



ADA COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEED
CONTROL



Noxious Weed Control Action Plan 2021 - 2022

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Ada County Noxious Weed Control Vision:

"To be a premier governmental entity, demonstrating fiscal responsibility and professional excellence, and to be recognized for providing innovative and proactive solutions for our communities through open and accessible government."

Ada County Noxious Weed Control Mission:

The mission of Ada County Noxious Weed Control is to control or eradicate noxious weeds throughout Ada County pursuant to Idaho Statute Title 22, Chapter 24, and to provide effective and efficient weed control services that enhance our community's quality of life.

Introduction

Ada County Noxious Weed Control (ACNWC) is responsible for enforcing Title 22, Chapter 24 of Idaho Statute in the entirety of Ada County is the weed control authority in accordance to Idaho Statute. Our primary responsibilities are to detect, record, treat and monitor noxious weed infestations, and to conduct compliance activities when noxious weeds are detected on public and private lands.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)- Develops the Idaho Noxious Weed Rules and these rules identify those noxious weeds which have been officially designated by the ISDA Director as Noxious Weeds in the state of Idaho, designates articles capable of disseminating noxious weeds, requires treatment of articles to prevent dissemination of noxious weeds and provides authority to designate cooperative weed management areas for management of noxious weeds (IDAPA 02.06.22.001.02).

Weed Control Authority- Each county in Idaho is statutorily obligated to employ a Noxious Weed Superintendent, who is the weed control authority for the county. In Ada County, the ACNWC Director is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners and serves as the Noxious Weed Superintendent.

The following categories of weed control response have been established by the Idaho Noxious Weed Law and Rules (Idaho Statute Title 22, Chapter 24, IDAPA 02.06.22):

Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR). Finding invasive plant species during the initial stages of colonization and then responding within the same season to initiate eradication of the invasive plant species.

Statewide Control Noxious Weed List. Weeds listed in the control list are known to exist in varying populations throughout the state. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication, or both, may be possible. A written plan for weeds

on the Statewide Control Noxious Weed List shall be developed by the control authority that specifies active control methods to reduce known populations in not more than five (5) years. The plan shall be available to the ISDA upon request.

Statewide Containment Noxious Weed List. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the state. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations while known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. Enforcement actions for this species are determined by the Compliance Officer on-site.

Ada County has a number of noxious weed issues. First and foremost, there are thousands of acres that are infested with Rush skeletonweed in the northern half of the county. We also have large Whitetop infestations in the Southern half of the county. We have Poison hemlock that has spread along the irrigation ditches throughout the county. Eurasian watermilfoil has invaded private and public waterways, and the infestations continue to grow. Canada thistle, Puncturevine, and Field bindweed are somewhat ubiquitous in Ada County.

While ACNWC does not have the resources to treat all of these infestations, we do intend to follow the guidelines set by the State of Idaho as related to weeds listed in the Containment category, and that is to work diligently to prevent new infestations, reduce existing populations, and prevent transmission onto new lands.

As outlined in the ACNWC Strategic Plan 2020-2024, ACNWC has set the following department priorities:

- Reorganize and restructure the Noxious Weed Control department to better fit the needs of the community, and to create efficiencies that will allow us to increase production and minimize waste.
- Update all GIS information related to the current scope of noxious weed issues throughout the county, including aquatic noxious weed infestations.
- Develop new strategies to combat noxious weed infestations by species and location.
- Organize and implement new community and interagency partnerships as related to the control of noxious terrestrial and aquatic weeds in Ada County.
- Implement new methods to educate and provide assistance to the public as related to noxious, nuisance and invasive weed control.

Ada County Noxious Weed Action Plan

The ACNWC Action Plan is intended to help guide our actions when confronted with specific weed management issues and will also serve to help guide the creation of land management plans (LMPs) by ACNWC and landowners within Ada County.

When considering actions to be taken regarding noxious weed infestations, ACNWC follows an Integrated Weed Management (IWM) approach. IWM is characterized by a combination of strategies based on what works best for achieving specific management goals, while maintaining economic and environmental stability. One of the key components of IWM is to establish a threshold for the amount of weeds that can be tolerated before it becomes more efficient to treat the weeds than to allow the weed presence to interfere with the agricultural or ornamental landscape. However, because ACNWC is tasked with enforcing the noxious weed law in Ada County, any noxious weed infestation that is identified must employ an active response, as the mere presence of the weed is illegal. The goal of ACNWC is to reduce or eliminate new or expanding noxious weed infestations through public and landowner education and compliance.

