



Common Lake Shore Weeds

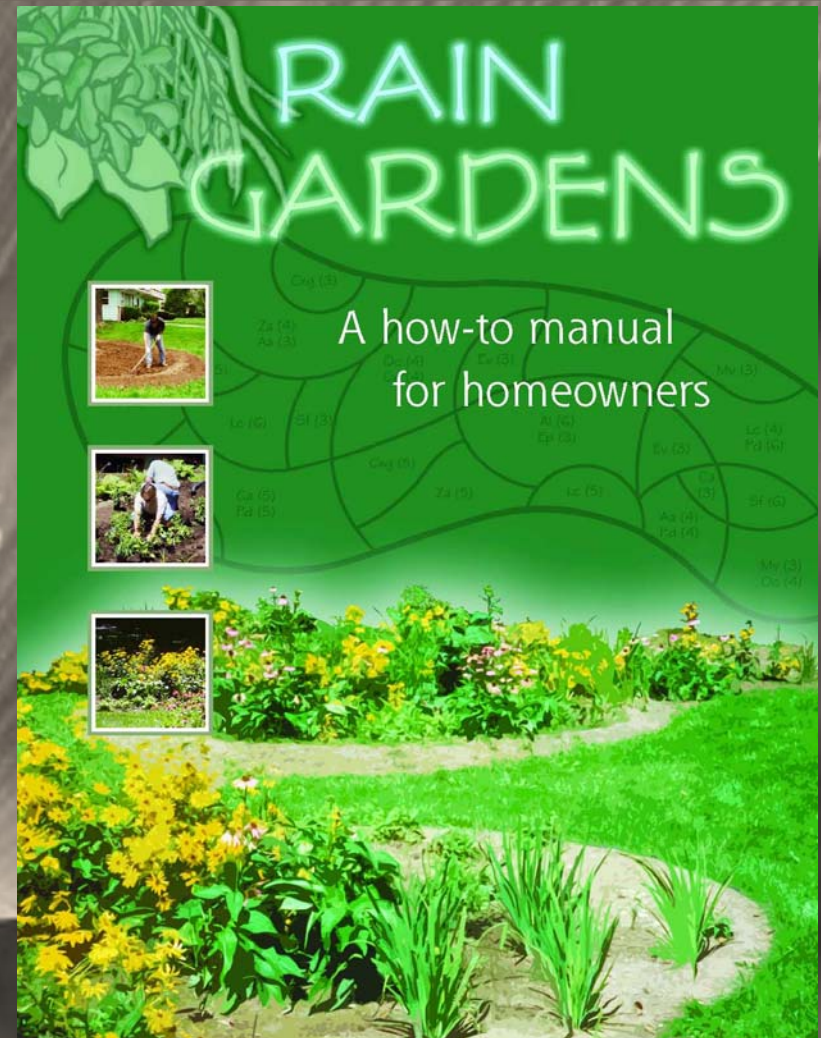
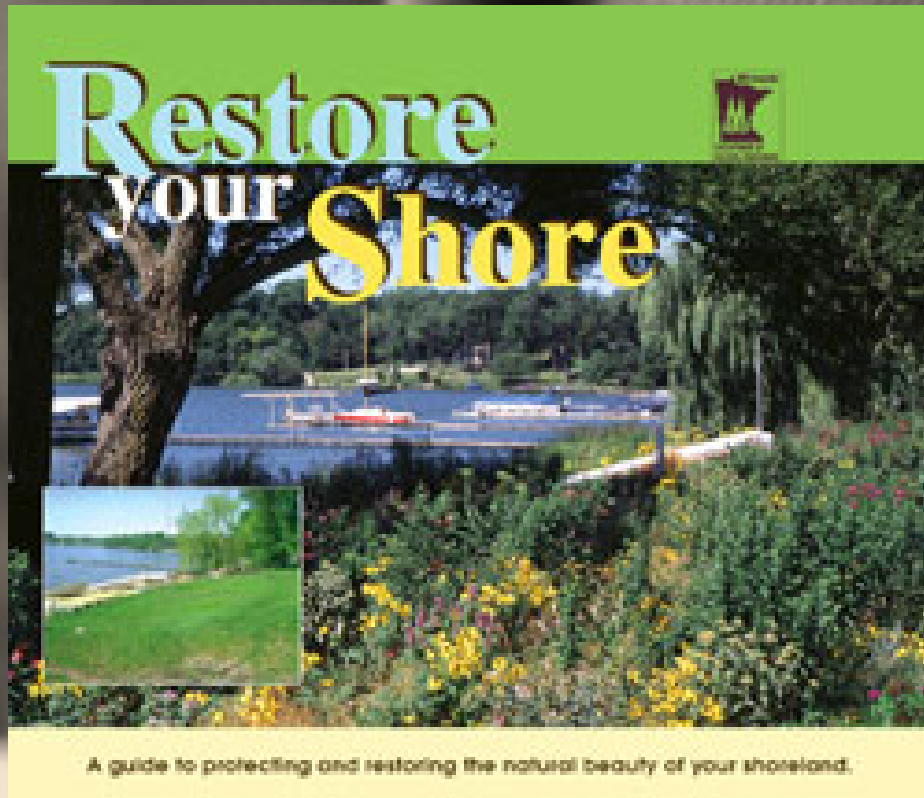
-A Guide for Identification and Control



