

Weed Invasion!

Are you spreading noxious weeds?



Throughout north central Washington noxious weeds are spreading at an alarming rate. They are seriously threatening our rangelands, forests, wetlands and croplands. Popular recreation areas, such as the Wenatchee National Forest, are at high risk for noxious weed invasion.

Weeds and weed seeds move easily from one location to another. Many have hooks and spines allowing them to cling to the tires and undercarriages of our vehicles, or to hitch hike on our socks and shoelaces and on our pets and pack animals. Some may even be transported in decorative floral arrangements. Don't give them a chance to spread!

What You Can Do

Control weeds on your property.

Replant to keep weeds out. Contact your local county weed board for the best method of elimination.

Be an informed gardener; do not plant invasive weeds in your yard.

Become familiar with local noxious weeds and inform others.

Keep vehicle out of weed patches.

Drive on established roads. Check your tires and undercarriages. Remove clinging weeds before leaving the area.

Walk on established trails. Check your socks, shoes, and pants cuffs for plant material before and after hiking.

Keep your pets and pack animals out of weed patches. They can transport weeds in their fur.

Feed pack animals processed food pellets before and during backcountry trips to avoid transporting seed in animal feces.

Check your watercraft and trailer for clinging aquatic weeds.

Volunteer to control weeds in your city, county and National Forest.

Report weed sites to the local county weed board or any Forest Service office.

WANTED DEAD NOT ALIVE!



Tansy Ragwort



Oxeye Daisy



Orange Hawkweed



Purple Loosestrife



St. John's Wort



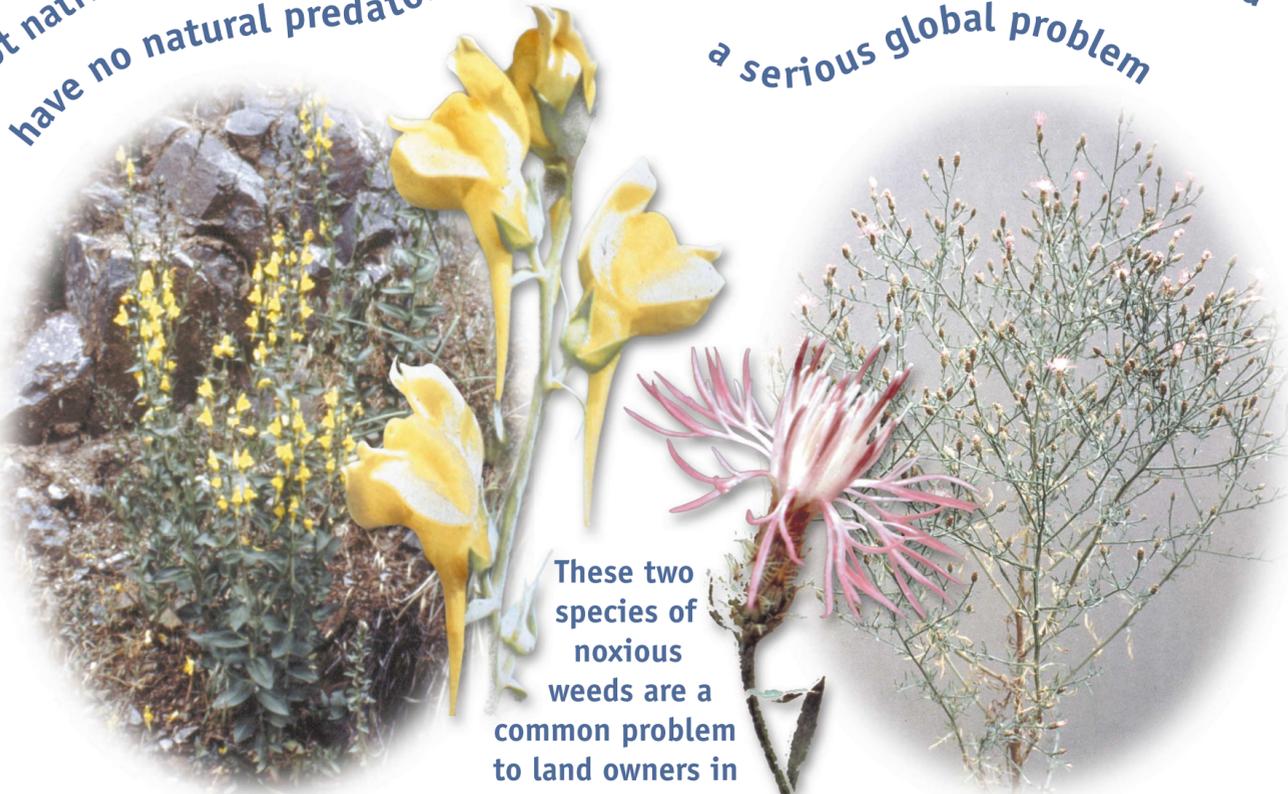
Sulphur Cinquefoil

Noxious Weeds

First introduced with European settlement, weeds have become a headache for homeowners, ranchers and gardeners. These non-native plants continue to arrive, increasing in number and spreading to new locations.

What Are They?

not native invasive aggressive outcompeting natives in your yard
 have no natural predators or diseases a serious global problem



These two species of noxious weeds are a common problem to land owners in many areas.

Dalmatian Toadflax

Diffuse Knapweed

“Noxious” is a legal designation for many kinds of weeds. The designation is determined by a weed’s potential threat ecologically, socially or economically and may vary by state and county. Some classes of noxious weeds are legally mandated by the state for control by landowners. Practical control methods vary depending on the weed species, and the size and location of the population.

Why Care?

Weeds displace native plants, reduce habitat for native animals and threaten diversity of wildlands. They spoil pastures and rangelands, alter soil fertility, dry up water supplies, poison animals, decrease agricultural production, clog rivers, and reduce the recreational value of wildlands.

Weed control is extremely expensive. In Chelan, Kittitas and Yakima counties alone, approximately \$2.5 million dollars were spent on control efforts in 1998. The true cost to the economy, however, is much greater.

Controlling noxious weeds is everyone’s responsibility. Now is the time to take action against these invaders! For more information on noxious weeds or to report noxious weed sightings, please call your local county noxious weed board listed below.

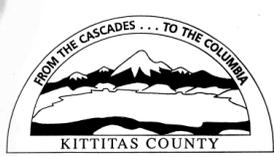
County Noxious Weed Control Boards:

Chelan County 509-664-5540

Kittitas County 509-962-7007

Yakima County 509-574-2180

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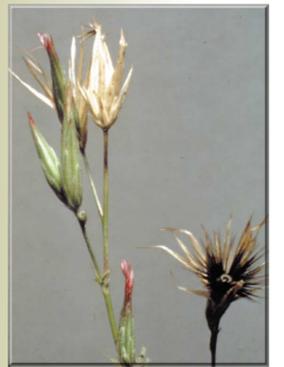
**WANTED
DEAD
NOT ALIVE!**



Musk Thistle



Leafy Spurge



Common Crupina



Eurasian Water Milfoil



Yellow Starthistle



Scot's Broom