

**FRANK CHURCH -
RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS,
COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA**

**YEAR END REPORT
2009**



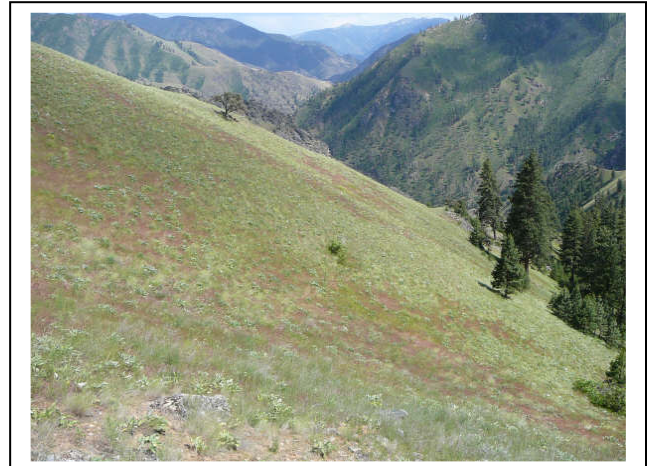
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1. Introduction

The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness (FC-RONRW), Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) is located primarily within the FC-RONRW lying within the rugged and remote mountains of central Idaho. The landscape is comprised of deep river gorges and high steep mountains. The plant communities vary from hot, dry bunchgrass communities in the lower elevations, to moist cool mountain slopes, with sub-alpine communities at the higher elevations.

Noxious weeds, including rush skeletonweed and spotted knapweed have invaded this wilderness area and are threatening many of the native habitats. Rush skeletonweed has the ability to quickly establish itself in very remote areas due to its light wind born seed. New species of invasive weeds entering the wilderness, including leafy spurge, toadflax, field bindweed, common curpina, puncture vine, Scotch thistle, yellow starthistle, and tamarisk, are of particular concern. These exotic invaders have the ability to dominate a landscape and replace native vegetation.



Salmon River native plant communities, such as blue bunch wheatgrass and arrow leaf balsamroot, are vulnerable to weed invasion.

The FC-RONRW CWMA was formed in the spring of 2003. The “Signing Parties” to this CWMA are: Custer, Idaho, Lemhi and Valley Counties; Idaho Departments of Lands, Fish and Game, and Transportation (Division of Aeronautics); the University of Idaho; the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes; and the Bitterroot, Payette, Nez Perce and Salmon-Challis National Forests. The majority of area within the CWMA is managed by the Bitterroot, Payette, Nez Perce and Salmon-Challis National Forests as designated wilderness. The boundary of the FC-RONRW CWMA is primarily the existing wilderness boundary. The CWMA boundary also encompasses various corridors and in holdings, and adjacent tracks of non-wilderness National Forest lands to the northwest and to the southwest. Intermingled private lands and lands owned by Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the University of Idaho are found within the boundaries of the FC-RONRW.

Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Cooperative Weed Management Area

The purpose of the FC-RONRW CWMA is to bring together groups and individuals responsible for and interested in weed management within the FC-RONRW. The primary goal of the CWMA is to promote efficient and effective integrated weed management across the FC-RONRW. Specifically the stated goals of the CWMA are to:

- Prevent the introduction, reproduction and spread of invasive weeds into and within the FC-RONRW.
- Reduce the extent and density of established invasive weeds to a point that impacts to wilderness resources is minimized.
- Maintain and protect existing native plant communities.
- Implement economical and effective weed control methods for the target weed.
- Implement an integrated management system using appropriate treatment methods authorized by the 1999 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
- Rehabilitate priority areas following treatment to reduce the susceptibility of re-invasion.

A steering committee has been established to represent the "Signing Parties" of the CWMA and other groups and individuals involved in invasive weed management within the FC-RONRW. The current steering committee is comprised of members from: Custer, Idaho, Lemhi and Valley Counties; Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game; Western Whitewater Association; Student Conservation Association; Idaho Outfitter and Guides Association; private landowners (2) from the Middle Fork and Main Salmon River; and Bitterroot, Payette, Nez Perce and Salmon-Challis National Forests. The steering committee formally met in March 2009 by way of video conference.

