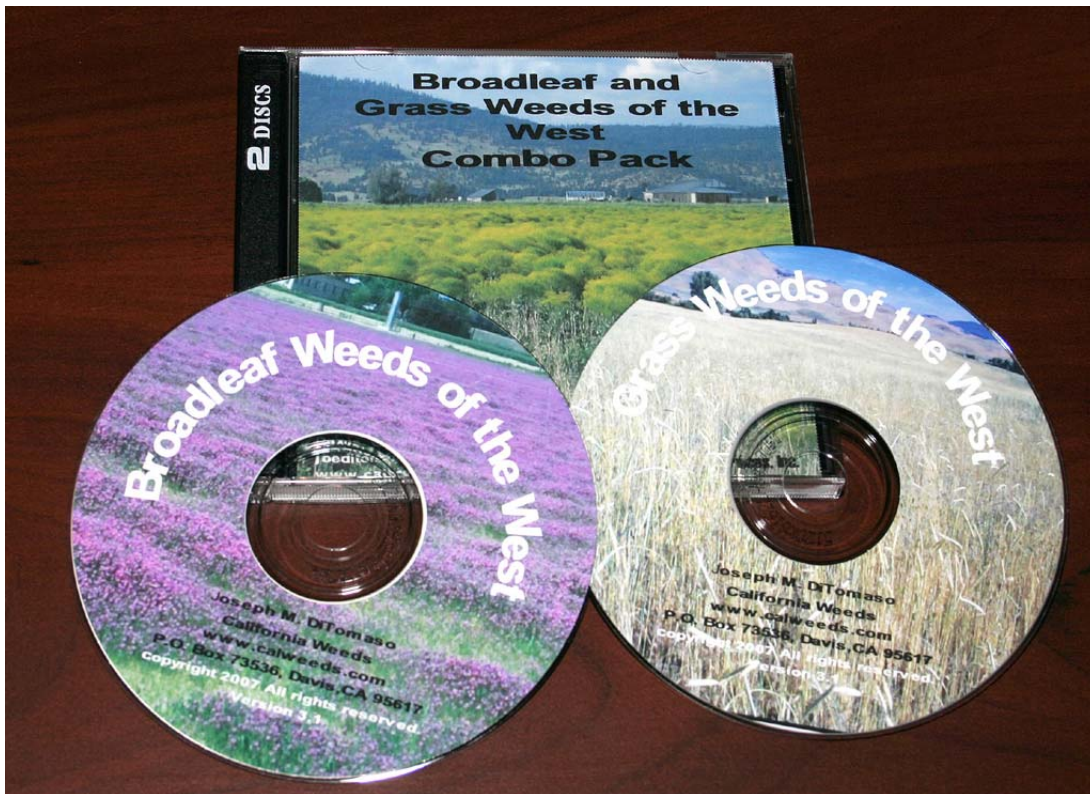


Broadleaf and Grass Weeds of the West **Identification CD Combo Pack**

Joe DiTomasso
California Weeds

The Western Society of Weed Science is proud to introduce a comprehensive identification expert computer-based identification guide to weedy broadleaf and grass species in the western US. The two-CD pack contains over 4000 color photographs and illustrations of 754 broadleaf species and 231 grasses. The weed identification software is an interactive program that is easy to run and uses plant characteristics to identify weeds. In many cases it is possible to identify a plant specimen to one species or to a couple of choices using only vegetative characteristics, dried plant material, or even a portion of the plant.



Contains over 4000 color photographs and illustrations of a total of 985 species

The computer-based diagnostics program also contains:

- Descriptions, color photos and/or illustrations to nearly all weedy species in western US
- An illustrated glossary to the terminology used in the identification of broadleaf or grass plants
- A detailed tutorial to help you learn how the program works
- Common names, scientific names and up-to-date synonyms

Interactive Identification


- Western US Distribution
- California Distribution (Jepson regions)
- Taxonomic Group
- General
- Flowers
- Fruit
- Leaves
- Stem
- Root and/or Vegetative Propagule (herbaceous plants only)
- Family
- Synonymy

Species 722 / 722

- Cytisus striatus/Fabaceae/broom, Portuguese
- Datura ferox/Solanaceae/thornapple, Chinese; datura, oakleaf
- Datura stramonium/Solanaceae/jimsonweed
- Datura wrightii/Solanaceae/thornapple, sacred
- Daucus carota/Apiaceae/carrot, wild
- Daucus pusillus/Apiaceae/carrot, southwestern
- Delairea odorata/Asteraceae/cape ivy**
- Delphinium spp./Ranunculaceae/larkspur
- Descurainia pinnata/Brassicaceae/tansymustard, pinnate
- Descurainia sophia/Brassicaceae/foxweed

Previous remaining / Next remaining

Delairea odorata/Asteraceae/cape ivy



Common name : cape ivy
 Genus : Delaireia
 Species : odorata
 Family : Asteraceae

Description: Cape ivy is a vigorous perennial vine, with stems to about 9 m long and palmate-lobed leaves. Cape ivy can invade various plant communities, but is especially noxious in coastal riparian areas. Vines grow over trees and shrubs and can form dense mats that smother underlying vegetation. Such problematic infestations also reduce native species richness and seedling recruitment in the community. Cape ivy contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids and can be toxic to animals when ingested. However, toxicity problems due to cape ivy ingestion are rare. Plant material in contact with water or dissolved extract above a threshold concentration may cause fish kill. Disturbed riparian sites, seasonal wetlands, coastal bluffs and scrub, moist canyons, oak woodlands, coastal grassland, as well as Monterey or Bishop pine, eucalyptus and redwood forests. Most infestations are associated with urban areas or former human habitations. Grows in deep shade or under cloudy conditions, but does not tolerate full sunlight. Tolerates serpentine soils. Established plants can tolerate drought. Can be found in cultivation in the Central Valley and other areas where shade and summer water are provided. Invasive in North, Central, and South Coast, San Francisco Bay region, San Gabriel Mountains, especially the south slope, to about 500 m. Southwestern Oregon and Hawaii. Cape ivy was introduced to the U.S. in the late 1800s as a houseplant. Also considered an invasive weed problem in Australia. Native to the moist mountain forests of South Africa.

Example of an entry including photos, illustrations, and description of the species.

This product is a collaborative effort of XID Services and only works on MS Windows-based software.

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