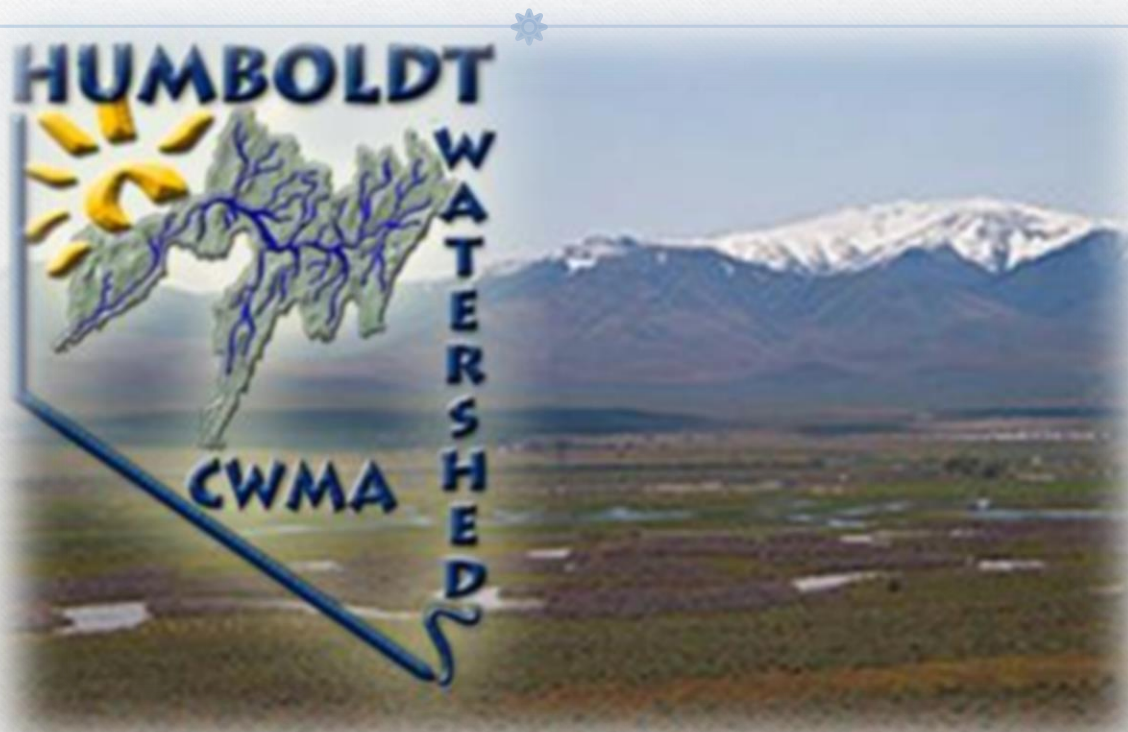


Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area



October 2015

Introduction

The primary function of the Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area (HWCWMA) is to provide land managers, private land owners, CDs and local noxious weed control groups with assistance in the areas of funding, agency and weed group coordination as well as general communication and cooperation with the public.

Mission Statement

The HWCWMA is dedicated to the management and control of noxious and invasive weeds within the Humboldt River Watershed area.

Humboldt Watershed CWMA

Many Stakeholders

A very diverse array of landowners, management agencies, municipalities and other entities are involved.

Multiple Governing Bodies

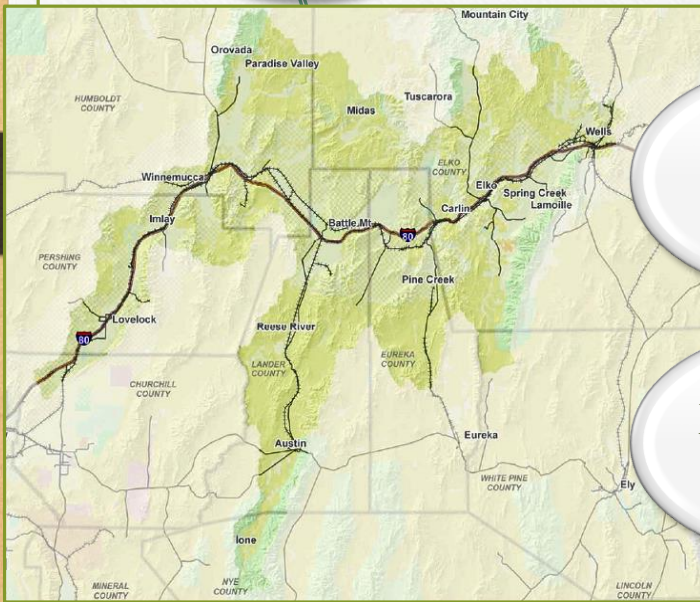
The watershed is substantial, reaching through the Counties of Elko, Eureka, Lander, Pershing and Humboldt.

