

Yellow archangel

Lamium galeobdolon

Mint Family

Key identifying traits

- ❑ Flowers are bright yellow and bell-shaped
- ❑ Stems are purplish, hairy, and square-shaped
- ❑ Leaves are opposite, serrated & ovate-shaped with a silver or white pattern on top; the undersides are a lighter green or sometimes purplish color
- ❑ It is viny, grows prostrate & may have an unpleasant odor

Biology and ecology

- A perennial plant spreading by seeds & above ground runners (stolons)
- It tolerates a wide variety of growing conditions, is frost tolerant and can grow in lightly shaded to well shaded areas
- It is a popular choice for ground cover & is also used in hanging baskets and flower beds
- This plant is native to temperate regions of Asia
- Some infestations are believed to have started by improperly disposed yard & basket waste

Control

Prevention - Learn to identify plants; start monitoring early in the season; dispose of clippings and old hanging baskets or tubs properly

Biological - No known biological control in our area

Cultural - Do not plant this as a ground cover or in sites where it can easily spread and escape

Mechanical - Plants grow back heavily if cut and although easy to pull any remaining root fragments will grow new plants

Chemical - There are no specific chemical recommendations yet in the [PNW Weed Management handbook](#) but this plant should be susceptible to dicamba, glyphosate and mixtures with triclopyr

Where found – In WA there are escaped areas in King, Kitsap, and San Juan Counties and a site in the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest; no known escaped sites in Stevens County



Photo by Richard Old, www.xidservices.com



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