

2024 NCS Weed Identification & ► Management

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Pend Oreille County Noxious

Weed Board

Today's Presentation

- ▶ Weed Law RCW 17.10
- ▶ Tools
- ▶ Noxious Weed Identification
- ▶ Management Options
- ▶ More Tools

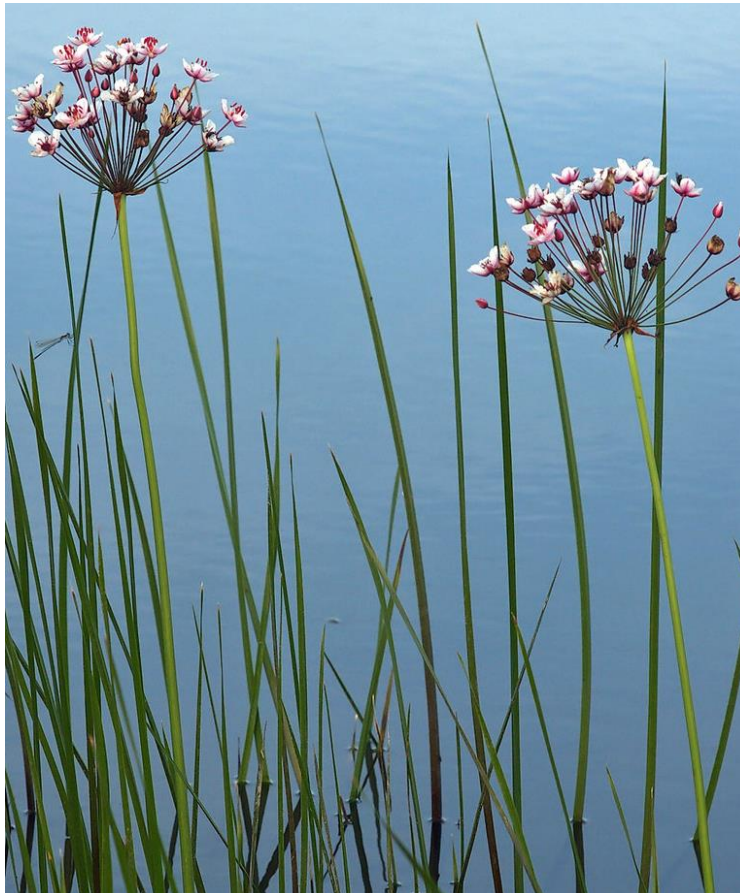
Law's &

RCW 17.10 basic weed law & WAC 16-750 detailed noxious weed list & penalties.

1. Class A noxious weeds objective is to eradicate
2. Class B the goal is to control and prevent further spread
3. Class C weeds are often widespread throughout the State

Class A noxious Weeds

- ▶ Class A weeds currently found in Pend Oreille County are bighead knapweed, flowering rush, and vochin knapweed.



Tools in the toolbox

1. Prevention - education, weed seed free forage, mulch, soil, gravel, vehicle & equipment cleaning
2. Mechanical - by hand, machinery mowing, pulling, hoeing, digging or cultivating
3. Cultural - grazing management, fertilizing and competitive planting

More Tools . . .

4. Herbicides - spraying the weeds
5. Biocontrol - introducing specific insects or disease organisms that produce a suppression of the weeds

Fertilizing in conjunction with all management methods increases their effectiveness

Annual bugloss

Identification

- ▶ Pale blue flowers are tube shaped with white center
- ▶ Leaves alternate, **wavy edges** & have bristly hairs that come out of the **warty bumps**
- ▶ Annual that spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig or pull
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (will cause mold in Hay)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba + metsulfuron + picloram mix (weed master, escort & tordon 22K) always add a surfactant & fertilizer

Annual Bugloss



Babysbreath

Identification

- ▶ Clusters of many small white flowers
- ▶ Leaves are opposite & narrow
- ▶ Tap root
- ▶ Perennial that spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig or pull
- ▶ Cut to reduce seed
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + triclopyr + metsulfuron mix (2,4-D, vastlan & escort) always add a surfactant & fertilizer

Babysbreath



Canada thistle

Identification

- Flower pink or lavender-purple
- Leaves alternate, wavy & spiny
- Stems smooth & 1 - 4 feet tall
- Perennial with deep root system that spreads by rhizomes.

