

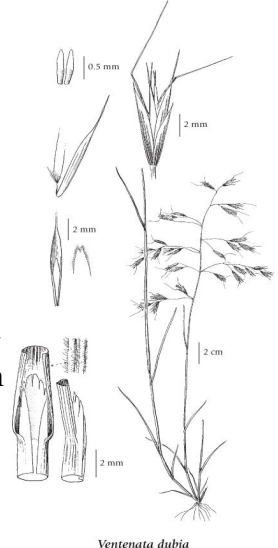
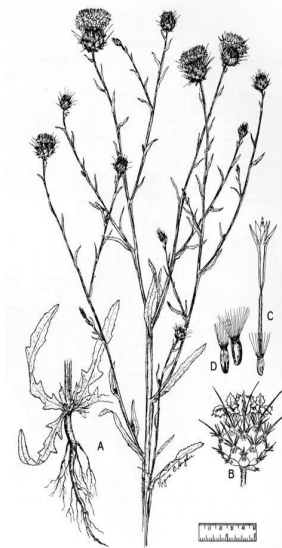
## What is Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

For many people not well versed in the area of invasive species management one aid in managing an invasive species is the idea of Early Detection Rapid Response or EDRR. EDRR is a fairly simple idea and practice to implement in a management plan and it is just what it sounds.

EDRR is the detection of a new or unknown species in an area and the quick response to address the new invasive threat before it becomes a major issue. EDRR can be very helpful to landowners to help prevent new or unknown invasions from spreading and having negative impacts on your land. For the public, EDRR can be very helpful for public land management entities to have more eyes on the ground and also, help prevent the spread of new or unknown species on public lands. EDRR can help managers identify new threats before they get out of hand and help raise public awareness of the invasive species issues in our area.

As a member of the public you can help, and here's how.

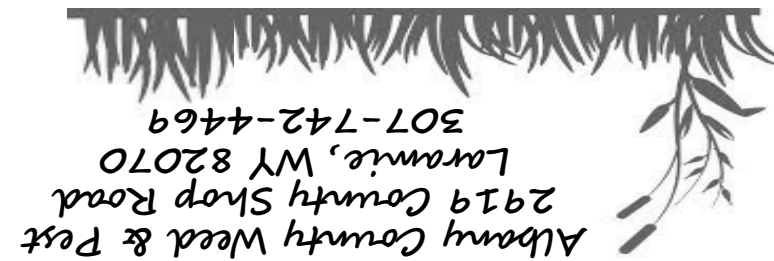
1. Educate yourself on known invasive species in your area and the effects they have on our lands.
2. Educate yourself on known invasive species not yet known to be in your area.
3. When you are outdoors keep an eye out for unusual or out of place plants that you're not use to.
4. If you find such a plant, take a few photos of the details of the plant and record the exact location somehow. Leave the plant there to ensure you don't spread and seed through transport.
5. Contact your local Weed & Pest District with the above information, they will collect all pertinent information and do a survey to ensure the plant is in fact a new invader.
6. Leave your contact info so that if any issues locating the specimen arise the Weed & Pest can contact you to get it figured out.



With help from the public, EDRR can benefit both public and private lands by ensuring new species are found and mitigated before there are negative impacts on our lands. The Wyoming Weed & Pest Council also runs a bounty program in which an individual may be compensated for a confirmed EDRR specimen.

Contact your local Weed & Pest district for any additional information on the state EDRR bounty program and for any additional invasive species education.

(Above images are just two examples of EDRR species in Albany County. Left-Yellow starthistle Right- Ventenata grass)



## Albany County Noxious Weed Newsletter

### Albany County Weed & Pest Board of Directors & Employees

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## Non-target Damage, Something to Think About

Herbicide applications for control of noxious or undesirable plants can many times work just like planned. However sometimes the desired effect, eliminating undesirables, comes with less than desirable side effect. One less than desirable side effect of herbicide applications can be non-target damage.

Non-target damage occurs when an herbicide applied to target a specific problem specie or species, and has an adverse effect on species that were not intended to be effected. Non-target damage can present as; browning of desirable plants, burn down of desirable plants, stunting of desirable plants or die off, killing, of desirable plants.

The extent and type of non-target damage can depend on a variety of factors like drift from wind, timing of application or herbicide type, to name a few. Not-target damage can occur from applications done by private citizens and commercial applicators alike and, sometimes is a necessary evil to ensure good control of undesirable species. Another thing to consider about non-target damage is that, even under ideal conditions and correct applications non-target damage can still sometimes occur. So when doing applications expect the possibility of non-target damage.

To reduce the possibility of non-target damage always consult a professional and always read the label of a product to be applied. Consulting a professional and reading the label will ensure your product is labeled for your target species and is safe around other vegetation as well as making sure you are properly applying the product.

