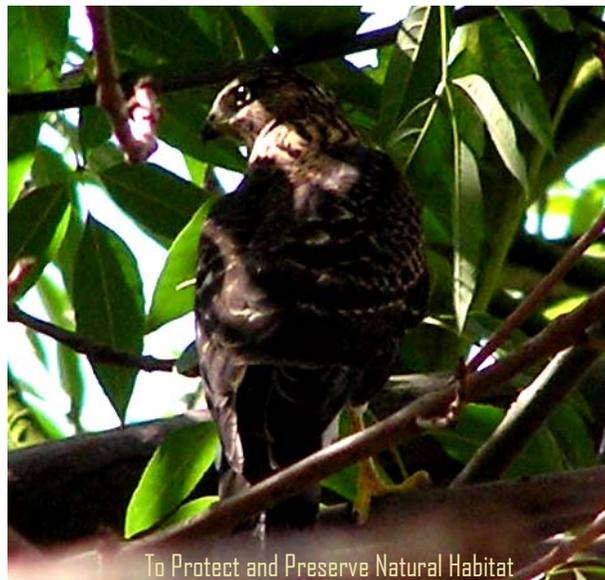




CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION



To Protect and Preserve Natural Habitat

**O'MELVENY 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 **O’MELVENY PARK**.

MAIN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS BOOKLET

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

O'MELVENY PARK
"DIRTY DOZEN"

Here is a list of the 12 weeds that have been determined to be of concern at **O'MELVENY 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

Eucalyptus sp

eucalyptus seedlings

Fraxinus uhdei

ash tree seedlings

Toxicodendron diversilobum

poison oak

Brassica spp.

wild mustards

Echinochloa crus-galli

barnyard grass

Cuscuta spp

common dodder

Portulaca oleracea

common purslane

Chenopodium berlandieri

lambsquarters

Lactuca serriola

prickly lettuce

Datura spp.

jimsonweed

Pennisetum setaceum

fountain grass

Nicotiana glauca

tree tobacco

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Eucalyptus sp*
COMMON NAME: eucalyptus seedlings



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Fraxinus uhdei*
COMMON NAME: ash tree 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: *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: *Brassica spp.*
COMMON NAME: wild mustards



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Echinochloa crus-galli*
COMMON NAME: barnyard grass



NOTES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Cuscuta* spp
COMMON NAME: common dodder



NOTES: Common dodder is a California native plant. Control this fast growing plant only to prevent it from overtaking other beneficial vegetation.

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Portulaca oleracea*
COMMON NAME: common purslane



NOTES



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



NOTES:

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



NOTES:

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



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

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



NOTES:

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

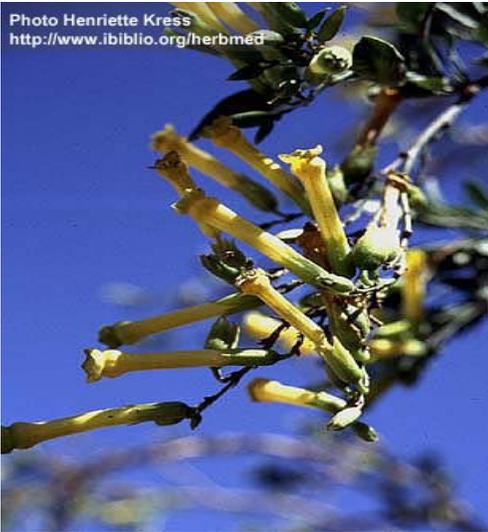
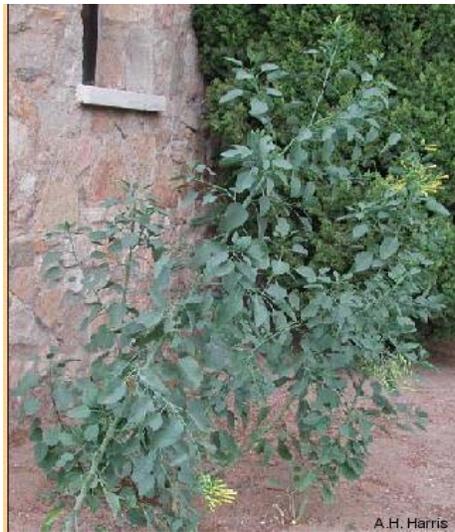


Photo Henriette Kress
<http://www.ibiblio.org/herbmed>



A.H. Harris



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O'MELVENY PARK HISTORY OF THE PARK

The park is part of the Santa Susana Mountain range, which is the only mid-elevation range within Los Angeles County that provides a majestic backdrop to the northwestern edge of San Fernando Valley and the southwestern rim of the Santa Clarita Valley, changing from a rich green in early spring to a golden brown in summer and autumn.

With approximately 672 acres, located at the north end of the San Fernando Valley, O'Melveny Park is the second largest park in Los Angeles area.

A visit to O'Melveny Park on a brisk autumn day can be a delightful experience; with views of the Southland from the 2,771 foot mission point (one of the highest altitudes at the park): Located on the path of the Santa Clarita watershed the park has a variety of vegetation and wildlife species, plus an endless number of exploration sites that will please everyone from a boy/girl scout level to a sophisticated geologist researcher. The park has a treat for every visitor who decides to spend a day at this magnificent place we called O'Melveny Park.

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