Millions of Acres

East & west from Wells to the Humboldt Sink – and north & south from Orovada to Ione, the watershed is 16,843 square miles.

Vast Travel Corridors

Interstate 80 and Union Pacific Railroad meander through the center of the watershed.



What is the HWCWMA?

The Humboldt Watershed CWMA was originally founded in 2002.

Membership is open to anyone living or doing business within the watershed, that includes:

- Individuals
- Interested groups
- Corporations
- Businesses
- Government Agencies

Funding for the agency can come in the form of:

- Donations
- Grants (private, federal, state, etc.)
- Fees charged for services provided
- Funding and service agreements

Through 2015, more than 95% of all funding (not including NDEP) has been used to actually treat noxious weeds and our outreach has increased substantially!



Our group is made up of dedicated people from diverse backgrounds representing varied points of view.

HWCWMA is governed by an elected, five member Board of Directors. Membership is open to all interested stakeholders



Because our message is universal, we have been able to find some common ground among those concerned with maintaining the healthy areas, and restoring the damaged, weed infested areas. The group meets monthly to discuss projects, budgets, proposals and plan activities. We feel that tackling the weed issue will open doors leading to other restoration activities.

Developing Common Ground

We've talked about it, let's do something

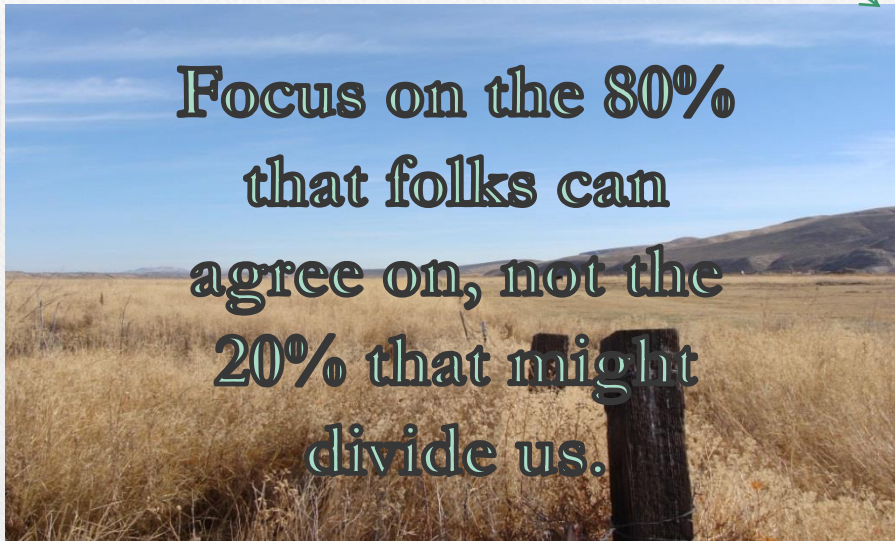
Being a good neighbor is good

Focus on the 80% that folks can agree on, not the 20% that might divide us.