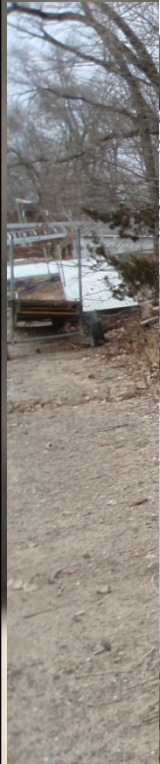
Gina Hugo
Resource Conservationist
Sherburne Soil & Water
Conservation District



Restore Your Shore



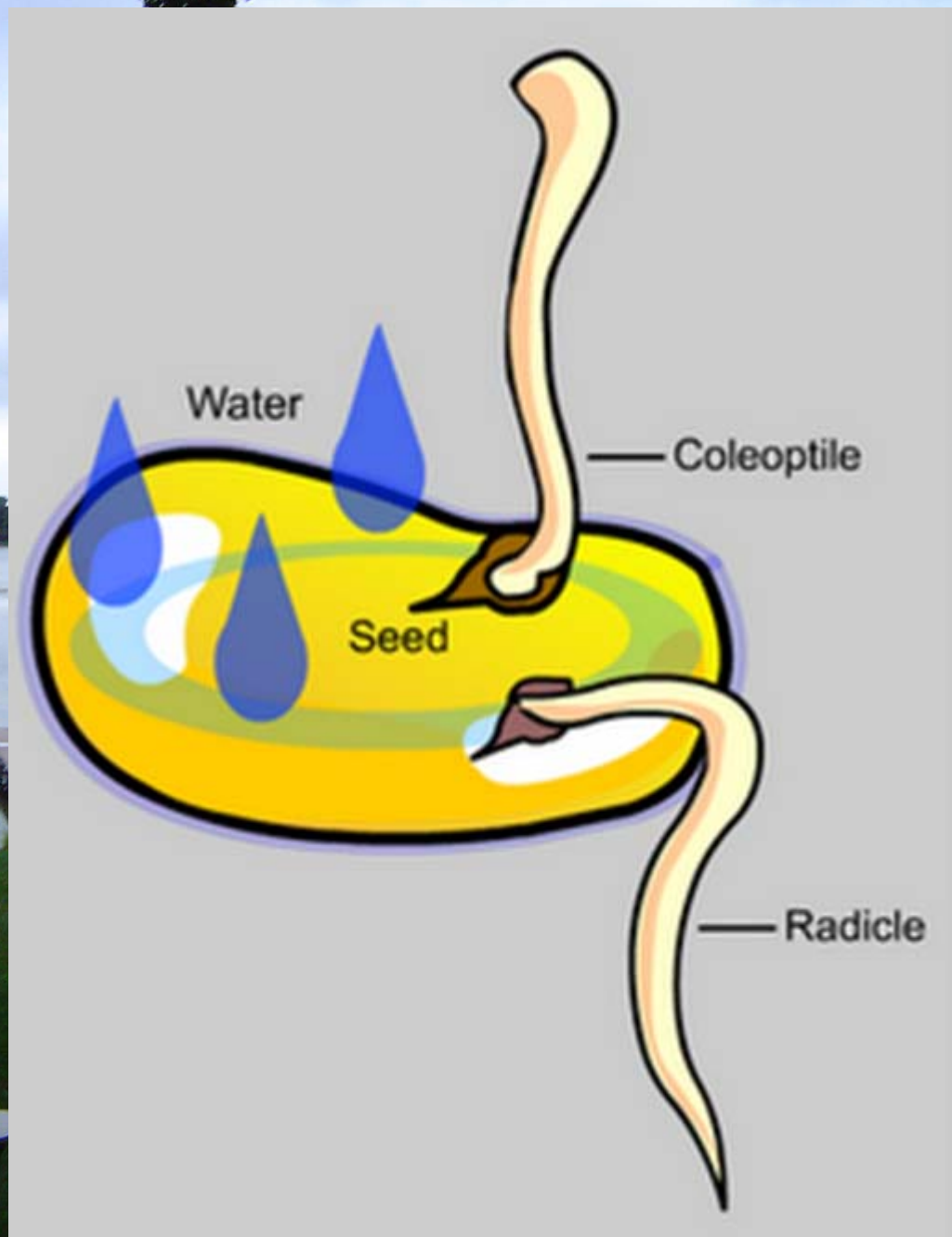
Benefits



Successful Native Plantings















WATER
QUALITY
MONITORING
PROJECT



**WATER
QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT**
Natural St...
Reduces...
Impr...



Image is nothing. Thirst is everything. Obey your thirst.



