

U&I CWMA



2009
YEAR END REPORT

Utah & Idaho CWMA Steering Committee

Chairperson–Jerry Hobson–Private
Vice Chairperson–Rick Kent–Box Elder County Weed Supervisor
Member–Aaron Hull–Oneida County Weed Supervisor
Member–David Hallinan–Bannock County Weed Supervisor
Member–Joel Merritt–Cache County Weed Supervisor
Member–Jim Hull–Franklin County Weed Supervisor
Member–Heidi Heyrend–Caribou -Targhee National Forest
Member–Mike Duncan/Ann Robins–Wasatch Cache National Forest
Member–Gary Kidd–Bureau of land Management [Utah]
Member–Ron Greer–Utah Division of Wildlife Resources [Utah]
Member–Niel Norman–Bureau of Land management [Idaho]
Member–Pat Brown–Idaho Department of Lands
Member–Morgan Mendenhall–Utah Forestry-Fire and State Lands
Member–Vic Bradfield–Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Member–Donna Vaughan–Private Landowner
Member–Jerry Chatterton–Private

Utah & Idaho CWMA Partners

Bannock County–Idaho
Box Elder County–Utah
Cache County–Utah
Franklin County–Idaho
Oneida County–Idaho
Bureau of Land Management–[Idaho& Utah]
Caribou National Forest
Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Idaho Department of Lands
Utah State Lands and Forestry
Utah Trust Land Administrations
Utah Forestry,-Fire and State Lands
Idaho Department of Highways
Utah Department of Transportation
Idaho Department of Agriculture
Idaho Department of Fish & Game

Administrative Assistance provided by the Bear River Resource Conservation & Development,
561 W. Oneida St., Preston, ID 83263-1293

Introduction

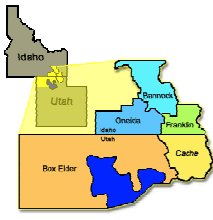
In 1997, through the *Pulling Together Initiative*, an effort to cooperatively control noxious weeds was started. This was not only one of the first, but it was the finest. With the area of the cooperating partners, a 6.5 million acre Utah-Idaho Cooperative Weed Management Area (U&ICWMA) was formed. It constitutes a joint venture of 15 land management and county entities along the Utah-Idaho border, including Box Elder County, Bannock County, Cache County, Franklin County, Oneida County, Bureau of Land Management, Caribou National Forest, Wasatch Cache National Forest, Idaho Department of Lands, Utah State Lands and Forestry, Utah Trust Lands Administrations, Idaho Department of Highways, Utah Department of Transportation, Idaho Department of Agriculture, Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Hundreds of hours, human resources, equipment, chemicals, biocontrol insects, supplies, and technology were exchanged to accommodate the common cause of noxious weed control within the five county CWMA.

The focus was on trust, common goals, building relationships, establishing an agreement, leadership and support groups, communications, and fiscal responsibilities, all which would support on-the-ground projects. Given this philosophical and organizational base we began to build, support, and establish the U&ICWMA organization.

The U&ICWMA specifies the partners' desire to "cooperate on public relations, education and training in the noxious weed area as well as weed eradication and other resource protection that might be agreed upon." The partners elected a Steering Committee (SC) to guide and implement the terms of agreement, develop a strategy, and accomplish cooperative noxious weed management projects. The SC divided the U&ICWMA into five distinct management zones to help organize and prioritize specific cooperative projects.

In 2009 the cooperators worked feverishly to keep the CWMA spirit alive. With busy schedules, increasing workloads, and great distances between the cooperators, great effort must be given to keep the group as a unified working unit. Because of the vision that we have of the importance of working as a whole, each meeting and project is treated as the most important item of that day. Regular monthly meetings and the ability for all steering committee members to participate bond the U&ICWMA together. Weeds take top priority, but having fun comes in at a close second.



