



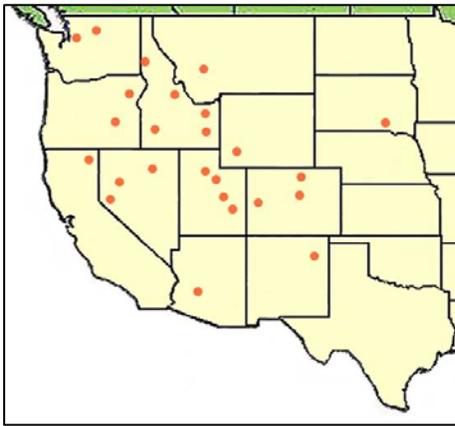
**Cooperative  
Weed  
Management  
Area  
Grants Program**

Final Report  
July 2006  
Bozeman, Montana

## Results of Grants Awarded in 2004 Executive Summary

Public concern about the harmful effects of invasive plants continues to increase. One result is the rapidly increasing number of cooperative weed management areas (CWMAs) in the western United States as more communities of landowners join with state and federal partners to battle invasive plants and protect remaining healthy ecosystems.

In 2004, the Center for Invasive Plant Management continued its CWMA competitive grants program in which up to \$5,000 is awarded to a limited number of CWMAs in the western United States. This program has been shown to be an effective method to widely promote ecologically-based weed management and to efficiently direct funding to on-the-ground land managers.



In 2004, seventy-six proposals were received. Twenty-five proposals in 12 states were funded by CIPM (*see map at left*) for a total of \$121,660. The funded grants leveraged \$644,912 in additional funds and in-kind services, a ratio of better than 1 to 5. Project areas encompassed 34,952,150 ac.

Projects funded by CIPM in 2004 included management, mapping, education, and community outreach components. Grantees noted 50 different problematic plants. The most common problems were leafy spurge, knapweeds, thistles, whitetop, and yellow starthistle.

Final reports from each of the funded CWMAs indicate that the CIPM grants program for weed management areas is an excellent method of supporting on-the-ground weed management throughout the West. The majority of CWMAs achieved their stated 12-month goals. Site-specific weed management and community outreach, together with low overhead (a total of 3% of grant funds expended), equal effective and efficient projects.

CWMAs are based on partnerships. Private landowners and volunteers were involved in 23 of the 25 grants awarded by CIPM in 2004. The U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and county departments were the next most frequently mentioned partners, followed by universities/Extension and state departments of transportation, fish/wildlife, and agriculture – a great illustration of working together for a common goal.

Report analysis and interaction with CWMA participants indicate that two needs continue to be fairly common among CWMAs: long-term funding and training assistance. The social science aspects of CWMAs (networking, organization, facilitation, planning, issue framing and promotion) are often as pressing for CWMAs as the biological/ecological aspects of managing invasive plants. The Center for Invasive Plant Management is committed to providing resources and support for the formation and maintenance of community-driven CWMAs.

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## Introduction

Communities of landowners are joining with local, state, and federal partners to battle invasive plants and protect weed-free ecosystems by organizing cooperative weed management areas (CWMAs) across the United States.

In response to the growing awareness of the threat of invasive plants and the need to prevent further invasions into healthy, weed-free ecosystems, the Center for Invasive Plant Management (CIPM) at Montana State University annually offers competitive grants to CWMAs in the West. This report describes CIPM's 2004 grants program and the 12-month accomplishments of the awardees.

## What's a CWMA?

CWMAs are local organizations that bring together landowners and land managers to coordinate action and share expertise and resources to manage common weed species. CWMAs often function under the authority of a mutually developed Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperative Agreement and are governed by a steering committee. Together, CWMA partners develop a comprehensive weed management plan for their area. At the least, CWMA plans include weed surveying and mapping components as well as plans for integrated weed management. More comprehensive plans may include education and training, early detection of new invaders, monitoring, revegetation, and annual evaluation and adaptation of the weed management plan.

A **Cooperative Weed Management Area** is a partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies, tribes, individuals, and various interested groups that manage noxious weeds or invasive plants in a defined area.

Five characteristics of a CWMA:

- Defined geographical area distinguished by a common geography, weed problem, community, climate, political boundary, or land use.
- Involvement or representation of the majority of landowners and natural resource managers in the defined area.
- Steering committee.
- Commitment to cooperation.
- Comprehensive plan that addresses the management of prevention of one or more noxious weeds or invasive plants.

Locally-driven CWMAs are especially effective at generating public interest in weed management and organizing community groups to support on-the-ground programs. In states that do not have a long history in or strong legislative mandate for weed management, newly forming CWMAs are building crucial grassroots support for statewide weed management programming. States that traditionally have organized weed management on jurisdictional boundaries are finding that CWMAs organized by watersheds, for example, provide additional energy and cross-jurisdictional cooperation to augment existing programs.

## **CIPM's Cooperative Weed Management Area Grants Program**

In 2004, the Center for Invasive Plant Management offered competitive grants of up to \$5,000 for weed management areas in the western United States. This is one of the most effective methods to widely promote ecologically-based weed management and to efficiently direct funding to on-the-ground land managers. CIPM established its CWMA grants program in 2002.

In December 2003, notification of the grants and a proposal form were posted on the CIPM website, [www.weedcenter.org](http://www.weedcenter.org). A simple online form was devised by CIPM staff for proposal submission. The availability of the CWMA grants was communicated through western state Departments of Agriculture, regional professional organizations, the CIPM Steering Committee, the CIPM website, and regional listservs. By the deadline (March 5, 2004), 76 proposals had been received electronically by CIPM.

Stated criteria for the WMAs were:

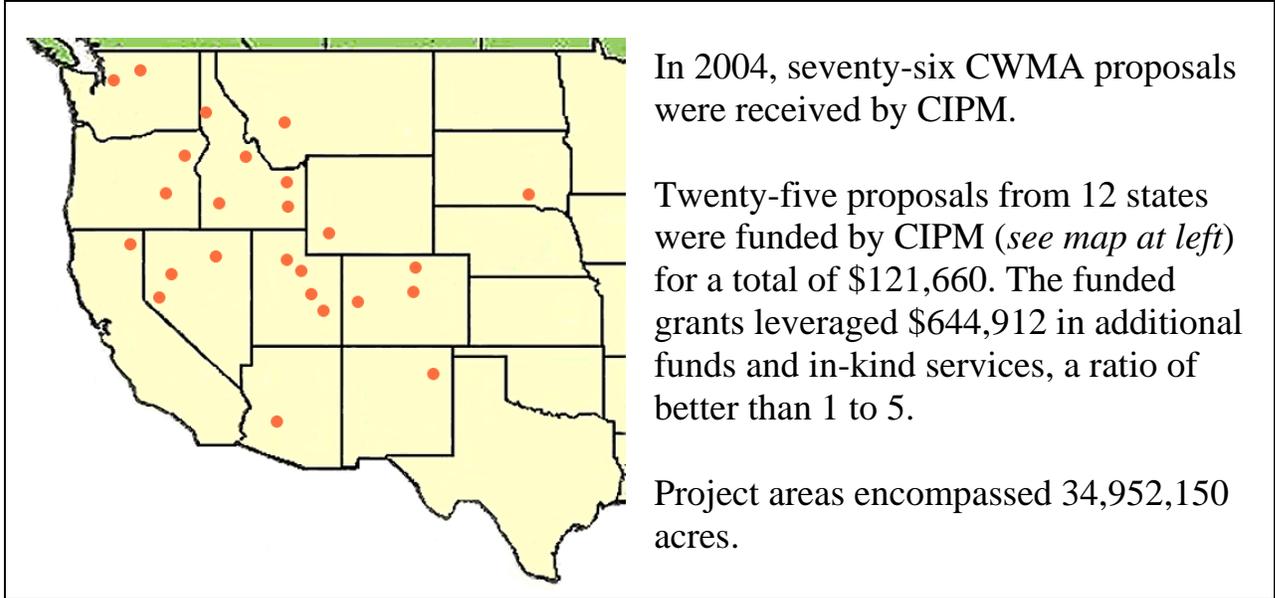
- Cooperative efforts must involve diverse landowners and land managers;
- Integrated, ecologically-based management strategies must be employed;
- Management plan must encompass at least a watershed-scale area;
- Additional support or in-kind services at a ratio of 1:1 were required.

Proposals were reviewed by a grant panel consisting of three state Department of Agriculture weed coordinators: Steve Burningham – Utah, Dave Burch – Montana, and Tim Butler – Oregon. The 2004 panel was appointed by the CIPM director who attempted to achieve geographical balance as well as expertise.<sup>1</sup> Proposals were scored by each panelist according to the following criteria:

Organizational information: Diversity and commitment of CWMA participants	20 points
Need for CWMA	30 points
Project management plan: Integrated, thorough, ecologically sound, effective, creative	20 points
Project goals: Long- and short-term goals are realistic, community-oriented, ecologically sound	20 points
Budget: Appropriateness of budget and financial management arrangements; matching funds, in-kind services and resources	10 points

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<sup>1</sup> Each year the grant review panel comprises three different state Department of Agriculture weed coordinators, rotating this volunteer opportunity among western states. This system has the added benefit of building personal networks among state weed coordinators and providing them with insights into programs in neighboring states.



