Canada Thistle

Cirsium arvense

Other names

Creeping thistle

Family

Sunflower Asteraceae

Seedling

Seedlings have oblong to broadly oval, somewhat fleshy cotyledons. Shoots that emerge from underground root buds lack cotyledons. Both types have ovate first true leaves with sharp spines along the margins.

Juvenile

Canada thistle has deep, horizontal, creeping roots and often forms

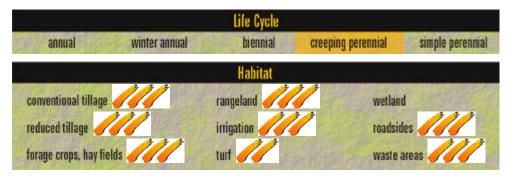
dense patches. It is largely the spreading underground roots that make control of this weed so difficult. The rosette leaves are usually smooth and irregularly-lobed with a spiny-toothed margin. However, plants vary in the extent of lobing, the length of spines on the margin and in the presence or absence of hair on the undersides of the leaves. Stems are erect, hollow and have many alternate, sessile leaves. The stem surface is usually smooth although spines may be present near the base of the plant.

Mature

Heads are numerous in clusters and are smaller than other thistle species. The disk flowers are pink-purple, occasionally white, and surrounded by narrow, flattened involucral bracts ending in short, weak prickles. Bull thistle is sometimes confused with Canada thistle. Its heads are much larger than Canada thistle, and the bracts are more slender and spine-tipped. In addition, the leaves of bull thistle have short prickles all over the surface. Canada thistle has male and female flowers in heads located on separate plants. The male heads are globe-shaped in contrast to the more flask-shaped female heads. Each female flower is capable of producing a single, tan-colored, slightly curved seed. The seeds have a feathery pappus and are readily dispersed by wind.

Key features

Deep, creeping roots; irregularly-lobed leaves with spines on margins only; small male and female heads on separate plants







Juvenile: irregularly-lobed leaves



Seeds with feathery pappus



Mature









Flower: bracts ending in head with weak prickles

