



DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

Weed: Local noxious. Creeping perennial.

Leaves: Light green, alternate, dense, broad-based, heartshaped, individually clasping the stem. Appear waxy in spring.

Stems: Erect, 1- to 3-feet tall, smooth.

Flowers: Yellow, about .75- to 1.5-inches. 2-lipped. Bearded, orange throat with straight spur.

Sites: Non-cropland, waste areas, grassland, and range. Prefers coarse-textured soils. Black Hills area.

Notes: Mature, established plants extremely competitive. Considered toxic to livestock.



SPOTTED KNAPWEED

Weed: Local noxious. Biennial or short-lived perennial.

Leaves: Alternate, deeply divided into narrow segments. Much smaller near top.

Stems: 1- to 3-feet tall, hairy branched.

Flowers: About .75-inch across, pink to purple, dark spots on flower bracts.

Roots: Biennial taproot. Forms rosette first season.

Sites: Pastures, range, and roadsides.

Notes: Diffuse knapweed similar, but lacks dark spots on flower bracts.



COMMON TANSY

Weed: Local noxious. Perennial.

Leaves: Alternate, compound with oblong segments with toothed edges. Bright green.

Stems: 1- to 3-feet, stout, erect, usually smooth.
Unpleasant odor.

Flowers: Numerous, rounded, button-shaped, bright yellow, in flattened clusters.

Roots: Strong, fibrous. Reproduces from short rhizomes.

Sites: Roadsides and along streams. Black Hills area.

Notes: Aggressive and difficult to control along streams and under trees.



PHRAGMITES (COMMON REED)

Weed: Local noxious. Creeping perennial grass.

Leaves: Greenish-gray, may be slightly darker than native phragmites. Strap-like and taper to a point. May be up to 2- inches wide and 24-inches long. Alternate on stem. Leaf sheaths on dormant stems may be more difficult to remove on invasive phragmites than on the native.

Stems: Often rough and dull and slightly ribbed, whereas the native is often smooth and shiny. Often more rigid than native. Usually dormant stems tan, whereas the native may be reddish. Grows up to 15-feet tall.

Flowers: Fluffy flowering plume in mid- to late summer. Inflorescence may be more dense than native phragmites.

Roots: Vigorous rhizomes that may form dense mats.

Sites: Sunny wetland habitats including marshes, streams or lake shores, ponds, wet meadows, and road ditches. Similar habitat as native phragmites and cattails.

Notes: Appearance similar to the native phragmites (*Phragmites australis subsp. americanus*), but more invasive. The native phragmites is not a restricted local noxious weed.



COMMON MULLEIN

Weed: Local noxious. Biennial.

Leaves: 6- to 18-inches long, oblong, densely woolly. Pale yellow-green.

Stems: 3- to 7-feet tall, stout, seldom branched, covered with woolly hair.

Flowers: 5-lobed, sulfur yellow. About 1-inch across in dense spikes.

Roots: Branched taproot. Forms rosette 1st season.

Sites: Range, pastures, and roadsides.

Notes: Most common in southwestern South Dakota.