
UPPER CLEARWATER WEED MANAGEMENT AREA

END OF YEAR REPORT 2009

ISDA COST SHARE FUNDS

INTRODUCTION

The Clearwater Basin Weed Management Area (CBWMA) was formed in 1995. This cooperative was created to bring together those responsible for weed management within the Clearwater River Basin; to develop common management objectives; facilitate effective treatment; integrate weed programs; and coordinate efforts along logical geographic boundaries with similar lands, use patterns, and problematic weeds. Cooperating partners include private landowners, county government, Nez Perce Biocontrol Center, state agencies, federal land management agencies, and interested organizations and individuals. The steering committee of the JPWMA is listed on the following page. The goals and mission of the JPWMA are for cooperators to work together in order to successfully:



- Establish control priorities
- Establish specific weed management objectives
- Create treatment zones within the Management Area
- Treat individual weed species/infestations
- Coordinate the use of resources and manpower
- Develop common inventory techniques and mapping
- Manage designated noxious weeds with an integrated approach
- Test the feasibility of new techniques and management strategies

The CBWMA covers an area of approximately 6 million acres in north central Idaho. The area extends east to west from Montana to Washington State. The CBWMA is bordered on the south by the Salmon River-WMA and on the north by the Palouse-WMA. The weed management area is divided into three sub-basins. This end of year report represents the work completed in 2009 by the Upper Clearwater sub-basin, hereafter referred to as UCWMA. The following goals guided the development of specific strategies, objectives, and priorities that were integrated into UCWMA management activities in 2009:

- Prevent the introduction, reproduction and spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants into and within the Clearwater River Basin.
- Reduce the extent and density of established noxious weeds and invasive plants to a point that natural resource damage is within acceptable limits.
- Implement the most economical and effective control methods for the target weeds.
- Implement an integrated management system using all appropriate available methods or a combination of methods.

Several weeds listed as noxious in the state of Idaho are present in the UCWMA. The most problematic include spotted knapweed, yellow starthistle, orange hawkweed, and common crupina. These weeds have demonstrated their ability to spread rapidly in and along pastures, rangeland, forests and riverbanks where they decrease forage production for domestic livestock and native wildlife and disrupt natural ecosystems.

UCWMA STEERING COMMITTEE

Name	Title	City	State
Carl Crabtree	Chairman	Grangeville	ID
Miles Benker	Idaho Dept. Fish & Game	Lewiston	ID
Suzanne J Qualmann	USFS	Moscow	ID
Lynn Burton	USFS	Grangeville	ID
Vernon Agee	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
Heather Berg	Kooskia Ranger Station USFS	Kooskia	ID
Denis Brown	Private Landowner	Elk City	ID
Don Carr	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
Nick Carter	Idaho Dept. of Lands	Kamiah	ID
Jim Clapperton	Idaho Dept. of Lands	Kamiah	ID
Roger Inghram	Back Country Horsemen	Grangeville	ID
Linwood Laughy	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
Don McPherson	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
Jim Mitol	USFS Clearwater Dist	Orofino	ID
Alice & Ron Munshower	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
Riki Osborn	ITD (Dec.1 to March 15)	Orofino	ID
Chuck & Jane Pratt	Private Landowner	Stites	ID
Jim (Butch) Renshaw	Private Landowner	Kooskia	ID
John Worfka	USFS Fenn Ranger Station	Kooskia	ID
Phil Wykle	Private Landowner	Grangeville	ID
Skipper Brandt	Commissioner	Kooskia	ID
Randy Doman	Commissioner	Grangeville	ID
Jim Rehder	Commissioner	Cottonwood	ID

2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The UCWMA partners have been very aggressive in the development of an integrated program that is implemented by all agencies, organizations, and landowners in the basin. The accomplishments stated below are a result of the successful implementation of the Annual Operating Plan for this past calendar year (2009) and new management targets determined during the year via continued cooperation of UCWMA members. The majority of work conducted in the UCWMA during 2009 focused on the northern region where particularly problematic infestations of orange hawkweed and yellow rocket were located. Inventory work was conducted by Idaho County, Back Country Horsemen, IDL as well as private partners. EDRR, control work, and inventory were shared by all partners, with Idaho County Weed Management being the lead. Accomplishments are presented according to the three main components of the UCWMA integrative approach to weed management, namely: Prevention, Inventory, and Treatment.