# Albany County Noxious Weed Newsletter

Spring 2020

## **PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INFORMATION** **PESTICIDE APPLICATOR DEFINITIONS & RECORD KEEPING INFORMATION**

If you are someone who applies pesticides either as a commercial contractor or private applicator, records of your applications need to be well kept.

Here is some important information regarding major aspects of pesticide application record keeping.

- **Who needs to keep pesticide application records?**  
Any Certified Private or Certified Commercial applicator.
  - > **Certified Private Applicators**— one who uses/supervises use of an RUP (*Restricted use pesticide*) for producing ag commodity on property owned/rented by applicator or if applied without compensation, other than trading or personal services between producers of ag commodities on property of an other person.
  - > **Certified Commercial Applicators**— one who uses/supervises use of an RUP (*Restricted use pesticide*) on property other than their own and receive payment for application.
- **What information needs to be kept in pesticide application records?**
  - 1) The brand or product name of the restricted use pesticide and its EPA registration number.
  - 2) The total amount applied.
  - 3) The size of the area treated.
  - 4) The crop, commodity, stored product, or site to which the pesticide was applied.
  - 5) The location of the application
  - 6) The month, day, and year of the application.
  - 7) The applicator's name and certification number.
- **When should a pesticide application record be made?**
  - > Commercial applicators hired to apply, regulations require commercial application record within 30 days of application.
  - > Other applications must be recorded 14 days following pesticide applications.
- **How long do pesticide application records need to be kept?**
  - > Pesticide application records must be kept for two years from the date of the application.

### Albany County Weed & Pest District Contact Information

2919 County Shop Road Laramie, WY 82070

E-mail: [acwpwheat@wyoming.com](mailto:acwpwheat@wyoming.com)

[acwplacount@wyoming.com](mailto:acwplacount@wyoming.com)

[acwpsantos@wyoming.com](mailto:acwpsantos@wyoming.com)

Ph: 307-742-4469

## North American Invasive Species Management Association (NAISMA) North American Weed Free Forage Program Hay Certification

The Weed Free Forage Program is a preventative program to help limit the spread of noxious weeds or undesirable weeds. The program has guidelines and standards that are acceptable across county, state, and providence lines.

A list of undesirable/unacceptable plant species for the this program can be found on the North American Invasive Weed Management Association web site. [www.naisma.org](http://www.naisma.org), or may be obtained from the Weed and Pest.

### Minimum Inspection Standards

1. Forage has to be inspected by the Weed and Pest prior to cutting or harvesting.
2. Area that will be inspected will include the field itself, as well as ditches in or surrounding field, fence rows, roads in the field, and a buffer zone surrounding the field.

### Certification Standards

- A. Forage can be: free of all weeds  
free of unacceptable weeds, but have other weeds  
contain unacceptable weeds that have been treated
- B. An inspection certificate shall document that the above requirements were met.
- C. A transit certificate is needed for transporting certified hay



**If the forage contains unacceptable or undesirable weeds, it may be certified if:**

Unacceptable weeds in/surrounding the field have been previously treated to prevent seed formation or propagating parts (roots) from producing a new plant.

**\*\* Unacceptable weed species must be treated no later than the bud stage prior to cutting.\*\***

### **Common unacceptable weeds that affect certification include:**

*Whitetop (Hoary cress)      Field bindweed      Houndstongue      Common tansy*  
*Canada thistle      Perennial pepperweed      Musk thistle      ...and many others*

If you have questions about the weed free forage program or certification, please contact the Weed & Pest. Remember, many unacceptable weeds (whitetop) need to be treated very early to prevent seed formation. If buds or flowers are present, the hay can not be certified.

For more information on the Weed Free Forage Program and Weed Free Forage Standards go to: [www.naisma.org](http://www.naisma.org)

### **Important Hay Certification Notices**

*Please let the Weed & Pest know at least one week (2 weeks is preferable) prior to the start of cutting, so that we can schedule your inspection.*

*Fields inspected must be cut/harvested within 10 days of certification or certification is VOID and field must be inspected again.*

*Albany County Weed & Pest has certified hay tags and various sizes of certified hay twine for sale at the office.*

## Noxious Weed Treatments on BLM or State Lands

If you need noxious weed spraying done on State Land or BLM, please notify the Weed & Pest District early.

For designated noxious weeds, the State Lands will pay for chemical, the lessee will need to pay for the labor; BLM will pay for both.

Lessee will need to pay for larkspur and locoweed.

Spraying on BLM will need to be approved.

# Calibration

## For Hand Sprayers & High Pressure Handguns

### 1/128 Method

One gallon = 128 ounces  
 Area to be sprayed is 1/128 acre  
 Ounces collected = gallons per acre (GPA)

#### Step 1:

Measure out an area 340 square feet (1/128 acre), which is 18.5 ft. x 18.5 ft.