A strategic plan for invasive weed management in the FC-RONRW CWMA was developed shortly after the establishment of the CWMA. The strategic plan describes weed management zones within the CWMA and outlines priorities for treatment activities within each zone. This strategic plan is continuously reviewed and revised by the steering committee to maintain its relevance to the changing conditions in the field and new data and information.

Partnerships and grant funding are vital to the success of the FC-RONRW CWMA. For the past several years, partners including the National Forest Foundation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, Center for Invasive Plant Management and Idaho State Dept. of Agriculture (ISDA) Cost Share Program have provided a valuable source of funding through grants. In addition, partners including the Sierra Club, Western Whitewater Association, Student Conservation Association, Northwest Outdoor Leadership School, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and various private landowners have volunteered labor, equipment, and/or materials and supplies in support of integrated weed management activities within the CWMA.

2. Accomplishments

The integrated weed management activities conducted in 2009 and discussed in this report were funded through a variety of sources, including grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), Wild Sheep Foundation (WSF), and ISDA Cost Share Program. Funding also originated from Forest Service programs, including appropriated weed management funds, post fire restoration funds, and recreation enhancement fees. Contributions in labor, service and/or supplies were also received from the Sierra Club, Western Whitewater Association, Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, National Outdoor Leadership School, Student Conservation Association, Idaho and Lemhi Counties, and several dedicated private landowners. A sincere thank you is extended to all of our valued partners!



Partners include RMEF and WSF (top), and Sierra Club (bottom).

A. Education & Prevention

Education and prevention are critical components of an effective integrated weed management program. Many elements of an education and prevention program have been implemented within the FC-RONRW for many years. Existing education and prevention measures will continue to be improved upon as managers adapt them to specific situations and audiences. An Invasive Weed Prevention Plan for the FC-RONRW has been developed and is routinely reviewed and revised.

On going education and prevention measures described in the Invasive Weed Prevention Plan for the FC-RONRW include;

- Provide noxious/invasive weed management and prevention awareness to wilderness resource managers, and implement weed prevention direction and guidelines contained in Forest Service Manual direction.
- Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention and identification orientation to river floaters at Boundary Creek, Indian Creek, and Corn Creek.
- Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention messages to private power-boaters as part of the information received with their required jet-boat permit.
- Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention messages to wilderness users at high use trailheads.

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- Maintain one or more FC-RONRW noxious/invasive weed display(s) for use in educational presentations, public gatherings, and front office information / visitor orientation.
- Provide noxious/invasive weed management educational material and/or presentations to groups including local schools, civic groups and public events.
- Encourage weed treatment crews to seek opportunities to interact with, and provide weed management information to, wilderness users they encounter.



Forest Service river rangers provide weed awareness information to recreationists at Corn Cr. launch site

An invasive weed awareness brochure recently produced specifically for the FC-RONRW CWMA is being distributed to wilderness users. Forest Service employees provide river orientation information to rafters prior to departure on the Salmon River at the Corn Creek launch site. The weed awareness brochure and other general information pertaining to invasive weed awareness and prevention is an important component of the river orientation discussion which is required for each rafting party.

The Red River District of the Nez Perce National Forest is continuing to operate their weed free feed check station during the primary hunting seasons. This program has been successful in educating hunters and other wilderness users about invasive weed issues. Fewer people are in need of the hay exchange since they have previously been informed and now know to bring certified weed free feed with them.

Public Contacts: An estimated **2,250 public contacts** were made by various invasive weed managers in 2009. This estimate is based on river orientation presentations being given to approximately 25 individuals per day between June 20 to September 7, and an additional estimated 250 contacts made by other wilderness weed managers.

B. Detection and Inventory

Detection of new or expanding weed infestations and documenting these infestations with a formal inventory process is essential. Lack of diligence can quickly result in an overwhelming invasion of weeds into susceptible habitats. Forest Service and County weed control crews conducted numerous inventories of weed infestations, primarily associated with treatment activities.



Salmon-Challis NF personnel survey Gun Barrel Ridge for treatment effectiveness

In 2009, Student Conservation Association interns were deployed from the Salmon-Challis National Forests for wilderness weed inventory. Susceptible habitats in the warm, dry canyon environments have been the first priority for detection surveys. This season over **1,800 acres were surveyed** for the presence of invasive weeds throughout very remote and rugged terrain of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

C. Treatment

Treatment Summary: Noxious and invasive weed treatments in the FC-RONRW during 2008 included hand pulling, herbicide application and distribution of biological control agents. In summary approximately **33** infested acres were hand pulled, **4300** infested acres were treated with herbicide, and **40 acre equivalents** (eight insect releases) were treated using biological control insects. Weed treatment accomplishments are summarized below (page 12) by Ranger District.

