

Selkirk Cooperative Weed Management Area 2009 End-of-Year Report



*Participants of the Nez Perce Bio-Control Workshop monitor for *Larinus minutus* and *Cyphoclenous achates*.*

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Introduction

The Selkirk Cooperative Weed Management Area was developed to facilitate effective treatment and coordinate control efforts over the long-term across jurisdictional boundaries. The Selkirk CWMA has developed prioritized control and management goals and identified management strategies to meet the goals as outlined in the Strategic Plan.

The control goals of the Selkirk CWMA are to:

Prevent and immediately eradicate new invading noxious weed species designated by the State of Idaho. Reduce small colonies of newly invading or established weed species having the potential for control and ultimate eradication, using all of the tools available to achieve success. Contain widespread weeds to prevent pioneering colonies in new areas.

The area covered by this Strategic Plan includes Bonner and Boundary Counties of Idaho. The 2009 AOP was developed as a guideline for project development and execution for the 2009 season.

The weeds that were controlled in the area include Leafy Spurge, Knapweeds, Rush Skeletonweed, Scotch Broom, Canada thistle, Tansy Ragwort, Knotweeds, Toadflaxes, Hawkweeds, Oxeye Daisy and Houndstongue. Concerted efforts between the landowners, County Weed Supervisors and members of the SCWMA are being made to control weeds each year.

The Chairperson of the Selkirk CWMA is Terry Guthrie, with Justin Petty as Vice Chair, and Leslie Marshall as Secretary. Cooperators in the CWMA include private landowners, county government, university researchers, state and federal land management agencies, as well as interested individuals and organizations including the Nature Conservancy.

Summary of SCWMA Projects - 2009

Small Infestations

Priority #2



Bohemian Knotweed Project Priest River (Before)

Bonner County is trying to reduce these invaders to the point of eradication in the near future. Accurate mapping techniques are in progress to determine exact acreages infested. Accessing private lands for these treatments and continued public education is critical. Bonner County has less than 325 acres of Scotch broom, less than 120 acres of Tansy ragwort, and less than 150 acres of Knotweeds. We would like to contain these infestations and prevent their potential spread in the future. (See attached map.)

Bonner County

Bonner County treated newly invading weeds that included Giant Knotweed, Bohemian Knotweed, Scotch broom, Rush skeletonweed, Houndstongue, and Tansy ragwort in early spring and late fall this year. Knotweed infestations are being contained with our continuous effort and cooperation with SCWMA partners. The Tansy ragwort infestation has been reduced by almost 75% from the original problem. Our Scotch broom was treated in both spring and fall and currently is being contained.



Priest River Knotweed Project (After)



Giant Knotweed in Sandpoint

Summary:

Herbicide Treatments	\$4,080
In-Kind Labor	\$3,841
In-kind Equipment	\$4,340
Treated Acres	69
Acres Inventoried	550
Landowners Involved	75
ISDA Funds:	\$3,479.37

Boundary County

The Boundary County Weed department is continuing its efforts to control and eradicate small infestations before they become widespread. Weeds treated this past year in this project include: 18 acres of Hoary alyssum, 17 acres of Yellow toadflax, 5 acres of Leafy spurge, 1 acre of Scotch broom, 6 acres of Rush skeletonweed, 10 acres of Poison hemlock, 20 acres of Jointed goatgrass and 23 acres of Meadow knapweed. A new invader to Boundary County is Scotch thistle, only 1/4 of an acre was found and treated. This area is going to have to be monitored closely. The Boundary Weed Department has successfully contained these weeds to their specific locations and reduced them by 80 to 90%. Continued monitoring and surveying will be done to help insure these infestations do not spread to new locations.



These particular weeds have the potential to spread very rapidly and contaminate many more acres than they have to this point. It is critical that every effort be made to expand our monitoring and mapping projects to keep these small infestations in check.

