

# Lower Weiser River CWMA



*Photo courtesy of Project Coordinator, Harold Clure*

## ***The Dixie Creek Project***

If we build it they will come.

Weed crew sets up prior to cooperators arriving.

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## **WELCOME TO THE LOWER WEISER RIVER CWMA**

The Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area is a grass roots organization dedicated to the noxious weed war. The strategy of this weed management area is to increase and foster cooperation among private landowners, local, state and federal agencies as well as others who have an interest regarding the impact the spread of noxious weeds is having on our land. We continue to strive to educate all age groups of the importance of noxious weed identification, prevention, eradication and control options of all types. We realize the importance of using all the tools in the toolbox and make every effort to improve the way in which we battle these silent invaders.

Our CWMA encompasses 932,000+ acres in Washington County. The foremost weed problems include leafy spurge, scotch thistle and rush skeletonweed. Large scale efforts are being made each year to contain/control these species. New invaders threatening our area include yellow starthistle, Dalmatian/yellow toadflax, and three varieties of knapweed. Revegetation has become a priority in numerous areas with private landowners seeding areas of their own volition after the neighborhood effort is complete. CWMA on the ground projects are "Neighborhood Projects" with a landowner/manager acting as the Project Coordinator who organizes all resources including personnel, meals and equipment and other resources needed to complete a project. An application process (advertised in local papers) takes place late summer/early fall ensuring all landowners have the opportunity to apply for assistance in their area. Board members volunteer their time to sift and score the projects at which time they are prioritized in the order funds will be applied for through the Idaho State Department of Agriculture Cost Share Grant.

Harmon Horton serves as Chairman of the Weed Advisory Board (steering committee) with Bonnie Davis, County Weed Superintendent serving as the appointed Recording Secretary/Grant Administrator. The Weed Advisory Board meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Weed Department at which time they review/approve all claims related to CWMA activities in addition to conducting regular monthly business. If it were not for the dedication of these individuals and without the support of our County Commissioners none of this would be feasible.

### **PROJECT SUMMARY of ACRES**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>WEED SPECIES</b>	<b>ACRES TREATED</b>	<b>ACRES COVERED</b>	<b>(OTHER)</b>
<b>Treated</b>	Canada Thistle	36.60	99.15	
	Dalmatian Toadflax	.20	.20	
	Diffuse Knapweed	1.0	2.75	
	Field Bindweed	5.75	12.25	
	Hounds Tongue	7.30	28.00	
	Jointed Goatgrass	16.00	16.00	
	Leafy Spurge	440.00	2044.85	
	Oxeye Daisy	4.00	30.00	
	Perennial Pepperweed	1.50	11.00	
	Poison Hemlock	3.25	24.25	
	Puncturevine	56.93	228.20	
	Rush Skeletonweed	407.94	1750.05	
	Scotch Thistle	33.25	1400.80	

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>WEED SPECIES</b>	<b>ACRES TREATED</b>	<b>ACRES COVERED</b>	<b>(OTHER)</b>
	Spotted Knapweed	6.75	174.00	
	White Top	88.90	340.60	
	Yellow Starthistle	50.22	90.72	
<b>Total herbicide treated acres</b>		<b>1159.59</b>	<b>6252.82</b>	
<b>Biological</b>	Diffuse Knapweed	10.00	10.00	
	Leafy Spurge	100.00	100.00	
	Purple Loosestrife	25.00	25.00	
	Spotted Knapweed	20.00	20.00	
<b>Total treated bio</b>		<b>155.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	
<b>Total Revegetation</b>	Jointed Goatgrass			<b>5</b>
<b>Weiser River Corr. Leafy Spurge Total goat graze</b>				<b>Total grazed 5512 covered 11000</b>
<b>GPS/GIS MAPPING</b>				<b>MAPPED ACRES</b>
	Canada Thistle			9.47
	Diffuse Knapweed			10.10
	Field Bindweed			.03
	Hounds Tongue			1.71
	Jointed Goatgrass			18.70
	Leafy Spurge			286.15
	Poison Hemlock			.05
	Puncturevine			.47
	Rush Skeletonweed			413.30
	Scotch Thistle			29.55
	Spotted Knapweed			2.0
	White Top			61.87
	Yellow Starthistle			55.28
<b>Total mapped acres (all species)</b>				<b>888.68</b>
<b>Public Contacts</b>				<b>62031</b>