Hand Pulling

District weed crews and various partners treated many weed infestations by hand pulling. Hand pulling focused primarily on spotted knapweed within the Main Salmon River corridor and Krassel District of the Payette National Forest. Volunteers included the Sierra Club, the National Outdoor Leadership School, and private individuals.

This season marked the sixth consecutive year that **Sierra Club Volunteers** and the Forest Service have joined forces to hand pull and spot treat invasive weeds within the Main Salmon River corridor. In 2009, eleven Sierra Club volunteers from Idaho and Washington and two Nez Perce National Forest workers pulled approximately 33 infested acres of weeds, primarily spotted knapweed. The logistics for this project involved four rafts and seven days on the river. Recreation camp cleanup and public education pertaining to invasive weeds and wilderness ethics were also components of this project. Once again this annual project was a huge success.



Hand pulling provides effective control for smaller infestations of knapweed



Sierra Club volunteers hand pull knapweed in the vicinity of Salmon River boater camps

Biological Control

The Nez Perce Biocontrol Center was contracted to provide and release spotted knapweed biological control insects in the vicinity of Mackay Bar (8 releases of 50). Knapweed root weevil and knapweed flower weevil were released at two sites along the primitive road above Mackay Bar, two releases were made adjacent to Mackay Bar private lands, and five releases were made along the Salmon River downstream from Mackay Bar. A contracted jet boat was used to access the downriver release sites. A detailed report of this biological control work is available upon request.



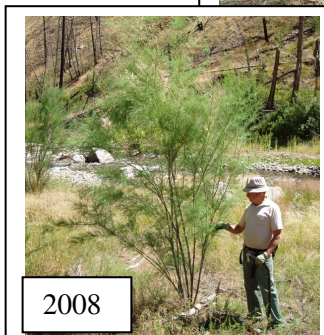
The Nez Perce Bio-control Center and Nez Perce National Forest collaborate on bio-control releases near Mackay Bar on the Salmon River

In 2008, the Middle Fork District of the Salmon-Challis National Forest participated in a biological control project in partnership with Montana State University and the State and the Private Forestry branch of the USDA Forest Service. This project involved the release of *Bradyrrhoa gilveolella*, an approved bio-control agent for rush skeletonweed. In 2009, these release sites were monitored for establishment of *Bradyrrhoa*. Unfortunately, no evidence of establishment was detected. District personnel will continue to monitor these sites. In addition, The District plans to collaborate with the University of Idaho and Idaho Dept of Lands to construct one or more insect holding cages at the Cameroon Ranch to further facilitate the establishment of *Bradyrrhoa* in the Middle Fork river corridor.

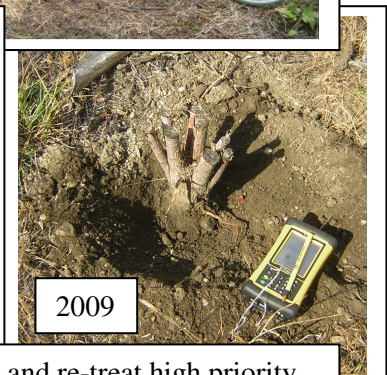
Herbicide Application

Forest Service weed crews, contractors, volunteers, and private landowners conducted herbicide treatments on priority weed infestations across the FC-RONRW. Funding sources included federal appropriations, recreation fees, post fire restoration funds, and financial grants including the Idaho Dept. of Agriculture Cost Share Program.