UTAH-IDAHO

COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA



Utah-Idaho Cooperative Weed Management Area

Chairman's Address

The year 2009 was a busy and productive year for the U&ICWMA as we continued implementing new ideas and continuing to put old ideas into more workable solutions. This year we had three work days which covered designated projects in each of the three zones Bannock Cache & Box Elder. Members who participated were counties Forest Service, BLM, Wasatch National Forest, FFSL and private entities. Everyone brought equipment which consisted of ATV's, trucks and back packs. All chemicals were cost shared and labor and equipment was donated. Lunch was furnished by the host county and served at the end of the work day. This gives us a great opportunity to visit and learn about different problems each zone is having and about future projects for the coming year.

Education and control of noxious and invasive weeds is one of the priorities for the U&ICWMA. Some of the educational tools include our Bag-Woad program, essay contest in all the high schools, going into the high schools with different educational programs, our U&I Web Site, bio-control projects and work days are all tools that we try and use to the fullest.

This year Elongated Mustard was discovered on the Utah border {Cache Co.} and Idaho border [Franklin Co.]. This is probably the first documented infestation in both sites. The Utah infestations have been mapped and Idaho will be in the near future.

Bio-Control gathering and distribution are the responsibility of each zone with all distribution sites to be mapped. Bio-Control for Leafy Spurge, Canada Thistle, Musk Thistle, Dalmatian Toadflax, and Poison Hemlock were gathered and distributed through out the five zones. We are still working on our Dyer's Woad bio-control project with the University of Idaho. The project is looking promising as we are in the process establishing test plots with the University of Idaho. We believe we have some insects to test. One of our main goals is to locate, treat and map new infestations of noxious and invasive weeds. We believe we need to be aggressive in mapping and treating not only invasive weeds but new infestations of noxious weeds. We also believe that our continued education to the public will help us achieve this goal.

Our affiliation with Bear River RC&D and our satellite office in Franklin County is working and every one involved is satisfied.

The year 2009 was another rewarding year for me as the chairman. I continued to see more of our old projects completed some continued and new ones started. There were no changes in leadership positions and we have enjoyed an active participation at our steering committee meetings from the Utah Department of Agriculture. I would like to thank all zone members and Bear River RC&D for their support for all the extra things they do to make the U&ICWMA better.

Jerry Hobson, Chairman for the Utah & Idaho CWMA

Accomplishments of 2009

The five zones met to decide what was going to shape the projects for the 2009 spray season. The following priorities were chosen and a summary of the results are listed here:

Priority #1

Dyer's Woad. This weed has become one of southeast Idaho's and northern Utah's most problematic weeds. It is particularly troublesome in 4 of the 5 zones in the U&I CWMA. The Oneida zone has the least but even there we're finding Dyer's Woad more frequently. We have been very proactive in the attempts to eradicate this weed from our areas, but we're seeing little effect. It has an uncanny ability to spread in the face of a concerted effort. Jim, the Franklin county supervisor, has had many sleepless nights due to Dyer's Woad. We appreciate his effort to fight this weed relentlessly as well as the other zones.

For the third year in a row, Cache County Zone had their workday combined with the Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands. The Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands purchased a beautiful piece of ground that was infested with Dyer's Woad. They needed to gain a quick control of the plants before they went to seed and made a huge problem for the next 5-7 years. All of the partners of the U&ICWMA showed up and covered a 500-acre area with all of the equipment that it could muster. Telar was the chemical used, because the Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands had recently planted rows of sagebrush. In about 5 hours, over 140 acres of almost solid Dyer's Woad had been treated. Joel, Cache County Weed Supervisor and Craig Pettigrew of the Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, then treated us to a wonderful lunch.

Both the Bannock Zone and Franklin Zone employ helicopters to aid in the treatment of Dyer's Woad. The plant likes to grow in steep rocky terrain, much of which is accessible only by an aircraft. Luckily, Jim, Franklin County Supervisor, and Dave, Bannock County Supervisor, have a great working relationship with the only two helicopter spray companies in the area. For now, Helo-Wood Helicopters and Savage Air will continue to help us in the fight.

