

YELLOW-FLAG IRIS

invasive
fact sheet



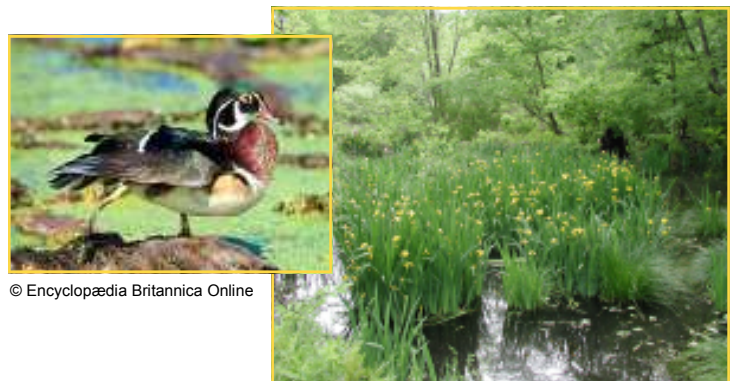
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Yellow-flag iris invades Vermont's river and pond edges and forests. Its yellow flowers are easy to see in April through June.

DID YOU KNOW?

The roots and rhizomes of yellow-flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) create a dense mat that make an impenetrable wall to other wetland species. Studies show these mats exclude native New England plants like arrow-aron (*Peltandra virginica*) which is an important source of food for wildlife, such as wood ducks.

- *Alien Species in North America and Hawaii, 1999.*

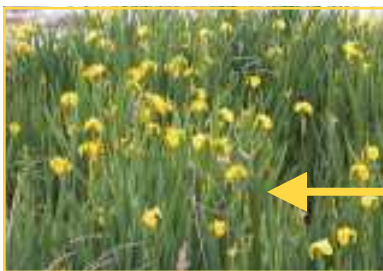


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Recognize

yellow-flag iris



© Charlie Grunden/IPANE

distinctive
yellow
flowers



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sword-like leaves

(note: without a flower or fruit, invasive yellow-flag iris looks very similar to our native blue-flag iris)



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Wise On Weeds!

The Nature Conservancy
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

YELLOW-FLAG IRIS



yellow-flag iris

To prevent seed production:

“Dead-head” an iris by cutting off the flowers and fruits each year. This will keep it from producing seeds but will not kill the iris — the plant may still spread by rhizome growth.

To remove plant:

Using a shovel dig and pull out the entire plant, including all roots and rhizomes. Dry out root mass before composting.

— or —

Hand cut the plant at its base after it has leafed out. This must be done annually for 3-4 years.

CAUTION! This plant contains toxins that cause minor skin irritation. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent resinous substances from contacting skin.



non-invasive alternatives



yellow lady's slipper
Cypripedium parviflorum



blue-eyed grass
Sisyrinchium spp.

marsh
marigold
*Caltha
palustris*



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blue-flag
iris
*Iris
versicolor*



Jim Stasz @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database