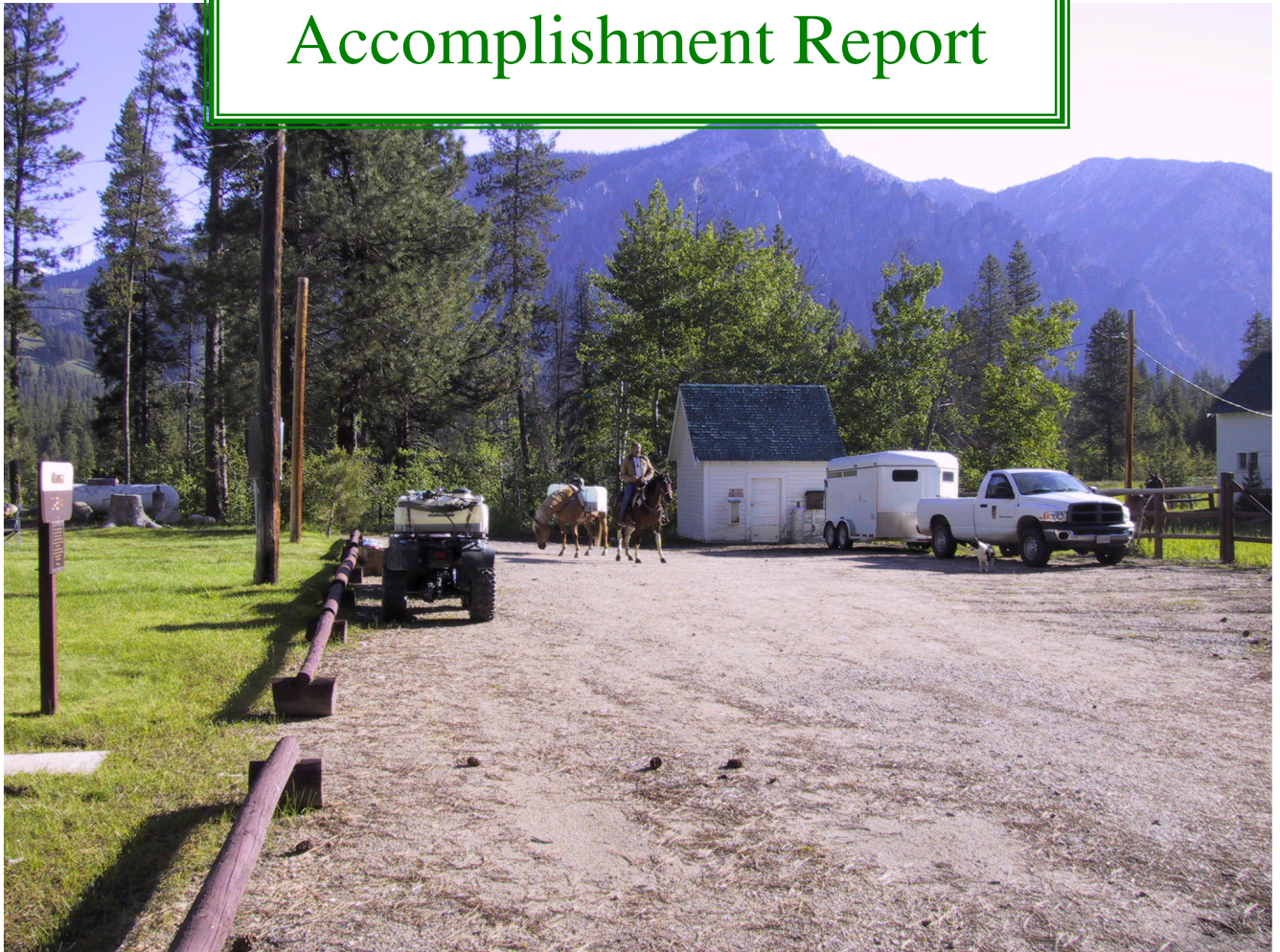


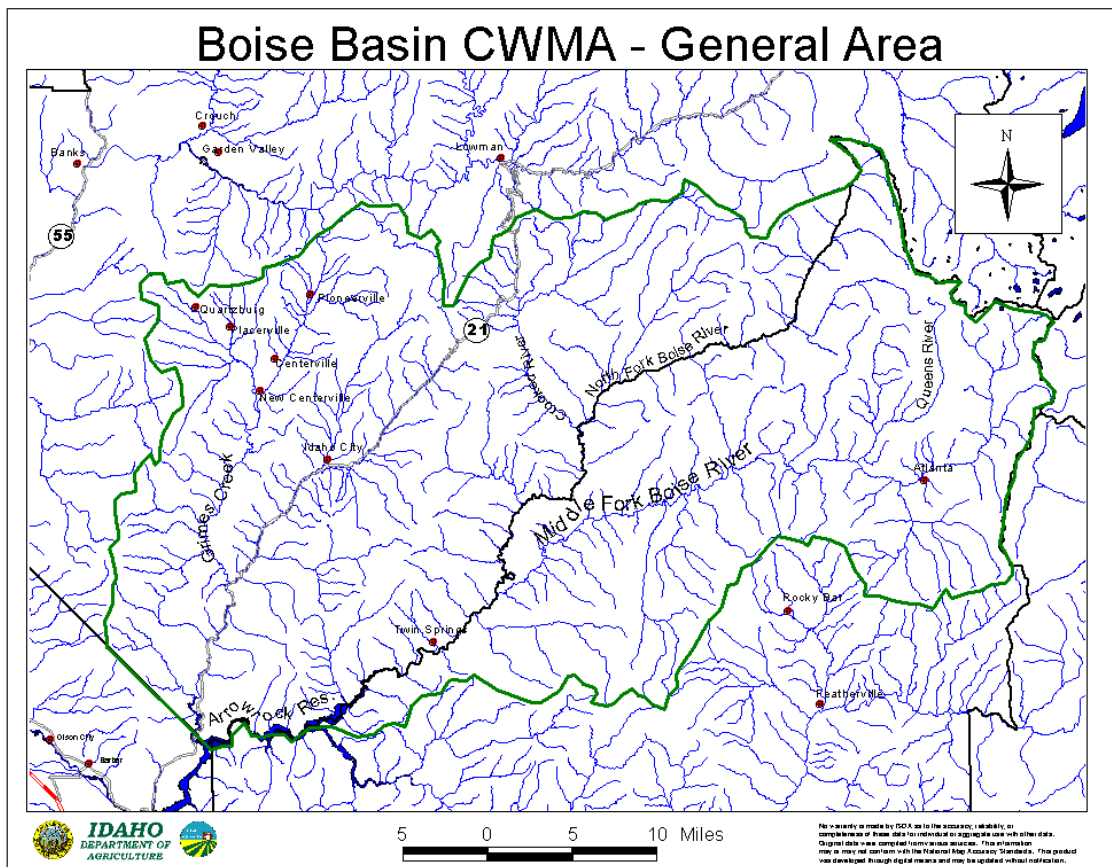
Boise Basin

Cooperative Weed Management
Area
2009
Accomplishment Report



Returning to the Atlanta Guard Station after a day of spraying

The Boise Basin Cooperative Weed Management Area (BBCWMA) was established in the early summer of 2000. The goal is to create an effective, integrated weed management program in the Boise Basin that included the North and Middle Forks of the Boise River and the Mores and Grimes Creek drainages. The BBCWMA covers approximately 838,540 acres in Boise and Elmore Counties, Idaho. The BBCWMA brings landowners and managers together in cooperation to address noxious weed problems in the basin. Cooperators include Boise and Elmore Counties, Boise National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, the Idaho State Departments of Lands, Transportation, Agriculture and Fish and Game and most importantly, Private Land Owners.



The BBCWMA Established Six Priorities For Accomplishment During the 2009 Field Season.

Priority 1: Idaho City Community Spray Days

Boise County Weed Control and BBCWMA has sponsored the Community Spray Day in Idaho City for over 6 years. The project treats Spotted Knapweed in the heart of the Boise Basin. County weed control workers provided backpack sprayers, safety equipment and pre-mixed herbicides to residents who treated their own property. Cost share funds are used to purchase herbicide, surfactant and dye. Community Spray Days are opened with a short educational seminar given by the Weed Superintendent that covers plant identification, safety, and equipment use. This program has been very successful for gaining community involvement and educating landowners. Many of the landowners provide their own equipment such as ATV sprayers. In 2009 we treated 930 acres resulting in a private in-kind contribution of \$11,457.



Idaho City Resident, Bill Sterling, with homebuilt sprayer. Boise County Weed Department workers fill sprayers with premixed herbicide during community spray days.

**Acres Treated: 930
Public Contacts: 54**

Priority 2: Atlanta Basin White Top



White Top along an ATV trail overlooking Decker Creek. This area was burned in the Trail Creek Fire.

White Top has become a growing concern in the Atlanta Basin area. White Top is found on both private and public lands. This year the Boise Basin Cooperators targeted this weed and treated 4 acres. White Top presents a serious threat to the relatively weed free eco-system of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Whitetop was treated during the Atlanta Dalmation Toadflax project and will be combined with those treatments in the future and not considered a separate project.