PREVENTION

It is often more cost effective to prevent weeds from invading a site, than it is to treat weeds once they are established. Consequently, prevention is the first priority of invasive weed management in the UCWMA. As stated in the CBWMA Invasive Weed Prevention Plan, prevention includes education, restoration, and revegetation. Key prevention activities carried out during FY 2009 are listed below.

- Maintenance of 15 road signs to inform the public about weed free hay requirements on Forest Service administered lands
- A weed display for the Idaho County Fair
- Weed awareness posters at campgrounds and trailheads
- Application of certified weed free straw for fire restoration
- Certification of gravel pits and stock piles as weed free



- Development of local volunteer inspectors as part of the certification process for weed free hay and straw. The county certified approximately 1000 tons of forage
- Washing equipment during suppression actions on wild fires
- Updated web page providing the public with invasive weed information and UCWMA plans and strategies
- Annual meetings with steering committee to develop AOP and distribute EOY report

In the 2009 UCWMA AOP, public contacts estimated to take place throughout 2009 were approximately 5,000. Through various weed education and control efforts undertaken by the UCWMA throughout 2009, 6,200 public contacts were made.

INVENTORY

Inventory, or mapping, is one of the most important elements of a successful weed management plan. It is imperative that the extent of a population is understood before control activities are implemented. It is also crucial that inventory data be collected and assembled in a format that allows information to be shared among all partners. Accurate and efficient inventory is a high priority in the UCWMA. Because inventory must be present for efficient control tactics to occur, inventory was a component of all priorities listed in the 2009 AOP of UCWMA.

2009 AOP Estimates for Early Detection System for Upper Clearwater:

(All priorities on 2009 AOP)

Acres to be Inventoried (Cumulative across all priorities): 2,600

In order to gather the most accurate, consistent, and thorough inventory data possible, interagency crews were trained in and utilized HP-IPAQs & Windows CE software to map invasive plants. Field information was downloaded from the IPAQs to laptop computers and then to a central database. The Inventory Data Base used was the United States Forest Service model, TERRA. The herbicide treatment data was housed in the Idaho County Weed Management office. At the close of the 2009 growing season (just as in all years prior), UCWMA inventory data was cleaned and distributed among partners as well as sent to the Idaho Department of Agriculture so that it could be added to the statewide noxious weed database. In 2009, the UCWMA used considerable resources to map and record invasive weeds found within the Clearwater Basin region. More than 32,000 acres were surveyed as a result. The following table lists the invasive species found and the actual acreage each was found to infest throughout the entire WMA.

2009 GROSS INFESTED ACRES WITH INVENTORY DATA¹

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Gross Infested Acres ²	% of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
buffalobur nightshade	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	0.204	100	1.0000
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	195.052	100	18.7812
cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	1.107	100	20.0000
common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	10.867	100	5.2787
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	13.552	100	1.4814
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	160.895	100	0.5994
dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	56.542	100	1.6305
garden yellowrocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	3.568	100	1.7888
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	47.945	100	4.6268
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	2.631	100	10.7963
leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	0.191	100	26.9161
meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	3.575	100	11.7832
orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	42.609	100	13.1119
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	49.732	100	5.4143
perennial pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	2.955	100	7.2498
purple foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	1.615	100	1.0000
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	6.708	100	9.7930
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	10.457	100	13.9142
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	25.267	100	1.0000

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Gross Infested Acres ²	% of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	0.041	100	5.4948
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	10.545	100	7.5983
spiny plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	2.098	100	1.4434
spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	932.046	100	9.8289
tall hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	74.477	100	2.8162
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	0.671	100	1.0000
whiteweed	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1.669	100	9.1611
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	1357.156	100	3.4532
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	6.489	100	15.2167
Total		3020.663		

¹All weed species listed on the Idaho Noxious Weed List but not listed on this table are not present at this time within the boundaries of the UCWMA.

²The inventory acres listed in this table were polygons drawn with absolute certainty around exact weed infestation borders and not grossly inflated guesses. Consequently, the "percentage of gross infested acres" calculations explained in the Cost Share Handbook do not truly apply.

