

NEW NOXIOUS WEED ALERT!

Have you seen this plant??



Spotted Jewelweed *Impatiens capensis*



TOXIC: May cause mild to moderate irritation if ingested.

In October 2019, restoration technicians with 10,000 Years Institute identified and treated 4,000 ft² of invasive spotted jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) along the Upper Hoh Road east of Canyon Creek.

Without flowers, the plant looks similar to other native understory vegetation. Two hundred pounds of spotted jewelweed were manually removed from the site, including flowers, seeds, stems, and roots. The Hoh River site is the only known coastal population north of Grays Harbor County (<https://cms.agr.wa.gov/getmedia/4b0a6c7e-b066-4842-93d7-522aa1f9f071/SpottedJewelweed.pdf>). Seeds were likely produced in 2018, and may have spread further.



Before treatment

The Problem:

Spotted jewelweed is a Class C noxious weed that spreads rapidly in floodplains, wetland edges, and along roadsides. Creating dense carpets, spotted jewelweed outcompetes native plant species and can hybridize with the native spurless jewelweed (*Impatiens ecornuta*).

Plant Description:

Spotted jewelweed typically grows between 2 to 5 feet tall and flowers from mid-summer to early fall. The red to orange, spotted flowers are about 1 inch long. Once triggered, the seed capsules of spotted jewelweed can expel seeds up to 4 to 6 feet.

Additional Resources:

- WA Noxious Weed Control Board: www.nwcb.wa.gov/weeds/spotted-jewelweed
- US Forest Service: www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/impatiens_capensis.shtml



After treatment

Early Detection and Rapid Response (ED/RR) is critical in preventing the spread of emerging species.

If you have seen this plant, please contact Raena Anderson, Project Coordinator (randerson@10000yearsinstitute.org) or call (360) 296-8788.