Early detection and rapid response (EDRR) to weed species on the statewide EDNR list is the first treatment priority within the CWMA. No species on the statewide EDNR list have been detected or treated



2008



2009

Salmon-Challis personnel monitor and re-treat high priority tamarisk infestations located near the FC-RONRW CWMA

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within the FC-RONRW CWMA. Eradication of invader weed species new to the FC-RONRW remains the CWMA's treatment priority. On the Main Salmon River, eradication strategy has been identified for the small infestation of leafy spurge located near Rhett Creek, yellow toadflax located within the Mackay Bar campground, oxeye daisy located near the Mackay Bar Bridge, Dyer's woad and Scotch thistle at Sheep Creek, puncture vine at Basin Creek and Shepp Ranch, and field bindweed at the Jim Moore Place. In 2009, an additional leafy spurge site was detected and treated near Whitewater Ranch, Russian thistle was inventoried at James Ranch, and a single yellow starthistle plant was found and treated at Mackay Bar. On the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, black henbane, leafy spurge, and field bindweed are targeted for eradication, and hounds tongue and tamarisk within the Clear Creek drainage. These sites were treated multiple times in 2009 and will be a priority for follow-up treatment in 2010.

2009 New Invader Species Treatment			
Species	Site Name	Treatment Date	Est. Acres
Dyers Woad	Sheep Creek	4/30/09, 6/24/09, 7/15/09	1.0
Common Curpina	Jacobs Ladder	6/22/09	1.0
Oxeye Daisy	Mackay Bridge	4/28/09, 7/05/09, 7/15/09, 10/13/09	0.1
Yellow starthistle	Mackay Bridge	08/01/09, 10/13/09	0.01
Dalmatian Toadflax	Mackay Camp	4/28/09, 7/05/09, 7/15/09, 10/13/09	0.1
Leafy Spurge	Rhett Creek	7/15/09, 10/12/09	0.1
Leafy Spurge	Whitewater	10/12/09	0.1
Leafy Spurge	Middle Fork Salmon River		0.2
Field Bindweed	Jim Moore	7/04/09, 10/13/09	1.0
Field Bindweed	Devils Tooth	4/30/09, 7/15/09	0.1
Field Bindweed	Eddy Beach	7/21/09	0.1
Field Bindweed	Whitewater Ranch	(Pvt land)	0.5
Field Bindweed	Mackay Camp	7/05/09, 7/15/09, 10/13/09	.01
Field Bindweed	Middle Fork Wollard Camp		0.25
Field Bindweed	Middle Fork Bernard Air Strip		2.0
Perennial Peavine	Rhett, Reed & Gaines	No treatment in 2009	5.0
Common Tansy			
Puncture Vine	Shepp Ranch	10/18/09	2.0
Puncture Vine	Basin Cr	7/15/09, 10/13/09	0.1
Scotch Thistle	Sheep Creek	6/23/09, 6/27/09, 7/15/09, 10/18/09	2.0
Black henbane	Middle Fork Salmon River		0.1
Hounds tongue	Clear Creek	?	
Tamarisk	Clear Creek	8/04/09	1.0
Yellow Toadflax	Stonebreaker	09/21/09	0.5

Local Funding Source: Post Fire Restoration

Large wildfires occurred within the FC-RONRW in 2007 and 2008. The Salmon-Challis National Forest had the opportunity to utilize Post Fire Restoration funds to mitigate impacts resulting from wildfire within the Showerbath, Falconberry, and Cascade burn areas. Management efforts were focused on existing weed infestations (over 900 infested acres), susceptible habitats, and areas associated with potential spread vectors and areas of high public use.

Weed awareness information was disseminated to the public and agency managers regarding the noxious weed threat in burned areas. Signs on trailhead kiosks were posted and/or maintained and informational brochures and noxious weed descriptions were made available at guard stations and launch sites. River rangers and boat checkers were informed about specific noxious weed threats identified within the Showerbath, Falconberry, and Cascade wildfires. Weeds crews made numerous contacts educating the public on noxious weed issues and the agencies management efforts.

An invasive weed treatment contract was awarded focusing on vectors and susceptible lands associated with the Falconberry wildfire. In the area around old Falconberry Ranch and hot spring, 450 acres were treated, with a follow-up treatment planned 2010.

Student Conservation Association (SCA) interns and Forest Service weed managers surveyed areas within the section of the Middle Fork River corridor falling within the fire boundaries in an effort to provide early detection and EDRR to potential new weed species. Crews treated and/or monitored 25 designated boater campsites, 40 miles of the Middle Fork and other system trails. The project area included several recreational and historical sites and two State of Idaho Fish and Game properties. Although limited by low water, all sites associated with the Cascade Fire were treated at least once and a thorough inventory was taken. Treatment and monitoring of the sites within and adjacent to the river corridor within the Showerbath Complex were conducted at least once over the course of the season. The majority of treated sites were monitored and documented for effectiveness of the treatment.

