

Spring 2016



Common Mullein

# GRANT \$ for Landowners !!

IF you own land adjacent to or in close proximity to **national grasslands or national forest lands**, you qualify for partial reimbursement for herbicides used for the range and pasture purchased from November 1, 2015 to September 1, 2016. If you hire a contractor to apply the herbicide this also can be partial reimbursed. This grant for \$14,000 is from the Department of Ag, Division of Resource Conservation & Forestry.

To participate in this reimbursement program you will need to do the following:

1. Make a copy of the receipt(s) of herbicides purchased from 11/1/15 to 9/1/2016.
2. Complete the grant information worksheet which can be obtained from the Weed and Pest Office .
3. Return the copy(s) of receipts and the worksheet to the

Fall River Co. Weed and Pest office by **September 2, 2016.**

If you have any questions please call the Weed and Pest office at 745-5047. Grant information worksheets can be picked up at the Office, mailed, or emailed to you. [weedman@gwtc.net](mailto:weedman@gwtc.net)

## WE HAVE MORE GRANT \$ !

Through the SD Weed and Pest Commission Competitive Weed and Pest Grant writing Fall River County was awarded \$41,000. This grant is for Fall River County landowners that have

**Common Mullein**, a locally noxious weed, on their property. The grant is divided into three parts:

1. \$15,000 toward 50/50 cost share of herbicide (Milestone).
2. \$10,000 toward 50/50 cost share for hired ground applications.
3. \$16,000 toward the cost of aerial broadcast applications.

## Milestone\* Sale Day Monday April 25

The County Weed and Pest Board will be having a special rate sale for Milestone to stretch those grant dollars.

**10:00 AM till  
2:00 PM**

At the  
**Weed & Pest Office  
1029 N. River St.**

Milestone  
\$70.75 / Quart  
\$277.00 / Galloon  
(\$692.50 / 2/1/2 Gal. Jug)

\*Opensight  
\$87.50 /pount  
Available in 1.25 lb. or  
10 lb. containers.

May call Weed & Pest office to pre-order or pickup at a later time.

\*Contains Milestone  
All receipts for this grant run from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

Limit : 4 quarts ,or 2 -2 ½ Gal.  
Jugs on Milestone per landowner.  
for this day.

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### 2016 Board Members

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- Heath Greenough
- Wayne Hageman
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Spring 2016

## NOTICE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS AND DECLARED PESTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THIS 12th Day of April, 2016 pursuant to SDCL 38-22 as amended to all owners, occupants, agents and public officials in charge of lands in Fall River County, South Dakota, that they are responsible for the suppression, control, and eradication of noxious weeds and declared pest infestations that may exist on such lands.

Chemical, biological, and/or cultural control methods used for the suppression, control and eradication of noxious weed and declared pest infestations shall be those approved for such purposes by the Fall River County Weed and Pest Supervisor or the South Dakota State University Experiment Station.

Upon failure to observe this notice, the county weed and pest board is required to proceed pursuant to the law and have the noxious weeds or declared pests destroyed by such methods as they may find necessary, the expense of which shall constitute a lien and be entered as a tax against the land, and be collected as other real estate taxes are collected, or by other means as provided by law.

Plants and animals designated as being noxious weeds and declared pests in the state of South Dakota are Leafy Spurge, Salt Cedar, Perennial Sow Thistle, Russian Knapweed, Hoary Cress, Canada Thistle, Purple Loosestrife, Prairie Dogs and Gypsy Moth.

In addition, Dalmation Toadflax, Scotch Thistle, Houndstougue, and Common Mullein, have been approved by the South Dakota Weed and Pest Control Commission as locally noxious weeds and are subject to the same suppression, control, and eradication requirements as the before mentioned plants and animals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that upon establishing probable cause to believe a noxious weed or declared pest infestation exists upon any property in Fall River County, a representative of the Fall River county Weed and Pest Board will enter upon said property for the purpose of inspecting and confirming that such infestation actually exists.

Fall River County Weed & Pest Board

### Where Are Those EMPTY Plastic Pesticide Jugs?

If the jugs are stacked in the corner of shed, lying beside the garage waiting for the next trip to the dump or in a pile that you will burn when the wind isn't blowing, STOP!

**Let us help you!**

**How about recycling those empty plastic pesticide jugs !!!**

**Who is Eligible:** Farmers, ranchers, homeowners, and others using pesticides.

**What can be Recycled:** Empty and properly rinsed rigid plastic pesticide and surfactant containers of any size.

**Preparation of containers:** It is the responsibility of the applicator to properly prepare the containers for recycling.

**Rinsing:** Eligible pesticide containers must be at a minimum, triple rinsed or pressure rinsed IMMEDIATELY after emptying them.

**Caps:** It is requested but not mandatory that caps be removed.

**Labels:** It is requested but not mandatory that labels be removed.

**Collection Area:** The

designated containment area is in the Fall River County Weed and Pest Shop Yard, on Rathbun Rd behind the county Highway shop on Hwy 71.

