



Hitch Hikin' Spike

Oregon State Noxious Weed Mascot

2021 Cost-Share Program

The Crooked River Weed Management Area provides cost-share assistance to private landowners to help control noxious weeds in the Crooked River Watershed. The CRWMA will fund the cost of the herbicide or biocontrol agent only; the landowner is responsible for the costs associated with application or an applicator.

1. Landowner completes this application and return to CRWMA by **May 5, 2021**.
2. CRWMA board will review applications by **May 17, 2021**. Approval of the application is **required** prior to herbicide treatment and/or release of biocontrol agents. Applicants will be notified of results. **No receipts dated before approval will be accepted.**
3. **NOTE: Some areas or situations may require a site visit.**
4. CRWMA will work with approved applicants to acquire appropriate product, establish before and after photo monitoring, and GPS points/mapping requirements.
5. Landowner is responsible for the proper application of herbicide. Carefully read and follow the herbicide label. It is the responsibility of the pesticide applicator, not CRWMA to read and follow the herbicide label and to fully evaluate the application site and conditions. Remember to use correct spraying practices to ensure safety to you and the environment. If using biological control agents release in the manner prescribed by the supplier.
6. Landowner agrees to give CRWMA access to survey and monitor treatment sites.
7. Satellite occurrence means small isolated infestations. Those larger infestation sites will be given least priority or none.
8. A list of Commercial Applicators is available for interested landowners. CRWMA is not responsible for applicators work being performed.

2021 Cost-Share Program Funded Noxious Weeds	
St. Johnswort	Dalmatian and Yellow toadflax
Houndstongue	Jointed goatgrass
Leafy spurge (satellite occurrence)	Orange Hawkweed
Mediterranean sage	Scotch thistle and Musk thistle
Perennial pepperweed	Yellow flag iris
Diffused knapweed	Medusahead (satellite occurrence Only)
Spotted knapweed	Russian knapweed (satellite occurrence Only)
Yellow starthistle	Scotch Broom
Whitetop (satellite occurrence Only)	Wild Carrot
Possible assistance for other County A listed weed	

*Biocontrol available for Leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax, Russian knapweed, and Canada thistle

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

Telephone & Email _____

Legal Description of Area: _____

Target Weeds: _____

Approximate Size of Area to be treated per weed species: _____

Previous CRWMA Assistance: _____ Year: _____

Other Current Agency Support for Area to be Treated: Yes / No

If Yes, Agency Name: _____

Herbicide: _____

*****Must attach map and/or pictures or any other information for consideration*****

Description of area to be treated, include the use of the land such as pasture, subdivision, lot, hayfield, lawn, subdivision parks, native grassland, etc. Please be specific on the location and provide a map and picture of the area. Maps can be made on Google Earth, Crook County GIS, OnXmaps, etc.

RELEASE and INDEMNITY

The undersigned (applicant) acknowledges that they have a legal and moral duty as the owner or occupier of land to control noxious weeds. They also recognize that control measures sometimes involve risks to desirable plants, trees, animals, and humans. In consideration of the benefit obtained by reducing the burden of their responsibility to control noxious weeds and in the recognition of risks which may be encountered, the undersigned hereby releases, holds harmless and indemnifies and defends Crooked River Weed Management Area, its agents and employees, from all loss, claims, costs and expenses, damages, lawsuits or judgments resulting from damage or destruction of property, personal injury or death of any person or persons which arise from applicants conducting weed control activity in area described in the Cost-Share Program Application including but not limited to costs of suit and reasonable attorney fees. Failure of cooperator to purchase and apply chemicals as provided for in this Agreement shall constitute a default of this provision and cooperator shall immediately refund all sums received from the project sponsor, in addition to all other sums allowed by law.

_____ Date _____
Applicant Signature

_____ Date _____
CRWMA Signature



George Beck and James Sebastian, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Diffuse knapweed *Centaurea diffusa*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Taproot, annual or short-lived perennial, spreads by seed
- Silvery-green color, young plants appear as rosette
- Flowers white or sometimes purple/pink
- Bracts have comb-like spines



North Carolina, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Russian knapweed *Acroptilon repens (L.)*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Perennial, with vigorous, deep, creeping roots and underground stems, also spreads via seed
- Silvery-green color, forms colonies
- Pearly papery bracts on flower head



