

2021 Sublette County Weed & Pest District Newsletter



WYOWEED.ORG

Stop Invasive Species In Your Tracks!

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





#PlayCleanGo
AWARENESS WEEK



PlayCleanGo Awareness Week

JUNE 5-12, 2021

PlayCleanGo.org

REMOVE



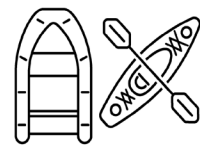
Clean your shoes, clothes, packs, and pets before and after exploring and stay on designated trails.

USE CERTIFIED



Clean your horse's hooves and feed them certified weed-free hay before your adventure.

CLEAN



Clean, Drain, and Dry your watercraft and angling equipment to Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!!

**DON'T MOVE
 FIREWOOD!**



Buy it where you burn it, buy certified heat-treated firewood, or gather on site when permitted.

INSPECT



Inspect and rinse off your trailers, off-road vehicles, and RVs to remove mud, plant parts, and hidden pests.

SPREAD THE WORD



Take the PlayCleanGo Pledge and invite your family and friends to do the same.
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

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.

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.

SUBLETTE COUNTY WEED AND PEST



SIGN UP AND GET BAGS	July 15th and 16th	1-4 PM
BERTEROA GOTTA GO'A	July 15th-29th	Anytime
WEIGH IN	July 20,21,22 & July 27,28,29	1-4 PM
PAY OUT	August 5th	

WHAT IS IT?

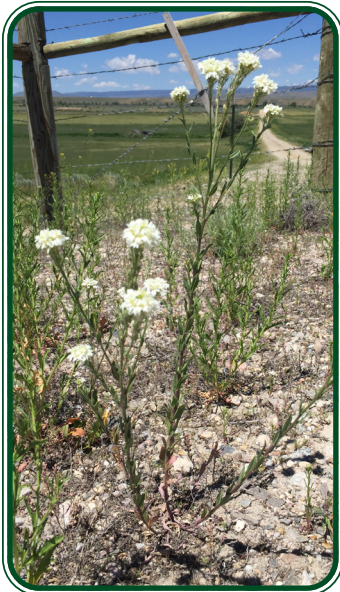
- A community weed pull
- Open to Sublette County community groups
- Pull and bag *Berteroa incana*
- We will pay \$0.50 a pound
- Contact us at (307) 367-4728 or scwpoffice@gmail.com with any questions



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.

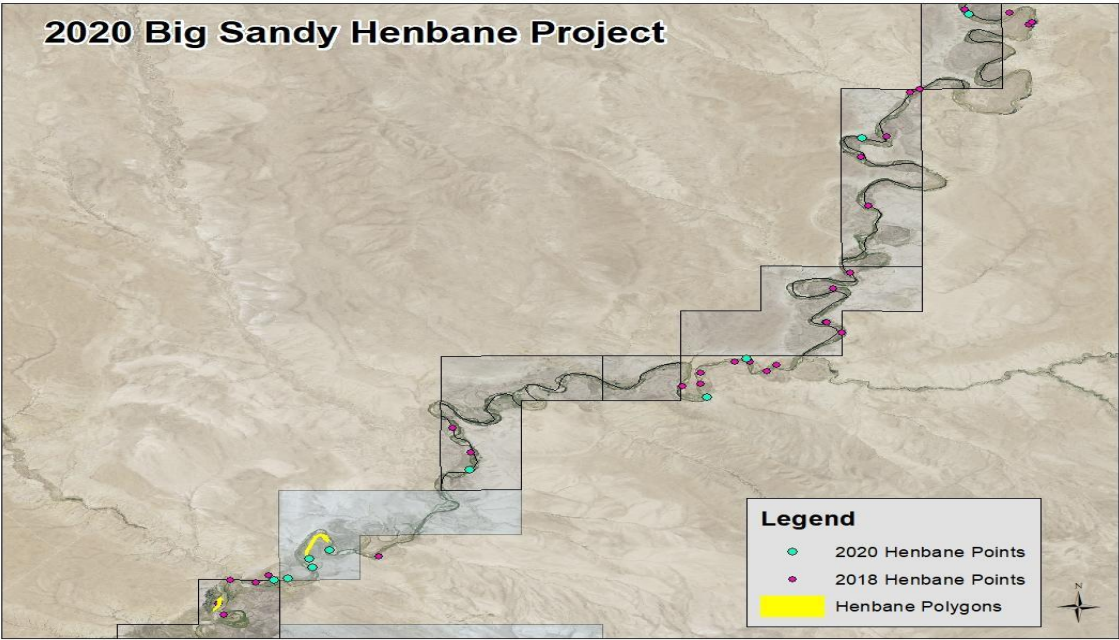
Seeds: Hoary Alyssum produces fairly large, oval shaped seeds that are laterally flattened and a dark reddish brown color.

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



BIG SANDY BLACK HENBANE

In 2020, we continued our Early Detection Rapid Response - Big Sandy River black henbane project. We used survey data of areas along the Big Sandy River and aerial photography to scout our route to the river. Landowner permission from key ranches allowed us to travel to and along the river. Over the course of two days, SCWP was able to cover miles of riverbank looking for black henbane. Once a plant is found it is then pulled, bagged, and carried out. This boots-on-the-ground approach proved to be very effective. We are encouraged by the small numbers of plants that were found this year, as it shows the payoff of having a yearly presence in this area seeking out and pulling black henbane.



Black Henbane

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER L.

Black henbane, a member of the nightshade family, is a native of Europe and has been cultivated as an ornamental. It is spread throughout the United States and is a common weed of pastures, roadsides and waste areas. Black henbane is a tap-rooted biennial or annual that produces by seed. All parts of this plant are known to be toxic.



