

Yellow Archangel

Lamistrum galeobdolan

Mint Family

Identification Tips

- Yellow archangel plants may be trailing or upright, depending on conditions
- Leaves are typically variegated with **silvery-grey markings**, opposite, hairy, oval-shaped and coarsely toothed.
- The plant is evergreen or semi-evergreen, and likely to be seen year-round
- Stems are square
- Flowers appear from April through June. The **flowers are bright yellow, small, hooded**, and grow in paired clusters close to the stems. The lower petal of each flower has orange to brown markings
- The plant is very fast growing



Note the silvery patterns on the leaves

Biology

- Reproduces both by seed *and* vegetatively from nodes on stems as well as stem fragments.
- Grows well in a variety of soil types and can grow in full sun, full shade, or any intermediate condition
- Is often found in the residential setting in gardens, rockeries and ornamental borders, as well as old hanging baskets

Impacts

- Forms dense patches, crowding out native plants
- Aggressive growth crowds out desirable vegetation
- Offers little or no food or habitat for native wild life

Distribution

- Not widespread in Clallam County but infestations are present on Chicken Coop Rd in Blyn and near Mary Clark Rd
- Prefers moist soil and sun, but can adapt to drier soil and shadier conditions

Look-A-Likes:

There are no common lookalikes



Yellow archangel flowers have a hooded upper petal and brown or orange markings on the lower petal

What You Can Do

- **Do not buy or plant** yellow archangel
- **Encourage** nurseries to stop selling it
- **Remove** existing plants if possible (they are still allowed in managed garden settings, but removal is encouraged)
- **Replant** with a desirable (preferably native) plant species to discourage re-infestation
- **Monitor** the site for seedlings and remove as they appear
- **Never dump** plants in parks or natural areas, or in backyard compost piles



Yellow archangel infestation (King County)

Control Methods

Integrated Pest Management

- The preferred approach for weed control is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM involves selecting from a range of manual, mechanical, chemical, cultural and biological control methods to match the management requirements of a specific site. The goal is to maximize effective control and to minimize negative environmental, economic and social impacts.



- IPM means using an adaptive approach. Control methods should reflect the available time, funding, and labor of the participants, the land use goals, and the values of the community and landowners. Management will require dedication over a number of years, and allow for flexibility of methods used as appropriate to the current situation.

- **Avoid** introducing soil or gravel from areas known to have poison hemlock.

- **Remove** seedlings when young because they can usually be pulled easily and they have not had an opportunity to reproduce.

- **Replant** with a desirable (preferably native) plant species, to discourage reinfestation.
- **Dispose of weeds properly;** place in a trash bag and toss into your regular trash. Do not burn poison hemlock debris, the smoke can be toxic.
- **Plant parts may not be safe for compost piles as they will cause new plants to sprout and may cause greater distribution**
- **Monitor** the site for several years; promptly remove new seedlings.

Manual Control:

Vines can be hand pulled making sure to remove roots and stem fragments. Roots left in the soil will re-sprout and will have to be monitored and pulled. It is easiest to remove the entire plants when the ground is soft, in the fall through early spring. The King County Noxious Weed Control Board reports that when this plant is cut, it re-grows in denser conditions. **Disposal Warning:** Make sure to properly discard all plant pieces in thick plastic bags and transport them to a sanitary landfill site.

Cultural Control:

- Covering treated sites with cardboard, adding a thick layer of mulch and/or replanting with desirable vegetation will reduce germination of yellow archangel plants and seeds present in the soil.

Chemical:

- **Read and follow all label instructions. Only use products labeled for the type of site where you intend to apply them. Herbicides should only be applied at the rates specified on the label. Always check the label for any grazing or re-entry restrictions.**
- Foliar herbicides are most effective if applied to actively growing plants in the spring, followed by another application later in the summer for late sprouts or newly germinating seedlings.
- Spray plants before they flower for best results.
- Spraying may not prevent seed production in mature plants.
- **Apply** herbicide to **actively growing** plants. Applications to active growth increase effectiveness because the herbicide moves around the plant more quickly. Also, herbicide is more easily absorbed by clean, new leaves that have not developed the thickened cuticle (waxy coating) present on mature leaves, which resists herbicide penetration.

Effective herbicides:

- Translocated herbicides, (ones that move throughout a plant's system) are recommended.
- Roundup™ (glyphosate) is effective on yellow archangel, *but it is non-selective and will kill other plants*, including grasses that might outcompete seedlings. Application of Roundup™ should be followed by revegetation.
- Garlon™ (triclopyr) and Crossbow™ (triclopyr and 2,4-D) are also effective and will not kill established grasses.
- **Note:** *None of the herbicides mentioned will prevent germination of weed seeds already in the soil, so monitoring and removal of seedlings are necessary*



Yellow archangel seedling