

COMMON WEEDS

FOUND IN VINEYARDS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST





HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY

Robust, well-armored, perennial vine. Deep-growing woody roots yearly produce spine covered, reddish stems often extending more than 20 feet per season. Leaves are alternate, palmate and compound with serrate margins. Flowers are five petaled, white to light pink blooming in early summer.



DANDELION

Initially form a prostrate rosette, but later develop more ascending foliage in the middle of the clump. Foliage is dark green and hairless. Leaves are 6 to 12 inches long, about 1 inch wide at its widest point, and deeply lobed. Flowers are actually composed of thousands of small ray flowers. Ray flowers, as seen on dandelion, are only noticed by their strap-shaped corolla.



WILD CARROT/QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

Biennial plant - during the first year, the rosette is bushy and mounded, 4 to 6 inches tall and up to 18 inches in diameter. During the second year, flowering stalks emerge and commonly grow 2 to 4 feet in height. Leaves are alternate, finely dissected, and pubescent. Forms a deep, whitish tap root. When crushed, both the foliage and root release a carrot-like odor. Small white flowers, each with 5 petals, Often there are one or more purple tinged flowers in the center of the 3-5 inch umbel. Flat shaped umbels form at the terminal end of flower stalks.



COMMON GROUNDSEL

Plants are upright, branched, and can easily grow 18-24 inches tall. Young plants remain rosettes until reaching maturity. Foliage is green, 2 to 4 inches in length, lacerate (irregularly lobed) and serrate. Flower heads are 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, tubular, and yellow. Each flower head is composed of many individual disk flowers that make up the composite head. Each disk flower develops into a single seed.



PRICKLY LETTUCE

Annual or biennial plant with individual yellow flowers 1/2 inch wide and composed of 5 to 12 yellow toothed petals. Leaves have prickles along the margins and on the midveins of the lower leaf surfaces. All parts of the plants emit a milky sap when cut. All these characteristics help to distinguish prickly lettuce from similar species, such as Annual Sowthistle and other sowthistles.



CANADA THISTLE

Creeping perennial. Plants are either all male or all female. Its leaves are wavy, margined to lobed, up to 6 inches long and armed with yellowish spines. It has small purple to white flowers that are born in clusters. It sports an extensive horizontal-spreading root system enabling the plant to create dense patches. Fragmentation of the root system during tillage aids in dispersal throughout a field creating headaches for farmers. It has large seed production but a low percentage of viable seeds.



COMMON PLANTAIN

Grows from a short rhizome, which bears below straight, yellowish roots, and above, a large, radial rosette of leaves and a few long, slender, densely-flowered spikes. Leaves are ovate, blunt, abruptly contracted at the base into a long, broad, channelled petiole. Blade is 4 to 10 inches long and about two-thirds as broad, smooth, thickish, five to eleven ribbed, the ribs having a strongly fibrous structure, the margin entire, or coarsely and unevenly toothed. Flower-spikes are erect, on long stalks, as long as the leaves, 1/4 to 1/3 inch thick blunt. The flowers are purplish-green, the calyx fourparted, the small corolla bell-shaped and four-lobed, the stamens four, with purple anthers.



COMMON MALLOW

Annual that forms a branching vine up to 3' in length. Stems have white hairs. The alternate leaves occur on long petioles along the stems. The leaves are up to 2½" long and 3" across, while the petioles are about twice as long as the leaves. Palmate leaves are orbicular to kidney-shaped, with 5 or more shallow lobes, and a crenate margin. They are deeply indented at the base and often have short hairs across the upper or lower surface. Each flower is about ¾" across and has 5 slightly notched petals. The petals are light violet or white. The green calyx has 5 lobes with ovate tips that are about one-half the length of the petals. In the absence of a major disturbance, the blooming period usually occurs during the summer and lasts about 2-3 months. However, some will bloom during late spring or early fall.



PURPLE DEADNETTLE

Low growing up to 12 inches in height, spreads by rooting at internodes. Mounding to spreading habit. Foliage is heart-shaped, dentate, hairy, and with distinctly sunken veins. Leaves are arranged oppositely around square stems. Foliage has a slight blue color. Flowers are tubular, and pink to purple in color.



HAIRY BITTERCRESS

Hairy bittercress is a winter annual that reproduces by seeds. It typically germinates throughout fall and winter. Cotyledons are small and round, while first true leaves are simple and slightly lobed. Bittercress initially forms a rosette with deeply lobed foliage. Mature habit is a small clump 6 to 8 inches tall and wide. During warm summer months, bittercress generally is smaller than in cool winter months. Flowers occur in clusters called racemes. Individual flowers are white with four petals. Seed pods are called siliques. Siliques are dry, two-sided, dehiscent fruit. Bittercress siliques are cylindrical and up to 1 inch long and 1/16 inch wide. Bittercress can project seeds several feet from the mother plant.



POISON OAK

Pacific poison-oak is a many-stemmed, deciduous, native shrub or woody vine. Shrubs are erect with stems from 2 to 6 feet tall. Vine stems commonly reach 10 to 30 feet, but may be as long as 100 feet. As a vine, Pacific poison-oak climbs trees or other support by adventitious roots and/or wedging stems within grooves or crevices of the support. The bright green leaves have three round to ovate, diversely lobed or toothed leaflets that usually resemble oak leaves. Small flowers occur in leaf axils, with male and female flowers on separate plants. The fruits are white drupes. Rhizomes are at or just below the soil surface, and are extensive.



BROADLEAF DOCK

Habit is a large mound of foliage. Initially, plants form a rosette of foliage that lays prostrate to the ground. Mature clumps are generally 12 to 18 inches tall and wide the first year. After the second year, the plant continues growth and can become 3 to 4 feet tall and wide. Flowers occur in long panicles on erect stalks that grow above the foliage. Flowers are green, inconspicuous and densely packed in terminal clusters. With magnification, you can see 6 stamen and 3 styles in each flower. When flowers mature they become brown and remain throughout the winter.



FIELD MUSTARD



REDSTEM FILAREE (GERANIUM)



HAIRY CRABGRASS



COMMON PURSLANE



ANNUAL BLUEGRASS



FIELD MORNING GLORY



SOWTHISTLE



ANNUAL RYEGRASS



LAMB'S QUARTERS