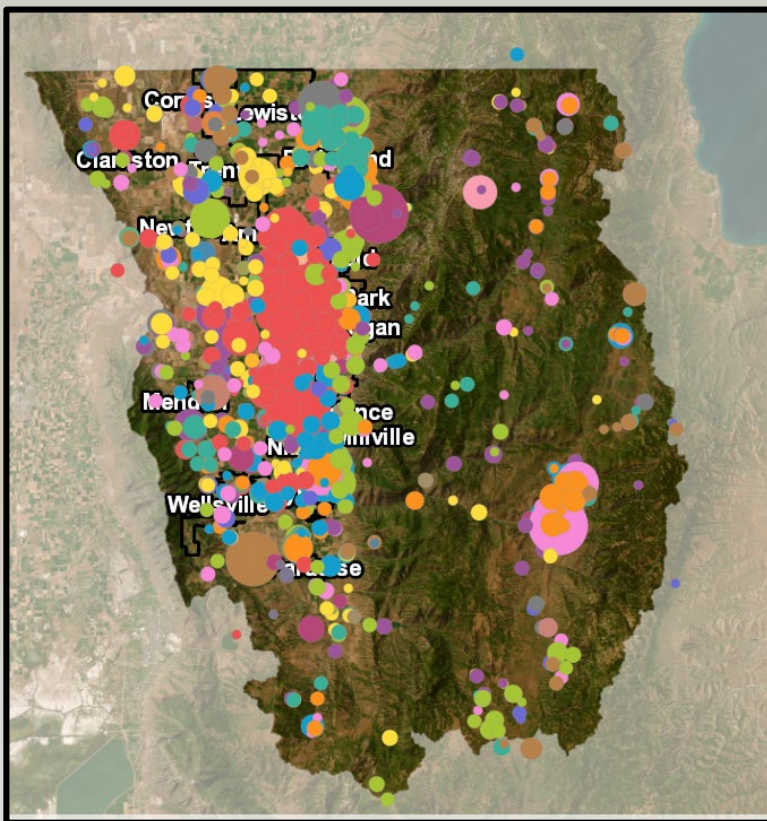


NOXIOUS WEEDS OF CACHE COUNTY



2026

STATE OF UTAH DECLARED NOXIOUS WEEDS THAT HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED IN CACHE COUNTY

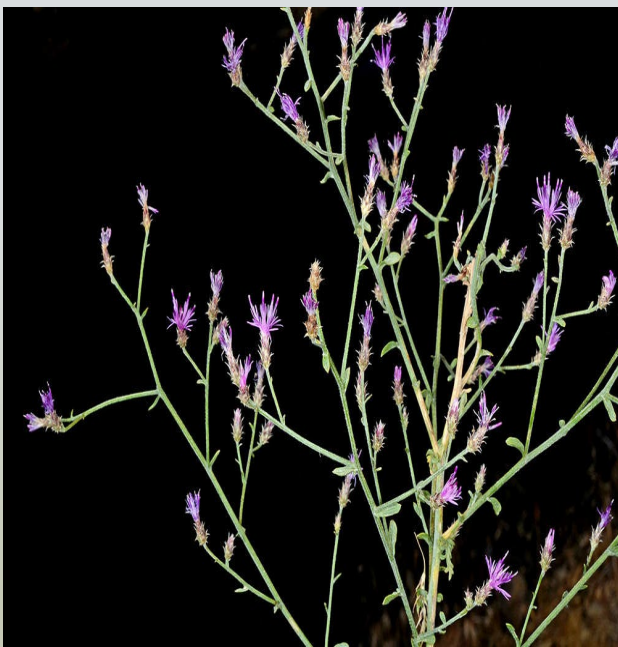
CLASS IA /Watch

- African Rue (*Peganum harmala*)
 - Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)
 - Malta Starthistle (*Centaurea Melitensis*)
 - Mediterranean Sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)
 - Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
 - Sahara Mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*)
 - Purple Starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*)
- Camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*)
 - Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)
 - Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
 - Syrian Beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)
 - Spring Milletgrass (*Milium vernale*)
 - Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)

CLASS IB/ A-IB

EDRR /Aquatics





SQUARROSE KNAPWEED

Centaurea virgata

Class IB / EDRR

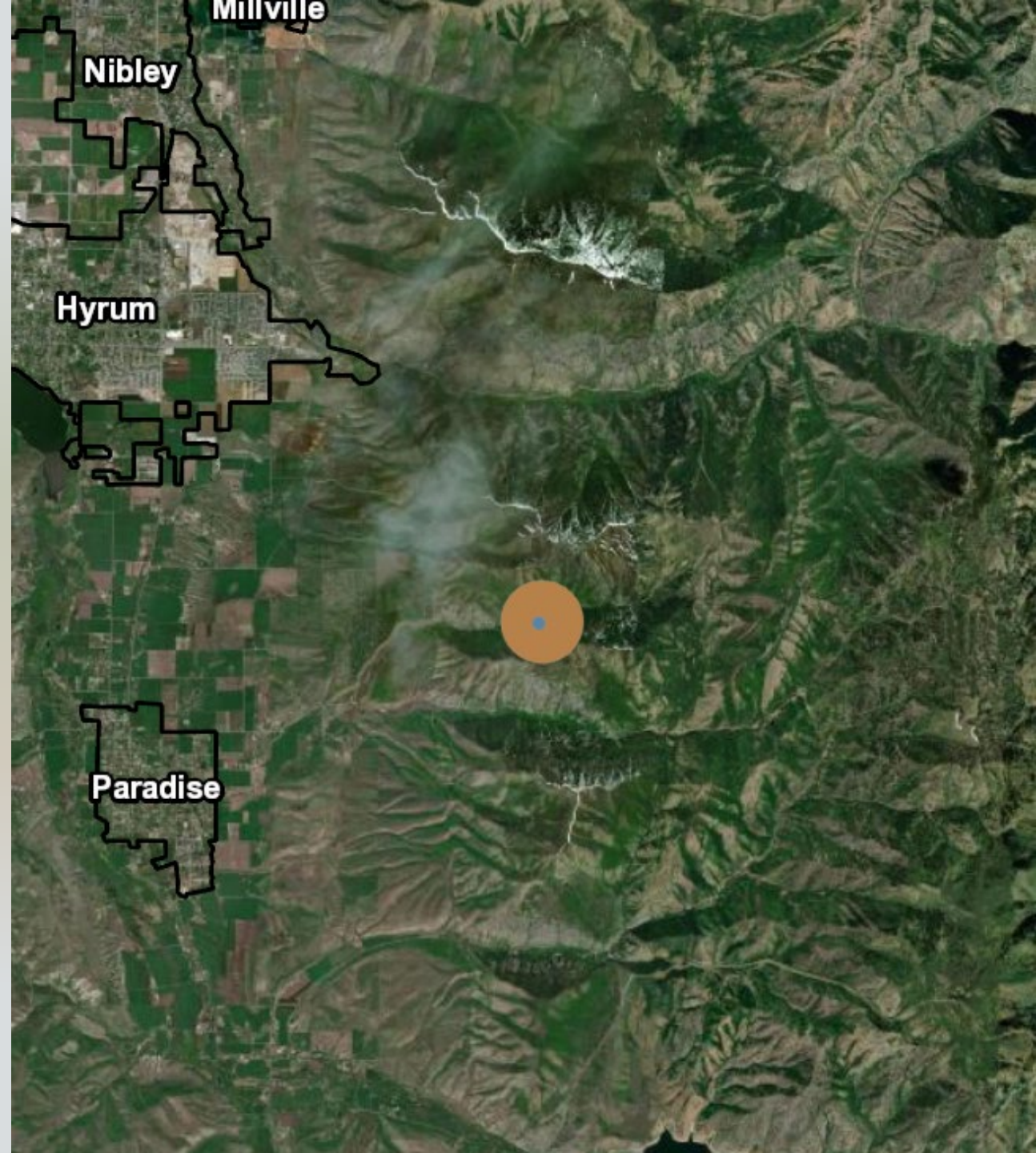
Native to: Eastern Mediterranean

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical, and mechanical

Simple Taproot

Plant releases chemical substance that reduces competing vegetation





GIANT REED

Arundo domax

Class 1B / EDRR

Common Name: Giant cane

Native to: Eurasia

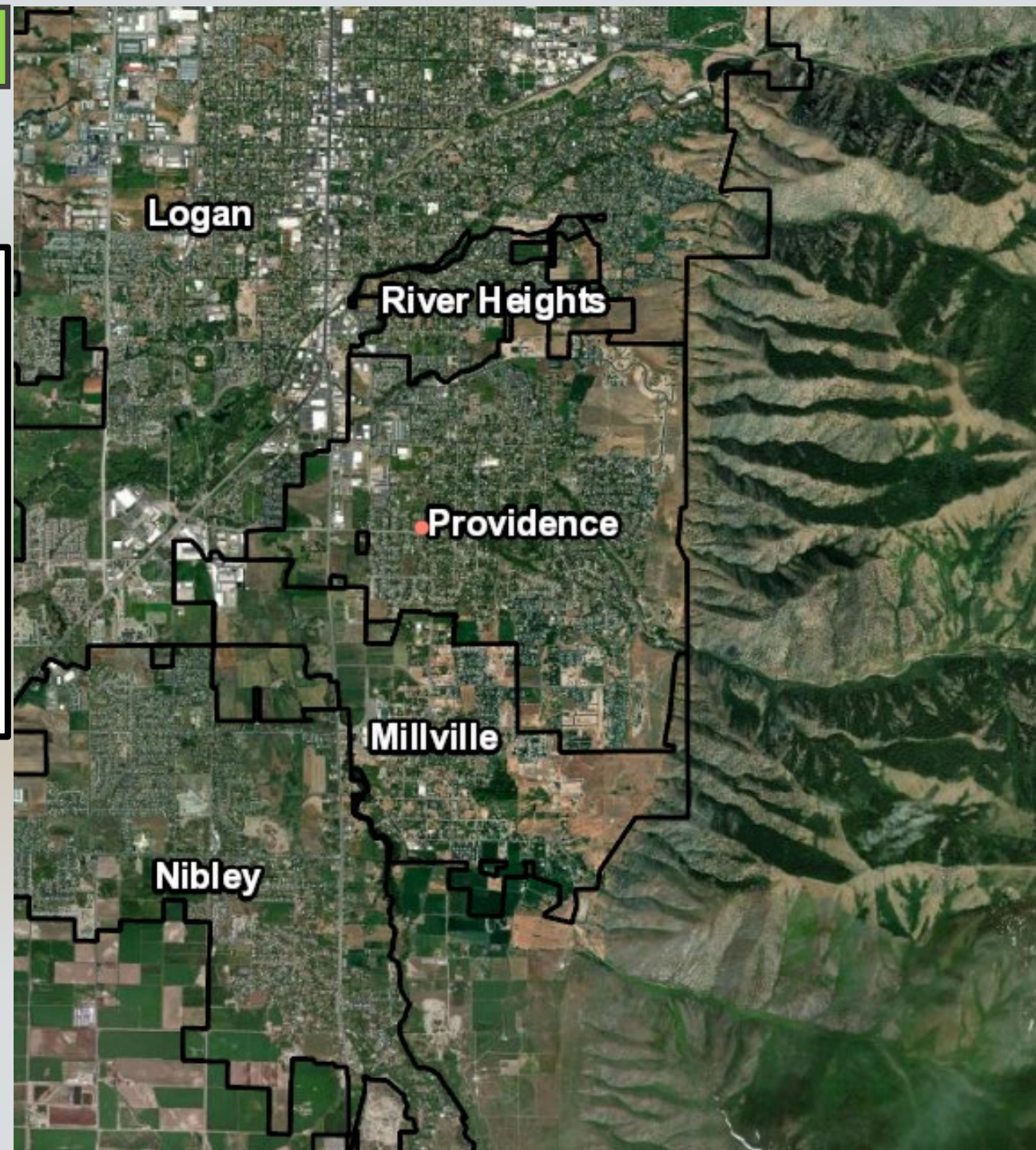
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: Chemical

Creeping rhizomatous roots

Mowing or tilling encourages growth

Often mistaken as phragmites





VIPERS BUGLOSS

Echium vulgare

Class 1B / EDRR

Common name: Blueweed

Native to: Eurasia

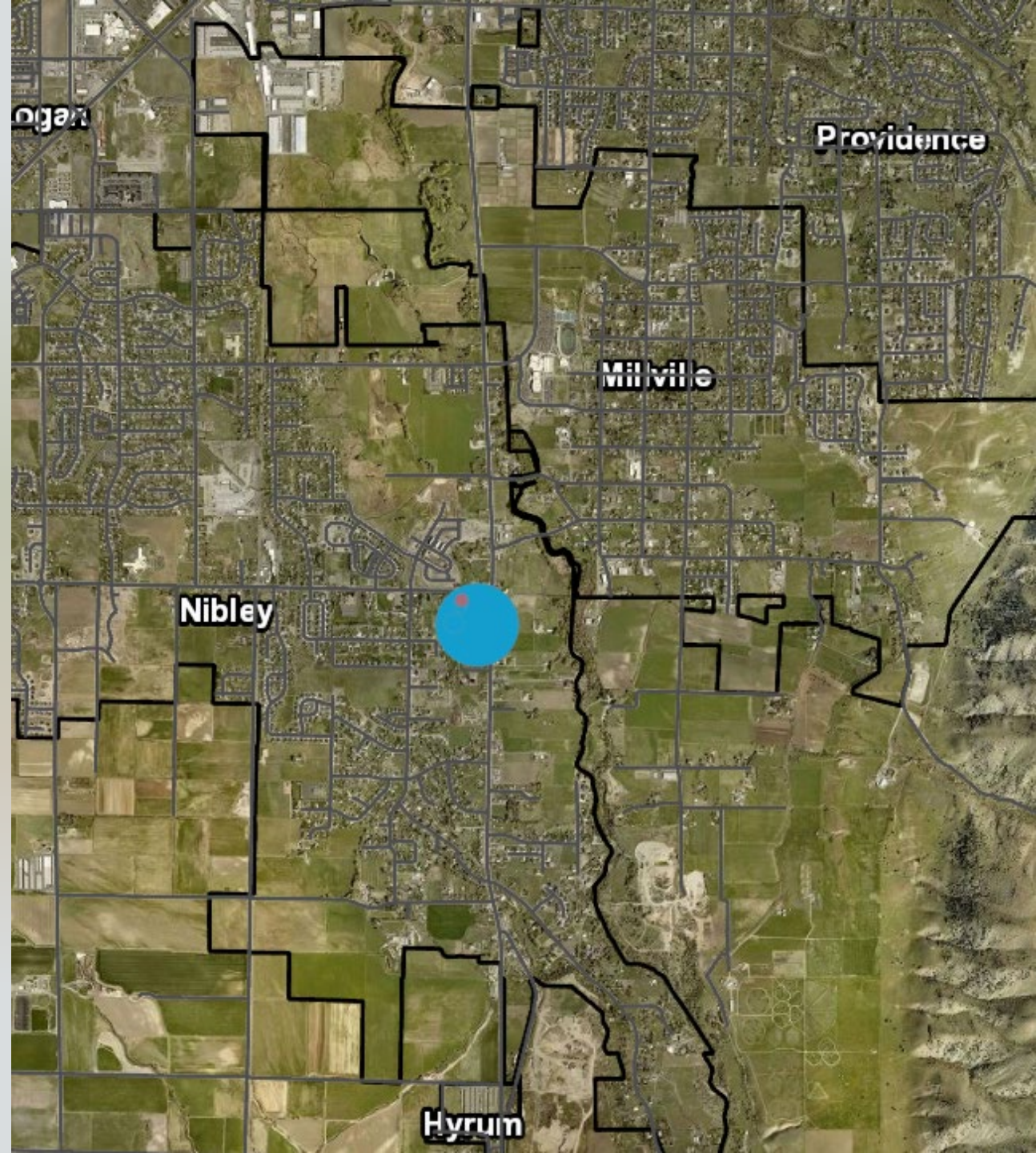
Life Cycle: biennial/short lived perennial

Control: mechanical and chemical

Deeply tap rooted

Toxic to livestock

Causes skin irritation to humans





YELLOW TOADFLAX

Linaria vulgaris

Class 1B / EDRR

Common name: Butter and eggs

Native to: Eurasia

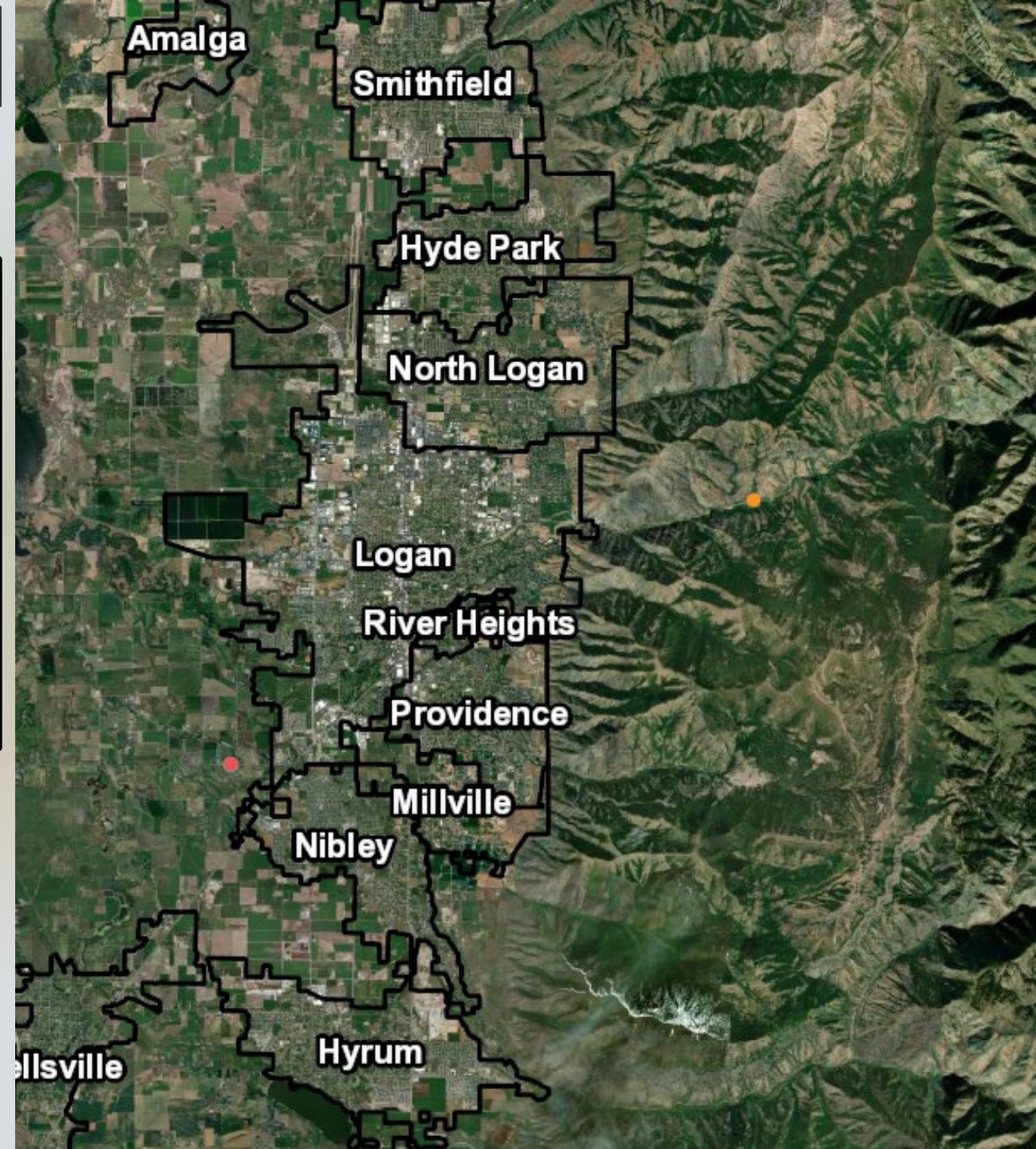
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: Biological, chemical

