Montana Noxious Weed Education

Yellowflag Iris

flower

roots

fruit

Photo Credits: large photo and bottom left photo courtesy of Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org; bottom middle and bottom right photo courtesy of Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Yellowflag Iris

Genus: Iris Species: pseudacorus Priority Listing: 2A Perennial

Yellowflag iris is native to Europe and occurs in North Africa and the Mediterranean region. This plant was introduced into the United States for use in ornamental water gardens and waterways.

Yellowflag iris has been used in mining reclamation areas and sewage treatment plants because of its ability to remove heavy metals from the water through its roots.

Yellowflag iris escaped into the wild and now it infests ponds, wetlands, and marshes. Yellowflag iris out competes native vegetation and negatively impacts wildlife and waterfowl habitat. This plant colonizes in large dense clumps and can block or clog irrigation systems because clumps interfere with water movement pathways.

Yellowflag iris can grow up to 4' tall. Leaves are dark green, long, flattened, and sword-like. The leaves of yellowflag iris look quite similar to those of cattails. To tell the difference you can look at the base of the plant. Yellowflag iris leaves have a 'fanlike' appearance as the leaves come out of the ground.

Flowers are large and bright yellow and are the typical shape of an iris flower. Yellowflag iris has the capability of producing underground

Lateral: roots forming on the side of a taproot Ornamental: a plant who serves a purpose for ornament, or is grown for show Perennial: a plant whose life spans several years lateral roots that reach up to 20' in length.

This shoreline invader is difficult to control because it can reproduce both through seeds and by fragments of its underground lateral roots. These broken root pieces can set roots and establish new plants.

This plant produces fruits that are brown in color, oblong, and capsule like in shape; each one containing small dark brown disk-like seeds. Once the fruit opens the seeds fall into the water, where they are carried downstream and can start new infestations.