TREATMENT

To assist in the integration of weed management activities and to help coordinate yearly treatments, the UCWMA has identified objective and priority codes for each proposed weed project. Projects are given a code that relates to the planned management outcome and the relative importance of the treatment. Codes are derived from the CBWMA Strategic Plan. Objective and priority definitions stated in the following tables reflect an operational approach. This coding system provided guidance to field crews and landowners during the year, helping to determine where limited resources should be allocated to obtain the most effective long-term results.

Objectives	
1 Eradicate	Weed is treated to the extent that no viable seed is produced over the entire infestation and all plants (above ground portions) have been eliminated during the current field season.
2 Eradicate Satellites	Weed is treated to the extent that no viable seed is produced over the specific outbreak. All plants are eliminated during the current field season.
3 Control	Portions of the infestation or outbreak are treated to the extent that overall infestation area diminishes because no viable seed is produced and/or plants have been eliminated.
4 Contain	Portions of the infestations are treated to the extent that the weed is not expanding beyond the established treatment zones. The main body of the infestations may be left untreated.
5 Reduce	Infestation is treated to the extent that densities and/or rate of spread are reduced to an acceptable level.

Priorities	
H High	Highest priority for treatment because it is a new weed, in a new area, and a susceptible habitat.
M Medium	Intermediate priority for treatment associated with invasive weeds in boundary zones and transportation corridors.
L Low	Low priority for treatment because the weed is non-invasive or located in areas where weeds are endemic. May not warrant immediate (current year) attention.

Successful eradication depends upon thorough detection and inventory via effective communication among all partners. In 2009, once infestations were identified and prioritized by SRWMA partners, they were methodically treated. In the 2009 AOP, Objectives 1 and 2 were given the highest priority and encompassed all four sub-projects on the AOP. Each project is described separately below.

ERADICATION OF NEW INVASIVE WEEDS (OBJECTIVE 1)

Infestations assigned to an eradication objective had the highest priority for treatment because they were new species, in a new area, or in a susceptible habitat.

2009 AOP Estimates for Eradication (Rapid Response) of New Invasive Weeds with Follow Up Monitoring:
(Priority 1 on 2009 AOP)

Acres planned for treatment: 250

Following the step-by-step cooperative eradication procedure outlined in the 2009 AOP, this project resulted in the successful eradication of targeted new invasive weeds from the UCWMA. The project was considered successful only after no viable seeds were produced (or vegetative spreads) for the entire growing season; 100% of the known plants were eliminated from the site; treatment prescriptions were analyzed for success; all sites were visited a minimum of three times per season to ensure treatment of missed plants, regrowth, germinates, and late developing plants; and all resulting information was communicated in a timely manner to all cooperators of the effort. Weed infestations treated per this objective are listed in the following table, along with the acreage and number of infestations.

Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
1H	buffalobur nightshade	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	1	0.189
1H	garden yellowrocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	21	382.082
1H	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	7	2.926
1H	leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	1	0.397
1H	meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	5	23.572
1H	musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	1	0.011
1H	orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	24	8.675
1H	perennial pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	2	8.025
1H	purple foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	3	1.614
1H	purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1	0.100
1H	rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	8	0.771
1H	Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	1	25.267
1H	Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	3	0.712
1H	spiny plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	2	0.600
1H	tall hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	8	79.584
1H	tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	2	1.419
1H	yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	19	7.293
Total:				543.235

ERADICATION OF SATELLITES (OBJECTIVE 2)

Infestations were assigned to this objective because they comprised small populations that had the potential to increase, but also because their smaller size made them more manageable than widespread monocultures.

2009 AOP Estimates for Eradication of New Outbreaks of Established Invaders:
(Priority 2 on 2009 AOP)

Acres planned for treatment: 150

During 2009, this project entailed determining battle lines within which priority established weeds were contained. The broad-scale strategy for this project was to eradicate satellite outbreaks of priority invasive weeds beyond these battle lines and to reduce the extent of the main advancing fronts. Idaho County, working with private landowners, surveyed and monitored target areas. Outbreaks occurring beyond the designated battle lines were

documented, entered into a special database, and treated on-the-ground. Treatments were followed by additional monitoring to ensure that populations were eradicated such that no viable seed was produced over the entire infestation and all plants (above ground portions) were eliminated during the field season.

Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
2H	common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	14	3.692
2H	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	3	2.380
2H	diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	11	781.241
2H	Italian plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	7	49.400
2H	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	3	16.810
2H	leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	2	0.900
2H	meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	1	31.270
2H	orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	9	255.018
2H	oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	3	38.300
2H	perennial pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	1	3.000
2H	rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	5	7.541
2H	spiny plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	2	2.600
2H	spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	60	227.2458
2H	whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1	1.300
2H	yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	9	1245.018
2H	yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	2	2.806
Total				2668.552

2009 AOP Estimates for Treatment of Critical Satellite Infestations of Priority Invasive Weeds:
(Priority 3 on 2009 AOP)

Acres planned for treatment: 400

During 2009, the goals for this objective were achieved by following the proposed action laid out in the 2009 AOP. Battle lines were drawn for yellow starthistle and spotted knapweed invading the eastern reaches of the upper Clearwater Basin in order to protect the inaccessible wildlands of the Lochsa and Selway rivers. The broad-scale strategy for this project was to eradicate satellite outbreaks of these and other priority invasive weeds beyond these battle lines and to reduce the extent of the main advancing fronts. Idaho County, working with private landowners, surveyed and monitored target areas. Outbreaks occurring beyond the designated battle lines were documented, entered into a special database, and treated aerially. Treatments were followed by additional monitoring to ensure that populations were eradicated such that no viable seed was produced over the entire infestation and all plants (above ground portions) were eliminated during the field season.

Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
3H	yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Multiple	400.00
Total				400.00

CONTROL (OBJECTIVE 3)

2009 AOP Estimates for Early Treatment of Satellite Infestations along Back-Country Trails in the Selway and Lochsa River Watersheds with the Back Country Horseman of North Central Idaho and Highlander ATV Club.:

(Priority 4 on 2009 AOP)

Acres planned for treatment: 100

Weeds not only spread on roads, but also move along the network of trails through our backcountry and wildernesses. Trails in the backcountry act as a spread vector in a similar manner as roads in developed areas. Most weeds in the backcountry have entered along trail networks. The challenge of treating weed increases greatly as the weeds spread away from the trail system and into the backcountry. Therefore, it becomes critical that satellite infestations are detected and treated along the trails prior to spread into the wildlands.

In 2009, the members of Back Country Horsemen of North Central Idaho agreed to provide early treatment of satellite infestations along a series of trails in the Selway and Lochsa River watersheds of the Upper Clearwater Weed Management Area. Because of the effective cooperation between this group and the UCWMA, as well as the efforts of other UCWMA cooperators throughout the 2009 season, far more infestations were treated than originally planned, as were additional infestations assigned to this same control objective (3). These are listed in the following table.



Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
3H	Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	9	98.300
3H	common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	18	641.884
3H	common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	3	43.852
3H	oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1	41.100
3H	spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	16	5270.757
3H	sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	9	11.826
3H	yellow starthistle	<i>Centuarea solstitialis</i>	2	315.300
3H	yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	2	5.300
Total				6428.319

Chemicals purchased with ISDA grant funds are listed in the following table.

Chemical Description	Quantity	Purpose
2,4D	5 gal	Weed Control
Active Plus	1 gal	Weed Control
Blue Dye	2.5 gal	Adjuvant
Crop Oil	10 gal	Aduvant
Exit	5 gal	Adjuvant
Picloram	166.66 gal	Weed Control
Sterling Blue	7.5 gal	Aduvant
Telar	16 gal	Weed Control

ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS (IN EXCESS OF GOALS OUTLINED ON 2009 AOP)

In addition to the three projects accomplished above as part of fulfilling the 2009 AOP, the UCWMA also inventoried, monitored, and treated numerous other weed infestations with chemical and biological control methods. These additional projects are part of the overall Strategic Plan for successful weed management in the UCWMA.

CONTAIN AND REDUCE (OBJECTIVE 4&5)

The infestations listed in the following table were assigned the Objectives of Containment or Reduction given the widespread nature of their infestation and establishment. The goal in their treatment was to reduce the spread of well-established populations by decreasing seed production and/or clonal advance along perimeters.

Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
4H	orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	14	53.451
4H	spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	9	644.828
5H	Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	2	106.000
5H	cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2	1.107
5H	common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	1	8.000

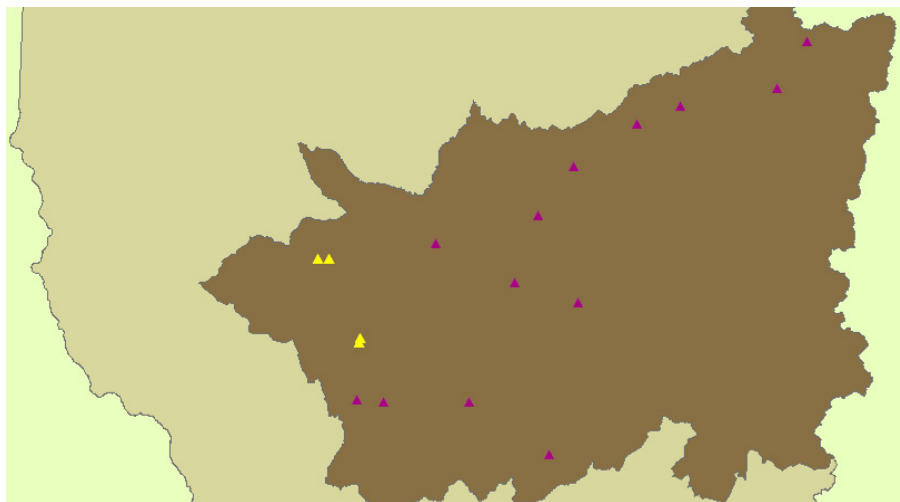
Objective/Priority	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Sites	Acres
5H	common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	1	246.300
5H	common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	1	68.300
5H	dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	1	56.600
5H	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	1	7.910
5H	meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	6	44.464
5H	orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	1	81.900
5H	oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1	41.817
5H	Scotch cottonthistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	1	3.711
5H	spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	27	615.844
5H	sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	2	15.815
5H	tall buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1	30.032
5H	yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	1	822.500
Total				2848.479

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

The infestations mentioned above in the 2009 treatment tables pertain to sites treated with herbicides. Integrated control methods are utilized wherever feasible at various weed infestations throughout the UCWMA. In several weed infestations where patches have extensive coverage, biocontrol agents have been released over the years. The following table lists the agents released throughout the UCWMA in 2009. These efforts were in cooperation with the University of Idaho Biocontrol program and the Nez Perce Tribe Biocontrol Center.

Agent	Target Weed	Releases	Numbers
<i>Cyphocleonus achates</i>	Spotted knapweed	6	300
<i>Larinus minutus</i>	Spotted knapweed	2	300
<i>Eustenopus villosus</i>	Yellow starthistle	1	100

Numerous cooperators in the UCWMA and many other WMA's across the state have historically been very good at releasing hundreds and thousands of biocontrol agents against invasive weeds. However, very few agencies have taken the time to go back and revisit earlier releases to determine which agents, sites, and/or conditions were successful or not. In order to learn from past successes or failures and in order to know for certain if resources spent on biocontrol programs are effective uses of funds, post-release monitoring must be conducted. The UCWMA in 2009 took part in a regional biological control program aiming to establish permanent biocontrol monitoring sites throughout three WMA's to ascertain the effects of past efforts.



17 Biocontrol monitoring sites set up in UCWMA in 2009. Yellow: yellow starthistle; pink: spotted knapweed.

With funding and cooperation from Idaho County, BLM, US Forest Service, and local contractors, 17 permanent biocontrol monitoring sites were placed throughout the UCWMA. These included 13 for spotted knapweed and 4 for yellow starthistle. All sites were monitored following the state-wide protocol developed jointly by the ISDA, BLM, Forest Service, University of Idaho, and Nez Perce Biocontrol Center. All sites capitalized any earlier release or monitoring photos if such

information was available in order to be as inclusive as possible.

Though not funded by ISDA grants, the results of this program are directly in line with ISDA and Idaho weed control programs. All resulting data were cleaned and submitted to the ISDA/BLM biocontrol program manager to add to the statewide biocontrol monitoring effort.