Creeping rhizomatous roots

Plants forms dense clusters

Look similar to snapdragons





Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board

SMALL BUGLOSS

Anchusa arvensis

Class 1B / EDRR

Common name: Annual Bugloss

Native to: Eurasia

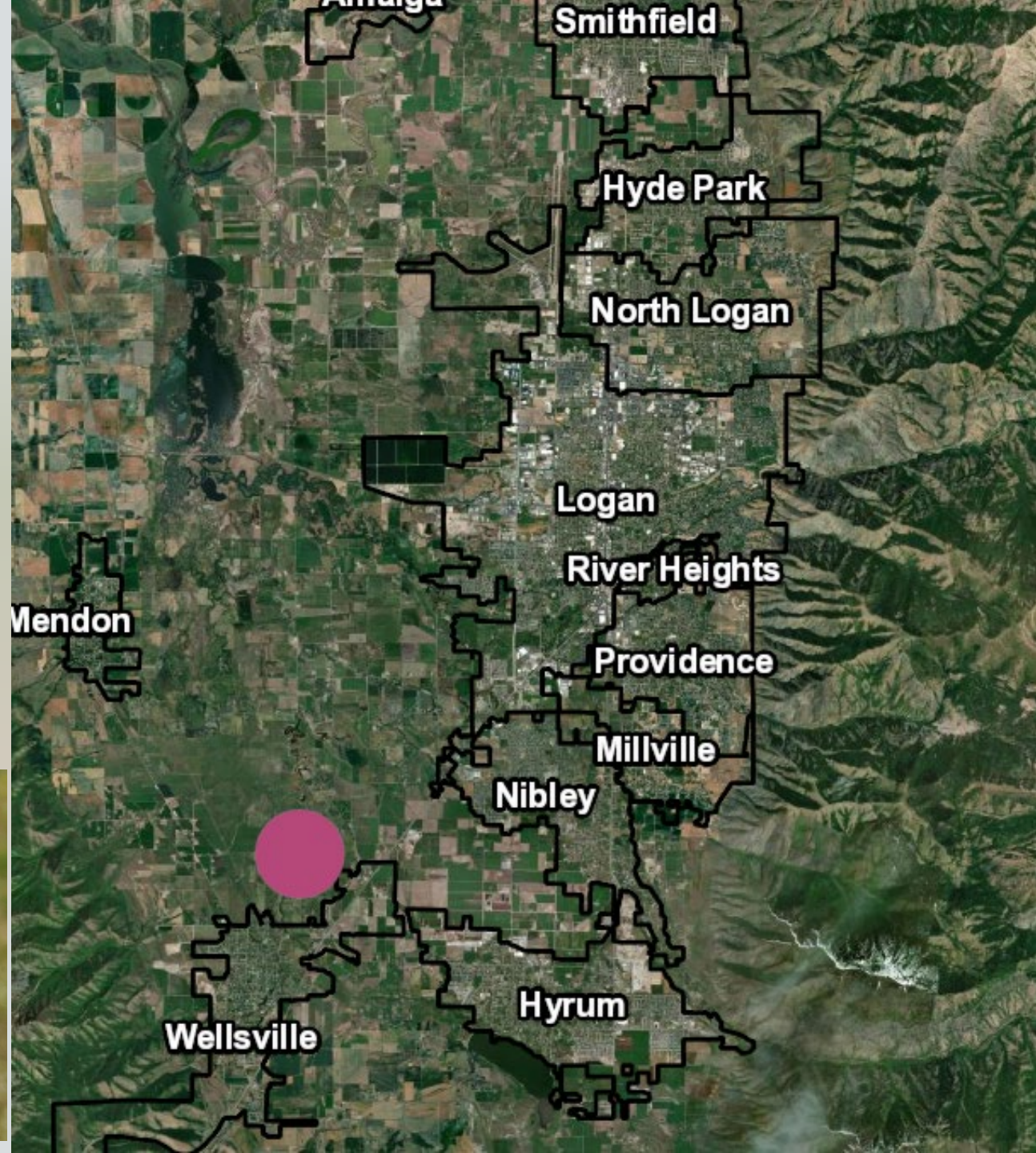
Life Cycle: annual

Control: mechanical, chemical

Toxic to most livestock, and can reduce viable forage



Stevens County NWCB





RUSSIAN SALT TREE

Caragana halodendron

Class 1B / EDRR

Native to: Russia, Southern Asia

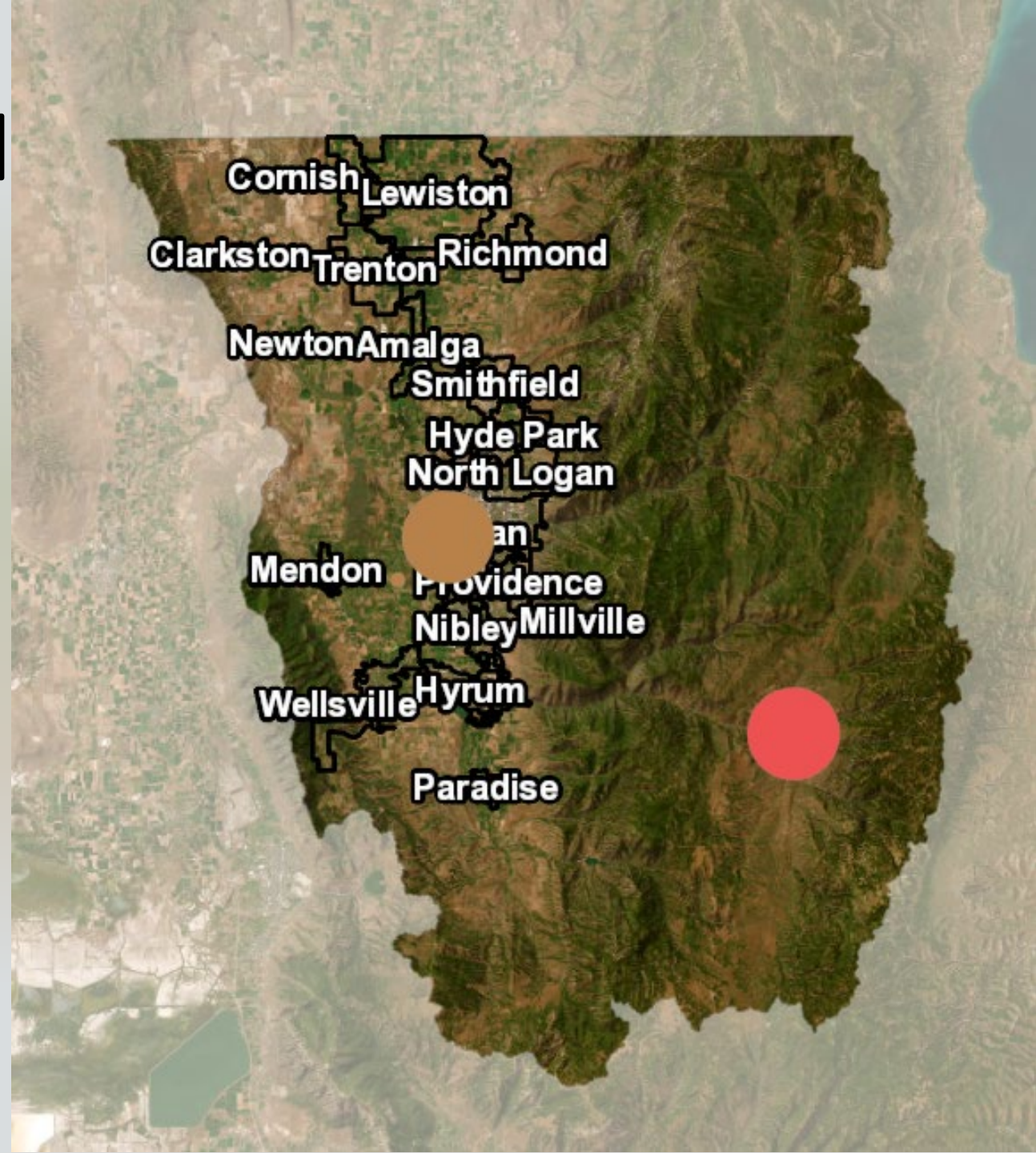
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Deciduous shrub that has thorns along the stems

Plants form extensive thickets

Tolerant of saline soils



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Polygonum cuspidatum

Class 1B / EDRR

Native to: Asia

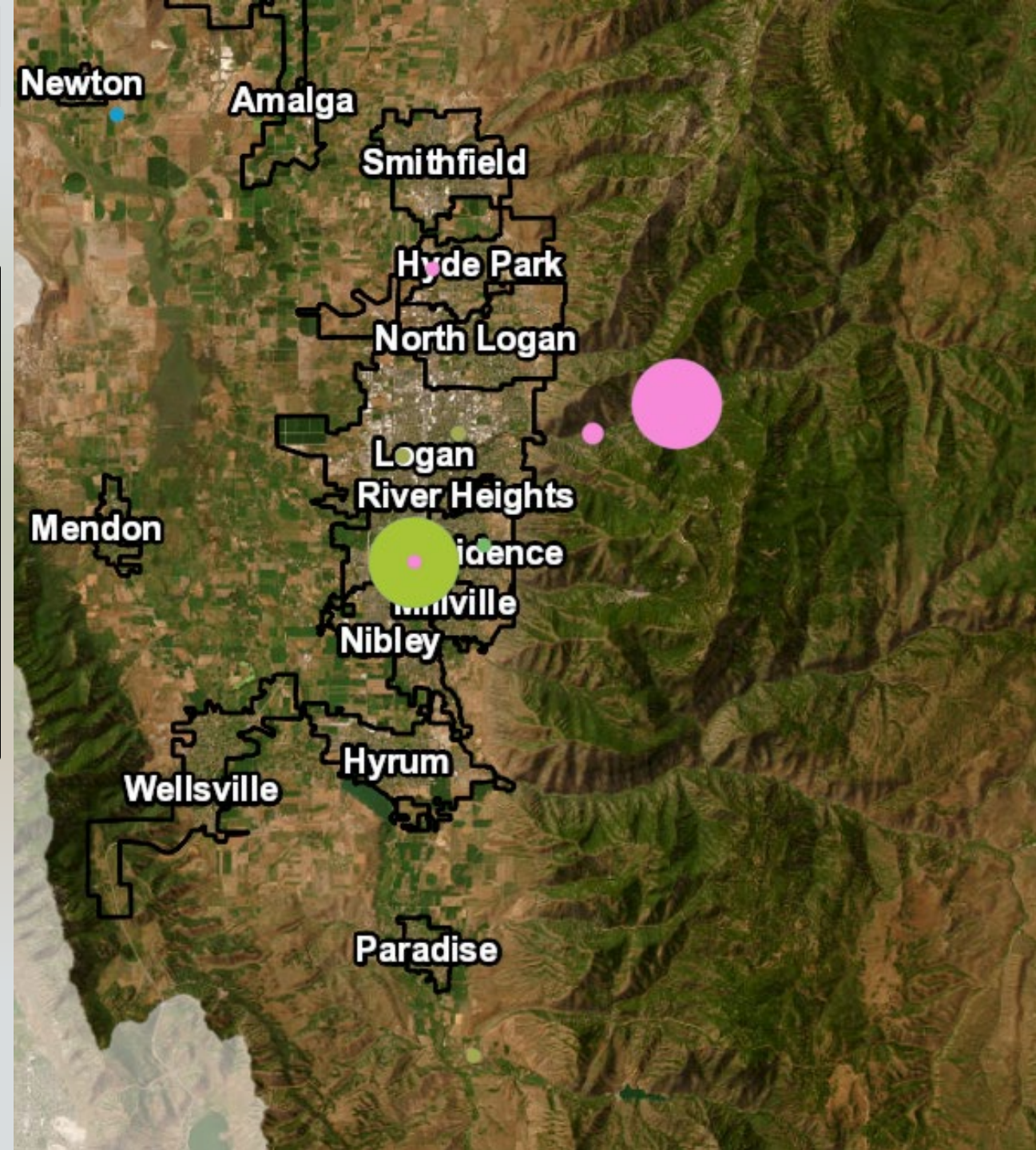
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Creeping rhizomes roots

Plant will regenerate from rhizome fragments

Rhizomes can grow 30 feet long





DALMATION TOADFLAX

Linaria dalmatica

Class 1B / EDRR

Native to: Europe

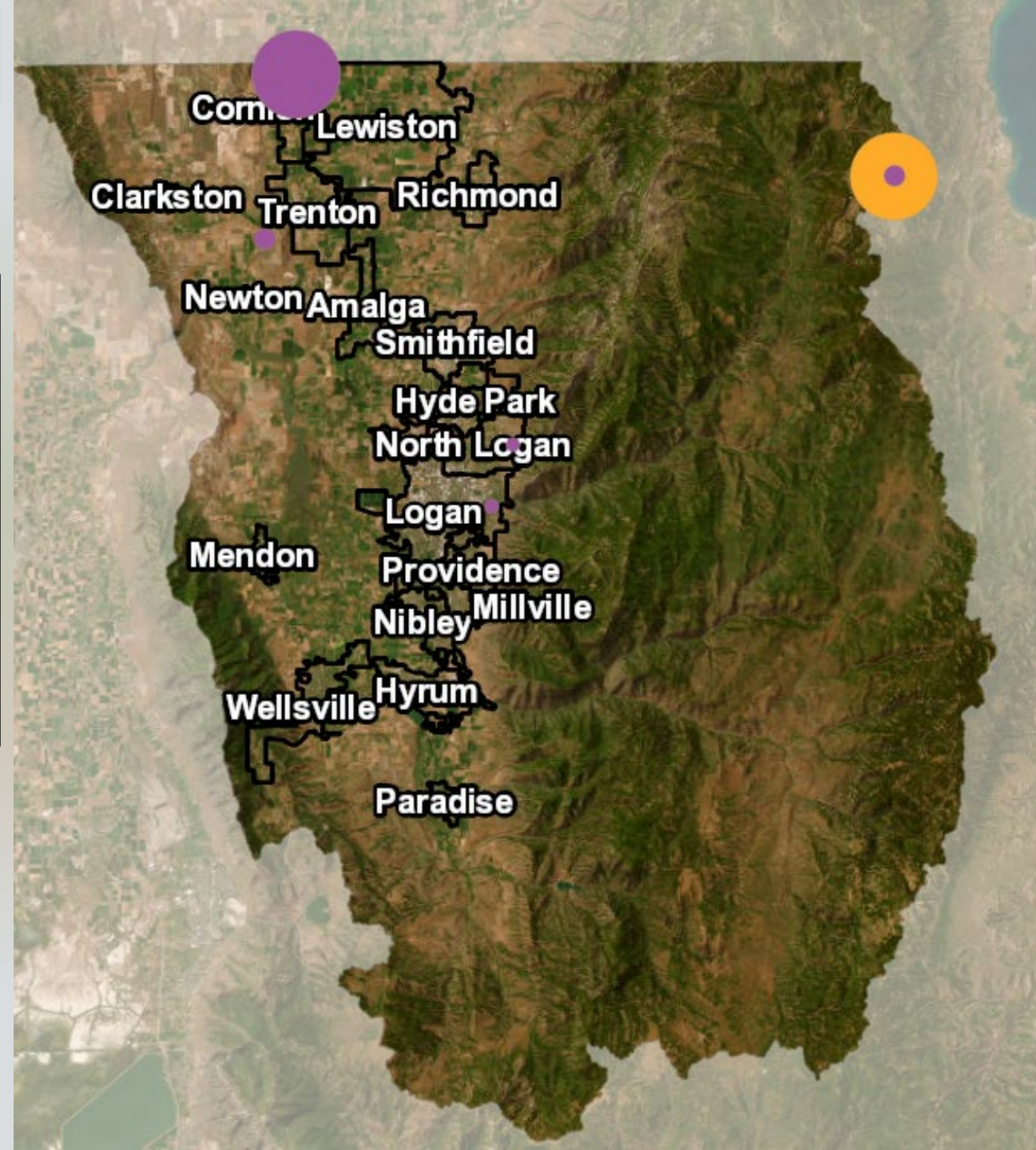
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Creeping rhizomes roots

Similar to snap dragon flowers

Introduced for ornamental purposes



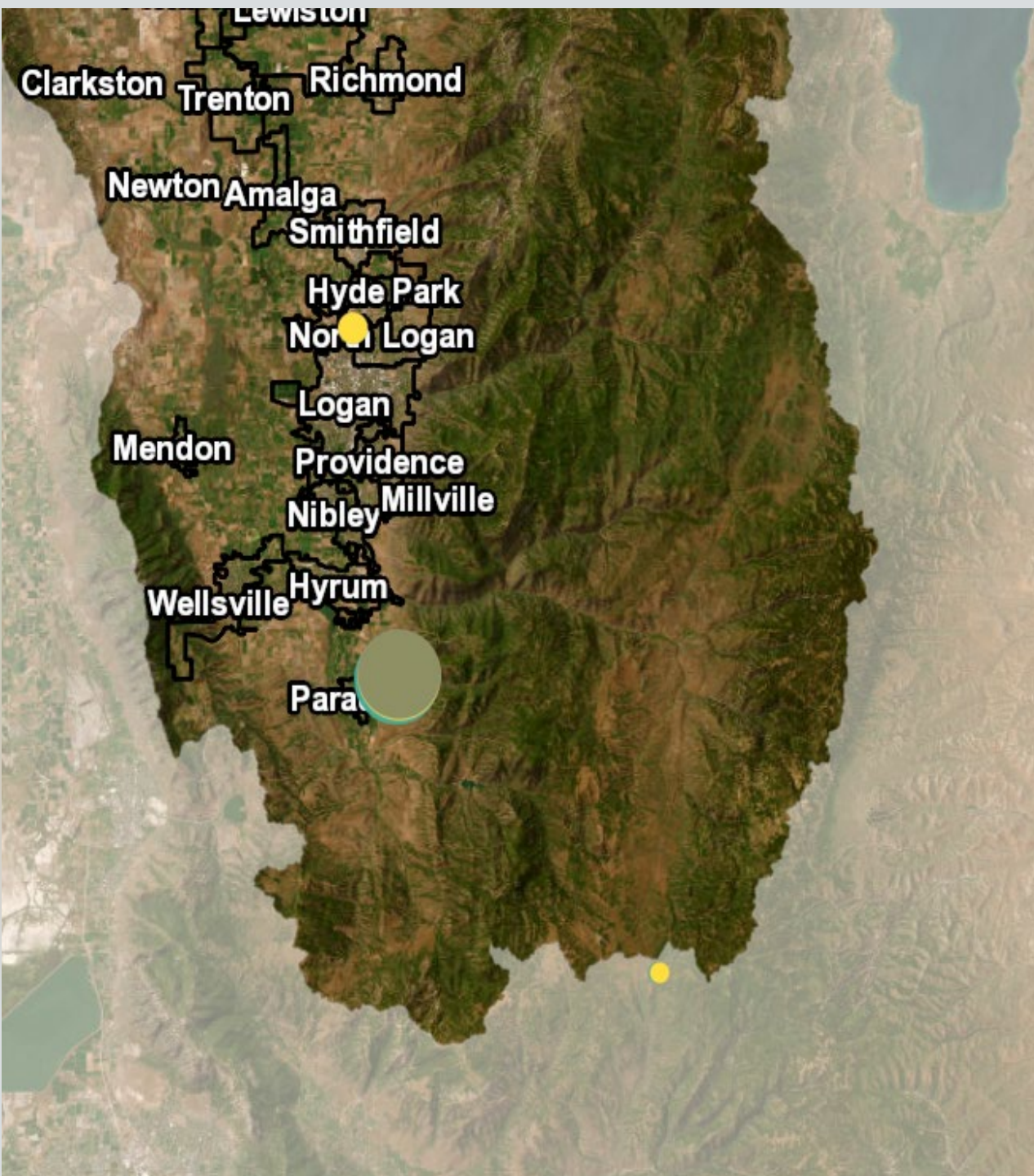


DIFFUSE KNAPWEED

Centaurea diffusa

Class 1B / EDRR

- Native to:** Eurasia
- Life Cycle:** annual, short lived perennial
- Control:** biological, mechanical, and chemical
- Plants release chemical substance in soil to inhibit growth of competing vegetation
- Toothed flower bracts is straight
- Tillage offers good control