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org

St. Johnswort *Hypericum perforatum*

- Family: St. Johnswort (Clusiaceae)
- Perennial with taproots and short underground stems, also spreads via seed
- Leaves spotted with tiny translucent or purplish-black dots
- Reddish stems
- Yellow, star-like flowers with 5 petals



Norman E. Rees, USDA Agricultural Research Service - Retired, Bugwood.org



Norman E. Rees, USDA Agricultural Research Service - Retired, Bugwood.org



John Cardina, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org



Lloyd Andres, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Rosette

Mediterranean sage *Salvia aethiops*

- Family: Mint (Lamiaceae)
- Biennial or short-lived perennial with a stout taproot, spreads via seed
- Plant is covered with dense, woolly hairs, young plants appear as rosette
- When crushed, a sage-like odor is emitted
- Four to six, white to yellow flowers at branch tips



Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Eric Coombs, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org

Leafy spurge *Euphorbia esula*

- Family: Spurge (Euphorbiaceae)
- Perennial, with spreading underground stems and also spreads via seed
- Stems, roots and leaves exude a milky sap that can irritate skin
- Stems turn bright red after flowering
- Leaves have smooth margins and whitish coating
- Clusters of small, yellowish-greenish flowers



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org



Norman E. Rees, USDA Agricultural Research Service - Retired, Bugwood.org



William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org

10 Ways You Can Help

1. Learn about invasive plants, especially those found in your region.
2. Come clean. Before leaving home, take time to inspect and remove dirt and plants, from clothing, boots, gear, pets, bikes and vehicles. Stop invasive plants from hitching a ride to a new location.
3. Stay on the designated trails when walking, hiking, running, biking, or riding your horse or OHV.
4. Leave Clean. Before leaving your recreation site, inspect your belongings and remove any dirt or plants. Invasive plant seeds can be stuck on you or your belongings. Weed seeds in infested hay can be blown offsite as you move down the road or left behind in animal waste.
5. Know your plant source. Inquire about the source of the plants you buy. Plants grown in your region are likely to fare better. Make sure they are labeled properly. Make sure the potted plants you buy are free of any weeds.
6. Use forage, hay, mulch, soil and gravel that are certified as "weed free."
7. Plant only non-invasive plants in your garden, and remove any known invaders.
8. Dispose of invasive plants and seeds in a sealed plastic bag to prevent spread.
9. Report new or expanded invasive plant outbreaks to authorities.
10. Volunteer to help remove invasive plants from public lands and natural areas.

Contacts

Ochoco National Forest

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/ochoco>
3160 NE 3rd. St.
Prineville, OR 97754

Sarah Callaghan, Invasive Plant Program Manager
541-416-6588, sacallaghan@fs.fed.us

Jill Welborn, Botanist, Paulina Ranger District
541-416-6635, jillewelborn@fs.fed.us

Jennifer Carson, Botanist, Lookout Mountain Ranger District/
Crooked River National Grassland
541-416-6416, jlcarson@fs.fed.us

Crooked River Weed Management Area

<http://crwma.co.crook.or.us/>
498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754

Debbie Wood, Coordinator
541-447-9971, debbie.wood@oregonstate.edu

Crook County Weed Control

<http://www.co.crook.or.us/Departments/WeedControl2/WeedControlHome/tabid/2051/Default.aspx>

1306 N. Main St.
Prineville, OR 97754

Kev Alexanian, Crook County Weed Master
541-447-7958, kev.alexanian@co.crook.or.us

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Produced by Crooked River Weed Management Area and Ochoco National Forest 2017.

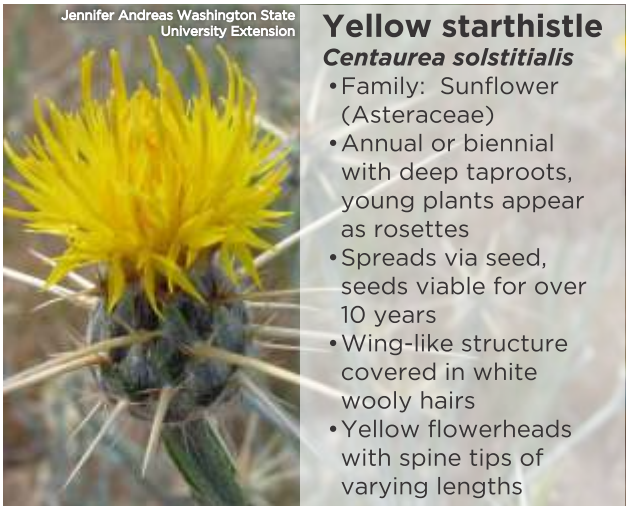
Top Invasive Plants of the Crooked River Basin

