PRIDE
Panhandle Research Integration for Discovery Education

The WEED WATCH

HIGH PLAINS
Weed Management Association

A Publication of the Panhandle Research Integration for Discovery Education
in conjunction with High Plains Weed Management Association

Spring 2010 Newsletter

Small Acreage Weed Control – Worth a Pound of 'Cure'

Ann Cotton – UNW Natural Resources District Employee and PRIDE board member

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Living the country life fulfills many a dream. However, with the beauty comes a lot of new responsibilities, such as grazing management, noxious weed identification and control.

A recognized trend throughout the country, especially at the rural fringe around cities and towns, is the division of larger tracts of land for development into smaller acreages or 'ranchettes.' Increasingly, people are buying these country sites as an escape from city life. Not only are they delighting in the pleasures of country life, but they are also taking on many of the responsibilities of land ownership. One such responsibility is managing the vegetation growing on their acreage, whether it is to maintain desired species in native range, pasture, or landscaped yards and gardens or to control or eradicate undesirable species. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds true in the case of weed management, especially when considering the time, effort, and financial expenditures that are required for proactive vegetation management as compared to crisis-reactive vegetation management.

Many weedy plants are native and are to be expected in small numbers in any naturally occurring grassland or forestland. However, when native vegetation becomes problematic or when non-native weeds are introduced, homeowners should be concerned and act responsibly to control their weeds. In fact, homeowners are *required by law* to control weeds that are designated by state or county officials as "noxious."

Owners of small acreages can be somewhat disadvantaged in the battle against unwanted vegetation. Their task is larger than taking care of weeds in a lawn or garden. Many rural landowners lack the knowledge, experience, equipment, or pesticide applicator licenses that farmers and ranchers have to effectively control vegetation. This article is intended to give these landowners a place to start in their management of weeds.

Basics of Weed Management

In general, weeds can be managed using the following strategies: prevention, eradication, and control. In fact, incorporating two or all three strategies in a management plan is usually most successful. **Prevention** means that weeds are not allowed to be introduced or to increase in an area. Common prevention methods include planting seed that is weed-free, preventing existing weeds from going to seed, and preventing overgrazing. **Eradication** means that weeds, their spreading roots, and their seeds are completely removed from the area and will not reappear unless they are reintroduced. Eradication is very difficult to accomplish and can result in bare ground unless reseeding is done. Eradication of noxious weeds is very rare. **Control** means one or more methods have been used to prevent the weeds from going to seed or otherwise spreading. Methods of weed management include the following:

- Promote desirable plants that will compete with the weeds through judicious seeding, fertilization, or irrigation.
- Physically disrupt weed growth through tilling, hoeing, mowing, grazing, or burning, as appropriate for the targeted species.
- Use an element from nature to weaken or kill weeds. This biological control could be insects, mites, fungus, or other biocontrol agents from the weed's country of origin.
- Use herbicides to disrupt weed growth.
- The infestation should be monitored, and control measures need to continue for many years.

Landowners need to be aware of the following cautions when using these methods:

- Fertilizers promote the growth of weeds as well as valuable plants. Test the soil to determine types and levels of fertilizer needed.
- Control or eradication can result in bare ground. Revegetate the area with weed-free seed so that other weeds are not readily established.
- Use herbicides sparingly, not exclusively, in appropriate areas. Read and follow all labels and instructions. Do not use herbicides that are active under the surface of the soil near desirable woody plantings. Do not spray herbicides where they can drift or leach onto desirable plantings or into ground or surface water.
- Prevent the spread of weeds by washing vehicles to reduce seed transfer and by purchasing weed-free feed and mulch.

Continued on Page 2

The United States Forest Service in conjunction with the Nebraska Forest Service provide funding for noxious weed control through the State and Private Forestry Cooperative Weed Management Program. These funds are available to counties that contain National Forest System lands. The counties utilize the funds for noxious weed control on private lands adjacent to National Forest System lands. In addition equipment and educational efforts such as the publication of "The Weed Watch" can be part of the overall county project. This year's weed watch is being published in part through Dawes County and the State and Private Forestry Grant.