Panelists were mailed all proposals and score sheets on March 8, 2004. The grant panel met April 5, 2004, in Bozeman, MT, to make funding decisions. CIPM offered to pay panelists' travel costs. Review of the 76 proposals took approximately six hours. The CIPM director served as a non-voting moderator and record-keeper. Those who submitted proposals to the grants program were notified of awards by the end of April.

## Reporting

Final reports from grantees were due May 1, 2005 – one year after grant notification. In their final reports, grantees were asked to address:

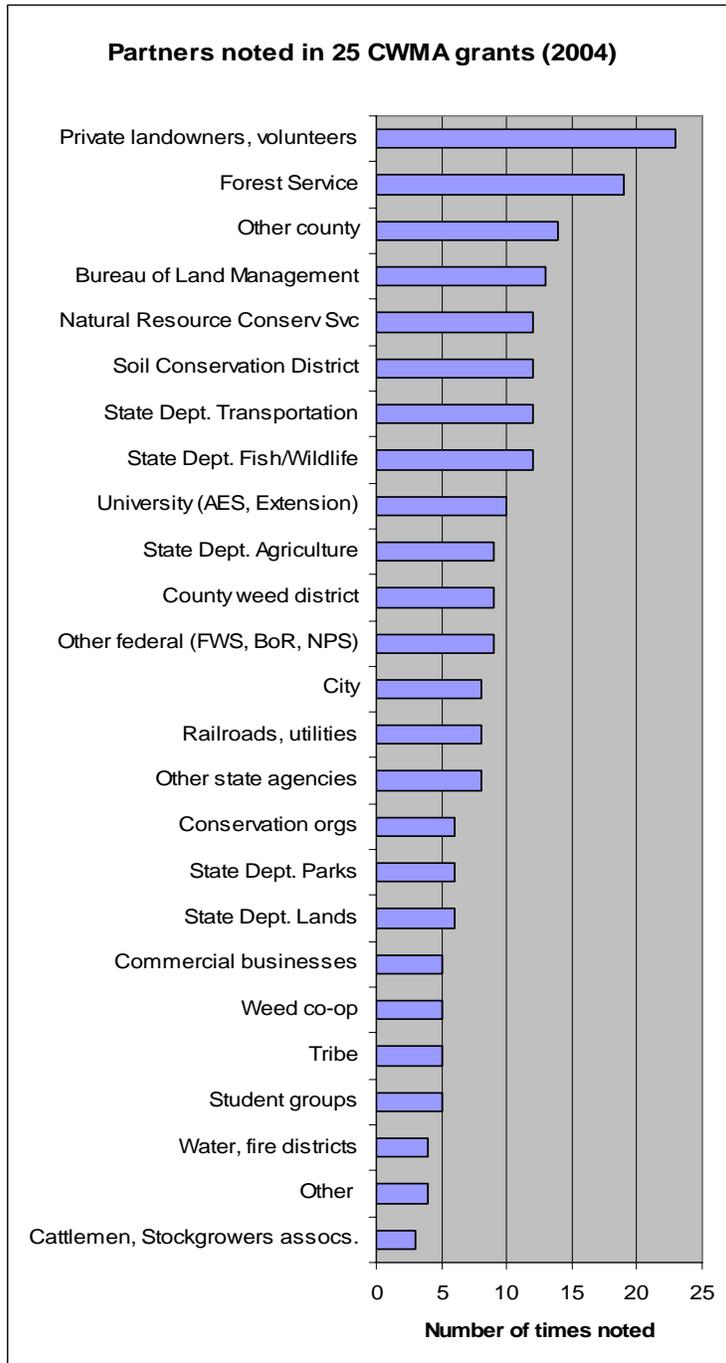
- Partners involved – and to what extent;
- Accomplishments;
- Progress toward the 12-month goals listed in the grant proposal;
- Itemized budget of how the grant monies were spent;
- Statement of the value of this grant to the weed management area.

The final section of this report documents each funded project and how the grantees met their 12-month goals. It also includes grantees' statements of the value of the CIPM grant to their projects. Grantees' final reports to CIPM included photographs, newspaper clippings, samples of educational materials produced, posters, sign designs, and other documentation. Four grantees did not submit invoices for reimbursement or final reports. They were unable to use the grants for various reasons.

## Partnerships

The western states encompass more than 890 million acres that include national forests, national parks, tribal reservations, national wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation lands, Forest Service lands, military bases, state lands and parks, and private lands. It is widely accepted among natural resource managers in the West that people must work together across jurisdictional lines to manage invasive plants and maintain healthy, noninvaded ecosystems.

Partners in the 25 CWMAAs funded by CIPM in 2004 comprised a variety of federal, state, and local agencies and organizations, as well as private landowners. As a matter of fact, private landowners and volunteers were involved in 23 of the 25 grants awarded by CIPM in 2004. The U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and county departments were the next most frequently mentioned partners, followed by universities/Extension and state departments of transportation, fish/wildlife, and agriculture – a great illustration of working together for a common goal.

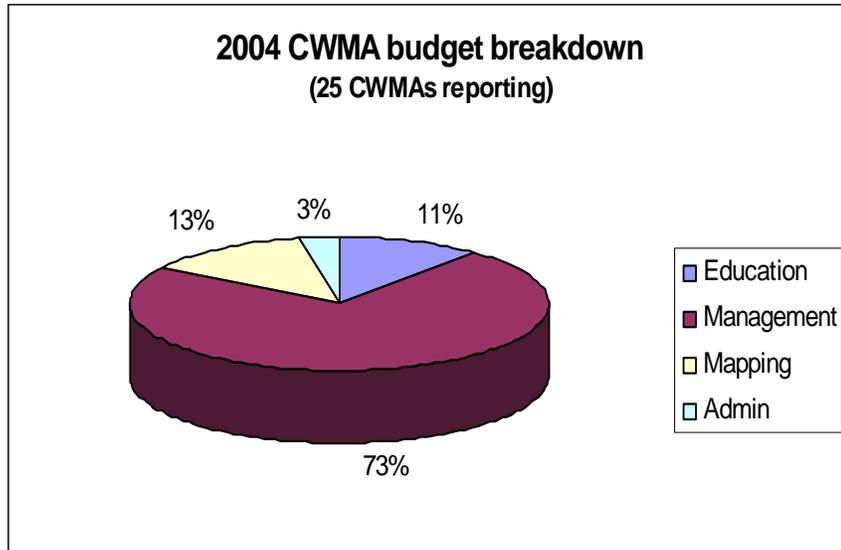


## CWMA Funding

In 2004, CIPM funded 25 proposals – 30% of submissions – for \$121,660. The grants leveraged \$644,912 in additional funds and in-kind services, a ratio of more than 1:5.

Community-led CWMAAs often operate on relatively small budgets – particularly newly establishing CWMAAs. A small grant of \$5,000 can make a significant difference to these programs, expanding simple weed-treatment projects to include proactive

components such as mapping, public education, community involvement, long-term planning, and effective integrated management.

