



Hieracium aurantiacum

WA – Class B Noxious Weed, Prohibited Plant List

OR – Class A Noxious Weed

Orange Hawkweed

Devil's-Paintbrush, Red Daisy, Flameweed,
Devil's-Weed, Grim-the-Collier

Family: Asteraceae

Origins: Native to Europe, it was introduced in Spokane in 1945 as an ornamental.

Range: Found in the northern United States and Canada.

Habitat: Commonly grows in permanent meadows, grasslands, range, and pasture.

Impact: As an aggressive, unpalatable competitor, this species crowds out desirable forage. Orange Hawkweed can spread by seed, stolons, and rhizomes. Each plant may produce up to 1,000 seeds, which can remain viable in the soil for up to 7 years. Yellow Devil, Yellow Hawkweed, and Orange Hawkweed are 3 of only six known pollen allelopathic plants. The pollen released from their flowers discharge toxins that inhibit the seed germination, seedling emergence, saprophytic growth, or reproduction of surrounding plants¹.

Description: Orange Hawkweed is a perennial, rhizomatous plant growing from 1 to 3 feet tall. Flowerheads are red on the margin and orange in the center, arranged in compact open clusters, and bloom from June to July. All leaves are basal except for one or two stem leaves. Basal leaves are hairy on both sides and are round to narrow, tapering at the base. Stems are star-shaped with glandular hairs.

The entire plant exudes a harmless, milky, latex sap when broken. Orange Hawkweed is reported to be allelopathic, producing a toxin inhibiting the growth of other plant species.

Common Look-Alikes: Many Hawkweed species have a similar look, but no others have an orange flower.

**Orange Hawkweed is not known to be toxic.*



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.

¹Murphy, Stephen D. "The Role of Pollen Allelopathy in Weed Ecology." *Weed Technology*, vol. 15, no. 4, 2001, pp. 867–872. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/3988569. Accessed 11 Feb. 2021.

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Non-Herbicide Control

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)	Small patches can be removed by hand to prevent seed production; frequent repetitive removal is necessary for success. Root crowns and stolons will form new plants, so take care to remove the entire root system. Removed plants should be bagged and disposed of properly. <u>Mowing is not recommended.</u>
Cultural	Adding fertilizers to depleted soil can improve soil nutrients and provide some control, especially where hawkweed density is low or newly established.
Biological	Biological agents are currently not available for Orange Hawkweed in Washington State.

Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment

2,4-D (Many Trade Names)	Timing: Apply to actively growing plants before buds form. Remarks: This species may need re-treatment and/or the higher rate of application even under ideal conditions; may injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages; do not contaminate water.
Aminopyralid (Milestone)	Timing: Apply to actively growing plants during the bolting stage; fall treatments are not effective. Remarks: Many desirable plants can be seriously injured or killed; using a non-ionic surfactant will help enhance control under adverse conditions; do not apply near the root zone of desirable trees; do not compost plant material that has been sprayed by this product; do not use manure from fields that have been sprayed with this product; do not apply near water.
Clopyralid (Transline, Stinger)	Timing: Apply after most basal leaves emerge, but before buds form; fall treatments are not effective. Remarks: Consult label for site registration; may injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages; do not contaminate water.
Clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail)	Timing: Apply after most basal leaves emerge, but before buds form; fall treatments are not effective. Remarks: Consult label for site registration; may injure or kill sensitive broadleaf forages; do not contaminate water.

* 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.