**King-devil hawkweed**  
*Pilosella piloselloides* (Hieracium)

**Other common names:** Tall hawkweed, yellow king devil hawkweed

**USDA symbol:** HIPI2  
**ODA rating:** A

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**Introduction:** King-devil hawkweed, *H. piloselloides*, yellow hawkweed, *H. floribundum* and meadow hawkweed *H. pratense* are all very similar and difficult to classify. Hawkweeds are noted for their genetic plasticity making species separation difficult sometimes, when simply using visual characteristics.

**Distribution in Oregon:** This species is not yet known to occur in Oregon.

**Description:** King-devil hawkweed is another one of the invasive perennial hawkweeds. This robust species grows 10 to 36 inches high, taller than other similar species. Leaves are hairy, spatula shaped and almost exclusively basal. Flower heads are clustered, yellow, 1/2 wide, and number up to 30 per plant. Flowering occurs during June to July in lower elevations. Dense hawkweed mats form through extensive stolon formation and seed germination. Allelopathy may also play a factor in curbing plant competition.

**Impacts:** Hawkweed plants produce mats of rosettes that prevent desirable plants from establishing or surviving. Hawkweeds dominate sites by rapidly out-competing other species for water and nutrients and by releasing allelopathic compounds from their own decaying leaves. They grow well in moist, sunny, grassy areas, but do tolerate shade well. They have become problematic in native meadows, prairies, pastures and lawns. Wilderness areas in the Pacific Northwest are at risk of invasion.

**Biological controls:** Biological control agents are not used on "A" listed weeds in Oregon. If this weed is found in the state it will be targeted for eradication or containment.