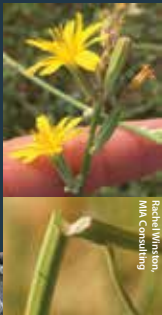


Have you seen this invasive plant?

Rush skeletonweed is an aggressive perennial that is expanding into agricultural land across Washington.

Learn more at www.nwcb.wa.gov

Rosette leaves are hairless and deeply lobed. Stems contain white sap. Coarse hairs found on the lower region of the stem point downward. Small, yellow flowerheads turn into dandelion-like seedheads.



Wiry stems have few to no leaves, making individual plants and small infestations easy to miss. Once established, it creates dense stands.



Three biological control agents are widespread on rush skeletonweed.

Why is rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*) a noxious weed?

- It outcompetes native species in natural areas and crop species in agricultural fields.
- The latex sap gums up harvesting machinery.
- Its deep roots, prolific seed production, and ability to readily spread both vegetatively and by seed make it extremely difficult to control.

Where do you find rush skeletonweed?

- It is a serious problem in rangelands, roadsides, forests, cultivated fields, and conservation areas.

What can you do?

- Learn to identify this Class B noxious weed. Successful control is more likely when populations are newly established.
- For best results, use a combination of control methods, including manual, cultural, chemical, and biological control.
- Contact your county noxious weed board for herbicide and management recommendations. For more information go to www.nwcb.wa.gov and www.invasives.wsu.edu. Report any sightings to your county noxious weed control board or to noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov.



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