

2017 Sublette County Weed & Pest District Newsletter



Stop Invasive Species In Your Tracks!

PlayCleanGo.org





WyoWeed.org

Come Clean. Leave Clean.

Remove plants, animals, & mud from boots, gear, pets & vehicle.

CLEAN your gear before entering & leaving the recreation site.

STAY on designated roads & trails.

USE CERTIFIED hay & local firewood.

WYOMING WEED & PEST CONTROL ACT

DESIGNATED LIST

- Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.)
- Perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis* L.)
- Hoary cress (whitetop) (*Cardaria draba* & *Cardaria pubescens* (L.) Desv.)
- Ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare* L.)
- Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens* L.)
- Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill.)
- Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.)
- Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides* L.)
- Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale* L.)
- Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.)
- Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.)
- Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare* L.)
- Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.)
- Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula* L.)
- Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv)
- Perennial pepperweed (giant whitetop) (*Lepidium latifolium* L.)
- Skeletonleaf bursage (*Franseria discolor* Nutt.)
- Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris* L.)
- Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium* L.)
- Common burdock (*Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh.)
- Dyers woad (*Isatis tinctoria* L.)
- Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa* Lam.)
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria* L.)
- Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.)
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.)

DESIGNATED PESTS W.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)

- Grasshoppers
- Mormon Crickets
- Prairie dogs
- Ground squirrels
- Mountain pine beetle
- Beet leafhopper

SUBLETTE COUNTY DECLARED LIST W.S.S. 11-5-102 (a)(xii)

- Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria perforata* Merat)
- Field scabious (*Knautia arvensis* L.)
- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum* L.)
- Western water hemlock (*Cicuta douglasii* DC.)
- Austrian fieldcress (*Rorippa austriaca* Crantz)
- Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana* (L.) DC.)

NOXIOUS WEED COST SHARE PROGRAM

PESTICIDE COST SHARE

- 75% of pesticide covered when purchasing through SCWP
- Cap \$3,000 per person

LABOR COST SHARE

- 35% of contracted labor to be covered by SCWP
- Must contact SCWP before project
- Turn in application record and proof of payment
- Cap at \$10,000 per person

SERVICES

Need a Plant or Pest Identified? Please bring your insect samples (in sealed container), plant damage or plants to SCWP for identification. Contact us and we can come to your property and consult at no charge.

Sprayers: Sublette County Weed & Pest loans out backpack, ATV sprayers, slide-in and hand sprayers to residents or property owners of Sublette County. We can also help you calibrate your sprayer for optimal weed control.

Landowner Permission Forms: Due to recent legislation we are now required by law to obtain landowner permission to conduct Weed & Pest services on private property. These permission forms are on our website at sublettecountyweed.com or at the SCWP office. For more information please call 307-367-4728. Thanks to all the landowners that have already turned the forms in.

LEAFY SPURGE

EUPHORBIA ESULA L.

Leafy spurge is a perennial that is native to Eurasia. It was brought to the United States as a seed impurity in 1827. It is a serious problem in North America where it infested millions of acres. An extensive root system containing large nutrient reserves and numerous buds makes it extremely difficult to control. It has been reported to cause severe irritation of the mouth and digestive tract in cattle resulting in death.



Stems: Thickly clustered; can grow up to 3 ft. tall. When broken contains a milky sap.

Leaves: 1- 4 inches long, narrow and alternate.

Flowers: Small, subtended by heart shaped yellowish green bracts, and arranged in numerous clusters.

Seeds: Oblong, grayish to purple contained in a 3 cell capsule. Capsules explode when dry and can launch seeds as far as 15 feet. Seeds are viable in soil for at least 8 years.

Control Method: Herbicides that are labeled for leafy spurge include Panoramic and Tordon. There are biological control insects available for this weed.



PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED

LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM L.

Perennial pepperweed, also known as giant white top, is in the mustard family. It is native to southern Europe and western Asia but is now found in many parts of the United States. Deep roots make this weed difficult to control. This plant is known to grow in wet areas, ditches, roadsides, and croplands.



Stems: Can grow up to 4 ft tall.

Leaves: Alternating toothed leaves that are bright green to gray green.

Flowers: Early summer to fall; flowers are small, white, has 4 petals that grow in dense clusters near ends of branches.

Seeds: 2 per fruit, rounded, flattened, slightly hairy and reddish brown.

Control Methods: Herbicides that are labeled for pepperweed include Telar XP, Escort XP. Do not pull or till.



SPOTTED VS DIFFUSE KNAPWEED

Spotted knapweed is a biennial or short lived perennial and was introduced from Eurasia as a contaminant of alfalfa and clover seed.

Spotted knapweed is very aggressive and can infest large areas quickly. It has a stout taproot and only spreads by seeds.