Franklin County cost shared with 84 private landowners on control projects for Dyer's Woad. A helicopter was contracted by the County and used on private property, BLM and State Lands. Field sprayers, hand sprayers and ATVs were also used. Horses were used to access difficult areas. We are trying to limit the spread of Dyer's Woad in our County and in the State of Idaho. There are so many seed sources around us that it is very difficult to control. In 2009 1977 acres were treated with herbicide and 56,600 acres were inventoried. There are currently no Bio-Control agents for Dyer's Woad. However the rust that was studied at Utah State is found in all patches in Franklin County and does have a limited effect on seed production. Research continues for Bio-Control agents and we hope that effective agents will come forward in the future to help with control efforts on Dyer's Woad. In 2009 Franklin County gave \$1500.00 for Bio-Control studies.

Oneida County cost shared with one private land owner for the control of Dyers Woad. 18 acres of Dyers Woad were treated with herbicides. ATVs backpacks and trucks were used to spray Dyers woad. 1,370 acres were inventoried in 2009. There is not a lot of Dyers Woad in Oneida County so we are actively trying to find and treat all infestations.

This has been another successful year for the **Bag O'Woad!** It is one of our most popular educational tools. There continues to be a large interest and a huge willingness to participate. A bounty of \$10.00 is paid for a 50 pound bag of Dyer's Woad. Hundreds of individuals filled thousands of bags with dyer's woad and destroyed tons of this noxious weed. *Bag O' Woad* now has name recognition throughout many of our communities and is spreading into the larger cities. A common phrase at the landfill is, "I had never even seen Dyer's Woad before, but now I can find it almost everywhere."

A total of 3,980 acres were treated, with 59,404 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$124,376, while the counties' in-kind came to \$74,606. An estimated 458 people were contacted in an effort to combat Dyer's Woad.

Priority #2

Leafy Spurge. The Bannock Zone's work day was targeted towards this weed. Leafy spurge has been a serious problem for Bannock County for many years. In the past, goats and sheep have been used to help eradicate this scourge from the area. With continued efforts, the areas where the goats were used have such a low population of Leafy spurge that grazing of the goats was not feasible. The combination of biological control and chemical control seems to be working well for us. The area that was targeted was the area that we used as the work day last year. There was a real difference with the heartiness of the plants. Residual herbicides make all the difference when combating a weed like Leafy spurge. The other zones have their own issues with leafy spurge, but with continued efforts and help from the ISDA, real gains are being achieved.

In 2009 Franklin county cost shared with 14 landowners in controlling Leafy Spurge. This work was accomplished with ATV sprayers, field sprayers and hand sprayers. 123 acres were sprayed with herbicides and 12,360 acres were inventoried. Approximately 3000 acres are affected by Bio-Control agents. Time is spent each year in monitoring our Bio-Control agents and moving them to new areas.

Oneida County cost shared with 22 private land owners for the control of Leafy Spurge. 85 acres were treated with herbicides. Trucks, ATVs and backpacks were used to spray Leafy Spurge. 844 acres were inventoried in 2009 There are bio-control agents in almost all of the infestations. These have helped to thin out the infestations and limit their spread.

This is the weed that originally brought the U&ICWMA together. A total of 4,046 acres were treated, with 13,783 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$31,645, while the counties' in-kind came to \$36,814. An estimated 357 people were contacted on the effect that Leafy Spurge has on their surrounding environment.

Priority #3

Knapweed. With the increasing threat that the knapweeds pose, we decided to take an active role in the eradication of these weeds. Spotted, Diffuse and Russian Knapweed are found in some degree or another in all 5 zones. The chemical to control these weed is pretty expensive. We are seeing good results and as you know there is no better motivation than that. So we continue to press forward with vigor in the war against the hated knapweeds. In the Bannock Zone, a real setback was suffered. An insectory that had been established for almost 3 years for Russian Knapweed was bulldozed under and turned into a multimillion-dollar highway project. Sometimes the best weed control seems to be the progression of man.

In 2009 Franklin County cost shared with 11 private landowners in control of both Diffuse and Spotted Knapweed. We also treated for isolated patches on Forest Service ground and two isolated patches on State ground. We used ATV sprayers and hand sprayers. In 2009 93 acres were treated with herbicides and 11,456 acres were inventoried. We have released Bio-Control agents for Knapweed. In some areas there is evidence that the Bio-Control agents have some affect on Knapweed. We rely mainly on herbicide applications for Knapweed control in Franklin County.