Including Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland



for the greatest good





Jennifer Andreas Washington State University Extension

Yellow starthistle
Centaurea solstitialis

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Annual or biennial with deep taproots, young plants appear as rosettes
- Spreads via seed, seeds viable for over 10 years
- Wing-like structure covers in white woolly hairs
- Yellow flowerheads with spine tips of varying lengths



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org

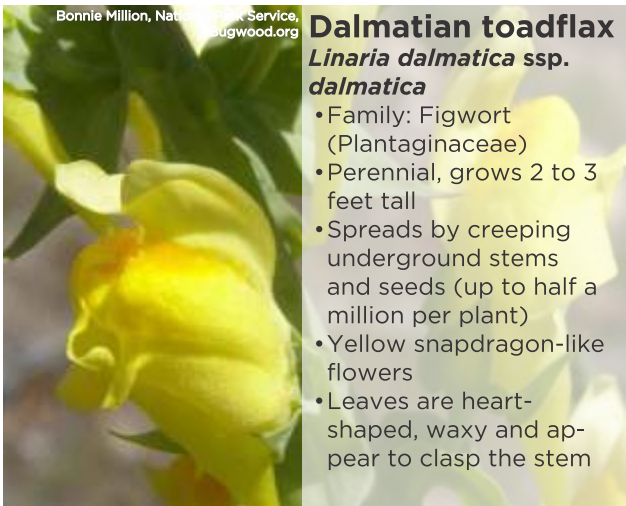
Rosette

Spotted knapweed
Centaurea stoebe

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Stout taproot, short-lived perennial or biennial spreads by seed
- Young plants appear as rosette with blue-gray color
- Purple to pink flowers
- Tips of flower head bracts are usually black



Joseph M. DiTomaso, University of California - Davis, Bugwood.org



Bonnie Million, National Park Service, Bugwood.org

Dalmatian toadflax
Linaria dalmatica ssp. *dalmatica*

- Family: Figwort (Plantaginaceae)
- Perennial, grows 2 to 3 feet tall
- Spreads by creeping underground stems and seeds (up to half a million per plant)
- Yellow snapdragon-like flowers
- Leaves are heart-shaped, waxy and appear to clasp the stem



George Beck and James Sebastian, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Bonnie Million, National Park Service, Bugwood.org

Yellow toadflax
Linaria vulgaris

- Family: Figwort (Plantaginaceae)
- Perennial, grows 1 to 2 feet tall
- Spreads by seed and creeping underground stems, often forming colonies
- Small narrow leaves
- Yellow flowers with orange throats, resembling snapdragon flowers



Michael Shephard, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org



Bonnie Million, National Park Service, Bugwood.org

Scotch thistle *Onopordum acanthium*

- Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae)
- Biennial or annual, reproduces by seeds (up to 40,000 seeds per plant)
- Wing-like structure along stem, can grow over 8 feet tall
- Flowers purple and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, young plants appear as rosette
- Leaves up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, covered with sharp spines and woolly hairs



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Rosette



Jennifer Andreas Washington State University Extension.

Medusahead rye
Taeniatherum caput-medusae

- Family: Grass (Poaceae)
- Annual with shallow root system
- 6-24 inches tall
- Dead plants form thick litter layer pale blonde in color
- Long twisted stiff bristles emerging from seed head



Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org



Barry Rice, sarracenia.com, Bugwood.org



CRWMA



George Beck and James Sebastian, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Whitetop or Hoary cress
Lepidium draba

- Family: Mustard (Brassicaceae)
- Perennial with spreading underground stems also spread by seed
- Upper leaves clasp stem
- Small white 4 petaled flowers
- Reaches height 1-1.5 feet



Bonnie Million, National Park Service, Bugwood.org



Mark Schwarzlander, University of Idaho, Bugwood.org



Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte, Bugwood.org

Houndstongue
Cynoglossum officinale

- Family: Borage (Boraginaceae)
- Tap rooted biennial or short-lived perennial
- Spreads by seed
- All parts of plant covered in fine hairs
- Reddish/purple flowers form into 4 seeds which are covered with Velcro like barbed hooks
- Flowering stems originate at junctions where leaves meet the stem



Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org



Jennifer Andreas Washington State University Extension.