Management

- Cutting can be effective when done just before bloom for several years
- Herbicides - 2,4-D, 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster); metsulfuron methyl (escort), clopyralid + triclopyr (prescott) or clopyralid (transline) always add surfactant & fertilizer.

Canada thistle



Canada thistle



Common catsear

Identification

- Flower yellow & strap shaped
- Leaves toothed, rough-hairy, basil
- Stems are sparsely **branched**
- Perennial spreads by windborne seeds.

Management

- Digging
- Cutting is not effective
- Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster) always add surfactant & fertilizer.

Common catsear



common bugloss

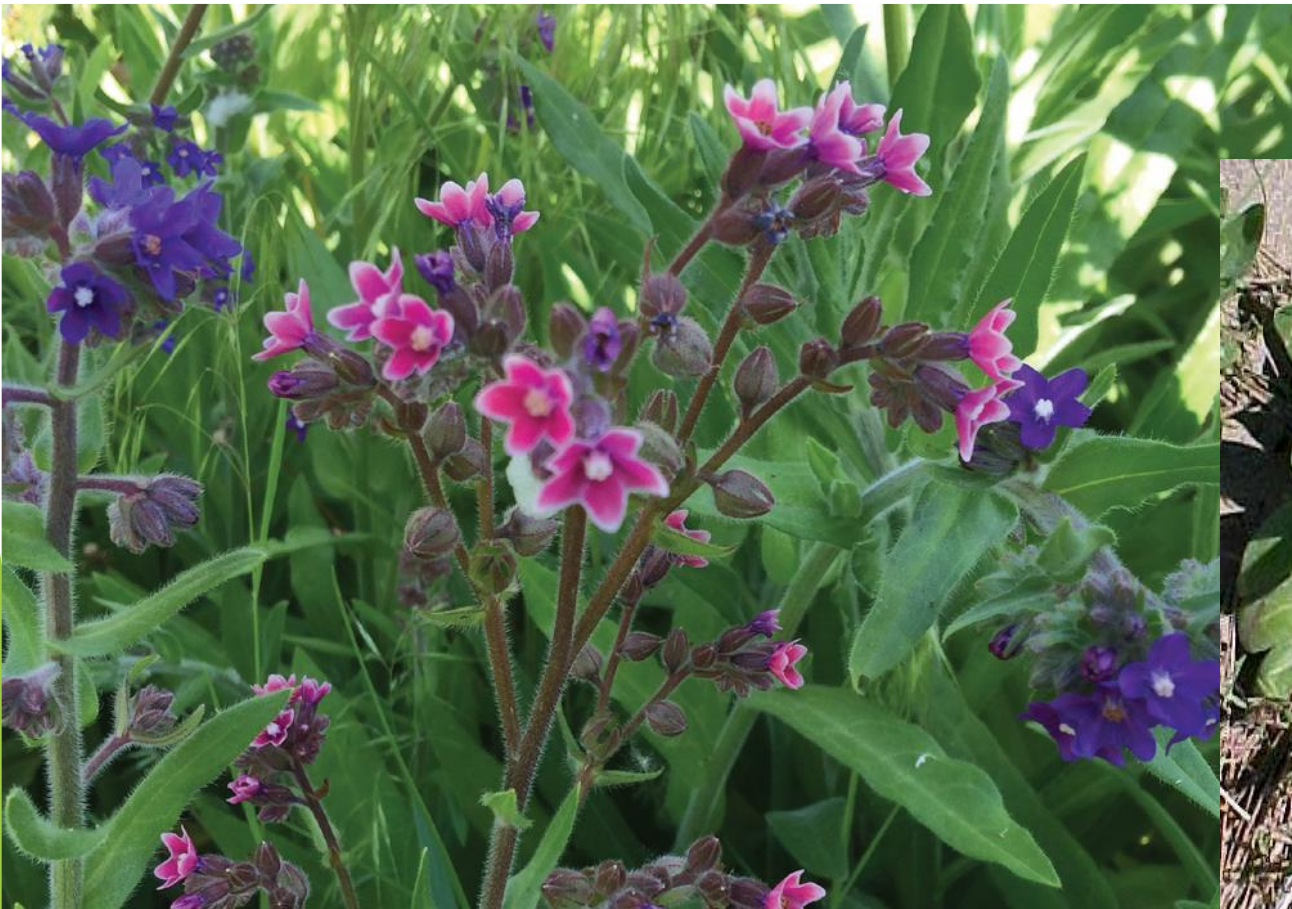
Identification

- ▶ Flowers are blue to purple or pink with white center & 5 petals
- ▶ **Coarse hairs** cover the entire plant
- ▶ Leave alternate
- ▶ Perennial that spread by seed & root fragments

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (will cause mold in Hay)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + triclopyr + metsulfuron + picloram mix (2,4-d, vastlan, escort & tordon 22K) add a surfactant & fertilizer

Common bugloss



Flowering rush

Identification

- Flowers are pink an umbel
- Leaves are triangular
- Stem is round
- Perennial that spreads by bulbils

Management

- Dig, hand pull NOT recommended
- Cutting NOT recommended
- Herbicides - in the works
- Contact Weed Board



