

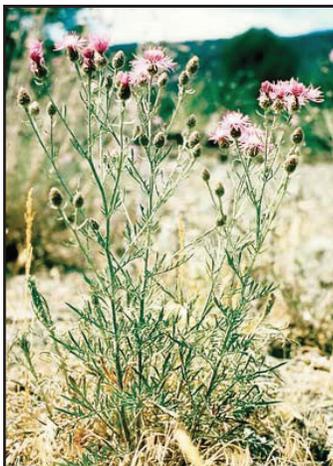


Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*)

SK CENT BIE

Biennial to short-lived taprooted perennial growing to 1.5 metres tall.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Larinus minutus</i>			Overwintering Adult		Adult	Adult/larva	Larva/pup	Adult		Overwintering adult		
<i>Cyphocleonus achates</i>			Overwintering	Larva	Pupa	Pupa/adult	Adult			Overwintering		



Distribution

Found extensively throughout the Southern Interior.

Quick ID

Pinkish-purple flowers.

Grayish-green stems and leaves.

Floral bracts have brown, triangular tips with comb-like fringe.

Seed head persists until following year.

Interesting Facts:

Exudes a chemical called catechin into the soil, which prevents the germination of neighboring plants.



Larinus minutus
Piper, G. "Larinus minutus." Photo. Noxious Weed Control Board. 10/03/2008. 25/01/2013. <<http://www.spokanecounty.org/WeedBoard/content.aspx?c=1462>>

Manual Treatment: Cutting, mowing, or pulling spotted knapweed before the plant sets seed can be effective on a local basis for small populations. However, spotted knapweed seeds can remain dormant in the soil for long periods, so follow-up treatments will be required to make sure the plant has been controlled. Attempt to remove the entire root system so the plant will not re-sprout from the crown or remaining roots.



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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Flowers: One pinkish-purple (sometimes white), urn-shaped flower head, comprised of 30 to 50 disk flowers, develops on the end of each stem branch.



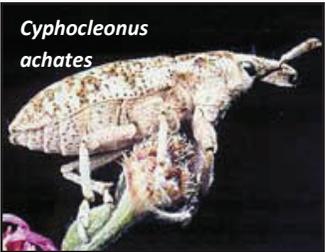
Leaves and Stems: Coarse; covered with translucent resin dots and fine hairs. First year basal rosette has deeply-lobed leaves. Flowering stalks with deeply-lobed, alternate leaves grow from rosette in second year. Short, narrow upper-stem leaves. Stems on mature plants have many branches. Bitter to taste.



Seeds: Brownish or black seeds, 3 mm long. Seeds are notched on one side of the base and have a short tuft of bristles at the tip. A single plant can produce up to 40,000 seeds.

Roots: Deep, stout taproot that helps plant compete for water and nutrients.

Reproduction and Dispersal: Primarily by seed. Seeds that do not germinate form a seed bank in the soil and may remain viable for eight or more years.



Habitat Preference: Found in disturbed areas, fields, roadsides, and other open areas. Prefers well-drained, light textured soils that receive summer rainfall and ample sunlight. Does not tolerate dense shade.

Piper, G. "Cyphocleonus achates." Photo. Noxious Weed Control Board. 10/03/2008. 25/01/2013. <<http://www.spokanecounty.org/WeedBoard/content.aspx?c=1462>>