### **HERBICIDE PURCHASES FOR 2012**

<b>Chemical/Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Surfactants	48.89 gal.	Priorities 1,3-4
2-4D's	145.90 gal.	Priorities 1, 3-4
Glyphosates	39.31 gal.	Priorities 3-4: jointed goatgrass
Dicamba's	13.16 gal.	Priorities 1, 3-4
Bullseye spray indicator	86.04 gal.	Priorities 1, 3-4

Drift Retardant	.50 gal.	Priorities 3-4
Escort XP	113.25 oz.	Priorities 3-4
Foam Preventer	39.10 qts.	Priorities 3-4
Milestone	3.98 gal.	Priorities 1, 3-4
Opensight	1.25 lbs.	Priority 1
Picloram	87.08 gal.	Priorities 1, 3-4
Plateau	2.03 gal.	Priorities 3-4
Telar XP	72.75 oz.	Priorities 3-4
Vengeance Plus	1.19 gal.	Priorities 3-4

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
1. Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	0	0%	0%
2. Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	20	8%	30%
3. Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa P.</i>	0	0%	0%
4. Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	0	0%	%
5. Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	12,000	21%	12%
6. Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	5	1%	5%
7. Common Reed (Phragmites)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	0	0%	0%
8. Common /European Frogbit	<i>Hydrcharis morsus-ranae</i>	0	0%	0%
9. Curlyleafy Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	0	0%	0%
10. Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	95	32%	20%
11. Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	550	25%	45%
12. Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	10	1%	10%
13. Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	10	0%	20%
14. Fanwort	<i>Cobomba caroliniana</i>	0	0%	0%
15. Feathered Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	0	0%	0%
16. Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	58,000	20%	5%
17. Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	0	0%	0%
18. Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	0	0%	0%
19. Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	0	0%	0%
20. Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	0	0%	0%
21. Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	0	0%	0%
22. Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	31,950	10%	15%
23. Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	0	0%	0%
24. Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	0	0%	0%
25. Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	20	5%	20%
26. Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	75,000	50%	40%
27. Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	70,000	40%	40%
28. Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	0	0%	0%
29. Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	0	0%	0%
30. Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	0	0%	0%
31. Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>	0	0%	0%
32. Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	0	0%	0%
33. Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	0	0%	0%
34. Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	2,500	20%	25%
35. Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	0	0%	0%

Common Name	Scientific Name	Gross Acres	Percent of Gross Acres Infested	Average Density (%)
36. Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	14,000	15%	20%
37. Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	0	0%	0%
38. Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	0	0%	0%
39. Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	11,000	30%	35%
40. Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	0	0%	0%
41. Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	15,000	19%	5%
42. Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	700	20%	28%
43. Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	70,500	40%	50%
44. Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	325	50%	35%
45. Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i>	10	15%	5%
46. Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	0	0%	0%
47. Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	70,000	20%	30%
48. Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	0	0%	0%
49. Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	700	25%	40%
50. Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	0	0%	0%
51. Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	0	0%	0%
52. Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	0	0%	0%
53. Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	0	0%	0%
54. Variable-Leaf Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum</i>	0	0%	0%
55. Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	0	0%	0%
56. Water Chestnut	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	0	0%	0%
57. White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	0	0%	0%
58. Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	17,000	50%	30%
59. Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	0	0%	0%
60. Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	0	0%	0%
61. Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>	0	0%	0%
62. Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	0	0%	0%
63. Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	400	25%	15%
64. Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	10	1%	2%

## LOOKING BACK AT 2012

### NEW INVADERS

New invaders to our CWMA exploded in 2012. A new infestation of yellow starthistle was found on the southern border adjacent to Payette County. The land was sold early spring bringing a new landowner with little knowledge of this remote, rugged area. Our CWMA could not respond immediately but through the spirit of cooperation Payette County went in with horses and did some treatment with the landowner following up with an ATV and backpack sprayers. Fearing there might be escapes due to the location he hired a plane to treat a 100 acre area. Our CWMA provided the herbicide and logistics (maps, etc.) for the applicator. This area will be closely monitored in the future with follow up treatments to ensure it does not get away. We wish to thank all of those who helped stop yellow star in this drainage. We will continue our eradication efforts of all new invaders to our CWMA.

