



# Invasive Terrestrial Plants

14A

Yellow  
Starthistle



Photo: Peggy Greb, USDA  
Agricultural Research Service,  
Bugwood.org

14B

Dyer's Woad



Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State  
University, Bugwood.org

14C

Rush Skeletonweed



Photo: Steve Dewey, Utah State  
University, Bugwood.org



Peggy Grieb, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

14A

## Yellow Starthistle

**Class:** Magnoliopsida

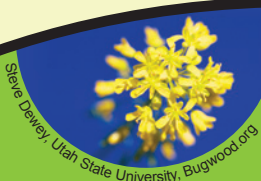
**Family:** Asteraceae

**Species:** *Centaurea solstitialis* Linnaeus

Bright yellow flowers are surrounded at their base by sharp spines that are up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length. If ingested by horses, yellow starthistle causes 'chewing disease'; a neurological disorder that creates brain lesions and ulcers in the mouth that can be fatal. In Montana this plant is a state listed noxious weed, report any sightings to your local Extension office or weed district to help stop its spread. For more information and to visit the source link to:

<http://mtweed.org/weeds/yellow-starthistle/>

[http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/1\\_Yellow\\_Starthistle.pdf](http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/1_Yellow_Starthistle.pdf)



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

14B

## Dyer's Woad

**Class:** Magnoliopsida

**Family:** Brassicaceae

**Species:** *Isatis tinctoria* Linnaeus

Dyer's woad is native to central Asia, eastern Siberia, and western Asia. The dyer's woad plant produces a blue substance that was used for centuries as a form of dye for pottery, textiles, and body paint. Dyer's woad was introduced into North America during the colonial period for use as a dye before indigo dye was available. Dyer's woad leaves alternate, are bluish-green, lance shaped, and are covered with fine hairs. Leaves have a cream colored mid-vein; which is especially noticeable on the rosettes. The flowers of dyer's woad are yellow. Large seeds develop in blackish-blue teardrop-shaped seed pods. In Montana this plant is a state listed noxious weed, report any sightings to your local Extension office or weed district to help stop its spread. For more information and to visit the source link to:

<http://mtweed.org/weeds/dyers-woad/>

[http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/2\\_Dyerxs\\_Woad.pdf](http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/2_Dyerxs_Woad.pdf)



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

14C

## Rush Skeletonweed

**Class:** Magnoliopsida

**Family:** Asteraceae

**Species:** *Chondrilla juncea* Linnaeus

Rush skeletonweed is native to Europe, Asia, and North Africa and gets its name from the lack of leaves on the plant, which gives it a 'skeletal' appearance. The rosette leaves of this plant look very similar to dandelion leaves. If cut or severed, the leaves and stem excrete a white, milky latex substance that has been researched for making rubber. Coarse brown hairs cover the bottom section of the stem of this plant. Yellow flower heads can produce 500 to 1,500 seeds that have white bristly hairs at one end which aid in dispersal. In Montana this plant is a state listed noxious weed, report any sightings to your local Extension office or weed district to help stop its spread. For more information and to visit the source link to:

<http://mtweed.org/weeds/rush-skeletonweed/>

[http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/5\\_Rush\\_Skeletonweed.pdf](http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/AgClassroom/k-8projects/noxiousweededucation/PDF/5_Rush_Skeletonweed.pdf)