

Weed Management for Restoration

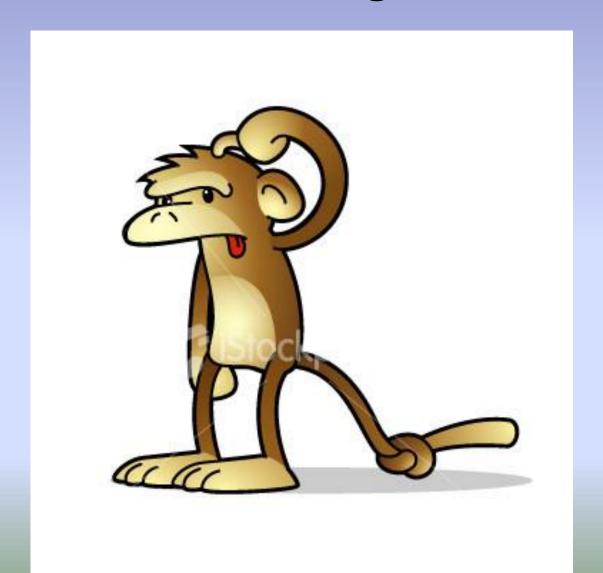


Weed Management Start With a Plan!

Integrated Weed Management Plan Checklist – Your weed plan should be part of your overall property restoration and

management plan

What is Integrated Weed Management Planning?



Template A

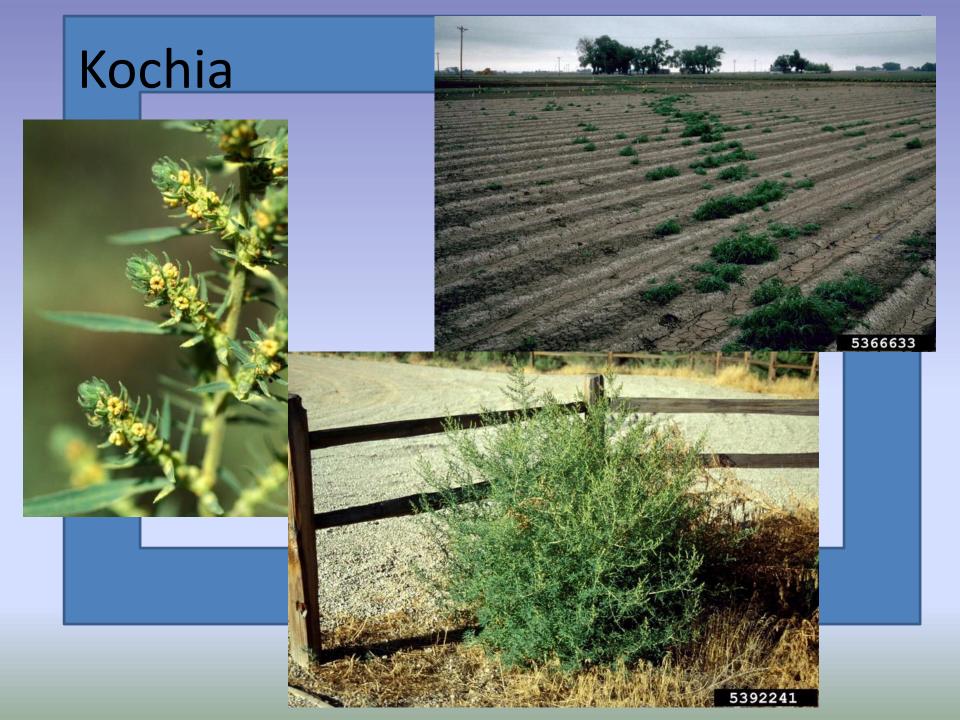
Date
Location(be specific for your sites ie vegetable garden, driveway, ornamental shrub beds, fill out a template for each site and/or each weed species)
Weed species(list all the species you want to control)
Approximate size of area of concern_(for each site)
Management Goals (eg. weed free vegetable garden, healthy turf for play area, maintain integrity of driveway by controlling all weeds)

Photos and or sketches (include these to compare before and after)

Summary of Weed Species Data Template B

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority (*H,M,L)	Life cycle details	Effective Control Methods
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^{*} High, Medium, Low