### BIOLOGICAL

Biological efforts included the release of *Galerucella* for purple loosestrife in the Lower Mann Creek drainage. This is a new release site with no visible presence of insects being in this location. We are striving to establish leafy spurge insectaries throughout our CWMA. A collection was done on the Little Weiser River mid-summer and insects were shared with neighboring counties and numerous local ranchers. Thank you to Joey Milan and Lonnie Huter, BLM for coordinating this collection. Late summer releases of *Cyphocleonus achates* (root boring weevil) were released in the Advent Gulch drainage for the control of spotted and diffuse knapweed. Our thanks to Lemhi County for sharing their insects. This is an area that is not feasible to spray. We will continue to monitor this location closely. Marvin Hanks, Nez Perce Bio Center monitored the progress of the *Bradyrrhoa gilveolella* which he released two years ago on a private ranch. He made additional releases while he was here. Biological control is a vital tool in our weed arsenal.

### **CONTAINMENT/CONTROL PHASE I PROJECTS**

The C.W. neighbors entered their second year of treatment early May. This area includes 1,500 privately owned acres with ranchers treating 81 acres and monitoring 229. They failed to apply in time for 2013 assistance but we expect them back in 2014. The new Salubria group rallied their efforts on land located near the Little Weiser River for one day in May with a follow up day in October. 27 volunteers and landowners concentrated their efforts on leafy spurge, white top, scotch and Canada thistle, rush skeletonweed and poison hemlock. Cooperatively they treated 173 acres while covering over 764. They look forward to next year and are planning their strategy now. On a smoke filled September day landowners and volunteers in the small community of Midvale concentrated their efforts on small pastures and wasteland areas located in and around town. Cooperators included the mayor, several city council members, private landowners and other concerned individuals. Leafy spurge and rush skeletonweed were the main targets with some attention paid to puncturevine and Canada thistle. This was such a success they have requested 2 days for next season with a spring and fall treatment. Weed identification was covered extensively as well as why we use the products we do.

### **CONTAINMENT/CONTROL PHASE II PROJECTS**

The Advent Gulch and Dixie Creek neighborhood projects treated 317 acres while covering over 1,400 acres in the rugged country southwest of Cuddy Mountain and the rolling hills southeast of Cambridge. Target species included jointed goatgrass, leafy spurge, rush skeletonweed, scotch thistle, white top and various other noxious species. Private landowners, BLM, and the USFS assisted with these on the ground efforts. They look forward to continuing in 2014 with their weed efforts expanding to new untreated areas. Biological releases were done in the Advent Gulch drainage to stop the spread of leafy spurge. Ranchers made the releases, reported their data and mapped their release sites. We appreciate the landowner's dedication to weed control.

### **CONTAINMENT/CONTROL WEISER RIVER CORRIDOR-PURGE THE SPURGE**

The nannies began arriving early May with herds being unloaded in the Weiser area as well as south of Midvale. The purpose of this intensive grazing program is to reduce seed production while stressing leafy spurge plants ultimately reducing the dense stands which infect the banks of the pristine Weiser River as well as the adjacent drainages. 25 private landowners, BLM, Idaho Dept. of Lands, Idaho Dept. of Transportation, Idaho Power and Washington County Weed contributed to this effort. Bonnie Davis, Weed Superintendent serves as the project coordinator dealing with the contractor, herders and landowners. Private landowners continue to pledge their support to this project providing bedding grounds, assisting with communication and other in-kind resources as needed. The nannies ate their way through 5,511 acres of spurge in just one pass with most areas grazed twice. We estimate the girls covered 11,000 acres this past summer. The areas that were not grazed this past season are easily accessible and relatively easy to spray with much smaller plant concentrations. The project objective is to reduce seed production by 90% and through close monitoring that was once again achieved. Past biological releases are showing promise and insects were collected in one site within this project area. Cooperators are excited to continue with this long term project. Our thanks to all who have supported this alternative weed control program.

