

Christmas Tree Council of Nova Scotia



RESEARCH TEAM

# Guide to Common Weeds Found on Nova Scotia Christmas Tree Lots



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### **Annuals/Biennials**

Common Vetch ( <i>Vicia sativa</i> L.).....	3
Hemp Nettle ( <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.).....	3
Lambs Quarters ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.).....	4
Thistle ( <i>Cirsium</i> spp.).....	4
Wild Buckwheat ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L.).....	5
Yellow Rocket ( <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> ).....	5

### **Biennials**

Common Burdock ( <i>Arctium</i> spp).....	6
Tansy Ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ).....	6

### **Herbaceous Perennials**

Bunchberry ( <i>Cornus canadensis</i> ).....	7
Common Buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus acris</i> ).....	7
Dog Strangling Vine ( <i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> ).....	8
Field Horsetail ( <i>Equisetum arvense</i> ).....	8
Goldenrod ( <i>Solidago</i> spp.).....	9

### **Woody perennial**



Common Juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis</i> L.).....	9
Creeping Juniper ( <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> moench)....	10
Ground Juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis</i> L.).....	10
Hardwood Species ( <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Alnus</i> spp.).....	11
Multiflora Rose ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> ) .....	11
Trailing Blackberry ( <i>Rubus ursinus</i> ).....	12
Wild Rose ( <i>Rosa</i> spp.).....	12
Additional Resources.....	13



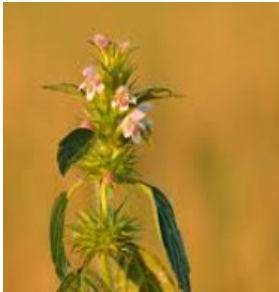
## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE




This CTCNS Guide is an alphabetical listing of the most common weeds found on Nova Scotia Christmas Tree tree lots.




For your convenience use the images and the descriptions to identify these common weeds and determine cultural control methods.

When in doubt, to confirm weed identity, use the resource website links included on each page and also on the Additional Resources page.



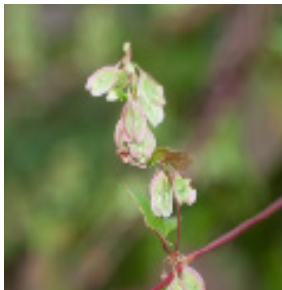
IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>  <p>B</p>	<p>Common Vetch</p> <p><i>Vicia sativa</i> L.</p>	<p>Climbing legume with smooth stems and leaves. Can grow up to 2 m. Leaves are compound with leaflets arranged opposite on the petiole. Flowers emerge from leaf axil and are purple – blue in color. Pods develop after flowers and contain seeds.</p>	<p>Remove before vetch climbs into the crowns of trees. Repeated cutting/mowing to reduce seed dispersal.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>
<p>Photos sourced from:</p> <p>A - <a href="https://hgic.clemson.edu/narrowleaf-vetch-common-vetch/">https://hgic.clemson.edu/narrowleaf-vetch-common-vetch/</a></p> <p>B - <a href="http://www.luontoportti.com/suomi/en/kukkakasvit/common-vetch">http://www.luontoportti.com/suomi/en/kukkakasvit/common-vetch</a></p>			




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>  <p>B</p>  <p>C</p>	<p>Hemp Nettle</p> <p><i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.</p>	<p>Square bristly stems, approximately 0.5 m in height. Opposite, hairy leaves that are toothed. Flowers develop in clusters between upper leaves. Flowers are pink-purple in color and are in bloom from July to August.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting will reduce spread by seed. Hand weeding is also an option but more labour intensive.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>
<p>Photo Sources:</p> <p>A- <a href="https://www.syngenta.ca/pests/weed/en/hempnettle--common/Wheat">https://www.syngenta.ca/pests/weed/en/hempnettle--common/Wheat</a></p> <p>B- <a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/brittlestem-hemp-nettle">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/brittlestem-hemp-nettle</a></p> <p>C- <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galeopsis_tetrahit">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galeopsis_tetrahit</a></p>			