Weeds are bad

Water is good

Mixture of grass, forbs, and native shrubs are good

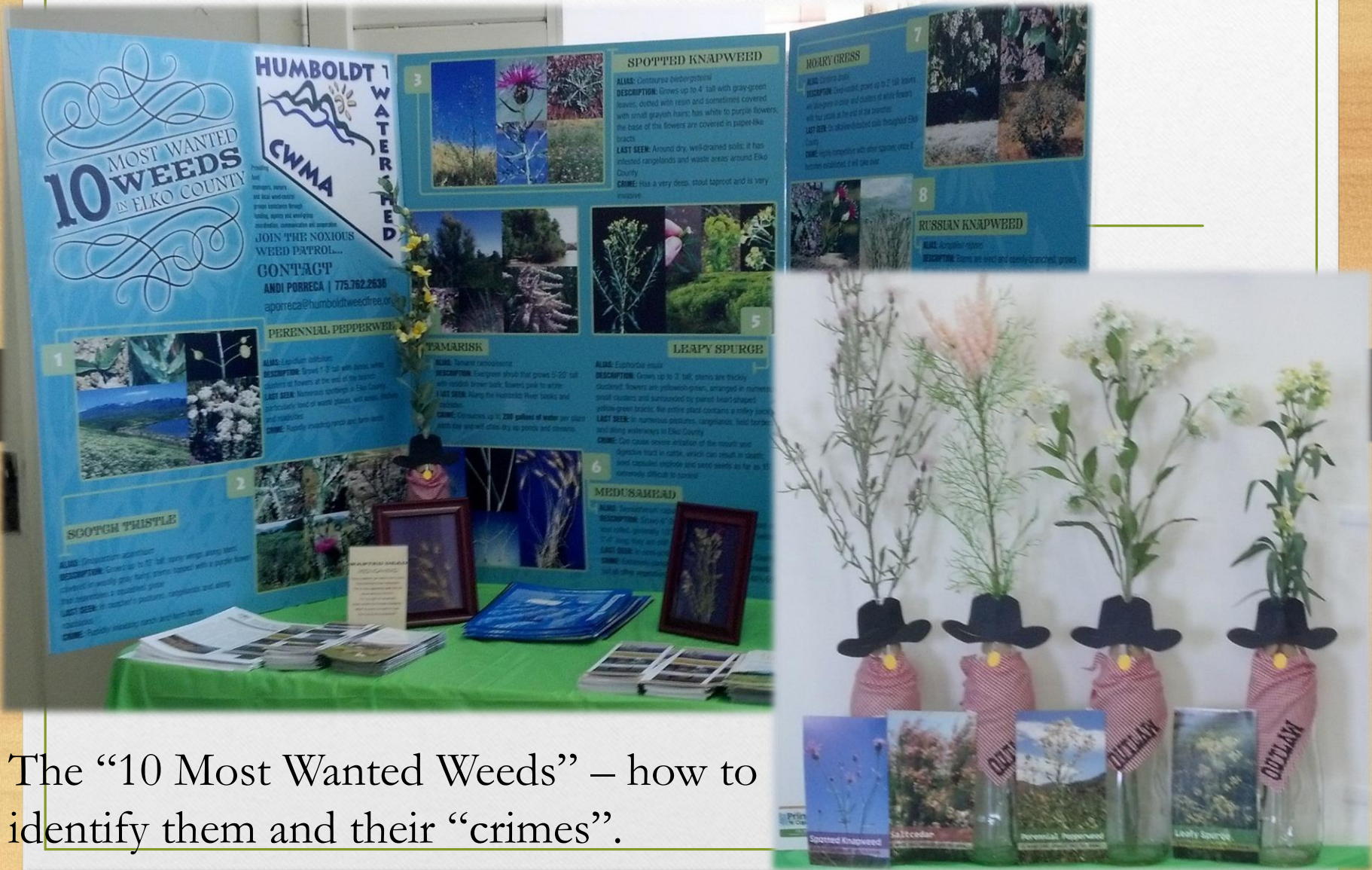


What has HWCWMA Been Doing?



- Over the last three years we have worked to develop a Humboldt Watershed Weed Management Plan (WMP).
- We would like to have our effort on this plan serve as the foundation for a multi- County, City, Conservation District, and Weed District adopted WMP.
- Our WMP focuses on approaching weed management with Education – Coordination – Containment - Restoration – Prevention.
- We are currently working to get Elko, Lander, Eureka, Humboldt and Pershing Counties to support and sign our WMP.
- Through a consistent watershed-wide approach to weed management we can try to rescue and rehabilitate our Humboldt Watershed.

Public Outreach and Education



The “10 Most Wanted Weeds” – how to identify them and their “crimes”.

