

Worksheet



Steps for Safe & Effective Weed Control

Step 1: Know what you are looking for. To begin, review the information about Weed Control on page two of the TIPS brochure. Also, contact your county or local weed management area (listed below) or other local contact for information on the identification and eradication of species of concern in your area. The Web sites provided on the right contain weed lists and additional information on a number of species. Be sure to search for additional information relevant to your local area.

Contacts

County Noxious Weed & County Weed Management Area Programs & Contacts

http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/county_contacts.shtml

Deschutes County Weed Information

<http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/go/objectid/8C9B69DC-BDBD-57C1-9C64DC53B659CBCE/index.cfm>

Baker, Union and Wallowa County Weed Information

http://www.tricountycwma.org/index_files/Page770.htm

Local Oregon State University Extension Offices

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/index.php>

Local Soil and Water Conservation District Offices

<http://www.oacd.org/>

Local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Offices

<http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/>

Other:

Online Weed Lists

INVADERS Database, University of Montana. Query by area to search the weeds in your county.

<http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/>

Oregon Department of Agriculture Weed Page. Weed lists with profiles, grant information, and more.

<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/.shtml>

100 Most Dangerous Invaders, State of Oregon Invasive Species Council. Priority concerns regarding invasives in Oregon.

http://www.oregon.gov/OISC/list_100_worst.shtml

Western Invasives Network Web Site. Interactive maps, Q & A forums, and weed lists for species that offer a high probability of invasion.

<http://www.westerninvasivesnetwork.org/>

Worst Weeds in the West, Center for Invasive Plant Management. Detailed weed information and management strategies.

http://www.weedcenter.org/management/weed_mgmt_profiles.html

Global Invasive Species Initiative Site, The Nature Conservancy. Plant alert postings and other tools.

<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/>

Poisonous Weed Fact Sheet, Oregon State University Extension. Plants of concern to horse owners.

<http://forages.oregonstate.edu/resources/publications/fs/PoisonFactSheet.pdf>

Other:



Your Management Strategy

Step 2: Compile a list of targeted weeds for your property. These are invasive plants that are toxic to livestock, aggressive in crops or otherwise undesirable. Include plants that are known to occur or are expected to arrive in the region. You will find an abundance of information on the Web sites listed on the previous page. Take notes on identifying features, print photographs, and attach any information that will help you identify these plants.

Weed Watch List		Site	Date
Plant/Species	Season Visible	Notes	



Your Management Strategy

Step 3: Inventory the weeds on your land. Carefully inspect your property for signs of weeds. Weeds often occur in areas that are highly disturbed, so check those areas closely. Be especially suspicious of plants that are prickly, thorny, hairy or that bleed milky sap, as many noxious plants will have these characteristics.

↳ Complete the first three columns of the **Weed Inventory & Management Strategy** worksheet on the following page to document the weeds present on your land.

Step 4: Develop a strategy. After documenting the weeds present or likely to occur on your land, refer to your local weed contacts for information on removal and management options.

↳ Complete the Management Strategy column of the **Weed Inventory & Management Strategy** worksheet. For each undesirable plant identified, note actions that will help you:

Control existing weeds.

- Identify removal methods that are appropriate for the species you are treating and that are safe for your family and neighbors, nearby water sources, livestock, wildlife, crops and desirable plants.
- If you are treating a large area for weeds, consider seeding or planting the area with desirable plant species to prevent weeds from becoming reestablished.
- Monitor and control weeds on an ongoing basis after the initial control or removal. It generally takes years of persistence to control problem weeds.

Reduce the potential for invasion by weed species. For example,

- If you manage your land to maintain complete cover of plants and minimize the amount or timing of bare soil (with year-round plantings or crop cover), there will be little available space for weedy species to become established and spread.
- Managing desirable grasses to maintain a three-inch minimum height will help them stay healthy. This will also reduce opportunities for weeds to invade.

Information on Weed Control Methods

PNW Weed Management Handbook, Oregon State University. Reference of weed control practices used in various situations and techniques to prevent herbicide resistance.

<http://weeds.ippc.orst.edu/pnw/weeds>

Controlling Noxious Weeds on the Farm, Washington State University Extension Service. Management techniques for weeds present in western Washington and western Oregon.

<http://king.wsu.edu/foodandfarms/documents/NoxiousWeeds.pdf>

Weed Control Methods Handbook, The Nature Conservancy. Tools and techniques for natural areas.

<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/handbook.html>

Other:



Weed Management Strategy

Instructions: Complete the Weed Inventory (the first three columns of the worksheet). Then, refer to your local weed management contacts and online resources to help you assess your options. Then, complete the Management Strategy portion of the worksheet (column four). Refer to the example provided below as a guide when completing your **Weed Management Strategy** on the following page. The example is based on the sample property map provided on page seven.

Note: It is advisable to repeat the weed inventory during different seasons, as some plants are more prevalent or easily identifiable at different times of the year.

Weed Management Strategy			Site	Breezy Hills Farm	Date	Sept. 2008
Step 3: Inventory the weeds on your land.			Step 4: Develop a strategy.			
Weed Inventory			Management Strategy			
Field	Species Present	Notes & Considerations		Control Method & Timing		
<i>pasture 1</i>	—	—	→	—		
<i>pasture 2</i>	<i>Tansy ragwort</i>	<i>small patch</i>	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> repeated hand-pulling to remove all roots 		
<i>hay field 1</i>	<i>Scotch broom</i>	<i>near road</i>	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cut mature plants, pull or dig out young plants 		
<i>hay field 2</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Scotch broom</i> <i>Blackberries</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>fence line</i> <i>along E fence line</i> 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cut mature plants, pull or dig out young plants</i> <i>cut; remove roots when possible</i> 		
<i>forest land</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Blackberries</i> 	<i>along road</i>	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cut; remove roots when possible 		
<i>barnyard</i>	<i>Meadow knapweed</i>	<i>flowers in July</i>	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> herbicide application according to container label recommendations; apply after plant is at or beyond full bloom, but before seeds are produced follow with seeding of desirable species continue weed monitoring and removal 		
<i>pumpkin patch</i>	<i>Morning glories</i>	—	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent spread by pulling 		

EXAMPLE



Your Management Strategy

Weed Management Strategy			Site	Date
Step 2: Inventory the weeds on your land. Weed Inventory			Step 3: Develop a strategy. Management Strategy	
Field	Species Present	Notes & Considerations	Control Method & Timing	
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