

2019 Sublette County Weed & Pest District Newsletter



WYOWEED.ORG

Stop Invasive Species In Your Tracks!

[PlayCleanGo.org](https://www.playcleango.org)



Stop Invasive Species In Your Tracks!



Help Prevent the Spread of Invasive Plants and Animals.

- 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.

Play Clean Go Awareness Week
June 1st-8th 2019
PlayCleanGo.org

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.)
- Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.)
- Common Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus* 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.)
- Ventenata (*Ventenata dubia* (Leers) Coss)
- Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae* 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 Form: SCWP is 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.

Houndstongue

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE L.

Houndstongue is native to Europe. It was accidentally introduced to Northern America as a contaminant of cereal seed. It is a taproot biennial that is a leafy rosette the first year and sends up a flowering stalk the second year. It is commonly found in pastures along roadsides and where soil has been disturbed.



Stems: Stems ranging from 1 to 4 feet tall

Leaves: Large and pointed at the tip, covered in soft white hairs, with prominent veins that look like a dog's tongue.

Flowers: Five petaled, deep red or purple with small crystals in the center.

Seeds: Seeds are enclosed in tear drop shaped burs resembling small discs with barbs. This allows them to easily cling to people or animals, which is how they are dispersed.

Control Methods: Herbicides that are labeled for Houndstongue include 2,4-D, Telar, and Escort. A surfactant is recommended because of the dense hair. Mechanical method: Plants that have already produced seed should be pulled, bagged and burned.



Yellow toadflax

LINARIA VULGARIS L.

Yellow toadflax also known as “snapdragon” or “butter and eggs” is a perennial that is native to Eurasia. It was first introduced to the United States as an ornamental. It is an aggressive invader of rangelands, often times choking out desirable grasses. Yellow toadflax reproduces by seed and underground rootstocks. Its extensive root system makes this plant very difficult to control. It can be found along roadsides, waste places, cultivated fields and in the forest.



Stems: Woody base, hairless with blueish tint and range from 1-3 feet.

Leaves: Numerous leaves that are pale green, pointed at both ends, and are 2 1/2 inches long or longer.

Flowers: Distinct bright white and yellow, with two “lips” and long spurs.

Seeds: Dark brown to black. 1/12 in diameter, flattened with a papery circular wing.

Control Methods: Herbicides that are labeled for yellow toadflax include 2,4-D and Telar. There is also a biological control agent available. It is not recommended that you pull or dig up this plant.



Oxeye Daisy

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM L.

Oxeye Daisy is a native forb to Eurasia and was introduced to the United States as an ornamental. Oxeye Daisy is often found in meadows, roadsides, and other disturbed places.



Stem: The plant grows 1-2 feet tall with slender stiff stems that are smooth with sparse hairs.

Leaves: At the base of the plant there is a clump of rosette leaves, and the leaves become progressively smaller up the stem towards the flower head. The leaves are oblong and alternate with distinct rounded teeth along the edges (these become less noticeable as the leaves grow smaller).

Flowers: The plant has white ray florets surrounding numerous tiny yellow disk florets. The plant flowers from June- August.

Seeds: Oxeye Daisy produces small oval seeds, they are 1/16-inch-long and are black with white ridges.

Control Method: Herbicides that are labeled for Oxeye Daisy include 2,4-D, and Milestone.



Hoary Alyssum

BERTEROA INCANA L.

Hoary Alyssum is native to Eurasia and has been introduced to the United States. This plant is found in trails, roadsides, meadows, pastures, lawns, and other dry and disturbed areas. Hoary Alyssum is toxic to horses and causes a variety of symptoms.



Stems: Multiple narrow stems that are covered in short hair and can grow 1- 3 ft high..

Leaves: The leaves are very narrow with short white hairs that can make them appear almost grayish in color. The leaf edges are smooth.

Flowers: The plant produces small white flower clusters that are found at the tips of the stem. The flowers have four petals that are deeply lobed.

Seeds: Hoary Alyssum produces fairly large, oval shaped seeds that are laterally flattened and a dark reddish brown color.

Control Method: Herbicides labeled for Hoary Alyssum are Telar, and 2,4-D.



Calibration

1/128 Method

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.

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.