Oneida County cost shared with 10 private land owners for the control of Diffuse, Spotted and Russian Knapweeds. 74 acres were treated with herbicides. ATVs, trucks and backpacks were used to spray the Knapweeds. 535 acres were inventoried in 2009.

A total of 227 acres were treated, with 12,051 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$18,646, while the counties' in-kind came to \$10,410. An estimated 98 people were contacted.

Priority # 4

Thistle. With the prolific seed production, ease of wind dissemination, and ever growing populations, this weed is by far the one that has the most money spent on control. Franklin County cost shared with 25 private landowners in the treatment of Musk Thistle and Scotch Thistle. ATV sprayers, hand sprayers and field sprayers along with a fixed wing aircraft that was contracted by the County were used to spray. 1859 acres were treated with herbicides and approximately 40,000 acres of Musk Thistle and Canada Thistle are being treated with biological control. 82,782 acres were inventoried in 2009. Scotch Thistle- there are not many acres in Franklin County so we spend a great deal of time checking, treating and rechecking these patches and looking for new patches. We also spend time surveying Canada Thistle for Bio-Control agents and moving agents to new areas.

Oneida County cost shared with 53 private land owners for the treatment of Musk Thistle, Canada Thistle and Scotch Thistle. 1507.5 acres were treated with herbicides, ATVs, trucks, and backpacks were all used to spray thistles. 5,500 acres were inventoried in 2009. We also have been finding bio-control agents in our Musk and Canada thistle infestations which are very encouraging.

A total of 44,204 acres were treated, with 88,861 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$119,520 while the counties' in-kind came to \$161,028. An estimated 444 people were contacted. These contributions will hopefully help with the eradication of the persistent weed.

Priority #5

Hoary Cress (White Top). This weed has a way of crowding out desirable plants. Hoary Cress has invaded the five zones and has been very hard to control. The chemicals that are used to control Hoary Cress are very expensive. Many of the areas that are infested with Hoary Cress are dry, rocky, and steep. Many local landowners need help with the cost to help control this weed. It was for this reason that we asked for the assistance of the ISDA.

Oneida county cost shared with 22 private land owners for the control of Hoary Cress. 182.5 acres were treated with herbicides. ATVs, backpacks and trucks were used to spray Hoary Cress. 735 acres were inventoried in 2009.

A total of 545 acres were treated, with 1097 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$19,631, while the counties' in-kind came to \$18,322. An estimated 136 people were contacted regarding Hoary Cress in the area.

Priority #6

Hounds Tongue. This is a new weed on the state noxious weed list. We decided to implement a program to begin eradication efforts. It was always a weed that we treated but never kept records for. This year was no different. While treating Hounds Tongue we were treating other more well known noxious weeds, so the cost share tracking was wrapped up in more common ones like thistle and white top. Next year's goals include tracking the actual applications of Hounds Tongue and implementing programs specifically designed to target Hounds Tongue.

A total of 130 acres were treated, with 559 acres inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$2,097 while the counties' in-kind came to \$741. An estimated 54 people were contacted.

New Invaders: Work on new invaders in Franklin County has progressed in 2009. We found 3 plants of Star Thistle in Forest Service ground at a hunter's camp. We treated 4 plants of Japanese Knotweed and 5 acres of Perennial Pepperweed along the Bear River in the Cleveland-Thatcher area. These 5 acres were located on 6 different landowners and spread over several miles of river frontage. We treated 1 acre of Russian Knapweed and 2 acres of Yellow Toadflax. The Yellow Toadflax in Franklin County is mostly tied to old homesteads. In 2009 we found 2 small patches of Small Bugloss. We had the Bugloss identified by the State Weed Lab. We also found a patch of Medusa Head that we treated. It is not on the weed list so we did not count the acres or expense of treatment, but it is of great concern to us. We are currently evaluating information to determine if we will put it on our County weed list. Franklin County also works on other projects that are not affected by cost share. All County Roads and property are inspected and treated. We also work for the Caribou National Forest Service, the BLM, Idaho State Lands and Union Pacific Railroad.