COMMON ST. JOHNSWORT

Hypericum perforatum

Class IB / EDRR

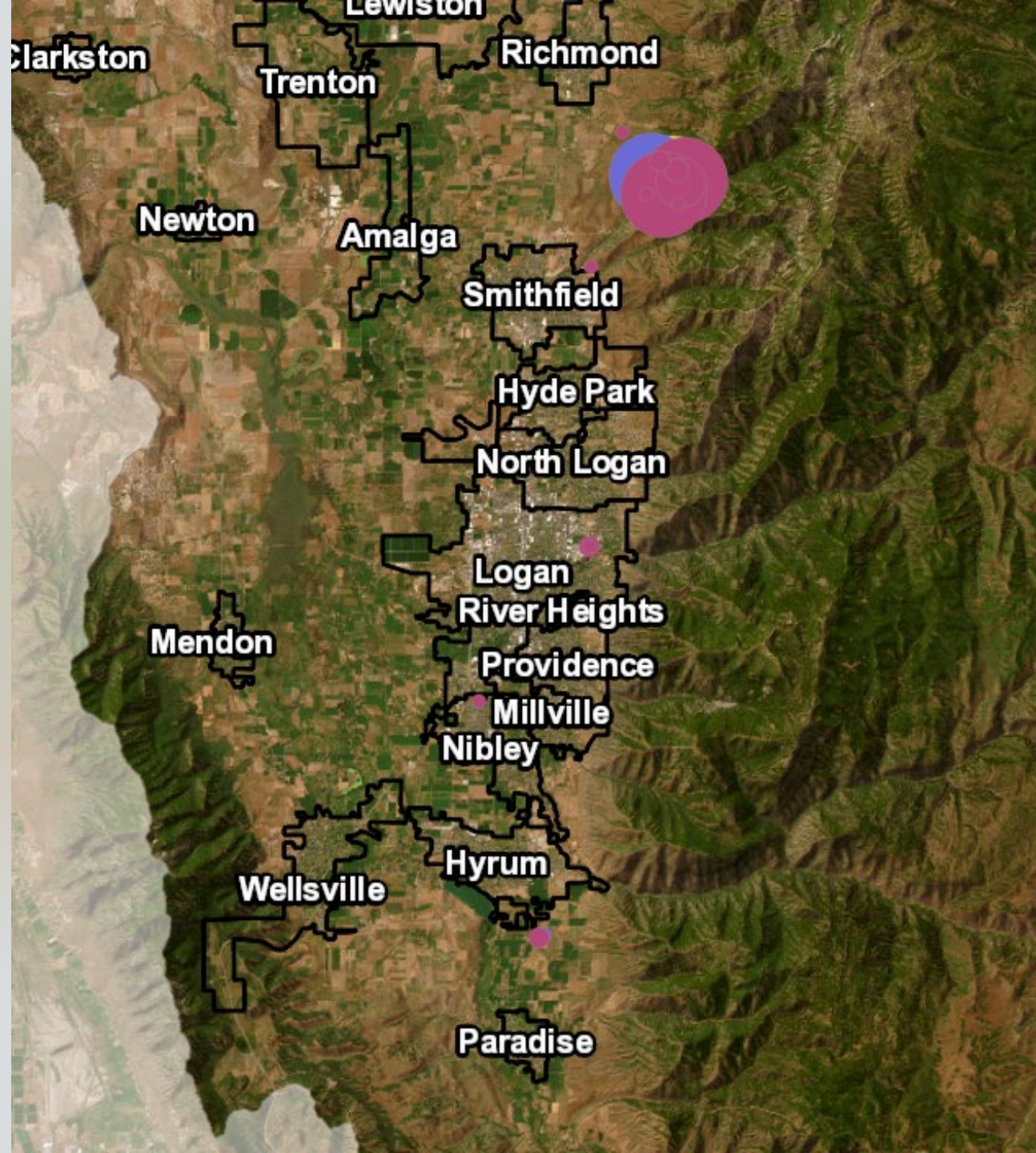
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Toxic to white haired livestock,
develop skin irritations and weight
lose when exposed to sunlight

Prominent veins and transparent
dots





OXEYE DAISY

Leucanthemum vulgare

Class 1B / EDRR

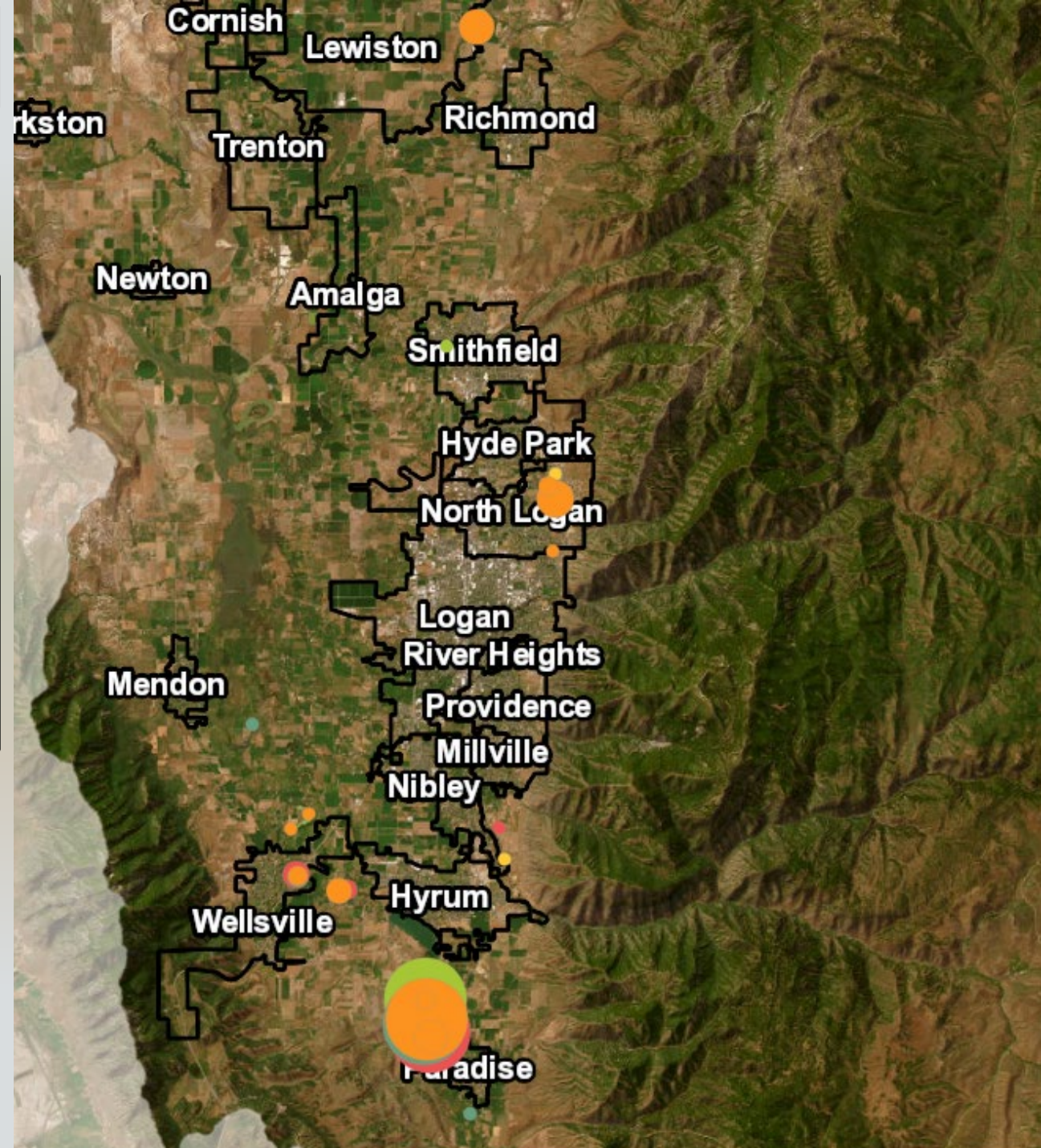
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Coarse toothed leaf margins make it different from other lookalikes of the Aster genus

Not toxic to livestock, however can cause off flavor in milk if consumed by dairy cattle



PARROT'S FEATHER

Leucanthemum vulgare

Class A-IB / EDRR

Aquatic: amphibious plant

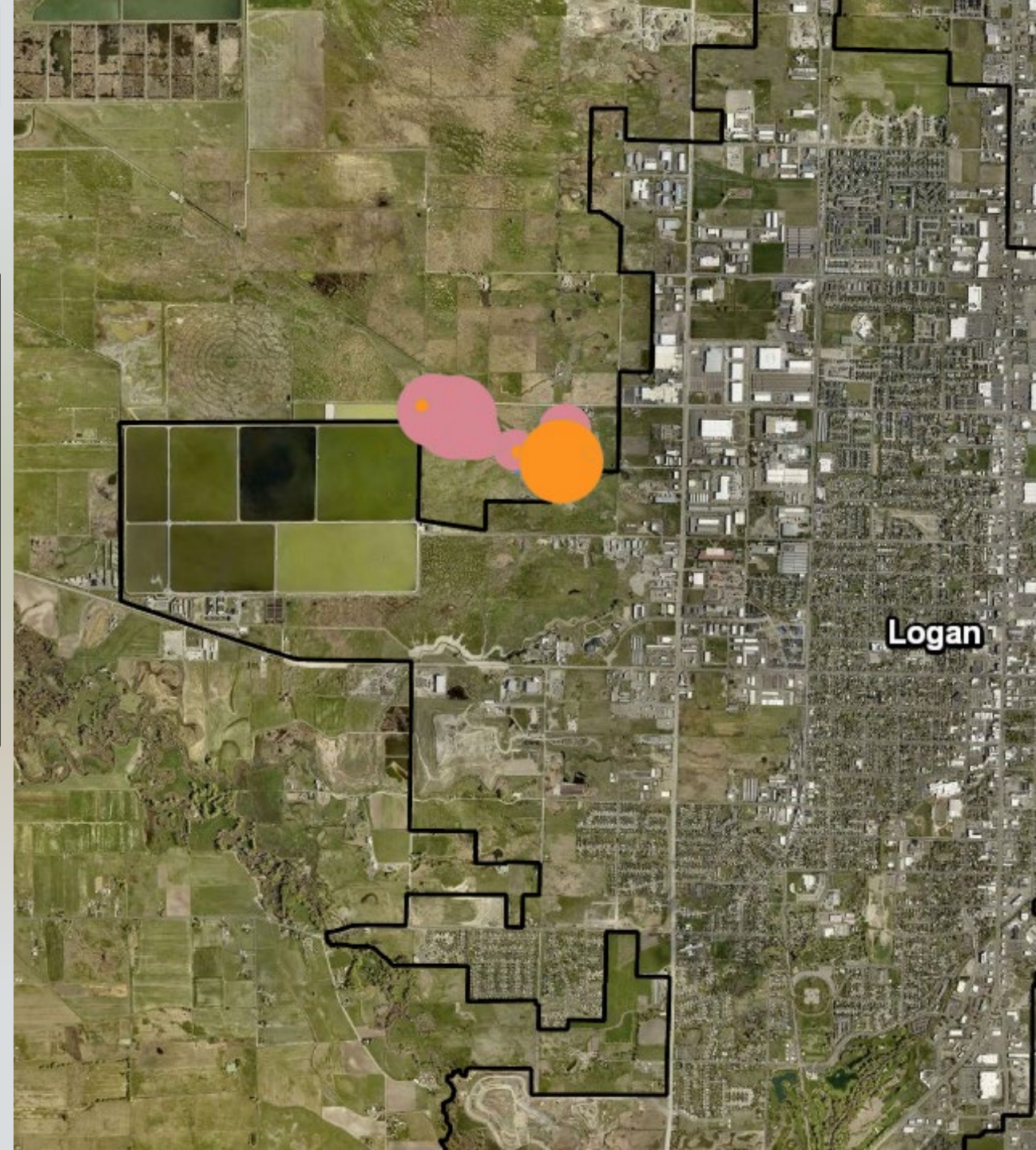
Native to: South America

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: chemical

Can live fully or partially submerged
in fresh water

This invasive species can only
reproduce asexually outside of its
native range



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

Myriophyllum spicatum

Class A-IB / EDRR

Aquatic: Submerged plant

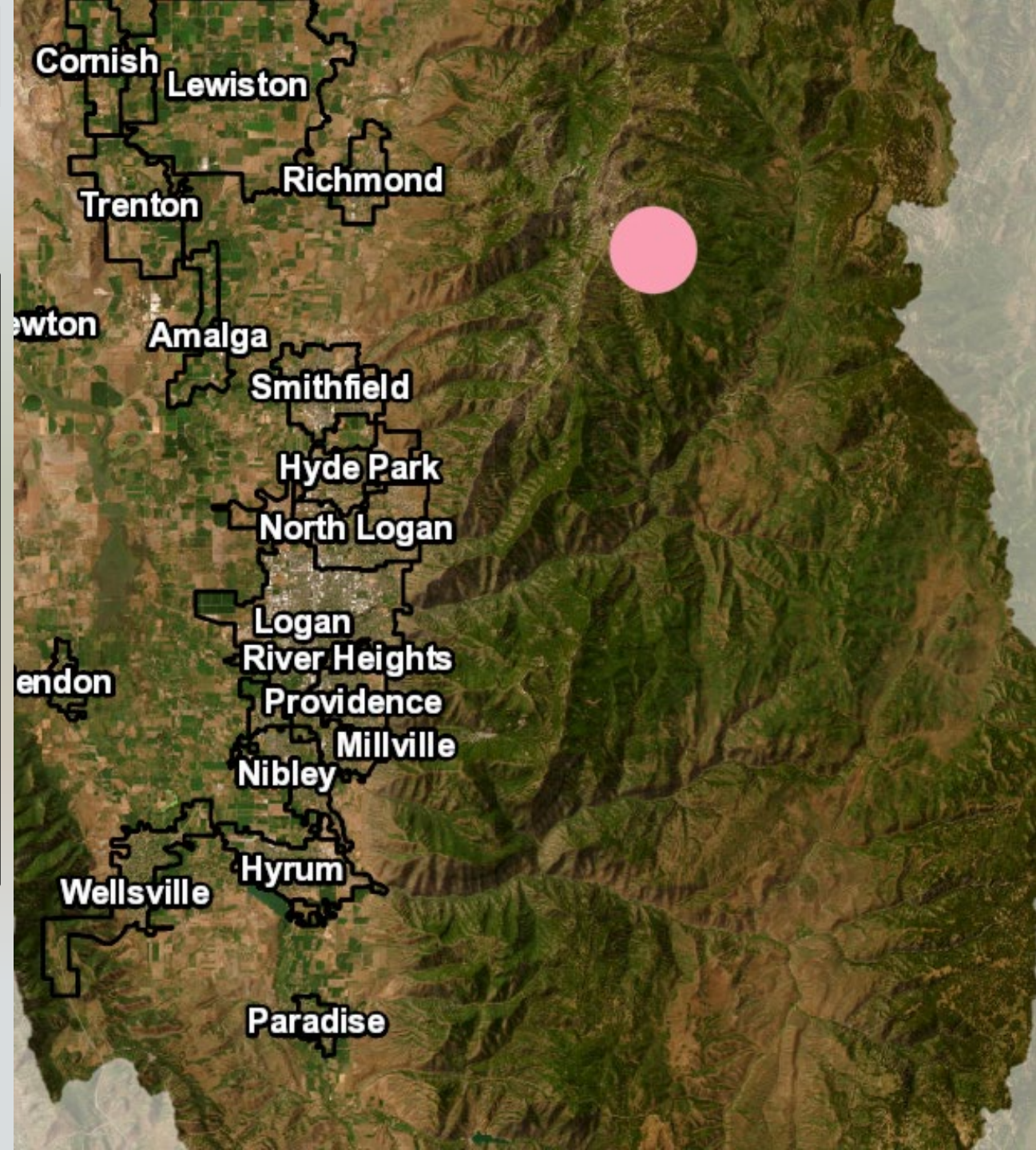
Native to: Europe, Asia, and North Africa

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: chemical

Eurasian Watermilfoil spreads through fragmentation of plants.

To prevent its spread, avoid boating through invaded areas, wash all recreational equipment, and never release or compost unwanted aquarium vegetation.



CLASS 2A

Control



RUSSIAN KNAPWEED

Acroptilon repens

Class 2A / Control

Common Name: Hard heads

Native to: Eurasia

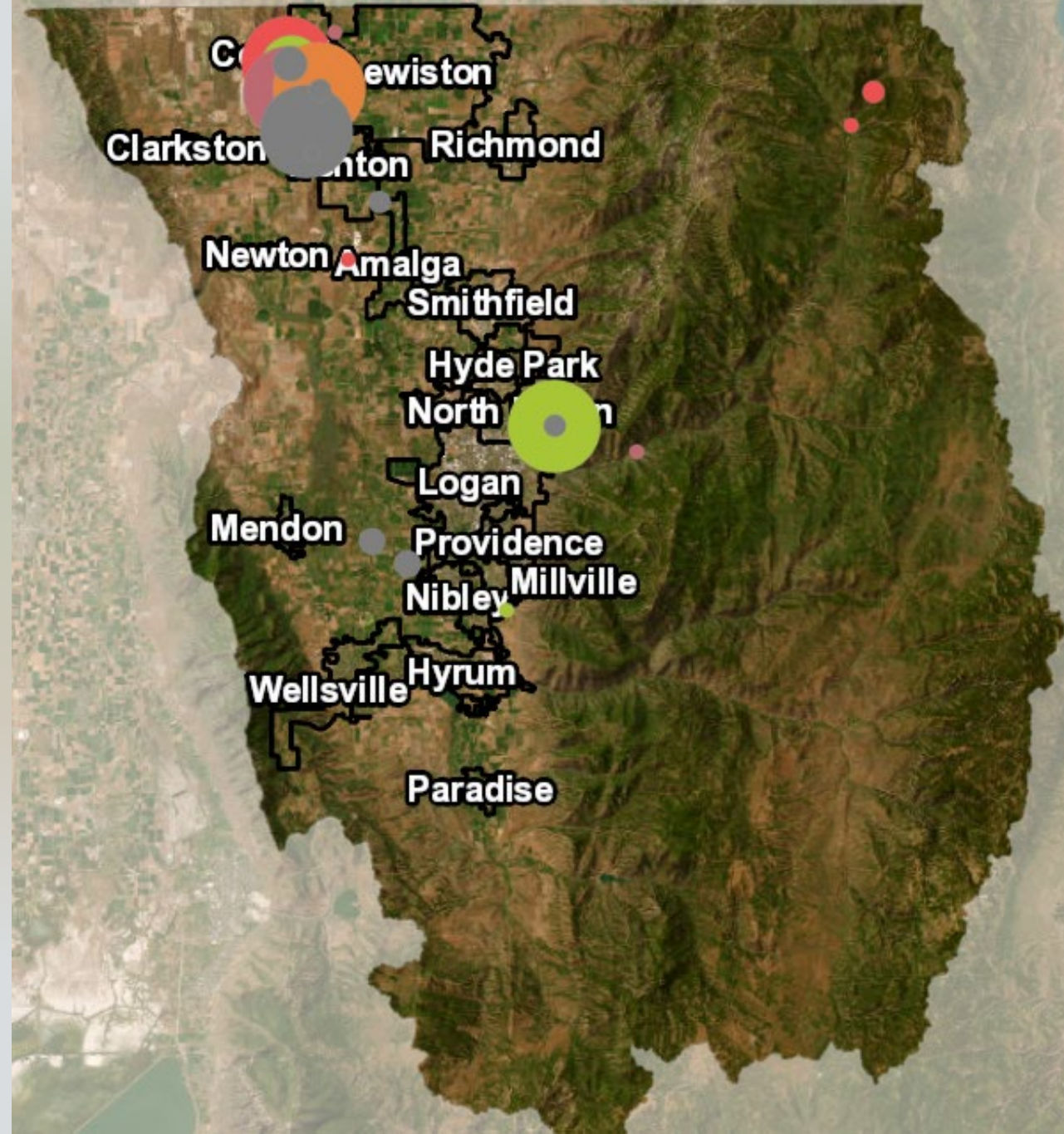
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Dark (black) long roots

Plants release chemical in the soil to inhibit the growth of competing vegetation