IWM activities are classified as follows:

Prevention

Prevention is the most important tactic of IWM. Prevention includes careful monitoring of circumstances and equipment to ensure that noxious weed seeds and fragments are not transferred from one location to another. If not carefully cleaned, farm equipment, hand tools, boots, manure, and crop seed can all be dispersal agents for noxious weed seed. Prevention also includes education, because as more people become aware of the problems caused, and damage done by noxious weed infestations, the more can be done to prevent such infestations from occurring.

Mechanical controls

Mechanical controls include using common mechanical tools to disrupt weed growth, including tillage, burning, and hand-weeding. Mechanical controls are most effective when implemented as part of a larger IWM program, or to combat smaller weed infestations. This method can be very labor intensive and require multiple actions, consistently, over a long period of time, and may not be an option for all weed species due to reproduction processes.

Cultural controls

Cultural controls are decisions and actions that help prevent noxious weeds from becoming established, as well as helping beneficial crops or plants out-compete noxious weeds in a managed setting. Common examples of cultural controls in farm settings are timely scouting, row spacing, crop rotation, crop selection and cover cropping. Commonly employed cultural controls in ornamental settings include using weed barriers, promoting healthy and well-irrigated turf grass, and maintaining an adequate layer of mulch in flower beds.

Chemical controls

Chemical controls are the appropriate use of herbicides to control or prevent weed infestations. ACNWC often employs the use of chemical controls because it is the most time efficient and scientifically proven and effective method of suppressing noxious weeds. Often, the landowners that we file compliance actions against do not wish to employ preventative, mechanical, or cultural controls to their lands, and are now faced with using herbicides to treat the symptoms of poor land management.

Biological controls

Biological control is the reduction of weed populations by natural enemies, and typically involves an active human role. Human roles include the scientific selection, rearing, and environmental damage analysis of biocontrol agents that have the potential to control specific species of noxious weeds and is closely monitored and approved only through USDA-APHIS-PPQ. Biocontrol agents that are not approved by USDA-APHIS are illegal to introduce or distribute in the USA and Canada. Biocontrol agents, or natural enemies, used in classical biological control of weeds include different organisms, such as insects, mites, nematodes, and fungi (Winston, et. Al. 2014). It can take years of research, testing, and upwards toward a million dollars to get a biological agent approved when discovered as an option for invasive plant species.

Biological agents approved for use in the USA may attack a specific weed's (host) flowers, seeds, roots, foliage, and/or stems. While some biological agents can be effective and important tools in IWM, they do not work in all cases, and there are limited options for species that have shown success controlling noxious weeds in Ada County. According to the USDA Field Guide to Biological Control of Weeds, even in most successful cases, biocontrol often requires many years before impacts become noticeable, and biological control should be used with other IWM practices to be successful in controlling weed infestations.

General Action Procedures

In order to tackle high priority weed control issues within the treatable window of each season, we must prioritize the actions we take. In general, we will follow the following matrix guideline for weed control responses in order of complaint action, public land weed control, and then private requests for weed spray services. This is a general guide; exceptions can be made by the Weed Superintendent for special circumstances.

Weed Control Priority	EDRR	Control	Contain	Nuisance
Compliance	1	4	5	10
Public Works	2	6	7	11
Private	3	8	9	12

Ada County Nuisance Weed Actions

Nuisance weeds are considered invasive, non-native weeds (not designated by ISDA as noxious) in Ada County. Ada County has a Nuisance Ordinance (Ord. 236, Title 5, Chapter 9: 5-9-4) that states a public nuisance is a condition or use of premises or property which allows the growth of weeds, grasses, bushes or other plant life to such a size (over 1 foot in height) and/or in such a condition as to cause, or reasonably threaten to cause, a fire hazard because of their dried and unkempt condition, or a safety hazard because they obstruct sight at intersections or other points at which driveways, lanes or highways come together, or a health hazard because they provide nesting areas for rodents, vermin and/or insects, or the growth of weeds to such a size or in such condition as to interfere with the free and comfortable use of adjacent and neighboring premises and property.

ACNWC will inspect nuisance complaints and act in accordance with Ada County Ordinance 5-9-5. If nuisance weeds are in violation of the code, we will send a compliance letter to the landowner and take necessary action per Ada County Ordinance 5-9-6, dependent on the species and nature of the violation. Commonly found nuisance weeds in Ada County are Prickly lettuce, Kochia, Russian thistle, Tumble mustards, and annual grasses like Cheatgrass and Medusahead rye.

Noxious Weed Free Forage Straw and Hay (NWFFS)

Ada County Noxious Weed Control will certify hay and straw fields Noxious Weed Free in compliance with ISDA's NWFFS Program for private landowners. Hay producing fields may be certified as conforming to the Idaho Certified Noxious Weed-Free standards, or the more stringent North American Invasive Species Management Association (NAISMA) Noxious Weed-Free standard.

