



WASATCH COUNTY WEED BOARD

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ABOUT US

The Wasatch County Weed Program is made up of the Wasatch County Weed Board, the County Weed Management Area (CWMA), and local residents like you! The Weed Board is made up of local members representing various organizations in Wasatch County and supports local programs to help control the spread of invasive noxious weeds. The CWMA is made up of local organizations and private members that are the boots on the ground and participate in the physical efforts of controlling





WEED BOARD
GOAL

The Wasatch County Weed Board strives to increase public knowledge about invasive weeds by supporting local programs (Cooperative Weed Management Area), government agencies, and private land owners, to help contain and control the spread of invasive, noxious weeds.

The collective, cooperative efforts of all will help conserve and enhance our natural resources in Wasatch County.



INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEED THREATS

REDUCE CROP YIELDS

Noxious weeds will overgrow and choke out crops. Weeds steal water and nutrients from crops. Reduces value of crops.

DAMAGE WATERSHEDS

Noxious weeds increase soil erosion.

NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUTDOOR RECREATION

Noxious weeds can crowd out trails, puncture bike tires, change wildlife viewing opportunities, and create unpleasant experiences.

NEGATIVELY IMPACT PLANT AND ANIMAL NATURAL HABITATS

Noxious weeds can cause ecological damage from uncontrolled noxious weed infestations. This damage can be permanent, leaving lands unable to return naturally to their pre-invasion condition.

ECONOMIC LOSSES

Devastation caused by noxious weeds is enormous. Economic losses from weeds exceed \$30 billion

annually in the U.S.
**COST TO LIVESTOCK &
MORE . . .**



WEED BOARD TOOLS



EDUCATE

- Website
- County Weed Plan
- Social Media Posts
- Newspaper articles
- EDDMapS



CHEMICAL GIVE OUT

- Grants for chemical give out to residents with 1 acre or more.



TREATMENT

- Spray days
- Biocontrol releases
- Working with CWMA members



EQUIPMENT USE

- Designed with the help and input of agricultural experts in the field



BONDS

- Used in places of development to ensure proper control of noxious weeds during the project.

A photograph of a field of purple flowers, likely Aster, with a white cup and a brown boot in the foreground. A green box highlights the year '2022' in the center.

2022

- Held annual combined CEU Training Pesticide Workshop with Summit County.
- Several members attended annual Utah Weed Control Association conference and training.

EDUCATION

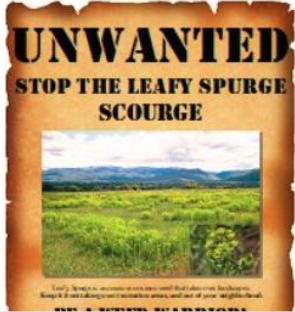


Wasatch County Government
August 17, 2022

Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula) Class II Weed, CONTROL.

Leafy spurge is a nasty noxious weed. It is aggressive, very hard to control, and toxic. It can cause blistering and irritation of the skin and blindness in people. It is also toxic to cattle and wildlife. Boo!

BACKGROUND: A native plant of Eurasia, leafy spurge is an invader of pastures, rangeland, stream banks, and riparian areas. It reproduces by seed and rootstock. It is...

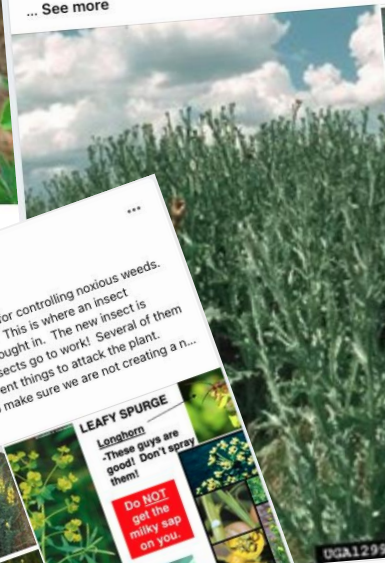


Wasatch County Government
August 3, 2022

Scotch Thistle (Onopordum acanthium). Class III weed, CONTAIN.

Scotch thistle can get HUGE! Dense stands can get up to 12 feet tall and make it impossible for people or livestock to get through. It's best to dig these out when in the rosette stage. If you wait until the next year, they just get bigger and bigger.

BACKGROUND: Scotch thistle is native to Europe and eastern Asia. It grows well in waste areas, pastures, rangeland, and along canal and stream banks.