Kochia - Characteristics

- Annual plant, long taproot, hairy leaves, plant up to 6 ft
- Tolerates dry infertile soils, saline/ alkaline
- Prolific seed producer (14,000 seeds/plant)
- 75% seed viability, seed longevity in soil 1-2 years
- Reproduction by seeds only, stems can resprout to produce seed after mowing
- Germination very early in spring (from 36 to 100 degrees F) and throughout summer
- Dispersal of seeds by tumbling

Kochia- Control Strategies

- Kill plants when young to prevent seed production
- Mechanical control including tilling, pulling young plants and repeated mowing can reduce seed production and tumbling
- No biological control available
- Herbicide application successful in early spring before flowering, on plants up to 1 foot tall, must use surfactant. Some herbicide resistant strains
- Plant competitive plants with irrigation, or natives on dry sites

Integrated Weed Management Plan Template C

Weed species for control? (list information on name of weed, life cycle ie. annual, perennial, or biennial and noxious or nuisance weed)

Period of time for weed species control? (refer to information on timing of germination, flowering and seed set to determine optimum timing for control)

Method of controls to be used? (mechanical, cultural, chemical etc., be specific here eg. digging large plants (mechanical) and spraying remaining seedlings with glyphosate (chemical), then applying compost and reseeding in irrigated area (cultural).)

How do you plan to monitor weed species? (describe how you will keep track of how your control is working, eg. take photos, count rosettes, keep notes on weed cover high/medium/low compared to before treatment)

How will you know weed plan is effective? (compare monitoring information over the season to pretreatment, assess how close you are to meeting specifics of your management goal)

- Define weed management goals that are compatible with restoration goals
 - Short term goal (1-3 years)
 - Long term goal (4-6 years)
 - When will you begin your restoration project?

Describe property to be managed

- Location
- Size (full property and restoration area)
- Slope
- Aspect



Site information

- Soil type
- Irrigation type







- Ornamental plants associated with weeds
- Native plants or animals associated with land
- Water systems (lake, river, stream) on land or adjacent to land

Weed Identification

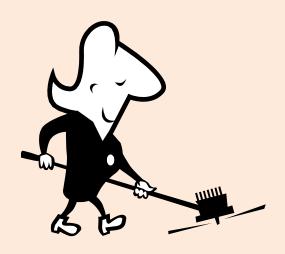
- Weed species (scientific name)
- Area of weed infestation or number of weeds
- Method of weed introduction
- Risk ranking control priority (Noxious, highly invasive, allelopathy, etc.)
- Look at weeds in and around your restoration area, seed recruitment

Weed Management Priorities

- Prevention of potential invaders
- Intensive management/eradication (high priority)
- Management of established stands (lower priority)

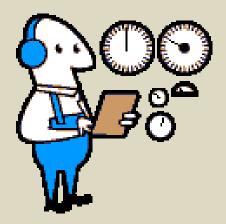
IPM (IWM) Strategies – which of these are compatible with your restoration needs:

- Prevention
- Mechanical/Physical
- Biological
- Chemical
- Cultural
- Revegetation



Monitor and Evaluate Efficacy

- Weed population size
- Evaluation and efficacy, is your strategy working
- Adjust management strategies, if needed





Questions so far?



Integrated Weed Management

 Control Weeds By Stand-Alone Or Combination Of These Methods:

- Prevention
- Mechanical
- Biological
- Chemical
- Cultural





Weed Troubles

"You've got your troubles, I've got mine"

Nuisance Weeds

- Tumble mustard (Sisymbrium altissimum)
- Prickly lettuce (Lactuca serriola)
- Horseweed (Conyza canadensis)
- Salsify (Tragopogon dubius)
- Mallow, buttonweed (Malva neglecta)

Noxious Weeds

- Whitetop (Cardaria draba)
- Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
- Russian Knapweed (Acroptilon repens)
- Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris)
- Kochia (Kochia scoparia)

Chemical Control

Read And Follow Manufacturer Label And Instructions

- State Licensed Applicator
- Selective Or Kills Variety
- Greatest Liability





Biological Control

- Affective Only On Selective Plants
- Insects May Be Difficult To Find
- Requires 3-4 Years
- Very Safe