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Small Acreage Weed Control

Continued from front

It is a good idea for anyone concerned about weeds to develop a simple weed management plan. Such a plan should include the following information:

- Identification of the plant species to be managed
- A description of the extent of the weed infestation
- The method(s) of control to be used
- The planned timing of the application of the control method(s)
- A method to measure the success of the plan over time

Livestock Grazing

Small acreage landowners who include livestock as part of their country life have a greater responsibility. Livestock depend, at least partly, on healthy, productive forage. The animals will graze or browse available vegetation wherever they are raised, whether on pasture or in sandlots. If not managed correctly, livestock confined on small acreages can rapidly overgraze grassland. They can destroy desirable vegetation including grasses, forbs, trees, and shrubs. The resulting damage can have both ecological and economic impacts to the landowner and even to adjacent landowners and agricultural operations.

Disturbed ground and bare soil are susceptible to wind and water erosion and can become seed beds for invasive weed species that proliferate and outcompete other desirable plants for resources. Some weed species, even native weeds, are poisonous to livestock and can cause birth defects, abortions, neurological and systemic disorders, and death. When allowed to mature, undesirable species often spread to adjacent properties. This can have dire consequences by affecting available cropland and grazing land, livestock production, and native wildlife habitat, not to mention the relationship with neighbors. The costs of control or eradication of weeds, associated reseeding or replanting of desirable species, and livestock replacement can be extensive.

Above all, landowners with livestock on small acreages should try to follow these principles:

- Avoid grazing the same area continuously for the entire season.
- Allow desirable plants sufficient time to produce seed and establish strong roots and ample vegetative growth before grazing takes place.
- Allow several inches of plant leaves to remain for rapid regrowth.
- Avoid grazing frequently or repeatedly on wet soils to avoid compaction and erosion.
- If necessary, confine livestock in corrals and provide supplemental feed while the vegetation recovers.
- If possible, subdivide pastures and develop a rotation system.

On the positive side, livestock can also help control weeds. Different classes of livestock deal more effectively with various weed infestations. Goats eat most broadleaf and shrubby weeds, for example. However, livestock can transport weed seed on their coats and in their manure. So it is important not to move livestock from a weedy area to a clean area when weeds are in seed.

Planting Exotic Species

People who care for pastures, lawns, gardens, and landscaping have many opportunities to choose plant species to enhance their property. Landowners often improve pastureland by seeding grass. Gardeners carefully choose just the right attractive flowering plant. Those who want to block blowing snow often plant windbreaks made up of a variety of shrubs and trees.

One consideration for choosing plant species in these situations is to consider the hardiness of the plant. Will it survive with the amount of precipitation and frost-free days we have here? Another consideration should be whether the plant species will "escape" from the place we want it to thrive and spread to places we don't want it to grow. Many of our most difficult weed species, some of which are now considered to be "noxious," started out as ornamental plants. Prime examples are purple loosestrife, which threatens Nebraska's waterways, and leafy spurge, which covers many thousands of acres of rangeland in the West. Others include toadflax, St. John's-wort, tamarisk, and Dame's rocket. These escaped ornamentals have no natural enemies in this country and easily outcompete native plants.

Landowners should be careful to plant only those species that are native or sterile or that have been proven not to become intrusive. Be especially careful not to use packets of wildflower seeds that may include undesirable species.

For More Information

Small acreage landowners have special challenges to be good land stewards. One of them is to exercise vigilance about managing their property to control weed infestations. Several elements that are particularly important to achieve this goal are to use integrated pest management methods with care and consideration, to have a sustainable grazing program, and to avoid introducing exotic plant species that could become problematic.

For assistance in developing a small acreage grazing plan or vegetation management plan, please contact your local UN-L Extension Agent. For forest, timber, brush, and wildland fire management, contact the Nebraska Forest Service at http://nfs.unl.edu/. For assistance with developing or implementing a weed management plan or for finding out which weeds have insects used for control, contact the county weed superintendent for your county.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension has an excellent newsletter: *Acreage & Small Farm Insights: Helping Acreage Owners Manage Their Rural Living Environment* at http://acreage.unl.edu/Newsletter/newsletter.shtml.