Hay or straw fields that conform to the NAISMA standard will allow for the transport, use, or export of certified hay or straw to other NAISMA participating states (22 total) and may be used on US Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. Transport and use of non-certified hay or straw onto federal ground is prohibited by law.

Hay or straw fields that conform to the Idaho certification standard will allow for the transport and use of the product on federal ground within Idaho only.

Pollinator Protection Awareness and Habitat Improvement

ACNWC is aware of the dangers of pollinator decline, and completely supports the improvement of pollinator habitat. We use best management practices with every application we make, and within each environmental situation.

Noxious weeds might, at times, harbor foraging pollinators. When we are called to help control noxious weeds at the request of a landowner, or by nature of the enforcement process, we follow all EPA-approved label directions and restrictions. Many, if not all, of the herbicides we use have been evaluated by the EPA to determine risk to pollinators, and labels direct us how to use the herbicides effectively, as well as how to reduce pollinator exposure. We support the [ISDA Pollinator Protection Plan](#), and often refer to it as a guide for landowners to incorporate into common practice.

Our overall IWM approach for protecting pollinators, and protecting our lands in Ada County, is to eradicate noxious weeds and replace them with native, pollinator-friendly plants to increase vegetative biodiversity and provide a healthy habitat for both humans and pollinators.

Ada County Noxious Weed Control encourages landowners to plant native vegetation whenever possible to improve pollinator habitat. Healthy, native plant populations will reduce water use, increase biodiversity, reduce the risk of invasive plant infestation, reduce the potential of devastating wildfires, and improve pollinator habitat and populations throughout Ada County.

Statewide Prohibited Genera (4)

All plants, plant parts, and subtaxa of listed genera are prohibited in Idaho. These plants are most likely to be imported into Idaho through retail establishments. If any of these prohibited genera are detected for sale in Ada County, notify ISDA Plant Inspections, and the Idaho State Noxious Weed Coordinator. If any of these prohibited genera are found growing in the wild, they will be treated as an EDRR infestation. If any of these prohibited genera are found growing in managed landscapes, an LMP must be created with the goal of removal within 2 to 4 years of detection.

Prohibited broom genera:

Genista spp.



Photo credit: Robert Vidéki, *Doronicum Kft.*,
Bugwood.org

Chamaecytisus spp.



Photo credit: Saxifraga-Jasenka Topic

Cytisus spp.



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of
Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Spartium spp.



Photo credit: John M. Randall, The Nature
Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Statewide EDRR Weed Species: (21)

Detection of the following species statewide will prompt notification to ISDA, U of I Extension, concerned federal partners, and other stakeholders throughout the county. A comprehensive eradication and monitoring program shall be implemented with guidance from concerned stakeholders and with ACNWC as the designated weed control authority.

Brazilian elodea	Squarrose knapweed
Common/European frogbit	Starry stonewort
Fanwort	Syrian beancaper
Feathered mosquito fern	Tall hawkweed
Giant salvinia	Turkish thistle
Giant hogweed	Variable-leaf milfoil
Goatsrue	Water chestnut
Hydrilla	Water hyacinth
Iberian starthistle	Yellow devil hawkweed
Policeman's helmet	Yellow floating heart
Purple starthistle	

Ada County EDRR Species (48)

In addition to the Idaho State listed EDRR weeds, Ada County has designated the following noxious weeds as an EDRR category if found within Ada County. Detection of the following species in Ada County will prompt the creation of an eradication and ongoing monitoring program, or LMP, to be implemented immediately upon approval from the Ada County Weed Superintendent. These species must be treated as approved by ACNWC in the year they are positively identified, and a two (2) year eradication plan developed with compliance held to the landowner.

Black henbane	Johnsongrass
Bohemian knotweed	Leafy spurge
Brazilian elodea	Matgrass
Buffalobur	Meadow knapweed
Common crupina	Mediterranean sage
Common/European frogbit	Milium
Dalmatian toadflax	Musk thistle
Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed
Dyer's woad	Oxeye daisy
Fanwort	Perennial sowthistle
Feathered mosquito fern	Plumeless thistle
Flowering rush	Policeman's helmet
Giant hogweed	Purple starthistle
Giant knotweed	Scotch broom
Giant salvinia	Small bugloss
Hoary alyssum	Squarrose knapweed
Hydrilla	Syrian beancaper
Iberian starthistle	Tall hawkweed
Japanese Knotweed	Tansy ragwort

Variable leaf milfoil

Yellow devil hawkweed

Viper's bugloss

Yellow floating heart

Water chestnut

Yellow hawkweed

Water hyacinth

Yellow toadflax

White bryony

Yellow starthistle

Ada County Control Species (8)

These noxious weed species have been previously detected in Ada County; however, the concentrations of weeds are limited in abundance or distribution and control and/or eradication may be possible. When these species are detected in Ada County, acceptable control measures must be taken within the growing season with the goal of a significant reduction and/or eradication within 5 years.