Biological Control *Mecinus janthinus*, Swakane Canyon



Before – Dalmatian toadflax



After







Mechanical Control

Incomplete Method By Itself

Hand-Pulling

* Tillage

*** Mowing**





Cultural Control

- Better production on targeted crop
- Helps compete against weeds
- Timing of fertilizer application
- Rotating crops





Preventative Control

Eliminate Before Establishment

Precautionary Measures:

- Underside Car

Under Boat Trailer and Boat

- Shoes & Pant Cuffs

- Pets

Learn To Identify



Prevent Bigger Problems





Weed Management Plan

Also known as "No Idle Hands"









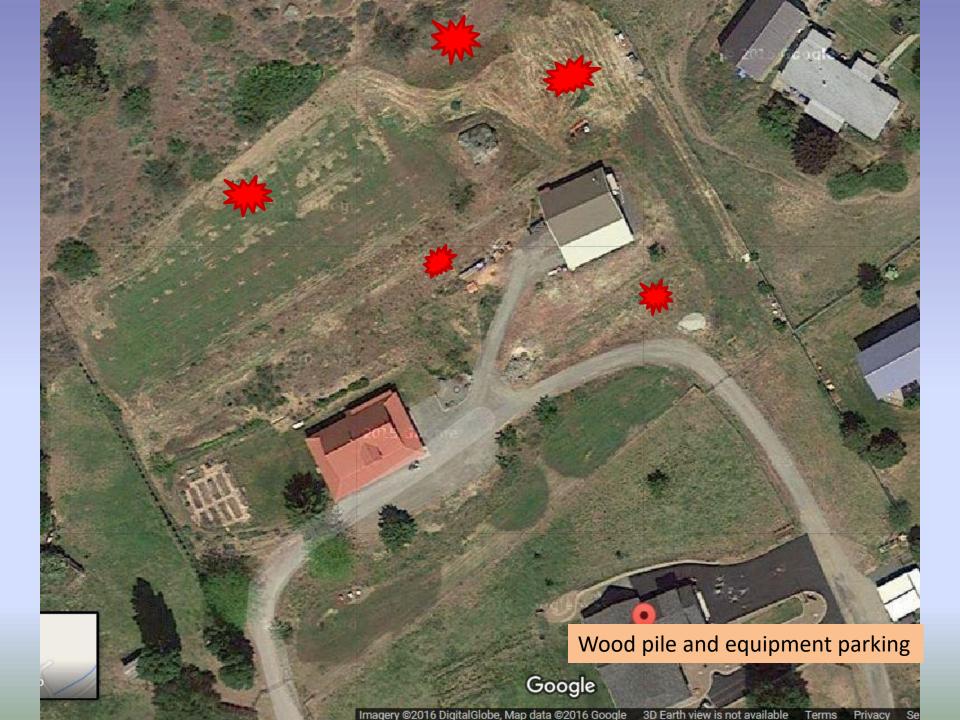


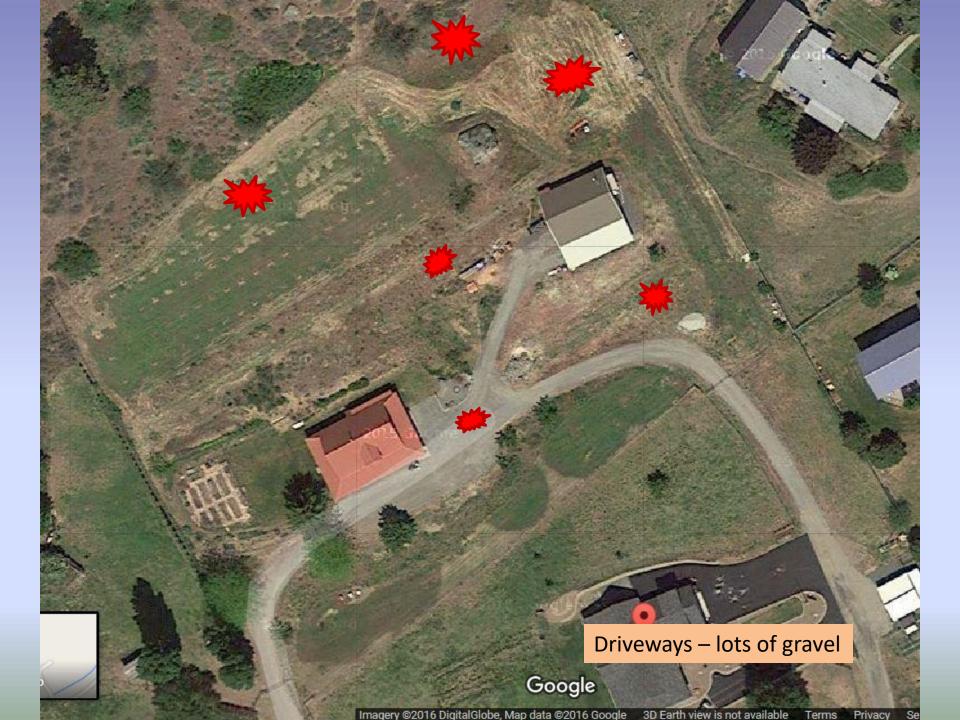


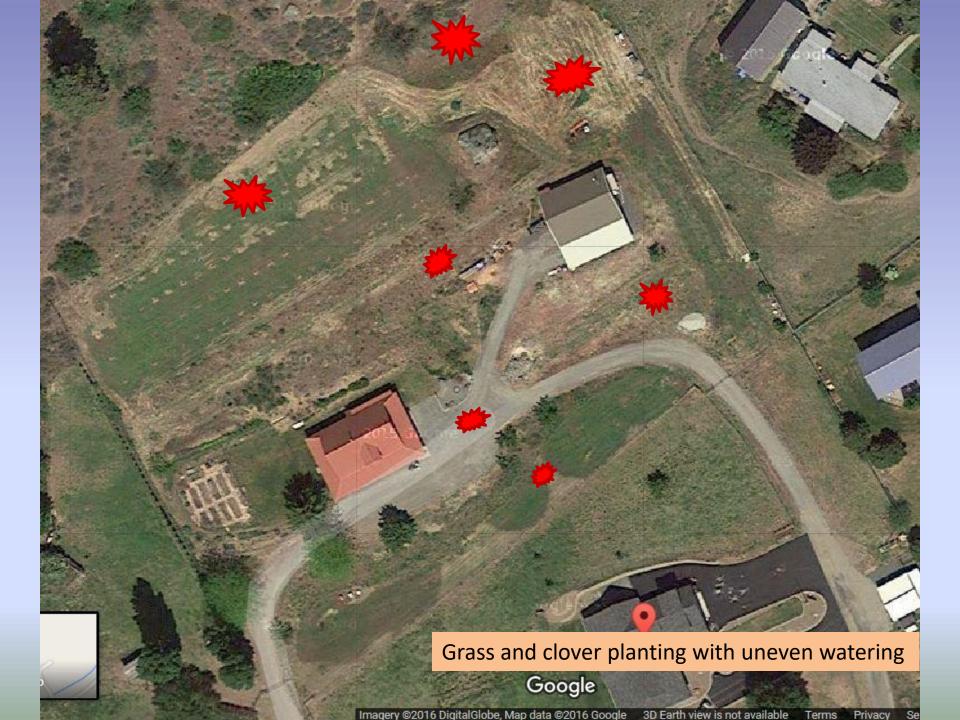




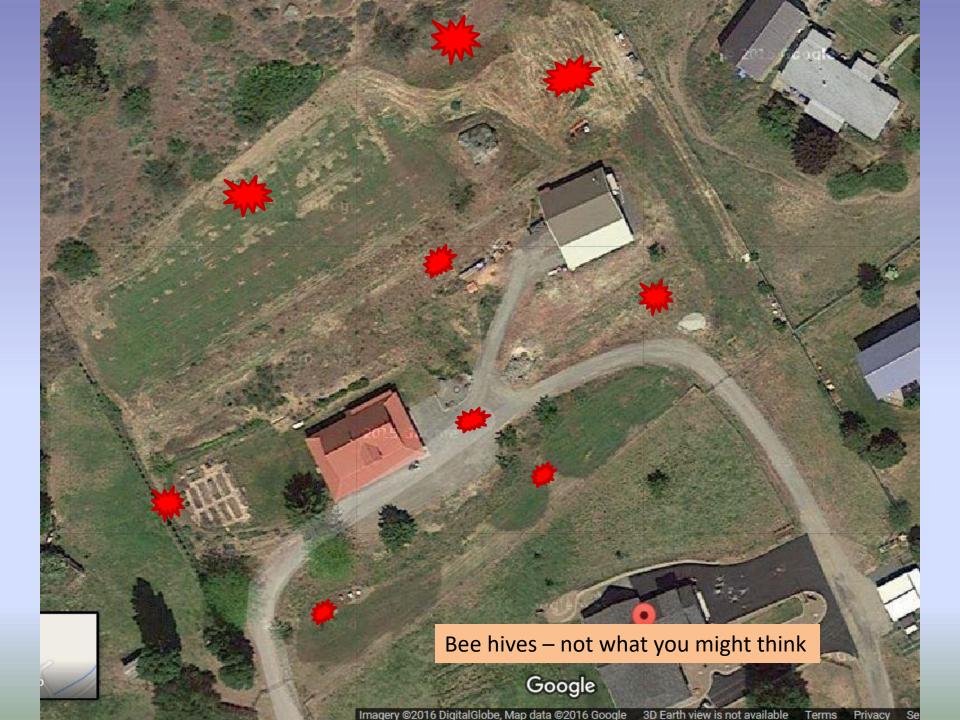
















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Hortsense fact sheets

Search fact sheets by:

plant, pest, symptom plant category plant alphabetical order common problems weed problems

mages:

image by plant category

Others:

glossary

Washington State University Extension welcomes you to

WSU Hortsense

A compilation of fact sheets for managing common landscape and garden plant problems.