(See attached map)

Spraying Scotch broom at Warren Island (Before)

Summary:

Herbicide Treatments:	\$3,030
In-Kind Labor & Equipment	\$4,160
In-Kind Herbicides	\$530
Treated Acres	106
Acres Inventoried	450
Land Owners Involved	15
ISDA Funds	\$2,490



Scotch broom at Warren Island (After)

Nature Conservancy Project

The SCWMA held a spray day at the Nature Conservancy at Ball Creek Ranch in Boundary County. Four members of the Bonner and Boundary County weed departments, four members of the Idaho Fish and Game and Staff of the Nature Conservancy participated in this project. Back pack sprayers, four wheelers and truck sprayers were utilized targeting Houndstongue, Spotted knapweed and Canada thistle. Approximately 60 acres of Houndstongue and Spotted knapweed were spot sprayed. Milestone, Telar and 2, 4D were the herbicides used for this project.



Scotch Thistle in Boundary County

Inter agency cooperation is the key to help manage the control of noxious weeds throughout our counties. Working together to accomplish our weed management goals helps make our projects attainable and successful. The importance of our weed management areas throughout the state are brought to the forefront when groups and individuals take the time to get together and help one another accomplish weed management projects.

Summary

In-Kind Labor and Equipment	\$2,924
In-Kind Herbicides	\$2,600
Acres Treated	65
Acres Inventoried	110
Landowners Involved	10
Total Project	\$5,524
ISDA Funds	\$0



Ball Creek Ranch Spray Day-Boundary County

Mapping & Biological Control

Priority #2

Bonner County

In July, a team of GIS Alliances trained our personnel and mapped infested areas. To prepare for next season, mapping techniques and training with GIS software will be continued throughout the winter by county personnel. Improved Bio-Control strategies and mapping noxious weeds, considered New Invaders, are a high priority and with the new GPS equipment. It has made the job more successful and our mapping abilities are improving.

This year we were able to purchase three GPS units that will be shared within our SCWMA. With these units there was 20 acres of Scotch broom, 130 acres of Houndstongue, 10 acres of Yellow toadflax, 30 acres of Knotweeds, 160 acres of Tansy Ragwort and 640 acres of Eurasian water milfoil.

The assistance of the GIS Alliance from Southern Idaho for the past couple of years has strengthened our mapping abilities. We can now satisfy our needs for map and document our invasive weeds.



Bio-Control Collection Field Trip

Summary:

Acres Mapped	990
Acres Inventoried	2150
GIS Contract	\$3,500
In-Kind Total	\$4,158
Landowners Involved	140
Total Project	\$7,658
ISDA Funds	\$3,250

Bio-Control Project

The SCWMA with member from Bonner and Boundary County weed departments and the U.S. Forest Service sponsored a Bio Control workshop for the Sandpoint Charter School 6th grade class. Students were taught the importance of the use of insects as one of the tools for the control of noxious weeds. *Mecinus janthus* was the insect they were introduced to for the control of Dalmatian toadflax. Forty students, a teacher and two assistants were given instructions on how to identify, collect, monitor and GPS a bio-control release site.

There were four groups of students that rotated stations from using a GPS, monitoring, choosing a site and collection of insects. The project was a success with 4,200 insects collected for a total of 21 releases distributed throughout the SCWMA.

Summary

Acres Treated	105
Acres Inventoried	320
Landowners Involved	21
In-Kind Labor and Equipment	\$2,800
Insects	\$4,200
Total Project	\$7,000
ISDA Funds	\$0



Mecinus janthus Collection



GPS Learning at Idaho Hill

Boundary County

This season both County weed departments purchased three Garmin 76CSX GPS to map and document weed populations throughout the area prioritizing small infestations and new invaders. This equipment will provide land managers with the locations and size of new and current infestations. Monitoring the progress and degree of control after treatment will be more efficient and simplified. Permanent records can be kept and maintained for future reference. This unit will also enable us to more locations of Bio-Control releases

where an up to date information base can be established and used among various agencies concerned with weed control.

