

Statewide PROHIBITED GENERA Noxious Weed List – All plants and plant parts in the genera of *Cytisus*, *Genista*, *Spartium*, and *Chamaecytisus* additionally including “all” subtaxa of these plant genera are prohibited in Idaho.

Statewide EDRR Noxious Weed List:

1. Brazilian Elodea (*Egeria densa P.*)
2. Common/European Frogbit (*Hydrcharis morsus-ranae*)
3. Fanwort (*Cobomba caroliniana*)
4. Feathered Mosquito Fern (*Azolla pinnata*)
5. Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
6. Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
7. Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
8. Iberian Starthistle (*Centaurea iberica*)
9. Policeman’s Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
10. Purple Starthistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*)
11. Squarrose Knapweed (*Centaurea squarrosa*)
12. Syrian Beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)
13. Tall Hawkweed (*Hieracium piloselloides*)
14. Variable-Leaf-Milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*)
15. Water Chestnut (*Trapa natans*)
16. Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes M.*)
17. Yellow Devil Hawkweed. (*Hieracium glomeratum*)
18. Yellow Floating Heart (*Nymphoides pelata*)

Statewide Control Noxious Weed List:

1. Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
2. Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*)
3. Bufflobur (*Solanum rostratum*)
4. Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)
5. Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
6. Dyer’s Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
7. Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
8. Giant Knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinesnse*)
9. Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
10. Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halpense*)
11. Matgrass (*Nardus stricta*)
12. Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis*)
13. Mediterranean Sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*)
14. Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
15. Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)
16. Parrotfeather Milfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
17. Perennial Sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)
18. Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
19. Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
20. Small Bugloss (*Anchusa arvenis*)

21. Vipers Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*)
22. Yellow Hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)

Statewide Containment Noxious Weed List:

1. Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
2. Curlyleaf Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)
3. Dalmation Toadflax (*Linaria genistifolia ssp. Dalmatic*)
4. Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
5. Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
6. Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
7. Hoary Alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)
8. Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
9. Jointed Goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrical*)
10. Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
11. Miliun (*Milium vernale*)
12. Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
13. Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
14. Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
15. Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
16. Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
17. Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
18. Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
19. Saltcedar (*Tamarix*)
20. Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
21. Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)
22. Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
23. White Bryony (*Bryonia alba*)
24. Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*)
25. Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
26. Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

County Noxious Weeds:

1. Common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*)
2. Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)

Kootenai County does not discriminate against individuals or groups on the basis of disability in the admission or access to, or treatment in, its public meetings, programs, or activities. Requests for assistance or accommodations can be arranged by contacting the Noxious Weed Control Department at (208) 446-1290 or County Administration Office TTY (208)446-2145 with 3 days advance notice.

Basic Weed Management



Noxious Weed Control

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208-446-1290

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Basic Weed Management



During the **spring** (April through June), weeds are small enough to control with these methods:

- **Prevention** - using clean equipment that is not contaminated with weed parts or seed.
- **Mechanical control** - mowing, weed-eating or cutting/bagging flower heads to keep weeds from producing seed.
- **Cultural control – Seeding** using grass seed mixes and fertilizers to encourage fertility in bare areas. Buy grass seed with 0% weed seeds and be sure the grasses will grow in our area.
- **Chemical controls** - keeping the edges of the fields and fences clean (for safety and visibility) with glyphosate ingredients (i.e. Roundup). For grassy areas, products with 2,4-D plus a surfactant*, will work on noxious weeds (for example spotted knapweed, common tansy and hawkweed). For Dalmatian toadflax, oxeye daisy and leafy spurge a dicamba product (i.e. Banvel) will damage the root and control the plant.

*surfactant is an additive that is mixed with herbicide to help it stick, spread or penetrate a plant leaf.



Herbicides are not as useful in the heat of the **summer** (July through early September).

- **Mechanical control** - mowing, weed-eating, cutting and bagging flower heads work best for summer weed control.
- **Chemical controls** - Temperatures above 85°F will cause plants to slow their growth to conserve energy and water, which means the plant doesn't take in the herbicide.
- Also, high temperatures cause quick evaporation of sprays, making the herbicide disappear before the plant is affected by the chemical. Ideal spraying temperature is between 50° F and 80° F.



During the **fall** (mid-September through October), as the cooler, wetter weather begins, weeds grow another batch of leaves at ground level. If herbicide is sprayed, the plant will go into the winter season with damaged roots and at risk to cold weather injury. The chemicals mentioned will work when sprayed in spring and/or fall.

- **Cultural control - Over Seeding** is planting grass seed in areas that are bare or have little grass in them. This can be done in our area in the fall, early winter or spring. Visit your local farm stores

for seed mixes that suit your situation. If you have grazing animals or you are growing hay, the grass mixtures will be different.

- **Chemical controls - Fertilizer** is important to weed control. Giving grasses high nitrogen fertilizers will make them healthy, forcing out weeds. Fertilizing can be done in the spring and/or fall, but **dry fertilizers must be watered in to get to the plant roots**. Dry fertilizers that stay on the ground for 4-5 days, without water, begin to break down and are not effective for plant growth.



Any questions or concerns about this information call our office at 208/446-1290 or email us at:

kcnoxiousweeds@kcgov.us