

KLAMATHWEED

Hypericum perforatum

EARLY DETECTION, RAPID RESPONSE.

Invasive weeds reduce land values, degrade natural areas and once established are very difficult to control. When found, the plants must be removed and the area monitored to prevent future spread. The Invasive Species Program (ISP) is a joint effort between TRCD and NTCD who collaborate with the *Lake Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group (LTBWCG)*, a diverse group of agencies and community members dedicated to preventing and controlling invasive weed species in the Tahoe Basin. An early detection and rapid response network is coordinated by the LTBWCG to ensure that the entire basin is surveyed annually. TRCD offers one-on-one vegetation consultations for homeowners to help identify and control local invasive weed infestations and to find native plant alternatives. By being an extra set of eyes, educated homeowners increase our ability to detect new infestations in Tahoe.

How did Klamathweed get here?

Also known as St. John's Wort, it was introduced to North America during the 1700's when immigrants brought it over for its ornamental qualities. By 1900, klamathweed was invading rangelands in California. Currently it is widespread throughout the United States.



Origin: Eurasia
Noxious Weed List: NV-YES, A-listed; CA-YES, C-listed
Habitat: Roadsides, recently burned forest, dry disturbed areas
Life Cycle: Rhizomatous perennial
Flowering time: June to September
Spread: Short runners, rhizomes, and sticky seeds
Height: 1-3 ft
Stems: Erect; 2-ridged branches are rust-colored, woody at base
Leaves: Light green and attached closely to the stem, with clear conspicuous dots on the underside.
Flowers: Five petals have tiny black dots on the lower edges; showy stamens in the center.
Flower color: Bright yellow



Why is it a threat to the Tahoe Basin?

- ☹ Crowds out native plants that are important in maintaining soil nutrients, water cycling, and microbial activity in the West
- ☹ Seeds remain viable in soil for ten years



NOXIOUS WEED:

An invasive plant that is difficult to control, aggressive, and intrusive, as well as detrimental to important native species.

Those listed as A-listed are:

- Only found in a few places so far
- Control required in all infestations
- Not allowed in nurseries

C-Listed:

- Widespread
- Control is at discretion of state quarantine officer
- Not allowed in nurseries

Do Not Disturb!
TAHOE NATIVE



Scouler's St. John's Wort

- ☺ **Flower:** Five petals have tiny black dots on the outer edges; showy stamens in center. Fewer than 25 flowers at end of each stem
- ☺ **Flower color:** Yellow
- ☺ **Stem:** Short branching (<2cm branches); rust-colored and slightly woody at base
- ☺ **Leaves:** Oval shaped, opposite on stem

Call Us!
NONNATIVE INVASIVE



Klamathweed

- ☹ **Flower:** Five petals have tiny black dots on the outer edges; showy stamens in center. 25 to 100 flowers at end of each stem
- ☹ **Flower color:** Yellow
- ☹ **Stem:** Long branching (>2cm); rust-colored and woody at base
- ☹ **Leaves:** Compound, linear shaped, opposite; light green with clear conspicuous dots on underside

Think you spotted this invasive weed?

- 1) Please contact your local Resource Conservation District. In California, call TRCD (530) 543-1501 ext. 113. In Nevada, call NTCDD (775) 586-1610 ext. 28.
- 2) A member of the Invasive Species Program (ISP) staff will come identify the plant and record the weed's location to add to our Basin-wide map.
- 3) District staff will work with you to determine the best method of control that fits your property and the invasive weed(s) present. With your permission, the District will monitor the site after control measures are completed to ensure control efforts succeeded.
- 4) At your request, your local RCD also provides native and adapted plant consultations to homeowners free of charge. After evaluating your property, staff can provide plant plans for your yard and accompany you to a local nursery to help pick out native plants that will thrive on and add beauty to your landscape.