Common reed (Phragmites)

Perennial pepperweed

Eurasian watermilfoil

Russian knapweed

Jointed goatgrass

Scotch thistle

Parrotfeather milfoil

Spotted knapweed

Ada County Containment Species (11)

The following weeds have established populations throughout Ada County. Landowner actions must be taken to keep populations from spreading in distribution and abundance. High traffic areas (such as pathways, roads trailheads, etc.) are treated as a priority, and aggressive actions must be taken to control. Measures must be taken to reduce or eliminate reproduction within the growing season.

Canada thistle

Purple loosestrife

Curlyleaf pondweed

Rush skeletonweed

Field bindweed

Salt cedar

Houndstongue

Whitetop

Poison hemlock

Yellow flag iris

Puncturevine

Idaho Noxious Weed List

The following is a comprehensive list of weeds that are currently included on the Idaho Noxious Weed list (as designated by ISDA) and are listed in alphabetical order. Biology and acceptable control measures per ACNWC for those weeds are included. All noxious weeds that have not been detected in Ada County are considered EDRR species and must be eradicated. For best control options or to create an LMP, consult with an ACNWC specialist.

The noxious weed information pages will have links to more specific biological information, as provided by ISDA's noxious weed website. All of the listed weeds will show basic biological information, and some will have notes and or graphics that will address special considerations.

The following graphics represent:



Poisonous to humans and/or livestock



Toxic or caustic: do not touch with bare hands

Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Solanaceae, the nightshade family

Life cycle: Annual or biennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Plant Characteristics: [Black henbane](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Hand pulling (CAUTION ADVISED) Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: This is a highly poisonous plant, personal protective equipment is strongly advised when handling.

Bohemian knotweed (*Polygonum X bohemicum*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of King County Noxious Weed Control Program

Family: Polygonaceae, the buckwheat family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Plant Characteristics: [Bohemian knotweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Hand pulling Tillage Mechanical options for small populations only, repeated as necessary
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Ornamental and wild populations will be treated as EDRR. Ornamental plantings will be treated as a compliance issue, and a 2-year plan must be made to remove. For identification information please see: <https://www.techlinenews.com/articles/2013/identification-and-management-of-invasive-knotweeds>

Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*)



Photo credit: Kristian Peters, 2006

Family: Hydrocharitaceae, the waterweed family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial (grass)

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical follow-up

Plant Characteristics: [Brazilian elodea](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic Non-selective aquatic	Hand pulling Dredging
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use	None accepted

Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*)



Photo credit: Russel Kleinman and Karen Blisard, Western New Mexico University Department of Natural Sciences

Family: Solanaceae, the nightshade family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Plant Characteristics: [Buffalobur](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Hand pulling (PPE recommended) Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: This plant is commonly vectored by bird feed.

Canada thistle (*Cirsium Arvense*)



Photo credit: Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration, Czech Republic, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Deep-rooted perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Canada thistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
Weed barrier	None accepted

NOTE: Canada thistle exists throughout Ada County. Compliance actions will be determined by the Compliance Officer on-site, and will be focused on reducing spread and containing existing infestations.

Common crupina (*crupina vulgaris*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Common crupina](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Common reed (*Phragmites australis*)



Photo credit: Caleb Slemmons, National Ecological Observatory Network, Bugwood.org

Family: Poaceae, the grass family

Life cycle: perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Common reed, Phragmites](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
Mowing Burning	Grazing

NOTE: Control measures for this plant cannot be cultural or biological alone. This is a highly-invasive plant; multiple control measures must be employed.

Common/European frogbit (*Hydrocharis morsus ranae*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Hydrocharitaceae, the tapegrass family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, consultation required

Characteristics: [Common/European frogbit](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic only) Non-selective aquatic	Hand pulling
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use	None accepted

Curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Potamogetonaceae, the pondweed family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical follow-up

Characteristics: [Curlyleaf pondweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Hand pulling Mechanical harvesting/removal
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use Benthic barriers Seasonal water drawdown	Grass carp

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Family: Scrophulariaceae, the figwort family

Life cycle: Perennial with rhizomes

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Dalmatian toadflax](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural = options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Dalmatian toadflax exists in limited quantities in Ada County and shall be eradicated wherever found. Tillage is not an acceptable option as rhizomatous root fragments will be spread and continue to grow and create new plants.

Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Annual, biennial to short lived perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Diffuse knapweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted currently

NOTE: Burning stimulates seed germination and is not an acceptable control option. Mowing will not completely control seed production and is not an acceptable control option. Biological controls are not a viable option currently for control actions due to EDRR status in AC.

Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Brassicaceae, the mustard family

Life cycle: Biennial, winter annual or short lived perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, hand pulling follow-up

Characteristics: [Dyer's woad](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Hand-pulling (removal of root and seeds required)
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)



Photo credit: Tom Woolf, US Department of Agriculture

Family: Haloragaceae, the watermilfoil family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical removal follow-up

Characteristics: [Eurasian watermilfoil](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Hand pulling Mechanical harvesting/removal
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use Benthic barriers Seasonal water drawdown Modification of littoral zone/slope	Grass carp

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Cabombaceae, the water shields and fanwort family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, consultation required

Characteristics: [Fanwort](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use Benthic barriers Seasonal water drawdown Modification of littoral zone/slope	None accepted

NOTE: Dewatering or benthic barriers are acceptable if all the plants can be eradicated within one year.

Feathered mosquito fern (*Azolla pinnata*)



Photo credit: David Nicholls, dcnicholls.com, Bugwood.org

Family: Azollaceae, the mosquito fern family

Life cycle: Aquatic annual (fern)

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, consultation required

Characteristics: [Feathered mosquito fern](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Hand pulling Mechanical removal
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use	None accepted

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)



Photo credit: Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Convolvulaceae, the morning glory family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Field bindweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
Crop rotation with tillage and herbicide treatments	None accepted

NOTE: Efforts to prevent this weed from spreading onto neighboring properties must be made.

Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Butomaceae, the flowering rush family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Consultation required

Characteristics: [Flowering rush](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal is very difficult (root structures must be entirely removed)
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering	None accepted

Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)



Photo credit: Terry English, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org



Do not touch this plant with bare skin, it is caustic and can contribute to **severe** skin burns!

Family: Apiaceae, the carrot or parsley family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Giant hogweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Mechanical removal of roots
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*)



Photo credit: Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org

Family: Polygonaceae, the buckwheat family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical removal follow-up

Characteristics: [Giant knotweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Mechanical removal of roots (see Note)
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Wild populations will be treated as EDRR. Ornamental plantings will be treated as a compliance issue, and a 2-year LMP must be made to remove. For mechanical removal-rhizomatous root structures can reproduce when disturbed and not completely removed.

Giant salvinia (*salvinia molesta*)



Photo credit: Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Bugwood.org

Family: Salvinaceae, the floating fern family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, consultation required

Characteristics: [Giant salvinia](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Goatsrue (*Galega officinalis*)



Photo credit: Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Family: Fabaceae, the pea family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Goatsrue](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Mechanical removal of roots
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)



Photo credit: Richard Old, XID Services, Inc.

Family: Brassicaceae, the mustard family

Life cycle: Annual, biennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Hoary alyssum](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Boraginaceae, the borage family

Life cycle: Biennial, short-lived perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Houndstongue](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)



Photo credit: Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org

Family: Hydrocharitaceae, the waterweed family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Consultation is required

Characteristics: [Hydrilla](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic only) Non-selective aquatic	Hand removal
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use	None accepted

Iberian starthistle (*Centaurea iberica*)



Photo credit: Eitan F, Wikipedia Commons

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Annual or biennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide with follow-up grubbing

Characteristics: [Iberian starthistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Conventional grazing will promote Iberian starthistle and is not an option for control; additionally cattle will avoid this plant and this contributes to abundance. Burning is not effective.

Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)



Photo credit: Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org

Family: Polygonaceae, the buckwheat family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Japanese knotweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Wild populations will be treated as EDRR. Ornamental plantings will be treated as a compliance issue, and a 2-year plan must be made to remove.

Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)



Photo credit: Ohio State Weed Lab , The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Poaceae, the grass family

Life cycle: Rhizomatous annual or perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, tillage

Characteristics: [Johnsongrass](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage, with herbicide due to rhizomatous root structures
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Poaceae, the grass family

Life cycle: Annual, winter annual

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Jointed goatgrass](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated Mowing
Cultural options	Biological options
Plant/Replanting of desirable species Manage irrigation to favor desirable species of plants	None accepted

Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Do not touch this plant; it is caustic. Milky latex can cause blindness in humans if contact is made to eyes.

