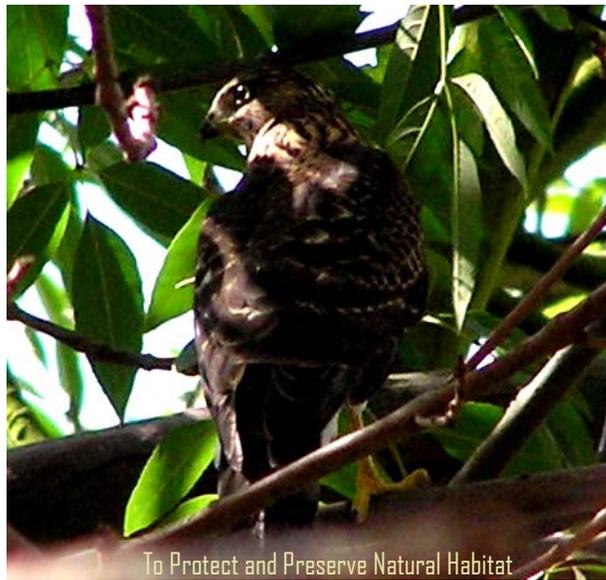




CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION



To Protect and Preserve Natural Habitat

ELYSIAN PARK
“DIRTY DOZEN” WEEDS IDENTIFICATION

THIS BOOKLET WAS CREATED TO ASSIST DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARK STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMATIC WEEDS. THE NAME “*DIRTY DOZEN*” WAS GIVEN TO THE TWELVE PLANTS THAT PREVENT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE FLORA DUE TO THEIR HIGH REPRODUCTIVE RATE AND ACCELERATED GROWTH. THE “*DIRTY DOZEN*” ARE IDENTIFIED, ILLUSTRATED, AND LISTED IN THE ORDER THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE NATURAL ECOSYSTEM OF **ELYSIAN PARK**.

Revised (April 2004)

MAIN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS BOOKLET

- 1) Support and restore the natural ecosystem found in **Elysian Park** through the management and control of invasive plants.
- 2) To establish an Integrated Pest Management Program specific to **Elysian Park**.
- 3) Build valuable resources for Department of Recreation and Parks staff and the public.

Some exotic plants, as well as native vegetation, with aggressive qualities may be considered a weed if it adversely affect the sustainability of the natural areas and encroaches into developed landscapes. Weed problems can be largely avoided by careful landscape design, soil preparation before planting, and adequately scheduled irrigation and mulching. Weed control can be achieved through a combination of the following five control methods:

PREVENTIVE: Preventive method is defined as keeping the weeds from entering or becoming established in the area. Monitoring the area for early detection of unwanted plants is crucial for the preventative methods to work. If a new weed is discovered, immediate actions need to be taken in order to prevent seed production and establishment.

CULTURAL: Cultural method is defined as maintenance practices that will make it difficult for weeds to grow or become established, (i.e., select proper plants for the location, irrigation management, and pruning).

BIOLOGICAL: Biological method is defined as the usage of living organisms for weeds control. Some of the organisms used for biological control include fungus, bacteria, nematodes, and beneficial insects. When available, biological methods are very effective in weed control.

CHEMICAL: Chemical method is defined as the usage of a synthetic or natural toxic product called herbicide for weed control. Selective herbicides are designed to control a specific group of plant. Non-selective herbicides such as 'Round Up' will control all plants. When using a chemical herbicide, it is mandatory to read and always follow what the label instructs.

MECHANICAL: Mechanical method is defined as the usage of physical force to injure, remove, and control weeds. Mechanical methods can be achieved through the usage of mowers, hand-pulling, hoeing, and burning.

ELYSIAN PARK
“DIRTY DOZEN”

Here is a list of the 12 weeds that have been determined to be of concern at **ELYSIAN PARK**. It was prepared as an aid for anyone who will become involved in the preservation of the native flora within the Park.

