CANYON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED AND PEST CONTROL

208-459-0510

ADDITIONS TO NOXIOUS WEED LIST

- AQUATICS
  - **COMMON FROGBIT**
  - **CURLYLEAF PONDWEED**
  - **FANWORT**
  - **FEATHERED MOSQUITO FERN**
  - **GIANT SALVINIA**
  - **VARIABLE-LEAF-MILFOIL**
  - **WATER CHESTNUT**
  - **WATER HYACINTH**
  - **YELLOW FLOATING HEART**

- RIPARIANS
  - **COMMON REED**
  - **FLOWERING RUSH**
  - **YELLOW FLAG IRIS**

- TERRISTRIALS
  - **STICKY NIGHTSHADE**

THE PROBLEMS WITH MOST INVASIVE AQUATICS

FRAGMENTS AND SEEDS MOVE WITH THE FLOW

WATER FOWL MOVE SEEDS AND FOLIAGE

THEY CONGEST NAVIGATION AND FLOW

DENSE MATS INHIBITE NATIVE AND FORAGE VEGETATION

VEGETATION DEATH REDUCES NORMAL OXYGEN LEVELS

COMMON/EUROPEAN FROGBIT

WILL LIVE IN OUR COLD CLIMATE

FREE FLOATING PLANT

CURLYLEAF PONDWEED

SPROUTS IN THE FALL GROWS THROUGH THE WINTER

FANWORT

STEMS CAN REACH 30 FEET LONG

FANWORT


Cabomba caroliniana
Gray 2001

GIANT SALVINIA

- CAPABLE OF DOUBLING ITS MASS IN 4 – 10 DAYS

FEATHERED MOSQUITO FERN

REPRODUCES BY SPORES

SEVERAL NATIVES IN IDAHO


UGA1277041

WE HAVE ON THE LIST

EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL

PARROT FEATHER MILFOIL

NOW WE HAVE

EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL | VARIBLE LEAF MILFOIL

VARIABLE-LEAF-MILFOIL

NATIVE TO THE U.S.

