

Nodding thistle

Carduus nutans

Description

Accidentally introduced into the United States in the early 1800s. It was first discovered in Davidson County, Tennessee in 1942. This species is listed under Regulation No. 715 - Seed Law Implementation as a prohibited noxious weed by the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

Habit

Herbaceous, aggressive herb; grows 1.5-6 ft tall and has a single taproot. Thistle species may hybridize with each other.

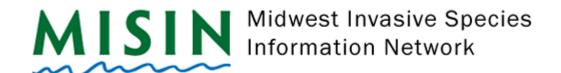
Leaves

Dark green in color, coarsely lobed, with a smooth waxy surface and a yellowish to white spine at the tip.

Stems

Very spiny wings, multi-branched and ranging





from 1 1/2 to 6 ft in height.

Flowers

Large, disk-shaped flowerheads containing hundreds of tiny individual flowers, 1.5-3.5 in in length, occur at the tips of stems, droop to a 90-degree angle from the stem when mature; blooms June through October.

Fruits and Seeds

Produces thousands of straw-colored seeds adorned with plume-like bristles by which the plant reproduces.

Habitat

Native to Western Europe. Found in natural areas, meadows, prairies, grassy bald, disturbed areas, old pastures, roadsides, waste places, ditch banks, old fields, and hay fields. Grows from sea level to about 8,000 ft in elevation.

Reproduction

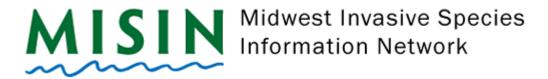
By seed; plants have a single taproot.

Similar

Spiny plumeless thistle (Carduus acanthoides) which has flowers that are one-third the size and not nodding, underside of leaf is hairy.

Monitoring and Rapid Response

Hand-pulling is most effective on small populations, can be done throughout the year but most effective prior to seed development. Effectively controlled using any of several readily available general use herbicides such as glyphosate or triclopyr. Also, two weevils, the thistlehead-feeding weevil and the rosette weevil have been introduced and has shown notable success (but this may impact native



thistles).

Credits

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