Toxic to horses



RUSH SKELETON WEED

Chondrilla juncea

Class 2A / Control

Native to: Eurasia

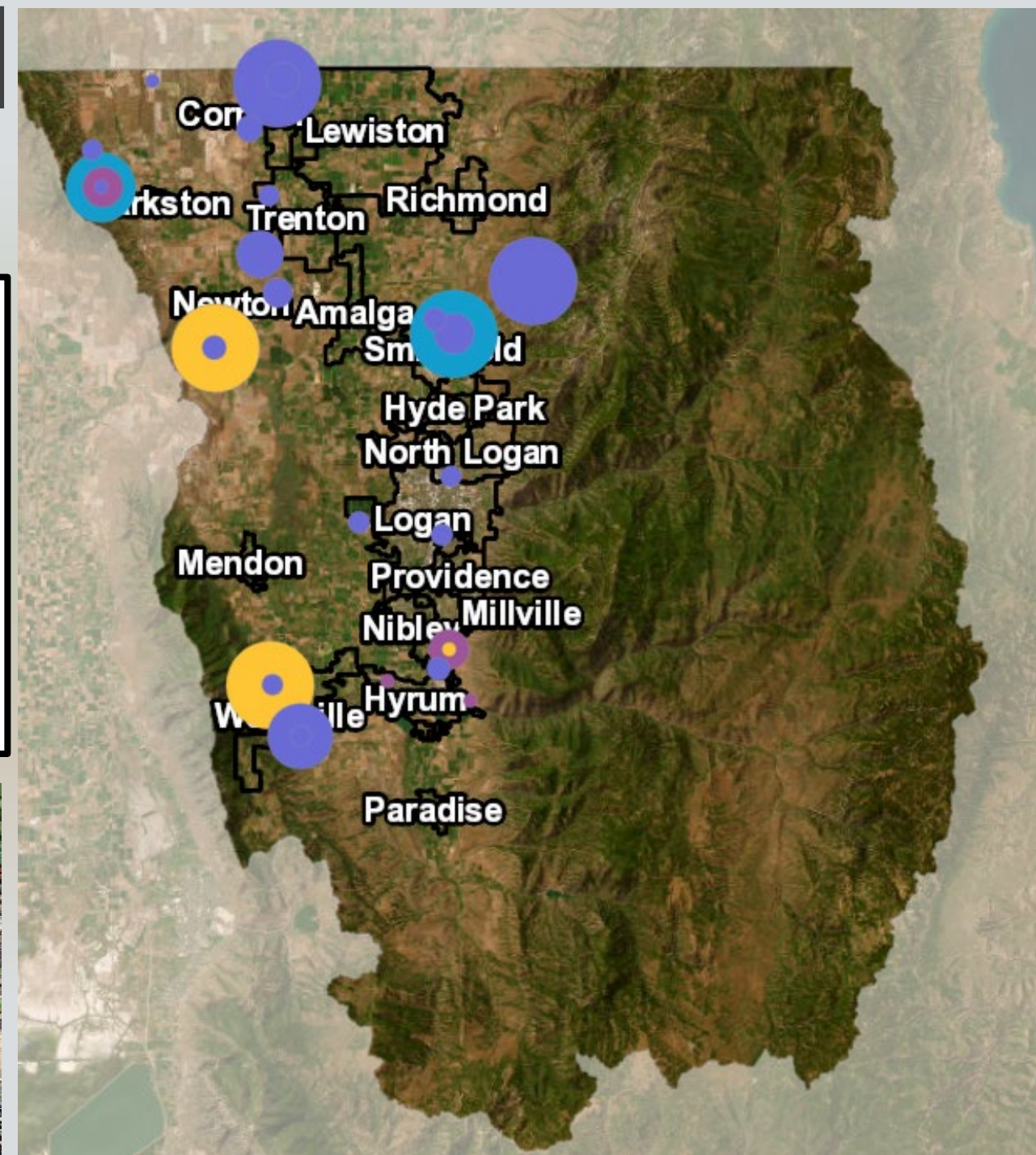
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical, and Biological

Deep tap root

Root fragments can generate new plants

Individual plants can produce 20,000 seeds



BLACK HENBANE

Hyoscyamus niger

Class 2A / Control

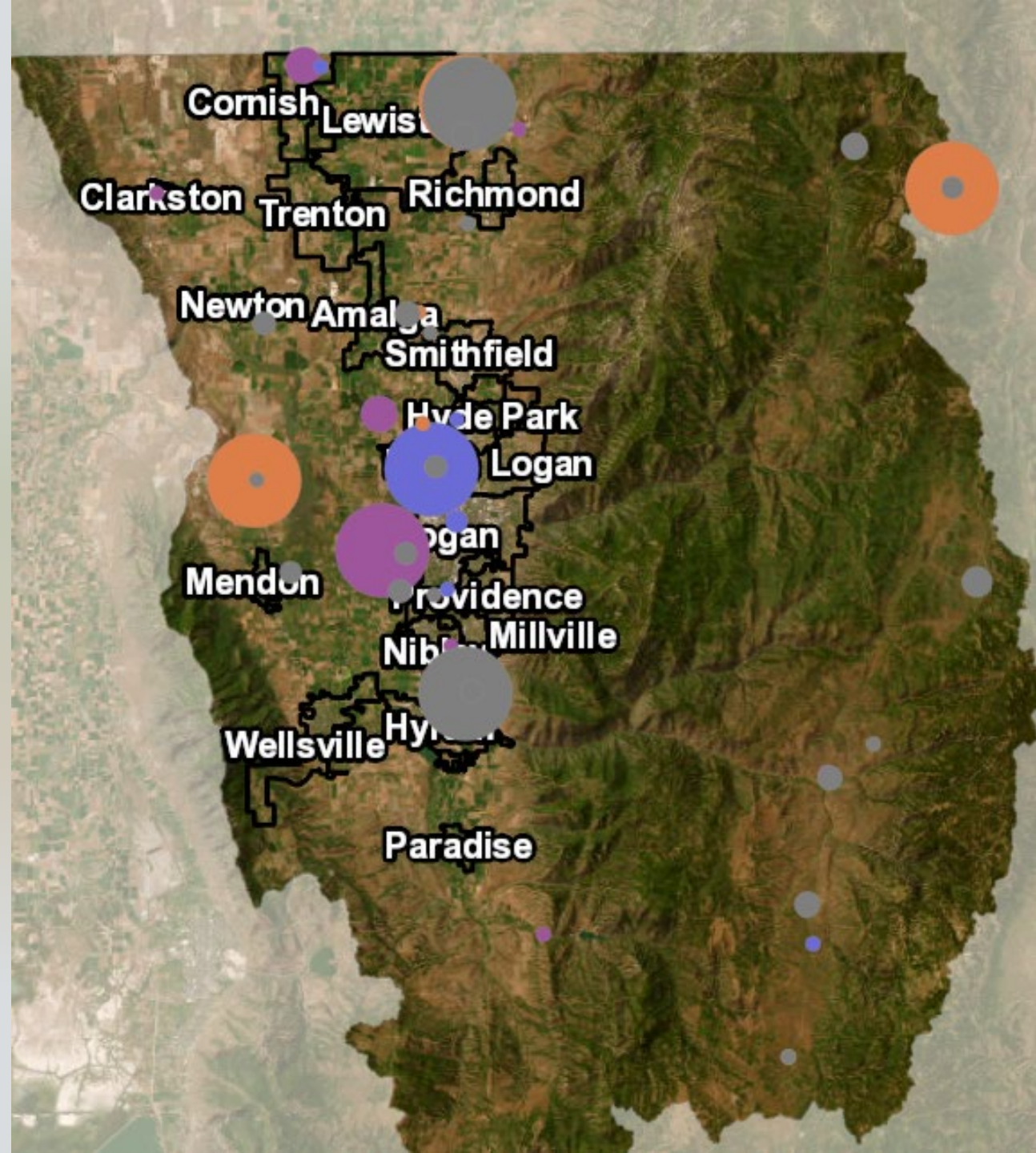
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: annual or biennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Pineapple shaped fruit is borne in leaf axils, contains hundreds of seeds.

Plant is poisonous to both humans and animals





ELONGATED MUSTARD

Brassica elongata

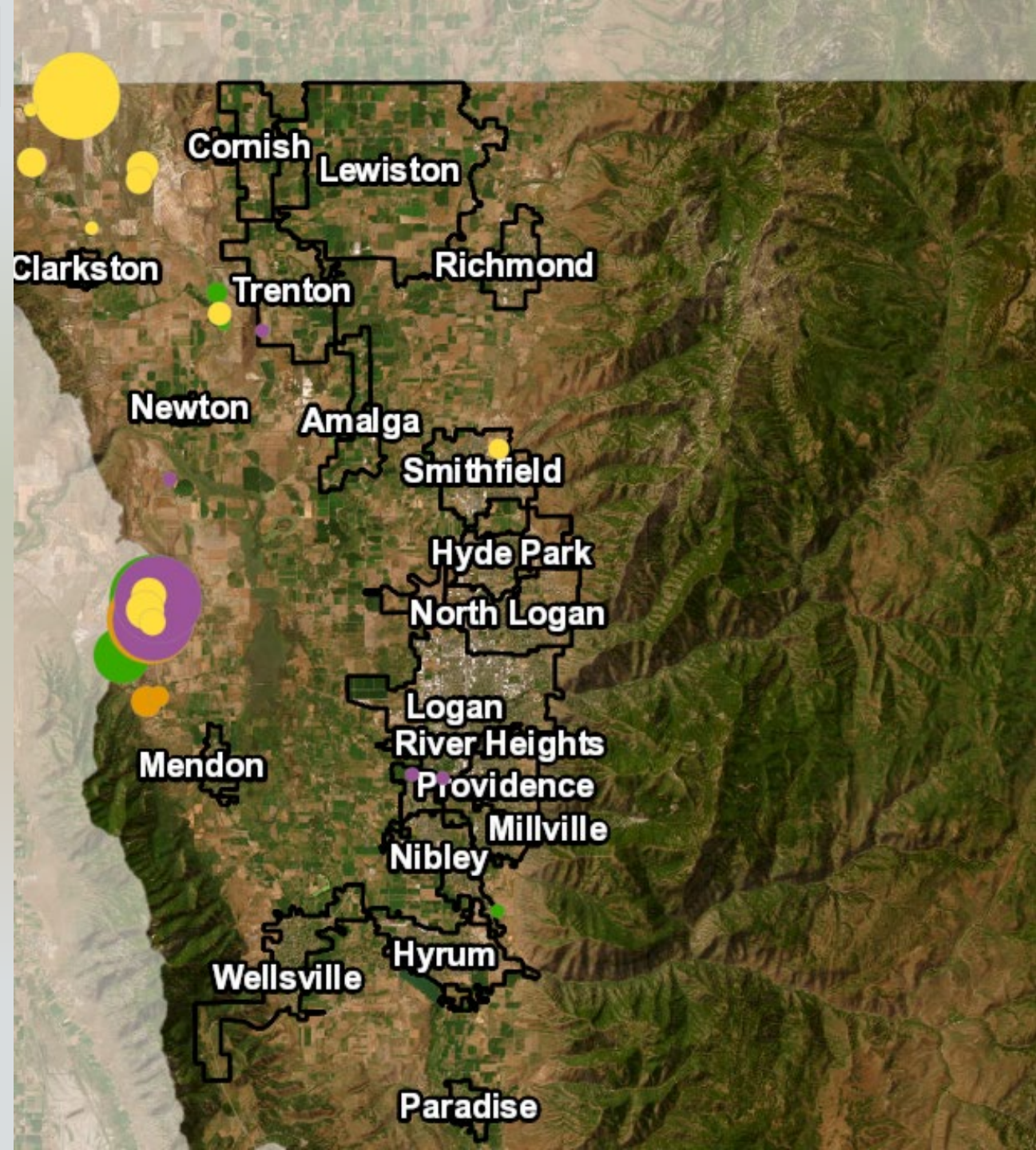
Class 2A / Control

Native to: Eurasia

Life Cycle: biennial, winter annual, or short-lived perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Plants produce abundant seed, that is dispersed by wind, and become sticky when wet.





YELLOW STARHISTLE

Centaurea solstitialis

Class 2A / Control

Native to: Europe

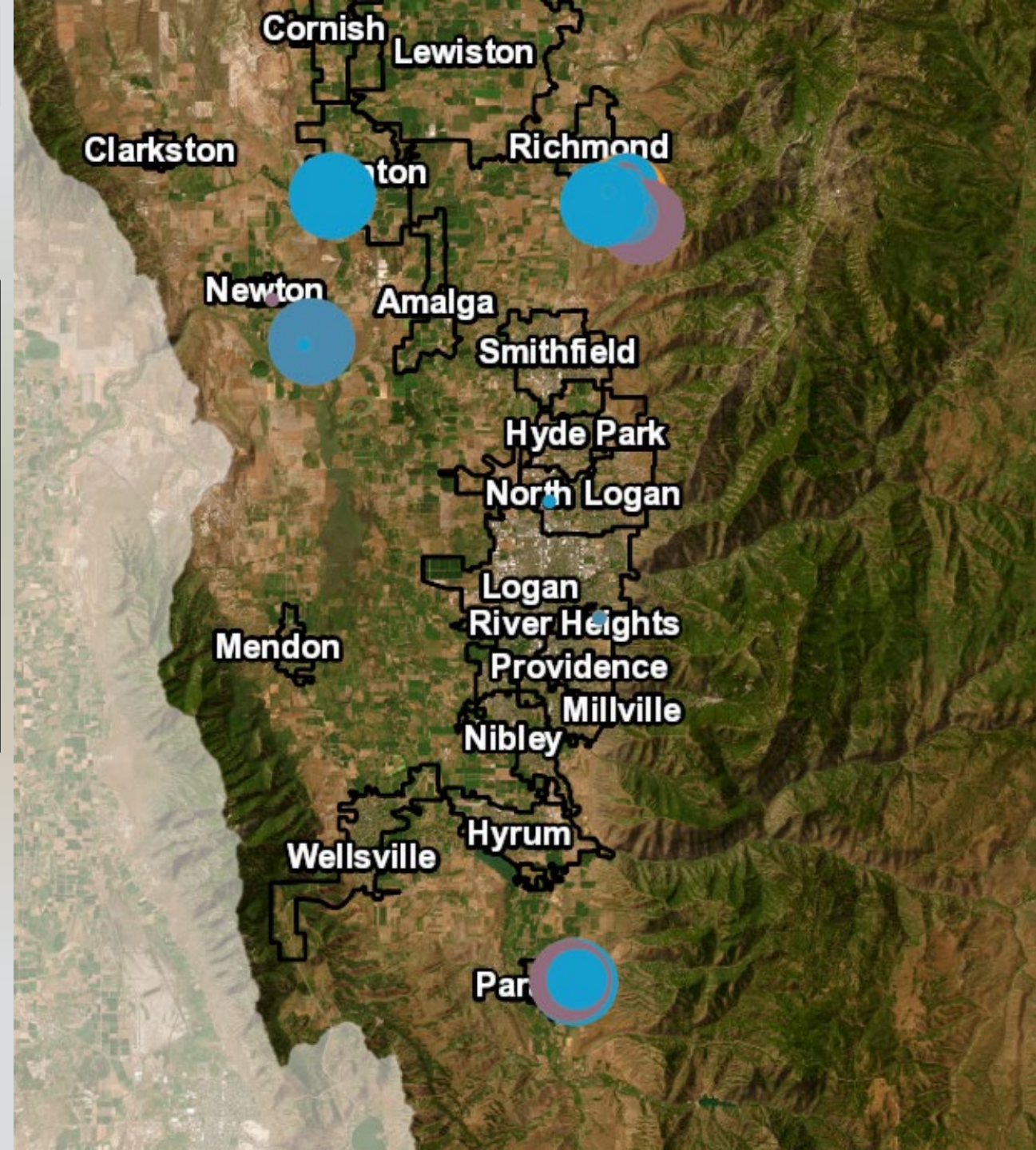
Life Cycle: winter annual

Control: biological, mechanical, and chemical

Stems are winged and sparsely leaved

Seed bracts contain thorns

Toxic for horses





PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

Lythrum salicaria

Class 2A / Control

Native to: Europe

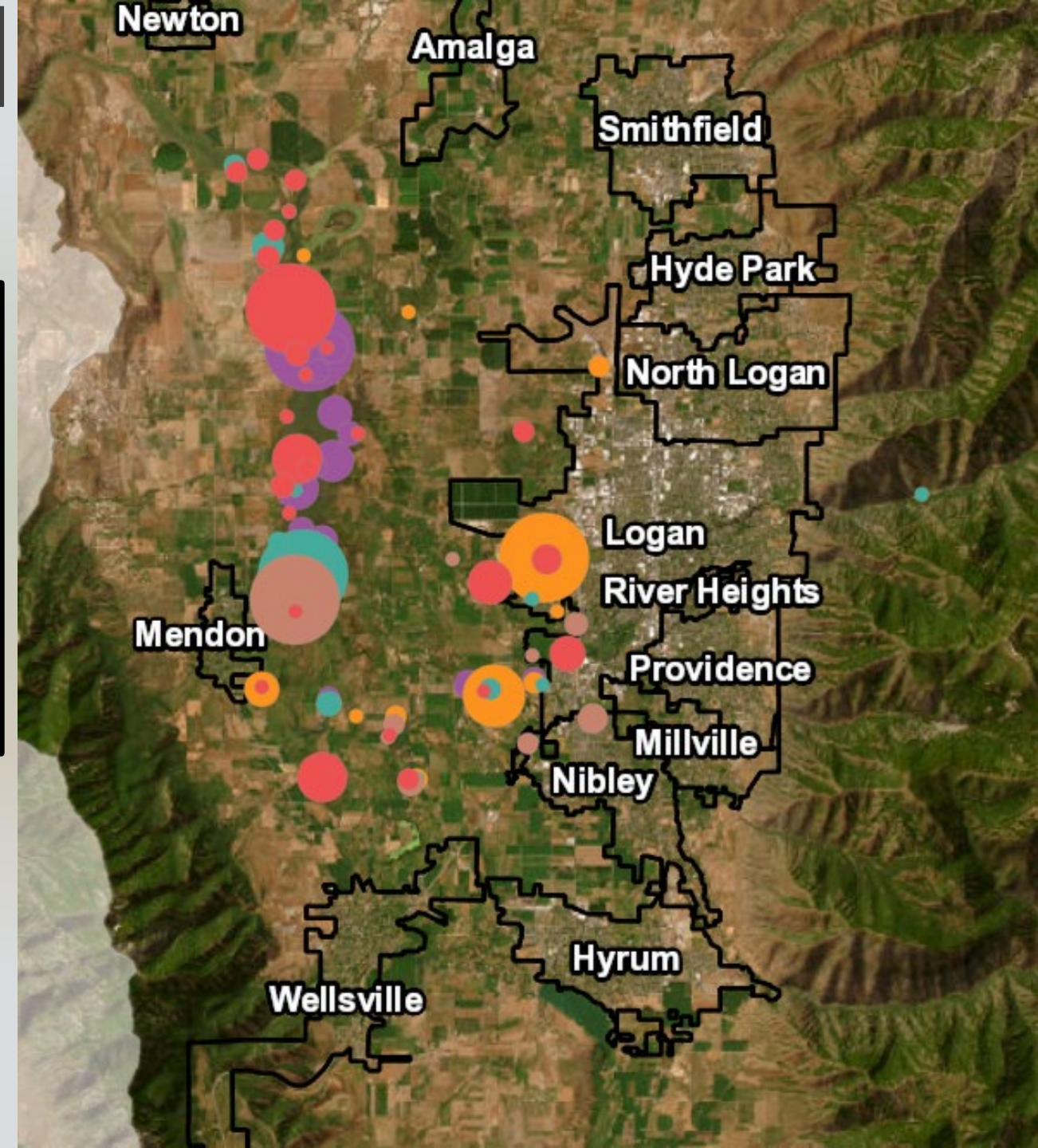
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Creeping roots