**Failure not
an option....**

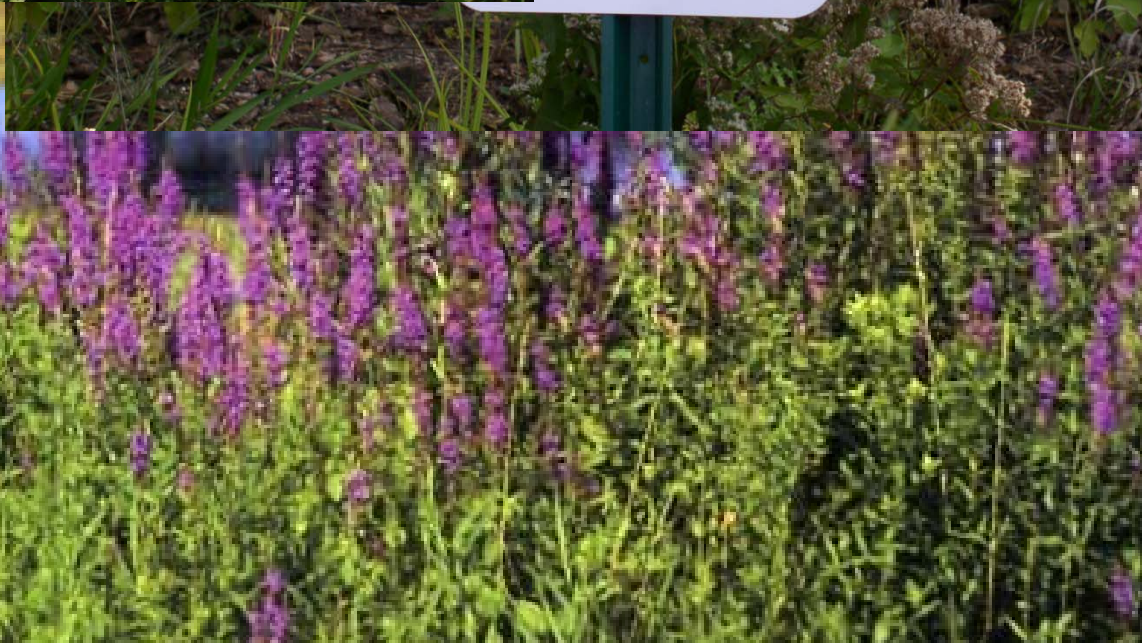




**Sensitive Area
Shoreland
Vegetation
Please Keep Off**

Sponsored by:
Sherburne Soil and Water
Conservation District
River Watershed Association
Lake Community Lakes Assoc.
Minnesota DNR

For Information:
763-241-1170 ext. 3
funded by a Grant from the State of MN







Development of Guide



Common Lake Shore Weeds

► ***A Guide for Identification and Control
in Lake Shore Buffers and Raingardens***



Funding

- Costs
- State 319 grant – MPCA
- Low cost to purchase

What's Inside the Guide

- 62 species
- Broadleaves, Grasses, Woody
- Good color photos – various growth stages
- Relative invasiveness
- Chemical and non-chemical control methods
- Method of spread (implications for control)
- Typical control time



Annual herb

Plant Family: Grass

Flowers: N/A

Leaves: Linear

Seeds/fruits: Seed coat has long bristle to give entire seed head a bushy appearance; like a fox's tail

Height: 12–40"

Other features: Introduced from Eurasia

Level of Invasiveness: Low

Control Methods: These species of grasses do not persist and will naturally decline as native planting develops and desirable species become established

Method of Spread: Seed

Biennial Herb

Plant Family: Evening-primrose

Flowers: Yellow

Leaves: alternate, lance-shaped

Seed/fruits: Tiny seed, angular shaped

Height: 2–6'

Bloom Time: July–August

Other Features: The flowers partly close during the day and open fully in the evening.

Level of Invasiveness: Low

Control Methods: Manual and mechanical—hand cutting, pulling, weed whacking, or spot treating with fire before flowers emerge to prevent seed production and reduce seed bank; repeat one or more times per season as re-sprouting occurs.



Other Features: Introduced from Eurasia

Seed/ Level of Invasiveness: Low