Roosevelt Fire

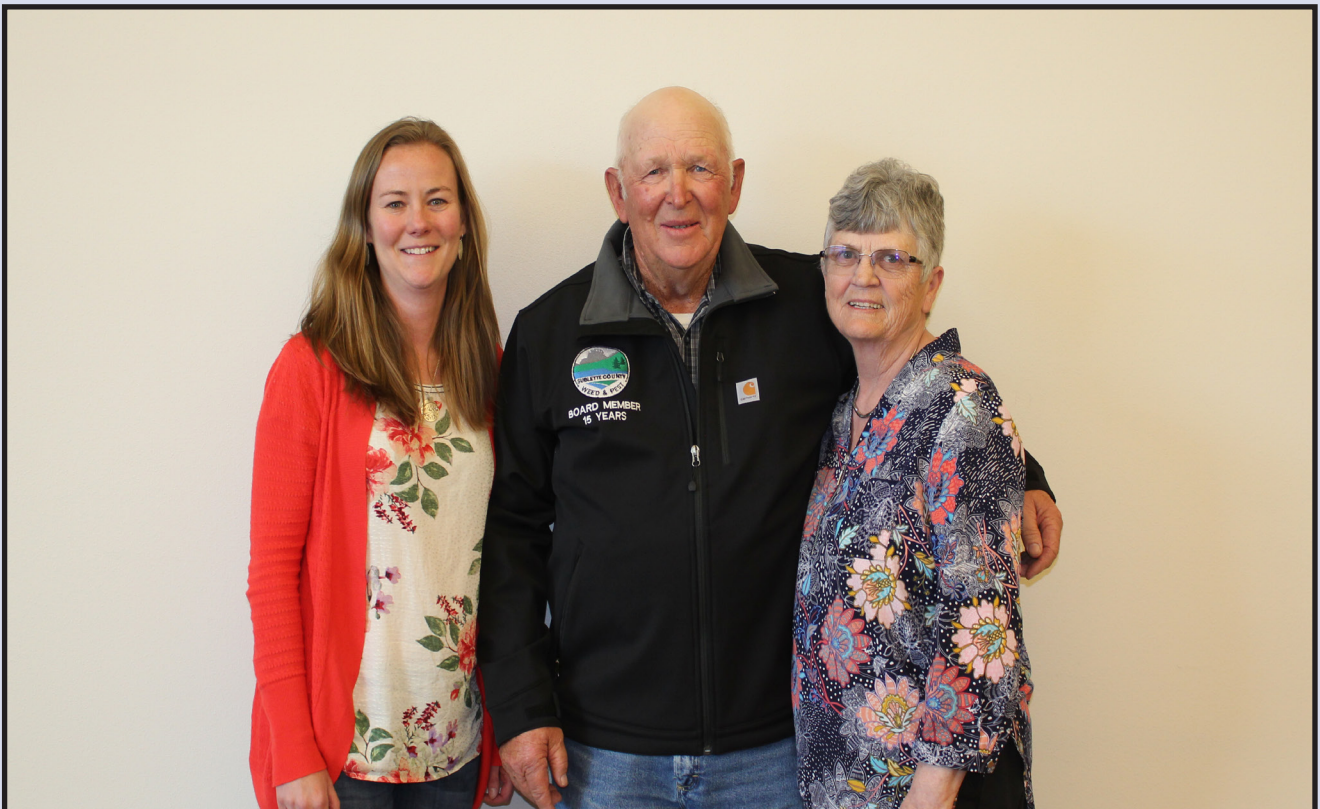
- SCWP will treat noxious weeds for you for free
- SCWP has committed \$10,000 for each of the next 3 years toward noxious weed control in the Roosevelt burn area on private land.
- Work with the Improvement District
- Roads
- Sign SCWP permission slip for us to treat weeds on your property



Weed & Pest Board



Left to Right: Chad Hayward (Chair), Suzy Michnevich, Pam Chrisman (Vice Chair), Jennifer Rees, Pete Guernsey



Sublette County Weed & Pest would like to thank Doug Vickrey for his 15 years of service on the Weed & Pest Board.

Hay Producer Meeting

June 25th, 2019 5-7PM

Weed & Pest Office 12 S. Bench Rd Pinedale, WY

Discussion on:

- Pocket Gopher- Sweetwater Co Weed & Pest
- Herbicide in Hay- Lincoln Co Weed & Pest
- Weed Free Forage- Sublette Co Weed & Pest
- Irrigation & other programs- NRCS

Light Dinner will be served.

Please RSVP to scwpoffice@gmail.com or 307-367-4728 by June 18th.



Tree Workshop

August 13th, 2019

10AM-3PM

Marbleton Town Hall

10700 Hwy 189

- Classroom in AM
 - Lunch
- Field Tour in afternoon



A Light Lunch will be served. Please RSVP 307-367-4728 by August 2nd, 2019



Sublette County Weed & Pest District

PO BOX 729

12 South Bench Road

Pinedale, WY 82941

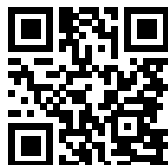
PH 307-367-4728

e-mail: scwpoffice@gmail.com

Website: sublettecountyweed.com



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