This plant is semi-aquatic

Infestations can impede water flow
and replace beneficial plants





CUTLEAF VIPER'S GRASS

Scorzonera laciniata

Class 2A / Control

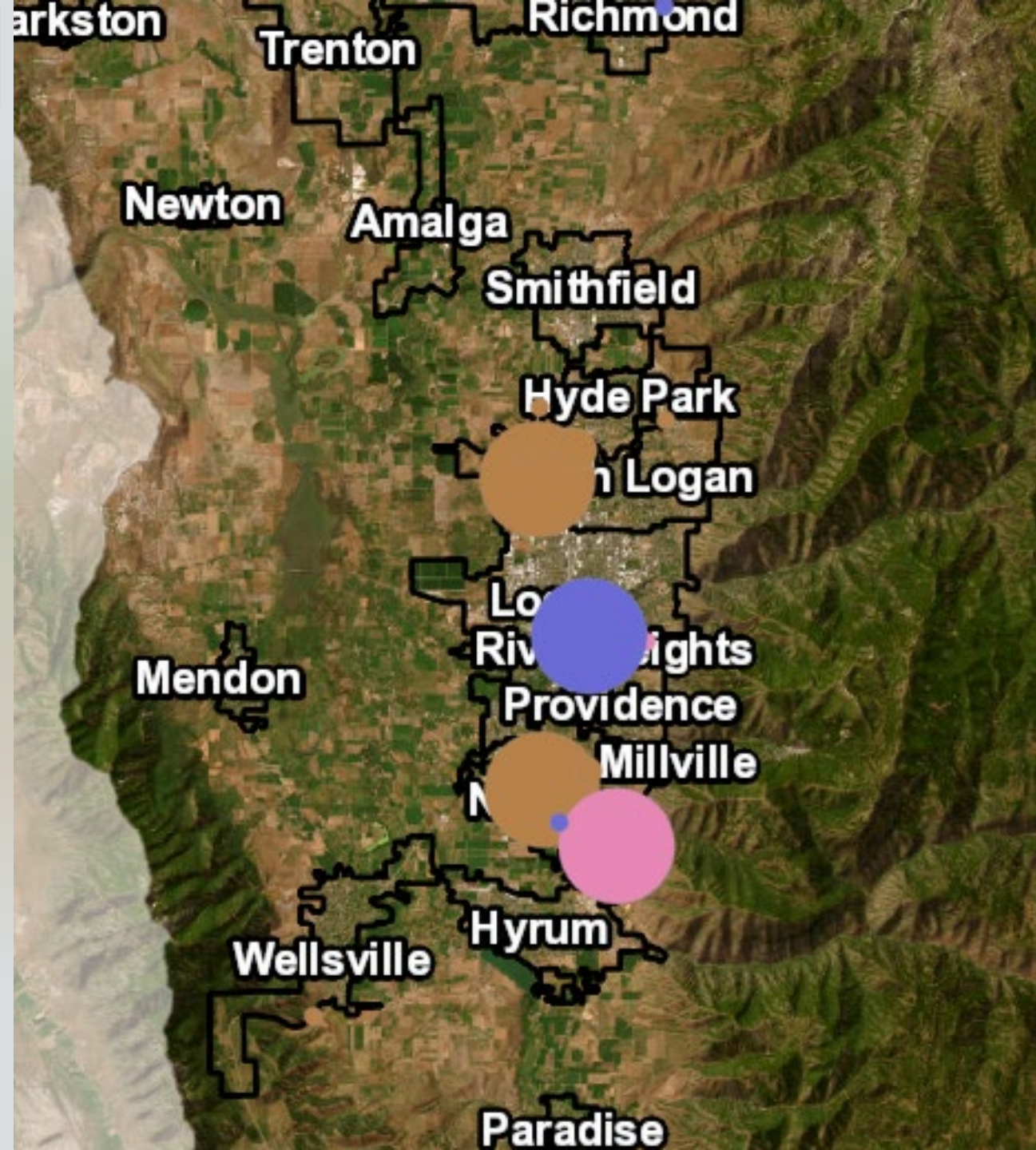
Native to: Eurasia and Africa

Life Cycle: biennial or short lived perennial

Control: chemical

Taproot

This plant is known to serve as a food source for undesired pests



SPOTTED KNAPWEED

Centaurea stoebe

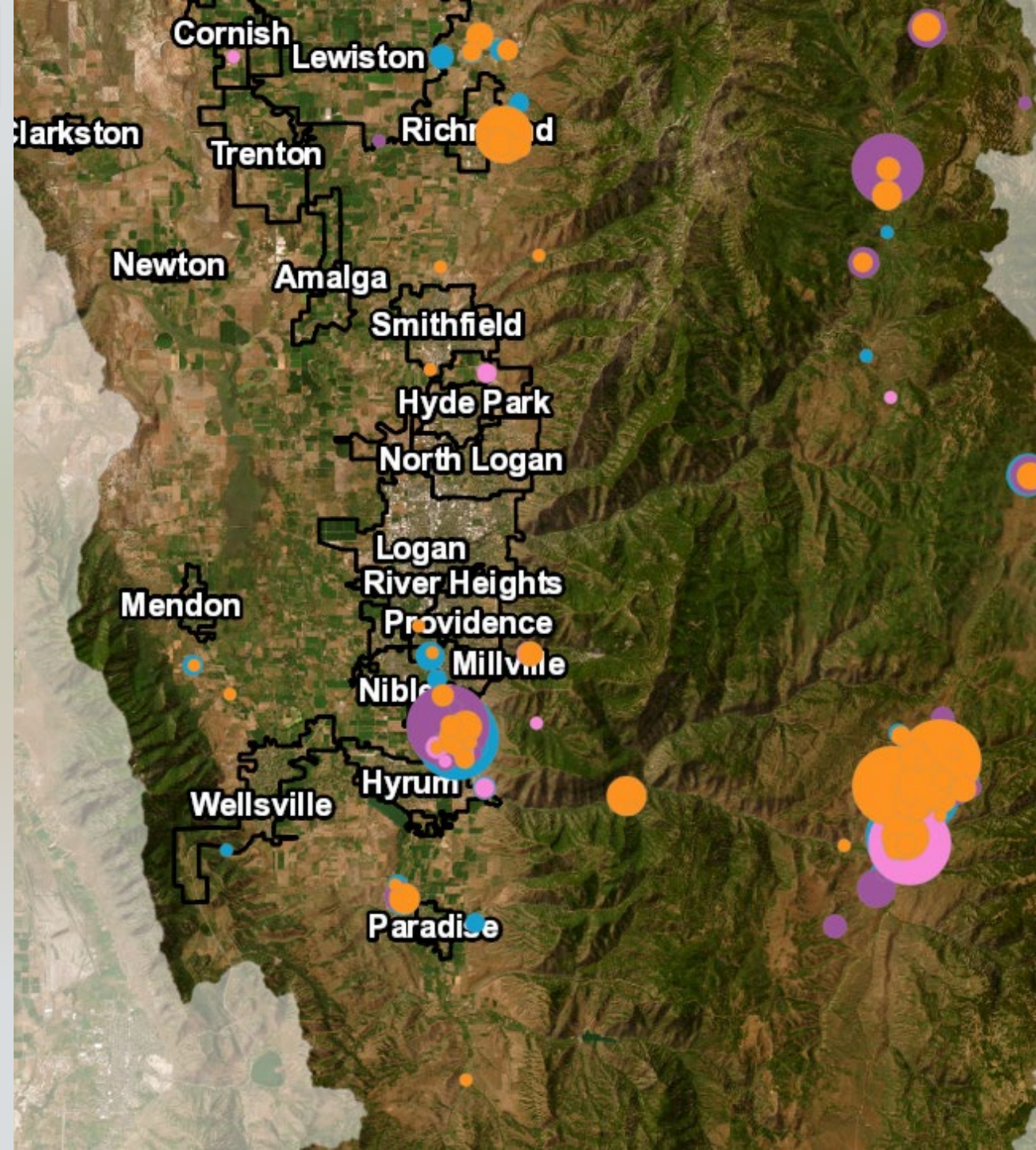
Class 2A / Control

Native to: Eurasia

Life Cycle: short-lived perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Plants release chemical substances
in the soil that inhibit the growth of
competing vegetation





VENTENATA

Ventenata dubia

Class 2A / Control

Native to: Eurasia

Life Cycle: winter annual grass

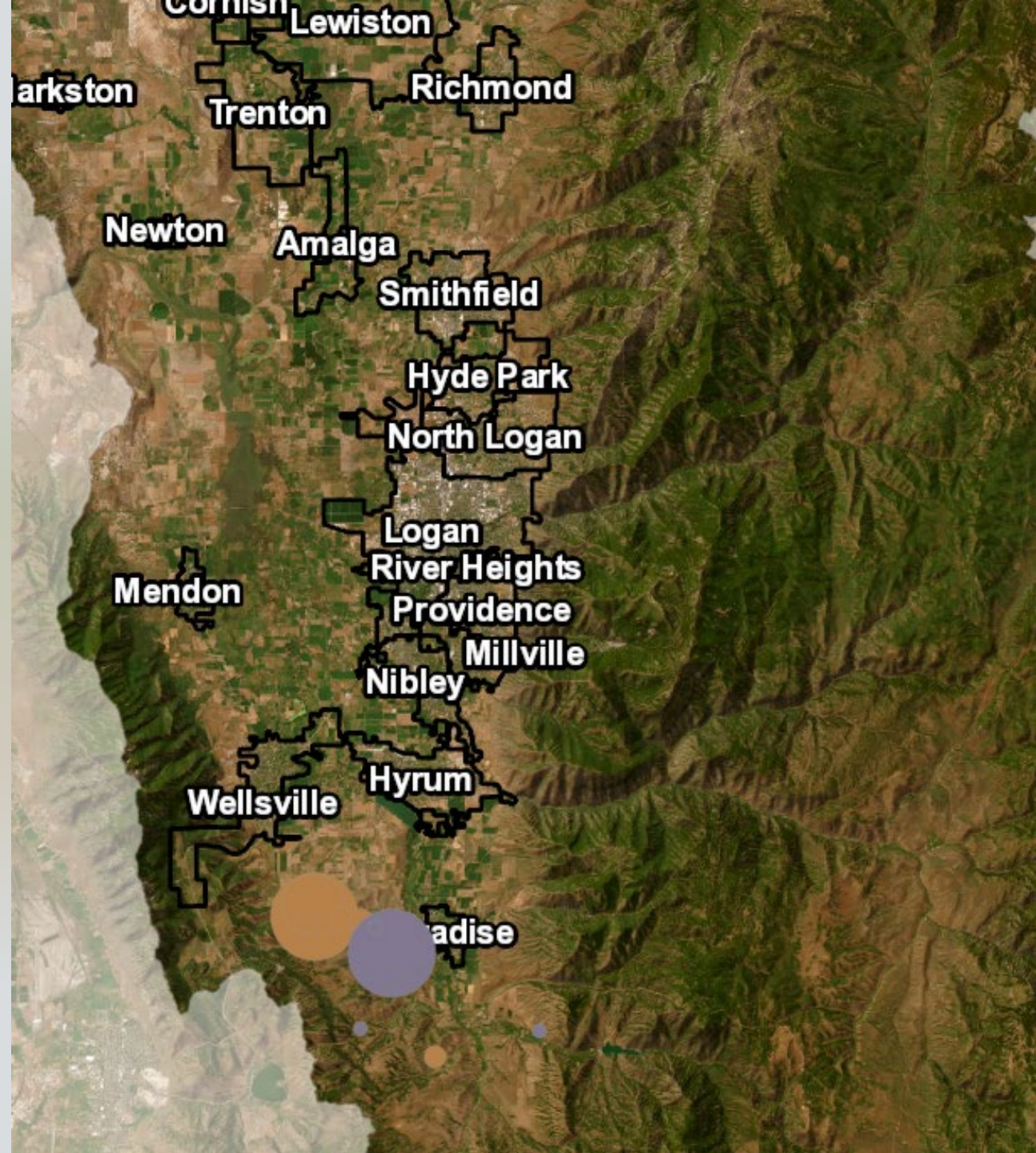
Control: mechanical, chemical

Stems have reddish black joints

Fall application of herbicides can be effective

Mowing may be effective if performed multiple times a season

Is not palatable to livestock after panicles emerge



CLASS 2B

Control



LEAFY SPURGE

Euphorbia esula

Class 2B / Control

Native to: Eurasia

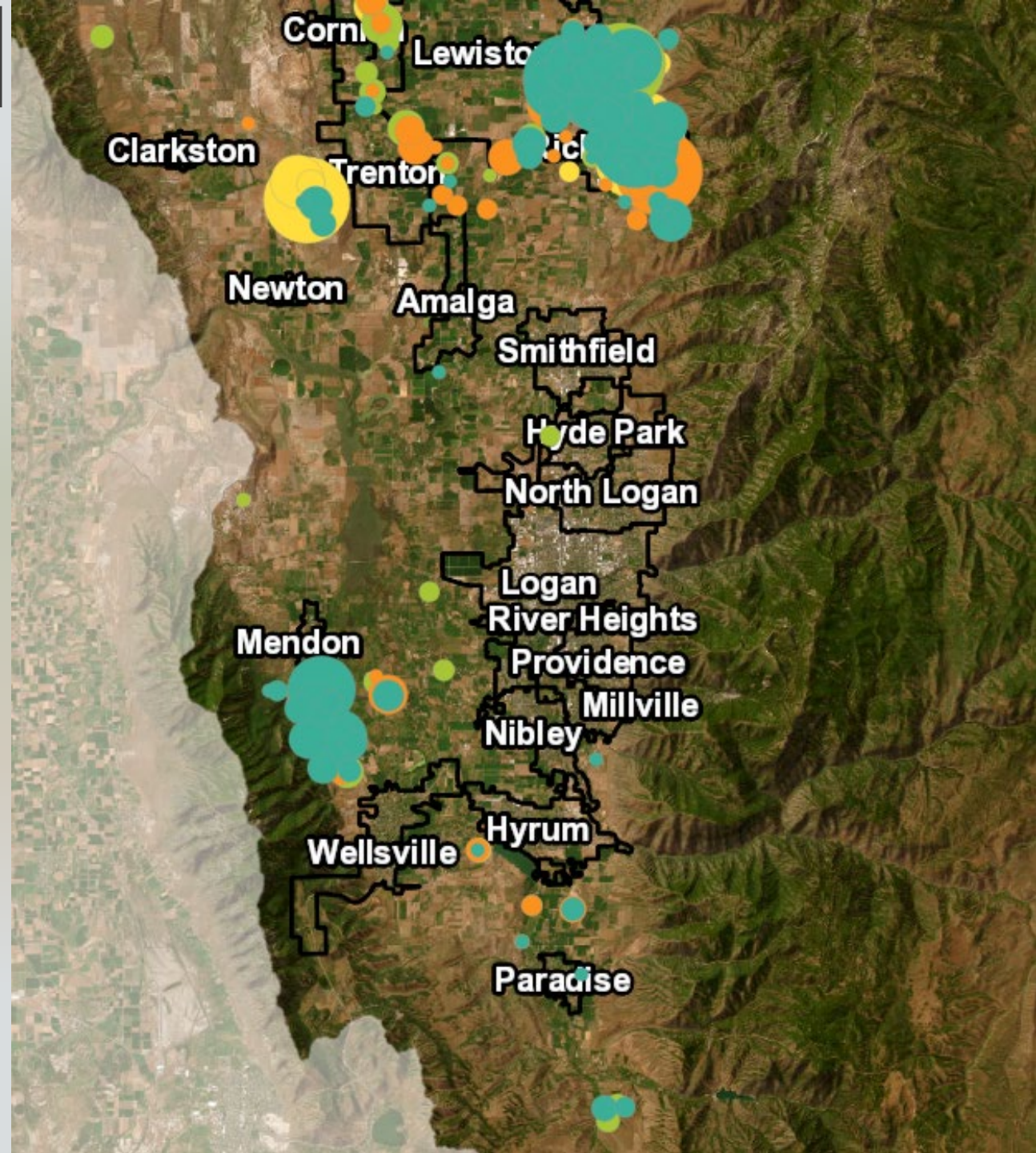
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Extensive root system

Extensive Root system can grow up to 20 ft long and 14 ft deep

Stems show a white sap when damaged



HOARY CRESS

Cardaria draba

Class 2B / Control

Common name: whitetop

Native to: Europe

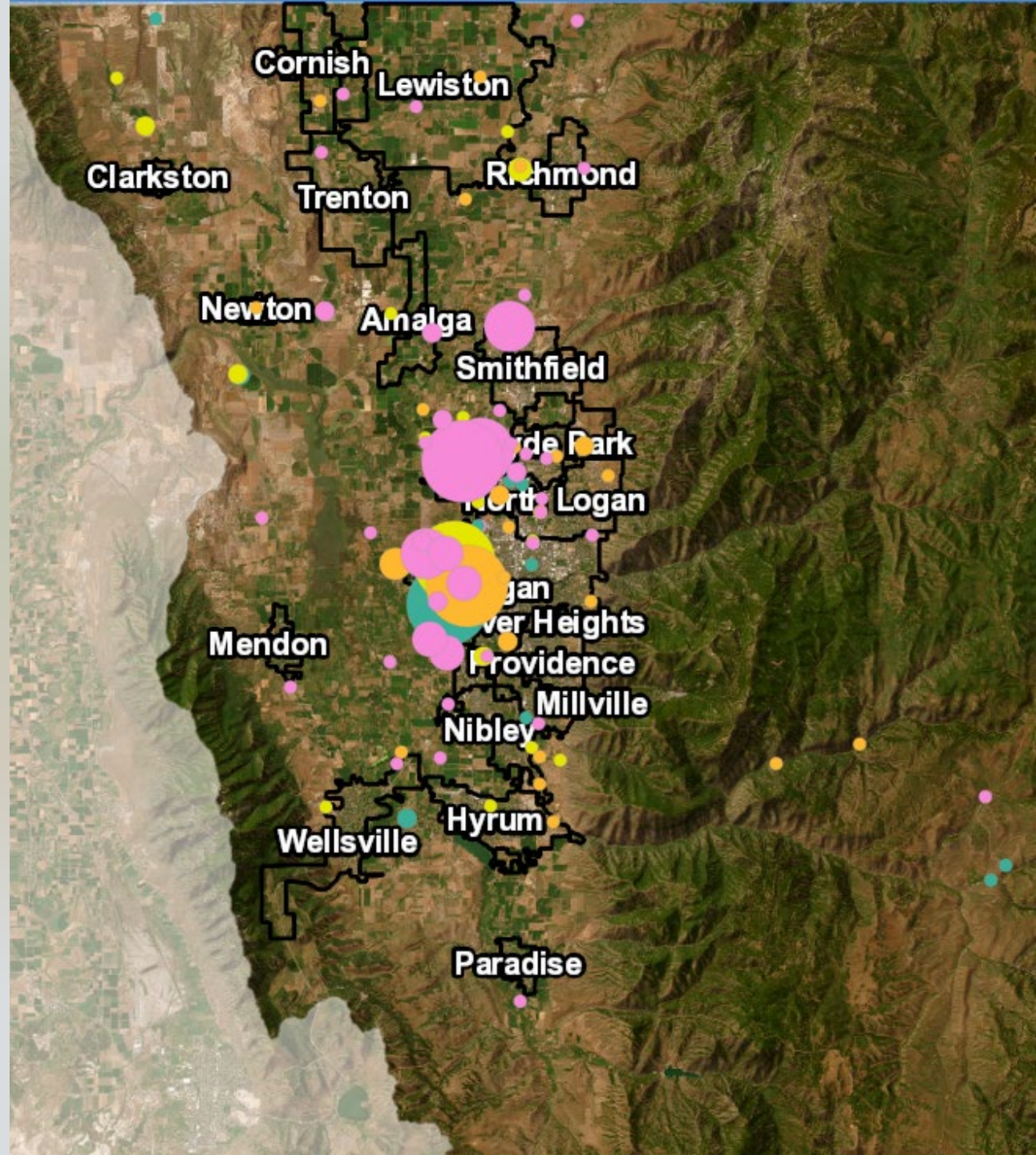
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: chemical