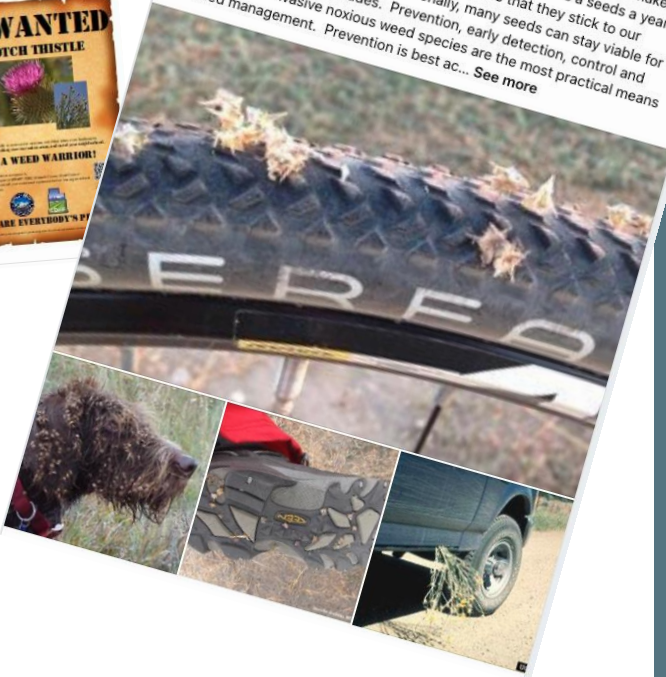
Wasatch County Government
June 29, 2022

EDDMapS is a web-based mapping system for documenting invasive species and pest distribution. It is fast, easy to use, and doesn't require Geographic Information Systems experience. Launched in 2005 by the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health at the University of Georgia, it was originally designed as a tool for state Exotic Pest Plant Councils to develop more complete distribution data of invasive species. Since then, the program has expanded to include the entire...



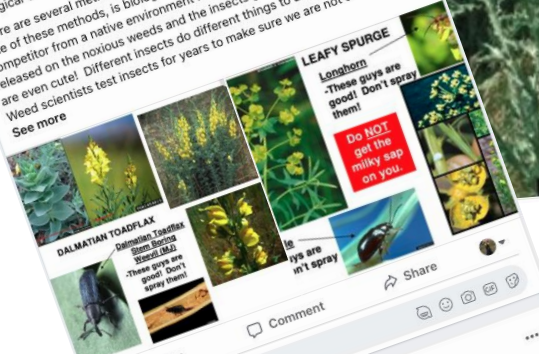
Wasatch County Government
June 23, 2022

Noxious weed seeds can spread by several ways. First of all, they make sure their future is secure by having producing thousands a seeds a year. Many noxious weeds make their seeds sticky so that they stick to our clothes, pets, and even tires! Additionally, many seeds can stay viable for many years and even decades. Prevention, early detection, control and eradication of invasive noxious weed species are the most practical means of weed management. Prevention is best ac...



Wasatch County Government
July 18, 2022

Biological Control for Noxious Weeds
There are several methods that can be used for controlling noxious weeds. One of these methods, is biological control. This is where an insect competitor from a native environment is brought in. The new insect is released on the noxious weeds and the insects go to work! Several of them are even cute! Different insects do different things to attack the plant. Weed scientists test insects for years to make sure we are not creating a n...



Wasatch County Government
July 7, 2022

Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea stoebe, Synonym: Centaurea maculosa). Class II weed, CONTROL.
BACKGROUND: Originally found in Eurasia, spotted knapweed infests rangeland, pastures, roadsides, or any disturbed soils. Knapweeds release chemical substances into the soil that inhibit the growth of competing vegetation.

- Updated County Weed Plan.
- Resources available on County website.
- Posted 16 social media posts on Facebook throughout the summer.
- Distributed identification guide books and calendars.
- UNWANTED signs.
- EDDMaps – 9,815 points uploaded. 3,306 revisits.

CHEMICAL GIVE OUT & GRANTS

- Received 3 separate grants totaling \$33,407 for 2022-23 season.
- \$240,026 in matching funds/labor for the grants from CWMA partners.
- 425 residents participated in chemical & equipment program which resulted in 978 acres treated and 12,832 acres monitored.
 - 384 gallons of 2, 4-D
 - 38 quarts of Milestone
 - 2 gallons of DuraCor



EQUIPMENT

- Trailer sprayers used 326 days
- UTV tank sprayers used 30 days
- ATV tank sprayers used 119 days
- Backpack sprayers 728 days





TREATMENT

- Released 61 biocontrol agents for control on 4 species of plants: Canada thistle, Spotted Knapweed, Dalmatian Toadflax, and Leafy Spurge.
- One day of seeding.
- 8 CWMA weed spray days with 59 volunteers.