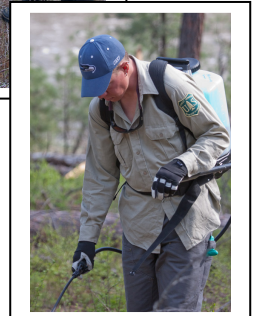
The Nez Perce National Forest utilized Post Fire Restoration funds to award two contracts for invasive weed inventory and treatment along 34 miles of trails (approx 825 acres) within the portions of the Salmon River corridor burned by the Rattlesnake Fire. A third contract supported in weed treatment in the remote sections of the river corridor and included treatment of the only inventoried common curpina infestation in the FC-RONRW CWMA.



Backcountry Fire Mules was awarded a contract to treat weeds along 17 miles of trail in the Salmon River corridor

Local Funding Source: Recreation Enhancement Fees

Fees collected from recreational boating on the Main and Middle Fork Salmon River are used to enhance the river corridor environment and recreational opportunities. These funds were used in 2009 by the Salmon-Challis National Forest to support invasive weed awareness activities, treat over 300 acres within the Middle Fork Salmon River corridor, and also funded portions of the sixth annual Flying B "spray days". The Flying B "spray days" involved personnel from the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Idaho Fish and Game, Lemhi County, and private land holders. Accomplishments of this project include the inventory, treatment, and monitoring of over 1000 acres of invasive and noxious species across a variety of ownerships.



Personnel from the Salmon-Challis and Nez Perce National Forests treat weeds by backpack sprayer and hand sprayers during a coordinated spring weed treatment project

The Nez Perce National Forest used Recreation Enhancement Fees to fund 4 contracts for weed treatment within the Main Salmon River corridor in the vicinity of Big Mallard Camp, Rhett Creek, Jim Moore, Sheep Creek, Bull Creek, north Mackay Bar, Painter Bar, north James Ranch, Mann Creek.

Recreation Enhancement Fees were also used to purchase herbicides, fund temporary workers, supplies, and contract jet boat services for a "jet back" associated with a coordinated spring weed treatment project on the Main Salmon River. This project involved personnel from the Salmon-Challis, Bitterroot, and Nez Perce National Forests, as well as partnership representatives from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) and the Wild Sheep Foundation (WSF). The RMEF representative assisted with herbicide treatments and also documented the project for potential publication in the Foundation's "Bugle" magazine. Volunteer work contributed by RMEF and WSF for this project are identified as a match to the 2009 ISDA Cost Share grant.



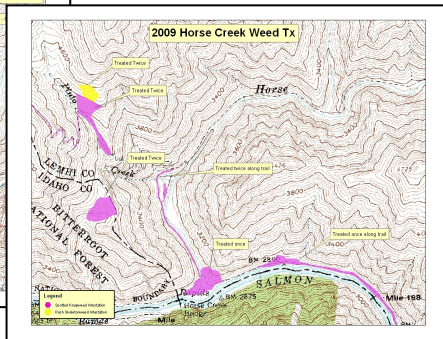
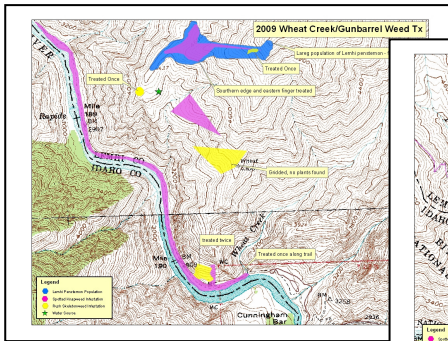
A 2009 service trip on the Main Salmon River involved volunteers from WSF (left) RMEF (right). A jet boat (above) carried volunteers, workers, equipment, and rafts back to Corn Cr. launch site.

Funding Associated with Grants: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

In 2007, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) awarded the FC-RONRW a grant for integrated weed management. Then majority of the weed treatment work associated with this grant was accomplished in 2008. A portion of these funds were carried over into 2009. The NFWF grant was used in support of a weed treatment contract on the North Fork District of the Salmon-Challis National Forest (111 acres weed treatment accomplished) and portions of two treatment contracts on the Nez Perce National Forest (175 acres weed treatment accomplished).