Purple loosestrife used to be sold in greenhouses, and this beautiful ornamental plant was very showy in landscapes.

Unfortunately, when the non-native purple loosestrife is near a riparian area, it escapes and invades the streams and rivers, crowding out native plants.

Your Trash is NOT My Treasure

Kristi Paul – Sheridan County Weed Superintendent and PRIDE board member

When you are out in the yard and pull several bindweed vines out of your flower bed, where do you dispose of them? In the brown trash dumpster? Or in the green "leaves and grass" dumpster? Unfortunately, many people put any plant material, including weeds and seeds, in the green dumpsters.

Did you know that the contents of the green dumpsters are put into the compost pile at the local solid waste agency? Did you know that this compost is in turn made available for other folks to use in their garden or yard? Everyone can help to make sure that noxious weeds are not spread through compost. The trash put in the brown dumpster is hauled off, baled, and buried within 48 hours. ALL noxious weeds and seeds should be thrown into the brown dumpsters!

The PRIDE Weed Management Area group will be putting stickers on the green dumpsters to remind folks NOT to place noxious weeds or seeds in the these dumpsters. This project is part of a grant project with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture.

The next time you pull or chop noxious weeds, please think about which dumpster you place them in. You can prevent spreading noxious weeds to your neighbors or other landowners. The Golden Rule applies here – Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

No weeds here!

Which Thistle Is It?

Knowing the difference between the noxious thistles can sometimes be a challenge. We want to challenge you to identify these thistles: Canada thistle, musk thistle, plumeless thistle, Scotch thistle.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

See answers on Page 5

Weed Control 101

Part 1: Weed Control Preparations
Chris Kelly – Vegetation Management Specialist, Chem-Trol

Weed Control 101 is a two-part series. This issue of *Weed Watch* covers planning, calibrating the sprayer, and following labels. Part 2 in the next issue of *Weed Watch* will include talking to neighbors, using the right protective equipment, and actually applying the herbicide.

Weed control can take many forms: mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical. Whatever means you use, each method has a set of guidelines that must be followed to ensure success. This article discusses chemical, or herbicide, control. Every weed-control program must start with a set of guidelines including helpful tips for successful herbicide application. The following guidelines will give you a some broad ideas to think about:

1. Know the "enemy."
2. Choose the proper product.
3. Know the surroundings where the weed infestation is located.
4. Be aware of climate and weather conditions.
5. Calibrate the spraying equipment.
6. Read labels and material safety data sheets (MS).
7. Follow whole label.

Know the "enemy." The enemy in this case is the target weed species. Knowing what you need to control is the key to any effective program. Do your research to ensure that this weed is not mistaken for a look-a-like. Some tips would be to look online, do research at the library, or contact your county weed control superintendent. You can also collect a plant sample, press it in newspaper between two heavy books, and take it to either the extension or the county weed office.

Choose the proper product. Now that you know your target species, see Extension Guide EC130 *Guide for Weed Management* for the recommended products for your target weed. Other considerations are toxicity, re-entry times, use around waterways, and odors that may be offensive to neighbors.

Know the surroundings. This step is often overlooked. Are any trees, structures, houses, or planted landscapes nearby? Knowing what is around you helps prevent accidental control of wrong species and prevents drift onto neighboring properties.

Be aware of climate and weather conditions. This knowledge is important during preparation as well as during the application itself. Is your climate dry or wet? Are you in a drought? What is the annual rainfall for your area? Do you have high winds? Weather also plays a key in the application of herbicides. For example, are you expecting rain? Most herbicides are rainfast within 24 hours. However, a sudden storm may prevent good control and retreatment may be needed to get full control. Spraying on windy and extremely hot days may prevent good control and cause herbicide drift. Refer to the product label for wind and temperature restrictions.

Whether you have a 1 gallon sprayer or a 250 gallon sprayer, calibration is critical.