HAWKWEEDS

YELLOW & ORANGE

Identification

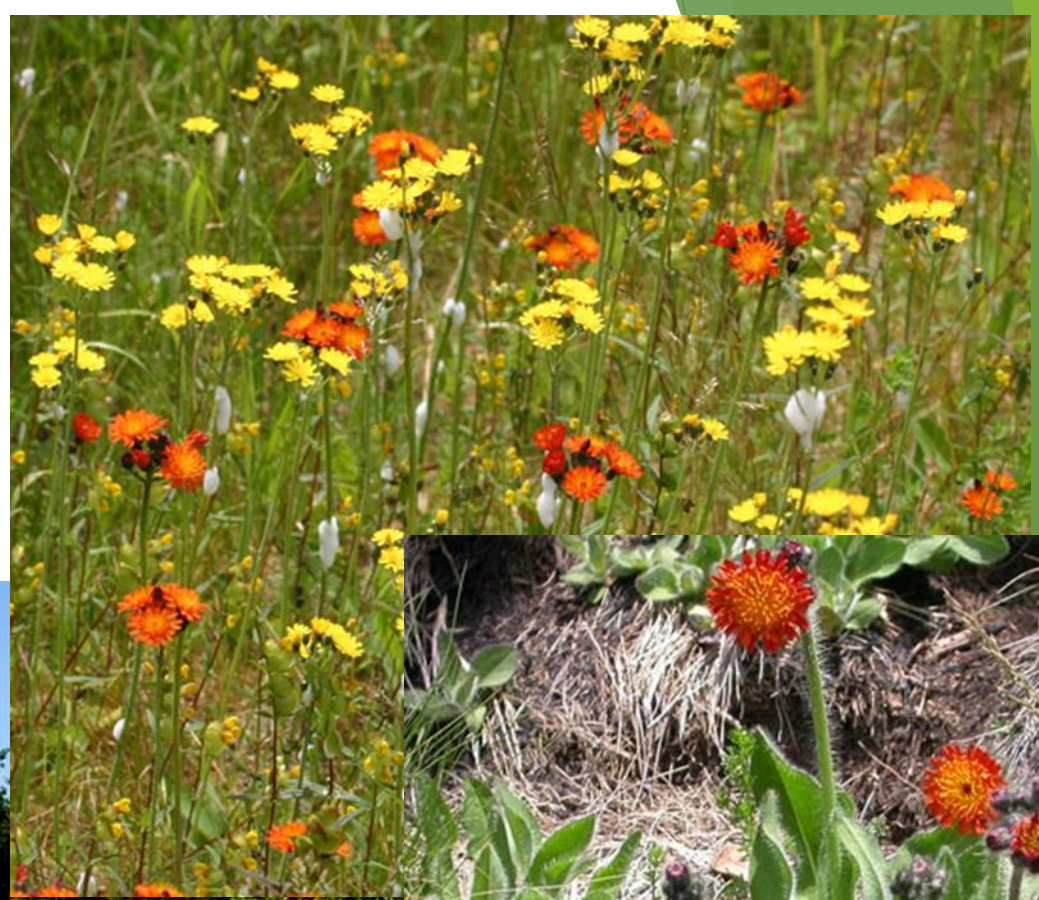
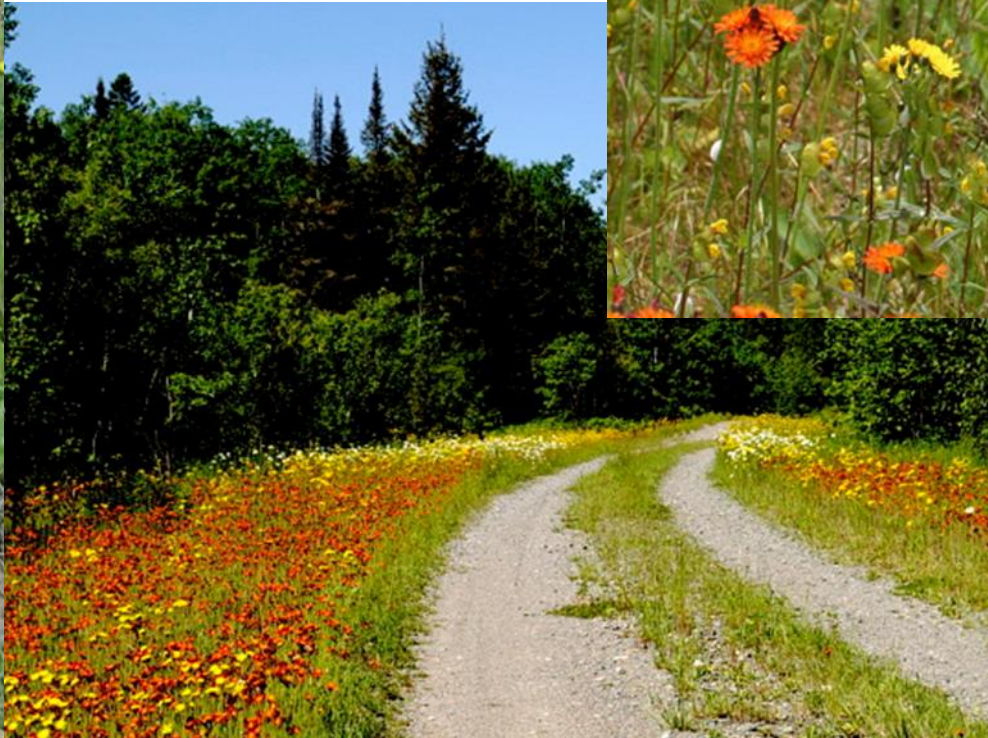
- Flower heads small & composed of yellow or orange rays
- Leaves long, narrow, clustered at base & covered with fine hairs.
- Flower stalks hairy & sometimes have small leaf
- Perennial spreads vegetatively & by seeds.

Management

- Can be cut and rolled up like sod
- Cutting NOT recommended as it leads to spread, also toxic, unknown toxin
- Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster) or clopyralid + triclopyr (prescott) add surfactant & fertilizer.

HAWKWEEDS

YELLOW & ORANGE



Hoary alyssum

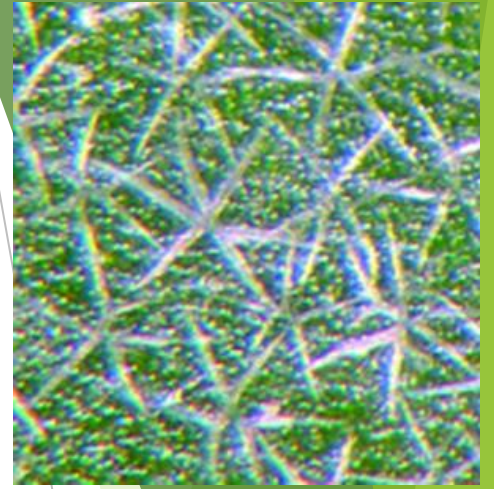
Identification

- ▶ Flowers are small, white, arranged along an uncoiling stalk as they bloom.
- ▶ Leaves are long, narrow, slightly lobed, and covered with star-shaped hairs.
- ▶ Annual that spreads by small, hard seeds.