Salmon-Challis personnel treat rush skeletonweed on Gun Barrel Ridge. A contractor, funded by NFWF, also treated weed infestations in this and adjacent areas.



Maps of 2009 treatments at Wheat Creek, Gun Barrel and Horse Creek

Funding Associated Awarded by North Idaho Resource Advisory Committee (RAC)

In 2007, the Nez Perce National Forest was awarded funding by the North Idaho RAC for weed treatment at several backcountry airstrips in the FC-RONRW. Contracts were awarded to three licensed herbicide applicators for weed treatment at airstrips located at Allison Ranch, Yellow Pine Bar, Whitewater Ranch, Campbell's Ferry, James Ranch, Wilson Bar, and also the road from Wilson Bar to Mackay Bar.

RAC funds were also used in support of contracted flight time for Idaho Dept Fish and Game personnel to conduct weed treatment at Stonebreaker airstrip in the Chamberlain Basin.



Wilson airstrip was one of eight backcountry airstrips treated in 2009 using funds awarded by north Idaho RAC.

Funding Associated with Grants: Idaho Department of Agriculture Cost Share

Projects associated with 2009 ISDA Cost Share Program were categorized by priority.

Priority 1; Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

ISDA Cost Share funds were used on the Nez Perce National Forest in support of two weed treatment contracts targeting seven small weed infestations having an eradication objective. A jet boat was needed to access these infestations due to the remote location of these sites in the Salmon River canyon. The Salmon-Challis National Forest had planned to utilize these funds if river patrols detected new invader infestations requiring rapid response treatment. No new EDRR sites were detected in the Salmon-Challis National Forest portion of the FC-RONRW.



A new infestation of leafy spurge (left) was detected and treated on the banks of the Salmon River. A single plant of yellow starthistle (right) was detected and treated at Mackay Bar.

Priority 2; Treatment of Invasive Weed on or Adjacent to Private Lands

ISDA Cost Share funds were used by the Nez Perce National Forest in support of a weed treatment contract on and adjacent to Campbell's Ferry (40 acres weed treatment accomplished).

In addition, volunteers from the Western Whitewater Association treated approximately 80 acres at James Ranch, Shepp Ranch, Polly Bemis and Mackay Bar. Funds from the ISDA Cost Share Program were used to reimburse WWA volunteers for expenses associated with fuel for contributed jet boat use. ISDA funds were also used for the purchase of herbicides and contracted jet boat use associated with weed treatment contract inspections.



ISDA Cost Share grant was used to fund a contract to assist private landowner weed treatment at Campbell's Ferry (above), and to reimburse WWA volunteers (below) for jet boat fuel and treatment supplies.



ISDA Cost Share funds were used by the Salmon-Challis National Forest in support of contract treatment of private lands at the Tappen Ranch and adjacent state and national forest lands within the Middle Fork River corridor (100 acres weed treatment accomplished).

The Payette National Forest used ISDA Cost Share funds to support a weed treatment contract at Haney Ridge in the vicinity of Five Mile Bar private lands (90 acres weed treatment accomplished).

Priority 3; Treatment of Weeds Along Trails, Airstrips, and Other Spread Vectors
 ISDA Cost Share funds were used by the Nez Perce National Forest in support of a weed treatment contract at Campbell's Ferry (see priority 2). This project included spring treatment of weeds at the Campbell's Ferry airstrip. A contract for weed treatment along the Salmon River trail was funded in part by ISDA as well as NFWF and post fire funds.

ISDA Cost Share funds were used by the Salmon-Challis National Forest in support of contract weed treatment on and adjacent to the Indian Creek airstrip and boat launch (100 acres weed treatment accomplished). Indian Creek airfield is one of the busiest backcountry airfields in the state. Treatment of this airstrip, along with multiple campsites and trails in the area, made Indian Creek a high priority for treatment. In addition to contract treatment, work performed by Forest Service and Student Conservation Association crews provided inventory, treatment and monitoring in support of this project.

Priority 4; Weed Survey and Inventory of Susceptible Habitats

The Salmon-Challis National Forest had planned to utilize these funds in support of Student Conservation Association (SCA) crews to perform weed inventory within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. SCA interns were hired by the Salmon Challis NF, but funds other than ISDA Cost Share were used (see page 6 above).