**If you have over 10 jugs ready to leave your place,** the County Weed & Pest staff will come to your place, collect the containers, and deposit them at the collection site. For more information on pesticide container recycling visit [www.sdda.sd.gov/Ag\\_services/](http://www.sdda.sd.gov/Ag_services/) If the Weed & Pest can be assistance call the Office, 745-5047.

### Call Now !!!

*If you believe you have prairie dogs on your private property that have come off of public lands.... You may qualify for assistance with control.*

Step 1: Call 605-773-5913 , Wildlife Damage Program Administration, SD Game, Fish and Parks.

Step 2: Call the public land agency letting them know of your request for assistance.

Buffalo Gap National Grasslands .....745-4107.....Telca Paprocki

Black Hills National Forest .....673-9232..... Kerry Burns

BLM (Bureau of Land Management) .. 605-892-7000

School and Public Lands ..... 605295-0733,..Mike Cornelison

Prairie dogs coming from another private landowner? Call the Weed and Pest office for assistance with complaint forms, best management practices, labels and record keeping, baits and poisons, and contractors for hire.



White Horehound  
Mint

Fall River Co.  
Weed and Pest





# Coming to a Pasture Near You..

## Invasive Weeds



### Curly Cup Gumweed –

Native nuisance - Biennial  
Treat from May to early June. 2,4-D ester 4L at 2qt/A if effective until Mid June. Metsulfuron products (e.g. Escort at 1oz/A) May be more effective for late applications (after mid June but prior to flowering).



### Dalmation Toadflax –

Locally Noxious - Perennial  
Metsulfuron products (e.g. Escort at 1oz/A) May be more effective for late applications (after mid June but prior to flowering). Precautions: Do not use on grasses grown for seed. Broadleaf forage or legumes in pasture may be severely injured or killed. Do not apply on or near desirable trees or plants.



### Puncture vine –

Native -Annual  
Treat while plants are young and actively growing. 2,4-D is effective, but regrowth or new seeding growth may occur requiring repeated applications.



### Buffalo Burs –

Native -Annual  
Before burrs have formed treatment with formulation of Dicamba 1pt/A and 2,4-D at 1qt/A. If in lawn type sites use Triplet at 2qt/A



### Common Mullein –

Locally Noxious - Biennial  
Apply at rosette stage. Full coverage is very important.  
Metsulfuron products (e.g. Escort at .5 to 1oz/A). Use NIS at 1qu. Per 100 gallons.  
Or Milestone at 7 fl oz/A. Use NIS at 1-2 qu. Per 100 gallons.



### Houndstongue –

Locally Noxious - Biennial.  
Metsulfuron products (e.g. Escort at 1oz/A) May be more effective for late applications (after mid June but prior to flowering). Precautions: Do not use on grasses grown for seed. Broadleaf forage or legumes in pasture may be severely injured or killed. Do not apply on or near desirable trees or plants.



### Hoary Cress –

State Noxious - Perennial.  
Treat in late April-early May. .  
Metsulfuron products (e.g. Escort at 1oz/A) Applications need to go beyond plant and before blooming.



### Longspine sandburs –

Native Annual Grass

Apply at very young stage and when actively growing.  
Plateau at 6oz/A

Spring is here and with warmer than usual weather the weeds have started to grow. Check out the first weeds of the season and possible early treatments. For additional special weed problems pick up an iGrow 2013 Weed Control - Pasture and Range booklet at the Fall River Co. Weed & Pest office. Before applying any herbicide read the label completely.

The addition of a surfactant is helpful for herbicides to penetrate extremely hairy leaf surfaces and to reduce surface tension of water increasing the area of contact.

NIS – non-ionic surfactant



WHITE HOREHOUND MINT

FALL RIVER CO WEED AND PEST  
1029 N. RIVER ST  
HOT SPRINGS SD 57747

## EDRR—Early Detection Rapid Response

### Be on the LOOK Out For: **Palmer Amaranth**

Keep your eyes open for **new invasive weeds!** Early Detection Rapid Response is the only way to prevent these invaders from damaging our natural habitats.

**Palmer Amaranth** is a new threat to South Dakota Agriculture. At first it will make you think of common

waterhemp or redroot pigweed, but look a little closer .

**Leaf watermark:** Palmer amaranth may have V-shaped watermarks on the upper leaf surface. If present, they may be faded gray, white, pink, or



purple.

**Leaf Blade:** diamond or egg-shaped leaf blade that is wide in the middle. Small spine present at leaf tip.

**Petiole** (stalk that attaches leaf to stem) is longer than the leaf.

**Hair:** Common

waterhemp and Palmer Amaranth are hairless on the leaf surface.

**Plant shape:** Has a poinsettia-like appearance when looking directly down at the plant.



**Seed head:** Several terminal seed heads may be present with individual seed heads over 36" long.

If you see a plant that you just are not sure what it is or where it came from, collect a sample, stem, leaves, and roots if possible, place in a bag or zip lock bag and drop it off at the Weed and Pest Office. After we have identified the plant the next step is to find the best method of control if needed. Many native wild flowers are brought in for identification and many invasive weeds normally seen in the forest area are