STOP THE INVASION



Once the seeds infest a crop or pasture Red Bartsia plants become extremely difficult to remove.

Origin

It first appeared in the Interlake region of Manitoba in the 1950s. It was introduced from German crates which were shipped to the Canadian Armed Forces Base at Gimli.

Status

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Until recently the main region of infestation included areas around Gimli, Meleb and Fraserwood. New areas that have been infested are Souris, Carman and parts of Stonewall, Winnipeg, and Selkirk.

Impacts

Plants produce 1400 seeds a year, which are equipped with coarse hairs that stick to clothing, fur, and vehicles enabling them to travel long distances. Red Bartsia outcompetes native vegetation. Poses a serious economic concern for pastures and hayland.

Where to Look

It is a weed found primarily in pastures, hayfields, and roadsides.

Report a Sighting:





Look For:

OStems: Are erect, and branching to reach heights of 15-30cm.

OLeaves: Narrow bear clasping leaves, in pairs, about 3 cm in length. Stem and leaves are hairy.

OFlowers: Reddishpurple in color develop in spike-like clusters on the top half of the stem. Red **Bartsia flowers in late** spring.

Prevent the Spread in Manitoba

Prevention is the best protection. Early sightings can be sprayed with herbicide and in fields not suitable for chemicals, cultivation and planting competitive crops is an effective control method.

Invasive Species Council of Manitoba



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