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Lambs Quarters</p> <p><i>Chenopodium album</i> L.</p>	<p>Reproduces by seed only. Lance shaped/triangular leaves are arranged alternate and are slightly toothed. Leaves often green/silver in appearance. Can grow over 1 m in height. Flowers are green, composed of sepals, and measure 1-1.5 mm in diameter. Flowers grow in dense clusters at the apex of the stem. In flower from June to August. Lambs quarters can dominate disrupted areas and can invade fields and open forest.</p> <p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.sciencesource.com/archive/Lambsquarters-Seedling-SS2515073.html">https://www.sciencesource.com/archive/Lambsquarters-Seedling-SS2515073.html</a>  B - <a href="https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/plant-problems/weeds/can-you-eat-lambsquarters.htm">https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/plant-problems/weeds/can-you-eat-lambsquarters.htm</a>  C - <a href="https://forageforhealth.wordpress.com/season/summer/lambs-quarters/">https://forageforhealth.wordpress.com/season/summer/lambs-quarters/</a></p>	<p>Repeated mowing helps reduce spread by seed.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>		




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Thistle</p> <p><i>Cirsium</i> spp.</p>	<p>Considered annual or biennial, can grow over 1 m in height. Lance-shaped, bristly, toothed leaves. Flowers are pink-purple in color and are 4-5 cm in size with spiked bracts. Thistles can easily invade disturbed areas, such as roadsides, pastures and harvested tree lots.</p> <p>Photos sourced from:  A - <a href="https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Cirsium_vulgare_(Spear_Thistle).htm">https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Cirsium_vulgare_(Spear_Thistle).htm</a>  B - <a href="https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/cirsium/vulgare/">https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/cirsium/vulgare/</a>  C - <a href="https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Cirsium_vulgare_(Spear_Thistle).htm">https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Cirsium_vulgare_(Spear_Thistle).htm</a></p>	<p>Hand weeding or repeated mowing will decrease vines climbing into tree crowns. Removal of plant before flowering can reduce spread by seed.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>		








IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Wild Buckwheat</p> <p><i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L.</p>	<p>Vine-like growth can cling to surrounding vegetation for support. Arrowhead shaped leaves with alternate arrangement on stem. Reproduces by seed. Flowers are green/ white in color with sepals only. In flower from July to August.</p>	<p>Hand weeding or repeated mowing will decrease vines climbing into tree crowns. Removal of plant before flowering can reduce spread by seed.</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/wild-buckwheat-fallopia-convolvulus">https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/wild-buckwheat-fallopia-convolvulus</a>  B - <a href="https://idfg.idaho.gov/species/taxa/91800">https://idfg.idaho.gov/species/taxa/91800</a>  C - <a href="https://www.florafinder.org/Species/Polygonum_convolvulus.php">https://www.florafinder.org/Species/Polygonum_convolvulus.php</a></p>	<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Yellow Rocket</p> <p><i>Barbarea vulgaris</i></p>	<p>Typically, biennial. Produces a vegetative rosette. Can be multi-stemmed and grow over 0.5 m in height. Stems are ridged. Flowers are about 8 mm wide and grow in clusters at the apex of the plant. Flowers are yellow and are in bloom from May to August.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting will reduce spread by seed. Hand weeding is also an option but more labour intensive.</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.wildfooduk.com/edible-wild-plants/wintercress/">https://www.wildfooduk.com/edible-wild-plants/wintercress/</a>  B - <a href="http://www.missouriplants.com/Barbarea_vulgaris_page.html">http://www.missouriplants.com/Barbarea_vulgaris_page.html</a>  C - <a href="https://nhgardensolutions.wordpress.com/2015/05/">https://nhgardensolutions.wordpress.com/2015/05/</a></p>	<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Annual/Biennial</p>




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	Common Burdock <i>Arctium</i> spp.	<p>This is a biennial plant that can grow over 1 m in height. The leaves are very large and can grow up to 50 cm in length and 30 cm in width. The undersides of the leaves are hairy. Flowers form along the stem and form in clusters. This plant blooms from July to September. The seeds are encased in a bur that can cling to animals and close. Grows in lower elevations, roadsides, grasslands, and open forest.</p> <p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://nyc.books.plantsofsuburbia.com/arctium-minuscommon-burdockasteraceae/">https://nyc.books.plantsofsuburbia.com/arctium-minuscommon-burdockasteraceae/</a>  B - <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctium_lappa">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctium_lappa</a>  C - <a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-burdock">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/common-burdock</a></p>	<p>Hand pulling the plant will kill the plant if at the rosette stage. Repeat cutting will reduce spread by seed.</p>
 <p>B</p>			
 <p>C</p>			
			<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Biennial</p>



IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	Tansy Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	<p>A biennial weed, tansy ragwort can grow up to 1 m in height. It has bright yellow flowers that resemble daisy's, that have 10 ray flowers that surround a disk flower. Flowers create a flat-top. Rosette formed in the first year. Leaves on second year growth are arranged alternate, appear ruffled with deep lobes. Found on roadsides, railbeds, pastures, harvested forest land. Prefers full sun and well drained soils.</p> <p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://fviss.ca/invasive-plant/tansy-ragwort">https://fviss.ca/invasive-plant/tansy-ragwort</a>  B - <a href="https://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/tansy-ragwort">https://www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/tansy-ragwort</a>  C - <a href="https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/tansy-ragwort.aspx">https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/tansy-ragwort.aspx</a></p>	<p>Remove plants before they go to seed. Repeated mowing or hand weeding.</p>
 <p>B</p>			
 <p>C</p>			
			<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Biennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Bunchberry</p> <p><i>Cornus canadensis</i></p>	<p>Low growing perennial species. The approximately 10 cm stalk is topped by a whorl of leaves. Leaves have smooth edges with distinct veins. Flowers are regular and white with 4 petals. Red berries later in the season. Can grow in shade, partial shade and full sun.</p>	<p>Repeated mowing to reduce flowering reproductive structures</p> <div>HABIT</div> <p>Herbaceous Perennial</p>
 <p>B</p>		<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://macphailwoods.org/nature-guides/wildflowers/bunchberry/">https://macphailwoods.org/nature-guides/wildflowers/bunchberry/</a>  B - <a href="https://newfoundland-labradorflora.ca/flora/dview/?id=434">https://newfoundland-labradorflora.ca/flora/dview/?id=434</a></p>	




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Common Buttercup</p> <p><i>Ranunculus acris</i></p>	<p>Grows to a height of 0.5 m, smooth stems. Compound leaves, three lobed. Flowers are glossy yellow, with 5 petals. Prefers partial to full sun and grows on roadsides and pastures. Can also invade disturbed areas. Spreads by rhizomatous growth.</p>	<p>Repeated mowing, tilling or ploughing. These activities deplete food reserves in underground structures.</p> <div>HABIT</div> <p>Herbaceous Perennial</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/tall_buttercup.html">https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/tall_buttercup.html</a>  B - <a href="https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Ranunculus+acris">https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Ranunculus+acris</a>  C - <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ranunculus_acris_(5384210991).jpg">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ranunculus_acris_(5384210991).jpg</a></p>	

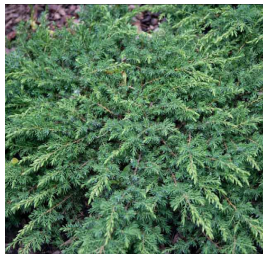






IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>  <p>B</p>  <p>C</p> <p>Photo Sources:  A-<a href="https://www.nny360.com/caterpillar-that-eats-dog-strangler-vine-is-under-review/article_7539bfff-2fd6-5ef0-9e15-caa64993d83c.html">https://www.nny360.com/caterpillar-that-eats-dog-strangler-vine-is-under-review/article_7539bfff-2fd6-5ef0-9e15-caa64993d83c.html</a>  B - <a href="https://www.torontogardens.com/2012/05/warning-dog-strangling-vine-in-bloo.html/">https://www.torontogardens.com/2012/05/warning-dog-strangling-vine-in-bloo.html/</a>  C- <a href="https://www.ottawacastcag.ca/2018/08/15/dog-strangling-vine-its-alive-and-well-in-ooe/">https://www.ottawacastcag.ca/2018/08/15/dog-strangling-vine-its-alive-and-well-in-ooe/</a></p>	<p>Dog Strangling Vine</p> <p><i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i></p>	<p>Herbaceous perennial introduced to Canada as a garden ornamental. Identified in Nova Scotia in 2020. Can reach a height of 0.5 – 2 m and has the ability to form dense mats and climb. Leaves are oppositely arranged, oblong and entire with a pointed tip. Leaf margins can be wavy. Flowers in June and July and grow in clusters of 5 to 20. Flowers maroon or red brown in color, 5 petals. Pod-like fruit emerge in July and August. Seed pods are green when immature, turn brown when mature. Pods split when fully mature, seeds disperse via wind.</p>	<p>Hand pulling/repeated cutting before seeds emerge. Cover cut areas with tarps to reduce reproduction.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Herbaceous Perennial</p>



IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>  <p>B</p> <p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/equisetum_arvense.shtml">https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/equisetum_arvense.shtml</a>  B - <a href="https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/field-horsetail">https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/field-horsetail</a></p>	<p>Field Horsetail</p> <p><i>Equisetum arvense</i></p>	<p>Reproduces by spores and creeping rhizomes. No flowers or seeds. Grey shoots emerge in the spring, the apex of the stem holds a spore producing cone. Cones release spores in May. These first stems wither and die, and a second green hollow stem emerges. Branch whorls of 6-8 at each stem node. Occurs in soil with poor to good drainage, roadsides, railbeds, fields, open forest.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting, hand pulling.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Herbaceous Perennial</p>




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Goldenrod</p> <p><i>Solidago</i> spp.</p>	<p>Creeping herbaceous perennial that spreads primarily by underground rhizomes. Yellow inflorescence and flowers from July-September. Can grow up to 1 m. Preferred habitat includes; ditches, fields, open woodlands</p>	<p>Repeated mowing, tilling or ploughing. These activities deplete food reserves in underground structures.</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/canada-goldenrod-solidago-canadensis">https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/canada-goldenrod-solidago-canadensis</a>  B - <a href="https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/solidago/canadensis/">https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/solidago/canadensis/</a>  C - <a href="http://www.luontoportti.com/suomi/en/kukkakasvit/canada-goldenrod">http://www.luontoportti.com/suomi/en/kukkakasvit/canada-goldenrod</a></p>	<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Herbaceous Perennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Common Juniper</p> <p><i>Juniperus communis</i> L.</p>	<p>Low growing, mat-forming shrub. Can reach a height of 1 m. Bark as shredded appearance and sheds off in thin strips. Needles are 5-20 mm in length, curved and prickly. Can be silver in appearance. Cone-like flowers, green/yellow in color. Fruit is berry-like in appearance but is a cone. Fruit is green when immature but turns to blue/black as it ripens. Seeds are encased within cone, typically 2-4 seeds per cone.</p>	<p>Hand pulling of seedlings. Repeated cutting over multiple years. Mature plans require pruning of stems and removal of roots to reduce spread. Cover cut areas with tarps to reduce reproduction.</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.gardenia.net/plant/juniperus-communis-green-carpet">https://www.gardenia.net/plant/juniperus-communis-green-carpet</a>  B - <a href="https://pixels.com/featured/juniper-berries-juniperus-communis-bob-gibbons-science-photo-library.html">https://pixels.com/featured/juniper-berries-juniperus-communis-bob-gibbons-science-photo-library.html</a>  C - <a href="https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/juncom/all.html">https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/juncom/all.html</a></p>	<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Woody perennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Creeping Juniper</p> <p><i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Moench</p>	<p>Low growing, mat-forming shrub. Can reach a height of 1 m. Bark as shredded appearance and sheds off in thin strips. Needles are scale-like, 2-3 mm in length, and are arranged opposite and become overlapping. Cone-like flowers, green/yellow in color. Fruit is berry-like in appearance but is a cone. Fruit is green when immature but turns to blue/black as it ripens. Seeds are encased within cone, typically 2-4 seeds per cone.</p>	<p>Hand pulling of seedlings. Repeated cutting over multiple years. Mature plans require pruning of stems and removal of roots to reduce spread. Cover cut areas with tarps to reduce reproduction.</p>
 <p>B</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A- <a href="https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/juniperus/horizontalis">https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/juniperus/horizontalis</a>  B- <a href="https://www.gardenia.net/plant/juniperus-horizontalis">https://www.gardenia.net/plant/juniperus-horizontalis</a></p>		<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Woody Perennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Ground Juniper</p> <p><i>Juniperus communis</i> L.</p>	<p>Low growing woody shrub. Brown bark that sheds off in thin strips. Can thrive in poorer soil types. Needles are green but can have a silver tinge. Berries are blue and take 18 months to ripen.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting. Cover with tarps to smother from sunlight.</p>
 <p>B</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A- <a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/juniperus/tortuga-juniperus-communis">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/juniperus/tortuga-juniperus-communis</a>  B- <a href="https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/juniperus/communis/">https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/juniperus/communis/</a></p>		<p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Woody perennial</p>

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Hardwood Species (includes, but not limited to; Maple, Birch, Oak, Aspen, Willow, Alder)</p> <p>Acer spp., Betula spp., Quercus spp., Populus spp., Salix spp., Alnus spp</p>	<p>Cutting of hardwoods can induce coppicing. The remaining stump will send up multiple shoots.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting.</p> <div>HABIT</div> <p>Woody perennial</p>

Photos sourced from:

A - <https://www.gardensillustrated.com/garden-advice/how-to/coppice-hazel-how-to-prune/>