YELLOW FLOATING HEART

STOUT ROPE LIKE STEMS

FRINGED WATER LILY

WATER CHESTNUT

EDRR

SEEDS LIVE FOR 12 YEARS

OR YOU CAN COOK THEM

WATER HYACINTH

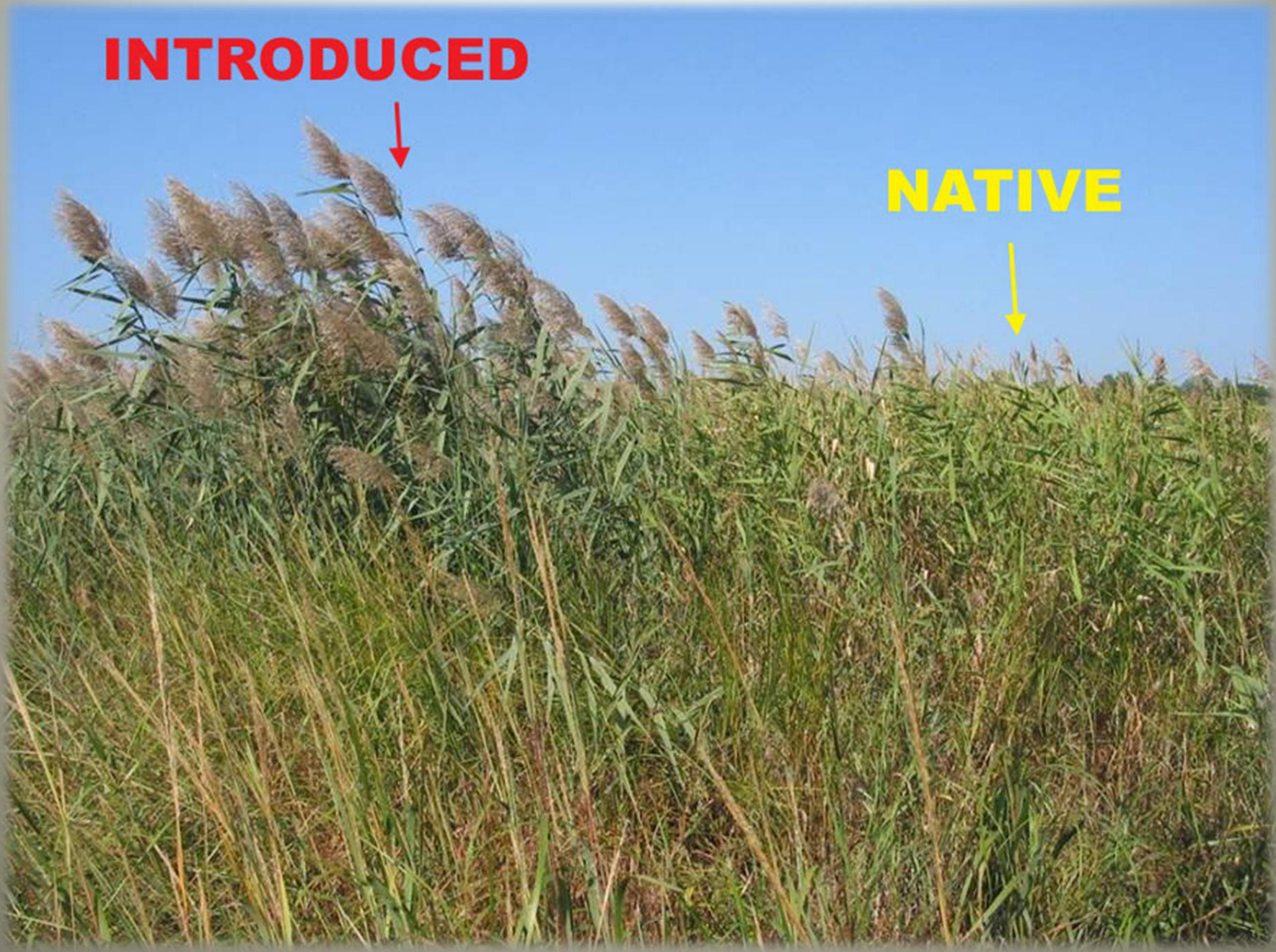
WORLDS MOST SERIOUS AQUATIC WEED

FLOATING PLANTS MOVE WITH CURRENT

COMMON REED (PHRAGMITES)

NOW IN CANYON COUNTY

BIG FIGHT AT FORT BOISE


INTRODUCED
NATIVE

FLOWERING RUSH

ALREADY IN IDAHO

IN THE ABERDEEN AREA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YELLOW FLAG IRIS

LOOK IN YOUR DRAIN DITCHES

STICKY NIGHTSHADE

HOST FOR POTATO CYST NEMATODE

STICKY NIGHTSHADE

BEING GROWN AT PARMA RESEARCH STATION

This plant has been used as a trap crop to protect potatoes from potato cyst nematode.[2] The stems and leave contain solasodine which makes the plant very resistant to many pests and diseases, with the exception of potato beetles and tomato worms. It can also be used as a hedge plant to keep animals out of a garden, because it is covered with thorns.[1]


GLYPHOSATE
RESISTANT
CREEPING
BENTGRASS
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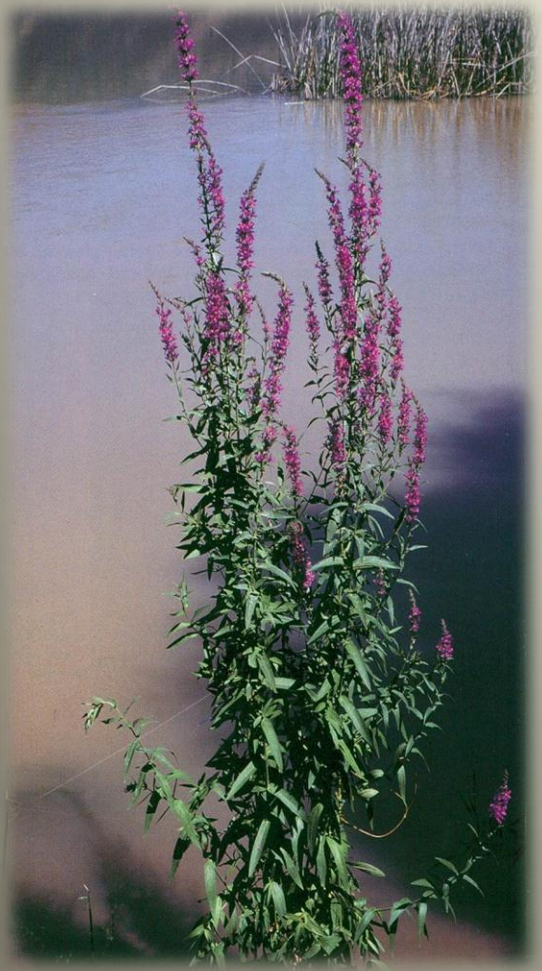
STOLON