## **EDUCATION**

March kicked off our annual poster contest for youth 4-6<sup>th</sup> grades. This educational program was introduced to classrooms countywide. The 2012 theme was titled “Waterways Invaders”. Winners were invited to our June CWMA meeting receiving cash prizes and Washington County Weed Warrior t-shirts all provided by Washington County. The Weed Warrior Newsletter was produced quarterly by CWMA members as well as the printing provided as an in-kind service by Idaho Power. The 12<sup>th</sup> annual CWMA sponsored weed tour was held mid-June and had a diverse group of participants. The Jointed Goatgrass effort continued with Ann Kennedy, Research Soil Scientist at Washington State University visiting the LWRCWMA. She presented data to the weed board and visited numerous infested sites throughout our CWMA. She returned late fall bringing with her *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain D7 (P.f. D7) a bacteria which inhibits specific plant species such as jointed goatgrass. Nearly 9 acres was treated with the monitoring to be done by Ms. Kennedy and her students. She is currently working closely with our Weed Advisory Board to bring more product for additional treatments throughout our CWMA.

## **PHASE III NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS**

Four years ago our Weed Board and Neighborhood Project Sifting Committee dealt with the issue of projects supporting themselves after weeds are brought to a manageable level. This was done through a program of phases. Phase I projects are eligible for 3 years of cost share funding and are encouraged to contribute herbicide dollars but it is not mandatory. Phase II (projects have completed 3 years of Phase I) are eligible for 3 additional years of funding but they are responsible for 1/2 of the herbicide cost. When they reach Phase III they are responsible for 100% of the



herbicide cost and are eligible for one project day per year. This has been a success for everyone involved and makes room for new projects to join the weed battle. This past season we assisted the Middle Valley Ditch and Waterways groups with landowners fighting leafy spurge, jointed goatgrass, rush skeletonweed and scotch thistle. The Lower Pine group treated their neighborhood late May and the Up the Creek group opted for early June. The Dutch Flat project was postponed due to extremely dry conditions and fire danger. Their spray day was finally held late October with only a little snow and sleet slowing them down. Kudos to these dedicated weed warriors who treated 400 acres while visually monitoring over 1,600. The success of these projects is proof that our phase system is working and the dedication of these landowners carries on regardless of funding mechanisms.

## 2012 PHOTOS OF OUR CWMA ACTIVITIES

*CWMA activities are too many to show for each project or activity. Below are a few of the past events.*

*The LWRCWMA participated in an interview and live taping with Idaho Power for their Facebook page in addition to being available on You Tube. Ray Holes, Prescriptive Livestock Services and Bonnie Davis, Grazing Project Coordinator appeared with the goats on a hot July day.*



*Roy Mink, former county commissioner and Advent Gulch rancher heads up the hill to treat leafy spurge and scotch thistle.*



The CW cooperators met with a few problems on spray day. Tractor stuck, backhoe stuck now what?

Each cooperator at every project is questioned as to what weed species, what type of site, application method and calibration and any other variable that might play into the successful control of noxious weeds.



The Middle Valley Waterways and Ditch Projects joined forces in 2012 due to weather. This is a Phase III project which requires the landowner/manager be responsible for herbicide cost on project day.



Fish and Game arrive with the drill owned by Pheasants Forever to assist with rehabilitating jointed goatgrass plots.



Ann Kennedy, Soil Scientist has developed the use of naturally occurring weed suppressive bacteria to control grass weeds. She is working closely with the CWMA on jointed goatgrass suppression.

## **Financial & In Kind Contributions to CWMA**

<b>Amount Contributed</b>	<b>Contribution Category</b>	<b>Cooperator</b>
51246	Federal Govt.	Bureau of Land Management
1096	Federal Govt.	United States Forest Service
289	Federal Govt.	US Legislators Crapo-Risch
423	Federal Govt.	NRCS
75682	Landowner/Private	Private landowners
2693	Non-Federal Govt.	Idaho Dept. Fish and Game
1684	Non-Federal Govt.	Idaho Dept. Lands
500	Non-Federal Govt.	Idaho Dept. Transportation
6384	Non-Federal Govt.	County –other departments
69110	Non-Federal Govt.	Wash. County Weed Control
4166	Non-Federal Govt.	City of Midvale & Weiser
2801	Other	Idaho Power
818	Other	Friends of the Weiser River Trail
1892	Other	Ditch Companies
739	Other	Prescriptive Livestock Services
739	Other	Misc. vendors
1368	Other	Washington State University
\$221,630	<b>Grand Total</b>	

