

15 Non-Native Plants at Lake Mead National Recreation Area



To report weed locations use non-native plant survey form and/or contact:

Carrie Norman
Exotic Plant Manager
carrie_norman@nps.gov
702-293-8734

References used in putting this book together. These books are also good references in identifying weeds.

Weeds of the West
Aquatic and Riparian Weeds of the West
Weeds of California and Other Western States
Jepson Desert Manual
Invasive Plants of California's Wildlands

www.calphotos.berkeley.edu

NON-NATIVE PLANT SURVEY

Date _____

Surveyor _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Weed species (if known) _____

Species location (ex. UTM coordinates in Nad 83, mile marker, road name) _____

Number of plants hand pulled (if applicable) _____

Estimate infestation size (number of plants and/or acre size) _____

Digital photos (if possible)

ABOUT THIS BOOK:

Description: Are the plants perennial or annual. Typical time the plant flowers. Is it on the Nevada, Arizona, or Utah noxious weed lists?

Origin: The plant's native distribution.

Reproduction: How does the plant reproduce? Vegetatively (underground roots, above ground roots, root fragments) or by seeds.

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA? A brief description of where known infestations are located throughout the park.

Control: Mechanical methods are hand pulling or digging up the plant with tools. When digging up plants make sure to remove all of the root material. Herbicide control should only be done by certified and experienced applicators, such as the Lake Mead EPMT or the Weed Manager. If herbicide is the only control method listed in this book, then one should not attempt to hand pull the plant. This will only cause the plant to resprout and increase the infestation. Report all weeds to the Weed Manager (702-293-8734).

Russian knapweed

Acroptilon repens



Russian knapweed

Acroptilon repens

Asteraceae: Sunflower family

Description: Perennial; flowers May to September; noxious weed in Nevada, Arizona, and Utah

Origin: Europe and Asia

Reproduction: Vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead

NRA: Overton Wildlife Management Area

Control: Herbicide, because of its extensive root system. Do not handpull.



Malta starthistle

Centaurea melitensis



Malta starthistle

Centaurea melitensis

Asteraceae: Sunflower family

Description: Annual; flowers April to July;
noxious weed in Nevada

Origin: Africa and Europe

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA: Overton
Wildlife Management Area and Tassi Spring

Control: Mechanical (hand pull)



Camelthorn

Alhagi pseudalhagi



Camelthorn

Alhagi pseudalhagi

Fabaceae: Legume family

Description: Perennial; flowers June to August; magenta to pink flower color; noxious weed in Nevada and Arizona

Origin: India and southwest Asia to North Africa

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead

NRA: Virgin River and Grand Wash Bay



Control: Herbicide, because of its extensive root system. Do not handpull.

Sahara mustard

Brassica tournefortii



Sahara mustard

Brassica tournefortii

Brassicaceae: Mustard family

Description: Annual; flowers December to April; noxious weed in Nevada; can form dense stands displacing native vegetation; leaves have bumps and irritating hairs

Origin: Mediterranean area

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Disturbed and sandy areas

Control: Mechanical (hand pull, bag any seed pods)



Perennial pepperweed

Lepidium latifolium



Perennial pepperweed

Lepidium latifolium

Brassicaceae: Mustard family

Description: Perennial; flowers May to September; noxious weed in Nevada and Utah

Origin: Eurasia

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA: Las Vegas Wash, Virgin River, and Willow Beach Fish Hatchery

Control: Herbicide, because of its extensive root system. Do not handpull.



African mustard

Malcolmia africana



African mustard

Malcolmia africana

Brassicaceae: Mustard family

Description: Annual; flowers in the spring

Origin: Mediterranean

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Primarily in the Overton Arm area of the park

Control: Mechanical (hand pull)



London rocket
Sisymbrium irio



London rocket

Sisymbrium irio

Brassicaceae: Mustard family

Description: Annual; flowers January to May

Origin: Europe

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Disturbed areas

Control: Mechanical (hand pull)



Tree tobacco

Nicotiana glauca



Tree tobacco

Nicotiana glauca

Nyctaginaceae: Four O'clock family

Description: Perennial, evergreen; all parts of the plant are toxic; flowers March to November