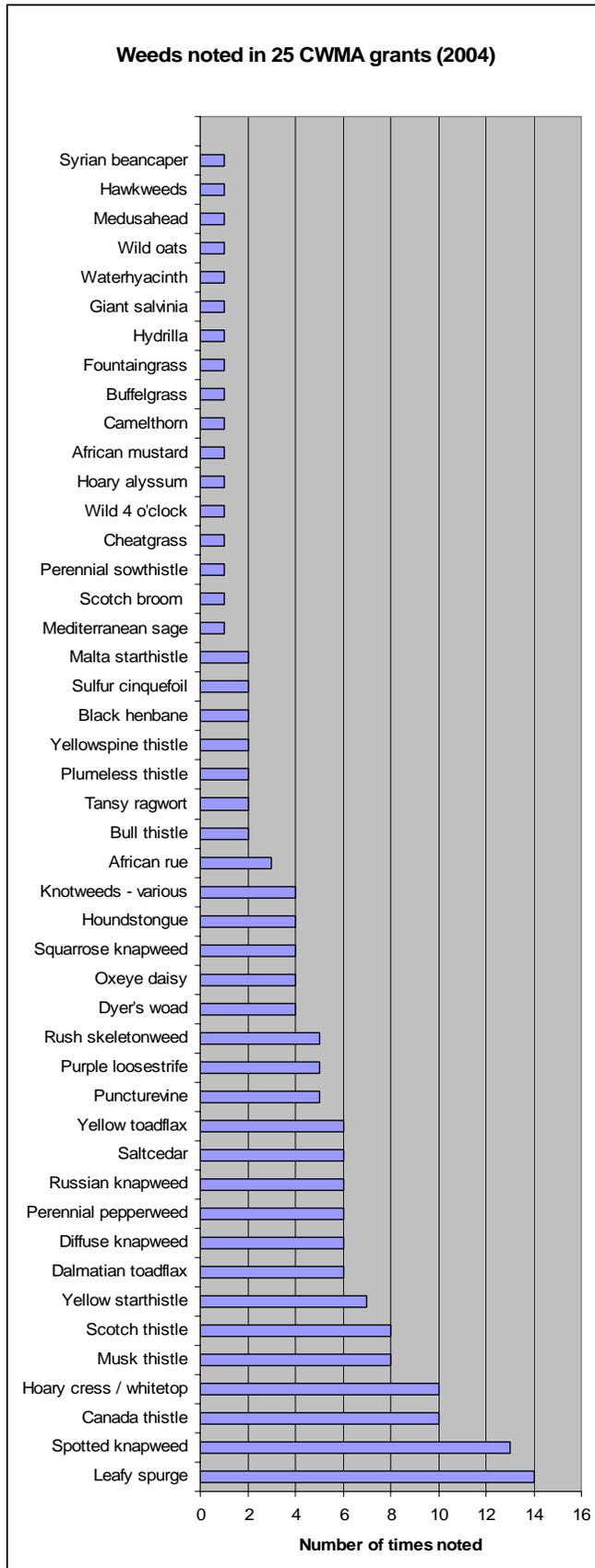


Funds are used efficiently at the local level. CIPM funding was used for herbicides and application equipment, biocontrol agents, educational workshops, brochures and fact sheets, newsletters, office supplies, mapping materials, professional training, postage for mailings, travel, and contracted services. When these expenses are categorized, 73% of funds awarded by CIPM were used for on-the-ground management (supplies, equipment, personnel), while 11% of funds went to education and outreach (primarily development and production of materials), and training. Mapping weed infestations – an important early component of a management plan – comprised 13% of CIPM funding. A very small proportion (3%) was used for administrative overhead.

## Conclusion

CWMA “success” can be evaluated in a number of ways: acres of weeds treated, number of collaborators, involvement of the community, increased awareness of the threat of invasive plants, informational products or plans developed, number of new infestations discovered, efficacy of management methods, program sustainability, or overall effect on the targeted ecosystem. Some of these measures are easily quantifiable; others involve less-quantifiable social issues that are just as important in determining the long-term sustainability of a program. Therefore, in this report, we do not attempt to compare one CWMA with another. All of the funded WMAs showed strengths in at least two evaluation measures. Each was unique and appropriate for its own community.

Many CWMA's seek funding on a year-by-year basis from a number of sources (e.g., state and local government agencies, federal partners, volunteers, foundation grants).



More western states are offering CWMA grants and support, as they are able. However, a lack of continuous funding makes it difficult for CWMA's to strategically plan long-term, ecological land management programs. Coordinated regional or national CWMA funding, as well as training in grant writing, would benefit these community-led groups.

Two needs are fairly common among CWMA's:

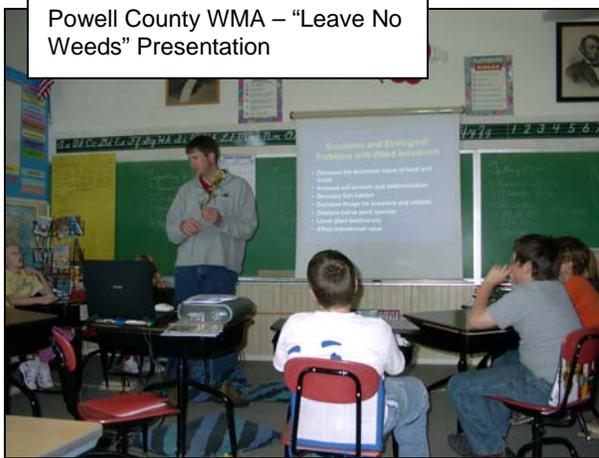
- **Long-term funding** – Weed management and ecosystem improvement are long-term propositions. Long-term solutions require long-term funding. Ideally, CWMA's and other weed management entities would be assured of a base of funding so they could more confidently set proactive, long-term goals. Even a modest level of base funding can leverage participation and funding from partners.
- **Training** – CWMA's are seeking workshops or training sessions for their members. Suggested subjects have included: weed mapping, inventory, and monitoring methods; new research results in management and restoration techniques; small-group facilitation; and grant writing.

The Center for Invasive Plant Management is committed to providing resources and support for the formation and maintenance of community-driven CWMA's.

# Final Reports from CWMA Funded in 2004



Harding County CWMA



Powell County WMA – “Leave No Weeds” Presentation



Modoc Noxious Weed Management Working Group – knapweed workshop



Palouse CWMA – Digging tansy ragwort



Continental Divide CWMA – Sweet Pea and Foxy Lady



Palouse CWMA – Posting flyers

## 2004 CWMA Grants

<b>Awardee</b>	<b>CWMA</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Grant</b>
Webb Callicutt wcallicutt@deltacounty.com	West Muddy WMA	Hotchkiss, CO	\$ 4,850
Suellen May smay@larimer.org	Leafy Spurge Mgmt Along the Poudre River Watershed	Fort Collins, CO	5,000
Keith Bramwell hits@dcdi.net	Continental Divide CWMA	Dubois, ID	5,000
Marty Suter marty-suter@or.nacdn.net	Harney County CWMA	Hines, OR	5,000
Hans Bastian hbastian@fs.fed.us	Utah-Idaho CWMA	Pocatello, ID	5,000
Jim Greil jgreil@pyramid.net	Washoe/Pleasant Valley CWMA	Carson City, NV	3,501 (returned)
Corby McGinnis mmcginni@union-tel.com	Green River Basin CWMA	Kemmerer, WY	5,000
Mark Steffek mark.steffek@ca.usda.gov	Modoc Noxious Weed Management Group	Alturas, CA	5,000
Irene Shonle Irene.shonle@colostate.edu	Gilpin County CWMA	Golden, CO	5,000
Sonny Gohrman sonny.gohrman@co.snohomish.wa.us	Stillaguamish Watershed CWMA	Snohomish, WA	4,965
Sheilah Kennedy skennedy@co.Okanogan.wa.us	Weeds Across Borders CWMA	Okanogan, WA	5,000
Shannon Williams shannonw@uidaho.edu	Lemhi CWMA	Salmon, ID	5,000 (returned)
Blair Clavel jclavel@nmsu.edu	Harding County CWMA	Mosquero, NM	3,500
Mindy Wheeler mindywheeler@cs.com	Summit CWMA	Salt Lake City, UT	5,000
Stephen Smith ssmith@shadowlink.net	Wasatch County CWMA	Heber City, UT	5,000
Tim Higgs gcweed@frontiernet.net	Middle Colorado River Watershed CWMA	Moab, UT	5,000
Jason Smith jfsmith@imine.net	Powell County Dalmatian Toadflax WMA	Deer Lodge, MT	5,000
Kai Umeda kumeda@ag.Arizona.edu	Central Arizona WMA	Phoenix, AZ	5,000
Neal VonEschen cmixgis@hcinet.net	Broken Arrow WMA	Lake Andes, SD	4,850 (returned)
Dan Durfey ddurfey@bakercounty.org	Tri-County CWMA	Baker City, OR	5,000
Carl Uhlig eodonnell@elko.nvelko.fsc.usda.gov	Elko County CWMA	Elko, NV	5,000
Alan Martinson weed@latah.id.us	Palouse CWMA	Moscow, ID	5,000
Carl Clinger carlclinger@gbis.com	Pershing County CWMA	Lovelock, NV	5,000
Mir-M Seyedbagheri elmore@uidaho.edu	South Fork CWMA, Simco CWMA	Mountain Home, ID	5,000 (returned)
Rosann Fillmore rdfillmore@fs.fed.us	Sanpitch CWMA	Price, UT	4,994

## CWMA

**Larimer County Weed District**  
Leafy Spurge Management Along the  
Poudre River Watershed  
WMA03-04



### 12-month goals

### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Map all leafy spurge along upper Poudre River.	Completed mapping all leafy spurge using GPS/GIS technologies along the upper Poudre River. Found an estimated 72.7 acres of leafy spurge in 2004. This data helped us prioritize which infestations to manage first and determine which control method would be most appropriate.
2.	Treat through chemical, and where necessary, biological means any leafy spurge previously mapped.	Larimer County Weed District staff sprayed all accessible leafy spurge infestations along the Poudre River in spring and fall, 2004. All infestations directly adjacent to the river or over a potentially high water table were sprayed with Aquatic 2,4-D using five gallon backpack sprayers and ATV sprayers. Where possible, (not adjacent to the river) Plateau (imazapic) was used. Biological control was not incorporated in this instance because the target infestations were deemed quickly and effectively manageable through chemical means.
3.	Contact landowners with leafy spurge and offer to treat the infestations through cost-sharing.	15 private landowners holding 2,325 acres within the project area benefited from the cost-share component of this grant. Participating landowners purchased appropriate herbicides directly from the Weed District at ½ off retail price. They were also allowed to use our sprayers at no cost to them. We provided each landowner with instructions on proper mixing and handling techniques as well as rates. We also offered to spray for private landowners who could not perform the work themselves. Cost-share savings for landowners totaled \$1,700.00.
4.	Educate landowners in this area about the dangers of leafy spurge.	Our contacts with private landowners served to educate them about leafy spurge and the nature of noxious weeds. They learned about integrated pest management and appropriate weed management techniques as well as herbicide use and safety.