Calibrate the spray equipment. Now you know the weed you want to control, you have chosen an appropriate herbicide, you know your surroundings, and you have considered your climate and weather conditions. Next, you should calibrate your equipment. Calibration is important whether you are using a backpack sprayer, lawnmower sprayer, ATV sprayer, or a truck skid sprayer. Calibration measures the rate of application. The speed of travel, amount of water, amount of herbicide, water droplet size, and nozzle type are examples of factors involved in calibration. Sprayers that are not calibrated correctly may either over-apply herbicide (costing money, wasting herbicide, and going beyond labeled rates) or under-apply herbicide (resulting in inadequate control). The "glug from a jug" method is not the best solution. For more information, see NEB Guide G1756 – *Fine Tuning a Sprayer with the "Ounce Calibration Method."*

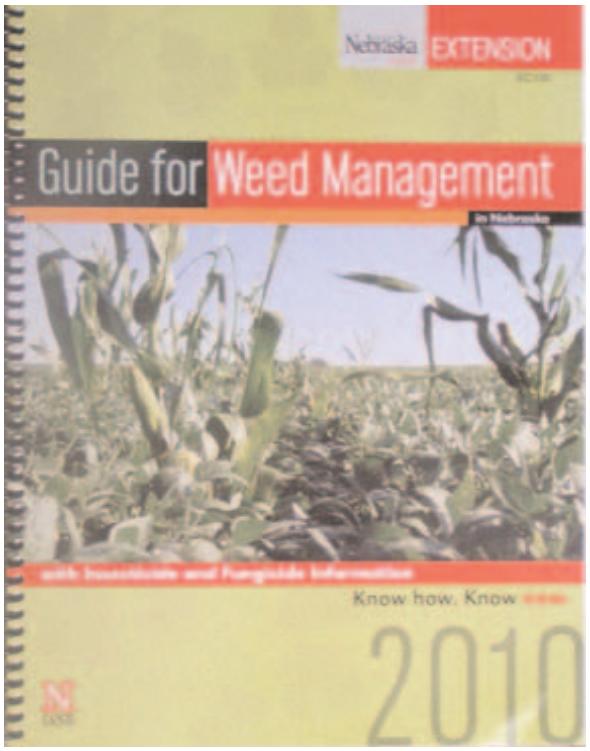
Read labels and MSDS — Keep a printed copy of the product label and MSDS sheets. Labels include the proper ratio of product to water for target species, instructions, applications, warnings, proper response to a mishap, and a list of required personal protective equipment.

Follow the label – The last step to follow the label. After all, it's the law.

Happy spraying and remember that good neighbors control their weeds. Stay tuned for Part 2 of this article in our next *Weed Watch*.

Here is a list of the valuable information you can find on a herbicide label.

1. Brand Name
2. Type of Pesticide
3. Ingredient Statement
4. Common Name
5. Chemical Name
6. Net Contents
7. EPA Registration Number
8. EPA Establishment Number
9. Classification Statement
10. Signal Words and Symbol
11. Reentry Statement
12. Pre-harvest Interval
13. Precautionary Statements
    - Route of Entry Statement
    - Specific Action Statement
    - Protective Clothing/Equipment
14. Statement of Practical Treatment
15. Environmental Hazards
    - Special Toxicity Statements
    - Environmental Statements
16. Physical or Chemical Hazards
17. Storage and Disposal
18. Manufacturer
19. Directions For Use



PRIDE serves as a cornerstone to build and maintain partnerships between the many cooperators in invasive weed management and education. With this collaborative effort a more efficient and successful approach to invasive weed management and awareness is achieved. PRIDE's efforts in pooling of funds and resources from contributors will result in a compounding of investments and rewards.

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For more information for to get additional copies of the Weed Watch, contact Kristi Paul, Sheridan County Weed Superintendent
PO Box 449
Rushville, NE 69360
Phone 308-327-5629

Weed Watchers at the UNWNRD Conservation Festival

Over 250 students attended the Upper Niobrara White's Conservation Festival on April 27th in Chadron. Students learned about noxious weeds, their prevention, ways they spread and control measures. They also got to see Gretel and her baby, and learn about grazing noxious and invasive weeds with goats. Other stations at the festival included education about soil, air, water, recycling and a visit from Smokey the Bear and Woodsy Owl. A great opportunity for PRIDE to teach the future land stewards of our area.