DORMANT


DRAIN DITCH
APRIL 15TH

NOXIOUSWEED BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS



BINDWEED GALL MITE
ACERIA MALHERBAE

Adults and nymphs (immature) are tiny, soft-bodied mites. They are usually too small to be seen with the naked eye and are best observed under a microscope.
Presence of the mites in the field may be determined by galling, which may be apparent as folded, twisted leaves growing in stunted clusters.
Aceria malherbae should only be released at sites where bindweed infestation is large and immediate eradication is not the primary objective. Mites may not establish in fields under cultivation or herbicide treatment. Mowing, clipping or grazing bindweed growth just prior to release may encourage establishment.

Any management of bindweed should include revegetation with more desirable, competitive plants. Revegetation promotes competition between plants, which stresses weeds and can allow for more effective treatment..

PUNCTUREVINE SEED WEEVILS

- M. lareynii should only be released where puncturevine infestations are large and eradication of the weed is not the primary objective. Smaller populations of puncturvine can be pulled, hoed, or sprayed; especially earlier in the season before flowering and seed production occurs.

TOADFLAX
STEM-BORING WEEVIL

SPOTTED KNAPWEED BROAD NOSED SEED HEAD WEEVIL

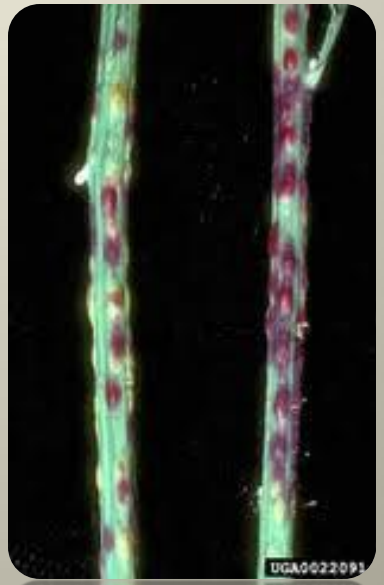
KNAPWEED ROOT WEEVIL
CYPHOCLEONUS ACHATES

YELLOW STAR THISTLE
HAIRY WEEVIL
EUSTENOPUS VILLOSUS


WHAT'S NEXT
OUR ONLY HOPE
IN RANGE LANDS AND FORESTED SITES

CENTRAL IDAHO

RUSH SKELETONWEED



MIDGE GALL RUST

AFTER THREE BIOCONTROLS

BRADYRRHOA

Approved Rush Skeletonweed Biological Control Agents

Bradyrrhoa gilveolella:

Bradyrrhoa gilveolella, or the skeletonweed root moth, was recently approved for release. Adults emerge from exit tubes extending from the plant's root in May and June. Females are capable of producing up to 300 eggs, laying them in the rosette crown or in the soil.

The eggs hatch in six to 10 days and the caterpillars penetrate the soil and begin to feed externally on the roots. The larvae feed both internally and externally on the root tissue, producing elongated tubes attached to the roots. These tubes are composed of frass, root fragments, sand grains, and latex from the plant. Larvae complete their development in 45 to 60 days in the tubes. Final instar larvae extend the exit tubes to the surface and pupate inside. Following their pupal stage, which lasts from seven to 10 days, adult moths force their way out of the capped exit tubes.

This insect is destructive in only the larval stage, when it destroys the cortical and vascular tissues of rush skeletonweed roots. The root feeding also exposes the plants to soilborne plant pathogens. Although establishment of this agent has not yet been confirmed, its preferred habitat (foreign collections) is sandy, granitic, or loose-textured soil.

MEDITERRANEAN SAGE WEEVIL
CROWN ROOT WEEVIL

PHRYDIUCHUS TAU