

# MANAGEMENT GOAL 1

## Absinth Wormwood



- Plants reduce available food for grazing animals by out-competing native species.
- Absinth releases chemicals that prevent seed germination and seedling growth.
- The milk of cattle that graze absinth wormwood is strongly flavored and rejected for consumption.

- Grain containing absinth is also tainted and rejected for use in flour.

## Cypress Spurge



- Rapidly escapes gardens and invades sensitive ecosystems.
- Out-competes native vegetation and reduces food for wildlife.
- Spurges contain a poisonous, milky latex sap.

## Plumeless Thistle



- Highly invasive Plumeless thistle competes with native species and crops
- Plumeless thistle is one of the most aggressive thistles, due to its high seed production.
- Limits recreational access to rivers and streams.

## Black Henbane



- All parts of plant are poisonous to both grazing animals and humans when ingested.
- Usually avoided by grazing animals due to foul odor.
- Strong competitor for moisture and nutrients.
- Black henbane produces a persistent litter effecting germination and growth of native plants.
- Overgrazing increases spread.

## Diffuse Knapweed



- Monocultures form due to rapid rate of spread
- Out-competes native plants and reduces biodiversity
- Diminishes for grazing animals food availability on rangelands and pastures
- Reduces land value

## Myrtle Spurge



- Rapidly escapes gardens and invades sensitive ecosystems.
- Out-competes native vegetation and reduces food for wildlife.
- All plant parts contain a poisonous, milky latex sap.

## Perennial pepperweed



- Aggressively invades rivers, streams and canal banks; Displaces vegetation and becomes a monoculture
- Spreads by roots and seeds

# MANAGEMENT GOAL 2

## Scotch Thistle



## Bull Thistle



## Musk Thistle



## Biennial thistle, Bull, Musk and Scotch:

- These thistles invade fields and pastures, competing with native species and forage crops.
- Old dried plants increase fire fuels
- Reduces forage for grazing animals
- Limits recreational access to rivers and streams.

## Oxeye Daisy



- Rapidly spreading in Colorado
- Forms dense populations reducing plant diversity and food for animals in pastures.
- Heavy infestations may reduce nutrient cycling due to shallow root system and create areas of bare soil, increasing soil erosion.
- Reduces or eliminates forage for grazing wildlife

## Canada Thistle



- Reduces or eliminates forage for grazing wildlife

## Yellow Toadflax



- Displaces desirable plant communities reducing ecological diversity and rangeland value.
- Decreases forage and habitat for livestock and wildlife
- Slightly poisonous to grazing animals
- Mildly poisonous to cattle.
- Can be a serious problem on cultivated land.
- Reported above 12,000 ft. in Rocky Mountain National Park growing in alpine tundra.

## Houndstongue



- Poisonous to all grazing animals
- A little over 2 lbs. is a fatal dose
- Inhibits liver cell reproduction
- Reduces or eliminates forage for grazing wildlife

## Spotted Knapweed



- Elk are forced to leave infested drainages
- Spotted knapweed is allelopathic; contains chemicals which inhibit germination of native grass species.
- Knapweed is known to degrade soil and water resources by increasing erosion, surface runoff and stream sedimentation.
- Invaded every county in Montana within 60 years