Which Thistle Is It?

Answers to thistle challenge on Page 3.

1. Scotch thistle (winged stems help to identify this thistle.)
2. Plumeless thistle (notice how it is spiny clear up to the bloom)
3. Canada thistle (key to identify Canada thistle? The blooms are the size of your little finger!)
4. Musk thistle ("crown of thorns" surrounds the bloom, and stem is bare below the bloom for several inches)

Find the differences from Page 10

1. The sun is missing.
2. The tree is different.
3. A musical note is missing.
4. A cap is missing.
5. The net is different.
6. A butterfly is missing.
7. The girl's hair is different.
8. A branch is missing.

Weeds to Watch for on Your Property in Nebraska

Amur Honeysuckle

Autumn Olive

Caucasian Bluestem

Crown Vetch

Dalmation Toadflax

Damesrocket

European Buckthorn

Garlic Mustard

Hoary Cress

Hoary Allysum

Hairy Whitetop

Houndstongue

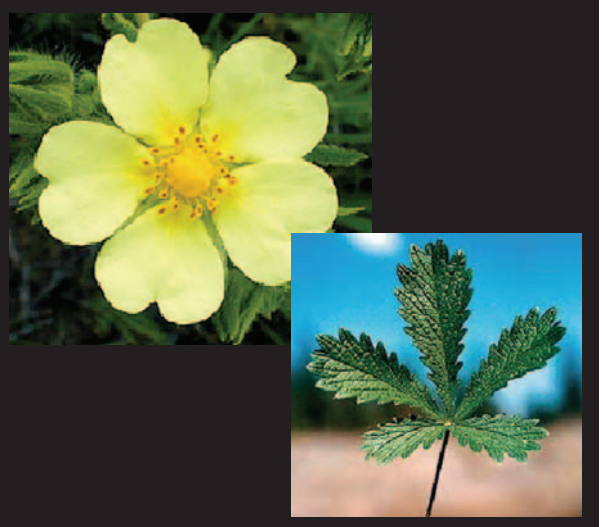
Multiflora Rose

Perennial Pepperweed

Russian Olive

Serecia lespedeza

St. Johnswort



Sulphur Cinquefoil

Nebraska's Watch List Weeds

The watch list is a list of weeds that are invasive or noxious in surrounding states. The goal of the watch list is to make landowners aware of possible invading weeds and encourage them to control the weeds when first found. The old adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" definitely applies to these plants.

Control of these weeds is not required but recommended.

If you have any concerns or know of any infestations of watch list weeds, please contact your local weed control superintendent.

Wise Use of Lawn Chemicals

Mid America Regional Council

Lawn chemicals are the fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides used in lawn and garden care. When lawn chemicals are applied improperly, they can run off into streams, harming fish and other animals and contaminating our drinking water.

What's the Problem?

If they are not applied correctly and according to the labeled instructions, lawn chemicals can be absorbed through people's skin, and they can be swallowed or inhaled. They can drift and settle on ponds, laundry, toys, pools, and furniture. They can cause wildlife or pet poisoning. In addition, over-application of any lawn chemical can result in runoff that can carry toxic levels of chemicals or excessive nutrients into lakes, streams, and groundwater. Therefore, it is essential when using lawn chemicals to become familiar with a product's toxicity and potential environmental impact.

In addition to negatively impacting your healthy lawn, applying excess fertilizer can significantly contribute to water quality problems.

What is a Watershed?

A watershed is an area of land that drains to a common point, such as a nearby creek, stream, river, or lake. Every small watershed drains to a larger watershed that eventually flows to the ocean. Even our lawns and yards are part of a watershed. Every over-application of lawn chemicals can contribute to environmental damage. Watersheds support a wide variety of plants and wildlife and provide many outdoor recreation opportunities. By protecting the health of our watersheds, we can preserve and enhance the quality of life for area residents.