Public Outreach and Education

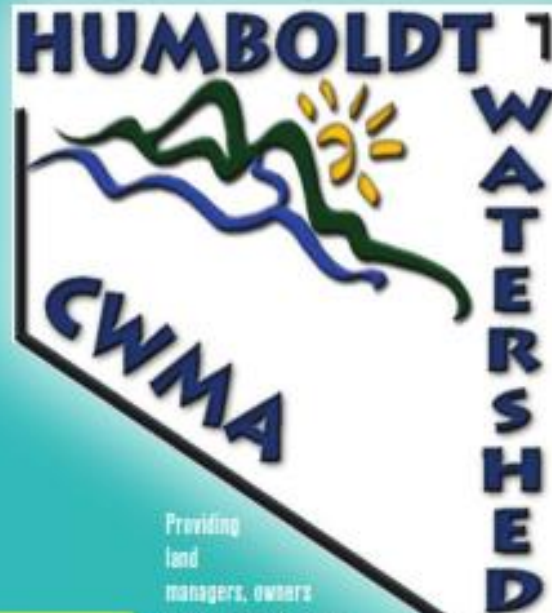
10 MOST WANTED WEEDS IN ELKO COUNTY

WANTED DEAD NOT ALIVE

JOIN THE NOXIOUS WEED PATROL.
Help stop the spread of these desperados.
Report sightings, remove all weed seeds from clothing, shoes, camping gear and tire treads.

REWARD

HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS OF YOUR
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDS



Providing land managers, owners and local weed-control groups assistance through funding, agency and weed-group coordination, communication and cooperation



PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED



TAMARISK



HOARY GRESS



SCOTCH THISTLE



LEAFY SPURGE



RUSSIAN KNAPWEED



SPOTTED KNAPWEED



MEDUSAHEAD



POISON-HEMLOCK



CANADA THISTLE

For more information on Cooperative Weed Management:

CONTACT

ANDI PORRECA | 775.782.2630
Humboldt Watershed CWMA
aporreca@humboldtweedfree.org

Public Outreach and Education

PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED



The Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area established to address the weed problem and subsequent decline in quality within the entire 16,643-acre Humboldt Watershed, covering most of Nevada. Since 2004 HWCMWA providing land owners and managers help with funding and coordination of their weed management efforts.

Each month, the HWCMWA will describe a noxious weed we are working on eradicating from the Humboldt River watershed. These invasive and hard to control weeds might be new or nearby your property, without management it's only a matter of time before they become established on your land. The most economical way to manage is the first one you see.

This month we would like to introduce you to perennial pepperweed (all white top), one of the most prolific of Nevada's C₄ lined noxious weeds (established and generally widespread). Perennial pepperweed grows in places, wet areas, ditches, meadows, and croplands, including alfalfa fields. It causes bank destabilization, and degrades nesting habitat for wildlife. Perennial pepperweed establishes rapidly, displacing desirable species in hay meadows in areas. It lowers the digestibility and protein content of hay and inhibits grazing.

Perennial pepperweed generally grows 1 to 3 feet tall, many stems arise from the woody root crown with alternate, waxy leaves. Bark leaves are lance

Herbicide	Site	Restrictions	Efficacy/Notes
Tallat® (chlorisulfuron)	Non-crop Industrial	Selective herbicide (will not harm most grasses), do not apply near water.	Excellent control for 1
Habitat® (Stalker®) (metsulfuron)	Riparian, Wetlands, Wildlands	Nonselective herbicide, do not apply near water.	Excellent control for 1
Roundup® (glyphosate), Rotorol® (glyphosate), Aquasim® (glyphosate) or other (glyphosate)	Wildlands Aquatic	Nonselective herbicide, Rotorol® for areas near/adjacent aquatic sites.	Effective against infestations of any vegetation types and apply/resprouting p
Wheat 640 (2,4-D)	Wildlands Aquatic	Selective herbicide (will not harm grasses)	Somewhat effective in mow area and apply/t resprouting plants.

Hometown Solutions

INSURANCE
301 SILVER STREET ELKO, NV 89801

coverage offered by:
Oregon Mt. Insurance Co.
Protecting families.
Business in the West.

For a complete review of your insurance needs and details on coverage and credits available, contact our Farm & Ranch specialist.

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LEAFY SPURGE

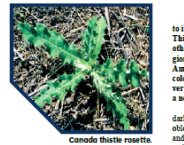


Herbicide from the Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area! This would like to introduce you to Nevada state-listed weed, leafy spurge.

Leafy spurge is native and widely distributed from Spain. Since the first recording of North America at Newbury, MA in 1817, it has become widespread regions of the United States; Leafy spurge has been recorded within the United States and insects and diseases in North America keep it in check in its native range.

