

## What weeds should you be on the lookout for after you do forest mitigation?

Cheatgrass

Canada thistle

Diffuse knapweed

Spotted knapweed

Common Mullein

Yellow toadflax

Dalmation toadflax

Oxeye Daisy

Biennial thistles

Orange hawkweed

Scentless chamomile

Leafy spurge

Myrtle spurge

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# Weed Management after Forest Mitigation



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## Weed Management Methods

The first step in weed management is to correctly identify the plant whether it is a native or a noxious weed. Early detection allows you to catch new infestations early and eradicate them. The more methods you use, the more successful you will be. The methods you can use to manage weeds are as follow.

**Cultural** – Doing what you can to prevent the infestation before it occurs. It includes keeping natives healthy, cleaning equipment and clothing before you leave an infested area, using only weed free forage, and purchasing seed from reputable dealers.

**Mechanical** – Physical methods to remove the plants. Mechanical methods include mowing (to prevent seed production), hand pulling, hoeing, and undercutting. Works best on annual and biennial plants.

**Biological** – Using biological agents to control plants. Biological controls are insects, bacteria, viruses, and animals (cows, sheep and goats for grazing). Biological controls are limited in number and only control infestations not eradicate them.

**Chemical** – Using chemicals to kill the plants. Chemical control can use either “organic” or “synthetic” chemicals. “Organic” chemicals only kill the foliage while “synthetic” chemicals translocate to the roots and kill the entire plant.

## Weed photos



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