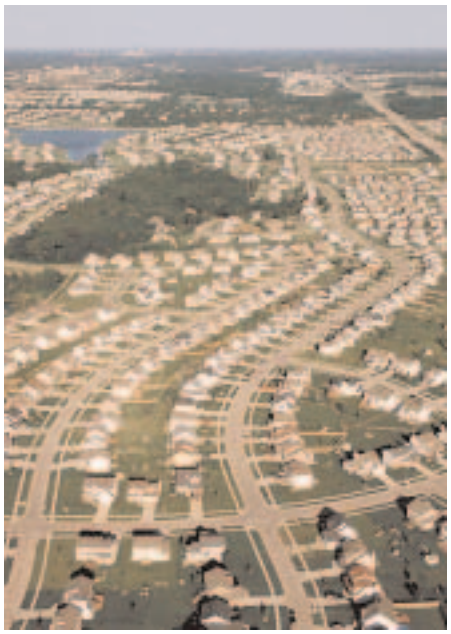


Photo courtesy of USDA NRCS

Each urban and suburban area is part of a watershed. Appropriate use of lawn chemicals helps keep the watershed clean.

What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater is water from rain or melting snow. It flows from rooftops, over paved streets, sidewalks, and parking lots, across bare soil, and through lawns and storm drains. As it flows, runoff collects and transports soil, pet waste, salt, pesticides, fertilizer, oil and grease, litter, and other pollutants. This water drains directly into nearby creeks, streams, and rivers without receiving treatment at sewage plants. Lawn chemicals that were not properly applied can also be an element of the polluted stormwater that contaminates streams, rivers, and lakes and degrades the quality of our water.

What Can You Do?

Fortunately, you can help lessen the effect lawn chemicals have on water quality by following these practices:

- Read labels on lawn chemicals carefully and always apply products as directed.
- Try using compost or organic lawn chemical alternatives. Composting creates an organic, slow-release fertilizer and soil-enhancing material.
- Landscape with native plants, grasses, and flower species whenever possible. A natural lawn reduces or eliminates the need for lawn chemicals.
- Use caution on slopes and lawn edges so fertilizer will not wash into nearby storm sewers or waterways.
- Allow proper drying time for liquid chemicals, and never use lawn chemicals before a heavy rainfall is expected.
- Test the soil for nutrient deficiencies before using lawn chemicals.
- Contact your county extension service for more information on lawn chemical use.

For more information, visit www.marc.org/water.

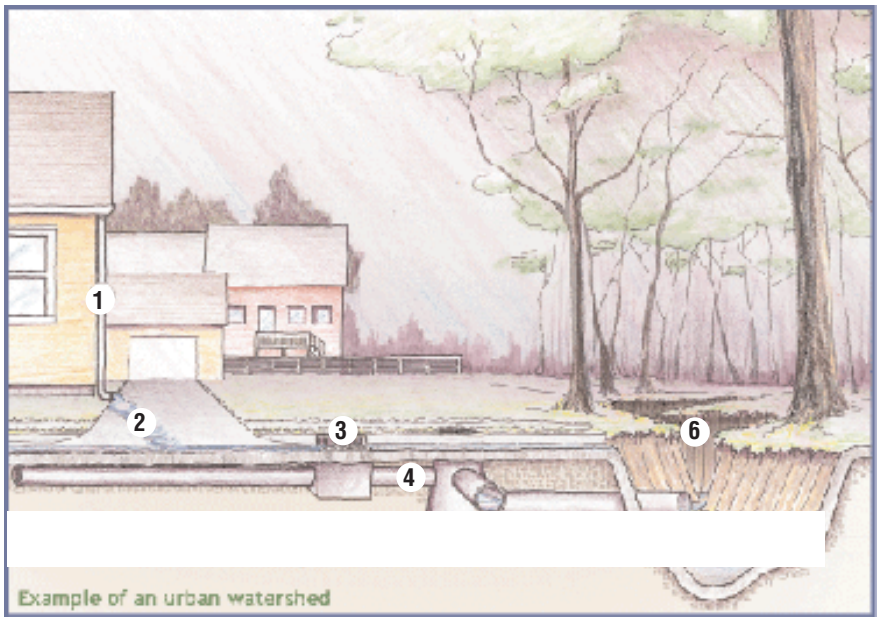


Diagram courtesy of USDA NRCS

Keeping stormwater runoff free of lawn chemicals prevents stream pollution.