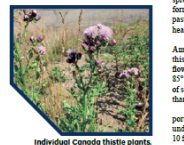


CANADA THISTLE



Herbicide from the Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area! This month we would like to introduce you to another state listed noxious weed, Canada thistle. This weed is native to Europe and is an invasive species in North America.

Canada thistle is a very compact plant that emerges each spring and remains the entire season. It is available for control in areas where it is not established in North America. Canada thistle usually grows in wet areas, but it is also found in pastures, roadsides, and other areas. It is a very obnoxious weed, the length 3 to 5 feet and has spiny rootless and stem and according to its spreading habit by seed and stems colonies and it found in pastures soils. However, Canada thistle is a very hardy plant.



Canada thistle grows in America where temperature thistle rosettes require at least 55° F for extended periods. A rosette Canada thistle grows that in its native range.

COMMON REED



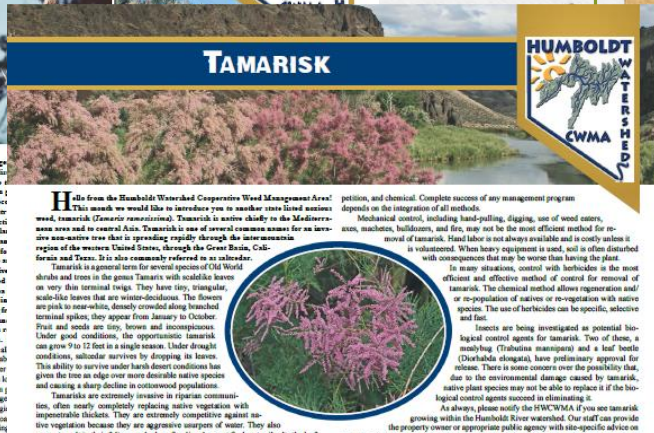
Herbicide from the Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area! This month we would like to introduce you to another state listed noxious weed, Common reed or Phragmites australis. Common reed is native to Europe and is an invasive species in North America.

Common reed is a very obnoxious weed, the length 3 to 5 feet and has spiny rootless and stem and according to its spreading habit by seed and stems colonies and it found in pastures soils. However, Common reed is a very hardy plant.

Progressive Rancher Magazine



TAMARISK



Herbicide from the Humboldt Watershed Cooperative Weed Management Area! This month we would like to introduce you to another state listed noxious weed, Tamarisk (Tamarix sp.). Tamarisk is native to the Mediterranean region of the western United States, through the Great Basin, California and Texas. It is also commonly referred to as salt cedar.

Tamarisk is a very obnoxious weed, the length 3 to 5 feet and has spiny rootless and stem and according to its spreading habit by seed and stems colonies and it found in pastures soils. However, Tamarisk is a very hardy plant.

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Herbicide	Rate (Production/A)	Application
Torlon	1 quart	Spring at flowering stage
Plateau	8 to 12 oz	Early fall (August) through loss of latex
Barrel, Vantage, or Clarity (dicamba)	2 quarts	Spring at flowering stage
Roundup	1 quart each application; 2 quarts total	Apply sequentially in late June and second one in late July

Herbicide to control Canada thistle in pastures, rangeland, and cropland	Rate (Production/A)	Application timing
Torlon	1 quart	Anytime when weeds are in flower
Milestone	5 to 7.6 oz	Spring at prebud growth or late July
Transline	0.67 to 1.33 pts	Spring after all shoots have emerged
Barrel	1 oz	Spring bolting to bud growth
Barrel, Vantage, or Clarity (dicamba)	2 quarts	Spring rosette growth stage

Seasonal, timely information going out directly to our target audience.

On ProgressiveRancher.com

- Van Norman & Friends Production Sale Video
- Rhoads Ranch Video
- NRCC Stewards of the Rangeland Series
- How to Research Land & Water for Proof of Nevada Water Right Claims
- Online Viewing of each The Progressive Rancher Issue

Public Outreach and Education

HWCWMA Issue 5 Spring/Summer 2015 Page 4



Humboldt Watershed CWMA's Mission

The HWCWMA was developed to address the invasive weed problem and subsequent decline in water quality within the entire 16,842 square mile watershed, which covers most of Northern Nevada. The primary function of HWCWMA has been to provide land managers, owners and weed control groups assistance in the areas of funding, agency and weed group coordination and cooperation.

