black in colour with fine hairs on the margins.

Escaped garden ornamental now naturalized throughout south coastal BC and introduced at a few Interior locales.

HIGH RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Yellow Iris

Iris pseudacorus

Yellow iris is a robust and vigorous iris with ribbed grayish green sword shaped leaves 0.9-1.5 m long and profuse yellow flowers 3-4 in 1.2-1.6 cm across borne on erect stems to 1.2 m tall. As in all irises, the flowers are composed of six perianth segments: three outer ones called *falls* which droop outward and down, and, alternating with the falls, three inner segments called *standards*. The falls and standards of yellow iris are bright yellow with violet or



brownish veins. In addition, each fall has a darker yellow-brown blotch near its base. There are usually 4-12 flowers on each branched flower stalk, and they appear in early spring.

Common Burdock

Arctium minus

Common burdock is well-known for producing the prickly burrs that so easily attach to clothing and animals. These are formed from the purple flowers that are scattered in rounded clusters along the stems. The leaves are toothed or wavy-edged, broad, dark green, and woolly underneath. The mature plant is 1-3 m tall and has a large fleshy taproot.



HIGH RISK TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Gorse

Ulex europaeus



Spiny, perennial, evergreen shrub in the Pea family growing to over 2 metres; small leaves terminate in rigid spines; bright yellow flowers surrounded by a velvety calyx develop into black seedpods with dark hairs.



Currently limited in distribution in British Columbia to coastal areas, primarily southern Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands.

Orange Hawkweed

Hieracium aurantiacum

Fibrous-rooted perennial with milky juice and above ground runners grows 30 to 60 cm tall; leaves mostly basal; leafless flowering stalk covered with stiff, black, glandular hairs; vibrant orange-red flowers.

Similar plants include yellow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*) which has yellow flowers and meadow hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*), also yellow-flowered but with only one flower head per stem.



Over 15 hawkweed species occur in British Columbia. Most are yellow-flowered native plants.