Stems: Can grow up to 3 feet tall. Rosette formed first year, flowering stalk elongates the second year.

Leaves: Long and divided below, short and narrow above. Covered with fine hair.

Flowers: Seed heads are mostly on branch tips, solitary, 1 inch diameter. Pink to purple, rarely white. Bracts underneath the flowers are black tipped, giving them a spotted appearance. Flowers from June to October.



Diffuse knapweed was introduced to the U.S. from the Mediterranean region of Eurasia. It infests roadsides, waste areas and dry rangelands. Diffuse Knapweed is an annual or short-lived perennial. Each plant can produce about 18,000 seeds that are spread as the plant breaks off at the base, becoming a “tumbleweed.” It has an elongated taproot.

Stems: Upright and bushy, up to 2 feet tall. Rosette formed first year, flowering stalk elongates the second year.

Leaves: Grayish-green, alternate, basal leaves whorled, upper leaves much reduced. Covered with fine hair.

Flowers: Solitary, usually white, sometimes pink, rose or lavender; papery bracts end as sharp rigid spines. Diffuse knapweed can resemble spotted knapweed, which has black-tipped bracts that appear spotted. Flowering occurs from July to September.

Control method: Herbicides that are labeled for spotted and diffused knapweed are Milestone, Tordon and Transline. There are biological insects available for spotted knapweed.



Calibration

1/128 Method

For Hand Sprayers & High Pressure Handguns

One gallon = 128 ounces

Area to be sprayed is 1/128 acre

Ounces collected = gallons per acre (GPA)



Step 1:

Measure out an area 340 square feet (1/128 acre), which is 18.5 ft x 18.5 ft

Step 2:

With water in the tank, record in seconds the time it takes to spray the measured area.

Repeat this step a few times and calculate an average time.

Step 3:

Spray into a container or bucket for the same amount of time recorded to spray the area in step 2.

The amount of water in ounces collected from the container equals the gallons per acre (GPA) the sprayer is putting out.

If the recommended rate of an herbicide is 32 ounces per acre, and the sprayer is putting out 40 GPA, then you would need to add 32 ounces of herbicide to 40 gallons of water.

Since there are no 40 gallon backpack units, you will need to divide 32 by 40 to find out that you need to add 0.8 ounces of herbicide to 1 gallon of water.



For Boomless Sprayers

For nozzle types including Boombuster, Boominator, Boomjet

Step 1:

With water in the tank, begin spraying with the nozzle or nozzles that will be used.

Measure the length of the spray pattern in inches.

Step 2:

Spray into a container or bucket for 1 minute with the nozzle(s) that will be used.

Measure the amount of water in the container in fluid ounces. This is the ounces per minute that the sprayer is putting out. To get gallons per minute (GPM), divide the ounces per minute by 128.

Step 3:

Select the speed in miles per hour (MPH) that will be used for spraying.

Step 4:

Use one of the formulas to determine the gallons per acre that will be applied by the sprayer

Gallons per acre (GPA) = $\frac{5940 \times \text{gallons per minute (GPM)}}{\text{MPH} \times \text{spray pattern length (inches)}}$ or GPA = $\frac{46.4 \times \text{ounces per minute}}{\text{MPH} \times \text{spray pattern length (inches)}}$

If the nozzle spray pattern was 18.5 feet (222 inches), the amount collected from the container after 1 minute was 480 ounces (3.75 gallons), and the speed that will be used for spraying is 5 miles per hour,

$$\frac{5940 \times 3.75 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA}$$

$$\frac{46.4 \times 480 \text{ ounces/min}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA}$$

$$5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}$$

or

$$5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}$$

The sprayer is putting out 20 gallons per acre. If the recommended rate of an herbicide is 32 ounces per acre, and the sprayer is putting out 20 GPA, then you would need to add 32 ounces of herbicide to 20 gallons of water.

Tree Pests



The tree pest workshop that SCWP hosted last August was very successful. It was well attended and a lot of information was provided both in the classroom and on the field trip. Sublette County has had an increase in tree pest questions in the last several years. The staff at the Weed & Pest does its best to help the public identify and manage those pests.

Last year many of the tree pest calls were on tentiform leafminer. This pest typically attack Populus (cottonwoods and aspens) and Salix (willows). They feed on the interior leaf, which results in a transparent area that resembles a tent cover. While these look bad on the leaves, the damage is cosmetic. The leafminer has many natural enemies that feed on it. Outbreaks are resolved in one to two years, usually without insecticides.



Aspen RX

For several years, Sublette County Weed and Pest has been working with our partners on the Wyoming Range Mule Deer project to treat weeds that have invaded habitat treatment areas. To improve mule deer habitat, the BLM, Bridger Teton National Forest, and Wyoming Game & Fish Department have been implementing a variety of treatments to promote aspen stands. These treatments typically reduce conifer encroachment into aspen stands and promote new aspen growth. The native wildflowers, grass and shrubs that are also associated with aspen stands are very important to wildlife and support a wide variety of wildlife habitat requirements throughout the year.