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON NAME

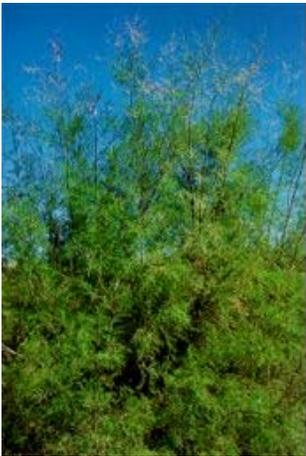
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Schinus polygamus</i>	Peruvian pepper
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak
<i>Salsola iberica</i>	Russian thistle
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	wild mustards
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	hairy fleabane
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	netseed lambsquarters

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ailanthus altissima*
COMMON NAME: tree of heaven



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Tamarix ramosissima*
COMMON NAME: saltcedar



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Schinus polygamus*
COMMON NAME: Peruvian pepper



NOTES:



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Acacia longifolia*
COMMON NAME: Sydney golden wattle



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Toxicodendron diversilobum*
COMMON NAME: poison oak



NOTES: Poison oak is a California native plant of specific value to wildlife. DO NOT ERADICATE!! Control plant in working locations and in areas accessible to the public only.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Salsola iberica*
COMMON NAME: Russian thistle



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Brassica spp.*
COMMON NAME: wild mustards



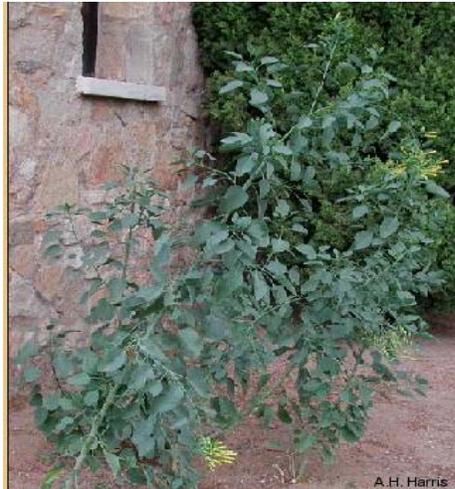
NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Pennisetum setaceum*
COMMON NAME: fountain grass



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Nicotiana glauca*
COMMON NAME: tree tobacco



NOTES:

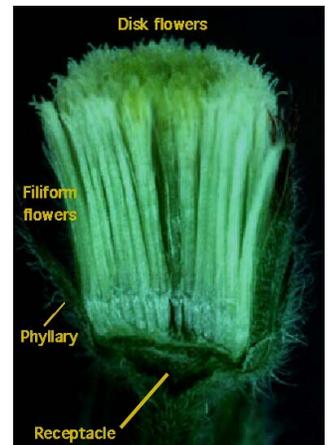
SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ricinus communis*

COMMON NAME: castor bean



NOTES

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Conyza bonariensis*
COMMON NAME: hairy fleabane



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Chenopodium berlandieri*
COMMON NAME: netseed lambsquarters



NOTES:

ELYSIAN PARK HISTORY OF THE PARK

Elysian Park is part of the original 1781 land grant to the pueblo of Los Angeles from King Carlos III of Spain: It is the city's first and oldest park. The park acts as an enormous back yard for the tens of thousands of families who live in crowded nearby neighborhoods such as Echo Park, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, and Elysian Valley.

At the end of the Santa Monica Mountains Range and within Los Angeles River watershed, Elysian Park is the site of the first Botanical Garden in Southern California. In the 1800's, nearly 37,000 Eucalyptus trees were planted on this park. In 1893, the Los Angeles Horticultural Society began planting specimens of rare trees including the double row of wild date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) along Stadium Way. In all, about 67 species remain of the original planting.

In Elysian Park, one of our most exceptional parks, you can walk forest paths, explore a little-known arboretum, picnic under tropical trees.... and take in some really striking views.

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