Noxious Weed Control Laws

- Rule R68-9 (Utah Noxious Weed Act)
- Cache County Ordinance No. 2015-06

Cachecounty.org/vegetationmanagement/
Statistics

• 12% US crop production destroyed annually

• Exceeds $20 Billion crop loss in US

• $3 Billion spent annually on Herbicides

“Prevention is the best weed control method”
Three Key Facts to Weed Control

• Don’t uncover a worse problem then what you already had.

• Fastest solution is not always the best solution.

• Perennial grasses are one of the best noxious weed competitors.
Name Change

Old Name: Cache County Weed Division

New Name: Cache County Vegetation Management Division
Cache County Vegetation Management Division Team

- Jake Forsgren  Cache County Noxious Weed Supervisor
- Alex Wilhelm  Municipalities/Non Grant Operation Assistant
- Brad Ashcroft  Grants/S.P. Operation Assistant
- 14 Seasonal Technicians
Cache County Noxious Weed Program

- Grants (EDRR, UWSA, Phragmites, and Goatsrue)
- Non Grant
- Waterways
- Vacant Lots
- Municipalities
- County Roadsides/Right-of-ways
- Railways
- Special Projects
• **2411** Total Sent
• **908** County Treated
• **995** Owner Sprayed
• **508** Monitored
2022 Cache County Year End Totals

16,000 Total Acres Monitored
4,017 Total Acres Treated
2,462 Total Infested Parcels Identified
2,411 Total Landowners Notified
Basic Plant Life Cycles

- Annuals
- Biennials
- Perennials
Areas of Concern
Vacant Lots
Along Waterways
Pastures/Irrigated Fields
Rangelands
Landscaping
Right of Ways
Utah Declared Noxious Weeds

1A EDRR Watch List

- African Rue
- Common Crupina
- Malta Starthistle
- Mediterranean Sage
- Plumeless Thistle
- Small Bugloss
- Spring Milletgrass
- Syria Beancaper

1B EDRR

- Camelthorn
- Common St. Johnswort
- Cutleaf Vipergrass
- Elongated Mustard
- Garlic Mustard
- Giant Reed
- Goatsrue
- Japanese Knotweed
- Oxeye Daisy
- Purple Starthistle
- Sahara Mustard
- Viper's Bugloss
- Ventenata
Utah Declared Noxious Weeds cont.

2 Control
- Black Henbane
- Dalmation Toadflax
- Diffuse Knapweed
- Dyers Woad
- Leafy Spurge
- Medusahead Rye
- Purple Loosestrife
- Rush Skeletonweed
- Spotted Knapweed
- Squarrose Knapweed
- Yellow Starthistle
- Yellow Toadflax

3 Containment
- Bermudagrass
- Quackgrass
- Russian Knapweed
- Saltcedar
- Scotch Thistle
- Puncturevine
- Canada Thistle
- Field Bindweed
- Hoary Cress
- Houndstongue
- Jointed Goatgrass
- Musk Thistle
  - Perennial Pepperweed
- Perennial Sorghums
- Phragmites
- Poison Hemlock
Utah Declared Noxious Weeds cont.

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Utah Declared Noxious Weeds Cont.

4 Prohibited

- Congongrass
- Damesrocket
- Myrtle Spurge
- Russian Olive
- Scotch Broom
2022 Prioritized Cache County Noxious Weed List

- Monitoring and education
- Help track and achieve possible eradication.
- Help with application process for Grants.
- Help to plan upcoming year projects.
- Save time and valuable resources, treating weeds that are a priority.

www.cachecounty.org/vegetationmanagement/
What does EDRR mean?

Why Do We Care?
Weed Alert
Early Detection Rapid Response

Cache County EDRR

- Vipers Bugloss
- Elongated Mustard
- Giant Reed
- Rush Skeletonweed
- Ventenata
- Japanese Knotweed
- Dalmation Toadflax
- Oxeye Daisy
- Black Henbane
- St. Johnswort
- Spotted Knapweed
- Diffuse Knapweed
- Yellow Starthistle
### 2019 Cache County EDRR Parcel Infestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vipers Bugloss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elongated Mustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Reed</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rush Skeletonweed</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ventenata</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Japanese Knotweed</td>
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<td>Dalmation Toadflax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Henbane</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Com. St. Johnswort</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Knapweed</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Starthistle</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse Knapweed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vipers Bugloss

