night-flowering catchfly  
*Silene noctiflora* L.

white cockle  
*Silene latifolia* ssp. *alba* L.

bladder campion  
*Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke

red catchfly  
*Silene dioica* (L.) Clairville

Introduction  
Four *Silene* species have been introduced to Alaska. These species share similar biological and ecological attributes. We treat the description, legal listings, and distribution and abundance separately, but combine the discussion of ecological impacts, biology and invasive potential, and control methods.

Invasiveness Rank: **42**  
The invasiveness rank is calculated based on a species’ ecological impacts, biological attributes, distribution, and response to control measures. The ranks are scaled from 0 to 100, with 0 representing a plant that poses no threat to native ecosystems and 100 representing a plant that poses a major threat to native ecosystems.

night-flowering catchfly  

Synonyms: *Elisanthe noctiflora* (Linnaeus) Ruprecht, *Melandrium noctiflorum* (L.) Fries  
Other common names: nightflowering silene, sticky cockle  
Family: Caryophyllaceae

Description  
Night-flowering catchfly is an annual forb that grows from 30 ½ to 91 cm tall with one to three woody stems and a slender taproot. Stems and leaves are covered in sticky hairs. Stems are swollen at the nodes. Leaves are opposite and reduced in size upwards. Basal leaves are stalked, oblanceloate, and 4 to 17 ¾ cm long. Stem leaves are sessile, conspicuously veined, elliptic to lanceolate, 2 ½ to 7 ½ cm long, and up to 4 cm wide. Flowers are fragrant and are arranged in terminal clusters. They open at night. Each flower consists of five petals, ten stamens, and three styles. Petals are deeply notched, white to pink, and 19 to 38 mm long. Capsules have ten distinct green veins and three compartments that open at maturity with six backwards-curving teeth. Seeds are kidney-shaped, grey, and about 1 mm long (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998, Royer and Dickinson 1999).

Similar species: Night-flowering catchfly is often confused with white cockle (*Silene latifolia* ssp. *alba*). Night-flowering catchfly has flowers with both stamens and styles in the same flower, whereas white cockle has

white cockle  

Other common names: bladder campion, evening lychnis, white campion  
Family: Caryophyllaceae

Description  
White cockle is a short-lived perennial or biennial forb that is covered in coarse, sticky hairs and grows from 46 to 106 ¾ cm tall. Leaves are opposite, linear, 19 mm wide, and 2 ½ to 10 cm long. Lower leaves are stalked, and upper leaves are sessile. Male and female flowers grow on separate plants. Flowers are fragrant, 2 ½ cm in diameter, and composed of five deeply notched, white petals. Male flowers have ten stamens, and female flowers have four or five styles. The male calyx has ten prominent veins, and the female calyx has 20 prominent veins. Fruits are 12 ½ to 19 mm long, ovate capsules that open at maturity with ten backwards-curving teeth. Seeds are kidney-shaped, grey to brown, and about 1.5 mm long (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998, Royer and Dickinson 1999, Whitson et al. 2000).
male and female flowers on separate plants. Unlike night-flowering catchfly, white cockle has 20-veined calyxes on the female flowers.

Legal Listings
- Has not been declared noxious
- Listed noxious in Alaska
- Listed noxious by other states (WA)
- Federal noxious weed
- Listed noxious in Canada or other countries (AB, SK)

Distribution and Abundance
Night-flowering catchfly has been documented from the Pacific Maritime and Interior-Boreal ecogeographic regions of Alaska (AKEPIC 2010).

Distribution of night-flowering catchfly in Alaska

Legal Listings
- Has not been declared noxious
- Listed noxious in Alaska
- Listed noxious by other states (WA)
- Federal noxious weed
- Listed noxious in Canada or other countries (AB, SK)

Distribution and Abundance
White cockle has been documented from the Pacific Maritime and Interior-Boreal ecogeographic regions of Alaska (AKEPIC 2010).

Distribution of white cockle in Alaska
bladder campion


Other common names: bladder silene, cowbell, maiden’s tears, rattleweed

Family: Caryophyllaceae

**Description**
Bladder campion is a hairless, perennial forb that grows up to 91 cm tall from a woody rootstock. Stems are branched from the base, smooth, and swollen at the nodes. Leaves are sessile, smooth, ovate or lanceolate, glaucous, pale green, 31 ½ to 82 mm long, and 12 ½ to 31 ½ mm wide. Flowers are 12 ½ mm in diameter and are borne in terminal clusters of five to 30. They are composed of 5 united and deeply notched petals, 10 stamens, and 3 styles. Calyxes are initially slender but develop into greatly inflated, often purplish, papery, sac-like structures that surround the bulbous fruits. Fruits open at the toothed tops of the calyxes. Seeds are numerous, small, and grayish (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998, Royer and Dickinson 1999, Whitson et al. 2000).