Economic and Environmental Threats of Invasive Species

This article is based on "Invasive species: A continued battle on the economic and environmental fronts" by Karie Decker and Craig Allen from the Nebraska Association of Resources Districts.

The Problem with Invasive Species

Invasive species are plants or animals that are not native and have spread or are spreading to new habitats. They can be damaging to the economy, the environment, or human health. They have no natural enemies in their new habitats, and they often outcompete the native plants and animals for food and other resources. As a result, they can dominate their invaded habitats.

Nationally, over $120 billion dollars are spent each year to deal with problems caused by invasive species. In addition, invasive species endanger native species to the extent that nearly half of the 1900 imperiled species in the country are on the list because of impacts from invasive species.

The Problem in Nebraska

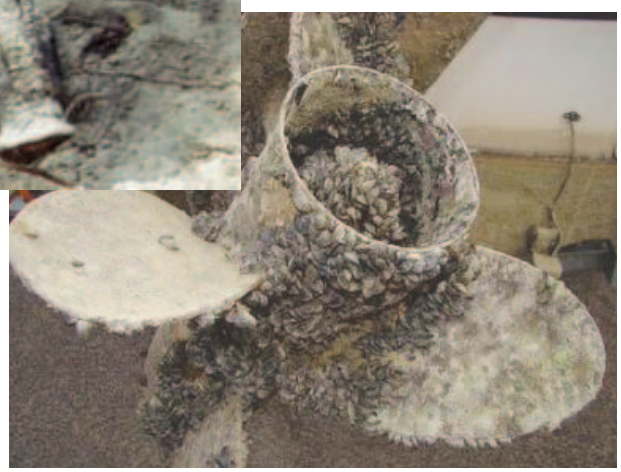
Approximately 500 nonnative plants have become established in Nebraska. Many have not yet become harmful, but others cause extensive damage. The harmful species that are most apparent to Nebraska residents are the listed noxious weeds. Some others that have not received as much attention are the following:

- Feral hogs, currently in several Nebraska counties. These root up agricultural land and are host to several diseases of domestic livestock.
- Emerald ash borer, which has not yet been found in Nebraska but is in Minnesota and Missouri. This insect is a threat to the nearly 30 million ash trees in Nebraska.
- Asian carp, which can grow to more than 50 pounds and harm boats and boaters.
- Zebra mussels, which clog water intakes and attach to boat motors and propellers. This invader has been found on the eastern side of the state. Officials are working to keep the mussels out of the Missouri River Watershed. If allowed to expand, they would cause extensive ecological and economic damage to the whole region. Cities, industries, and electric power companies would need to bear the burden of controlling the mussels on their water intakes.

What Can You Do?

Prevention is definitely the most economical and effective way to manage invasive species. Nebraskans can play a critical role in helping prevent the spread of invasive species and the introduction of new ones. Here are some tips that will help you in the battle against invasive species:

- Plant native species, which usually require less water and care because they are adapted to Nebraska's climate.
- If possible, purchase plants and seeds from local nurseries. Those imported from other areas, especially overseas, have been repeatedly shown to arrive with unintended hitchhikers.
- Clean your boat and boating equipment. Invasive species can attach to anything that touches the water. Before leaving the lake, remove any visible mud, plants, fish, or animals. Eliminate water from all equipment. Clean and dry anything that came into contact with water, including dogs. Never release plants, fish, or animals into the water, especially baitfish.
- Don't move firewood. New infestations of tree-killing insects and diseases are often first found in campgrounds and parks. Leave your firewood at home and buy new firewood where you intend to burn it.
- Don't release your pets. Unfortunately, household pets, including snakes, fish, and birds, are often released into the wild when people move or when they lose interest in the pets. Aside from the harm and possible death that can result, these pets can have harmful impacts on the environment. It would be better to return them to a local pet shop, give them to friends, or donate them to a public institution.
- Educate yourself about the invasive species in your area and remove them from your yard if possible. Pass your knowledge on.