#### Step 2:

With water in the tank, record in seconds the time it takes to spray the measured area  
 Repeat this step a few times and calculate an average time

#### Step 3:

Spray into a container or bucket for the same amount of time recorded to spray the area in step 2  
 The amount of water in ounces collected from the container equals the gallons per acre (GPA) the sprayer is putting out.

If the recommended rate of an herbicide is 32 ounces per acre, and the sprayer is putting out 40 GPA, then you would need to add 32 ounces of herbicide to 40 gallons of water.  
 Since there are no 40 gallon backpack units, you will need to divide 32 by 40 to find out that you need to add 0.8 ounces of herbicide to 1 gallon of water.



## For Boomless Sprayers

For nozzle types including Boombuster, Boominator, Boomjet

#### Step 1:

With water in the tank, begin spraying with the nozzle or nozzles that will be used.  
 Measure the length of the spray pattern in inches.

#### Step 2:

Spray into a container or bucket for 1 minute with the nozzle(s) that will be used.  
 Measure the amount of water in the container in fluid ounces. This is the ounces per minute that the sprayer is putting out. To get gallons per minute (GPM), divide the ounces per minute by 128.

#### Step 3:

Select the speed in miles per hour (MPH) that will be used for spraying.

#### Step 4:

Use one of the formulas to determine the gallons per acre that will be applied by the sprayer  

$$\text{Gallons per acre (GPA)} = \frac{5940 \times \text{gallons per minute (GPM)}}{\text{MPH} \times \text{spray pattern length (inches)}} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{GPA} = \frac{46.4 \times \text{ounces per minute}}{\text{MPH} \times \text{spray pattern length (inches)}}$$

If the nozzle spray pattern was 18.5 feet (222 inches), the amount collected from the container after 1 minute was 480 ounces (3.75 gallons), and the speed that will be used for spraying is 5 miles per hour,  

$$\frac{5940 \times 3.75 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{46.4 \times 480 \text{ ounces/min}}{5 \text{ mph} \times 222 \text{ inches}} = 20 \text{ GPA}$$

then the sprayer is putting out 20 gallons per acre. If the recommended rate of an herbicide is 32 ounces per acre, and the sprayer is putting out 20 GPA, then you would need to add 32 ounces of herbicide to 20 gallons of water.



## PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INFORMATION

### CONTINUED...

#### **Additional Reports and Records Information**

Those entities regulating pesticide application (USDA & Wyo Dept. of Ag.) share various aspects in regards to pesticide application reporting and record keeping.

*Below is how each respective applicator should keep reports and records.*

**Notice:** Though it is not required to keep records as such for non-RUP applications it is highly suggested and a good idea for an applicator to keep records in the same fashion as RUP applications in case of audit or possible troubles sometimes associated with pesticide application.

#### **\*\*Important Additional Regulation Information\*\***

##### **Certified Commercial Applicators**

- (a) Commercial applicators shall maintain/retain accurate and legible records of all pesticide applications for a two year period
- (b) Commercial applicators involved in applications shall maintain office records giving information in respect to:
  - Name & address of person for whom application was made, and if applicable, who purchased pesticide(s)
  - Name & license number of Commercial Applicator
  - Application location & area size
  - Commodity or site treated
  - Pest controlled
  - Pesticide applied
  - Brand/product name
  - EPA registration number
  - Amount of pesticide used
  - Rate of application
  - Method of application
  - Date & time of application
  - Temp/Weather conditions during application
  - Wind direction/velocity during application

and legible records of all pesticide applications for a two year period

- (b) Private applicators involved in applications shall maintain office records giving information in respect to:
  - Name & license number of Private Applicator
  - Application location & area size
  - Commodity or site treated
  - Pest controlled
  - Pesticide applied
  - Brand/product name
  - EPA registration number
  - Amount of pesticide used
  - Rate of application
  - Method of application
  - Date & time of application
  - Temp/Weather conditions during application
  - Wind direction/velocity during application

##### **Certified Private Applicators**

- (a) Private applicators shall maintain/retain accurate

Along with reports and record keeping it is very important for any pesticide applicator to know, understand and follow the regulations of the Agriculture Worker Protection Standards in regards to pesticide applicator training, worker & handler safety, public safety and application operation notice and safety.

This and other information an applicator may need concerning reports and records, worker protection standards, applicator training or other topics can be found at the websites of the Wyoming Department of Ag, University of Wyoming Extension, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Ag (USDA).

