WHITETOP Lepidium draba Brassicaceae, the mustard family Category: Containment

FACTSHEET INFORMATION

Summary of Invasiveness

- Whitetop is an invasive plant that can form monocultures that inhibit the growth of nearby plant species, reducing biodiversity, forage value, and crop yields.
- It can be a host to various agricultural pests and viruses and is unpalatable and toxic to cattle.
- The plant is very difficult to control due to its deeply penetrating roots that store food reserves and quickly regenerate after fragmentation caused by tillage.

Description

- Perennial herb, growing up to 2 feet tall.
- Pubescent stems arise from branching, woody stocks and are covered with shallow-toothed, pubescent, blue-green, leaves that clasp to the stem with arrow-shaped bases.
- Upper portion of stem branches into several clusters of white, 4-petalled flowers, giving a white, flat-topped look.
- Fruits are heart-shaped seed pods that contain 2 reddish brown seeds.

Introduction and Movement

- Whitetop is native to the Mediterranean and western and central Asia and was likely introduced to the the U.S. as a seed contaminant in lucerne.
- Inhabits disturbed sites such as roadsides, rangelands, meadows, pastures, and cultivated fields.
- It is easily spread by seed dispersal via irrigation, wind, contaminated agricultural equipment, and the ability for seeds to pass through digestive tract of livestock unharmed,

Prevention Strategy

- To prevent accidental introductions, learn how to identify Whitetop and eradicate infestations on your property.
- Always remove and properly dispose of all seed and plant materials on vehicles, clothing, shoes and pets before you exit or enter outdoor recreational sites.
- Always Remember To: KNOCK IT OFF:
- Sources



 Idaho's Noxious Weeds 9th Edition, University of Idaho: http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/pdf/BUL/BUL816.pdf.







WHITETOP DISTRIBUTION MAP

