

What to do if you find goatsrue...

- This is a priority noxious weed! Please report sites to ODA immediately!
- Document sites using landmarks or GPS coordinates for further investigation.
- Prevent the spread by cleaning boots, pets, livestock, or equipment that may carry seeds.

Don't let goatsrue get a foothold in Oregon!

Report suspect sites to

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Invasive Noxious Weed
Control Program
503-986-4621 or call

1-866-INVADER



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Plant Protection & Conservation Programs
Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem OR 97301-2332

Goatsrue

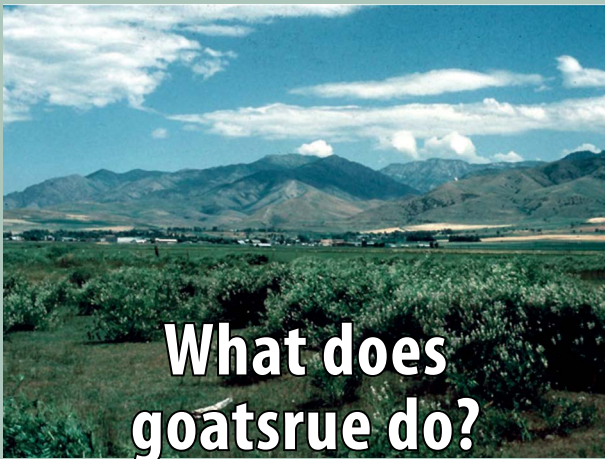
Galega officinalis Poisonous to livestock!





What is goatsrue?

Goatsrue was introduced as a potential forage crop into Utah in 1891. Escaping cultivation, it now occupies over 60 square miles in Cache County, Utah. It infests croplands, fence lines, pastures, roadsides, waterways, and marshy areas. Stems and leaves contain an alkaloid that is poisonous to livestock.



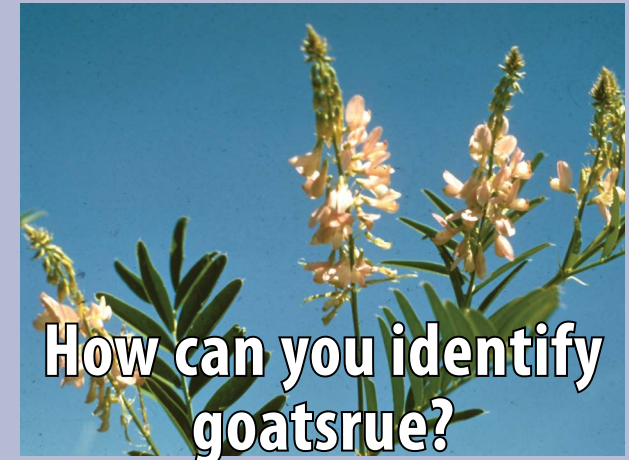
What does goatsrue do?

Goatsrue is toxic to ruminant animals, especially sheep. It replaces desirable vegetation in pastures and is particularly invasive along stream banks and irrigation canals. Alfalfa seed crops may become contaminated with goatsrue seed. Seed is larger than alfalfa seed but shape and coat are similar.



How does goatsrue spread?

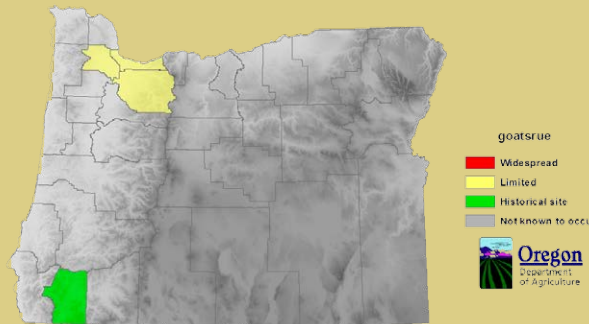
Goatsrue seeds are spread by small mammals, birds, and livestock. Dispersal commonly occurs along waterways where streams and irrigation canals transport seeds to new locations. Seeds are also moved by harvesting equipment, animal manure, soil and rock operations, and can be found in contaminated alfalfa seed.



How can you identify goatsrue?

Goatsrue is most commonly found where there is ample water supply to keep soil moist throughout the year. It is a deep-rooted perennial, regrowing each year from a crown and taproot. Young leaves are large, oval, and dark green. Mature leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate with six to 10 pairs of leaflets on a hollow stem. Flowers appear at stem terminals, most often lavender but range in color from purple to white. Each blossom produces a straight, narrow, smooth pod, with one to nine seeds. A single plant may produce upwards of 15,000 seeds. Seeds drop to the ground when mature. Typically, seeds remain dormant until scarified and remain viable for many years.

Distribution in Oregon



Updated February 2017

Map by Oregon Department of Agriculture

- Widespread
- Limited
- Historical site
- Not known to occur



Oregon
Department of Agriculture

Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Photo credits: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org, Randy Westbrook, US Geological Survey, Bugwood.org.
Contact 1-866-invader for more information
5/2017