We have an opportunity to stop potentially invasive species from spreading! We act quickly and our staff can provide the property owner or appropriate public agency with site-specific treatment options for these plants. The HWCWMA also maps and monitors heavily infested sites in the watershed which allows the HWCWMA the ability to provide educational and financial assistance to land owners and groups in their management efforts ultimately improving all of the qualities of the land and water in our watershed.

The HWCWMA has also developed a website to serve as a clearinghouse for information on invasive weeds in the Humboldt Watershed. Our website (<http://www.humboldtweedfree.org>) contains fact sheets for state listed noxious weeds in Nevada, Board of Director's Information, funding partner's links, and many more features including a detailed project proposal packet that you can print, fill out and mail back to us at your convenience. We are looking to expand our project area outside of the Humboldt River and always welcome new funding opportunities.

The Annual Elko County Weed Extravaganza

California Trail Center on April 28-30, 2015. Please contact Keri McAdoo, UNR Cooperative Extension at 775-758-7293, email: mcadook@uncc.unr.edu or visit our website, www.humboldtweedfree.org, for more details.

Project Partner Perspective

Managing invasive species is one part in a large mosaic and to be successful in this endeavor... One reason why this CWMA is made up of diverse partners that offer insight into a number of environmental factors.

CWMA also partners to cross boundaries, invasive plant management can be carried out along ecological, rather than political, boundaries. They allow partners to share and leverage limited resources (volunteers, tools, herbicides, mowing and grazing units, mowers, etc.) to the benefit of all. They are highly visible, building community awareness and participation as well as focusing attention and presenting a united effort to state and federal legislators. They can also reduce the risk of control efforts to water, roads, trails, and other resources by ensuring that all partners are using best management practices. CWMA can provide early detection and rapid response network by ensuring that all the partners are aware of and are able to identify new invaders and have a response mechanism. Finally, CWMA's key partners secure funding.

Thanks to our project partners, the HWCWMA has been able to assist landowners control and monitor noxious weeds on their properties. With assistance from our partners, the HWCWMA has been allowed to make significant strides in preventing plant invasions and protecting native plant biodiversity on a scale that no individual organization could achieve alone. Our wonderful partners include:



HUMBOLDT WATERSHED CWMA Page 2

... TO HELP WEED

... WEEDS?

... your land

... control of

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... ct sheets for state listed noxious weeds, Board of Director's Information, funding partner links, and many more including a detailed project proposal packet that you can print, fill out and mail back at your convenience. The project proposal can also be submitted via email to:

cwma@gmail.com

... are open to expanding our project area throughout the Humboldt River Basin and always welcome new funding opportunities. We

... also help stakeholders with stream bank restoration and seeding projects. Have noxious weeds caused erosion issues on your land? We may be able to help.



HUMBOLDT WATERSHED CWMA

HWCWMA WITH YOU

GOT NOXIOUS WEEDS?

Inside this

Noxious Weed

HWCWMA Goals

Weeds To Tackle

Board of Directors

Advisory System

Project Partners

Heavy creeks surge and can form out-crop plants. Identify these

Brad Schu of the Humboldt Wood Me 'now', how appropriate the original 2007 diversity of in Winnemound and control part of the search page of the webpage will find me wrote that noxious weeds, and species. Our part of the rural woods have been

Cost Share Program

- The HWCWMA offers a couple of cost-share programs that are available to landowners that can assist with the treatment of noxious weeds on their property though the purchase of herbicide or by cost-sharing on larger-scale projects.
- If you have known noxious weeds on your property that you'd like assistance with, please visit www.humboldtweedfree.org
 - Our proposal packet and information for these programs can be downloaded from our website.



On The Ground Efforts

Primarily, our 2011-15 projects have focused on noxious weed management and restoring vegetation in riparian areas.

Willow stakes were planted along the Humboldt River banks in order to help control erosion and keep sediment from moving down the river.

Additionally, we have partnered with several entities to detect and manage newly discovered medusahead and other Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) infestations.

Some current project partners include USFWS, NDA, NDOW, NDF, BLM, USFS, City of Elko, UPRR and numerous private stakeholders.