Acres Treated: 4

Public Contacts:0

Priority 3: Priority 3: Boise Basin Endowment Lands Spotted Knapweed Control

Boise County Weed Control and Idaho Department of Lands treated state endowment lands along Thorn Creek, Spanish Fork Creek, Gray Back Gulch and Pine Creek in the Idaho City area. The adjacent USFS managed lands were surveyed and treated separately. Spotted Knapweed is found along almost every road and trail, and in campsites. Recreational use in this area is high with numerous roads and trails open to ATV's and motorcycles. Weeds in this area pose a threat to winter range for big game and spread vectors in to the surrounding USFS administered public land.

Acres Treated: 30 acres along 25 miles of roads and trails covering over 2000 acres

Public Contacts: 4

Priority 4: Atlanta Basin Dalmatian Toadflax

Atlanta hosts an abundance of noxious weeds; Dalmatian Toadflax, Spotted Knapweed, Orange Hawkweed and Canada thistle. The remote and rugged terrain of this area presents many challenges to weed control. BBCWMA Cooperators and residents treated 8 acres on private land and 40 acres within the 1200 acre infestation on USFS administered public lands. Continued efforts are needed in this area for years to come if we are to achieve control and prevent the spread of weeds into the wilderness area and along the many roads and trails used for recreation. A variety of equipment was used including Pickups and ATV's. *Mecinus Janthinus* bio-control has been an important part of treating Dalmatian Toadflax in this area.



Calophasia lunula caterpillar on Dalmatian Toadflax. This bio-control was released in 2001. 2009 was the first year that it has been seen since the release. We will continue to monitor this bio-control agent. There have been numerous releases of *Mecinus Janthinus*, a stem boring weevil, in the area.

**Acres treated:48
Public Contacts:10**

Priority 5: Hermada Mine Diffuse Knapweed



Diffuse Knapweed at the Hermada Mine was treated with Milestone herbicide. A survey indicated most of the infestation was in open areas and along the road.

Hermada Mine, a patented mining claim surrounded by the Boise National Forest, hosts an infestation of Diffuse Knapweed. This infestation was discovered in 2008 while treating USFS roads in the Swanholm area. The remote and rugged terrain of this area presents many challenges to weed control particularly access on slopes. Elmore and Boise County weed control workers accomplished the necessary treatment in one day. Survey of the area indicated that that the knapweed is contained to the open areas and roads. This area will continue to receive attention but is not planned as a continuing project. Elmore county weed control will continue working with the landowner and Boise County weed control will work with the USFS Idaho City Ranger District to treat Boise National Forest administered lands.

Acres Treated: 85

Public Contacts: 2

Priority 6: Forest Back Country Trails

This project is intended to prevent the spread of invasive species by mapping and treating new and existing populations along forest trails within the Boise National Forest (BNF). This project also included limited areas in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). Travel corridors within roadless areas contain recent and newly established colonies of noxious weeds. An estimated 50% of the proposed project area is highly susceptible to invasive species due to past fire activity and current recreational activity. High elevation forests provide habitat for wolverine, fisher, deer, elk and mountain goats as well as potential lynx denning habitat. The

entire area provides forage habitat for deer, elk, bears and wolves. There are several known weeds colonies existing along the trails, which include: Orange hawkweed, Yellow toadflax, Dalmation toadflax, Rush skeletonweed, Canadian thistle, Whitetop and Spotted knapweed.

USFS volunteers provided labor, horses, mules, saddles & tack, chainsaw, bucksaw, vehicle and a livestock trailer. Funding allowed approximately 20 days of treatment. Herbicides, GPS and mapping equipment, horse pack sprayers, horses and a livestock trailer were provided by the Forest Service. Boise County as a BBCWMA cooperator provided herbicide nurse tanks at trailheads to assist in refilling of horse pack sprayers. This in-kind service was only provided during the BBCWMA Atlanta project: "Atlanta Basin Dalmation Toadflax Treatment" The US Forest Service and BBCWMA as a cooperator have received matching funds through the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) and Southwest Idaho Resource Advisory Committee (RAC).

