



Lamium galeobdolon

WA – Class B Noxious Weed, Prohibited Plant List

OR – Class B Noxious Weed

Yellow Archangel

Herman’s Pride, Dummy Nettle, Golden Dead-Nettle, Weazel Snout, Silverfrost

Family: Lamiaceae

Origins: Native to the temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

Range: Found in Northeastern and Northwestern United States. In Washington and Oregon, the infestations are more dense west of the Cascade Mountains.

Habitat: Commonly grows in forested areas and along stream banks. Tolerates and thrives in both wet and dry soils; does not tolerate permanent flooding or drought conditions.

Impact: Yellow Archangel creates dense mats, suppressing the diversity of native plant species typically found in our forest understories. It provides poor food and shelter for native wildlife. Although Yellow Archangel primarily reproduces vegetatively, it can produce up to 800 seeds per plant, which humans and wildlife easily spread. The plants grow along the ground rooting at leaf nodes and sprout roots from removed plant parts if left onsite. Once this plant is established, it is extremely difficult to control.

Description: Yellow Archangel is a fast-growing evergreen to semi-evergreen perennial that can be trailing or upright if growing on other plants. Leaves are alternate, typically oval-shaped, toothed, and covered in hair. The leaves are often variegated (greyish-silver markings), making Yellow Archangel an attractive escaped ornamental plant. Stems are green to purplish, hairy, and square-shaped.

Bright yellow flowers have an upper and lower lip. The upper lip is helmet-shaped with two fused lobes, and the lower lip has three fused lobes. Flowers are produced in pairs of dense internodal clusters (between pairs of leaves) and have an unpleasant odor. Flowers bloom from April to June.

Common Look-Alikes: White Dead-Nettle, Spotted Dead-Nettle, Stinging Nettle

**Not known to be toxic. Take extra precautions when handling and identifying Nettles; many possess toxic properties.*



Integrated Pest Management - Control Methods

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines various methods such as mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical controls to manage pests. IPM offers the possibility of improving the efficiency of pest control while reducing its negative environmental impacts. For more information, see the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed’s IPM Resources & Strategy Guide or contact your local Noxious Weed Control Board to develop a customized IPM plan.

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Non-Herbicide Control

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)	Repeated hand-pulling can provide moderate control if performed before seed production and is most successful when the soil is moist. Cutting is not recommended due to fragments rooting. <u>All plant fragments must be removed</u> , or the plant will reproduce vegetatively.
Cultural	Dense patches may be covered with weed fabric and thick layers of mulch; this may need to be repeated multiple times a year. Prescribed burning is effective if repeated when new growth appears.
Biological	Biological agents are currently not available for Yellow Archangel in Washington State.

Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment

Re-treatments may be necessary. Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Allow at least 7 days after application before tillage or mowing of sprayed foliage.

Glyphosate (Rodeo, Killzall, Kleenup, Roundup)	Timing: Apply to actively growing foliage. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Glyphosate is nonselective, it injures or kills any vegetation it contacts; re-treatment may be necessary; for best results, use a nonionic surfactant; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Imazapyr (Imazapyr, Arsenal, Habitat)	Timing: Apply to actively growing foliage. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; may be harmful to some tree species; re-treatment may be necessary; allow seven days after application before tillage or mowing sprayed foliage; for best results, use a nonionic surfactant; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Triclopyr +2,4-D (Crossbow, Crossroad)	Timing: Apply to actively growing foliage. Remarks: Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions; avoid drift to sensitive crops; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; do not apply near water; re-treatment may be necessary; allow seven days after application before tillage or mowing sprayed foliage; for best results, use a nonionic surfactant.
Triclopyr Ester / Triclopyr Amine (Garlon 4, Remedy / Garlon 3A)	Timing: Apply to actively growing plants. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Garlon products are registered for range & pastures, non-crop areas, rights-of-way, industrial sites, and forestry sites; re-treatment may be necessary; allow seven days after application before tillage or mowing sprayed foliage; for best results, use a nonionic surfactant; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.

* Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board does not endorse any product or brand name. Brand names are listed as an example only. Other commercial products may contain the listed active chemical for herbicide control. Always read and follow the safety protocols and rate recommendations on the herbicide label. **The Label is The Law.**

This control sheet includes excerpts from the Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WSNWCB), nwcb.wa.gov. Herbicide information from the PNW Weed Management Handbook (ISBN 978-1-931979-22-1) and product labels.