Creeping rootstocks

It grows well in salty soils

Biocontrol control research ins in early stages



PHRAGMITES

Phragmites australis

Class 2B / Control

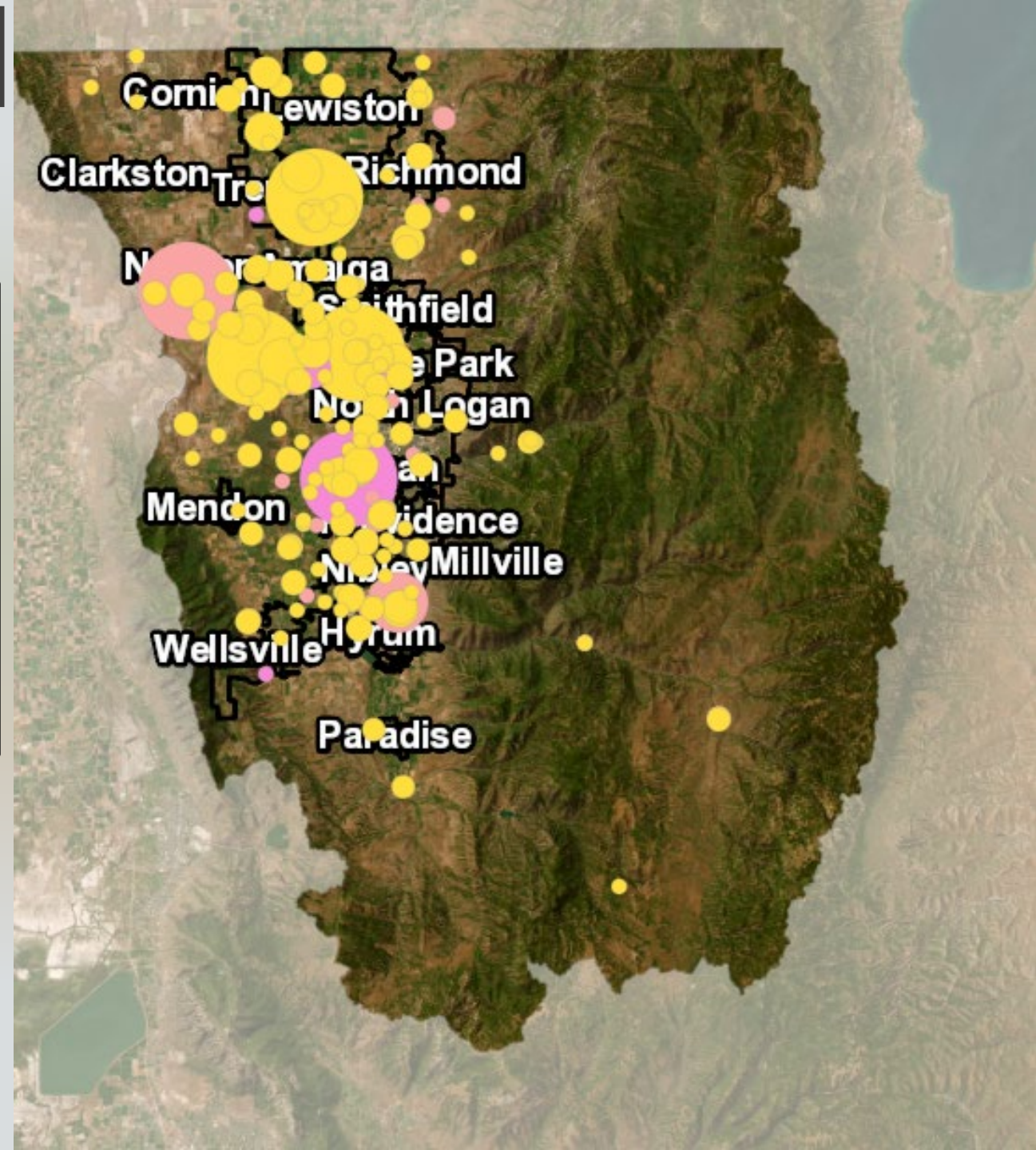
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Rhizomatous root system makes it hard to control using mechanical practices

Tolerant to fire and salinity





MUSK THISTLE

Carduus nutans

Class 2B / Control

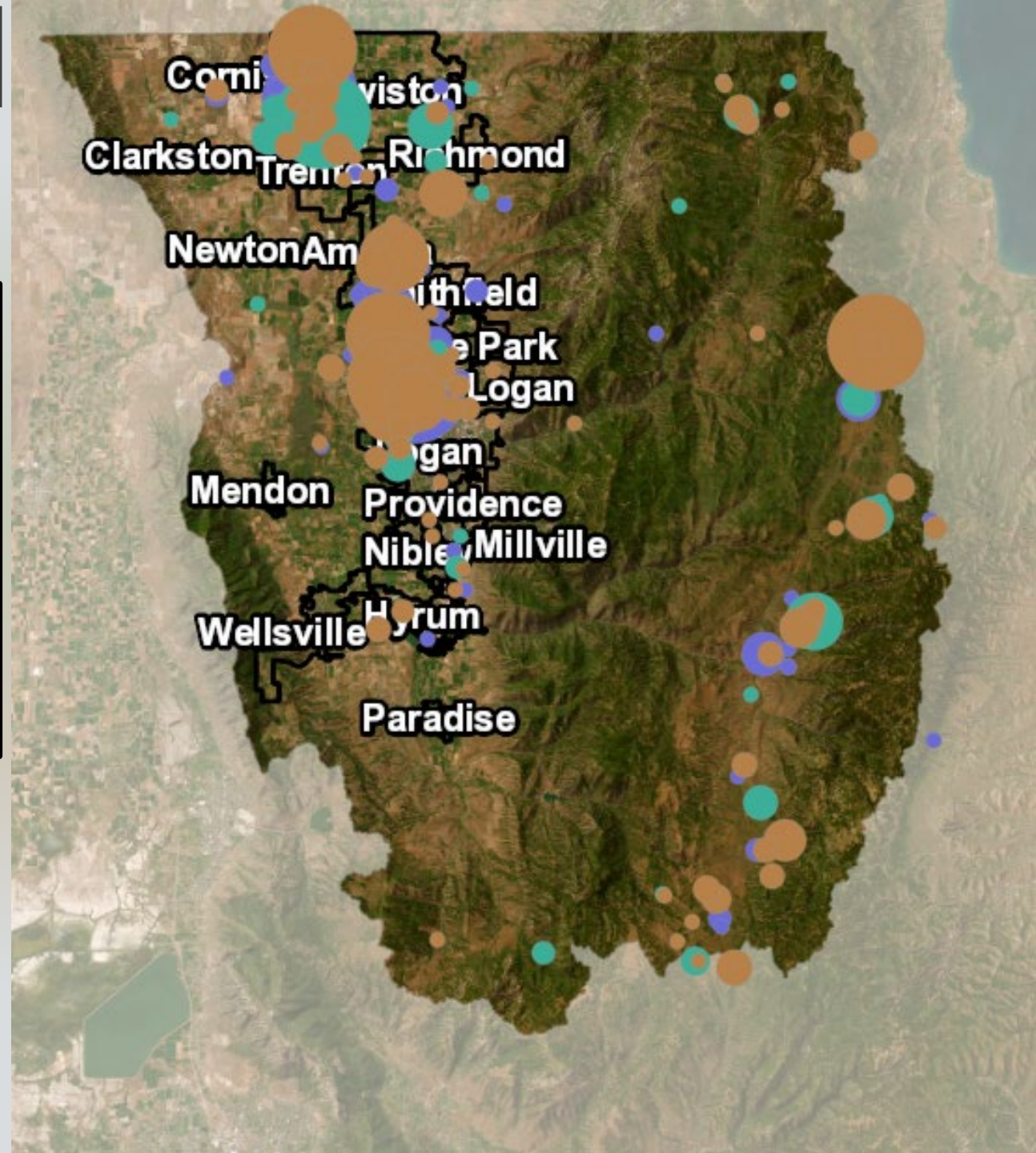
Native to: Southern Europe and Western Asia

Life Cycle: biennial or winter annual

Control: biological, mechanical, chemical

Flowers are typically “nodding” or bent over

Tuft or white hairs is attached to each seed which develops together at maturity and displaces the flower head.



GOATSRUE

Galega officinalis

Class 2B / Control

Native to: Europe

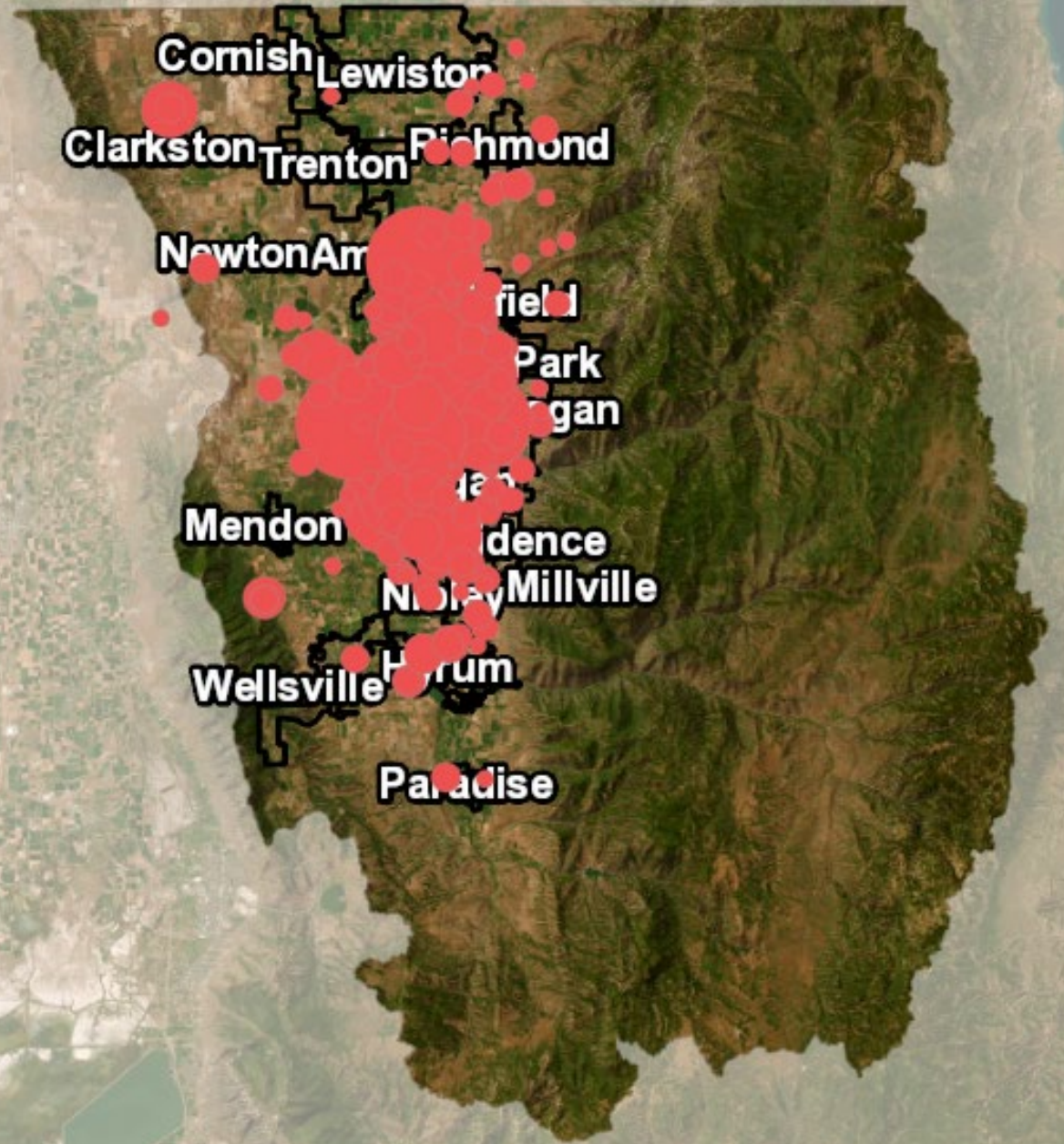
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Seeds are dispersed in waterways, as a contaminant in seed, and on farm or construction equipment

Seed can remain viable for up to 10 years

Plant is highly toxic to all livestock



PUNCTUREVINE

Tribulus terrestris

Class 2B / Control

Common Name: Goathead

Native to: Eurasia and Africa

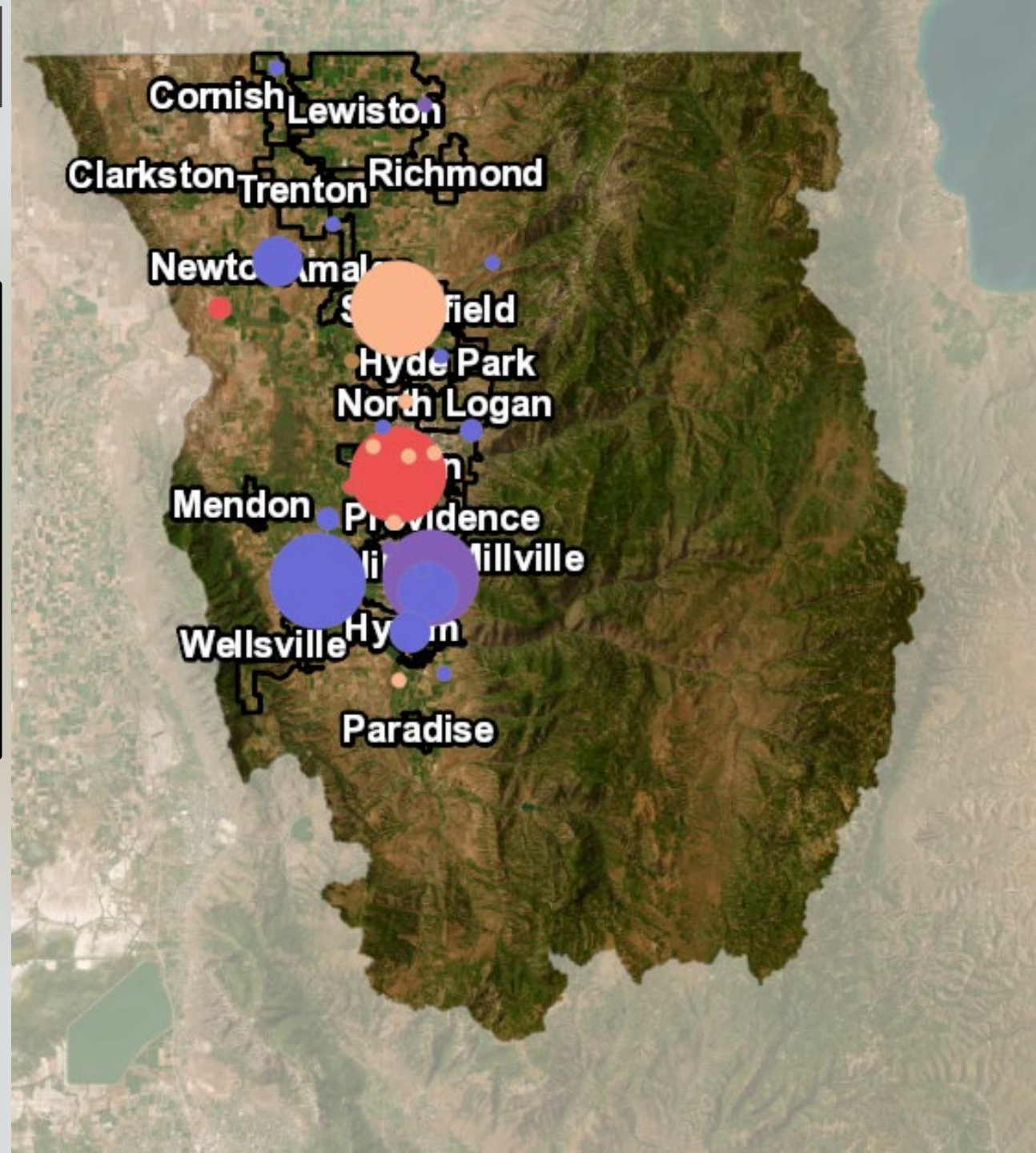
Life Cycle: annual

Control: mechanical, biological, and chemical

Deep taproot

Seeds split into 5 separate, wedge-shaped seedpods

Foliage is toxic to livestock



CLASS 3A

Containment



POISON HEMLOCK

Conium maculatum

Class 3A / Containment

Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: biennial

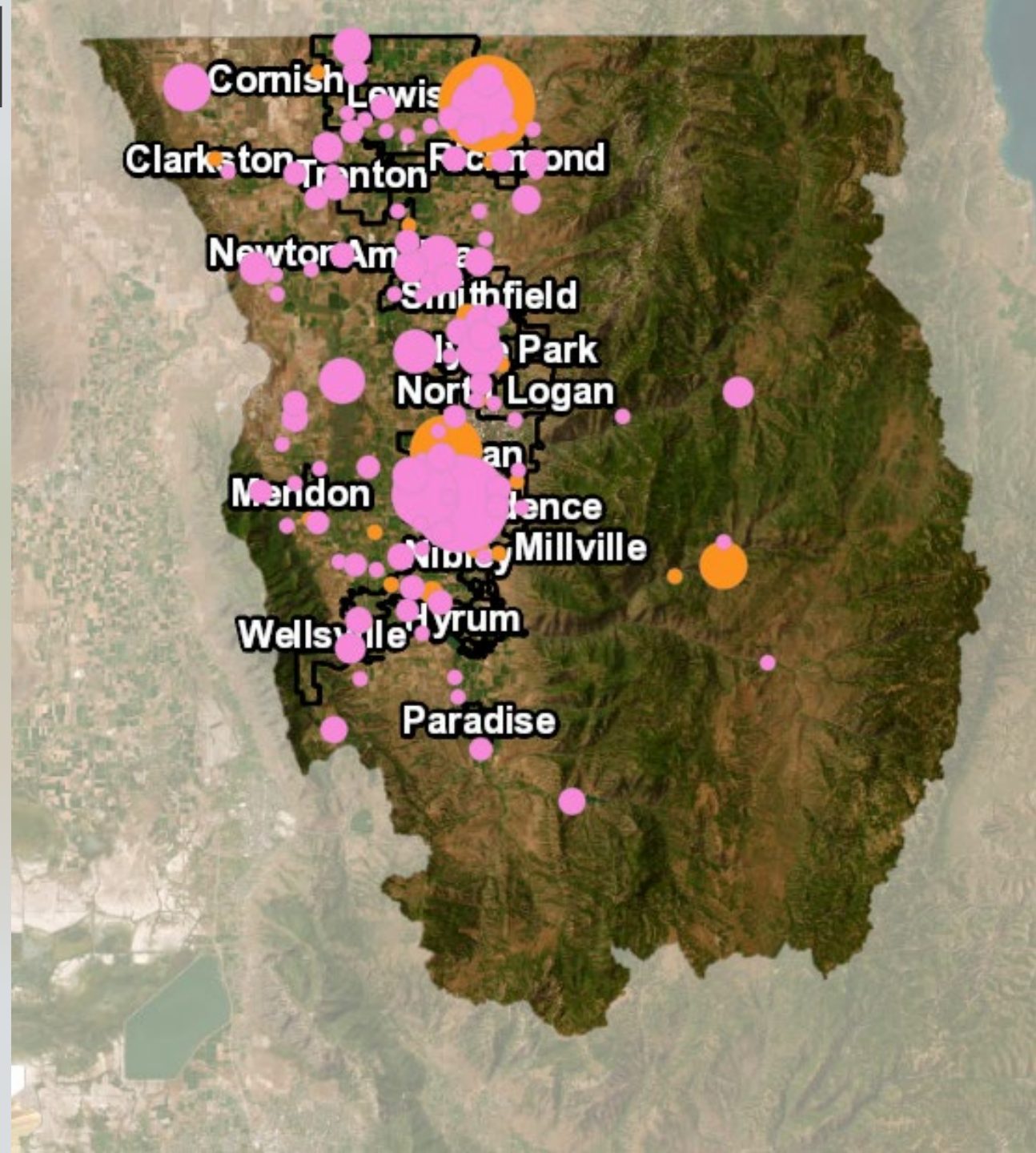
Control: biological, chemical

Large taproot

Stem has purple spots

Plant has a fern-like appearance

All parts of the plant are toxic



SALT CEDAR

Tamarix ramosissima

Class 3A / Containment

Native to: Eurasia

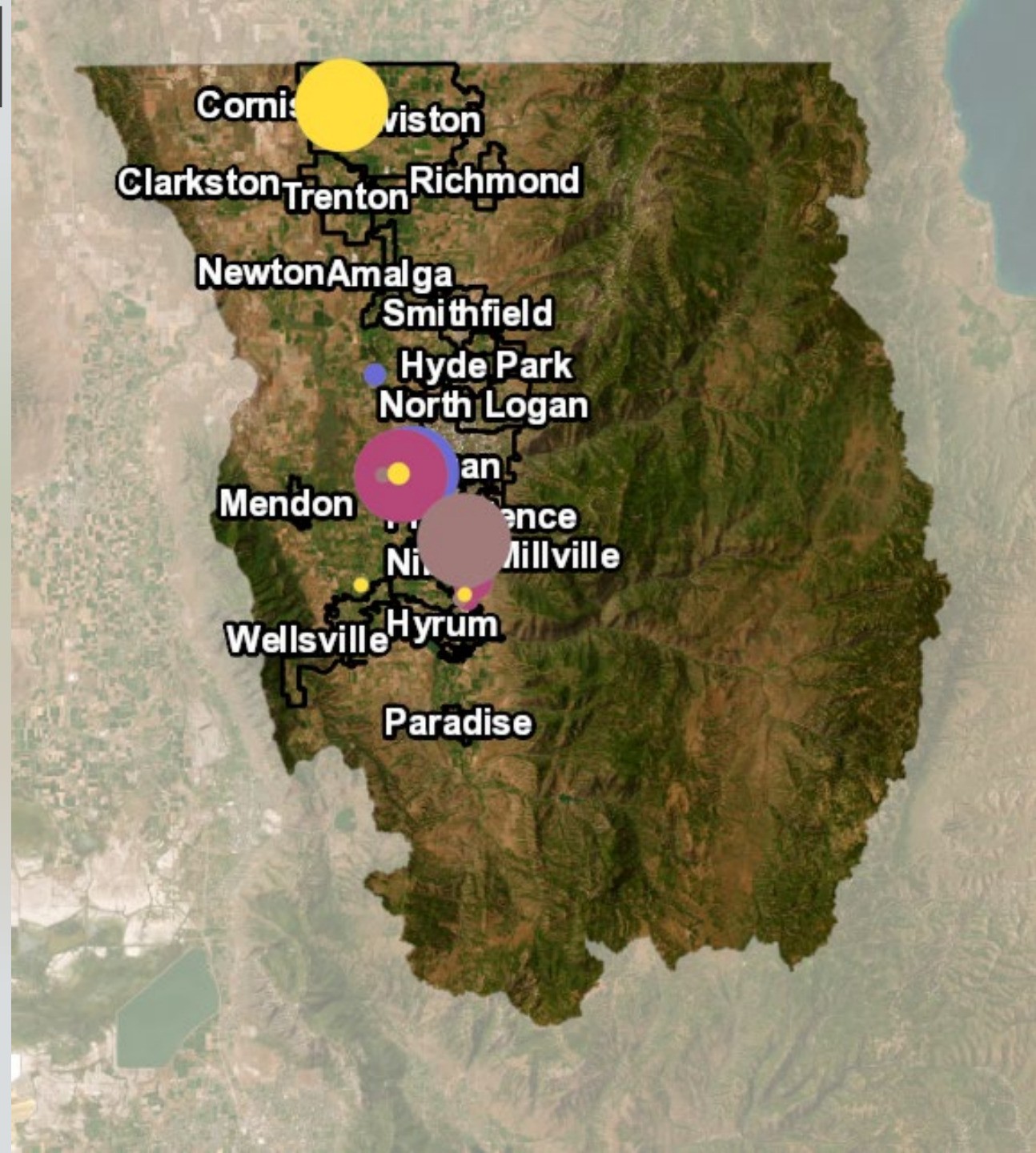
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, mechanical
chemical