BONDS & NOTICES

- 10 bonds were issued = \$50,520
- About 60 current bonds are in place. Hold for 3 years
- 18 notices were issued.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL NOTICE TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS

Notice is hereby given this _____day of _____pursuant to the Utah Noxious Weed Act, Section 7, to every person who owns or controls land in Wasatch County, Utah, that noxious weeds standing, being, or growing on such land shall be controlled and the spread of same prevented by effective cutting, tillage, cropping, pasturing, digging, grubbing or treating with chemicals or other effective methods, or combination thereof, approved by the county weed supervisor, as often as may be required to prevent the weed from blooming and maturing seeds, or spreading.

Upon failure to comply with this notice, noxious weeds are present shall be deemed noxious weeds in the discretion of county authorities. Expenses incurred directly by the owner or person in possession of the land shall become collectible by taxes.

WASATCH COUNTY CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATE WEED LIST

Class 1A: Early Detection Rapid Response weeds not native to the State of Utah and noxious to the State and should be considered as a very high threat to the State

Common crupina
Africa rue
Small bugloss
Mediterranean sage
Spring millet
Syrian beancaper
Ventenata (North Africa grass)
Plumeless thistle
Malta starthistle

Class 1B: Early Detection Rapid Response weeds native to the State of Utah that are known to be a threat to the State and should be considered as a high threat to the State

Camelthorn
Garlic mustard
Purple starthistle
Goatsrue
African mustard
Giant reed
Japanese knotweed
Blueweed (Vipers bugloss)
Elongated mustard
Common St. Johnswort
Oxeye daisy
Cutleaf vipergrass

Class 2: (Control) Declared noxious weeds known to exist in varying populations throughout the State where control or eradication may be possible

APPENDIX D

WASATCH COUNTY, UTAH INDIVIDUAL NOTICE TO CONTROL NOXIOUS WEEDS

TO: _____

The noxious weed(s) commonly known as _____ is (are) known to infest land, hereinafter described, which is owned by _____ Pursuant to provisions of Section 4-17-3, the Utah Noxious Weed Act, that measures must be taken to control or prevent the spread of said weed(s) before the _____ day of _____.

The following control measures are recommended:

If you fail to control or prevent the spread of said noxious weed(s) on the property described above, the property will be declared a public nuisance. Five working days after the declaration of a public nuisance, the county may, enter the property without your consent, to control or prevent the spread of said noxious weed(s) necessary, consistent with sound weed prevention and control practices. Any expenses incurred by the county in effecting the control of said noxious weed(s) shall be charged to you, and any expenses which remain unpaid 90 days after the date of this notice shall become a lien on the property and shall be collectible by the county through the collection of the general taxes.

You have ten days to request a hearing with the Weed Control Commission of this notice.

The land hereinabove referred to is described as follows:

Receipt of service of notice is hereby acknowledged.

(Owner or Occupant of Land)

I affirm that I have served this notice, either in person or by mail, at the _____ shown address as disclosed by the books and records of the Wasatch County Clerk's Office, on the _____ day of _____, _____.

Wasatch County, Utah

APPENDIX D-1

BOARD OF COUNTY COUNCIL WASATCH COUNTY, UTAH

NOTIFICATION OF NOXIOUS WEED LIEN ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to provisions of Section 4-17-7 of the Utah Noxious Weed Act, notice to control or prevent the spread of the noxious weed(s), commonly known as _____

was duly served to _____ on the _____ day of _____, _____. Said owner/occupant has failed to comply with laws of this State and said notice, the work of controlling above-stated noxious weed has been done by the undersigned at the expense of Wasatch County.

The following is an itemized cost statement of the labor and materials necessarily used in the work of said control measures:

Total _____

The foregoing statement constitutes a lien against the following described property and shall be added to the general taxes, unless payment is made to the county treasurer on or before the _____ day of _____, _____.

Section Township Range S.L.M. _____ _____

I, the undersigned, being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say: That the foregoing statement of accounts is true and correct and the amount claimed is legally due after allowing all just credits, and no part of the same has been paid by the owner or occupant of the land described herein above.

Wasatch County Weed Supervisor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Notary Public _____

My Commission Expires: _____ Residing at: _____

THANK YOU

Quintin Lewis

Wasatch County Weed Supervisor

(435) 654-1661 option 3

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<https://www.wasatch.utah.gov/>

Laurie Backus

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