### **LOOKING INTO MY CRYSTAL BALL FOR 2013**

Control and containment projects will include over 200 private landowners, BLM, Forest Service, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Department of Transportation, Idaho Power, Friends of the Weiser River Trail, and the weed department who will join forces to blur boundaries and work cooperatively for the good of the CWMA. 13 neighborhood project areas will focus on knapweeds, yellow starthistle, jointed goatgrass, rush skeletonweed, leafy spurge, poison hemlock, perennial pepperweed, scotch thistle and white top. Projects may begin late April and continue through late October/early November depending on weather and available resources. Cooperators mean to reduce weed presence in heavily infected areas by 75-90%. Many of these areas are critical to livestock grazing and are heavily used for recreation. 30 days are planned in the field working side by side with private landowners and volunteers that feel passionate about controlling weeds.

The goats will return to graze leafy spurge on the banks of the scenic Weiser River. This long term project will include numerous biological releases, herbicide treatments and other seeding efforts. Group work days may be scheduled and Friends of the Weiser River Trail will continue to do extensive weed treatments throughout the growing season. We are working closely with Joey Milan to ensure biological control is present throughout the corridor area. In order to maintain the current level of control one pass grazing each year will be necessary to hold the line on spurge.

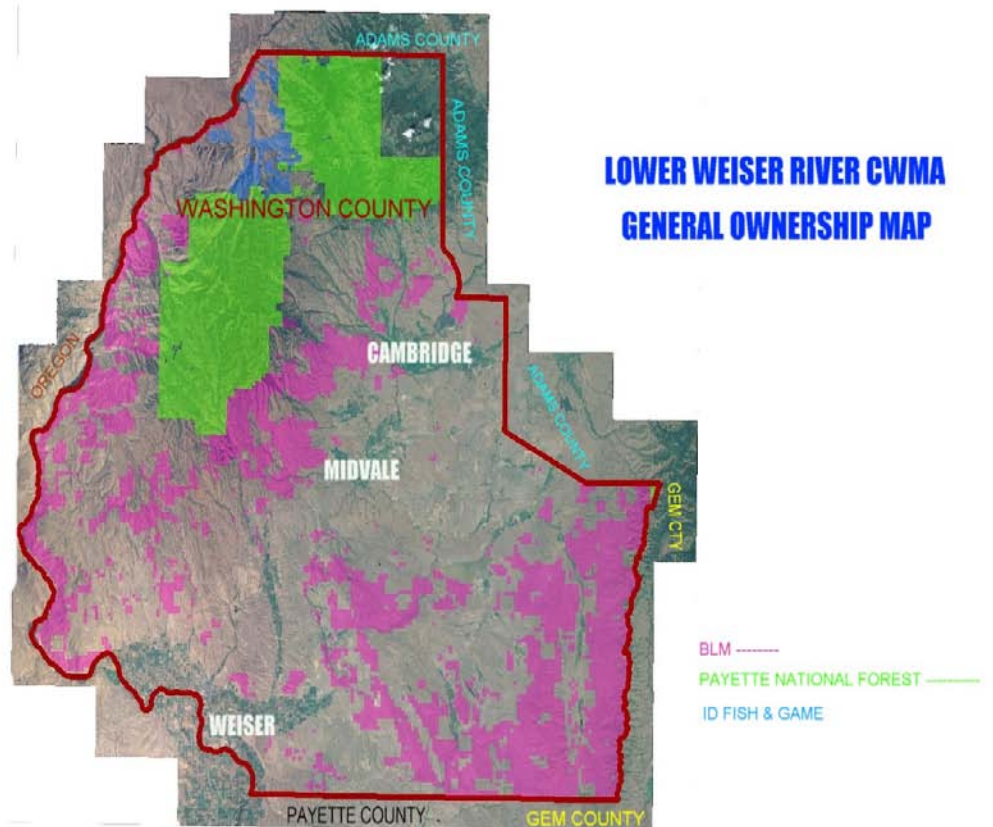
New Invaders will continue to be an important part of our weed program. Dedicated weed warriors will continue to monitor previously infected sites and are prepared to respond quickly using all the necessary tools if/when any new outbreaks rarely are reported.