### Statement of Value of the Grant

"This grant was of great value to our efforts in Larimer County. Leafy spurge has been an exponentially growing problem in our region. What started as a one acre infestation in 1960 in Laporte, which lies along the Poudre River at the base of the foothills, has become several thousand acres throughout Larimer County. Due to the funding structure of the Larimer County Weed District, we have been hampered in our management of noxious weeds in remote areas like this CWMA. We are primarily a tax funded organization which operates off a mill levy on property owners within the physical boundary of the Weed District. These tax dollars cannot be spent outside this boundary."

**CWMA****Harding County CWMA**

Mosquero, NM  
WMA29-04

**12-month goals****Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Weed Postcards/brochures/video	Agent ordered over 2000 weed ID postcards (400 each of leafy spurge, hoary cress, perennial pepper weed, musk thistle, and Russian knapweed) from the WY Weed and Pest Council and an educational video for kids. The postcards were laminated, made into 400 ID booklets, and mailed to producers with a letter explaining the value of awareness. The educational video was shown during a 4-H meeting to get youth excited about noxious weeds.
2.	Weed Billboards	Coordinated with the 2 local 4-H clubs to make 4 noxious weed billboards. Four 4X8 home-grown billboards were made and put up at 4 different highways coming into Harding County. The county extension office phone number is there to call. This created awareness in the county and gave the 4-H a chance to learn about invasive weeds.
3.	4-H Poster Contest	We held a poster contest for 4-H members. There were 2 age groups, Senior (14-19) and Novice/Junior (9-13). The member had to create a poster about an invasive weed, or invasive weed issue and present it to the club. We also posted these posters at the Harding County Fair and they were evaluated by our District Conservationist from NRCS.
4.	Regional Noxious Weed Meeting	In the spring of 2004, Harding County was one of 5 sites across the state that hosted a regional meeting concerning noxious weeds. Agent worked with NMDA and a weed specialist from NMSU to host the meeting. Over 35 people from Northeast New Mexico came for a presentation on hoary cress and perennial pepperweed and general discussion about the threat of invasive weeds. Brochures and information were handed out by NMDA and weed mounts were also available for viewing.
5.	Spot treat weeds along highway	Spot treatment of weeds was not required as Highway department sprayed all weeds along right of way of highway.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"I believe this grant created a considerable amount of value to our weed management area. Value should be measured in money not spent, instead of money spent. The value of this grant was creating awareness and trying to create a mindset to producers and residents that we won't have to spend a lot of money spraying and controlling weeds if we just don't let them get established in the first place. If locals can learn to recognize what is good and what is bad, and we can destroy small infestations before they get out of control, then that is value. The other value to this grant was that our young kids got a taste of what noxious weeds are, and they can build on that knowledge throughout their lifetime."

## CWMA

### Wasatch County CWMA

Heber City, UT  
WMA33-04



#### 12-month goals

#### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Implement an intensive IPM program for 200 acres in 2004.	Initiated using Biological (sheep-grazing and leafy spurge Beetles), Herbicide (2,4-D, Banvel, Tordon and Plateau), Mechanical (mowing, discing, scarifying and seeding) along a canal, and on private and State land.
2.	Complete three repeat treatments with a combination of methods.	Some of the area was treated 3 times but most was treated just twice. Additional follow up treatments are planned.
3.	Add leafy spurge locations as they are inventoried and mapped.	GPS inventory and mapping were initiated on seven acres in Dutch Hollow on Wasatch Mountain State Park.
4.	Target waterways, stream and canal banks, and spurge stand perimeters for treatment.	Focused on leafy spurge along canal banks and drainages. Larger and remote areas were treated with beetles.
5.	Involve individuals and agencies in the removal of noxious weeds.	The Heber Ranger District, Uinta NF; NRCS, Wasatch Mountain State Park, Water Efficiency Project, Wasatch County CWMA, Dedicated Hunters, Wasatch County Weed Control, Wasatch County Correctional Crew, Utah State Department of Agriculture, private landowners, and volunteers have worked on this control project.
6.	Provide education to the community for noxious weed identification and control.	A "Biological Wildfire" was developed and presented to the Wasatch County Council, landowners, and eight irrigation canal companies in Heber Valley. "Wanted Dead Not Alive" brochures were revised, reprinted and passed out at these meetings along with 2005 weed calendars. We also distributed partnership agreements offering assistance from the CWMA in the form of a limited amount of herbicide as an incentive for them to control noxious weeds on their land and report accomplishments. The noxious weed brochures have also been distributed to businesses, agencies and individuals throughout the county.

#### Statement of Value of the Grant

"This Grant was valuable to the Wasatch County CWMA as an initial impetus to bring to the attention of landowners, individuals, agencies, and organizations the serious consequences of Leafy Spurge and other noxious weeds in our Heber Valley. There was an excellent response from many for In Kind Contributions as we doubled the support resources planned and expected in 2004.

We will be further evaluating the results of the first year treatment during the summer and already have some volunteer projects planned on Timp Canal, and Dutch Hollow during our Volunteer Work Week beginning May 16. Although we were not eligible to apply for a grant again this year we believe a good foundation has been initiated. When we first completed the CWMA Cooperative Agreement in 2003 it was a fairly difficult task to locate an initial project work area. We eventually ended up going to an adjoining county at a state park. The benefit of cooperative work and weed management is now becoming more accepted as the education process

continues.”

**CWMA**

**Powell County Dalmatian Toadflax WMA**  
Deer Lodge, MT  
WMA40-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Three town hall meeting will be conducted in Gold Creek, Avon, and Helmville to provide educational opportunities and materials to the project participants and educational presentations will be made to area school children (April-May 2004).	Educating landowners to identify and eradicate (where possible) Dalmatian toadflax was a priority at three Weed Management Area (WMA) meetings conducted during spring 2004. A Powell County road crew training session and a “Leave No Weeds” presentation to the students at the Garrison School were conducted which used pictures, actual plant specimen mounts, and plastic models.
2.	Participants will be provided with weed maps (June-July 2004).	Maps of the lands that were or had potential to be impacted by Dalmatian toadflax were created and provided to landowners. Biorelease locations were GPS located and entered into a GIS database. Newly reported spot infestations were GPS located or mapped on aerial photographs during the 2004 growing season.
3.	Bioreleases on Dalmatian toadflax will be made (July 2004).	Two new bioreleases (400+ <i>Mecinus janthinus</i> ) were made May 2004 on the larger infestations of Dalmatian toadflax.
4.	Landowners will map Dalmatian toadflax and implement control measures (June-October 2004).	Chemical control on Dalmatian toadflax was conducted June-October. Three private landowners completed cost-share aerial and spot-treating chemical control on 150+ acres on Dalmatian toadflax. MT DOT contributed funds for Dalmatian toadflax control along Right-of-Way (ROW) as project match. MT Rail Link also addressed Dalmatian toadflax along ROW. Landowners participating in the WMAs completed mapping for Dalmatian toadflax fall of 2004.
5.	Revegetation will occur on selected sites (October-November 2004).	Bozoisky Russian wildrye and Luna Pubescent wheatgrass will be seeded in the areas impacted by Dalmatian toadflax. Broadcast seeding will occur early spring 2005 and use cattle hoof action to put the seed in contact with soil.
6.	A Project Area Dalmatian toadflax GIS map will be compiled (December 2004).	A Dalmatian toadflax map was compiled from data collected by Powell County Weed District personnel and landowners. All data was entered into the weed district’s GIS database.
7.	Project Administration and Reporting (December 2004-January 2005).	The Powell County Weed District provided project oversight and administration.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

“The overall project goals were accomplished. Awareness levels were raised throughout the area where participants were seeking, identifying, and controlling Dalmatian toadflax. One participant was quoted as saying, ‘Dalmatian toadflax has just arrived to my pastures in the past five years and I can see a new and difficult fight to keep this tough weed at bay...If the program and funding is terminated it will be difficult or impossible to manage the invading weed and we will lose our productive land to a desert of weeds.’ The project provided participants with the financial incentive to look for and eradicate new infestations, while controlling larger infestations through

herbicide control, biocontrol, and revegetation.”