Family: Euphorbiaceae, the spurge family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Leafy spurge](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Matgrass (*Nardus stricta*)



Photo credit: Gil Wojciech, Polish Forest Research Institute, Bugwood.org

Family: Poaceae, the grass family

Life cycle: Perennial bunchgrass

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Matgrass](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
Plant/Replanting of desirable species Manage irrigation to favor desirable species of plants	None accepted

Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea debeauxii*)



Photo credit: Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Meadow knapweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*)



Photo credit: Lloyd Andres, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Family: Lamiaceae, the mint family

Life cycle: Biennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Mediterranean sage](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: The use of adequate surfactants when using herbicide is essential for control of this plant.

Milium (*Milium vernale*)



Photo credit: Enzo De Santis, Acta Plantarum

Family: Poaceae, the grass family

Life cycle: Winter annual

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Milium](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Biennial, or winter annual

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Musk thistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
Plant/Replanting of desirable species Manage irrigation to favor desirable species of plants	None accepted

Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)



Photo credit: Michael Shephard, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Orange hawkweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



Photo credit: Terry Spivey, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Oxeye daisy](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Repeated tillage has shown success in eradication of this plant.

Parrotfeather milfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Haloragaceae, the watermilfoil family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical follow-up

Characteristics: [Parrotfeather milfoil](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal – remove all parts of the plant
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use Benthic barriers	None accepted

Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Brassicaceae, the mustard family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Perennial pepperweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus Arvensis*)



Photo credit: Theodore Webster, USDA Agricultural Research Service

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Perennial sowthistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Tillage will spread and increase Perennial sowthistle from fragmented rhizomes.

Plumeless thistle (*Carduus Acanthoides*)



Photo credit: Todd Pfeiffer, Klamath County Noxious Weed Control

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Winter annual, biennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, follow-up with mechanical control

Characteristics: [Plumeless thistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Poison hemlock (*Conium Maculatum*)



Photo credit: Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Family: Apiaceae, the carrot or parsley family

Life cycle: Biennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Poison hemlock](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – PPE required
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Poison hemlock is very toxic; sheep, cattle, swine, horses, and other domestic animals are poisoned by eating small amounts of green or dried plants. It is also extremely poisonous to humans.

Policeman's helmet (*Impatiens Glandulifera*)



Photo credit: Photo courtesy of King County Noxious Weed Control Program

Family: Balsaminaceae, the impatiens family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Policeman's helmet](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)



Photo credit: Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Zygophyllaceae, the caltrop family

Life cycle: Summer annual

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, seed removal

Characteristics: [Puncturevine](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
Planting alternative vegetation Weed barriers Adequate irrigation for competitive plants	None accepted

NOTE: Puncturevine shall be removed from sidewalks and other high-traffic areas. Seed management of Puncturevine is an Ada County priority.

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)



Photo credit: Linda Wilson, University of Idaho, Bugwood.org

Family: Lythraceae, the loosestrife family

Life cycle: Perennial, Semi-aquatic

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Purple loosestrife](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
Planting alternative vegetation Weed barriers	Possible with other IWM strategies

NOTE: Biological agents may be effective. Enforcement actions are based upon severity of infestation, and are determined by Compliance Officer on-site. If biological agents are employed, populations must be verified to avoid compliance action.

Purple starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa* L.)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Annual to perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical follow-up

Characteristics: [Purple starthistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage - repeated until plant is eradicated Grubbing - repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Conventional grazing will promote Purple starthistle and is not an option for control due to cattle avoiding this plant and contributing to an increased abundance. Burning is not effective.

Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, seed prevention

Characteristics: [Rush skeletonweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage - repeated until plant is eradicated Grubbing - complete removal of root
Cultural options	Biological options
Crop rotation Irrigation management	None accepted

NOTE: Enforcement actions are determined by Compliance Officer on-site. Populations in southern Ada County (south of I-84) will be treated as EDRR infestations.

Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Russian knapweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage - to remove all top growth for the entirety of the growing season Grubbing - complete removal of root
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Russian knapweed is not well established in Ada County and all known infestations are treated with herbicides. Tillage, if performed as to eliminate all top growth for the entirety of the growing season, is an acceptable control in agricultural settings.

Salt cedar (*Tamarix spp.*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Tamaricaceae, the tamarisk family

Life cycle: Perennial, deciduous tree

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Cutting and removal, follow-up with herbicide if necessary

Characteristics: [Salt cedar](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Cutting/removal
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of King County Noxious Weed Control Program

Family: Fabaceae, the pea family

Life cycle: Perennial, evergreen shrub

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Cutting and removal, follow-up with herbicide if necessary

Characteristics: [Scotch broom](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Cutting/removal
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Biennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, or mechanical removal for small populations

Characteristics: [Scotch thistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – repeated until plant is eradicated
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Scotch thistle exists in scattered populations throughout Ada County. Seed management is an Ada County priority with this species; infestations must be adequately controlled.