■ Weed Gallery: Henbit--UC I... × @ New tab



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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

UC • IPM

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program



HOME

ON THIS SITE

What is IPM?

Home & landscape pests

Agricultural pests

Natural environment pests

Exotic & invasive pests

Weed gallery

Natural enemies gallery

Weather, models & degree-days

Pesticide information

Weed Gallery Mint Family: Lamiaceae

Henbit (Lamium amplexicaule)

Henbit is a widespread winter annual or sometimes biennial broadleaf plant. Except for the Great Basin and deserts, it is found throughout California to about 2600 feet (800 m). Dense infestations in winter crops can reduce crop yield significantly. Henbit inhabits agricultural land, open or managed, turf, disturbed sights such as roadsides, and landscaped areas.

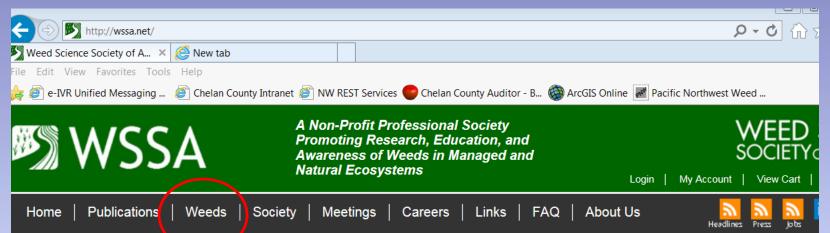
Habitat

Open places in managed forests, agronomic and vegetable crop fields, orchards, vineyards, gardens, lawns, landscaped areas, fields, pastures, roadsides and other disturbed, unmanaged areas.

Click on images t









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Invasive Plant Weed Science Science and Management

Weed Technology

Journal Submission Page

Headlines

- » Get Ready for National Invasive Species Awareness Week 2016! LAWRENCE, Kansas – February 16, 2016 – Volunteers in communities across the nation are getting ready for National Invasive Species Awareness Week, scheduled for February 21-27. The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) is one of the sponsors of the ... more »
- » 2016 Award Winners Named by Weed Science Society of America LAWRENCE, Kansas — February 9, 2016 – The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) has honored 30 individuals for their outstanding contributions to the field of weed science. The awards were presented during the organization's annual meeting, held this year ... more »
- » WSSA Announces Availability of New Education Materials on Weeds and Their Impact

LAWRENCE, Kansas – February 2, 2016 – Today the Weed Science Society of American (WSSA) announced that new and updated educational materials for both weed scientists and the general public are now available for free download from the Society's website. ... more »

More headlines »

