Why Are Weeds So Dangerous?

They are non-native, invasive plants that have negative impacts on agriculture, native vegetation, wildlife, public health, and other natural resources.

Integrated Weed Management (IWM)

Integrated Weed Management (IWM) is the concept of using a well planned, organized, and multi-faceted approach to control noxious weeds. IWM uses multiple control techniques with the specific goals of: decreasing costs, increasing control, creating synergistic effects, decreasing hazards, and reducing environmental impacts.

IWM methods include:

- Mechanical control – The use of mechanical methods to control weed infestations such as chopping, pulling or mowing. Remember to monitor success, and continue efforts.
- Cultural control – Involves introducing native species, predators, and parasites to control weeds as well as properly managing grazing by species that only feed on the weeds.
- Chemical control – Changes behavior of the public including education, prevention, early detection of new invasions, modifying grazing habits, regulating disturbed or previously ruined areas with native species, and monitoring successes and failures.
- Biological control – The exact number of control techniques and how they are used can greatly reduce infestations with little or no environmental impact.

What is a noxious weed?

Noxious weeds are plants designated by law as undesirable and requiring control. They are non-native, invasive plants that have negative impacts on agriculture, native vegetation, wildlife, public health, and other natural resources.

Poisonous to Wildlife, Livestock, & Humans

Increase Soil Erosion and Stream Sedimentation

Reduce Recreational Value

Alter Normal Ecological Processes (i.e. Water Cycle)

Affect Threatened and Endangered Species

Reduce Biodiversity of Plants and Animals

Displace Native Vegetation (i.e. Wildlife Habitat)

Noxious weeds areplants designed by law as undesirable and requiring control.

Up to 46% of the plants and animals federally listed as endangered species have been negatively impacted by invasive species

What Can I Do To Help?

Learn weed species in your area

Teach your friends, family, and connections about noxious weeds

Participate in Community Weed Events to learn more

Join your local Weed & Pest District Office

Become a volunteer in your local Weed or Pest District Office

Follow your local Weed & Pest District Office

Seed your gardens certified hay and grass at least 72 hours before transporting them to Teton County or any federal public lands

How Are Weeds Spread?

- Outdoor Recreation - Boating, Hiking, Horseback Riding, ATV's, Fishing, etc.
- Uncontrolled Hay
- Impervious to Ornamental Plants
- Land Development
- Wildlife Migration
- Wind, Water, and Fire
- Traveling on vehicles

Hay Certification

Minimized the cost of future noxious weed control starts with using certified seed hay (harrow). Certified seed hay is produced and certified for noxious weeds in northern federal lands and in all of Teton County, Wyoming. The use of CSHF and match in a preventative program to limit the spread or introduction of noxious weeds that are considered detrimental, invasive, injurious or poisonous.

Things to consider:

- Have your forage certified by collecting your local Weed and Pest District at least one week before cutting. Once the forage is certified, the producer will receive a Certificate of Identification.
- When you are transporting hay to a restricted area you may be checked by law enforcement. Make sure you have the appropriate documentation to avoid confiscation, being turned around, or fined. You must have one of the following:
  - Hay tags - should be attached to each bale
  - Certified Baling Technician (CST) Tag
  - Tractor certificate

- Evident your Certified Hay at least 72 hours before taking them into restricted areas. If you need to purchase CSHF, please call your local Weed and Pest District for a list of producers or check online at http://ces.uwyo.edu/coop/

- Using CSHF reduces long term costs of noxious weed control on public and private lands, protects biodiversity of native habitats for plants and wildlife, and preserves the aesthetic value of our natural scenery
**Western Wyoming Weeds of Concern**

**Leafy Spurge**  
(*Euphorbia esula*)

Leafy Spurge is perennial, white-stalked rosette to three feet tall with very small flowers enclosed by yellow-green paired heart-shaped floral leaves. Growing in nearly all soil types and habitats. Leafy Spurge is virtually impossible to control without the use of chemical and biological control. With deep growing roots, often exceeding 20 feet in depth, the plant is able to arise from bare ground. As it is a deep rooted biennial or biennial root – it will persistently come back in a seed cup using simply eruptive shooting seeds up to 35 feet. This plant contains a milky sap that can cause blindness if it comes in contact with the eye. If the sap is rubbed on the face, a rash around the mouth can develop. It is often spread down streamways and in contaminated livestock feed. Leafy Spurge is poisonous to cattle.