Estimated Acres Treated: 1000

Public Contacts: 5

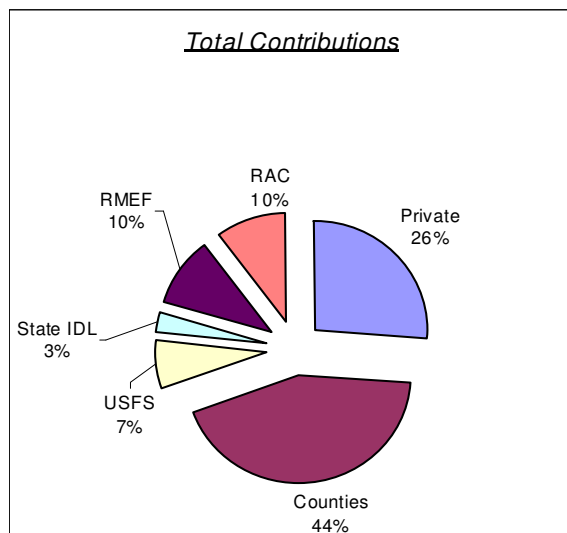


Horse pack sprayers and ATV's are important tools for reaching weeds in remote forest areas.

The Cost of Treatment

The cost of weed control within the BBCWMA is divided among the various landowners and managers within the constraints of time and money. This chart shows the contributions of cooperators to control noxious weeds on BBCWMA priorities this year. Contributions may be cash expended to purchase equipment, herbicides or materials and supplies or hire contractors; or the contribution may be use of existing equipment and labor to provide treatment.

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Cash Value</u>
Private	\$11,457
Counties	\$19,041
USFS	\$3,212
State IDL	\$1,332
RMEF	\$4,425
RAC	\$4,425
	\$43,892
ISDA Costshare	\$3,669
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$47,561</u>



For each ISDA costshare dollar spent by the BBCWMA in 2009 \$7.74 was contributed by cooperators.

Proposed projects for the 2010 weed season are:

- Idaho City Community Spray Days for Spotted Knapweed.
- Toadflax Control in the Atlanta Basin and Sawtooth Wilderness Area.
- Spotted Knapweed treatment on Idaho Endowment Lands in the Boise Basin.
- Washington Gulch Seeding

Appendix I

For more information concerning this or other Cooperative Weed Management Areas please contact our Steering Committee or your County Weed Control Superintendent. Visit the website at: <http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/NoxiousWeeds/cwmas.php>

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Appendix II

PROJECT SUMMARIES BY SPECIES AND ACRES TREATED

PROJECT NAME	WEED SPECIES TREATED	ACRES TREATED	PUBLIC CONTACTS
Idaho City "Community Spray Days"	Spotted Knapweed	930	54
Idaho Endowment Lands	Spotted Knapweed	30	4
Atlanta Basin Treatment	Dalmatian Toadflax	40	10
	Orange Hawkweed	2	
	Canada Thistle	2	
	Spotted Knapweed	4	
Atlanta Whitetop Treatment	Whitetop	4	0
Hermada Mine	Diffuse Knapweed	85	2
Back Country Trails		1000	5

Total Acres Treated: 2097

Total Public Contacts: 75

Appendix III

Chemical Purchases Made with ISDA Costshare Grant Funding

<i>CHEMICAL / DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>QUANTITY</i>	<i>PURPOSE / PROJECT</i>
Telar / HERBICIDE	28 Ounces	Atlanta
Platoon / HERBICIDE	5 Gallons	Atlanta
Tordon 22K / HERBICIDE	5 Gallons	Hermada Mine, Endowment, Atlanta, Idaho City
Milestone / HERBICIDE	1 Gallons	Hermada Mine, Endowment, Atlanta
Transline / HERBICIDE	4 Gallons	Idaho City Knapweed
Escort / HERBICIDE	2 Ounces	Atlanta
Activator 90 / SURFACANT	12.5 Gallons	Hermada Mine, Endowment, Atlanta, Idaho City
Phase / SURFACANT	6.5 Gallons	Hermada Mine, Endowment, Atlanta, Idaho City
Bullseye / DYE	4 Gallons	Hermada Mine, Endowment, Atlanta, Idaho City

Appendix IV Gross Infested Acres

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested
1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>		
2. Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>		
3. Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa P.</i>		
4. Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>		
5. Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	30	75
6. Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>		
7. Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	1700	50
8. Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	100	50
9. Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>		
10. Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		
11. Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		
12. Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>		
13. Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>		
14. Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>		
15. Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>		
16. Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>		
17. Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		
18. Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		
19. Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>		
20. Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	1	50
21. Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>		
22. Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>		
23. Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>		
24. Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>		
25. Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	1	10
26. Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	20	10
27. Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>		
28. Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>		
29. Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>		
30. Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>		
31. Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>		
32. Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	50
33. Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		
34. Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	1	10
35. Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		
36. Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	100000	25
37. Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>		
38. Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i>		
39. Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		
40. Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>		
41. Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>		
42. Skeletonleaf Bursage	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>		
43. Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>		
44. Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	1000	50
45. Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>		
46. Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>		
47. Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>		
48. Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		
49. Toothed Spurge	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>		
50. Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>		
51. Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes M.</i>		
52. White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>		
53. Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	10	75
54. Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>		
55. Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>		
56. Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>		
57. Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	1	50