Management

- ▶ Dig or pulled
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended toxic to horses, unknown toxin
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba + metsulfuron methyl mix (Weedmaster & Escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

Hoary alyssum



Houndstongue

IDENTIFICATION

- Flowers are reddish-purple and at the end of stem.
- Leaves are long, narrow, hairy and alternate.
- Biennial that spreads by seed.

MANAGEMENT

- Dig or pull
- Do not cut - toxic to animals
- Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba or metsulfuron methyl (Weedmaster, Escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

Houndstongue



HOUNDSTONGUE



KnapWEEDS

diffuse & spotted

Identification

- ▶ Flower heads small & composed of cream or purple ray & disc flowers.
- ▶ Bract characteristics indicate species, beige with short sharp spine or black comb-like fringe.
- ▶ Leaves long, narrow, slightly lobed, covered in short white hairs
- ▶ Biennial & perennial, spreads by seeds

Management

- ▶ Dug or pulled
- ▶ Cutting before bloom
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster), clopyralid + triclopyr (prescott), or clopyralid (Transline) add surfactant & fertilizer.

KnapWEEDS

diffuse & spotted



kochia

Identification

- ▶ Flowers are small & green
- ▶ Leave alternate with soft hair on the underside
- ▶ Stems can have hair & often red tinged
- ▶ Annual that spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (toxic to livestock)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba + metsulfuron mix (weedmaster & escort) with a surfactant & fertilizer

kochia



Leafy spurge

Identification

- ▶ Flowers are small, greenish & clustered
- ▶ Leave alternate & narrow
- ▶ Toxic milky sap
- ▶ Perennial that spread by seed & rhizomes

Management

- ▶ Digging NOT recommended
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended
- ▶ Herbicides - ask your local Weed Board about specific products add surfactant R-900 & fertilizer

Leafy spurge



Musk thistle

Identification

- ▶ Flowers pink-purple & drooping when mature & spiny bracts
- ▶ Leave dark green, deeply lobed & waxy
- ▶ Stems upper smooth, lower spiny & winged
- ▶ Biennial spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cut (watch for regrowth)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba + metsulfuron mix (weedmaster & escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

Musk thistle



Ox-eye daisy

Identification

- ▶ Classic white daisy flowers are borne at the tops of the stems.
- ▶ Leaves are long, narrow, bright green & frilly along edges
- ▶ Stalks are fibrous, up to 3 feet.
- ▶ Perennial, spreading by seeds & crown division

Management

- ▶ Cutting not effective
- ▶ Intensive fertilization program can suppress infestation
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster), clopyralid + triclopyr mix (prescott), or metsulfuron (escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

Ox-eye daisy



UGA5090061



plumeless thistle

Identification

- ▶ Flowers are small & purple
- ▶ Leaves spines on margins with hairs on the undersides
- ▶ Stems have many leaf-like spines
- ▶ Biennial spreads by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cut (watch for regrowth)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba (weedmaster), clopyralid + triclopyr mix (prescott), or clopyralid (transline) add surfactant & fertilizer

Plumeless thistle



Rush skeletonweed

Identification

- ▶ Flowers bright yellow
- ▶ Leaves resemble a dandelion & inconspicuous
- ▶ Stem branched with few leaves, base has coarse brown hairs
- ▶ Perennial spreads by seed & root

Management

- ▶ Dig remove all root
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (milky sap & root)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + triclopyr + metsulfuron + picloram mix (2,4-d, vastlan, escort & tordon) add surfactant & fertilizer

Rush skeletonweed



Scotch thistle

Identification

- ▶ Flowers pink-lavender & globe shaped
- ▶ Leave covered with cotton like hair & yellow spines & 2 feet long
- ▶ Stems spiny & winged
- ▶ Biennial that spread by seed 40K

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cut (watch for regrowth)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba + metsulfuron mix (weedmaster & escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

