



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



To Protect and Preserve Natural Habitat

**HANSEN DAM 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 **HANSEN DAM PARK**.

MAIN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS BOOKLET

- 1) Support and restore the natural ecosystem found in **Hansen Dam Park** through the management and control of invasive plants.
- 2) To establish an Integrated Pest Management Program specific to **Hansen Dam 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.

HANSEN DAM PARK
“DIRTY DOZEN”

Here is a list of the 12 weeds that have been determined to be of concern at **HANSEN DAM 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

Arundo donax

giant reed

Ricinus communis

castor bean

Salsola iberica

Russian thistle

Nicotiana glauca

tree tobacco

Sorghum halepense

Johnsongrass

Centaurea solstitialis

yellow starthistle/ tecolote

Ailanthus altissima

tree of heaven

Fraxinus uhdei

ash tree seedlings

Paspalum distichum

knotgrass

Marrubium vulgare

white horehound

Chenopodium berlandieri

lambsquarters

Raphanus sativus

wild radish

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Arundo donax*
COMMON NAME: giant reed



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ricinus communis*

COMMON NAME: castor bean



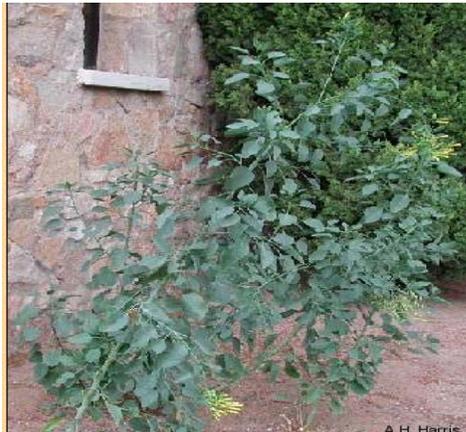
NOTES:

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



NOTES:

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



NOTES

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Sorghum halepense*
COMMON NAME: Johnsongrass



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Centaurea solstitialis*
COMMON NAME: yellow starthistle/ tecolote



NOTES:

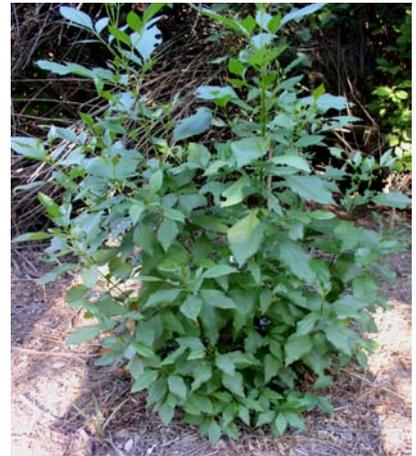


SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ailanthus altissima*
COMMON NAME: tree of heaven



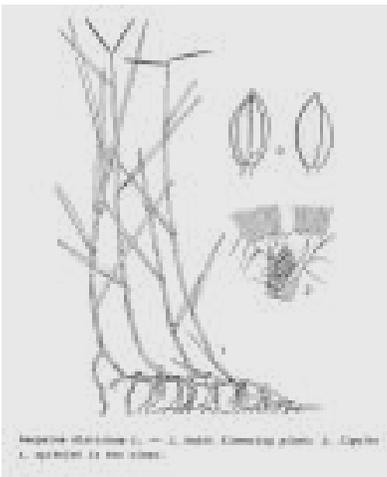
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SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Fraxinus uhdei*.
COMMON NAME: shamel ash seedlings



NOTES: *Fraxinus velutina*, velvet ash and *Fraxinus dipetala*, foothill ash are California native plants which can be confused with the weed species. DO NOT ERADICATE NATIVE SPECIES!!! Be certain of the identity of the plant before removing it.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Paspalum distichum*
COMMON NAME: knotgrass



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Marrubium vulgare*
COMMON NAME: white horehound



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Chenopodium berlandieri*
COMMON NAME: lambsquarters



NOTES:



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Raphanus sativus*
COMMON NAME: wild radish



NOTES:

HANSEN DAM RECREATIONAL AREA HISTORY OF THE PARK

With Los Angeles river watershed underneath, the 1,437 acre basin located in the Northeast end of the San Fernando Valley is both a natural and man-made resource that offers a large open space within the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The undeveloped area, considered a natural habitat, covers the majority of the park and is home of diverse plant and animal species, making it a valuable asset to botanist, wild lands managers, and land use planners

Hansen Dam recreation facilities includes Hansen Dam Park which covers 37 acres, a 26 acre Sports Center with 4 baseball diamonds, an amphitheater, 2 soccer fields, a 16 acre Equestrian Center, an 18 hole 211-acre Golf Course complete with clubhouse and restaurant, two group picnic areas, two little league fields, and a playground.

In addition, Hansen Dam is utilized for trails-- a hiking and bicycle trail along its top and an equestrian trail at its base. It also has a non-motor boating lake and a 1.5 acre swimming pool.

REFERENCES

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Photos downloaded from University of California Berkeley website at:

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