**CWMA**

**Central Arizona WMA**

Phoenix, AZ

WMA44-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Completion of state noxious weed plan.	Arizona Weed Strategies was presented for consideration at the annual SWVMA conference in November 2004., This is a plan for building a cooperative and integrated state-wide weed strategy including all interested parties.
2.	Inventory target species and produce map/database documentation.	Documentation of new invasive weeds in central Arizona are being recorded to develop a database. Inventory/mapping will be developed as detection capabilities are enhanced.
3.	Establish an invasive plant early detection network with in Maricopa County.	Early detection network within Maricopa County will develop in the future. A listserve through the University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences computer server was established to open dialogues for invasive weed issues.
4.	Produce news articles for education an urban audience about invasive plants.	Media contact list for the Phoenix area is being developed. One reporter attended the March invasive weed field trip hosted by CAWMA. A news article was published on 13 March 2005 in the Tribune Newspapers.
5.	Revise/update 'Arizona's invasive Weeds' field manual.	Grant funded to support production of 16 new weeds and updates of current weeds in the "An Illustrated Guide to Arizona Weeds" last printed in 1972 and reprinted in 1982.
6.	Provide noxious weed workshop(s) for private landowners, garden/nursery owners, city/county/state DOT employees, etc.	Public education included public lectures to several organizations and CAWMA assisted at Maricopa Agricultural Center Weed Field Day in November 2004.
7.	Continued participation in regional and national invasive plants organizational functions.	Three representatives attended the 6th National Invasive Weeds Awareness Week activities in D.C. Provided exhibit support at the U.S. Botanic Garden during NIWAW.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

“A cooperative weed management area is now established in a region of Arizona where no WMA previously existed. The CIPM grant enabled the CAWMA to formally organize and offer participants opportunities to gather at regular intervals and to share information about invasive plants that impact central Arizona. CAWMA participants meet once each month to complete the formative processes for the organization and to share technical and experiential information about specific weeds. CAWMA provides collaborations to identify priority issues and affords a foundation to build greater support from agencies, organizations, industry, and academic units and allows seeking new funding sources. CAWMA is positioned in a rapidly growing metropolitan region that interfaces with the deserts and recreational areas that educational activities for the urban population will compliment the other rural WMA activities in Arizona. CAWMA is positioned to provide educational opportunities for policy-makers in Arizona. Educational materials development and dissemination will encompass most of CAWMA's activities. This grant enabled the CAWMA to initiate formally organizing the first WMA in central Arizona that will foster collaborations among participants to develop and disseminate educational programs to an urban population that is adjacent to rural public and private lands. CAWMA and the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension greatly appreciated the grant support from CIPM.”

**CWMA**

**Elko County CWMA**

Elko, NV  
WMA54-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Secure funding for a paid or volunteer coordinator to carry out activities selected the committee.	The EC CWMA obtained clerical assistance from the ECACD. Numerous volunteer hours have been logged towards the coordination activities of the EC CWMA.
2.	Build partnerships begun at the Annual Weed Summit, Develop email/ mailing list.	An e-mail listing of all TEAM members has been established and used to facilitate communication of EC CMWA activities.
3.	Organize, advertise, and offer training and education for volunteers.	Individual informal training has been provided (i.e. use of GPS, developing power point presentations)
4.	Send a representative to the NV CWMA Workshop.	A representative was sent to the workshop.
5.	Send representative to attend the Nevada Weed Management Association meeting.	Several representatives attended. We had the opportunity to meet Janet Clark and enjoy her presentation 'Communities of Plants, Communities of People'.
6.	Coordinate to provide information booth at Elko County Fair.	Coordinated with Spring Creek Region CWMA at a booth at the Elko County Fair.
7.	Coordinate and participate with current sponsors of Dyer's Woad Weed Pull.	The EC CWMA will be assisting with the planning and implementation of the 2005 Spring Creek Marina Dyer's Woad Weed Pull. The EC CWMA and the SCR CWMA will be developing another project site to begin in 2006.
8.	Coordinate with UNRCES and BLM on Weed Identification Workshop and Tour.	The event was supported by the EC CWMA.
9.	Serve as Elko County "Weed Central".	A space has been set up at the NRCS Elko office for CWMA resources, equipment, and a 'Weed Hotline' telephone.
10.	Obtain funding for education and weed control activities and projects.	Funding has been obtained for a weed control project coordinated with South Fork State Recreation Area.
11.	Collect and compile inventory of Elko County Noxious Weeds.	We are continuing coordination with NWMA and BLM to create weed mapping and reporting methods.
12.	Compile and publish sources and pricing for noxious weed control herbicides to be used in Elko County.	Local suppliers and chemical distributors were invited to the Third Annual Elko County Noxious Weed Summit to present products and discuss pricing.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"While we have a long way to go to accomplish our goal of stopping the spread of noxious weeds across Elko County, the grant monies made available to us by the Center for Invasive Plant Management, has given us the opportunity to make headway towards implementing the needed ground work to get us to that goal. Without the funds from the Center for Invasive Plant Management, we would still be back at square one, with an ambitious plan of work, lofty goals and little hope of getting started. With the monies from this grant, we have been able to educate, enlighten, and provide awareness about the threat of noxious weeds to the people of Elko County. We have been able to purchase GPS units for mapping, digital camera for monitoring and documenting project successes, print and distribute informational pamphlets, and host the Third Annual Elko County Noxious Weed Summit."

**CWMA**

**Sanpitch CWMA**

Price, UT  
WMA66-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	The areas of North Canyon to the Juab County line will be treated with chemical on private and public lands to close the perimeter around the infestation preventing its spread into the area south of the North Canyon Road and the Mt. Nebo Wilderness.	The CWMA has met its 12-month goal to close in a perimeter around the infestation preventing its spread into the area south of the North Canyon Road and the Mt. Nebo Wilderness.
2.	Inventory infestation along front range of Nebo Mountains.	The extent of the weed infestation on the front range of the Nebo Mountains was inventoried.
3.	Insects will be released in selected areas near North Canyon.	Insects were released in selected areas near North Canyon.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

“Squarrose knapweed was first seen as a negligible problem in this area of the CWMA. Years later it has reach pandemic proportions in and around the disturbed areas of Juab County, next to the Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area. The CIPM grant has made possible the very effective chemical and biological treatment of this weed, creating a perimeter that will likely prevent its spread into the Wilderness Area. It has allowed the CWMA to assist landowners in this area in treating the weed on their property and public allotments. Although this is but one treatment in a huge area of need, it has been successful in preventing the continued spread of squarrose knapweed here.”

**CWMA**

**Continental Divide CWMA**

Dubois, ID  
WMA04-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1. Increase awareness of invasive weed species issues through private landowners and public land permittees participation in invasive weed species inventory.

In all, nine private landowners, four Eagle Rock Backcountry Horsemen, the CWMA chairman, and three Forest Service personnel participated in the mapping and spraying of invasives in Camas Creek watershed.

2. Learn more about the weed situation in the Camas Creek watershed.

We also found out approximately where the edge of leafy spurge and spotted knapweed infestations is located and we learned that we have three other serious invaders, hound's tongue, Dalmatian toadflax and yellow toadflax, much further east than we had previously known. Consequently, they will be sought out at the same priority level as leafy spurge and spotted knapweed. We have so little of the toadflaxes and hound's tongue in the CWMA that complete eradication is possible with continued early detection and rapid response.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"This grant made possible the largest advancement in noxious weed reconnaissance in our CWMA in five years. Previous years mapping work has been in areas where we already knew the noxious weeds were present. The work in this project brought to light infestations no one knew existed, namely, the patch of spotted knapweed above Spring Creek and the toadflax infestations in the Spring Creek drainage. In addition, this grant helped immensely in establishing a presence of the CWMA in the Camas Creek drainage, with nine new partners with private land in the area. They learned the value of cooperating in the CWMA and what can be accomplished through a concerted effort."