Small bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*)



Photo credit: Stefan Lefnaer, Wikipedia Commons

Family: Boraginaceae, the borage family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Small bugloss](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
Plant/Replanting of desirable species Manage irrigation to favor desirable species of plants	None accepted

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Biennial, short-lived perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Control

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Spotted knapweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	Some available, but not established in AC

Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata* ssp. *squarrosa*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide and consultation required

Characteristics: [Squarrose knapweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
Plant/Replanting of desirable species Manage irrigation to favor desirable species of plants	None accepted

Starry Stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*)



Photo credit: Paul Skawinski, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Family: Characeae, the green algae family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Starry Stonewort](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic	Hand-pulling Dredging
Cultural options	Biological options
Cleaning boats and equipment prior to entry into waterways	None accepted

NOTE: Mechanical removal of Starry stonewort is possible but may be impractical on a large scale. Mechanical removal efforts must emphasize careful removal of the bulbils that can dislodge when disturbed to sprout new individuals.

Syrian beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)



Photo credit: Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

Family: Zygophyllaceae, the caltrop family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Syrian beancaper](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Controlling Syrian beancaper with herbicides will require specialized adjuvants for leaf penetration. Mechanical control not allowed, as this plant reproduces by seed, vegetatively, by creeping lateral roots and root fragments.

Tall hawkweed (*Hieracium piloselloides*)



Photo credit: Peter M. Dziuk, Minnesota Wildflowers

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Tall hawkweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Tall hawkweed has fibrous roots with multiple bud formation. Tillage will control/eradicate this plant if continued throughout the growing season.

Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)



Photo credit: Michael Rasy, University of Alaska, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Biennial, short-lived perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Tansy ragwort](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Tansy ragwort may be controlled through tillage if tillage is maintained throughout the growing season. Biological controls are available for this species, but eradication is required in Ada County.

Turkish thistle (*Carduus cinereus*)



Photo credit: John Gaskin, USDA-ARS

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Turkish thistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Pulling Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

Variable-leaf milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*)



Photo credit: Graves Lovell, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bugwood.org

Family: Haloragaceae, the watermilfoil family

Life cycle: Aquatic perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Variable-leaf milfoil](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal (all plant structures must be entirely removed from water)
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering Benthic barriers	None accepted

NOTE: Mechanical control could spread populations of this species unless all fragments are recovered.

Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*)



Photo credit: Bill Hargrave, Kootenai County Noxious Weed Control

Family: Boraginaceae, the borage family

Life cycle: Winter annual or biennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Vipers bugloss](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Tillage may be used to control/eradicate Vipers bugloss if thorough tillage is maintained throughout the growing season.

Water chestnut (*Trapa natans*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Trapaceae, the water caltrop family

Life cycle: floating annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical removal as follow-up

Characteristics: [Water chestnut](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal (all plant structures must be entirely removed)
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering	None accepted

NOTE: This plant is an annual that reproduces by seed; seeds must be removed from the aquatic environment to adequately control.

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Family: Pontederiaceae, the pickerel-weed family

Life cycle: floating annual

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, mechanical removal as follow-up

Characteristics: [Water hyacinth](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal (all plant structures must be entirely removed)
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering Benthic barriers	None accepted

White bryony (*Bryonia alba*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of University of Idaho Extension Service



Family: Cucurbitaceae, the cucumber family

Life cycle: Perennial, herbaceous vine

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [White bryony](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: All parts of this plant are poisonous.

Whitetop (*Lepidium draba*)



Photo credit: Courtesy of Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Family: Brassicaceae, the mustard family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Whitetop](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
Weed barrier Crop rotation Irrigation management	None accepted

NOTE: Mechanical controls do not adequately destroy rhizomatous roots. Enforcement actions are dependent on severity, and possible movement of plants and seed. Populations in northern Ada County (north of I-84) may be treated as EDRR infestations.

Yellow devil hawkweed (*Hieracium glomeratum*)



Photo credit: Konstantin Ryabitsev, Montréal, CA

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, follow-up with tillage

Characteristics: [Yellow devil hawkweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage, with herbicide due to rhizomatous root structures
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Yellow devil hawkweed may or may not have rhizomes and/or stolons that could propagate new growth in Ada County climates. The hawkweeds exhibit great morphological diversity depending on environmental conditions, and has been known to hybridize readily.

Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)



Photo credit: John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Family: Iridaceae, the iris family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: Containment

Primary Control Options: Herbicide, dredging, permanent de-watering

Characteristics: [Yellow flag iris](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	Mechanical removal (root structures must be entirely removed) Dredging
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering based on water use	None accepted

NOTE: Yellow flag iris reproduces from seeds and rhizomes. Fire promotes seed germination so burning is not an effective control method.

