



# Power CWMA

## EOY Report State funds

### EOY report 2021

Effective date: June 24<sup>st</sup> through November 30th, 2021

Power County Weed Control, BLM, Forest Service, BOR, State of Idaho, private landowner and U of I Extension again sponsored this ongoing project. The goal of this program provides education, consultation, herbicide and equipment to residents who are then able to treat their own property for noxious weeds and labor, equipment, and services to those that cannot through cooperative spray days. This program is very successful for gaining community involvement and educating landowners as well as locating, mapping and treatment of existing and recently located noxious weed population.

There were an estimated 53 landowners that participated in the 2021 spray season. Power County had backpacks, ATV mounted sprayers, and pull behind sprayers for the landowners to use. The target weeds treated were Black Henbane, Buffalo Burr, Canada Thistle, Common Reed, Curlyleaf Pondweed, Dalmation Toadflax, Diffuse Knapweed, Dyer's Woad, Field Bindweed, Flowering Rush, Hounds Tongue, Japanese Knotweed, Jointed Goatgrass, Leafy Spurge, Musk Thistle, Oxeye Daisy, Perennial Pepperweed, Perennial Sowthistle, Poison Hemlock, Puncturevine, Purple Loosestrife, Rush Skeleton Weed, Russian Knapweed, Salt Cedar, Scotch Thistle, Spotted Knapweed, Syrian Beancaper, White Bryony, White Top, Yellow Devil Hawkweed, Yellow Starthistle, Yellow Toadflax. New Invaders identified are Scotch Broom and Yellow Starthistle.

Noxious weeds not known to be in Power County at this time but have been found in surrounding areas and are on our new and few invaders radar are Common Crupina, Giant Knotweed, Hoary Ayssum, Johnsongrass, Matgrass, Meadow Knapweed, Miliium, Orange Hawkweed, Plumless Thistle, Small Bugloss, Tansey Ragwort, Vipers Bugloss, Yellow Flag Iris and Yellow Hawk Weed.

Infestations of some noxious weeds are very localized or may consist of just a few plants. Other weeds are more general in distribution. Effective control measures depend on an accurate knowledge of distribution of these weeds, mapping and coordination and cooperation in control. The weed zone group has divided the county into (6) six zones closely following the voting precincts.

Power County CWMA worked in all (6) six zones the 2021 spray season with individual land owners and projects outlined in the 2021 contract with the ISDA.

#### **1. Pleasant Valley and Lake Channel**

This zone includes the area of Power County north and west of the Snake River and American Falls Reservoir. Land use varies from irrigated row crops to desert range lands.

#### **2. Neeley and areas south and east to Rocky Hollow**

This zone is located south and east of the Snake River, from American Falls to Cold Water. Land use includes irrigated and dry cropland, grazing and riparian.



# Power CWMA

EOY Report State funds

**3. American Falls, Sunbeam and areas North**

This zone includes the area around American Falls and the reservoir. This area land use includes dry cropland, dry graze and rural residential homes

**4. Rockland Valley**

This area includes Lower Rock Creek and Rocky Hollow on the north and includes the entire valley following the county lines on the west, and south to Roy Summit.

Many of the larger acreages of weeds are on private land, dry farms and pastures

**5. Arbon Valley**

This area includes all of Arbon Valley to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation boundaries.

**6. Fort Hall Reservation**

This zone is mostly Fort Hall Indian Reservation and covers the Portneuf River and American Falls Reservoir area following Bannock Creek south nearly to Pauline.

Power CWMA had several mechanical and chemical application days. Our efforts in diggings flowering rush disposed of 1500 lb. of the noxious weed from the American Falls Marina area thanks to the cooperative efforts of Cole Morrison and his team from the ISDA, the Boy Scouts of America and American Falls 2022 graduating class doing community service.

