

Have you seen this invasive plant?

Dyer's woad is an annual to perennial that grows 1 - 4 feet tall and invades crops and rangeland.

Learn more at www.nwcb.wa.gov



R. Gibson II, Utah State University



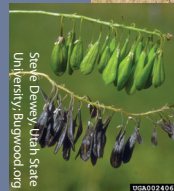
R. Gibson II, Utah State University



The flowers are small, yellow and four-petaled, typical of the mustard family.



Robert Gibson II, Utah State University



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

UGA0024062

The flattened, pear-shaped seed pod is a distinguishing characteristic after flowering. Although initially green and hairless, the pods turn black or dark-purplish brown, giving the appearance of being charred by fire.

Rosette leaves are stalked, bluish-green, succulent and covered in a fine hair. Stem leaves have clasping bases with narrow lobes. All leaves have a cream-colored mid-rib from tip to base.

Why is dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) a noxious weed?

- This unpalatable plant lowers forage value, impacting crop and range quality in many western states.
- It spreads by seed and is often dispersed through hay from contaminated fields. It can also regenerate from its deep taproot.

Where do you find dyer's woad?

- It first establishes in disturbed areas such as roadsides, levees and gravel pits and then quickly invades well-vegetated rangeland, pastures, forests, waterways and croplands.
- Dyer's woad was thought to be eradicated from Washington in 1992 but was recently found in Pierce and Yakima County.

What can you do?

- Learn to identify this Class A noxious weed.
- Please note that eradication is required in Washington State to prevent it from gaining a foothold.
- Report any sightings to your county noxious weed control board or to noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov.

