

KEY
CHARACTERISTICS

- growth** Perennial with highly branching stems up to 1.2 m tall and superficially appear leafless.
- flower** Yellow flower heads are 2 cm in diameter and are scattered among the branches from midsummer to fall.
- stems** Green, the lowest 10 to 15 cm of the stem is covered with coarse brown hairs. Stems and leaves both produce a milky latex. →
- leaves** Basal leaves form a dandelionlike rosette that withers as the flower stem develops. Stem leaves are narrow and up to 4 inches long.
- fruit** The seed is ribbed and bears a soft, white plume.



flower color

Elevation:
Up to 5000 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:
Great Basin montane scrublands and montane conifer forests.

ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

Chondrilla juncea inhabits well drained sandy soils along roadsides, rangelands, grainfields and pastures.

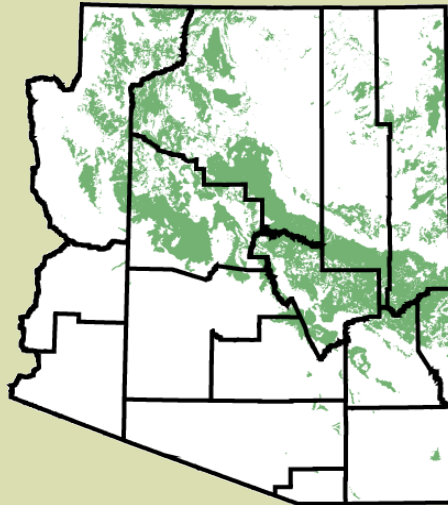
Rush skeletonweed easily becomes established in these disturbed soils and is very difficult, if not impossible, to control once it gains a foothold. It forms dense monocultures on rangelands.

Outcompetes native plants for both nitrogen and water, and out-reproduces native plants through production of large quantities of seed that can remain viable in dry climates for more than 8 years.

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SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

