

What to do if you find orange hawkweed...

- This is a priority noxious weed. Report sites to the Oregon Department of Agriculture immediately!
- Document sites using landmarks or GPS coordinates for future investigation.
- Prevent the spread by thoroughly cleaning boots, pets, livestock, or equipment of mud and debris that may carry seeds.

Don't let orange hawkweed spread in Oregon!

Report suspect sites to

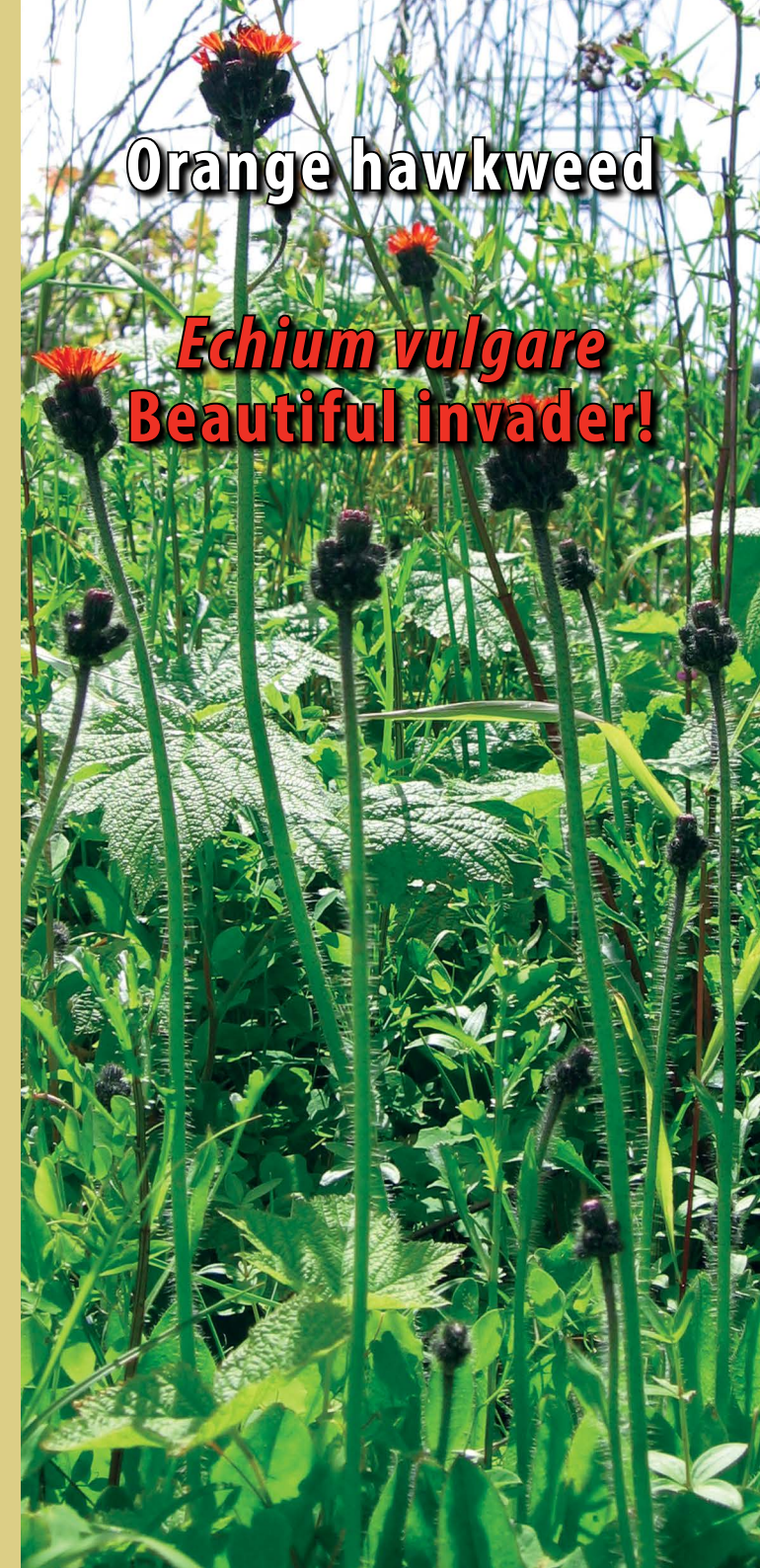
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Invasive Noxious Weed
Control Program
503-986-4621
or call