Woody plant

Extensive root system

**Large plants can transpire 200
gallons of water per plant per day,
drying up ponds and streams**





MEADUSAHEAD RYE

Taeniatherum caput-medusae

Class 3A / Containment

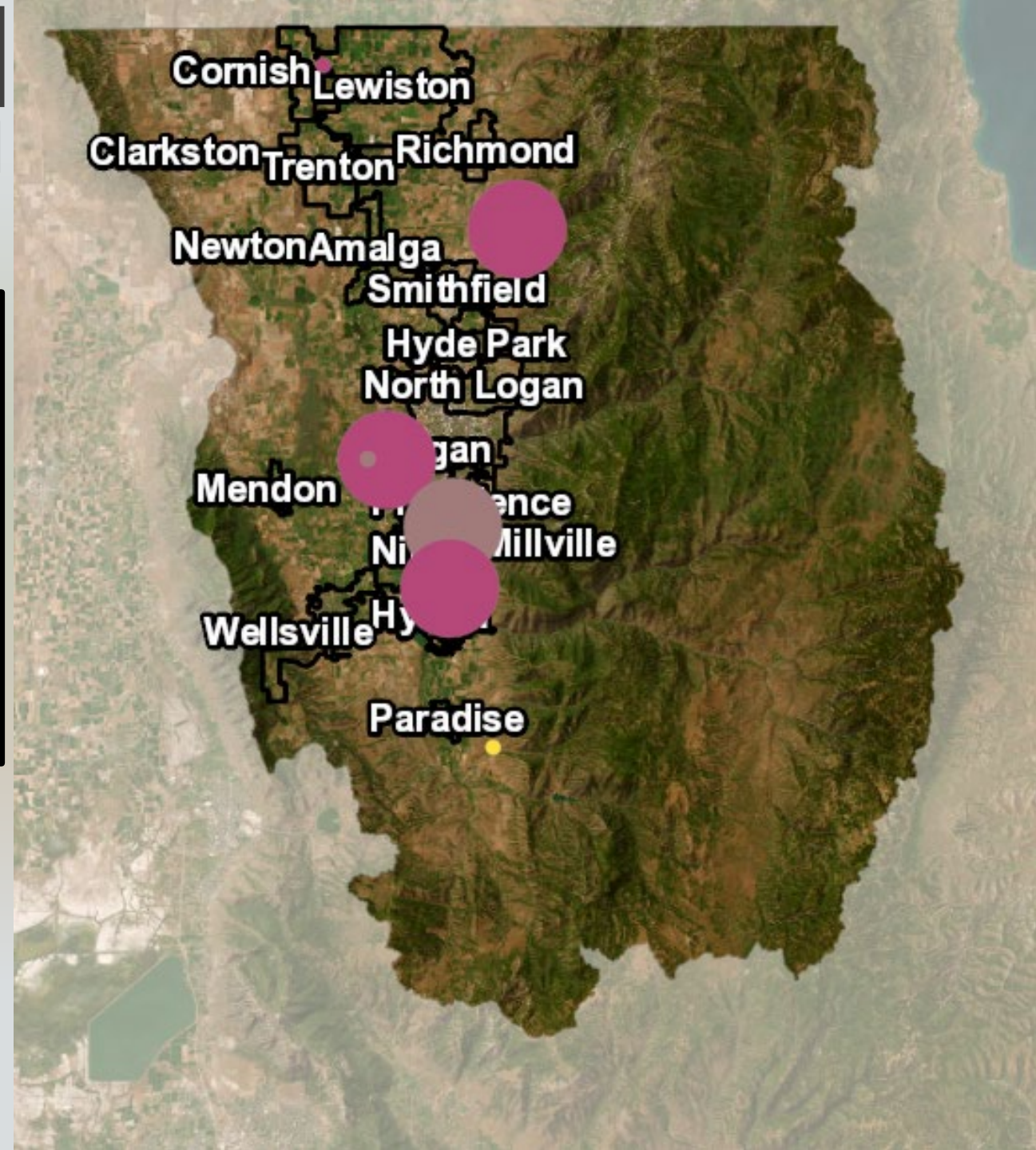
Native to: Eurasia

Life Cycle: annual

Control: mechanical, chemical

Often confused with foxtail barley or squirreltail

It spreads by seed, commonly carried by wind, animals, clothing, and vehicles.



SCOTCH THISTLE

Onopordum acanthium

Class 3A / Containment

Native to: Europe, Eastern Asia

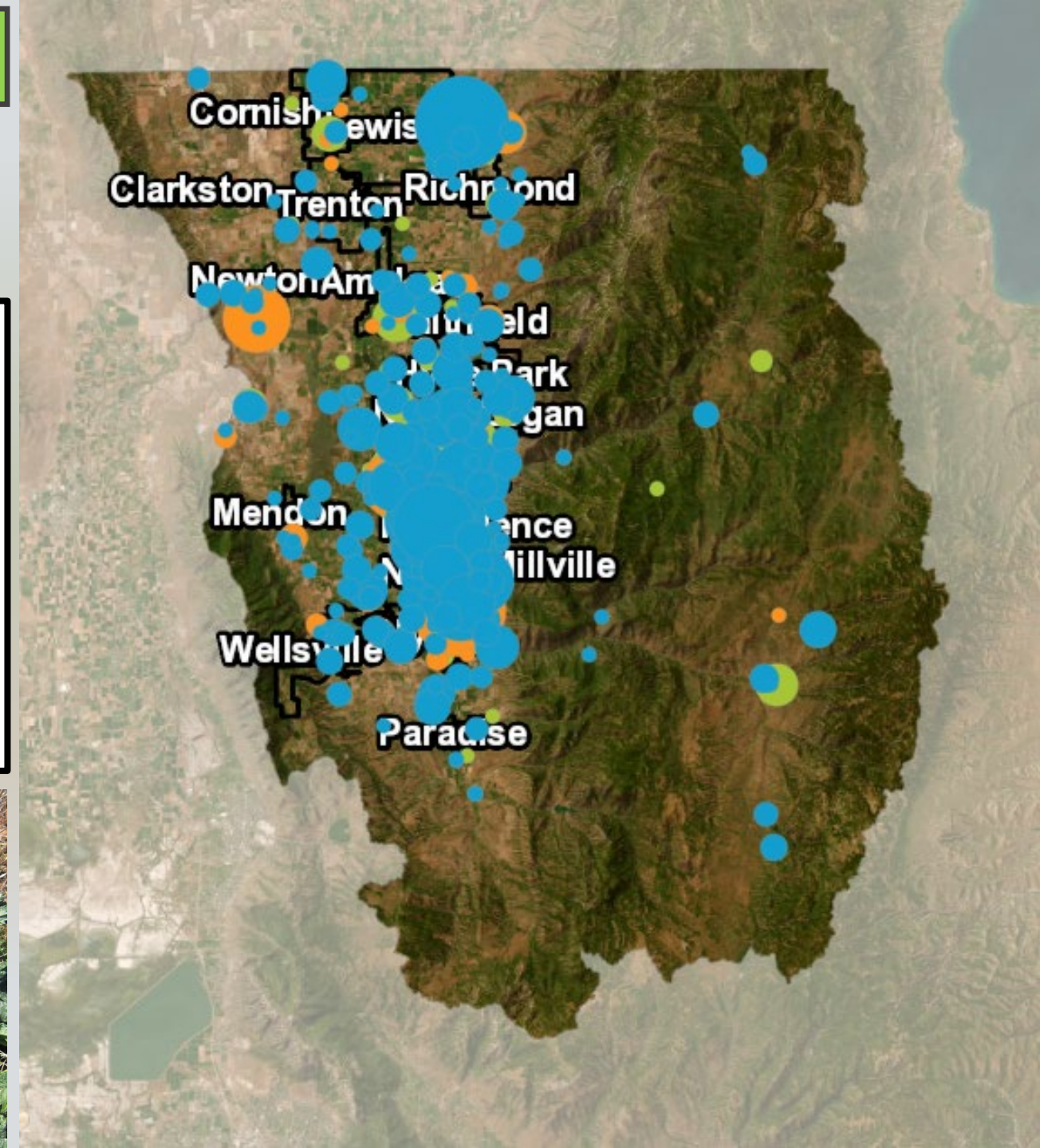
Life Cycle: biennial

Control: chemical

Grows 3 to 8 feet tall

Large, spiny leaves are covered with dense hair giving it a grayish, blue-green coloration

Herbicides can offer good control when applied between rosette and pre-bud stages





DYERS WOAD

Isatis tinctoria

Class 3A / Containment

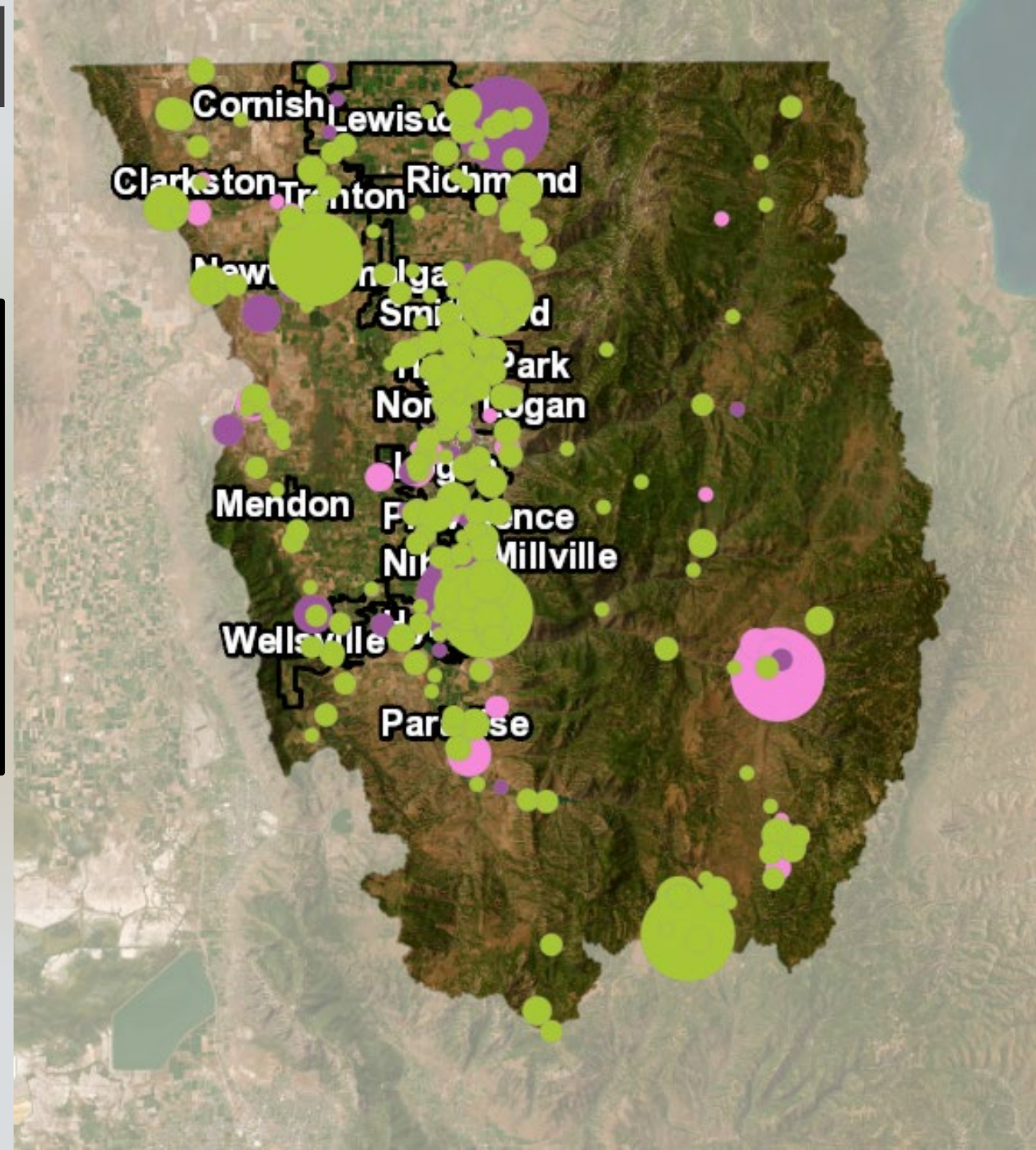
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: winter annual, biennial, short-lived perennial

Control: bio control, mechanical, chemical

Thick tap root can penetrate to 5 feet deep

Biocontrol rust fungus is naturally wide spread and other agents are currently undergoing research



CLASS 3B

Containment



HOUNDSTONGUE

Cynoglossum officinale

Class 3B / Containment

Native to: Europe

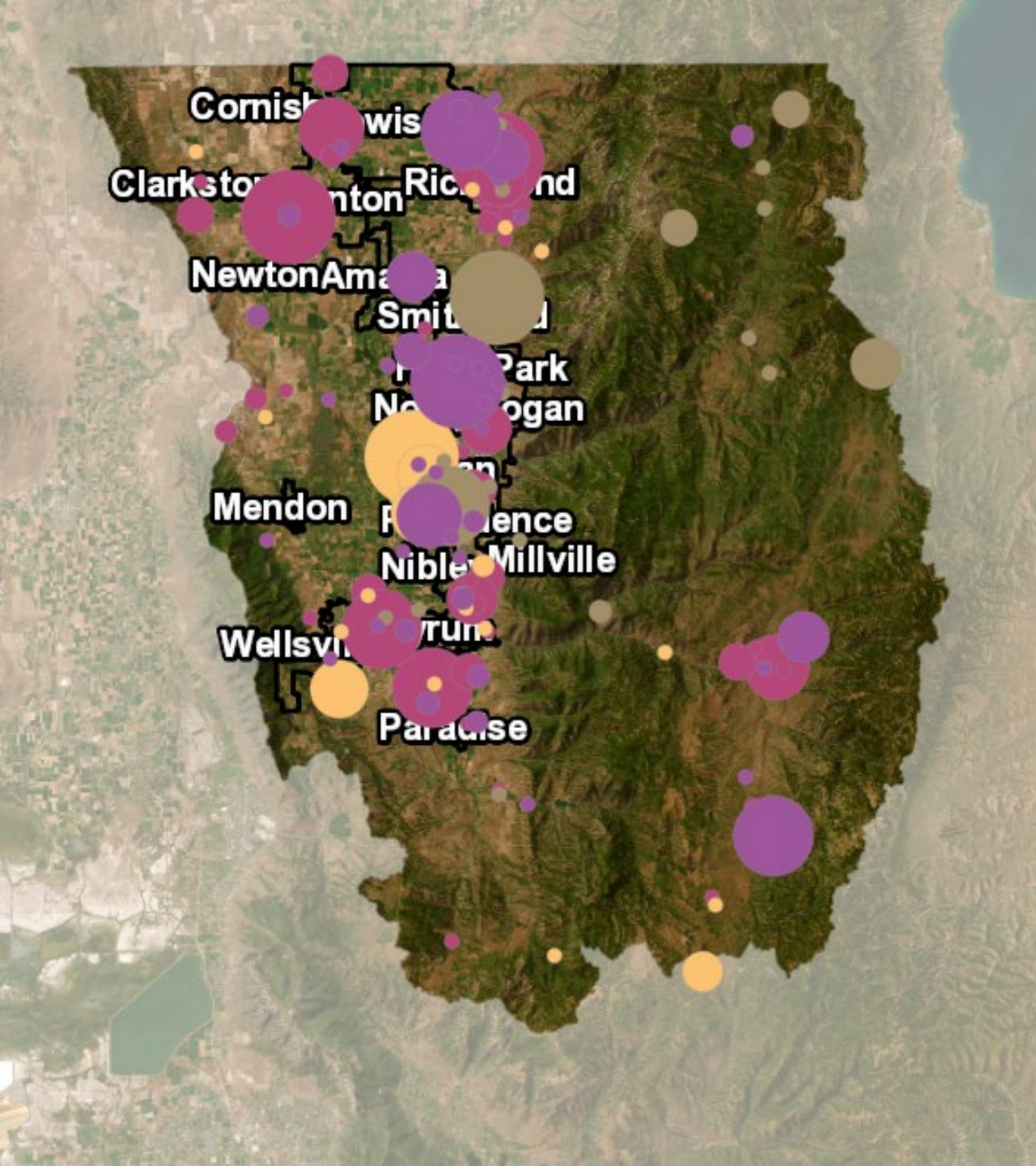
Life Cycle: biennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Each flower produces four green, bur-like fruits that turn brown as they mature