Control Methods: Control usually not necessary; this plant will naturally decline as native planting becomes established; if problematic, *manual and mechanical* – hand pulling, cutting, weed whacking, mowing spot treating with fire before flowers emerge



Ohio State Weed Lab Archive, Bugwood.org

Perennial Herb

Plant Family: Mint

Flowers: Blue, purple or white in terminal spike

Leaves: Elliptical, opposite

Seeds/fruits: small, look like wood ticks

Height: 4–20"

Bloom Time: July–August

Other Features: Native to U.S. anti-viral properties; has been used historically to treat internal/external wounds

Level of Invasiveness: Low

Control Methods: Not recommended—native, non-aggressive, adds diversity to planting



John Cardina, Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Ohio State Weed Lab Archive, Bugwood.org



John D. Byrd, Mississippi State University, Bugwood.org

Control Methods: Not recommended - Native, non-aggressive, adds diversity to planting

Annual/biennial

Plant Family: Pea/bean

Flowers: Blue to purple

Leaves: Compound, +/- 10 pairs of alternate leaflets on each

Seeds/fruits: Seeds, few in pea pod-like capsules

Height: 1–2'

Bloom Time: April–October

Other Features: Introduced from Europe; sprawling stems from tap root

Level of Invasiveness: High

Control Methods: Manual and mechanical—hand pulling and cutting to prevent seed production and reduce seed bank, necessary several times throughout season for several seasons; chemical—glyphosate, 2,4-D, or triclopyr applied before plant produces seed, necessary to repeat for more than one season

Method of Spread: Seed

Control Time: 2+ years



Richard Old, XID Service, Inc., Bugwood.org



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Results

- Less investment of staff time
- More successful buffer establishment
- More trained eyes
- Increased ownership, appreciation

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