Summary:

In-Kind Labor and Equipment	\$2,646
Acres Mapped	106
Bio-Drop Sites	20
ISDA Funds Used	\$891.24

Neighborhood Cooperatives

Priority #3

Bonner County

This on going project continues to effectively reduce widespread noxious weeds in our region. In addition to control, it teaches landowners and their neighbors to work together. It's important that people today learn to manage vegetation themselves and this program promotes a hands-on approach of land stewardship.

The financial assistance from this program is an incentive for landowners to invest their labor and equipment to assist controlling weeds their neighborhood. The education of noxious weeds has expanded with this program over the past several years. This year there was about double the participation of landowners because of personal contacts and program awareness.

Bonner County has a significant decrease in widespread noxious weeds like Spotted knapweed, Orange hawkweed and Canada thistle because of this great program. Monitoring this program is important and is the key to success.



Weed Workshop



Neighborhood Co-Op: One who participated (Left) neighbor who didn't (Right)

Summary:

Landowners Involved	56
Acres Treated	705
Acres Inventoried approx.	3350
Herbicide Treatments	\$17,985
Total Reimbursement	\$14,163
In-Kind Labor & Equipment:	\$26,978
Total Project	\$44,363
ISDA Funding:	\$14,162.90

Boundary County

The purpose of this project is to contain widespread noxious weed species on private property throughout Boundary County. Specific weeds include: spotted knapweed, hawkweeds, hounds tongue, oxeye daisy, Dalmatian toadflax, and Canada thistle. This program helps provide financial assistance to groups of landowners for reimbursements of herbicides up to \$500.00 per group for the purpose of treating noxious weeds.

This project not only benefits private landowners but also county, state, federal, and BLM land managers by helping control the spread of noxious weeds to their adjacent lands. Treated areas provide the opportunity for native plants and vegetation to re establish themselves enhancing

wild life habitat and the environment as a whole. Over all this is the most successful weed control project in the county.