Origin: Southern Bolivia and Northern Argentina

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

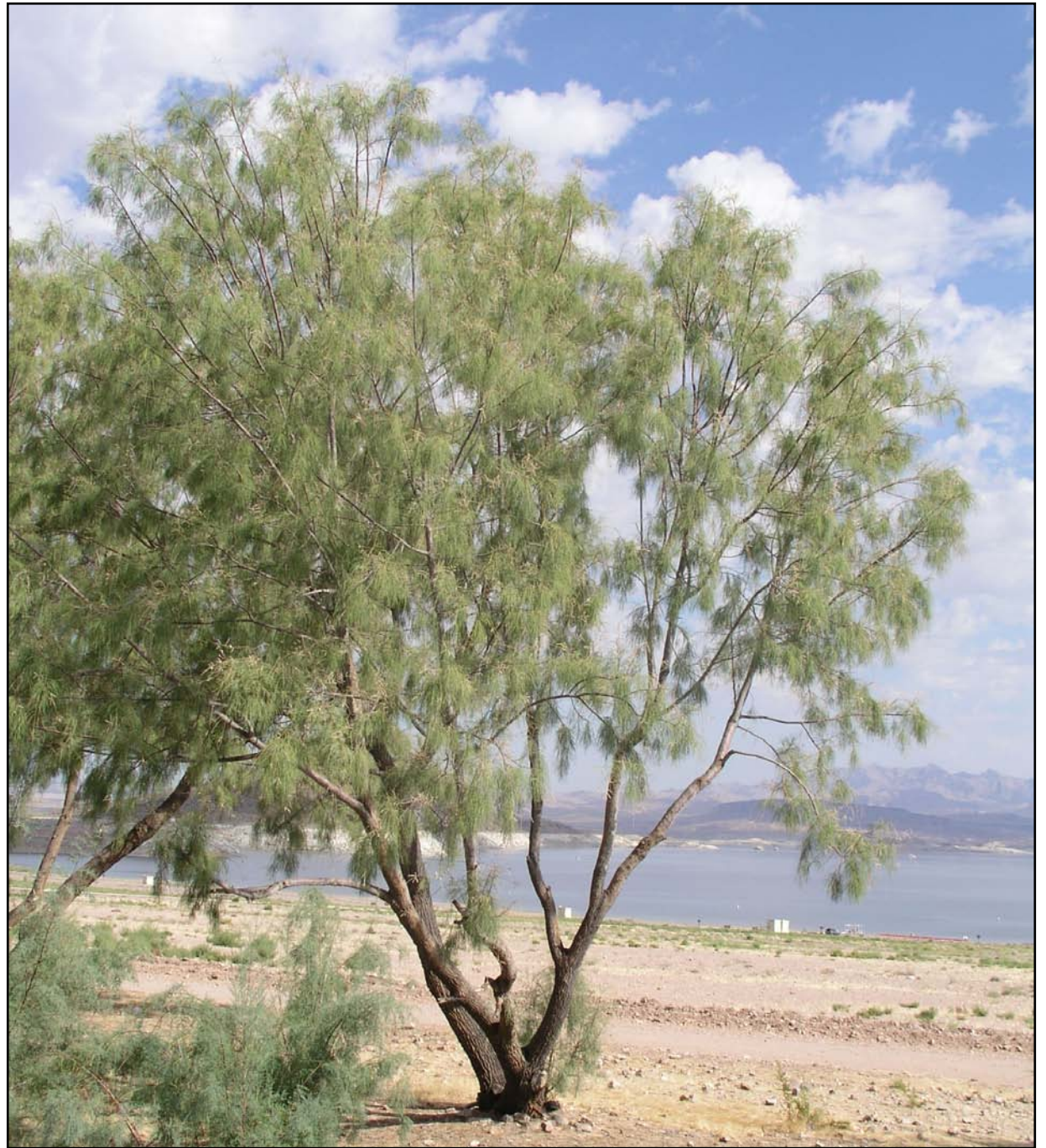
Known locations at Lake Mead NRA: Lake Mead shoreline

Control: Herbicide, do not hand pull.



Athel

Tamarix aphylla



Athel

Tamarix aphylla

Tamaricaceae: Tamarisk family

Description: Perennial, evergreen tree;
flowers March to August

Origin: Africa and the Middle East

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Developed areas and Lake Mead shoreline

Control: Herbicide



Saltcedar

Tamarix ramosissima



Saltcedar

Tamarix ramosissima

Tamaricaceae: Tamarisk family

Description: Perennial, deciduous tree; flowers April to August; noxious weed in Nevada

Origin: Asia

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Lake Mead and Mohave shoreline and springs

Control: Mechanical (hand pull seedlings) or Herbicide



Oleander

Nerium oleander



Oleander

Nerium oleander

Apocynaceae: Dogbane family

Description: Perennial, evergreen; all parts of plant are poisonous, including smoke if burned; flower in spring and summer

Origin: Eurasia, Mediterranean region

Reproduction: Seeds and vegetative

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Developed areas, all campgrounds, and is naturalizing on Lakes Mead & Mohave shoreline

Control: Herbicide, do not hand pull.



Puncture vine

Tribulus terrestris



Puncture vine

Tribulus terrestris

Zygophyllaceae: Caltrop family

Description: Annual; mat-forming; burs can puncture bicycle tires; flowers May to October; noxious weed in Nevada and Arizona

Origin: Europe

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Disturbed areas and developed areas

Control: Mechanical (hand pull)



Russian thistle

Salsola tragus



Russian thistle

Salsola tragus

Chenopodiaceae: Goosefoot family

Description: Annual; flowers March to April

Origin: Russia

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Disturbed areas

Control: Mechanical (hand pull)



Fountain grass

Pennisetum setaceum



Fountain grass

Pennisetum setaceum

Poaceae: Grass family

Description: Perennial; flowers July to October; noxious weed in Nevada

Origin: North Africa and Middle East

Reproduction: Seeds

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Lake Mohave shoreline

Control: Mechanical (hand pull or dig up whole plant) or Herbicide. Cut off seed heads and bag.



Giant reed

Arundo donax



Giant reed

Arundo donax

Poaceae: Grass family

Description: Perennial; flowers in March to November; noxious weed in Nevada; roots and stem fragments can float downstream and establish a new infestation

Origin: Mediterranean area

Reproduction: Vegetative; no viable seeds reported in the United States

Known locations at Lake Mead NRA:
Developed areas

Control: Herbicide, because of its extensive root system. Do not hand pull.