HWCWMA Project Map: 2011-2015



- From 2011 to 2015 HWCWMA has assisted in the management of almost 11,954 acres of noxious weed infestations.
- Mapped areas also include data from the BLM.
- The projects shown here are those that HWCWMA has provided cost share, labor or some other form of assistance to stakeholders on. Our efforts have been very successful in recent years, with sixteen projects funded within the watershed between 2011 and 2015. We will see a glimpse of these cost-shared projects in the next few slides.

Petan Ranch Treatment Project

The total acreage of the medusahead infestation on the Lime Fire at the Petan Ranch is approximately 12 acres, but total infestation is well over 100 acres.

According to the ranchers in the area, there was a semi-truck turn over in the area that apparently was loaded with infested hay which allowed the medusahead to initially take over that area around 5 years ago. The Petan Ranch medusahead project was critical because the 2012 Lime Fire created an ecosystem that makes open and denuded areas prime for medusahead.

In 2013, infestation mapping with GPS units and hand-spraying treatment for the Petan Ranch medusahead infestation began in the early summer and continued until August. Plateau was used for initial control and areas treated included both BLM land as well as some of Petan Ranch's private property.

This very invasive noxious weed often dominates disturbed areas on soils with high moisture-holding capacities and slow percolation rates and because of this, most areas with Medusahead infestations usually take several years of treatment to gain control.

The HWCWMA will continue to work with the BLM and the Petan Ranch to control and monitor the medusahead on their property. This could take several years to accomplish, but should be achievable with future funding assistance from NDA and support from the BLM and Petan Ranch landowners.