Scotch thistle



UGA1299217

St. johnswort

Identification

- ▶ Flowers yellow with tiny black dots
- ▶ Leaves oppositely arranged on stem & looks like it has pin holes
- ▶ Stems reddish & woody
- ▶ Perennial spread by seed & root

Management

- ▶ Dig or Pulling repeated
- ▶ Cut not recommended (toxic)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + metsulfuron, mix (2,4-D & escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

St. johnswort



Tansy ragwort

Identification

- ▶ Flowers numerous yellow disked with 13 rays
- ▶ Leaves deeply lobed & alternate
- ▶ Stems branch near tip
- ▶ Annual, biennial or perennial spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig or Pulling
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (toxic to livestock)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + dicamba, picloram mix (weedmaster or tordon) add surfactant & fertilizer

Tansy ragwort



Viper's bugloss

Identification

- ▶ Many bright blue funnel shaped flowers, fiddleneck appearance
- ▶ Leaves are hairy & covered with white bumps
- ▶ Stem covered with stiff hairs & reddish spots
- ▶ Biennial spreads by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cutting NOT recommended (toxic to livestock)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D + metsulfuron + picloram mix (2,4-d, escort & tordon 22K) add surfactant & fertilizer

Viper's bugloss



Wild Carrot

queen ann's lace

Identification

- ▶ Flowers several small white flat - topped umbel
- ▶ Leaves alternate & fern like
- ▶ Strong carrot odor
- ▶ Biennial spreads by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig
- ▶ Cutting (mildly toxic to livestock)
- ▶ Herbicides - triclopyr + metsulfuron mix (vastlan & escort) add surfactant & fertilizer

queen ann's lace Wild Carrot



5490117

1552210

Yellow Starthistle

Identification

- ▶ Yellow flowers with sharp spines
- ▶ Stems & leaves covered with woolly hairs giving it a grayish-green appearance
- ▶ Annual or biennial that spread by seed

Management

- ▶ Dig or pull
- ▶ Cut (watch for regrowth)
- ▶ Herbicides - 2,4-D, triclopyr + clopyralid or picloram (prescott & tordon 22k) add surfactant & fertilizer (hay harvest restrictions)

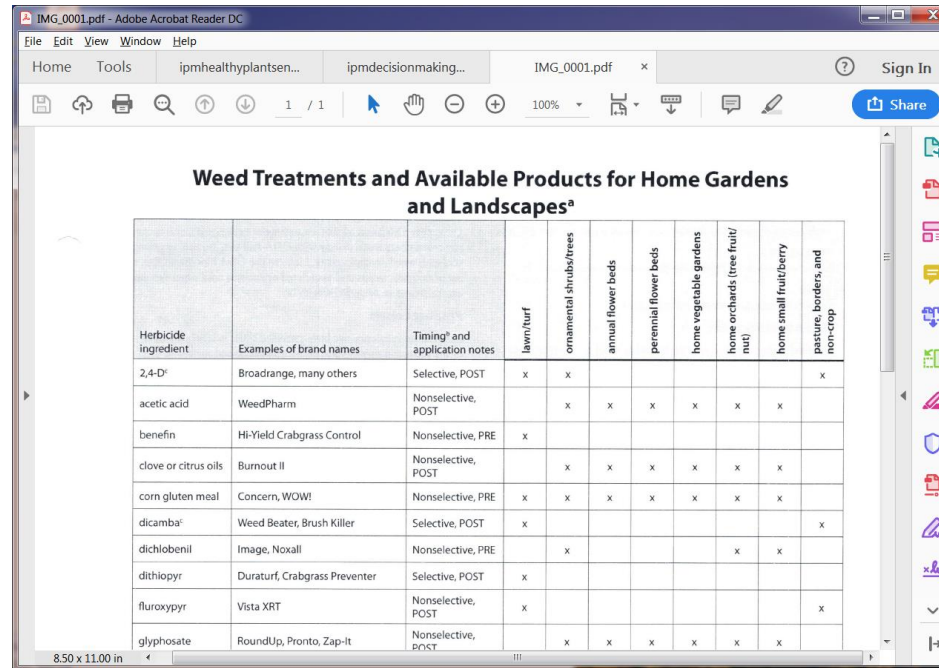
Yellow Starthistle



Product Recommendations

Always read the label
it's the law!