It spreads widely by clothing or animal fur

Toxic to livestock



CANADA THISTLE

Cirsium arvense

Class 3B / Containment

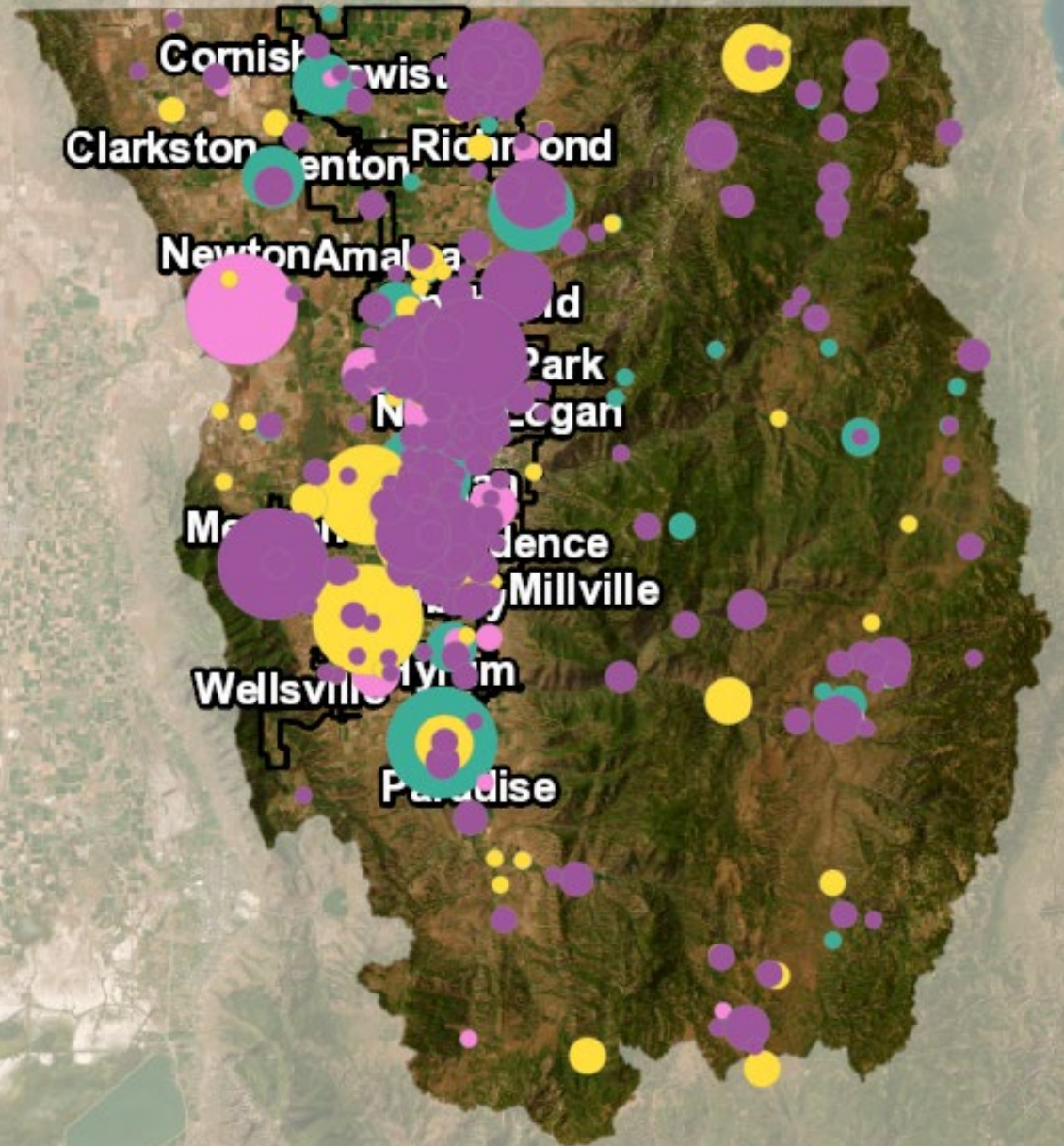
Native to: Southeastern Eurasia

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

Creeping roots create dense colonies

Digging or tilling is not generally an effective control practice



JOINTED GOATGRASS

Aegilops cylindrica

Class 3B / Containment

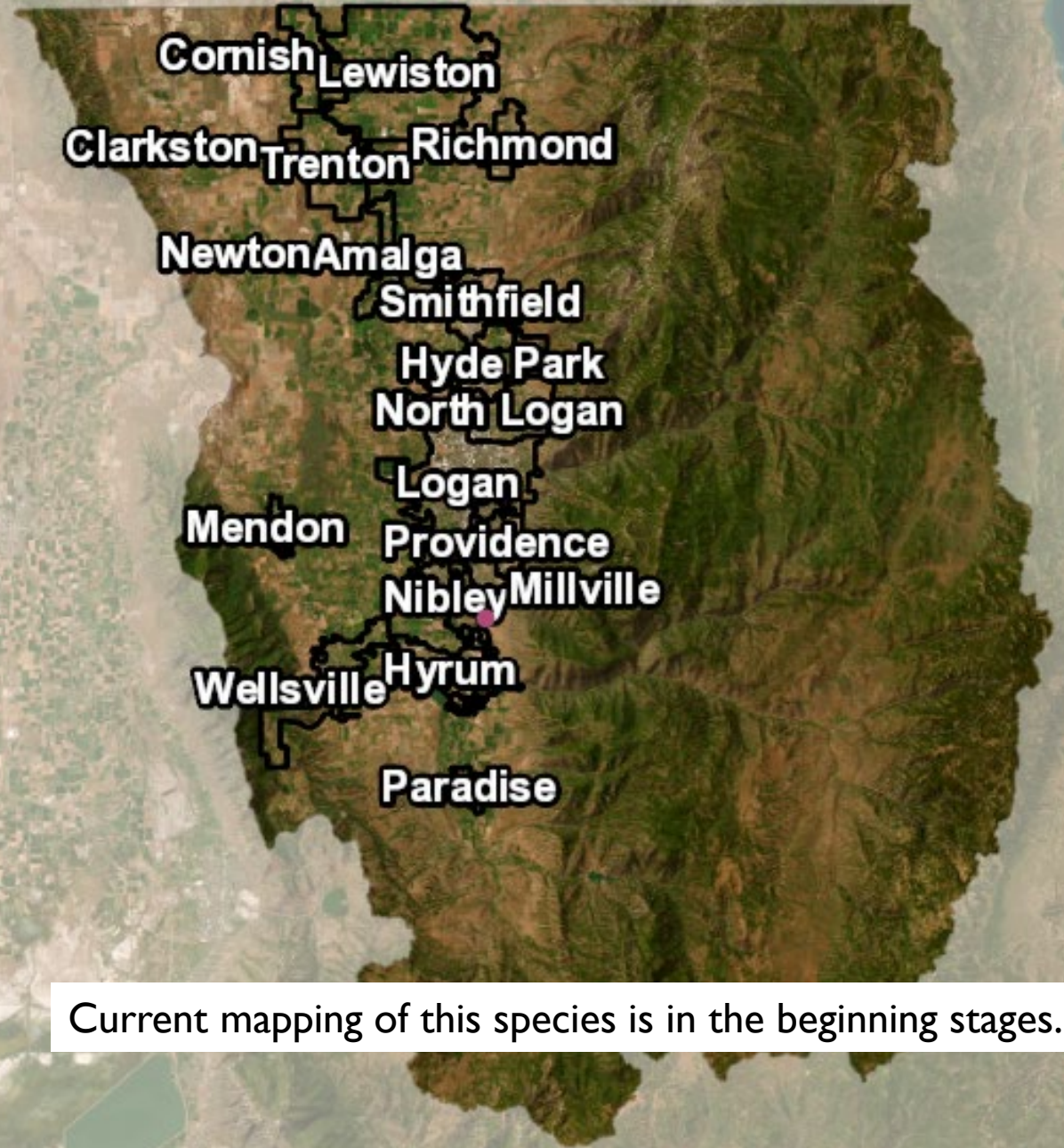
Native to: Eurasia

Life Cycle: winter annual

Control: mechanical, (non selective)
chemical

Drought tolerant, and is especially
troublesome in winter wheat fields
where hybridization of the two can
occur

Plants can produce 3,000 seeds each





FIELD BINDWEED

Convolvulus arvensis

Class 3B / Containment

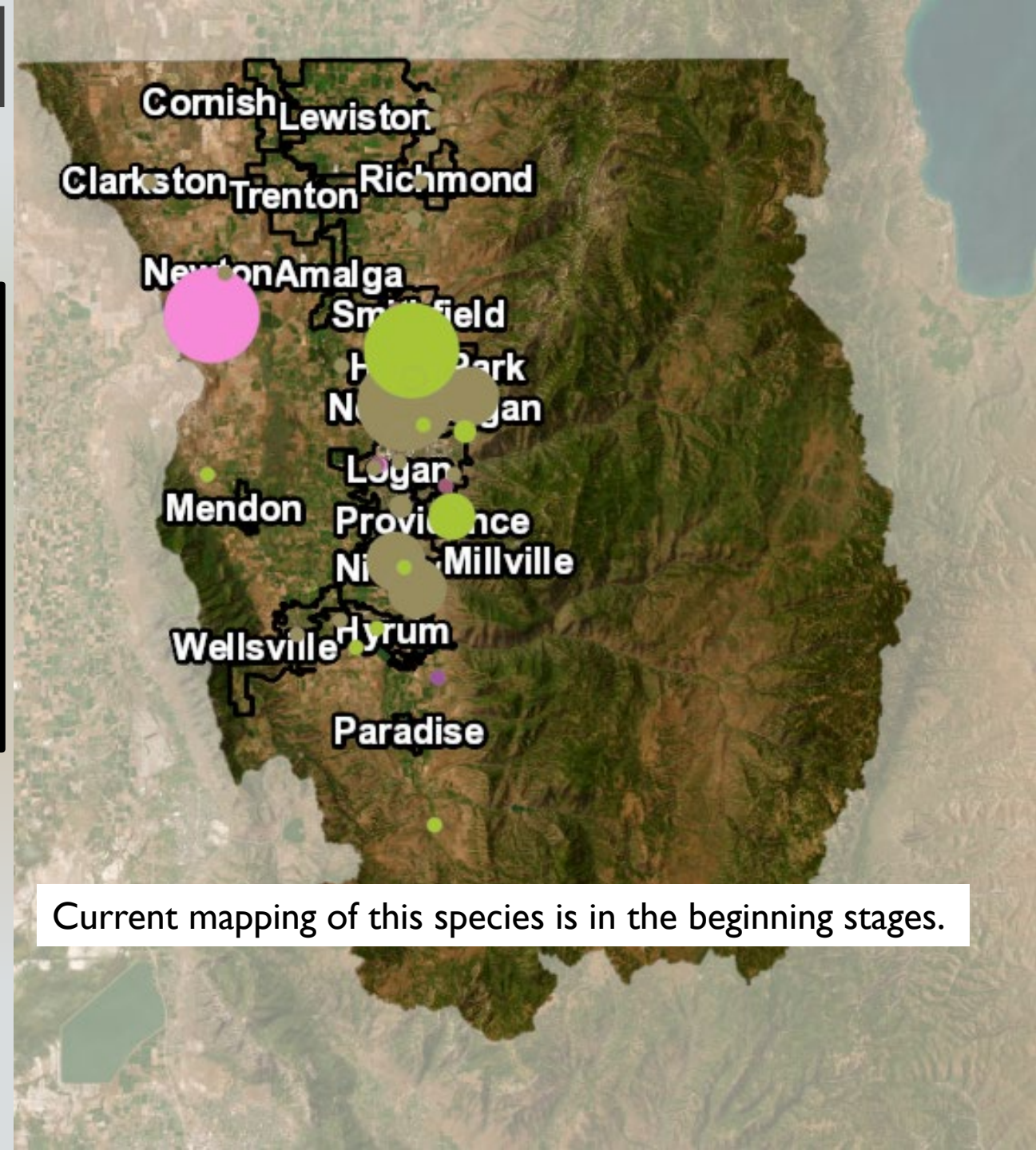
Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: biological, chemical

The root system may grow to a depth to 10 feet or more

Seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 50 years



Current mapping of this species is in the beginning stages.

QUACKGRASS

Elymus repens

Class 3B / Containment

Native to: Mediterranean area

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: chemical

Reproduces by seeds and rhizomes

Roots can penetrate hardened soils
and even roots of other plants

A topographic map of the state of Utah, showing its geographical features and major cities. The cities labeled on the map are: Cornish, Lewiston, Clarkston, Trenton, Richmond, Newton, Amalga, Smithfield, Hyde Park, North Logan, Logan, Mendon, Providence, Nibley, Millville, Wellsville, Hyrum, and Paradise. Two blue dots are placed on the map: one near North Logan and another near Hyrum, indicating specific locations of interest for quackgrass mapping.

Cornish Lewiston
Clarkston Trenton Richmond
Newton Amalga
Smithfield
Hyde Park
North Logan
Logan
Mendon Providence
Nibley Millville
Wellsville Hyrum
Paradise

Is in the beginning stages of mapping

CLASS 4

Prohibited



MYRTLE SPURGE

Euphorbia myrsinites

Class 4 / Prohibited

Native to: Eurasia

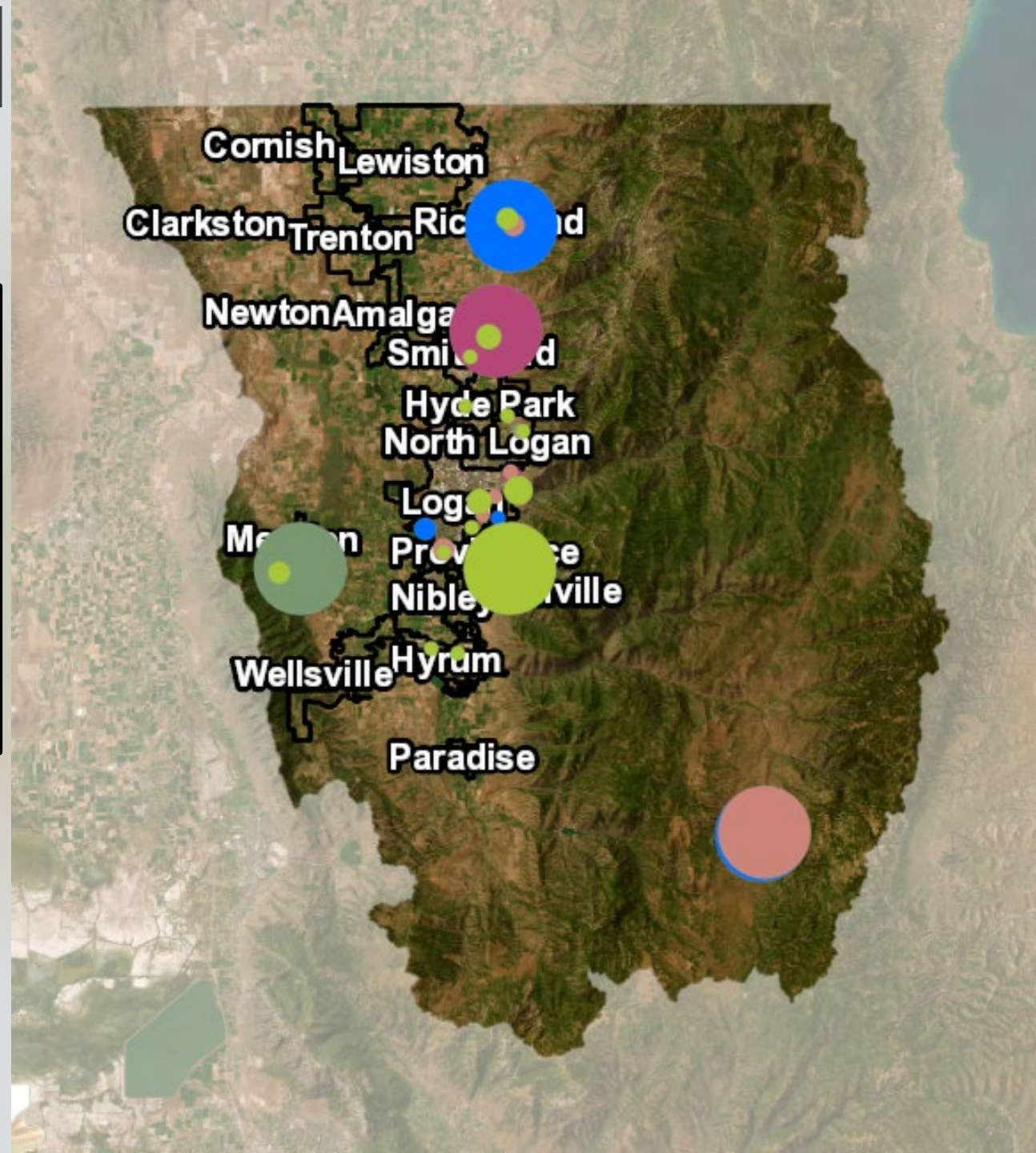
Life Cycle: short-lived perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Plant is waxy and bears grayish-blue leaves

Seeds can eject from plant 15 feet

Plants will regenerate from root fragments



DAMESROCKET

Hesperis matronalis

Class 4 / Prohibited

Native to: Central Asia/ Europe

Life Cycle: biennial or simple perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Do not buy wildflower mixes that contain this species

Highly invasive, known to invade native landscapes





RUSSIAN OLIVE

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Class 4 / Prohibited

Native to: Eurasia

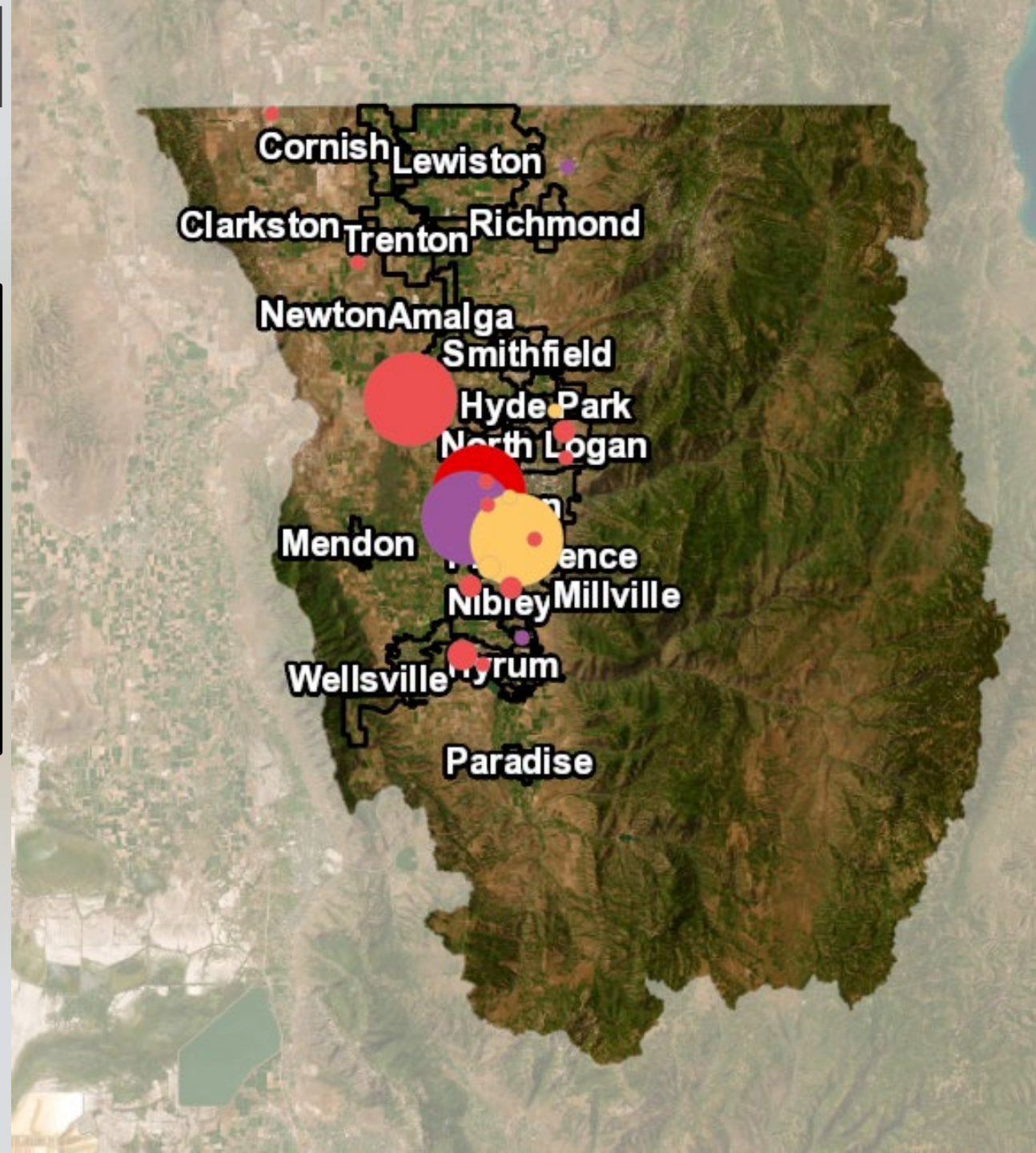
Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Do not buy or plant this tree

Plant will form thickets and be aggressively competitive

Tolerates flooding, poor soils (high salinity), and drought



CRACK WILLOW

Salix fragilis

Class 4 / Prohibited

Native to: Europe

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: mechanical, chemical

Do not plant this tree

Found along rivers, marshes, water meadow channels

Branches will break off and take root readily forming dense colonies



A map of Utah with county boundaries outlined in black. The following counties are labeled with black text: Cornish, Lewiston, Clarkston, Trenton, Richmond, Newton, Amalga, Smithfield, Hyde Park, North Logan, Logan, Mendon, Providence, Nibley, Millville, Wellsville, Hyrum, and Paradise. The map shows the state's topography with green areas representing forested regions and brown/tan areas representing more arid or mountainous terrain.

Is in the beginning stages of mapping



BERMUDAGRASS

Cynodon dactylon

Class 4 / Prohibited

Native to: Africa or India

Life Cycle: perennial

Control: chemical

Spreads by stolon's, rhizomes, and seeds

Will not thrive in cold temperatures

Susceptible to thatch buildup

Cornish Lewiston
Clarkston Trenton Richmond
Newton Amalga
Smithfield
Hyde Park
North Logan
Logan
Mendon Providence
Nibley Millville
Wellsville Hyrum
Paradise

Is in the beginning stages of mapping



CREDITS

- Cache County Vegetation Management Division
 - Utah State University Extension
 - Utah Weed Supervisors Association
 - Utah Weed Control Association
- Whatcom County Noxious Weed Board
 - Sturgeons County NWCB