

## Wallowa County A List Noxious Weeds

		Chemical Treatment				
Family	Weed Species	*	Spring	Summer	Fall	Notes
Borage	Common Bugloss <i>Anchusa officianalis</i>	P	<b>Escort</b> (1 oz/A) bud stage; <b>2,4-D</b> (1-1.5 quarts/A) or <b>Banvel</b> (1 pint/A) before bloom; <b>Rodeo</b> (6 pints/A) in riparian areas		Fall treatment may be possible	No biocontrols
	Japanese Knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	P	<b>Roundup</b> bud to early flowering; <b>Garlon 3A</b> when plant 3-5 ft. tall	Cut plant back in June, apply <b>Banvel</b> late August to new regrowth		No biocontrols, researchers are experimenting with injecting herbicide into the stems of the plant - this may be effective for smaller infestations
Figwort	Dalmatian Toadflax <i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	P	<b>Tordon</b> (3 pints/A) and/or <b>Telar</b> (1 oz./A) rosette to pre-bolt; <b>Rodeo</b> (6 pints/A) in riparian areas		<b>Tordon</b> (3 pints/A) and/or <b>Telar</b> (1 oz./A) late season with big rosettes	Stem boring weevils introduced in 02 in Wa. County - surviving but impact not conclusive, pulling, cultivation, fertilization can reduce #'s
	Yellow Toadflax <i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	P	See Dalmatian Toadflax no rosettes - preflower			<i>Mecinus janthinus</i> was originally collected from Yellow toadflax in its native range - may have impact. We also have two flower/seed feeders.
Grass	Jointed Goatgrass <i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	A	<b>Plateau</b> or <b>Roundup</b> prior to seed formation		<b>Plateau</b> after germination	Repeated mowing or burning
	Medusahead Rye <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	A	<b>Plateau</b> or <b>Roundup</b> prior to seed formation		<b>Plateau</b> after germination	Repeated mowing or burning; Revegetation and grazing management
Loosestrife	Purple Loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	P	<b>2,4-D</b> , <b>Garlon 3A</b> pre-bud to early bloom	<b>Rodeo</b> , <b>Garlon 3A</b> full to late flowering		Good results with bioagents
Mint	Mediterranean Sage <i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	B	<b>Tordon</b> pre bolt; <b>Escort</b> shows some good results		<b>Tordon</b>	Repeated mowing thru growing season, Insects in good vegetation areas. Vale BLM has had success with digging in a small site.
Mustard	Perennial Pepperweed <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	P	<b>2,4-Damine</b> (1 quart/A) at bud stage; <b>Escort</b> (1-2 oz/A) while actively growing; <b>Telar</b> (1 oz/A) through bloom stage		<b>Telar</b> (1 oz/A)	No biocontrols
	Whitetop <i>Cardaria draba</i>	P	Combine <b>Escort</b> (1 oz/A) & <b>Weedmaster</b> (1 quart/A)		<b>Telar</b> (1 oz/A) from September on	No biocontrols
Rose	Sulfur Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla recta</i>	P	<b>Tordon</b> (1 pint/A) to rosettes; <b>2,4-D</b> rosette through bud		<b>Tordon</b> (1 pint/A) late season to rosettes	Do not mow; hand-dig small infestations
Spurge	Leafy Spurge <i>Euphorbia esula</i>	P	Combine <b>Tordon</b> (1 quart/A) & <b>2,4-D</b> (1 quart/A) through full bloom	Aquatically labeled glyphosate in riparian areas through full bloom		Insects can be effective but are SLOW, mowing followed by immediate spraying has great potential - contact your local weed control person
	Common Crupina <i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	A	<b>Tordon</b> (1 pint/A) to seedlings; <b>Escort</b> (1 oz/A) til bud; <b>2,4-D</b> (1 quart/A); <b>Transline</b> (1 pint/A)			Chemical treatment preferred. Sheep where appropriate. 2,4-D has no residual.

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Sunflower	Diffuse Knapweed <i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	B	<b>Tordon</b> late spring before flower stem elongation; <b>Transline</b> up to bud stage; <b>Roundup</b> at bud stage	Add <b>2,4-D</b> to spring mix pre seed set	<b>Tordon; Transline</b>	Prescription grazing; Excellent results with bugs
	Meadow Knapweed <i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	P	<b>Tordon</b> late spring before flower stem elongation; <b>Transline</b> up to bud stage; <b>Roundup</b> at bud stage	Add <b>2,4-D</b> to spring mix pre seed set	<b>Tordon; Transline</b>	
	Musk Thistle <i>Carduus nutans</i>	B	<b>Curtail</b> (2 quarts/A); <b>Tordon</b> (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pints/A) prior to bolt either spring or fall		Spring mixes to rosettes	Insects are active
	Rush Skeletonweed <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	P	<b>Tordon</b> through bolt stage; <b>2,4-D</b> through bolt stage; <b>Transline</b> (0.66-1 pint/A) up to early bolt stage	<b>Banvel</b> or <b>2,4-D</b> can control seed production	<b>Tordon; Transline</b> (0.66-1 pint/A) late fall early winter or VERY early spring	No good biocontrols yet; do not mow or cultivate; Late fall early spring provides the best control
	Russian & Meadow Knapweed <i>Centaurea repens</i> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	P	<b>Tordon</b> late spring before flower stem elongation; <b>Transline</b> up to bud stage; <b>Roundup</b> at bud stage		<b>Tordon; Transline</b>	late fall early winter preferred. Very good control with Tordon and Transline. Tordon at 3/4 to 1 quart
	Scotch & Italian Thistle <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	B	<b>Tordon</b> (1 pint/A) to rosettes; <b>2,4-D</b> rosettes; <b>Curtail</b> to rosettes		Fall rosette treatments same as spring	Scotch frequently acts as an annual. Fall treatment may miss the spring flush.
	Spotted Knapweed <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	B	<b>Tordon</b> late spring before flower stem elongation; <b>Transline</b> up to bud stage; <b>Roundup</b> at bud stage		<b>Tordon; Transline</b>	Prescription grazing; Biocontrols not effective
	Tansy Ragwort <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	B	<b>2,4-D</b> before flowering; <b>Tordon</b> and <b>Banvel</b> at flowering state	Transline very effective through early bloom stage	<b>Tordon; Banvel</b>	Biological controls only effective in Western Oregon at this time
	Yellow Starthistle <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	A	<b>2,4-D</b> before flowering; <b>Tordon</b> rosette through bud formation; <b>Telar</b> (1.5 oz/A) during active growth; <b>Curtail</b> (1-5 quarts/A) after rosette emergence but before bud formation)		See spring chemicals	Hand-pulling; insects (very helpful); repeated burning; avoid mowing; easy to kill, hard to see
	Hawkweeds <i>Hieraceum spp.</i>	P	Transline; Curtail, Tordon		See spring chemicals	<b>DO NOT PULL!</b> Can clip blossoms for seed control only.

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