- Short-lived perennial
- Stems and leaves are rough and hairy.
- Flowers funnel shaped bright blue
- Each flower produces 4 seeds that can be viable for 3 years.
- Toxic to horses and cattle.
- A host to several crop diseases
- Deep taproot
Elongated Mustard

- Short-lived perennial
- Grows 3 feet tall
- Lower leaves are flattened and slightly toothed margins.
- Bright yellow flowers in Mid-summer.
- Plants produces abundant amounts of seed that are dispersed by wind, and become “sticky” with wet conditions.
- Thrives in Dryland settings.
- Cache and Box Elder is the only counties in the state
  15 parcels county wide

Located in Newton, Clarkston, Petersboro areas.
Comparison

Elongated Mustard

Dyers Woad
Giant Reed

- Perennial
- Rhizomatous root system
- Wetlands and disturbed sites
- Fire hazard
- Can be propagated from stem cuttings
- Do not mow or till, will encourage new growth
- Often mistaken for Phragmites.

**Eradicated 2022**

Was located in Logan.
Giant Reed: Hairless Stems
Phragmites: Hairy Stems
Rush Skeletonweed

- Deep tap-rooted perennial.
- Stems are nearly leafless.
- Stems are covered with prickly hairs.
- Plant parts extrude milky sap when damaged.
- Root fragments can generate new plants.
- Yellow Flowers
- Individual plants can produce 20,000 seeds each.
- 7 parcels countywide

Small infestations that are located in: Clarkston, Cache Junction, Smithfield, and Mt. Sterling.
Comparison

Rush Skeletonweed

Chickory
Ventenata

- Winter annual grass.
- Stems have reddish-black joints.
- Seed heads are produced in loose, branching clusters.
- Seeds resemble wild oat seeds.
- Found in grain crops, rangeland, and on disturbed sites.
- Found in Cache and Box Elder Counties.
- 10 parcels

Located in Mt. Sterling and Hardware Ranch Areas.
Oxeye Daisy

- Perennial
- Rhizomatous root system.
- Leaves are lance-shaped with coarse teeth.
- Flowers 1-2 inches in diameter, and usually appear from June to August.
- Can give a “off-flavor” in milk if consumed by dairy cattle.
- Thrives in meadows and along stream beds.
- 20 parcels countywide.

Located in: Wellsville, Hyrum and Paradise. (along the Little Bear River)
Comparison

Oxeye Daisy

Shasta Daisy
Black Henbane

- Biennial
- Grows along fence lines and wasted areas.
- Pointed lobes and prominent veins.
- Flowers off-white with purple centers.
- Pineapple shaped seed pods.
- Hundreds of seeds can be produced from one plant.
- Poisonous to both animals and humans.
- 35 parcels countywide

- Located in Richmond, Logan, College ward, Young ward, and Bear Lake Summit.
Common St. Johnswort

- Thrives in sandy, gravely soils.
- Spreads by seeds and short runners.
- Stems are woody at the base.
- Leaves have prominent veins and transparent dots.
- Flowers bright yellow with five petals.
- If white haired animals ingest it they will lose weight when exposed to sunlight, and develop skin irritations.
- **15 parcels countywide**
- Found in Smithfield area.
Spotted Knapweed

- Biennial / short lived perennial
- Taproot
- Basil leaves
- Flowers are purple, with black spots on the bracts.
- Competitive for soil moisture and nutrients
- Releases chemical substance into soil to inhibit surrounding vegetation.
- Released Bio-control

- 122 parcels countywide

Located in High Creek, Richmond, Mendon, Millville, South Canyon, and Hardware Ranch
Comparison

Spotted Knapweed

Wild Aster
Diffuse Knapweed

- Annual/short lived perennial
- Leaves have divided lobes
- Flowers white/rose color
- Straight toothed spines on flower bracts.
- Releases chemical substance into soil to inhibit surrounding vegetation.
- Competitive for soil moisture and nutrients

10 Parcels Countywide

Located in Paradise Area
Yellow Starthistle

- Annual
- Tap root
- Found in waste areas and roadsides.
- Basil leaves that are sharply pointed.
- Flower heads are yellow, located on ends of branches.
- Flower heads are armed with sharp thorns.
- Released Bio-control
- 43 parcels countywide

Located in Paradise, Richmond, and Trenton.
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