Stems: Erected, branched and can get up to 3 ft tall.

Leaves: Alternate on the stem, are coarsely toothed and hairy.

Flowers: 1 to 2 inches in diameter, brownish yellow with purple centers and purple veins.

Seeds: Capsules are 1 inch long and pineapple shaped or vase shaped; contains hundreds of tiny black seeds. There can be 100,000 seeds on a large plant and seeds can germinate after 50+ years in the soil.

Control Methods: Mechanical methods such as digging work well when you have just a few plants. Herbicides labeled for this plant include 2,4-D, Telar and Tordon. There are no biological controls available.



Calibrating Your Sprayer

1/128 Method

Follow these simple instructions to ensure you are properly calibrated and applying your chosen herbicide at the proper rate.

1 gallon = 128 ounces

Area to be sprayed for calibration purposes = 1/128th of an acre

Ounces collected = gallons per acre (GPA)

Step 1	Measure out an area 340 square feet(1/128), 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 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 in 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 for each 1 gallon of water.

Boomless sprayers

Calibration of boomless nozzle sprayers including Boombuster, Boominator, Boomjet involves a little more math but with a little patience you can be up and spraying in no time.

Step 1	With water in the tank begin spraying with the nozzle(s) that will be used. Measure the length of the spray patterns in inches.
Step 2	Spray into a container or bucket for 1 minute with the nozzle(s) that will be used
Step 3	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. 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

Gallons per acre (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. Then...

$$\frac{5940 \times 3.75 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{46.4 \times 480 \text{ ounces/min}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA}$$

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, or 64 ounces of herbicide to 40 gallons of water, etc.

***Video on YouTube:** <https://youtu.be/ztG9jxv0vOA>

Rental Equipment

EQUIPMENT LOAN AGREEMENT FORM

Sublette County Weed and Pest District has spray equipment available to loan for a two-week period at no cost during the spray season (May through October). However, a credit/debit card is **now required** as a security deposit to cover any damaged or unreturned equipment. Equipment is to be returned empty and cleaned using the instructions attached to the sprayer

If you fail to return the spray equipment at the two-week deadline, or you bring back dirty or damaged equipment, your card will be charged a \$50 cleaning fee or total replacement cost unless previous arrangements are made with the District.

The following equipment is available for loan.

Prices shown are costs associated with the replacement of equipment:

(Circle one)

Jacto Backpack sprayer - 3gal.... \$85.00. 4 gal.... \$142.00

ATV Sprayer - 10-14 gal sprayer.... \$121.00/ Cottontail 15 gal.... \$824.00/ Jackrabbit 24 gal.... \$869.00

UTV Sprayer - 55 gal low profile.... \$1850.00

Truck skid sprayer - 200 gal.... \$4242.00

Sprayer number _____

I certify that I have read and accept the statement above and understand that I am personally responsible for reading the label and correctly applying any pesticide using SCWP equipment. I also understand that I am responsible for this equipment and for all risks, loss or damage to this item.

Signature

Date

Print

Mailing Address _____

Phone _____

Credit/Debit Card #: _____ CVC: _____ Exp. Date: ____/____

Cheatgrass

Cheatgrass is an invasive annual grass that threatens our sagebrush rangelands. It can germinate in the fall or spring and beats most native perennial plants to early moisture and nutrients. It creates seed heads in early summer and then dries out and creates fine fuels that can burn quickly and allow a sagebrush rangeland to convert to a non-sagebrush plant community.

Sublette County Weed and Pest has been working with our partners to manage cheatgrass since 2011. This work includes: researching and learning about new tools, working with partners to secure NEPA approval, inventory and mapping of roads, monitoring of ongoing treatments and adaptive management learning about what does and does not work in Sublette County. We have been working to develop large scale watershed level treatment programs to work across land ownership boundaries to control a weed that knows no fences. We have implemented a plan to retreat areas to exhaust the seed bank and limit cheatgrass emergence. Research shows that cheatgrass seeds are viable in the soils for 5-8 years. Thus if we can reduce seeds in the seed bank we can reduce the invasion of cheatgrass providing more available forage for livestock and wildlife habitat while protecting sagebrush rangelands and ecosystem function. The management protocol calls for treatment along corridors and vectors like roads and trails and large scale aerial treatment on mostly south facing slopes along the foothills of the Wind River and Wyoming Ranges. One of the research and treatment areas was Boulder Ridge where a fire occurred last year. This area has been invaded for many years and crosses many land ownership boundaries, making it a challenge. We have numerous treatments, monitoring points, and research out along the ridge, all of which were burnt by the fire. Interestingly, the fire tried to burn through our new 5 acre aerial plots with a proposed new herbicide for cheatgrass called Indaziflam. The treatment in these plots slowed the fire and the fire actually went around the plots. This is great news for our overall goal of saving the sagebrush.





In some cases when infestations are small, cheatgrass can be pulled or removed and the seeds can be collected and thrown in the trash. SCWP has equipment to borrow, cost-share on herbicide and also cost-share available for pre-planned hire of a commercial applicator.

In 2021, we will be focussing attention on cheatgrass within subdivisions. You may have already received notification about this from your homeowner group. If you have an interest in controlling cheatgrass on your property we would be glad to help, you can contact us at (307) 367-4728 to get started with a cheatgrass control plan. If you are interested please find our landowner permission slip at sublettecountyweed.com and email your completed form back to scwpoffice@gmail.com or return it to the office at 12. South Bench Road in Pinedale. We will consult with the landowner and will have grant funding available to help manage this Sublette County Noxious Weed on your land.



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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