**Summary of Integrated Weed Management Accomplishments
 2009 FC-RONRW CWMA**

Unit	Treatment Herbicide Infested Ac	Treatment Hand Pull Infested Ac	Bio Control Affect Ac.
Bitterroot NF/West Fork RD	368		
Salmon-Challis NF / North Fork RD	403		
Salmon-Challis NF / Middle Fork RD	1957	1	
Payette NF / Krassel RD	664		
Nez Perce NF / Salmon River & Red River RD	984	33	40
Totals	4376	34	40
SCA Crew surveyed/inventoried total of 2,400 acres for the presence or absence of weeds.			

Statewide Early Detection Rapid Response: No invasive weed species identified on the statewide list for Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) are known to exist in the FC-RONRW CWMA. However, EDRR is considered a CWMA priority for new invasive species potentially entering the FC-RONRW Wilderness (see page 8 above).

List of chemicals purchased using ISDA Grant funds:

Date	Chemical	Amount	Remarks
5/26/2008	Tordon 22K	9 gal	\$1,250 (approx 1/2 cost of purchase)
	Transline	7 gal	
	Escort	32 oz	
	Inlet surfactant	10 gal	

D. Monitoring: Beginning in 2000, fifteen permanent quantitative monitoring sites were established in the FC-RONRW primarily along the main and middle forks of the Salmon River. These plots are intended to reveal any significant changes in vegetation composition resulting from weed treatment activities. Baseline and post treatment information has been collected and analyzed. The seventh year post treatment evaluation of these plots was conducted in spring of 2008 for the Main Salmon River.

Numerous weed infestations treated in 2009 were monitored for treatment effectiveness. The results of this monitoring conclude that target weeds are significantly reduced at the treatment site with little or no significant damage to non-target vegetation. Additional post treatment effectiveness monitoring is planned for 2010



Post treatment monitoring at Prospect Ridge on the Bitterroot National Forest.

3. Estimated gross acres infested by species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	0.5	100%	5%
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>	240	100%	5%
6. Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	1.0	100%	5%
7. Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	1.0	100%	5%
8. Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>			
9. Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	1.0	100%	5%
10. Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>			
11. Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	5.0	100%	5%

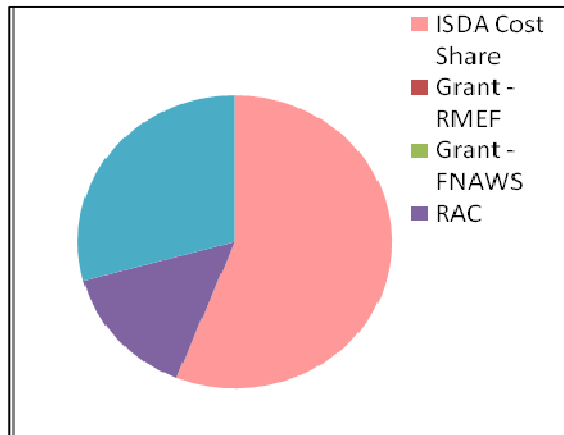
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12. Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>			
13. Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>			
14. Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	600	10%	5%
15. Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>			
16. Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>			
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>	1.0	100%	5%
21. Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>			
22. Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>			
23. Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>			
24. Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>			
25. Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>			
26. Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>			
27. Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	20	100%	5%
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>			
33. Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>			
34. Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	5.0	100%	5%
35. Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>			
36. Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	101,700	10%	5%
37. Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>			
38. Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i>	1.0	100%	5%
39. Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>			
40. Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	2.0	100%	5%
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>	288,200	10%	5%
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>			
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>	15	100%	5%

4. Summary of Financial Contributions (Grants), 2009

Funding Source	Contributed Grant Funds
ISDA Cost Share	\$38,300
Grant - RMEF	
Grant - FNAWS	
RAC	\$10,000
Grant - NFWF	\$20,000



* Does not include federal Forest Service funding

5. CWMA Goals for 2010

Probable stable or declining appropriations to the Forest Service in 2010 may result in stable or slightly reduced levels of funding for integrated weed management in the FC-RONRW. Aggressive efforts will continue toward maintaining existing partnerships and to establish new partnerships to assist in program funding and accomplishments. All components of integrated weed management will continue to be emphasized. Invasive weed treatment priorities within the CWMA will continue to be reviewed and modified as necessary. Early detection and rapid response to new invaders will continue to be a high priority.



Patience and Perseverance!