**Houndstongue**  
(*Pseudognaphalium elatum*)

Houndstongue forms a rosette during its first year of growth, but attains heights up to four feet during its second year. Its leaves, resembling elongated daisies, are rough to touch and its flowers are flame red. Bear-like heads of Houndstongue attract small insects to clothing, fur of pets, and using great precision Houndstongue is toxic and can cause alka-los, which causes cows to stop reproducing. Animals may suffer for six months or even longer after they have consumed a lethal amount. Sheep are more resistant to Houndstongue poisoning than cattle or horses. Horses may be especially affected when confined in small areas instead of Houndstongue and lobbying in other things.

**Common Tansy**  
(*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Common Tansy is native to Europe and was introduced into the U.S. as an ornamental and for medicinal purposes. It is an annual species with numerous yellow, buttercup-shaped flowering heads clustered above fern-like leaves. The stems are generally reddish in color spreads by creeping root-like shoots. The roots are spread by seed-bearing plants may be dug up, providing extreme caution is taken to collect all seeds. Note: It is highly likely that a persons seeds, hiding boots and clothing, as well as pets, collect this seed when walking or hiking – be sure you clean those seeds and dispose of them in trash receptacles. Do NOT throw them back down the stream.

**Yellow Toadflax**  
(*Linaria vulgaris* and *Linaria dalmatica*)

Yellow Toadflax contains a poisonous glycoside that may be harmful to livestock.

**Saltcedar**  
(*Tamarix spp.*)

Saltcedar or tamarisk, was introduced from Eurasia and is now widespread in the United States. Initially used as an ornamental, it has become naturalized along streams, canals, and canals, and is one of the most troublesome invasive plants. It can form dense stands of trees and brush along waterways. Small plants may grow to 200 gallons of water per year and deposit a salt-based compound onto the soil, making it inhospitable to other plants. Large stands are capable of drying up small ponds, creeks, and marshes.

**Oxeye Daisy**  
(*Leucanthemum vulgare*)

Oxeye Daisy plants. Due to the severe threat that this weed species poses to our industries and wildlife, please keep an eye out for this weed while you are out hiking. If you think you may have found a Oxeye Daisy plant, please mark it down your location and call your local Weed & Pest District as soon as possible.

**Black Henbane**  
(*Hyoscyamus niger*)

Black Henbane in native to Europe and has been cultivated as an ornamental. This plant spreads through in seeds and flowers are dimorphic until it can grow more than 3 feet tall. Flowers are white with a dark purple center and purple veins. Today has a foot tall and blooms are covered with gray hairs. Unferalized fruit contains many black seeds that are released upon maturity.

**Canada Thistle**  
(*Cirsium arvense*)

Canada Thistle grows 5 to 6 feet tall, has tan-colored stems that are also henna, and the flowers can be 3 inches in diameter. This plant also spreads by seed only.

**Dalmatian Toadflax**  
(*Linaria dalmatica*)

Dalmatian Toadflax are perennials, often growing over 3 feet tall. Yellow Toadflax flowers have bright yellow spires with deep orange centers and the leaf is long and oval. Dalmatian Toadflax flowers are bright yellow, but not quite as orange with broad, oval, heart-shaped leaves. Toadflax spreads by seed and creeping roots.

**Canada Thistle**  
(*Cirsium arvense*)

Canada Thistle grows 5 to 6 feet tall, has dark red flowers, is very large, and has many bristles. This plant can be 1-3 feet tall and spreads through its seeds and root system. Flowers are bright yellow with five petals. The leaves are oval with translucent data which are sticky when held up to the light. This weed produces a toxin which causes this irritation in the respiratory system.

**Canada Thistle**  
(*Cirsium arvense*)

Canada Thistle has been found to be the most effective means of control. A time limit is set on the thistle. Biological control is not recommended since this plant will regenerate from its root system. Biological control is not recommended since this plant will regenerate from its root system. Biological control is not recommended since this plant will regenerate from its root system. Biological control is not recommended since this plant will regenerate from its root system.