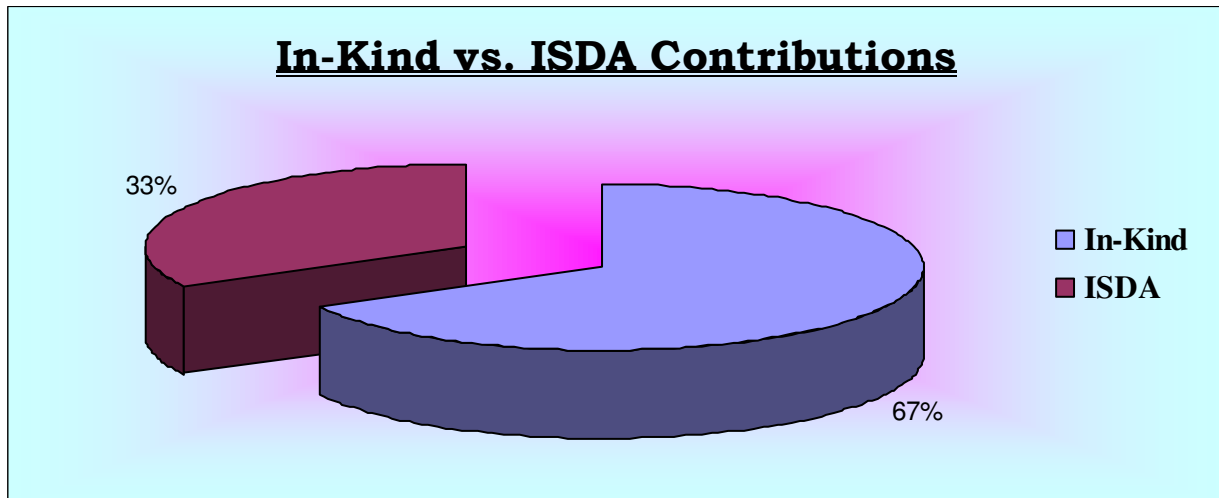
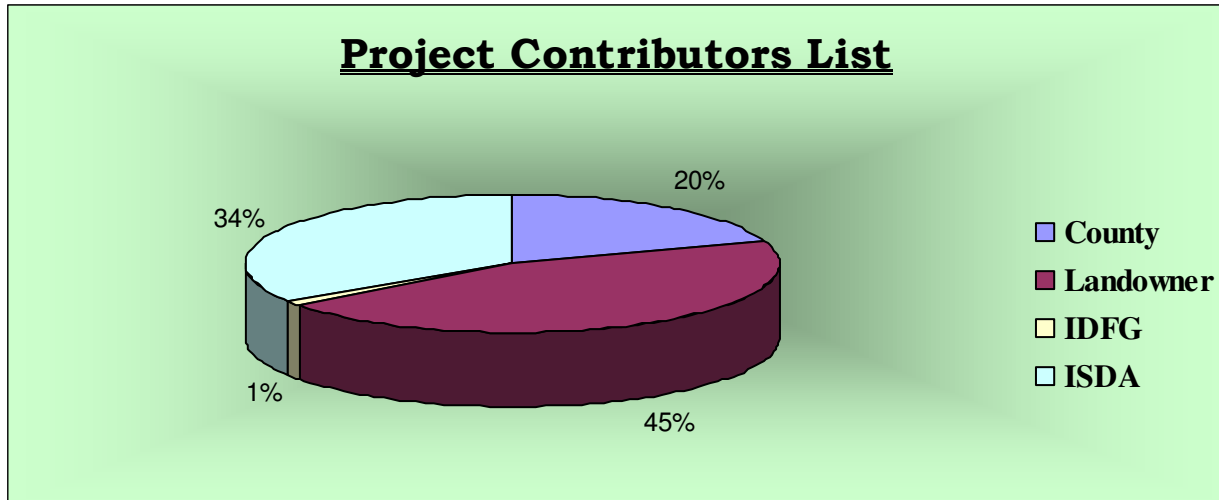
Backpack Spraying Yellow toadflax

Summary:

Landowners Involved	138
Acres Treated	1,100
Acres Inventoried	2,150
Herbicide Treatments	\$17,207
Total Reimbursement	\$14,515
In-Kind Labor & Equipment	\$30,712
Total Project	\$47,919
ISDA Contribution	\$14,515.87

Contributions for the 2009 Season

The following pie chart shows a break down of contributed time, equipment, and supplies for the SCWMA. Our total In-Kind is \$89,889 and ISDA contributions of \$40,715.91 for the 2009 season.



2010 Season

The Selkirk CWMA plans to continue with its core projects: Bio-control, Mapping Projects, containment of Small Infestations, control of widespread weeds and the Neighborhood Cooperatives.

Workdays will be planned to control weeds and help cooperators work together. Tours to some of our recently established bio-control sites, cooperative spray days, and other projects will be scheduled this year to highlight our goals and share ideas. Our mapping efforts will be continued to ensure good tracking of weed infestations, and bio-control agent release sites.

Our overall goals continue to include: landowner education, effective noxious weed control, and public outreach.