# Wyoming Designated Noxious Weeds & Pest

## Weeds

1. Field bindweed
2. Canada thistle
3. Leafy spurge
4. Perennial sowthistle
5. Quackgrass
6. Hoary cress
7. Perennial pepperweed
8. Ox-eye daisy
9. Skeletonleaf bursage
10. Russian knapweed
11. Yellow toadflax
12. Dalmation toadflax
13. Scotch thistle
14. Musk thistle
15. Common burdock

16. Plumeless thistle
17. Dyers woad
18. Houndstongue
19. Spotted knapweed
20. Diffuse knapweed
21. Purple loosestrife
22. Salt cedar
23. Common St. Johnswort
24. Common Tansy
25. Russian olive
26. Black henbane
27. Ventenata
28. Medusahead
29. Yellow Starthistle
30. Common Mullein

## Pests

1. Grasshoppers
2. Mormon crickets
3. Prairie dogs

4. Ground squirrels
5. Mountain pine beetle
6. Beet leafhopper

## Albany County Declared

### Weeds & Pests

1. Larkspur
2. Locoweed
3. Cheatgrass
4. Mosquitos



## CLASSIFIEDS AND NOTICES

### EVENTS AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

June 5th, 2020 Rock River Whitetop Spray Day

July 28th, 2020 Little Laramie Valley Perennial Pepperweed Education & Awareness Meeting

September 12th, 2020 Rock River Knapweed Spray Day

Times and locations may change. If you are interested in attending, please contact the Albany County Weed and Pest office for specifics.

## RENTAL EQUIPMENT

### DO YOU NEED ASSISTANCE TREATING NOXIOUS WEEDS OR PESTS?

IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR PROPERTY TREATED **CONTACT US EARLY**—SCHEDULING IS BASED ON THE MOST EFFECTIVE TIME FOR TREATMENT OF A PARTICULAR WEED/PEST: FROM THIS SCHEDULE THE ORDER OF TREATMENT IS ON A FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS.

### DO YOU WANT TO TREAT YOUR OWN WEEDS, BUT DON'T HAVE THE EQUIPMENT?

THE ALBANY COUNTY WEED AND PEST DISTRICT HAS EQUIPMENT FOR RENT, JUST CALL THE OFFICE AND RESERVE THE PIECE OF EQUIPMENT YOU NEED.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR RENT

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <p><b>1 10 GALLON TRUCK MOUNTED SPRAYER WITH</b><br/>                 &gt; BOOMLESS NOZZLES FOR BROADCAST SPRAYING<br/>                 &gt; HANDGUN AND HOSE REAL FOR SPOT SPRAYING</p> | <p><b>\$25.00 PER DAY</b></p> |
| <p><b>25 GALLON ATV MOUNTED SPRAYER WITH</b><br/>                 &gt; BOOMLESS NOZZLES FOR BROADCAST SPRAYING<br/>                 &gt; HANDGUN FOR SPOT SPRAYING</p>                   | <p><b>NO CHARGE</b></p>       |
| <p><b>4 GALLON BACKPACK SPRAYERS WITH</b><br/>                 &gt; HANDGUN FOR SPOT SPRAYING</p>  | <p><b>NO CHARGE</b></p>       |

## **SALE ITEMS**

Backpack Sprayers	Used 3 gal, Solo brand backpack sprayers	No charge/free
Saddle Tank Sprayers	Used 25 gal, W&P built ATV spray tank w/ handgun & boomless nozzles	\$150.00
Elliptical Tank Sprayers	New 25 gal, W&P build ATV spray tank w/ handgun & boomless nozzles	\$425.00

**Above items are limited supply and available on a first come first served basis, call for availability.**

## **OTHER PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

The Albany County Weed & Pest District also has a wide variety of sprayer replacement parts and accessories for sale. The Weed & Pest also offers assistance in sprayer maintenance and repair however, maintenance and repair services are subject to seasonal availability and time constraints.

## **Herbicide Application Charges**

<u>Truck Applications</u>	
Wyoming Designated Noxious Weeds.....	\$3.50 per acre
Locoweed, Larkspur, Cheatgrass.....	\$5.50 per acre
(Albany County Noxious Weeds)	
Other (Non-noxious).....	\$6.50 per acre
<u>ATV Applications</u>	
Wyoming Designated Noxious Weeds, Locoweed, Larkspur & Cheatgrass.....	\$30.00 per hour
Other (Non-noxious).....	\$35.00 per hour
<u>Other</u>	
Backpack Applications.....	\$15.00 per hour
Manual Labor.....	\$15.00 per hour

To promote control of noxious weeds and pests,  
 Albany County Weed & Pest offers:

## *Cost Share Program*

Cost sharing is only available for chemicals applied on land in Albany County and for Designated and declared weed and pest species.

### Rates for 2020

State Designated Weeds & Pests—60% cost share on chemical

Albany County Declared Weeds & Pests—35% cost share on chemical

- ◆ Cost share not to exceed \$1000 per cooperator per year
- ◆ Tax exempt agencies are not eligible for cost sharing.
- ◆ Chemicals purchased for resale use can not be cost shared.
- ◆ 6% Sales tax on chemical purchases.
- ◆ Round-ups and sterilants not eligible for cost sharing.

