

**IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NOXIOUS WEED COST SHARE PROGRAM
END OF YEAR REPORT
INSTRUCTIONS**

A. What is the End-of-Year Report and when is it due?

The purpose of the End-of-Year Report is to document and **summarize accomplishments** so that it can be provided to the public, legislators and agency leaders. End-of-Year Reports are due by December 31st of the same year the grant was received.

***Note:** Both a hard copy and an electronic copy of the End-of-Year Report are required. All parts of the report should be submitted together to reduce separation or misplacement of the reports.*

B. What are the components of the End-of-Year Report?

1. Brief **Introduction**

- a. Who is your CWMA or group?
- b. What are your goals and mission? (Refer to your Strategic Plan.)
- c. What area do you encompass?
- d. What are the major weeds in the area and why are they a problem?
- e. Who are your leaders/advisors/cooperators?

2. What work was accomplished this year?

- a. Who did the work? Where did the work take place?
- b. Total acres treated – chemical.
- c. Total acres treated – mechanical.
- d. Total acres treated – grazing.
- e. Total acres treated – biocontrol.
- f. Total acres inventoried.
- g. Total acres revegetated.
- h. Total acres of EDRR (the response must have addressed species on the statewide EDRR list).
- i. Total number of public contacts.
- j. Please provide a list of chemical purchases (herbicides, surfactants and dyes) made with grant funds.

chemical/description	quantity	purpose

- k. Gross Infested Acres - Please estimate the gross acres, percent of gross acres infested, and the average density of each weed species that is found in your CWMA. Please note: this is not an estimate of the population by county; it is an estimate for the entire CWMA. This data is not a substitute or replacement of the mapping data that each CWMA must submit annually. This is an additional measurement for our records.

Gross Acres

Definition: This field is intended to show general population information. It is the area of land occupied by a weed species. The acres are defined by drawing a line around the general perimeter of the infestation, not the canopy cover of the plants. The gross acres may contain significant parcels of land that are not occupied by the weed species. Gross acres are generally used in describing large infestations. This perimeter can be any size.

Percent (%) of Gross Acres Infested

Definition: An estimation of the actual infested acres within the defined gross acres perimeter, represented by percent (%).

Average Density of Each Weed Species (Measured by %)

Definition: This is the density of the actual weed infestation, coverclass, or canopy density. This is represented in the form of a percent (%). Tracking this allows ISDA to monitor any increase or decrease of the density of the infestation.

Example:

A large spotted knapweed infestation is in the West Fork drainage. By driving around the area and looking at aerial photos, you determine the weed population is approximate 600 gross acres. There are significant portions of the area that are not infested. It is estimated that approximately 240 of the 600 gross acres are actually infested with spotted knapweed. Therefore, the percent of gross acres infested would be 40%. By looking at the infestation, you determine that this 240 acre infestation has an average canopy density of 60%, or is 60 % spotted knapweed. The average density of this species would be 60%.

The value entered in Gross Acres is 600

The value entered in Percent (%) of Gross Acres Infested is 40%

The value entered in Average Density of Each Weed Species is 60%

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
Example:				
1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	10,000	40%	60%

1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>			
2. Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>			
3. Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa P.</i>			
4. Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>			
5. Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>			
6. Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>			
7. Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>			
8. Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>			
9. Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>			
10. Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>			
11. Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>			
12. Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>			
13. Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>			
14. Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>			
15. Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>			
16. Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>			
17. Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>			
18. Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			
19. Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>			
20. Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>			
21. Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>			
22. Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>			
23. Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>			
24. Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>			
25. Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>			
26. Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>			
27. Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>			
28. Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>			
29. Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>			
30. Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>			
31. Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>			

Thistle				
32. Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>			
33. Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>			
34. Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
35. Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>			
36. Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>			
37. Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>			
38. Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i>			
39. Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>			
40. Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>			
41. Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>			
42. Skeletonleaf Bursage	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>			
43. Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>			
44. Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>			
45. Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>			
46. Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>			
47. Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>			
48. Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>			
49. Toothed Spurge	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>			
50. Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>			
51. Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> M.			
52. White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>			
53. Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>			
54. Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>			
55. Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>			
56. Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>			
57. Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>			

- l. Summary of the integrated “tools” used that year. Break down into categories, as appropriate for the projects conducted: prevention, education (public & professional), inventory/mapping, eradication, containment, control, rehabilitation/restoration, etc.
 - m. Highlight specific projects: highlight successes, state weed problems, and outline the solutions implemented. “This is what we planned, and this is what we accomplished.”
 - n. Insert pictures and maps as appropriate. Remember, “A picture is worth a thousand words.”
3. Breakdown of financial contributions to the CWMA. Use **pie graphs** to effectively illustrate the percent of contributions. Exact dollar amounts are not required in this part of the report. *Separate Cost Share funds; do not include ISDA funds in total unless specified.*
 4. What are your **plans** for next year? Summarize your plans for next year.
 5. **Appendices, Optional**
 - a. Maps: CWMA area, weed locations.

- b. Press Releases: Newspaper clippings, media outreach.
- c. Publications, reports, and papers: brochures, papers on the project, etc.
- d. Weed Information Sheets.
- e. Invitations for public involvement.
- f. A “Thank You” letter from a county commissioner, weed board or CWMA Chairperson.

Note: *The report for a Mapping Project is the submission of the data points to ISDA in an approved electronic format. The mapping data will be incorporated into the statewide map database.*