



Response to Cultural Method: In scattered patches of small size, the simplest mode of attack is to dig them out, making sure that all of the below-ground growth is also removed, since even a small piece may develop into a new plant. Plants removed should be carried away and either burned or placed in a refuse pile where they can do no harm.

Biocontrol Potentials:

Dr. Joe McCaffrey at the University of Idaho is currently investigating potential hawkweed biocontrol agents.

References:

Callihan, R.H., C.C. Thill and D.W. Wattenbarger. Hawkweeds. Current Inf. Series No. 633. University of Idaho Cooperative Extension.

Hansen, Albert A. 1920. The Hawkweeds, or Paintbrushes. Circular 130. U.S.D.A.

Notes:

*H. aurantiacum* is considered one of the most noxious weeds in the New England states, as reflected by common names such as King Devil and Devil's Paintbrush. In our area, Hitchcock and Cronquist reports it only as "West of the Cascades in Washington and in Flathead County Montana". Other sources, however, show *H. aurantiacum* to be widely distributed in NE Washington, with the worst of the known infestation occurring in Pend Oreille County. A note by Marion Ownbey at the W.S.U. herbarium shows this species to have been introduced at Spokane in 1945.

*H. aurantiacum* is a serious pest of lowland pasture, mountain meadows, and lawns. It is often cosmopolitan (found in cities) because the unwary wildflower enthusiast has been known to bring it home as an ornamental.

See further notes under *H. caespitosum*.