

4-COUNTY CWMA TECHNICAL & SCIENTIFIC REVIEW COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS 2023

PULL TOGETHER

FEB 1, 2024



4-COUNTY
COOPERATIVE WEED
MANAGEMENT AREA

4-County CWMA Weed List



Ratings Key	
A	red alert, most invasive, still eradicable on a regional or local scale or limited spread
B	most invasive, locally abundant
C	most invasive, widespread
D	less aggressive, wildland invaders, less impact on natural systems
E	aggressive primarily in agricultural situations; note: this category is incomplete
F	needs more info, should be noted if and where it's a problem
W	watch list
Needs investigation	has not yet been evaluated or not enough information is available to properly evaluate

Rating	Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Partners
A	<i>Acaena novae-</i>	biddy-biddy	ODA
A	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>	pheasant's eye	ODA
A	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	CSWCD, ODA, OPRD, Port of Portland
A	<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	ovate goatgrass	CSWCD, ODA
A	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goatgrass	CSWCD, ODA, OPRD
A	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	CSWCD, CCNWCB, ODA, Port of Portland
A	<i>Alyssum corsicum</i>	yellow tuft	ODA
A	<i>Alyssum murale</i>	yellow tuft	CSWCD, ODA
A	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	skeletonleaf bursage	CSWCD
A	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss	CSWCD, CCNWCB, ODA
A	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	CSWCD, CWS
A	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary allysum	CSWCD, CCNWCB, ODA
A	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryonia	CSWCD, CCNWCB, ODA, Port of Portland
A	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush	CoP, CSWCD, CCNWCB, CWS,



4-County CWMA
Weed List

REVIEWED & UPDATED 4-COUNTY CWMA WEED LIST

- Moved all “watch” and “needs investigation” spp to appropriate listings
- Re-classified high threat species not yet present in CWMA area to “A”
 - Ex: puncturevine, Spanish broom, leafy spurge, slenderflower thistle
- Bumped increasingly more common species from “B” down to “C”
 - Ex: Italian arum, tree-of-heaven, pokeweed, meadow knapweed
- Species moved from “C” to “D” if less aggressive in natural areas
 - Ex: nipplewort, lemon balm, princess tree
- Published to new website, 300+ species



2023 TECHNICAL COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS

- Reviewed and updated materials on 4C CWMA website
- Hosted discussions on integrated pest management
 - Ex: Alternatives to Garlon3A
- Reviewed, revised and updated several BMP factsheets
 - holly, clematis, purple loosestrife, poison hemlock & shiny leaf geranium
- Collaborated with Mapping & Data Committee to revise Mapping Prioritization List

POISON HEMLOCK

Conium maculatum
Parsley Family

INTRODUCTION

Identification Tips

- Poison hemlock is an herbaceous biennial with a fleshy, white taproot. This member of the parsley family can grow up to 10 feet tall.
- Fern-like, glossy-green leaves are finely divided into leaflets and grow on a smooth, hollow stem with purple blotches. Crushed foliage has a musty odor.
- Small, 5-petaled, white flowers grow on stalks in 4-inch, umbrella-shaped clusters and bloom from April to July.
- Paired seeds form in ridged capsules.
- It can be confused with other plants in the carrot family, but its height as well as the hairless, purple-blotched stem are key identifying traits for poison hemlock.

Impacts

- All parts of poison hemlock are highly toxic, including seed heads. It retains toxicity in hay because **dead stems remain toxic for up to three years.**
- The acute toxicity of poison hemlock to humans, livestock, and wildlife is fatal.
- Contact dermatitis can occur if handled without gloves and long-term inhalation of the toxic vapors is poisonous.
- Poison hemlock is aggressive and easily colonizes pastures, roadsides, riparian corridors, and other disturbed areas.

Habitat & Distribution

- Poison hemlock can grow in a variety of settings, including dry or moist sites and poorly-drained soils.



INTERESTED IN JOINING THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE?

Send your email request to michelle@wmswcd.org or info@4countycwma.org

Meetings held virtually on second Wednesday 11am (Feb, April, July, Sept & Nov)