Appendix I

Selkirk Cooperative Weed Management Area Steering Committee			
Board Member	Phone #	Email Address	Affiliation
Duke Guthrie, Chair	208-267-3235	tguthrie@boundarycountyid.org	Boundary County Weed Board
Justin Petty, Vice Chair	208-267-9629	jpetty@tnc.org	The Nature Conservancy
Leslie Marshall, Secretary	208-265-1497	lmarshall@co.bonner.id.us	Bonner County Public Works
David Cobb	208-443-6854	dcobb@fs.fed.us	USFS-Panhandle NF- N Zone
Kevin Greenleaf	208-267-3519	greenleaf@kootenai.org	Kootenai Tribe
Brad Bluemer	208-263-3175	bbluemer@co.bonner.id.us	Bonner County Weed Board
Colleen Trese	208-267-5157	colleen.trese@idfg.idaho.gov	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Taylor Bradish	208-263-5104	tbradish@idl.idaho.gov	Idaho Department of Lands
Jeanette C. Ward	208-265-1485	jc@ci.sandpoint.id.us	City of Sandpoint Fire Department
Partners			
Linda O'Hare	208-263-5310	Linda.Ohare@id.nacdnet.net	Bonner SWCD
Judd Reed	208-772-1268	jreed@itd.state.id.us	Idaho Transportation Department
Mike Gondek	208-267-3340 ext. 3	Michael.Gondek@id.usda.gov	NRCS - Boundary County
Entz, Ray	509-445-1147 ext. 278	kentz@knrd.org	Kalispel Tribe of Indians
Kim Golden	208-762-4939	kgolden@plrcd.org	Panhandle Lakes RC&D
Kathy Dingman	208-762-4939 ext. 114	kdingman@plrcd.org	Panhandle Lakes RC&D

Appendix II

Idaho State Noxious Weed List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
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Example:

1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	10,000	40%	60%
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1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	0		
2. Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	110	60%	40%
3. Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa P.</i>	0		
4. Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	0		
5. Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	88,000	35%	40%
6. Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	0		
7. Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	2,600	30%	10%
8. Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	0		
9. Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	0		
10. Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	450	40%	25%
11. Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	1,140	63%	30%
12. Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	0		
13. Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	10	90%	5%
14. Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	1	50%	25%
15. Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	1,750	60%	50%
16. Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	0		
17. Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	1	60%	50%
18. Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	0		
19. Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	30	75%	50%
20. Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	14	7%	7%
21. Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	0		
22. Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	30	50%	30%
23. Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	0		
24. Miliun	<i>Milium vernale</i>	0		
25. Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	5	50%	5%
26. Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	48,000	75%	65%
27. Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	350,500	77%	40%
28. Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	0		
29. Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	0		
30. Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	100	40%	5%
31. Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	0		
32. Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	50	30%	15%
33. Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	0		
34. Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	0		
35. Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	8	20%	5%
36. Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	70	30%	40%
37. Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	0		

38. Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i>	0		
39. Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	351	60%	20%
40. Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	1	5%	5%
41. Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	2	25%	50%
42. Skeletonleaf Bursage	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	0		
43. Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	0		
44. Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	350,000	80%	40%
45. Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	0		
46. Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	0		
47. Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	0		
48. Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	200	20%	10%
49. Toothed Spurge	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	0		
50. Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	0		
51. Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes M.</i>	0		
52. White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	0		
53. Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	50	50%	50%
54. Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	0		
55. Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	94,000	75%	35%
56. Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	0		
57. Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	300	55%	75%

Appendix III Chemical Purchases

Chemical/Description	Quantity	Purpose
Milestone	7.5 Gallons	Tansy Ragwort, Meadow Knapweed, & Hoary Alyssum
Clean Amine	45 Gallons	Tansy Ragwort, Scotch Broom, & Meadow Knapweed
Tahoe 3A	30 Gallons	Scotch Broom & Knotweeds
Dyne-Amic	25 Gallons	Scotch Broom & Tansy Ragwort
Polaris	10 Gallons	Knotweeds
Telar XP	38 Ounces	Scotch Broom & Tansy Ragwort

Appendix IV

Project Summaries

Treatment Method	Acres Treated
Chemical	2,040
Biological	395
Mechanical	1
Grazing	0

Public Contacts	
Workshops	7
Fairs	2
Farm Tours	2
Public Articles	9
Individual Contacts	5,800

Appendix V

Selkirk CWMA 2010