**CWMA**

**Modoc Noxious Weed Management Working Group (MNWMWG)**

Alturas, CA  
WMA15-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Establish a position to serve as weed coordinator.	The Modoc WMA partnered with North Cal-Neva RC&D and NRCS to provide match funding for the Weed Coordinator for Modoc County and the position was filled.
2.	Send weed coordinator as the WMG representative to workshops, meetings, seminars, and provide coordination and information sharing with adjacent weed groups.	The Coordinator for the Modoc WMA represented the group at the 6 <sup>th</sup> Annual Statewide WMA meeting, a neighboring weed management meeting for the Gerlach CWMA, exchanging information and took on the task of the SB1740 reporting to the state for the area.
3.	Conduct outreach and education: at the Modoc County Fair, Fandango Days, Modoc Migratory Bird Festival, to increase the number of signatories on our MOU by 4 members, with the County by disseminating information on noxious weeds and control to absentee landowners.	The Modoc WMA Coordinator with partners constructed and staffed the Noxious Weed Informational Booth at the Modoc County Fair, which received ~6000 visitors. The display was loaned to the Lake County Soil Conservation District for the Lakeview Fair and was displayed at the Modoc Migratory Bird Festival (~600 visitors) in Alturas.
4.	Plan and conduct the weed management workshop and local noxious weed informational tours.	The coordinator helped representatives from the State of California, NRCS, and the County Agriculture Department develop and organize a Knapweed Workshop in Modoc County. This workshop (57-62 attendees) consisted of a one day session focused on identification and treatment of knapweeds in the Modoc area. There a one-day tour of areas infested with knapweed and "A" rated weeds in northern California. We discussed a wide variety of treatments including herbicides and biological control, and training and I.D. materials were handed out. We produced five copies of the material for Modoc County libraries.
5.	Write at least one proposal to a funding source to support the Modoc County noxious weed management group.	The Modoc WMA coordinator, with partner assistance wrote and submitted 3 grant proposals to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The proposals were 1) the Modoc WMA working with the Modoc Fire Safe Council to utilize goats to maintain a newly constructed shaded fuel break in a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area of Modoc County and includes a workshop to inform and educate the landowners on the benefits of goat browsing; 2) the Modoc WMA and the BLM working on a Medusahead restoration project, having the WMA collect and store native seed for replanting; 3) funding the Modoc WMA coordinator position for another year. The Modoc WMA are still waiting to hear the results of all three proposals.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

“Upon discussion of this with the Weed Management Group we agreed that this would be hard to put a value on, kind of what you would call a priceless commodity. With budget constraints as they are on the state level as well as the federal level, the funding for this position could not have come at a better time. The Modoc WMA coordinator was able to help the group meet and achieve their management goals at a time when the future looked very uncertain in the way of budgeting. Many of our partners are finding themselves with more responsibility and are finding it difficult to assist the Modoc WMA in accomplishing their goals. This is the biggest reason this funding and position have become so valuable in Modoc County.

The job of the weed coordinator was to educate the general public and local landowners on the importance of identification and treatment of noxious weeds in their area and on their property. That job in of its self is one of the most important when it comes to fighting the war on noxious weeds.

The weed coordinator provided a central location for questions regarding Modoc Counties noxious weed problem. She was able to provide resource information to landowners and interested parties and made it easier for residents to get their questions answered.”

## CWMA

### Middle Colorado River Watershed CWMA

Moab, UT  
WMA39-04



#### 12-month goals

#### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Hire a coordinator to oversee the projects.	We hired a project coordinator and with another grant and were able to have him work for another 11 weeks organizing and coordinating projects.
2.	Visit locations along the Colorado River mapped in 2003 to determine effects of control measures, map new growth and plants and any new sites and continue control efforts.	On inspection of known sites of loosestrife we have seen about 60% reduction or more at all of the sites we treated. We saw 2 areas along the Colorado River where there was an increase from last season; this might be because we are better trained now on locating infestations.
3.	Begin mapping along the Dolores and Green Rivers and control loosestrife when found.	We surveyed parts of the Green River and Dolores Rivers and we did not locate any loosestrife.
4.	New mapping and control efforts will be implemented which include hoary cress as the main weed of concern but will also include hound's tongue and black henbane and any other new noxious weeds. As weeds are found locations will be mapped and control efforts initiated.	Physically removed over 1.25 acres of black henbane on 20+ miles of dirt road. Sprayed 1/4 acre of perennial pepperweed. Located 16 acres of hoary cress. Located some new infestations and started control work. Sprayed ~2 acres of spotted knapweed and physically removed and bagged 763+ plants. Two new infestations were located and control work done. Sprayed 1/5 acre of Canada thistle. Located Scotch thistle and dug up the plants and removed any seedheads. The biggest find was the first plant of leafy spurge in Grand County. Sprayed the plant and made at least 2 checks on it to locate any more, none was found. Sprayed 3/4 acre Russian knapweed near the CO state line.
5.	We will continue to build our partner and cooperator base and look for other ways to build on our efforts to work jointly on controlling any invasive weeds.	Our partnerships are expanding and we are seeing that more people would like to help so we have a good start to work from next year. We would like to seek additional funds to help with the Book Cliff project because of the remoteness of the area. We are working on finding a way to develop a CWMA weed interagency team to do work only on these kinds of projects so we will have time to do the rest of our work.

#### Statement of Value of the Grant

"This grant has given me a chance to do my other duties of my job and not worry about making the arrangements for these two projects. It helped Mesa County out in the same way and their manager was sick for a big part of the season so it was a big help to them. With this grant and the other grant we had, has now helped us to the point that we may be able to do the loosestrife work with our partners and not worry about other grants for this work. Our coordinator person was able to come up with new partners that I would not have thought of and they are looking forward to helping next year. We are now planning more work with Uintah County that before was hard to get them to meet us and now they are happy to work with us and it has taken away the border issue and we are able to help each other. "

## CWMA

### Palouse CWMA

Moscow, ID  
WMA58-04



#### 12-month goals

#### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Keep the tansy ragwort population from spreading further in Meadow Creek and Gold Creek.	The tansy ragwort population is still in the Gold Creek and Meadow Creek drainages, as far as we know, but it is slowly spreading within the drainages.
2.	Release 5 to 6 bio-control "nursery sites" of <i>Longitarsus jacobaeaeon</i> . These sites will be the first bio-control releases for tansy ragwort in Idaho.	We did not do any field releases in 2004. This was due to the recommendation of Dr. Mark Schwarzlaender, University of Idaho PSES. The Palouse CWMA purchased some bugs, and Dr. Schwarzlaender is rearing another generation of bugs for a field release in 2005.
3.	Build and install an informational sign at the intersection of HWY 6 and Meadow Creek Road.	The sign is designed and some of the materials are purchased and it will be built and put up in 2005.
4.	Continue to post information at strategic sites in Meadow Creek and Gold Creek about the tansy ragwort Project and spreading of noxious weeds.	Over 25 flyers were posted in the Meadow Creek drainage in 2004.
5.	Start personalized meetings with recreational users to inform them of the tansy ragwort project and spreading of noxious weeds.	Alan Martinson, Latah County Weed Superintendent, met with over 10 groups of recreational users before the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July and Labor Day weekends and discussed noxious weeds and preventing their spread.
6.	Produce and air television commercials about weed identification and weed reporting.	A TV commercial was made and aired over 500 times from June to September 2004 on KLEW TV in Lewiston, ID and over a dozen times in August 2004 during the 6 and 10 o'clock news on KREM TV and KSKN TV in Spokane, WA. The commercial focused on tansy ragwort identification and cleaning ATVs to prevent spreading weed seeds.

#### Statement of Value of the Grant

"The CIPM grant is a great value to us. The Palouse Cooperative Weed Management Area (Palouse CWMA) is just really getting going. We are a fairly young CWMA, and starting to get more people and organizations involved. By receiving the grant from CIPM, we were able to use funds that were originally designated to the tansy ragwort project on other projects. These projects probably would not have been fully funded if we had not gotten the CIPM grant. The Palouse CWMA was able to do more inventory work on Moscow Mountain than originally planned. We were also able to put on our weed ID class, and purchase and distribute more "Idaho Noxious Weed" booklets than originally planned. On behalf of the Palouse Cooperative Weed Management Area, I would like to say Thank You for selecting us to receive a grant in 2004. The money went a long way in helping us on our Tansy Ragwort Project."