Oneida County has several weeds on our New Invaders list which includes 5 plants of buffalo bur found in a yard in St. John; 5 acres of Dalmatian Toadflax found along the I-15 frontage road; 2 acres of Perennial Pepperweed along the Malad River; 8 acres of Star Thistle in 3 different patches along the east side of the Malad valley; and 8 plants of Salt Cedar (4 in town and 4 just north of the Stone Reservoir.) Oneida County also works on other projects that are not affected by cost share. All county roads and property are inspected and treated. We also do work for and with the city of Malad, B.L.M., Forest Service, Idaho Fish and Game, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

A total of 484 acres were treated, with 666 acres being inventoried. Private contributions totaled \$14,175, while the counties' in-kind came to \$13,093. An estimated of 620 people were contacted regarding new invaders.

More Education: The **web page** of the U&I CWMA has been online since February 2005. The U&I CWMA has contracted with Peak Media, of Logan, Utah to maintain the website at <http://www.utah-idahocwma.org>. Information about the U&ICWMA members, weed identification, weed distribution maps, projects, among other things can be found on this site. Web users in many states and countries around the world make a substantial number of visits each month. The Utah BLM is supplying the funds to keep the site running and well maintained.

The U&I CWMA has an annual essay contest, where all high school students are eligible to write a 750 word essay on a pre-determined topic pertaining to noxious weeds. A cash prize of \$150 for first place, \$75 for second, \$50 for third is awarded. All top winners are brought to a steering committee meeting and judged with the top winner of this group receiving an additional \$300. There were approximately 80 participants in 2009. The individual counties provide the prize money from their own budgets.

Summary: 2009 has been another successful year for the partners of the U&I CWMA. All of the projects and meetings have produced excellent results. As we worked with our partners from the Idaho BLM, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation, University of Idaho, school districts, counties and private, Utah USD APHIS, Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands, BLM, Forest Service, State Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation, University of Utah, school districts, Counties, and private individuals, the CWMA ideal is alive and strong. Many have been educated, and substantial amounts of noxious weeds have been destroyed! The partners are optimistic about the future of weed control in this CWMA, as well as in surrounding areas, because of the work that has been accomplished here in the last several years. We will strive to continue setting the trends among CWMA's around the region by executing sound weed management principles, studying and implementing the latest technologies, applying practices that have proved successful elsewhere, conducting tests to further increase the knowledge of current practices, increasing our circle of influence, and sharing our successes with other organizations interested in weed control issues.

We appreciate the financial support we have received and have labored to utilize these funds with integrity in order to maximize our effect in the battle against invasive and noxious weeds.

In 2009 The U&ICWMA purchased \$142,620.75 in chemicals to complete all of the projects. A total of \$24,379.25 was spent for aviation application of chemical.

- a Total calculated acres treated—Chemical: 10,615 (Idaho zones)
- b Total acres treated—Mechanical: 800 (Box Elder Zone, Utah)
- c Total acres treated—Grazing: 60 (Box Elder Zone, Utah)
- d Total acres treated—Biocontrol: 43,000 (Idaho zones)
- e Total acres inventoried: 176,421 (Idaho zones)
- f Total acres revegetated: 50 (Cache County, Utah)
- g Total acres for new invaders: 484 treated, 666 inventoried (Idaho zones)
- h Total number of public contacts: Over 2,167 (Idaho zones)
- i Here is a list of chemicals purchased and the purpose of them:

