Keep a Lookout
For Invasive Plants in the Riding Mountain Area

These species may be on your land — early detection and reporting can prevent their spread

Leafy Spurge
Euphorbia esula

Yellow Toadflax
Linaria vulgaris

Dalmatian Toadflax
Linaria dalmatica

Ox-eyed Daisy
(Leucanthemum vulgare) &
Scentless Chamomile
(Matricaria perforata)

Nodding Thistle
Carduus nutans

Common Burdock
Arctium minus

Common Tansy
Tanacetum vulgare

Red Bartsia
Odontites serotina

Purple Loosestrife
Lythrum species

Houndstongue
Cynoglossum officinale

Please report these species: Phone: ISCM 1-204-232-6021 or report a sighting at
Website: http://www.invasivespeciesmanitoba.com
Invasive Plant Species are plants that are growing outside of their country of origin. They are problematic because they come to Canada without their natural predators and diseases which gives them a distinct advantage over our native plant communities, pasturelands, haylands, wetlands and woodlands. Once established they out compete our valuable forage resources and are extremely difficult and costly to control.

Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula)
Perennial herb grows 0.5-1.0m. Milky sap in stem and leaves. Leaves alternate, narrow with pointed tips, smooth and hairless. Flowers on paired, yellowish-green, cup-shaped bracts. Bracts in clusters of 7-10 at top of stem, bloom late spring to mid summer. Seed pods attach to center of paired bracts. Threatens prairies, pastures, roadsides, ditches, agricultural lands and open woodlands.

Common Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)
Aromatic perennial that can grow to be 1.5 to 2 m tall. Deeply divided, fern-like leaves. Strongly aromatic when leaves crushed. Extensive root system. Produces numerous button-shaped, bright yellow flowers in dense clusters at the top of the plant. Threatens pastureland, roadsides, river banks, abandoned fields and natural woodlands.

Red Bartsia (Odontites serotina)
Stems fine erect and branching, growing 15-30 cm tall. Leaves are solitary at the end of stems and composed of two leaflets each. Reproduces from seed and root fragments. Flowers orange in early to mid summer. Threatens roadsides, rangeland, native grasslands and meadows.

Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Bilennial that forms large rosettes in its first year and a flowering stalk in its second. The leaves are large, heart shaped and hairy on the underside. Flowers occur in July and are pink-purple and are enclosed in a prickly bur. A problem in pastures, hay fields and open prairie. Also acts as a secondary host for pathogens such as powdery mildew and root-rot which in turn affects economically important plants.

Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)
A toxic biennial that can grow 0.5-1.5 m tall. Leaves are hairy and rough, resembling a houndstongue. Flowers bloom in mid June and vary in colour from red to burgundy. The seeds have numerous barbs that can attach to people, animals and equipment. The value of livestock can decrease if the burrs become embedded in the hair/wool. Alkaloids in the plant are toxic to cattle and horses and can be fatal if consumed in large quantities.

Invasive Plants in the Riding Mountain Area

For control management of these species please visit the following website:
http://www.invasivespeciesmanitoba.com
Mapping information: www.prips.usask.ca

Photos courtesy of Bugwood.org