**CWMA**

**Summit CWMA**  
Salt Lake City, UT  
WMA31-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

<p>1. Increase public awareness: public meetings will be held, presentations will be made on weeds to area schools and workshops will be held for the green industry professionals on preventative measures to reduce the spread of noxious weeds as well as effective treatment ventures. Inquiries and reports from the public about noxious weeds will have a 200% increase over prior years.</p>	<p>Park City TV videotaped a press release. Brochures were distributed through the county, HOAs, libraries, Recycle Utah, garden tours, native plant sales and nurseries. The Colby School picked bags of Dyer's woad. The Park Record printed a House and Garden issue that included an article on 8 noxious weeds that included photos. Silk weed replicas were obtained through Montana State University with grant funds. Scouts were asked to distribute brochures for National Trails Day on June 6.</p>
<p>2. Brochures will be printed and distributed to area residents and schools. All literature will have several phone numbers in order to contact members of the CWMA or the County Weed Department for assistance with identification, reporting new infestations, and recommendations for control.</p>	<p>Two brochures were develop: Wanted Dead Not Alive! and Common Poisonous Plants of Summit County. An article including pictures was published in the Park Record in a special House and Garden issue, highlighting 8 noxious weeds in the area. The county has placed a weed calendar on their web site with links on proper control. They also printed a month-by-month weed brochure. Weed information was presented all day at the Annual Water Festival April 2005.</p>
<p>3. Training will be given to ski resort employees on proper identification and treatment of noxious weeds.</p>	<p>Training was given to the Canyons' manager and he gave training and brochures to the employees doing run maintenance. Weed infestations were treated.</p>
<p>4. Homeowners and/or HOAs will be offered incentives such as cost-sharing for noxious weed treatment.</p>	<p>Presentations were made to Hidden Cove, Pinebrook, Morning Star Estates, and others on weed infestation information. Chemical and sprayers were supplied to the homeowners.</p>
<p>5. At least two community weed pulls will target Dyer's woad and/or Dalmatian toadflax in the upper reaches of the watershed. Volunteers will be rewarded with eight dollars per 40 lb. bag of weeds. Awards shall also be given to volunteers who find the most remote patch of noxious weeds.</p>	<p>Held three weed pulls June 5, 2004 and June 4 and 11, 2005. County provided bags and the grant provided incentive money \$5/bag. Between June 1-August 10, 2004:165 bags of Dyer's woad were collected with a payout from grant money of \$825; between May-June 2005:148 bags were collected of Dyer's woad \$780 paid out from the grant and 4 bags of Dalmatian toadflax for \$100 from the grant. Total weeds pounds of weeds contained: 12520 [sic].</p>
<p>6. Additional progress</p>	<p>Additional progress includes putting together a plan to map the county noxious weed infestations. The county will work with their GIS Department.</p>

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"Without the grant, the actual weed pull projects would have been minimized. The grant also enabled more brochures to be printed and distributed. Visibility increased due to awareness from citizens. Over \$12,000 pounds of weeds were bagged and destroyed. New infestations were stopped and treated."

## CWMA

### West Muddy WMA

Hotchkiss, CO  
WMA02-04



#### 12-month goals

#### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Control 400-500 acres of oxeye daisy infested lands prior to seed set on both public and private lands.	All large infestations (>5 contiguous acres) on private and USFS areas were treated for oxeye daisy. The difficult to access riparian areas that are on headwater streams of Delta County were treated for the second consecutive season.
2.	Organizational or personal meetings will be held with all willing "partners".	All landowners have been personally contacted and informed of the problems and potential solutions. Permission has been granted to treat noxious weeds on all private properties in the Weed Management Area.
3.	Herbicide treatments will begin ~July 7, depending on weather conditions. Some fields will receive just herbicide and some fields will be fertilized at the same time. Compare the effectiveness of two herbicides (Redeemed and Curtail) on this oxeye daisy population. Effectiveness can defer from one population to another because of difference in biotypes and previous exposure to herbicides. Compare the effectiveness and cost of different herbicide application techniques. The area will be mapped using GPS/GIS technology. Photo points will be established. The areas will be monitored for two weeks and follow-up treatments will be made where needed. Compare productivity and control between a herbicide/fertilizer combination and herbicide alone.	Monitoring of the previous two years work (2002-2003) and the effectiveness of those treatments were evaluated. Aerial applications from 2003 were observed to have reduced oxeye daisy populations in pastures by 90%. Collateral damage to surrounding vegetation (aspen trees, conifers) was found to be almost zero. The area will be remapped and photographed in 2005. Oxeye plant densities will be compared to the 2004 densities.

#### Statement of Value of the Grant

"This grant was useful in attracting matching funds and forming a "critical mass" for activity in this area. The Habitat Partnership Program does not require matching funds but they increased their allocation to this area (WMA) when they felt partner funding was possible. The USFS Private Landowner Grant, administered by the State of Colorado Noxious Weed Program, grants towards those programs that have matching resources.

This was a follow-up program to the initial work done in 2002-2003. These funds contributed to the successful continuation of the project. The future noxious weed control efforts needed in this area in the future are now more of a maintenance and monitoring scale."

**CWMA**

**Harney County CWMA**

Hines, OR  
WMA09-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Appoint a WMA coordinator.	Appointed a WMA weed coordinator.
2.	Develop and finalize a current operating plan.	In 2004 a MOU agreement was finalized and a Draft Strategy Plan was approved.
3.	High-priority project areas and management of those areas will be identified through initial inventories and coordinated planning sessions. A prevention program aimed at all eastern Oregon will be designed and initiated.	Ranking of weeds, prevention and early detection, and control activities were identified in the CWMA management plan. Riley/Double O Area Cost Share Treatment was conducted to treat Russian knapweed and Dalmatian toadflax. Second Annual Operation Purple Haze was held to treat purple loosestrife during which new weeds were discovered. Participated in the Diamond Mowdown III to treat perennial pepperweed on private lands and conduct educational meetings in the Diamond area. Steens Survey 2004 was conducted and two new spotted knapweed and two Canada thistle sites were discovered and biocontrol agents were released.
4.	Education and awareness programs will be developed and initiated throughout the Basin.	Participated in Medusahead Challenge and follow-up workshops, conducted Annual Weed Tour, Crane Weed Awareness Day, Southend Weed Awareness Day, and Spring Fling 2004.
5.	A major effort on Medusahead, a devastating weed in Harney County, will be started cooperatively with the Medusahead Challenge.	At the Medusahead Challenge, a multi-state plan to address Medusahead education including regional research, demonstration and management planning conference and workshop was held April 21 and 22 at the County Fairgrounds. Follow-up workshops including an equipment calibration session were conducted and cost share funds were provided for the purchase of chemicals to treat private lands.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

None included

**CWMA**

**Utah-Idaho CWMA**

Pocatello, ID  
WMA11-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	The Black Canyon Leafy Spurge Project will continue to progress with the sheep grazing and Athona flea beetle redistribution.	The Black Canyon Leafy Spurge Project has continued to progress using various tools against leafy spurge. The biological aspect of the program is allowing watershed conditions to improve, native vegetation to reestablish, soil retention to improve, and the reduction of chemical herbicide applications.
2.	Monitoring study plots to increase the data collection and integrate newly implemented use of technology.	Our monitoring efforts have advanced with the use of improved technology. GPS will help inventory infestations and to improve our herding schedule given to the sheep herder. Having established new monitoring plots with the use of the exclosures will help watch how the local environment reacts to its surroundings.
3.	Continue to use cooperative efforts with land users in and around project area.	Having cooperative efforts working with ranchers, private land owners and government agency improves communication skills and also serves as a uniting force against a common problem.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"The Westside Ranger District would like to thank you for this grant from MSU and CIPM. The support we received allows us to detect how the leafy spurge is responding to management treatments. It has helped continue to improve our multiple discipline efforts to control leafy spurge. This will improve or monitoring abilities and create a replicable survey. There is a report entitled "The Research Results from 1970-2004" the can be sent to you at your request.

The information we gathered in the tools to do so have not just improved in the last 12 months but will continue for years to come."

**CWMA**

**Green River Basin CWMA**

Kemmerer, WY  
WMA14-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1. Continuing education and public awareness.

We educated a large portion of the weed management area and two counties with bio-control, weed ID, chemical safety, and chemical application trainings, newspaper articles and ads. We handed out over 100 weed pocket guides and brochures.

2. New areas will be surveyed and mapped.  
(The tentative goal of mapping 100,000 acres this year).

We feel we are ahead of our goal in getting the amount of acres covered this year. (110,000).

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"This project was absolutely the most wonderful thing for bringing County and Federal agencies together with private landowners in a major cooperative project. Private landowners discovered that the governmental agencies were supportive and helpful in solving problems and not judgmental. The private landowners actually said the government 'is there to help'."

**CWMA**

**Gilpin County WMA**

Golden, CO

WMA16-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1. Use IPM techniques to control the small existing populations of weeds on private lands and right-of-ways in order to keep the weeds from spreading.
2. Map weed populations in the Ralston Creek drainage and Golden Gate Canyon and also continue to map and mitigate noxious weeds in the James Peak drainage.
3. Educate private landowners about the specific weeds present on their lands, give them information on their control, and recruit their help in our efforts.
4. Partner with other agencies to facilitate weed mitigation, mapping, and public education.

All participating landowner's weed problems were treated this year by mowing, hand pulling, and spraying. Weeds controlled included leafy spurge, oxeye daisy, yellow toadflax, Canada thistle, musk thistle, and cheatgrass. It is significant to note that some of these landowners had refused to do anything to control the weeds on their property for many years until this cost share happened. All County and highway right-of-ways were treated (combination of hand-pulling and spraying). All of the above weeds were treated, as well as white top, spotted knapweed, and diffuse knapweed.