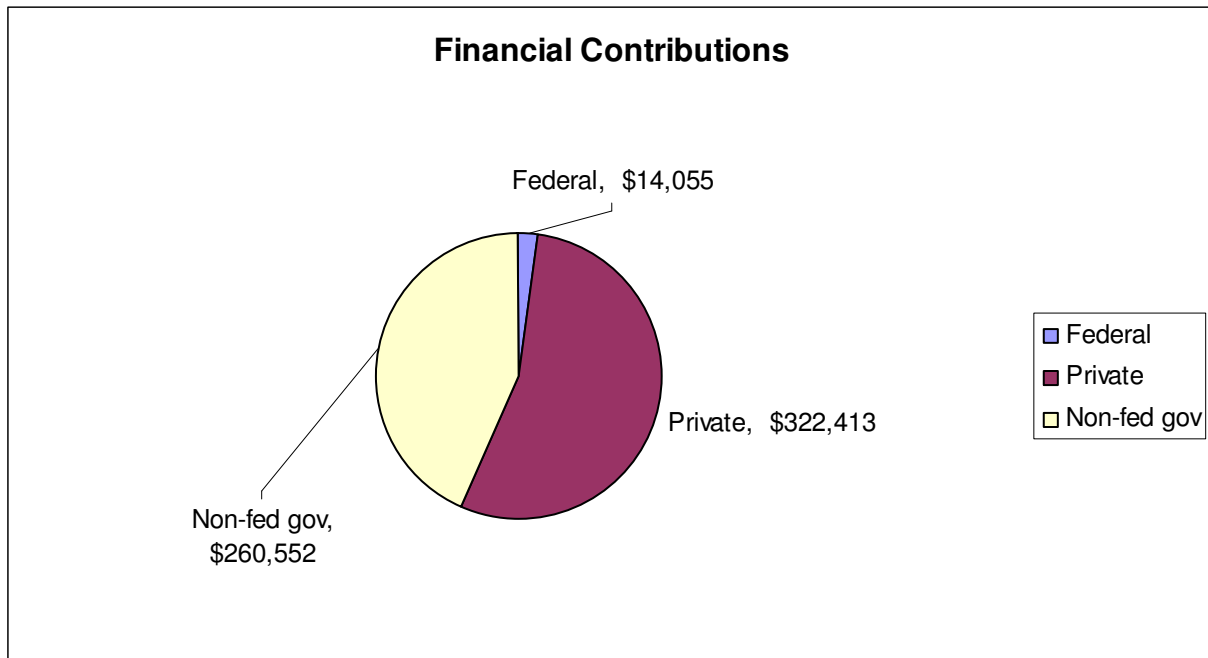
Chemical Description	Quantity	Purpose
Bromicil	192 lbs.	All weeds
Broadrange 55	165 Gal	Thistle, Dyer's Woad
Chaparral	15 Lbs.	Knapweed
Diuron	2500 lbs.	All Weeds
Dye	16 Gal.	All Weeds
Escort xp	4,5440 oz	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
Glystar Pro	540 Gal.	Dyer's Woad
Hi Dep	3 Gal	Thistle, Dyer's Woad
LV-6	480 Gal.	Thistle, Dyer's Woad
Milestone	62.5	Knapweed, Thistle
MSM E-Pro Generic Escort	3904 oz	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
Picloram	500 Gal.	Leafy Spurge, Thistles
Plateau	33 Gal.	Dyer's Woad, Leafy Spurge
R-11	90 Gal	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
R-900	90 Gal	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
Renegade	180Gal	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
Rifle	255 Gal.	Thistle, all
Surfactant 90%	480 Gal.	Activator for all
Surge	4 Gal.	Leafy Spurge
Syltac	27.5 Gal.	Surfactant for all weeds
Telar	256 oz	Dyer's Woad, White Top, Perrenial pepperweed
Vanquish	80 Gal	Knapweed, Thistle
Vista	415 Gal	Thistle, Dyer's Woad

The gross estimated infested area of the CWMA:

