Spotted Knapweed Identification and Management

List B

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*) is a non-native, short-lived perennial forb that reproduces mainly by seed. A prolific seed producer, spotted knapweed can grow up to 900 seeds per plant annually that are viable for up to 8 years. The key to distinguishing spotted from other knapweeds is the black-tipped, spiny, involucral bracts (phyllaries) at the base of the flower. Unlike diffuse knapweed, it does not have a long, distinct terminal spine at the tip of the bracts. Spotted knapweed can grow up to 3 feet tall on ridged stems that are openly branched on the upper half of the plant. Urn-shaped flowers are solitary on the tip of each branch. Flowers are pink to purple, and rarely white. Leaves on the stem are alternate, deeply lobed, and become smaller and simple near the tips of the stem. Basal rosette leaves are deeply lobed and up to 6 inches long.

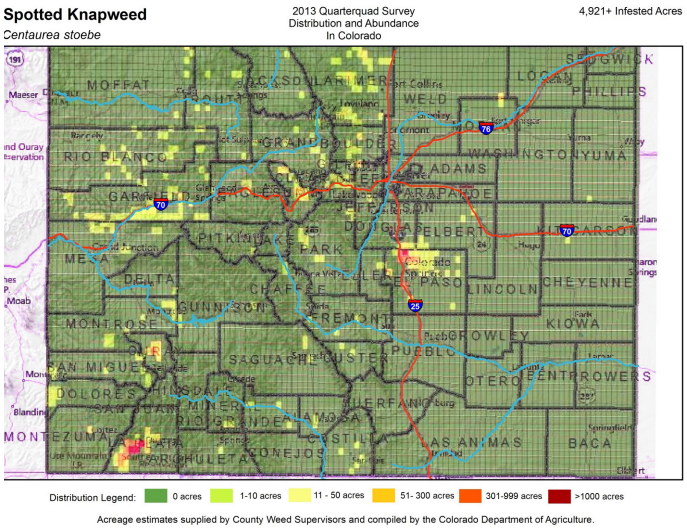
Flowers bloom from June to October and seed-set usually occurs by mid-August. Spotted knapweed can also reproduce vegetatively from lateral roots.

Spotted knapweed tends to invade disturbed, overgrazed areas. It also occurs in grasslands, pastures, foothill clearings, logged areas, roadsides, sandy soils, and floodplains. Since it can tolerate both dry conditions and moist areas it is an especially versatile invader. Spotted knapweed and diffuse knapweed infestations often occur together in Colorado and plants can hybridize. Once established, spotted knapweed reduces livestock and wildlife forage by out-competing native and desirable species.

The most effective method of control for spotted knapweed is to prevent seed production and establishment through proper land management. Maintain healthy pastures, rangeland, and forests; and continually monitor for new infestations. If spotted knapweed is already established, applying an integrated weed management approach is effective. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Spotted knapweed is designated as a "List B" species as described in the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to either be eliminated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local infestations. For more information please visit www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds and click on the Noxious Weed Program link or call the State Weed Coordinator, Colorado Department of Agriculture at 303-869-9030.

2013 Quarter Quad Survey



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Key ID Points

1. Floral bracts have black tips, with comb-like spines of equal length.
2. Flowers are pink to purple, and rarely white.
3. Basal and stem leaves are deeply lobed, but become simple and oblong towards the tips of the stem.

Spotted knapweed

Centaurea stoebe

List B

Integrated Weed Management Recommendations

Spotted knapweed

Centaurea stoebe

Spotted knapweed is best controlled at the rosette stage with mechanical or chemical techniques in the spring and fall. A key goal is to prevent seed production. Management must be intense and persistent in order to deplete the seed bank in the soil.

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Hybrid spotted-diffuse knapweed flower

CULTURAL

Bareground is prime habitat for weed invasions. Maintaining healthy pastures and forests, while minimizing disturbance and overgrazing, is crucial. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations.

BIOLOGICAL

Root and seed head weevils (*Cyphocleonus achates* and *Larinus minutus*) attack the roots and reduce seed production in spotted and diffuse knapweeds. This is an option for large infestations, though optimum results take 3-5 years. To obtain the insects, contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture's Insectary in Palisade, Colorado at 970-464-7916.

MECHANICAL

Dig when the soil is moist; remove the root crown, 2-4 inches of taproot, and lateral roots. Digging alone requires several years of multiple treatments within a growing season. Mowing spotted knapweed when flower buds or early flowers are present will stress the plant, but not kill it. Do not mow after seed-set because it can disperse the seeds. Annual cultivation can eliminate spotted knapweed.

CHEMICAL

The table below includes recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to rangeland and some pastures. Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Aminopyralid (Milestone)	5-7 ounces/acre or 1 teaspoon/gal water	Spring at rosette to early bolt stage and/or in the fall to rosettes. Add 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant (equivalent to 0.32oz/gal water or 1 qt/100 gal water).
Aminocyclo-pyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)	4.75 to 8 oz product/acre	Apply in the fall when above-ground stems die back and root buds are highly susceptible; can also apply in the bud to senescence stages. Important: Applications greater than 5.5 oz product/acre exceeds the threshold for selectivity. DO NOT treat in the root zone of desirable trees and shrubs. Add 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant.
Clopyralid (Transline, Stinger)	2/3 to 1 pint/acre	Apply to spring/fall rosettes before flowering stalk lengthens. Add 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant.
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail)	2-3 qts. product/acre	Apply in spring and fall to rosettes. Add 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant.

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