**Cost share dollars spent on equipment, chemical, and adjuvants purchased with state funds from June 24 to November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021 spray season were \$23,351.57**

**Participants: Land owners, staff, and volunteers =75**

**Estimated acres treated with chemical = 1050**

**Estimated acres bio-control and mechanical = 15**

**Total acres treated grazing = 0**

**Estimated acres inventoried = 1575**

**Total acres replanted = 0**

**Total number of public contacts made: 63**



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EOY Report State funds

Name and quantities of chemicals given/ purchased with Cost Share state funds from June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to November 30, 2021:

Chemical	Quantity	Purpose
Milestone	80 gallons	Is very effective for broad leaf noxious weeds. Found wonderful results with thistle of all kinds and knapweed. We used in all areas and every priority for Power CWMA.
Allgare 2,4-D	50 gallons	Used as a mix with Milestone later in the season when noxious weeds where actively growing. In all areas and priority for CWMA.
Dicamba DMA Salt	10 gallons	Largely used in areas and weather conditions where drift would not be an issue. Early spring application. Used in all areas and priority for CWMA
Spreader 90	20 gallons	low-foam, non-ionic utility surfactant.
SYL-TAC-EA	8 gallons	highly effective organosilicone surfactant and modified vegetable oil concentrate.
R-11	15 gallons	Spreader- improves the activity and efficacy of the spray application
Weed master	15 gallons	provides general control of a variety of grass, broadleaf, and brush weeds. Used in CRP programs, fallow and preplant, rights of way and other non crop areas.
Dye super marking	15 gallons	high strength blue marking dye that is a colorant used to monitor spray applications. The dye helps during the spraying process.
Round up pro Concentrate	15 gallons	post-emergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity. It gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.
Duracor	4 gallons	Brought livestock producers and land managers the broadest-spectrum broadleaf weed control available for their grazing acres

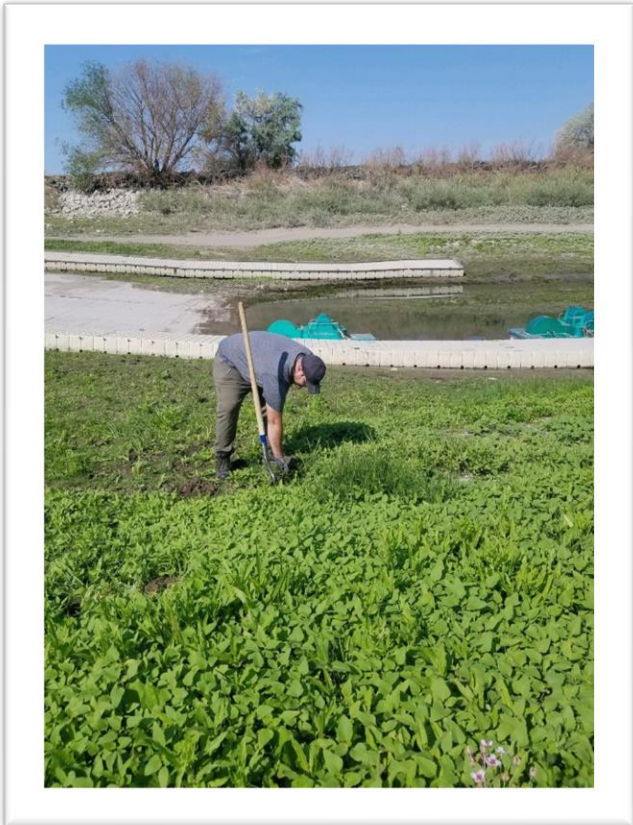


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EOY Report State funds

Power CWMA continues with public outreach by mailing and handing out the Idaho Noxious Weeds 9<sup>th</sup> Edition to farmers, ranchers and public. Some had no idea what Rush Skeletonweed looked like or resembled. It could have been more noticeable due to the drought conditions. This noxious weed is defiantly established throughout Power Country and will continue to be a concern. Power County Noxious Weed Control has also established a facebook page. A weekly noxious weed is highlighted and guests can ask questions of the weed superintendent.

Power CWMA was very successful in all projects listed in the 2021 contract with the ISDA. We monitored, mapped, surveyed and found some containment of noxious weed population located in the 2020 season. the chemical, mechanical and bio-control agents were effective with the growth and populations of areas surveyed and treated. Mechanical extraction of flowering rush at the American Falls reservoir was an interesting and educational experience and will be fascinating to see what our survey and data information will tell us going forward with this project.





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