Common Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
1. Black Henbane	300	2%	5%
2. Bohemian Knotweed	0	0%	0%
3. Brazilian Elodea	0	0%	0%
4. Buffalobur	3	1%	1%
5. Canada Thistle	60,000	45%	85%
6. Common Crupina	0	0%	0%
7. Dalmatian Toadflax	3,000	5%	80%
8. Diffuse Knapweed	5,000	5%	75%
9. Dyer's Woad	30,000	25%	85%
10. Eurasian Watermilfoil	0	0%	0%
11. Field Bindweed	60,000	45%	85%
12. Giant Hogweed	0	0%	0%
13. Giant Knotweed	0	0%	0%
14. Hoary Alyssum	0	0%	0%
15. Houndstongue	30,000	25%	65%
16. Hydrilla	0	0%	0%
17. Japanese Knotweed	0	0%	0%
18. Johnsongrass	0	0%	0%
19. Jointed Goatgrass	1,000	2%	10%
20. Leafy Spurge	60,200	45%	95%
21. Matgrass	0	0%	0%
22. Meadow Knapweed	0	0%	0%
23. Mediterranean Sage	0	0%	0%
24. Milium	0	0%	0%
25. Musk Thistle	30,000	25%	45%
26. Orange Hawkweed	0	0%	0%
27. Oxeye Daisy	0	0%	0%
28. Parrotfeather Milfoil	0	0%	0%
29. Perennial Pepperweed	5,000	5%	50%
30. Perennial Sowthistle	100	1%	10%
31. Plumeless Thistle	0	0%	0%
32. Poison Hemlock	25,000	20%	65%
33. Policeman's Helmet	0	0%	0%
34. Puncturevine	5,000	5%	45%
35. Purple Loosestrife	250	1%	25%
36. Rush Skeletonweed	0	0%	0%
37. Russian Knapweed	30,000	25%	65%
38. Saltcedar	20	1%	20%
39. Scotch Broom	0	0%	0%
40. Scotch Thistle	25000	20%	45%
41. Silverleaf Nightshade	0	0%	0%

42. Skeletonleaf Bursage	0	0%	0%
43. Small Bugloss	0	0%	0%
44. Spotted Knapweed	12,000	15%	35%
45. Squarrose Knapweed	0	0%	0%
46. Syrian Beancaper	0	0%	0%
47. Tall Hawkweed	0	0%	0%
48. Tansy Ragwort	0	0%	0%
49. Toothed Spurge	0	0%	0%
50. Vipers Bugloss	0	0%	0%
51. Water Hyacinth	0	0%	0%
52. White Bryony	25,000	20%	85%
53. Whitetop	45,000	35%	65%
54. Yellow Devil Hawkweed	0	0%	0%
55. Yellow Hawkweed	0	0%	0%
56. Yellow Starthistle	100	1%	25%
57. Yellow Toadflax	100	1%	25%

The total in kind contributions for the whole CWMA in 2009 came to \$ 645,112.04, of which \$14,054 was BLM and FOREST SERVICE, \$322,412 was PRIVATE, and \$260,552 was from NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENT contributions. The Department of Agriculture contributed \$175,350.



Plans for 2010

The steering committee will continue to meet and coordinate efforts to address noxious weeds. The association expects the meetings to be well attended, as they have in the past, and that enthusiastic and organized leadership will provide the guidance needed to meet our goals in each of eight identified weed priorities

A total of almost 30,000 acres is planned for treatment in 2010 for the 3 zones within the state of Idaho. Inventory will take place on an estimated 103,000 acres, with public contacts estimated to be at least 1,553. The annual essay contest will afford education opportunities for high school students, with the funding coming from the individual counties.

Work days will be planned with each of the 5 zones to afford an opportunity for increased manpower as well as to raise an awareness of each zone's challenges.

The Cache zone plans a large revegetation project for 2010 that will treat 1800 acres.

Bannock Zone Work Day 2009



Acres of spurge; time to work!



It takes a lot of room to unload all this equipment

The Box Elder Zone Work Day 2009



We were targeting Scotch and Yellow star Thistle.

Cache Zone



Goatsrue along Airport Rd. west of airport 6/03.
Left bank sprayed in 2002 with 2 qts. 2,4-D Amine + 1 oz Escort per acre.
Right bank treated by USU for test plots.
Both sides had similar infestation in 2002.



To: Utah & Idaho Department of Agriculture

The Steering Committee of the Utah & Idaho CWMA would like to thank you for your continued support of the Utah - Idaho CWMA. The grant money and great support we receive from you has made it possible over the years to wage a continued war on noxious weeds in the five counties [zones] that involves our CWMA. Without this support it would be impossible to fight noxious weeds on such a broad scale, also the moral support we receive is fantastic. Noxious weeds in our five zones is a big problem and very difficult and expensive to control.

Again we would like to thank you for continued financial help you have given us in the form of grants and moral support.

Thank you

Utah & Idaho Steering Committee
Jerry Hobson Chairman