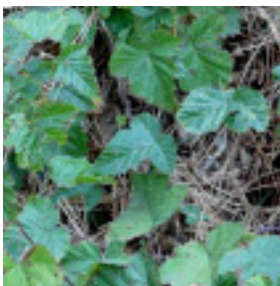




IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Multiflora Rose</p> <p>Rosa multiflora</p>	<p>Rambling/fountain-shaped shrub with long arching canes. Can reach up to 4 m wide and 3 m tall. Canes are green to red in color, with stiff curved thorns. Pinnately compound leaflets that include 5-11 serrated ovate leaves. Leaflets arranged alternately. Produces hundreds of perfect flowers that are approximately 2 cm wide, white to pink in color with 5 petals. Flowers grow in clusters at the end of canes and emerge May through June. Fruit emerge in August. Rose hips are globular to ovate, 6 mm in diameter. Hips turn from green to red when mature, can persist on plant into winter months.</p>	<p>Hand pulling/repeated cutting before seeds emerge. Mature plans require pruning of canes and removal of roots to reduce spread. Cover cut areas with tarps to reduce reproduction.</p> <div>HABIT</div> <p>Woody Perennial</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>		

Photo Sources: See Additional References page



IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Trailing Blackberry</p> <p><i>Rubus ursinus</i></p>	<p>Trailing shrub can grow up to lengths of 5 m. Woody, prickly stems. Leaves are alternate, compound and have three leaflets. Leaves are double-saw-toothed. Flowers are white with 5 petals. Fruit is a drupelet, and globe shaped and black.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting. Cover with tarps to smother from sunlight.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Woody perennial</p>
 <p>B</p>		<p>Photo Sources:  A - <a href="https://www.laspilatas.com/nature-of-california/plants/593--rubus-ursinus">https://www.laspilatas.com/nature-of-california/plants/593--rubus-ursinus</a>  B - <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubus_ursinus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubus_ursinus</a></p>	

IMAGES	COMMON & SCIENTIFIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	CULTURAL CONTROL METHODS
 <p>A</p>	<p>Wild Rose</p> <p><i>Rosa</i> spp.</p>	<p>Flowers are pale to deep pink and are in bloom from the end of June into July. Stems have thorns with compound leaves arranged alternatively around the stem. Rosehips develop later in the season and can be orange to red in color.</p>	<p>Repeated cutting. Cover with tarps to smother from sunlight.</p> <p><b>HABIT</b></p> <p>Woody perennial</p>
 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	<p>Photo Sources:  A- <a href="http://www.nwplants.com/business/catalog/ros_woo.html">http://www.nwplants.com/business/catalog/ros_woo.html</a>  B- <a href="https://calphotos.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0708+1219">https://calphotos.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0708+1219</a>  C- <a href="https://swbiodiversity.org/seinet/taxa/index.php?taxon=3112&amp;clid=4707">https://swbiodiversity.org/seinet/taxa/index.php?taxon=3112&amp;clid=4707</a></p>	

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

If you are interested in learning more about the common weeds within this guide, please visit any of the sources used in its compilation:

[https://www.dal.ca/sites/wild-blueberry/publications/fact\\_sheets/weeds.html](https://www.dal.ca/sites/wild-blueberry/publications/fact_sheets/weeds.html)

<https://www.inspection.gc.ca/plant-health/seeds/seed-testing-and-grading/seeds-identification/barbarea-spp-/eng/1473681958406/1473681958935>

<https://halifaxheritageseedlibrary.wordpress.com/wintercress-barbarea-vulgaris-2/>

[https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg\\_raac3.pdf](https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_raac3.pdf)

<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/ontweeds/fieldhorsetail.htm#des>

[http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/ontweeds/lambs\\_quarters.htm](http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/ontweeds/lambs_quarters.htm)

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/weeds/extension/common-lambsquarters>

<https://forageforhealth.wordpress.com/season/summer/lambs-quarters/>

[https://bcinvasives.ca/documents/Tansy\\_Ragwort\\_TIPS\\_Final\\_08\\_06\\_2014.pdf](https://bcinvasives.ca/documents/Tansy_Ragwort_TIPS_Final_08_06_2014.pdf)

Multiflora Rose Photo Sources:

A-<https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/multiflora-rose.aspx>

B- <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/multiflora-rose>

C- [https://concordma.gov/787/Multiflora-Rose-Rosa-MultifloraSpecies/Polygonum\\_convolvulus.php](https://concordma.gov/787/Multiflora-Rose-Rosa-MultifloraSpecies/Polygonum_convolvulus.php)

## NOTES

[illegible]