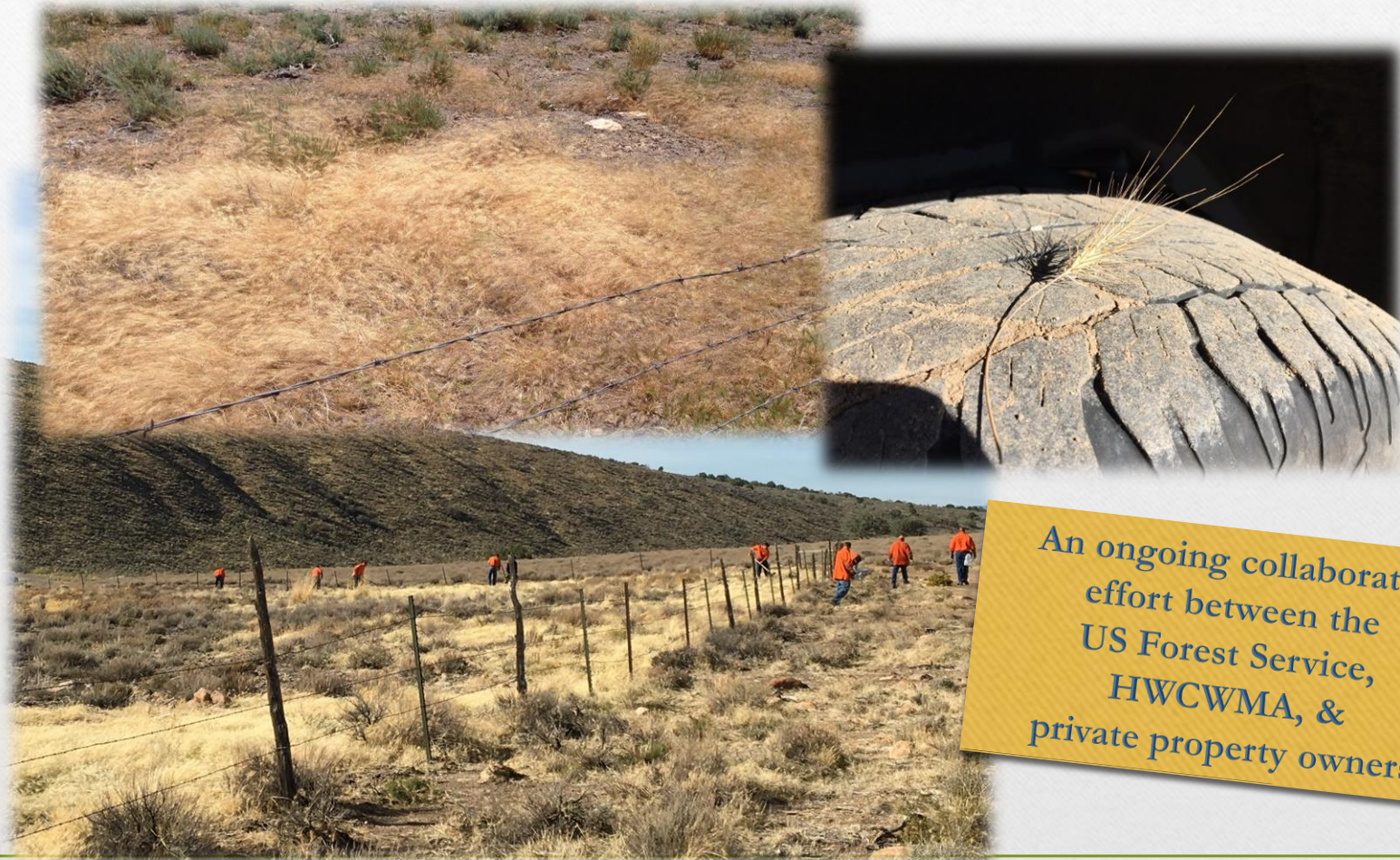
Petan Ranch

Initially the stakeholder was reluctant to commit, however continued dialog has lead to a partnership that is dedicated to gaining control of the medusahead infestation.



Harrison Pass Project

Approximately 25 acres of thatch were bagged by an NDF crew and hauled to the dump. Removing that layer of dead plants allows herbicide better access to the growing plants hiding within the medusahead thatch.



An ongoing collaborative effort between the US Forest Service, HWCWMA, & private property owners.

Heguy Ranch



Several years of aerial herbicide applications have allowed the stakeholder to regain control on these native meadow areas.



Squaw Valley Creek

A recent streambank stabilization project on private property.



Volunteer Work-Day at Anchor-S Ranch

Approximately 450 willows were harvested on site by NDF staff and agency folks and then planted in the streambanks by volunteers to help slow down erosion.



Immediate Goals

HWCWMA will continue to reach out to landowners and managers where noxious weeds are known to be an issue.

- Fill in the “gaps” within the Watershed and along tributaries.
- Showcase successful weed abatement projects and watershed response.
- Regularly attend local Conservation District and stewardship group meetings.
- Recruit new stakeholders interested in improving their land and the watershed.
- Regularly update the HWCWMA website and distribute our newsletter.
- Continue to work with Union Pacific Railroad mapping the corridor from Wells to Lovelock creating an inventory of the noxious weeds present.
- Place boot-scrapers and informational kiosks at project sites to inform the public about noxious weeds and their spread.
- Conduct work-days with volunteers participating in water quality improvement projects along the Humboldt River.
- Follow progress of river stabilization projects in other areas to determine the practices that may benefit the Humboldt Watershed.



How do we find
a way to all
work together?

We Have a
Huge
Watershed

And Low
Participation

Diverse
Partners

Track Plans &
Accomplishments

Develop a
Mechanism

Develop an
Implementation
Strategy

Develop
Common Ground

Bring Diverse
Groups Together



It's important to have a plan showing what the group will be doing

- Helps match funding sources with projects**
- Helps get individuals with expertise involved with projects**
- Helps motivate others to get involved**
- Helps agencies and NGOs to budget time and resources**

It's important to have a record of what has been accomplished

- Helps show progress**
- Helps motivate others to get involved**
- Helps leverage funding sources**
- Helps justify the existence of the group**
- Helps the group and individuals publicize their efforts**

In the end if we all have a clear understanding of what we're doing, we can make it simpler to coordinate efforts and meet our goals.

We Are on the Web!

The Humboldt Watershed CWMA has developed a website to serve as a clearinghouse for information on weeds in the Humboldt Watershed.

Our website (<http://www.humboldtweedfree.org>) contains fact sheets for state listed noxious weeds in Nevada, Board of Director's information and funding partner's links.

If you have any questions about the Humboldt Watershed CWMA, please feel free to contact Andi Porreca, HWCWMA Coordinator at (775) 762-2636 or email me at aporreca@humboldtweedfree.org. Or you may speak with Rhonda Heguy, HWCWMA President at (775) 738-3085, email: hwcwma@gmail.com.

Thank You!