To conduct these improvements a form of natural disturbance is typically required. In this case controlled burns are used. In the second or third year after the treatment or controlled burn, the SCWP crews go in with equipment and backpack sprayers to inventory and treat noxious weeds. Weeds are usually found along roads, stacking or slash areas. The weeds that are typically found in these areas are musk and Canada thistle, but sometimes we will find black henbane or other noxious weeds. By treating the weeds at the beginning of the project, we can prevent the infestation from getting large, use less herbicide and cause very little damage to the native vegetation that we are trying to promote. These areas are monitored and treated as necessary over the next several years. This is a great example of continued cooperation between landowners and agencies. Thanks to everyone who participates in the Wyoming Range Mule Deer Project and our funders.



Sublette County Landowner:

As we look forward to a new growing season here in Sublette County, I would like to update you on new regulations and laws that have brought changes in Sublette County Weed and Pest Districts' (SCWP) policies and procedures.

Due to recent legislative, SCWP is now required to obtain written or verbal permission prior to any services being conducted on private property. In order for SCWP to comply, we are asking landowners seeking the services of the Weed and Pest to provide written permission to access their lands prior to any work being done. There is a landowner permission form located at the end of this newsletter as well as on our website that can be submitted to the SCWP office by mail, email, or hand delivered. We request that if you are planning on using SCWP to help with any noxious weed control or other type of consultation (hay certification or weed identification) that you please take the time to submit your permission forms as to not delay any services we can offer. If you need a form sent to you, please contact our office.

To help landowners comply with the EPA's new Worker Protection Standards (WPS) and Restricted Entry Intervals (REI), Sublette County Weed and Pest will be posting links on our web site: www.sublettecountyweed.com under the treatment tools tab. These links will direct you to labels and safety data sheets for herbicides that we would be using on your property. This information will instruct you on any WPS or REI requirements you would need to follow. Fortunately, the most common herbicides used in our County do not have any special REI requirements. However, SCWP would like to remind you that it is the responsibility of the landowner or manager to comply with all WPS and REI standards. These standards can be found at www.epa.agriculture/twor.html.

I would thank you all for your help in the ongoing fight against noxious weeds in Sublette County. If you have any questions or need any type of assistance, please do not hesitate to call us!
Have a great summer!

Andy Currah, Supervisor

Sublette County Weed & Pest
307-367-4728
scwpoffice@gmail.com





SUBLETTE COUNTY WEED AND PEST DISTRICT
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
<http://www.sublettecountyweed.com>
 P.O. BOX 729
 PINEDALE, WY 82941
 (307) 367-4728
 (307) 367-3313 fax
<mailto:scwpoffice@gmail.com>



Sublette County Landowner,

Due to legislative actions SF0012 and SF0080: Trespassing to unlawfully collect resource data, Sublette County Weed and Pest District (SCWP) is now required to obtain written or verbal permission prior to any services conducted on private property. For SCWP to fully comply with SF0012 and SF0080, we are asking landowners to provide permission to access their lands by completing the following form. Thank you for your participation in this process and in the continued management of invasive species in our County.

This permission shall remain in effect until termination by the landowner. Please select one of the following:

- ☐ Yes, I provide permission to Sublette County Weed and Pest staff to provide services including but not limited to: designated and/or declared weed species treatments (as per W.S. 11-5-102 (x)-(xii)), biological control releases and monitoring, collection and sharing of GIS data for weed management programs and map creation, hay certifications, and weed management plan consultations.
- ☐ No, I do not provide permission to Sublette County Weed and Pest staff to provide any services listed above, but understand that this decision does not supersede any Wyoming Statutes and does not obviate my responsibility to mitigate invasive or noxious species on my property.

Reason for declining SCWP services:

SCWP Office use only:

☐ Verbal permission given for above services to SCWP Staff*

*If verbal: Was agreement read: yes / no

*If verbal: Signature of SCWP employee: _____

I declare that I am the legal owner or representative of the property/properties listed below:

Physical Address (s): _____

Owner (Name, LLC, Corporation, etc.) _____

Representative (if not owner) _____

Contact Phone Number: _____

Alternate Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

****Any alteration of this form by the landowner will void the agreement. If you have questions or concerns regarding this form, please contact the SCWP office.****

Sublette County Weed and Pest Control District

PO Box 729

Pinedale, WY 82941

*****ECRWSSDDM*****

Postal Customer

Local



Sublette County Weed & Pest District

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Pinedale, WY 82941

PH 307-367-4728

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