Yellow floating heart (*Nymphoides peltata*)



Photo credit: David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Family: Menyanthaceae, the buckbean family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: EDRR

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Dredging (removal of entire plant), herbicide follow up, de-watering of site. Consultation is necessary.

Characteristics: [Yellow floating heart](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective aquatic (systemic) Non-selective aquatic (contact and systemic)	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
Permanent de-watering Benthic barriers Seasonal water drawdown Modification of littoral zone/slope	None accepted

Yellow hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)



Photo credit: Photo courtesy of King County Noxious Weed Control

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Perennial

Statewide Category: Control

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Yellow hawkweed](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage, with herbicide due to stolon root structures
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Mowing will not keep Yellow hawkweed from seeding. Yellow hawkweed reproduces by stolons and seeds.

Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)-9



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Asteraceae, the sunflower family

Life cycle: Winter annual

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Yellow starthistle](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	Tillage Grubbing – removal of entire plant is necessary, avoid seed dispersal
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Mowing Yellow starthistle is not an acceptable control measure, as the plants may produce flowers and seeds from very short stems. Eradication of Yellow starthistle populations (new and existing) is an Ada County priority.

Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)



Photo credit: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org

Family: Scrophulariaceae, the figwort family

Life cycle: Perennial with rhizomes

Statewide Category: Containment

Ada County Category: EDRR

Primary Control Options: Herbicide

Characteristics: [Yellow toadflax](#)

Herbicide options	Mechanical options
Selective systemic Non-selective systemic Long term residual	None accepted
Cultural options	Biological options
None accepted	None accepted

NOTE: Yellow toadflax exists in limited quantities in Ada County and shall be eradicated wherever found. Tillage is not an acceptable option as rhizomatous root fragments will be spread and continue to grow and create new plants. This plant readily hybridizes with Dalmatian toadflax.

Control Definitions:

- **Benthic barriers:** Systems designed to prevent the establishment of plants and to control existing plants by placing mats on the bottom layer of soil in the water body.
- **Crop rotation:** The successive cultivation of different crops in a specified order on the same fields, in contrast to a one-crop system or to haphazard crop successions.
- **Cut-stump treatment:** To cut the tree or bush down, remove the vegetative matter, and to treat the stump of the tree root with herbicides so that they can be absorbed by the cambium layer.
- **De-watering:** To remove water from the site semi-permanently or permanently, in efforts to remove necessary environmental requirements for the noxious weed to grow.
- **Dredging:** The removal of sediments and debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers, harbors, and other water bodies, to include buried plant root structures.
- **Grubbing:** To remove plant matter with hand tools (such as a pick or hoe) below the base of the root crown so that sprouting buds are eliminated.
- **Hand-pulling:** To remove the plant with your hands by pulling vegetative matter and removing root structures.
- **Mowing:** The activity of mowing plant vegetation to an approved height of less than 12 inches.
- **Seed Management:** Seed management is defined by the removal of seeds when possible; and preventing plants from producing seed, prevention of seed distribution, and/or the destruction of seeds.
- **Tillage:** The agricultural preparation of soil by mechanical agitation of various types, such as digging, stirring, and overturning. Examples of human-powered tilling methods using hand tools include shoveling, picking, mattock work, hoeing, and raking.

Herbicide classifications:

- **Non-selective systemic:** An herbicide that is designed to kill all vegetation (all plant parts and species) by translocating throughout the plant and killing the root structures.
- **Selective systemic:** An herbicide that is designed to selectively kill undesirable species by translocating throughout the plant and killing the root structures.
- **Long term residual (LTR):** An herbicide that is designed to kill all vegetation by treating the soil where the plants are growing, or could germinate.
- **Selective aquatic:** An herbicide that is designed to selectively kill plants and is approved for aquatic use.
- **Non-selective aquatic:** An herbicide that is designed to kill all vegetation (all plant parts and species) by translocating throughout the plant and killing the root structures, and is approved for aquatic use.
- **Non-selective aquatic contact:** An herbicide that is designed to kill all vegetation it comes into contact with, and is approved for aquatic use.

References:

Ada County Nuisance Ordinance Chapter 9: 5-9-1 (Ord. 236, 5-2-1991, eff. 5-20-1991)

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Idaho Invasive Species. <http://www.invasivespecies.idaho.gov/noxious-weed-program>

Idaho Pollinator Protection Plan. *Idaho State Department of Agriculture*. Published December 15, 2016.

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North American Invasive Species Management Association (NAISMA). <http://www.naisma.org/>

Winston, Rachel, et al. Field Guide for the Biological Control of Weeds in the Northwest, USDA and University of Idaho. May 2014.