Need help call the
Weed Board Office
509 447 2402



The screenshot shows a PDF document titled "Weed Treatments and Available Products for Home Gardens and Landscapes". The document contains a table with the following columns: Herbicide ingredient, Examples of brand names, Timing* and application notes, lawn/turf, ornamental shrubs/trees, annual flower beds, perennial flower beds, home vegetable gardens, home orchards (tree fruit/nut), home small fruit/berry, and pasture, borders and non-crop. The table lists various herbicides and their recommended uses.

Herbicide ingredient	Examples of brand names	Timing* and application notes	lawn/turf	ornamental shrubs/trees	annual flower beds	perennial flower beds	home vegetable gardens	home orchards (tree fruit/nut)	home small fruit/berry	pasture, borders and non-crop
2,4-D ²	Broadrange, many others	Selective, POST	x	x						x
acetic acid	WeedPharm	Nonselective, POST		x	x	x	x	x	x	
benefin	Hi-Yield Crabgrass Control	Nonselective, PRE	x							
clove or citrus oils	Burnout II	Nonselective, POST		x	x	x	x	x	x	
corn gluten meal	Concern, WOW!	Nonselective, PRE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
dicamba ²	Weed Beater, Brush Killer	Selective, POST	x							x
dichlobenil	Image, Noxall	Nonselective, PRE		x				x	x	
dithiopyr	Duraturf, Crabgrass Preventer	Selective, POST	x							
fluroxypyr	Vista XRT	Nonselective, POST	x							x
glyphosate	RoundUp, Pronto, Zap-It	Nonselective, POST		x	x	x	x	x	x	

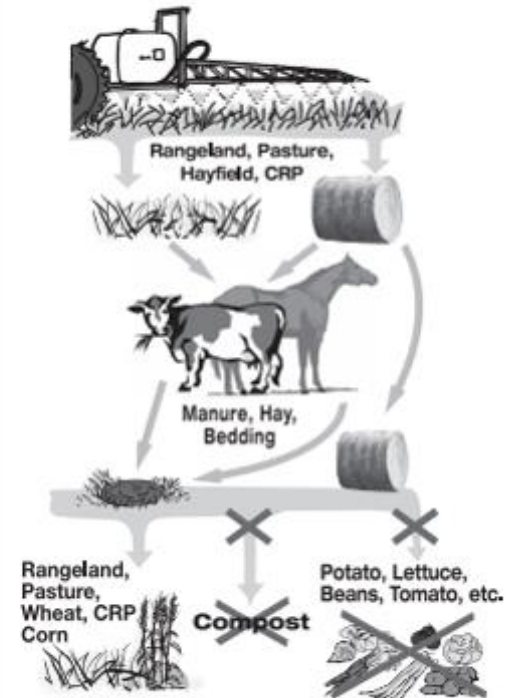
WATCH

FOR Herbicides with this ON THE LABEL

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section "*Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use*."
- It is mandatory to follow the "*Use Precautions and Restrictions*" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



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TESTING THE SOIL



Herbicide Contamination compost



MORE Tools

► Digital Resource

1. Grass Snap App
2. Bayer VM App
3. PictureThis App
4. Plantsnap App
5. SoilWeb App

Grass snap app

- ▶ A mobile app that is available for Apple and Android smart phones as well as other devices. It is free and makes photo-monitoring a snap. Useful to compare your weed control progress from year to year.

Bayer VM

► The official Bayer VM app includes:

1. Expert advice
2. Calibration calculators
3. Product information for all portfolios
4. Weather information and alerts
5. Weed identification library

Picture this app

- ▶ A plant identification app! How do you use a plant identifier? It's simple. Just take or submit a photo to instantly and accurately identify thousands of plants, flowers, or trees, and then learn more about them with a detailed description - all in less than a second

PlantSnap App

- ▶ PlantSnap is probably the most high-tech, comprehensive and accurate plant identification app created! Identify 90% of all known species of plants and trees. 585,000 species in our searchable database. Get instantaneous, accurate results. There is a monthly use fee with this app.



Thank you