



CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION



To Protect and Preserve Natural Habitat

**LIMEKLIN CANYON 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 **LIMEKLIN CANYON PARK**.

MAIN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS BOOKLET

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

LIMEKLIN CANYON PARK
“DIRTY DOZEN”

Here is a list of the 12 weeds that have been determined to be of concern at **LIMEKLIN CANYON 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>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak
<i>Salsola iberica</i>	Russian thistle
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	wild mustards
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	dallisgrass
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	hairy fleabane
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	netseed lambsquarters
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oats
<i>Datura spp.</i>	jimsonweed

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



NOTES:

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

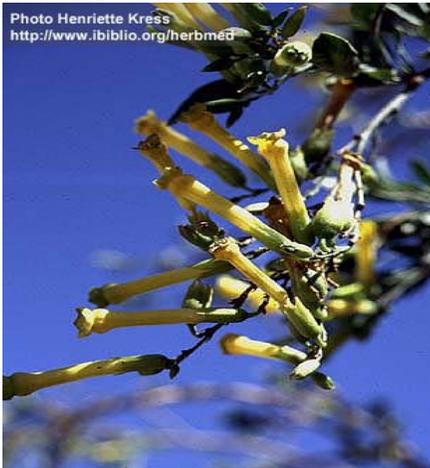
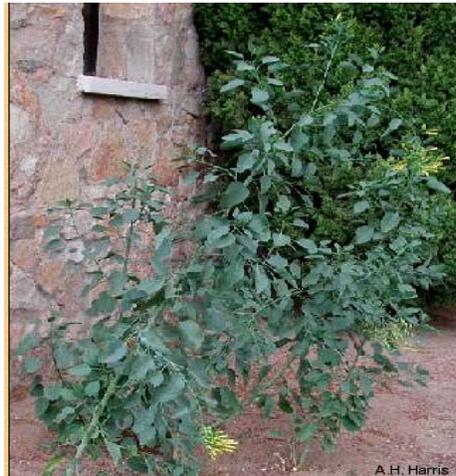


Photo Henriette Kress
<http://www.ibiblio.org/herbmed>



A. H. Harris



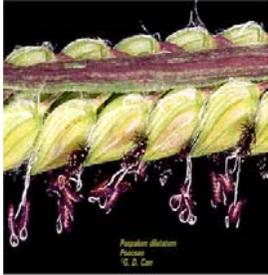
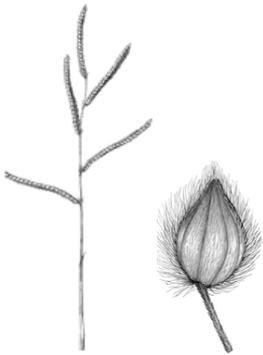
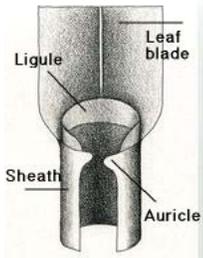
NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Ricinus communis*
COMMON NAME: castor bean



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Paspalum dilatatum*
COMMON NAME: dallisgrass



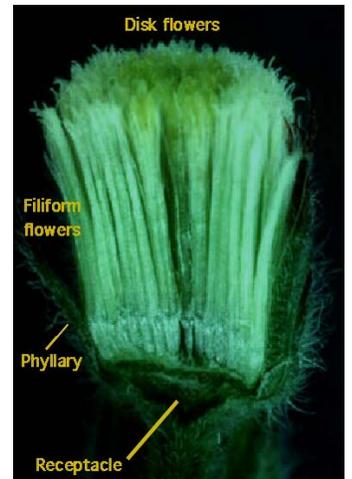
NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Lactuca serriola*
COMMON NAME: prickly lettuce



NOTES:

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



NOTES:

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



NOTES:



SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Avena fatua*
COMMON NAME: wild oats



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Datura spp.*
COMMON NAME: jimsonweed



NOTES: *Datura innoxia* is a California native plant with specific value to wildlife. DO NOT ERADICATE!!
Be certain of the identity of the plant before removing it.

LIMEKLIN CANYON PARK HISTORY OF THE PARK

Centrally located in the city of Northridge, under the influence of Los Angeles River watershed , Limeklin Canyon Park stands as an oasis for the communities around the North side of the San Fernando Valley. It offers an opportunity for nature lovers to hike (beginner and intermediate levels) , admire, and be part of this heavenly spot in the middle of the city.

The vegetation on this canyon is mainly composed of a number of native and exotic species of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, including a riparian strand along the man-made stream that runs along the canyon. This creates a perfect habitat for many species of wildlife.

REFERENCES

Tom D. Whitson, Larry C. Burrill, Steven A. Dewey, David W. Cudney, B.E. Nelson, Richard D. Lee, and Robert Parker. 2000. Weeds of the West. 9th edition.

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Photos downloaded from University of California Berkeley website at:

[Http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/dams/](http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/dams/)

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