

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 1

	Buffalobur	Canada thistle	Common Crupina	Dalmatian toadflax	Diffuse knapweed	Dyers Woad	Field bindweed
Cut/mow	May be effective	Generally ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	???	???	Ineffective
Hand pull	Effective	OUCH !!	Effective on small sites	Small sites, several years	Small sites 7 to 10 years	Hand roguing effective, often essential	Inefficient-- 3 to 5 yrs, every 2 wks
Burn	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective, may increase density	May be effective	???	Ineffective
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	Clopyralid Glyphosate Picloram	2,4-D Chlorsulfuron Clopyralid Dicamba Glyphosate Metsulfuron Picloram	2,4-D Dicamba Picloram	2,4-D Chlorsulfuron Dicamba Picloram	2,4-D Clopyralid Glyphosate Picloram	2,4-D Chlorsulfuron Dicamba Metsulfuron	2,4-D Dicamba Glyphosate Metsulfuron Picloram
Biocontrol	Not available	Ineffective	Not available	Inconsistent	Generally fair to good	Native rust has potential	Undetermined
Reseeding	???	Effective as followup treatment	Perennial grasses for suppression	Effective if competitive cover can be established	Effective	???	Perennial grasses are competitive
Grazing	Ineffective	Ineffective	ineffective	???	Timing is critical	???	Ineffective
Cultivate, disk, till	Effective	Effective combined with herbicides	OK for small infestations	2 yrs or more, several times per year	???	Effective	3 to 5 yrs, several times a year

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 2

	Henbane	Johnson-grass	Jointed goatgrass	Leafy spurge	Purple loosestrife	Mattgrass	Meadow knapweed
Cut/mow	May be effective	May be effective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Not effective	???	Ineffective
Hand pull	???	Effective	Effective on small sites, several years	Ineffective	Effective on small sites, several years	???	Effective on small sites, several years
Burn	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Impractical	Ineffective
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	Dicamba (ID) Picloram	Glyphosate MSMA Fenoxaprop Fluazifop Nicosulfuron Sethoxydim	Glyphosate Sulfometuron	2,4-D Dicamba Glyphosate Picloram	Application difficult: Glyphosate Triclopyr	Glyphosate, other nonselective herbicides?	2,4-D Clopyralid Glyphosate Picloram
Biocontrol	Not available	Not available	Not available	Inconsistent	Generally fair to excellent	Not available	Undetermined to fair
Reseeding	Impractical	Impractical	Perennial grasses for suppression	Several species may be effective	May be effective in certain situations	???	Perennial grasses are competitive
Grazing	Ineffective	Ineffective	ineffective	Effective suppression	???	???	Possibilities?
Cultivate, disk, till	Impractical?	Effective in field crops	Effective with repeat applications	Effective with regular cultivation	Impractical	???	3 to 5 yrs, several times a year

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 3

	Millium	Musk Thistle	Orange Hawkweed	Perennial Pepper-weed	Perennial Sowthistle	Poison Hemlock	Puncture-vine
Cut/mow	??	Consecutive times	NO	Needs to be frequent	Effective in Alfalfa Hay	Needs to be frequent	NO
Hand pull	??	NO	NO	??	Hoeing	YES	YES
Burn	??	NO	NO	??	Not Practical	Not Practical	??
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	chlorsulfuron, MCPA, diclofop (Were tested in Idaho)	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, MCPA, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D amine, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron	2,4-D, amitrol, clopyralid, dicamba, glyphosate	hexazinone, metribuzin, tebuthiuron	2,4-D amine, amitrole, bromacil, chlorsulfuron, MSMA, norflurazon, paraquat
Biocontrol	NONE	Rust Fungus, Seed Head Weevil, Root Crown Weevil	Being Tested	NONE	Tephritis dilacerate	Paleartic Moth	Puncturevine Seed and Stem Weevils
Reseeding	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Grazing		NO	NO	May be poisonous to livestock	YES	Poisonous to Livestock	NO
Cultivate, disk, till	Spring Tillage	YES	NO	NO	Needs to be frequent	YES	YES

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 4

	Rush skeleton-weed	Russian knapweed	Scotch broom	Scotch thistle	Silverleaf nightshade	Skeletonleaf bursage	Spotted knapweed
Cut/mow	Ineffective	ineffective	Effective	Can be effective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Varying results, some control possible
Hand pull, grubbing	Small infestations, 2-3 times per year for 6-10 years	New or small infestations, moist areas	Ineffective	Effective	?	Ineffective	New or small infestations, moist areas
Burn	?	ineffective	?	?	?	?	Weed can actually increase
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	Picloram, 2,4-D, clopyralid	Picloram, 2,4-D, clopyralid, glyphosate	Triclopyr, glyphosate, 2,4-D	2,4-D, dicamba, picloram, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, clopyralid	Glyphosate, picloram, imazapyr	2,4-D, picloram	2,4-D, Picloram, clopyralid, dicamba
Biocontrol	Good to excellent	Limited success	Limited success	Very limited	None	None	Many species, Fair to excellent
Reseeding	Competitive legumes can reduce infestations	Can be effective with chemical control	?	Can be effective	Reseed with dense canopy-forming plants	?	Can be effective with chemical control
Grazing	Continuous grazing can reduce/prevent rosettes/seed	?	?	Ineffective	?	?	Long-term, intense grazing may provide control
Cultivate, disk, till	Ineffective	Effective if done often over two+ years	Effective in fields	Effective if applicable	Must be frequent and thorough	Spreads root fragments	Requires repeat treatments

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

Miscellaneous fact sheets

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 5

	Syrian beancaper	Tansy ragwort	Toothed spurge	Whitetop (Hoary cress)	Yellow hawkweed	Yellow starthistle	Yellow toadflax
Cut/mow	?	Ineffective	?	May be helpful with chemical control	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective
Hand pull, grubbing	Must thoroughly remove roots (time consuming)	Effective with small infestations	Effective	Digging can be effective	Ineffective	Effective in new introductions and crops	Small sites, several years
Burn	?	?	?	?	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective, may increase density
Herbicide (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	?	2,4-D, picloram, dicamba, triclopyr	?	2,4-D, amitrole, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron	2,4-D, clopyralid, dicamba, metsulfuron, picloram	2,4-D, picloram, chlorsulfuron, clopyralid	2,4-D Chlorsulfuron Dicamba Picloram
Biocontrol	?	Fair to excellent	None	No	Being Tested	Fair to excellent	Fair to good
Reseeding	?	Good cover will help	?	Legumes will compete	Can be effective	Can be effective	Effective if competitive cover can be established
Grazing	?	?	?	Sheep will graze it	Ineffective	Cattle or sheep can suppress, but timing critical	???
Cultivate, disk, till	?	Effective in croplands	?	Difficult	Ineffective		2 yrs or more, several times per year

Sources:

PNW Weed Control Handbook

Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds, R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press

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