**Similar species:** Bladder campion can be confused with white cockle and night-flowering catchfly. Unlike bladder campion, white cockle is hairy and has male and female flowers on different plants. Night-flowering catchfly can be distinguished from bladder campion by the presence of sticky hairs (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998).

red catchfly


Other common names: red campion

Family: Caryophyllaceae

**Description**
Red catchfly is a biennial or perennial herb that grows 61 to 91 cm tall from fibrous roots. Stems are erect, several, branched, and covered in glandular hairs above. Leaves are hairy. Basal leaves have narrow to winged stalks and are ovate to elliptic. Stem leaves are sessile, opposite, broadly elliptic, 4 to 10 cm long, and 2 ½ to 4 cm wide. Flowers are unisexual, red to purple, five-petaled, and arranged in clusters. Petals are deeply notched. Fruits are egg-shaped capsules with five toothed valves. Seeds are black (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998).

Legal Listings

☑ Has not been declared noxious
☐ Listed noxious in Alaska
☐ Listed noxious by other states
☐ Federal noxious weed
☐ Listed noxious in Canada or other countries
Legal Listings
- Has not been declared noxious
- Listed noxious in Alaska
- Listed noxious by other states
- Federal noxious weed
- Listed noxious in Canada or other countries (SK)

Distribution and Abundance
Bladder campion has been documented from the Pacific Maritime ecogeographic region of Alaska (AKEPIC 2010).

Ecological Impact
Impact on community composition, structure, and interactions: These Silene taxa compete for moisture, nutrients, and sunlight in pastures and crowd native plants. They are unpalatable to grazing animals. Silene species are alternate hosts for numerous viruses (Royer and Dickinson 1999). Hybrids of red catchfly and white cockle have been collected in Canada (Douglas and MacKinnon 1998). Plants are pollinated by moths, bees, and butterflies (Kay et al. 1984).

Impact on ecosystem processes: These Silene taxa occupy disturbed ground and likely hinder colonization by native species. These weeds can decrease soil moisture and nutrient availability (Royer and Dickinson 1999).

Biology and Invasive Potential
Reproductive potential: These Silene taxa reproduce primarily by seeds. Night-flowering catchfly is capable of producing up to 2,600 seeds per plant, over 82% of which remain viable after 5 years. White cockle can produce over 24,000 seeds per plant (Royer and Dickinson 1999). Red catchfly produced more than 4,500 seeds per plant in an experimental garden in Britain (Kay et al. 1984). White campion and bladder campion are able to reproduce vegetatively by root and stem fragments (Whitson et al. 2000).

Role of disturbance in establishment: These Silene taxa can colonize open ground. Buried seeds remain viable and germinate readily after soil disturbances (Guide to Weeds in British Columbia 2002).

Potential for long-distance dispersal: Most seeds fall to the ground near the parent plant and are not dispersed long distances (Guide to Weeds in British Columbia 2002).

Potential to be spread by human activity: Seeds of these Silene taxa are very similar to seeds of crop clovers, and they are difficult to separate. Consequently, seed impurities have been a major source of dispersal. Seeds are capable of germination after passing through the digestive tracts of domesticated animals (McNeill 1980, Royer and Dickinson 1999, Whitson et al. 2000).


Growth requirements: These Silene taxa typically grow on sand or gravel, but they can also be found on loam (McNeill 1980).

Congeneric weeds: A number of other Silene species are serious agricultural weeds (Royer and Dickinson 1999, Whitson et al. 2000).

Distribution and Abundance
These Silene taxa are important weeds of pastures, grain fields, and gardens. They also grow in roadsides,

*Native and current distribution:* These *Silene* taxa were introduced to North America from Europe and Asia. They currently grow throughout Canada and the United States (Royer and Dickinson 1999).

**Management**

Mowing or burning is unlikely to effectively control *Silene* taxa because of their large seed banks. Cultivation usually intensifies infestations by facilitating the spread of *Silene* taxa. Herbicides provide limited control; many *Silene* taxa are resistant or somewhat resistant to common herbicides. No biological control agents are available (McNeill 1980, Guide to weeds in British Columbia 2002).

**References:**