1-866-INVADER



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Plant Protection & Conservation Programs
Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem OR 97301-2532



Orange hawkweed

Echium vulgare
Beautiful invader!



What is orange hawkweed?

Introduced from Europe, orange hawkweed has become invasive throughout the United States. Few sites are documented in Oregon. Due to its attractive flowers, plant enthusiasts have traded specimens, adding to its spread. It has been labeled as “orange aster” and other garden varieties and is mistakenly sold as a native plant.



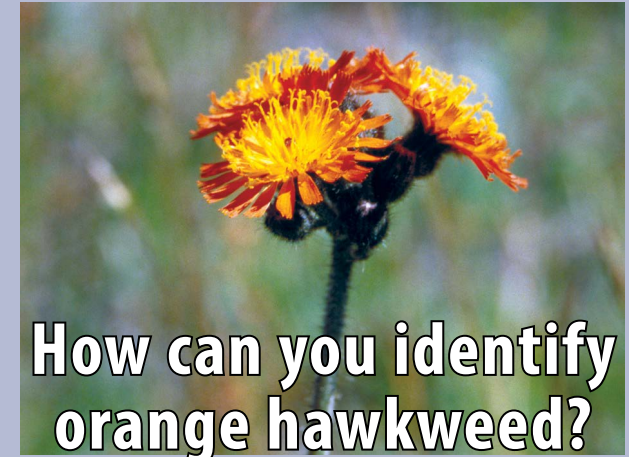
What does orange hawkweed do?

Orange hawkweed can quickly invade and dominate a wide range of habitats, out-competing native species. Once established, it quickly expands until it covers the site with a solid mat of rosettes, which can eliminate desirable vegetation. This plant invades moist grasslands, forest openings, pastures, and wilderness areas, making the Pacific Northwest a high risk for invasion.



How does orange hawkweed spread?

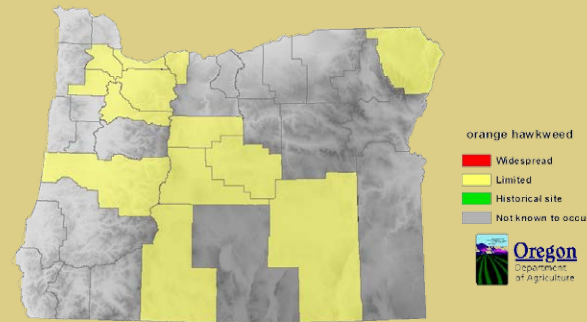
Orange hawkweed is a perennial species that reproduces through four main mechanisms; stolons, rhizomes, seed, and in some cases buds on the roots. It can spread through human activities, wind, animals, and contaminated soil.



How can you identify orange hawkweed?

Orange hawkweed is easily identifiable by its showy red-orange flower. It is a perennial with spatula shaped hairy leaves that are exclusively basal. The bristly stem grows up to 12 inches tall and can produce five to 30 flowers at the tip. The entire plant contains milky juice, the root system is fibrous and each plant produces fuzzy-white stolons that extend 4-12 inches and begin to form the next colony of plants.

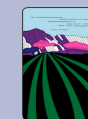
Distribution in Oregon



Updated February 2017

www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/InvasiveNoxiousWeeds/InvasiveNoxiousWeeds.htm

- Widespread
- Limited
- Historical site
- Not known to occur



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Photo credits: Beth Myers-Shenai and Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA and Jerry Asher, BLM.
Contact 1-866-invader for more information
5/2017