HARMFUL INVADERS

TOP to BOTTOM:
Asian Carp
Emerald Ash Borer
Feral Hog
Zebra Mussels

Kids' Page

HIDDEN WORD FIND – Responsible landowners take pride in their management efforts to control weeds on private lands in order to protect our environment. Sometimes the greatest challenge is to identify noxious weeds before they spread, and apply the best tools for each situation. Find the weeds hidden in the environment below, and use the proper tools and resources to prevent the spread of weeds to adjacent private and public lands.

Words are arranged horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forwards (left to right), backwards (right to left) and top to bottom or bottom to top.

Good Luck! Have fun and enjoy!

A	S	M	A	L	L	A	C	R	E	A	G	E	W	E	E	D	C	O	N	T	R	O	L
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V	S	S	I	U	A	H	L	N	E	I	G	H	B	A	I	R	B	L	X	R	G	N	A
I	S	E	D	N	M	A	P	G	S	U	O	N	O	S	I	O	P	O	E	P	I	H	R
T	U	M	A	D	N	P	X	Y	L	A	P	T	R	O	W	S	N	H	O	J	T	S	D
A	R	A	R	C	E	S	E	C	O	L	O	G	I	C	A	L	Q	L	A	B	E	L	S
N	O	D	E	G	A	R	O	F	E	E	R	F	D	E	E	W	A	T	E	R	C	A	J
G	O	W	P	U	R	P	L	E	L	O	O	S	E	S	T	R	I	F	E	X	P	I	H

Bare ground	Noxious
Compaction	Ornamental plants
Dames rocket	Pasture
Drift	Pesticide
Ecological	Poisonous
Economic impacts	Prevention
Eradication	PRIDE
Erosion	Purple Loosestrife
Experience	Ranchettes
Forest Service	Responsibility
Gardens	Rotation
Grazing	Russian olive
Goats	Seed
Houndstongue	Small acreage
Identification	St Johns wort
Knowledge	Stewards
Labels	Tamarisk
Landowners	Toadflax
Management	Trash
Mowing	UNL Extension
Mulch	Vegetation
Mullein	Vigilance
Native vegetation	Water
NRCS	Weed control
Neighbors	Weed free forage

BOOKMARK CONTEST

TOP PRIZE $20

RULES: Use a sheet of paper 4 1/4 x 11" (fold an 8 1/2 x 11" sheet of paper lengthwise and cut along the fold).
The theme is "Proper Disposal of Noxious Weeds."
Deadline: September 15, 2010. Mail your entry to: Kristi Paul, Sheridan County Weed Control, P.O. Box 449, Rushville, NE 69360
Include your name, age and address.

Can you find the differences? There are 8!

Answers are found on Page 5.

County-Added Noxious Weeds

Kristi Paul, Sheridan County Weed Superintendent, and PRIDE board member

In addition to the nine weeds that have been declared noxious in Nebraska, every county has the option to petition the Director of the Department of Agriculture to place additional weeds on the "county added noxious weed" list. Several counties in the Panhandle have county-added noxious weeds which landowners are required to control:

FIELD BINDWEED
Banner
Box Butte
Cheyenne
Dawes
Deuel
Garden
Morrill
ScottsBluff
Sheridan

HOUNDSTONGUE
Dawes
Sheridan

Good Neighbors Control Noxious Weeds!

SCOTCH THISTLE
Banner
Dawes
Morrill
Sheridan
Sioux

WOOLYLEAF BURSAGE - Banner

Nebraska's Noxious Weeds

Canada Thistle

Diffuse Knapweed

Musk Thistle

Leafy Spurge

Phragmites

Plumeless Thistle

Purple Loosestrife

Saltcedar

Spotted Knapweed

It is the duty of each person who owns or controls land in Nebraska to effectively control noxious weeds on such land.