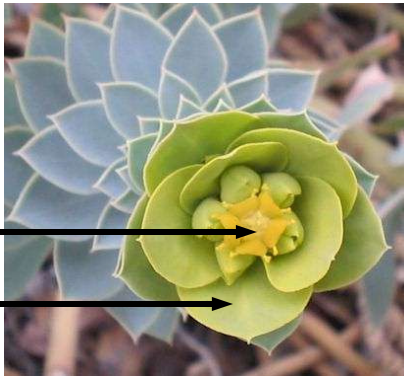


KEY IDENTIFIERS



Blue-green leaves with a white milky sap.

Yellow flowers with chartreuse bracts.



Multiple flowers per stem. Plants throw their seeds up to 15 feet.

Seed pod

FACTS ABOUT MYRTLE SPURGE

- **Myrtle spurge** (*Euphorbia myrsinites*) is also known as donkeytail, blue, or creeping spurge.
- All plant parts contain a **poisonous** white milky sap that can cause serious skin irritation.
- Plants **spread** by both **seed and root** fragments.
- Myrtle spurge is **out-competing** native plant communities in our local foothills and canyons.
- Myrtle spurge is not a listed noxious weed in Utah, and it can often be found for sale at **garden centers**. However, many nurseries and growers are choosing **not to sell** it.
- Myrtle spurge may seem beneficial because it is drought tolerant and easy to care for; However, there are much **better alternatives** that are less harmful to our environment.



PLANTING ALTERNATIVES



PLANTING ALTERNATIVES

Myrtle spurge is known by **gardeners** for its unusual flowers and its ability to survive in hard-to-garden locations. However, because of its **invasive nature and poisonous sap**, it is being dug up by many concerned gardeners.



Good alternatives to myrtle spurge include **drought-tolerant** perennials, Utah **natives**, and other commonly found ornamentals that attract **beneficial insects and wildlife**. Some good choices include:

Utah Water-wise Natives:

- Sulphur flower *Erigeron umbellatum*
- Sundance Daisy *Hymenoxys acaulis*
- Fragrant evening primrose *Oenothera caespitosa*
- Desert Four-o'clock *Mirabilis multiflora*

Other natives and ornamentals:

- Penstemon *Penstemon sp.*
- Sedums (such as Hen & Chicks)
- Basket of gold *Aurinia saxatilis*

RECOGNIZE THIS PLANT?



MYRTLE SPURGE

is an invasive ornamental plant popular in xeriscapes and rock gardens . Not only is this non-native weed threatening our foothills and national forests, but it is also a public health threat .



DETAILS INSIDE



CONTACT INFORMATION

Salt Lake County

Phil McCraley & Sage Fitch
Weed Control Hotline: **801-562-6466**
Email: **weeds@slco.org**
Weed Website: **www.weeds.slco.org**

Tooele County

Laury Hardy & Jerry Caldwell
Vegetation Management:
435-843-3204



This brochure was created by the Bonneville CWMA with funding provided by the US Forest Service and the Utah Weed Supervisors Association

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS



Caution must be taken to avoid skin and eye irritation from contact with the plant sap. To protect yourself always wear gloves, long sleeves, and eye protection.

Manual Control

- Control small infestations by digging. Try to dig up at least 4" of the root if possible.
- Dispose of all the plant parts in the garbage instead of composting.

Chemical Control

- Apply repeatedly with 2,4-D or glyphosate (brand names include weed-be-gone or roundup), in the fall for greatest effect.
- Use caution when using herbicides and always follow the label.

Which ever method you choose, manual or chemical, **be consistent for multiple years to have success.**