2009 SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Weed Species ¹	Scientific Name	Acres Treated			Biocontrol Releases	Acres Inventoried ²	Acres Revegetated	Acres EDRR ³	Public Contacts
		Chemical	Mechanical	Grazing					
buffalobur nightshade	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	0.189	330.2007			0.204			
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	204.3				195.052			
cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	1.107				1.107			
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	8.000							
common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	888.184				10.867			
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	115.8441				13.552			
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	2.380				160.895			
diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	781.241	420.1413						
dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	56.600				56.542			
garden yellowrocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	382.082				3.568			
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	49.400				47.945			
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	27.6457				2.631			
leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	1.2967				0.191			
meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	99.3062				3.575			
musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	0.011	0.0114						
orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	399.0441				42.609			
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	121.2166				49.732			
perennial pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	11.025				2.955			
purple foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	1.614				1.615			
purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	0.100							
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>					6.708			
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	8.3117				10.457			
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	25.267				25.267			
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	0.712				0.041			
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	3.711				10.545			
spiny plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	3.2	1.7			2.098			
spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	6758.674			8 (2400)	932.046			
sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	27.6408							
tall hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	79.584				74.477			
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	1.419				0.671			
whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	1.300				1.669			
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	2182.8179	1.5453		1 (100)	1357.156			
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	15.3985				6.489			
General weeds		1563.28	0.189			144.859			
Multiple weeds		400						6200	
Total		12688.655	753.7877	0	9 (2500)	3165.523	0	0	6200

¹All weed species listed on the Idaho Noxious Weed List but not listed on this table are not present at this time within the boundaries of the UCWMA.

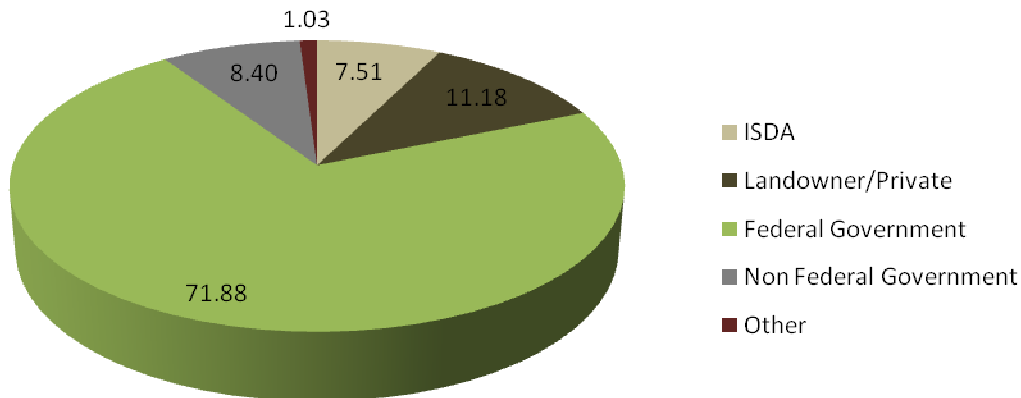
²The numbers listed in this column represent acreage inventoried during the 2008 season only. The number of acres treated sometimes surpasses the number of acreage inventoried because treatments are often made utilizing present and past years' inventory data. The inventoried acreage should not be confused with surveyed acreage. More than 32,000 acres of the SRWMA were surveyed for weeds; inventory data simply refers to all specific data collected for confirmed infestations.

³Please note that while the EDRR column is blank on this table, this is because no species listed as EDRR on the Idaho Noxious Weed List are present in the UCWMA. However, EDRR action does take place within this WMA and is a high priority for UCWMA members. Those species which are new to the WMA or occur in susceptible areas are given the highest priority and treated and eradicated immediately. In this manner, EDRR certainly does take place in this region.

FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

For 2009, direct contributions toward all UCWMA programs and projects totaled \$327,050. This went towards contractors, equipment, supplies, and services that were used to accomplish the management elements outlined in the Annual Operating Plan for FY2009. The following pie chart displays the general percentages of the year's contributions.

2009 UCWMA Financial Breakdown (%)



2010 GOALS

In 2010, partners plan to stay on track with strategic objectives, including education, prevention, monitoring, and treatment. Elements of treatment, in order of priority of effort will include EDRR, treatment of new invaders, treatment of satellite populations of existing invaders, along with transportation corridors, followed by control of existing large populations of weeds. One of the most difficult tasks of weed management is to keep these fundamental goals in sight at all times, and not allow for distractions.

In addition, UCWMA members will continue to monitor the success of various herbicide, grazing, and biological control methods in order to ensure all cooperators are aware of the most up-to-date and successful weed management tactics available.