New Featured Articles from WSSA Journals

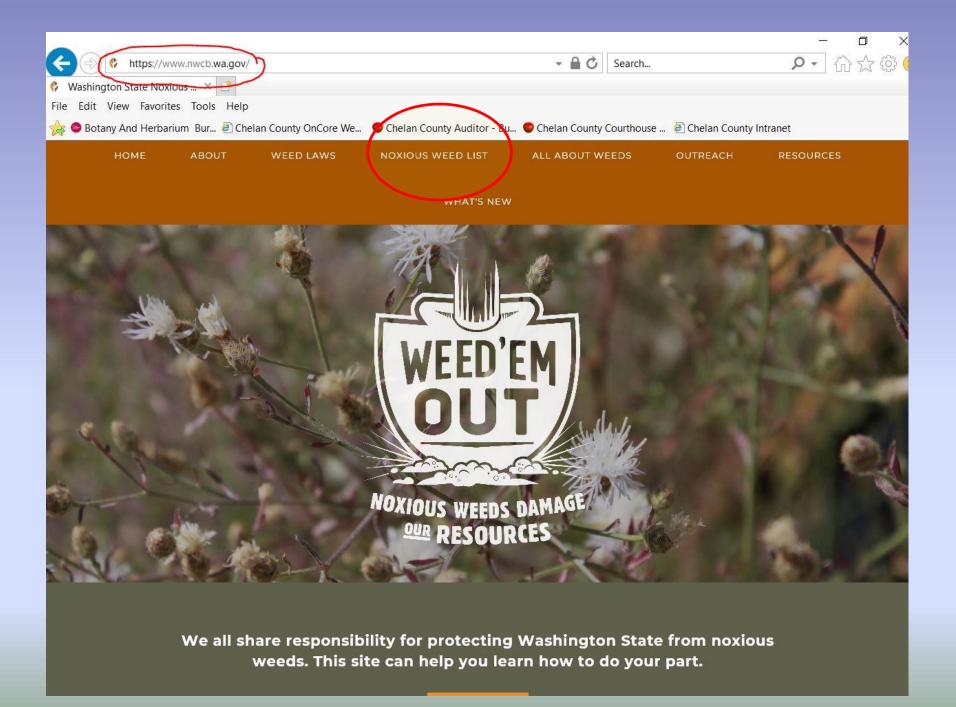


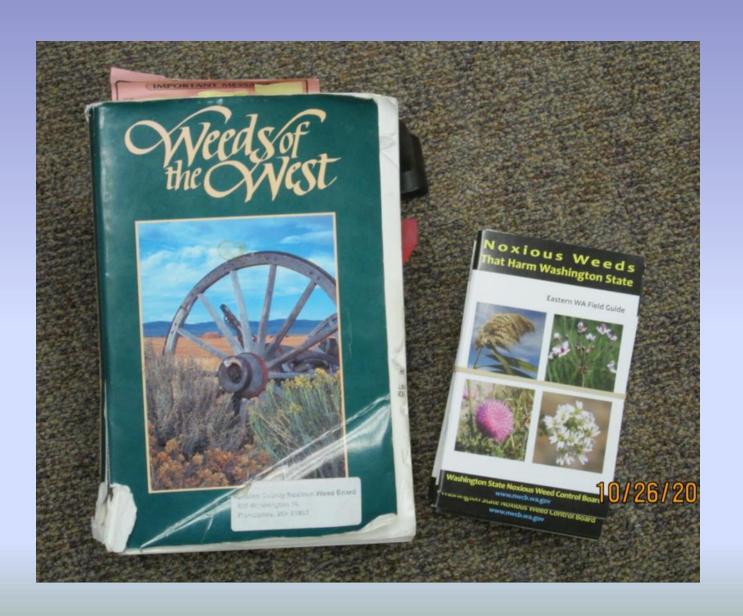
Membership

Support the WSSA promote Weed Sc

WSSA Annua

Dates: February 6 Tucson, Arizona





Weed Management Planning

- Gather information
- Make a plan
- Execute your plan
- Follow up with monitoring
- Repeat previous steps......





QUESTIONS????

Chelan County Noxious Weed Control Board contact info:

412 Washington Street (to drop off plants for ID)

Wenatchee, WA 98801

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Julie Sanderson, Coordinator

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