The weeds on participating landowner's lands have been mapped, including in the Ralston Creek drainage. We did not have time to update the weed maps and James Peak drainage, however.

Information on the weed cost share was in the County Newsletter and all local newspapers. Two noxious weed booths were held where people could look at live specimens, get their weeds identified, and receive control information. Brochures, postcards, and booklets were bought with grant funds and distributed at these events. Two newspaper articles on weeds and weed law were written. Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado (VOC) participants were educated about the impact of noxious weeds. We created a "weed of the week" display in the most heavily used building in the County (the Community Center). The changing display of live weeds and handouts on their control proved to be a very popular teaching tool (so popular that, when weed season was over and the displays came down, the Community Center received many complaints about their disappearance!) Finally, individual landowners noted to have problems were contacted and given educational materials, and invited to join in the cost share.

We partnered with the USFS, Golden Gate Canyon State Park, the Colorado Department of Transportation, and VOC to ensure that all of these groups were working on weeds. In some cases, this year marked the first year that they have done anything towards weed control, and their participation is a significant achievement.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

“ The funding for this grant, despite the fact that we did not use the full \$5,000, was invaluable in not only getting the recalcitrant (and cash-poor) landowners on board with treating noxious weeds, but it created the impetus for the Cooperative Weed Management Area, creating cooperation and communication between all weed managers in the County. A specific example is the treatment of all known areas of leafy spurge in the County, whether it occurred on County land, private land, State Park land, or Forest Service land. We gained the support of many private landowners, and educated a large group of outdoor enthusiasts (VOC). We plan to use this to springboard us into even greater efforts next year.”

**CWMA**

**Stillaguamish Watershed CWMA**

Snohomish, WA  
WMA16-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	The CIPM will provide partial funding for the control of more than 21 solid acres of knotweed located and inventoried on the Stillaguamish North Fork and mainstem.	Treatment began in August on Squire Creek from SR 530 working downstream. A crew of 2-3 treated knotweed with backpacker sprayers and injection guns using aquatically approved glyphosate and surfactant. Treated areas were marked using the Trimble GPS and ArcView GIS software.
2.	Approximately 25% of the main channels have been surveyed and inventoried, with the other 75% to be surveyed and inventoried in the summer of 2004.	The Stilly-Snohomish Task Force contributed 128 volunteer hours in surveying some of the Stillaguamish tributaries.
3.	Education and outreach will be directed towards streamside landowners through the knotweed brochure distribution and personal landowner contact.	Property owner outreach was conducted through knotweed brochure distribution and personal landowner contact.
4.	The Stillaguamish CWMA is planning a knotweed symposium in November 2004 which will present knotweed issues, current scientific research and provide an avenue for the public to network with governmental agencies and other community groups.	The Stillaguamish CWMA, with which we are involved, held a knotweed symposium on November 10, 2004 resulting in a large turnout. There were 242 attendees from 4 states. The symposium presented knotweed issues, current scientific research, funding opportunities, and provided an avenue for the public to network with governmental agencies and other community groups.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"The CIPM grant provided significant start-up assistance in knotweed control on the Stillaguamish. The grant also provided invaluable knotweed information to the public. Private landowners who live directly on the river were extremely appreciative of the education and treatment we provided. It is anticipated that information disseminated, in addition to the treatment, will help to minimize the spread of knotweed and assist in the river's return to its natural riparian vegetation cycle."

## CWMA

### Weed Across Borders CWMA

Okanogan, WA  
WMA25-04



#### 12-month goals

#### Progress toward 12-month goals

1.	Mapping and surveying	We have begun our project with surveying and mapping the weeds along the border between Okanogan County and Ferry County and along Hwy 97 from Oroville to the border. We will continue surveying and mapping Hw 97 as far south as Malott.
2.	Release of bio-agents on purple loosestrife and musk thistle	In May we released bio-control agents along Lake Osoyoos and the Okanogan River to help control purple loosestrife.
3.	Apply treatment to top priority, actively growing Washington State noxious weeds	From June 29 <sup>th</sup> through July 1 <sup>st</sup> , our hand pull crew pulled the musk thistle along the border as well as a crew from Canada. We have re-seeded/re-vegetated some of the sites within our project area.
4.	Develop and implement roadside management plans	We are addressing our seed source which comes from Canada. The Weed Districts in Canada have agreed to control the spread of purple loosestrife. They have also treated the wild four o'clock along Hwy 97 to decrease the spread across the border into Oroville. We plan to re-seed areas between highway 97 and the railroad right-of-way.
5.	Education	We continue to provide a weekly weed report on our local radio station, visit landowners with on-site consultations, visit 6 <sup>th</sup> grade camps, provide many brochures in our office, distribute mailings to the public as well as provide an annual legislative tour. This year we provided a tour of our Weeds Cross Borders/ Cooperative Weed Management project area as well as produced a cross borders newsletter which was mailed out to landowners in Okanogan and Ferry Counties and Canada. Our Cross Borders project was featured in the Federal Highway Administration newsletter.

#### Statement of Value of the Grant

"With the \$5,000 grant from the Center for Invasive Plant Management we have been able to pull Musk Thistle, release Bio-control agents and continue to Survey and Map along our Highway and border area with Canada and Ferry County and produce maps of the project area to share with all partners involved. We appreciate the support we have received from the Center for Invasive Plant Management and are excited to see the results of that support."

**CWMA**

**Tri-County CWMA**

Baker City, OR  
WMA47-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Survey of the area.	Surveyed more than 10,000 gross acres for rush skeletonweed in the three county area. A map of all known rush skeletonweed locations in the Tri-County area has been produced, and will be updated as further information is gathered.
2.	Treatment of outlying sites as well as the isolated patches.	Several previously unknown rush skeletonweed populations with the potential to invade pristine areas have been located, mapped, and treated. Treatment of rush skeletonweed has been accomplished on over 1000 acres, and has consisted of herbicide application by backpack sprayer, ATV, and horseback sprayer.
3.	Revegetation of certain sites where feasible.	Revegetation of treated sites was not accomplished this fall due to the lack of adequate weather conditions for seedling recruitment.
4.	Increase education and awareness throughout the Tri-County CWMA area on rush skeletonweed.	Education and awareness of rush skeletonweed is ongoing, and has been accomplished this year through meetings and by contacting landowners and outdoor enthusiasts while in the field and providing information about this invasive species.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"This grant has been extremely valuable in helping the Tri-County CWMA accomplish its ongoing mission by providing funding for survey and mapping, as well as funding for supplies that are needed to perform in a highly productive manner."

**CWMA**

**Pershing County CWMA**

Lovelock, NV  
WMA60-04



**12-month goals**

**Progress toward 12-month goals**

1.	Start the general weed mapping of the county	Several preliminary GPS mapping trips were made within the county. These areas are now on the workplan but will require detailed mapping before treatment.
2.	Set up an Early Detection Rapid Response team and provide them with access to sufficient chemicals to handle new invasive weed infestations.	A sufficient supply of herbicide chemicals was acquired and some additional sprayer equipment purchased. Two backpack and one ATV sprayer rounded out the equipment available for EDRR activities. Within Lovelock Valley numerous small areas of Russian knapweed, puncture vine and perennial pepperweed were sprayed along county roads and within non-croplands by several cooperators as well as the LVWD. The LVWD reported significant occurrences of a noxious thistle, sow thistle, which had not previously been on the County weed list.
3.	Determine an acceptable method of mapping the Humboldt River Corridor	Mapping of the salt cedar\tamarisk infestation on Humboldt River was chosen as a first priority because of the significance of the water and habitat loss to County residents. Once residents realize the amount of dollars lost to tamarisk they will become more aware of all invasive and noxious weeds and their impacts on our lives. NASA became involved in the mapping of tamarisk in this area. The DEVELOP student research group at NASA Ames Research Center designed and implemented an invasive species sampling protocol that integrates field data, GIS data and satellite imagery. The study region included five counties in Nevada including almost all of Pershing County.

**Statement of Value of the Grant**

"There is no question that this grant created a tremendous amount of value to our weed management area. The CWMA was able to provide the Lovelock Valley Weed District with a MAP76 GPS unit purchased through this grant. Now the LVWD has a precise record of where and when spray was applied whereas previously there was virtually no documentation of where they had sprayed. This documentation will greatly improve their accountability to County Commissioners and the taxpaying constituents by clearly documenting the spraying of both county roads and irrigation water delivery canals. The Pershing County Water Conservation District (PCWCD) currently has no map of their water delivery system. These maps will be used to generate a complete map of all the delivery canals maintained by the LVWD for the PCWCD. This effort has resulted in a close working relationship between the CWMA in the LVWD.

Although the CWMA had come previously completed a few small demonstration weed control projects, this grant provided the ability to fully develop an EDRR capability and launch the beginning of a serious mapping effort on both sides of the county as well as perform some local control efforts."