Biological control will target purple loosestrife, spotted and diffuse knapweed as well as leafy spurge. We will continue to work with the Nez Perce Bio Control Center and Joey Milan, BLM/ISDA Biological Control Specialist. Biological control within our CWMA is showing promising results and we wish to continue with this environmentally sound treatment method.

Education will continue with the expansion of our CWMA website to include more project information as well as information about weeds in our area. The poster contest will be held in the spring with winning posters from local youth featured in the 2014 noxious weed calendar. Quarterly newsletters will remain an important educational tool with CWMA members writing articles and Idaho Power publishing this document. The county fair booth will continue in an effort to depict the county theme as well as keeping visitors to the booth engaged in what's happening in the weed world.

Cooperators are already preparing for the coming years activities and look forward to continuing the war against weeds through the spirit of cooperation and grass roots neighborhood projects.

### Map of Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area



**APPENDICES:  
PRESS RELEASES/NEWS CLIPPINGS, MEDIA**

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

No.  
PUBLIC NOTICE  
NOTICE OF CONTRACT

In accordance with Idaho Code 67-2808 the public is hereby notified that the Washington County Commissioners intend to enter into a contract with Ray Holes, DBA, Prescriptive Livestock Services, P.O. Box 177, Grangeville, Idaho 83530 to provide one thousand two hundred (1,200) head of nanny goats with kids or an equivalent volume of yearling animals for a period of thirty to one hundred ninety days for the purpose of grazing Leafy Spurge, a noxious weed along the Weiser River corridor in Washington County, Idaho.

Idaho Code 67-2808 provides that contemplated expenditures in excess of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) must be bid unless the County Commissioners determine that there is only one source reasonably available to fulfill the contract requirements. The County Commissioners have so determined and any person or persons who have knowledge of other sources reasonably available to fulfill the County contractual needs should notify the County Commissioners at the Washington County Courthouse, 256 East Court, Weiser, Idaho, within fourteen (14) days of the publication of this notice or the contract will be awarded to Prescriptive Livestock Services. The contract awarded will be for a sum of money between twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) and one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), the exact amount not known, but in any case not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). The exact terms of the contract may be examined at the office of the Washington County Clerk or the Washington County Weed Department.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED this 9th day of January, 2012.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
Michael T. Hopkins, Chairman  
ATTEST: Betty J. Thomas, Clerk

2-15

The article to the left is the public notice announcing the 2012 notice of contract for the goat grazing of leafy spurge along the banks of the Weiser River.

The annual poster contest for our youth is featured in the newspaper prior to the contest getting underway as well as after the winners are selected and the prizes are distributed.



Winners of the Cooperative Weed Management Area's 2012 poster contest were honored at the June Washington County Weed Department's meeting. Four of the winners are pictured, from left: Jayden Mink, third place, Isaac Besel, Wyatt Fadling and Grace Ertel. Their posters, along with eight others, will be featured in the 2013 CWMA calendar.

**Annual weed poster contest underway**

Washington County Weed Department's annual weed poster contest is underway with 4th, 5th and 6th graders in Weiser, Midvale and Cambridge.

"Did you know there is a silent invasion going on in our country's waterways that could change the entire ecosystem in your lifetime?" the invitation to submit a poster reads.

Normally, and almost continuously battle noxious weeds, Washington County's Weed Department is also concerned with non-native aquatic invaders. Tiny mussels such as Quagga and Zebra mussels, threaten to clog city water projects, agricultural waterways, and destroy habitat in sport fisheries, leaving a devastating economic impact.

This spring's poster contest, which will ultimately result in 12 winners whose artwork will appear in the Cooperative Weed Management Area 2013 calendar, will end Friday May 25, with all posters due at the Weed Department in Weiser that day.

"We're looking forward to the results," Weed Advisory Board Member Royce Schwenkfelder said. "There will be prize money awarded to the top three entrants and special recognition given to the winning artists."

**Silent waterways invasion**

Did you know that there is a silent invasion going on in our country's waterways that could change our entire ecosystem in your lifetime? That invasion is by tiny mussels and aquatic invaders that have migrated here by a variety of ways to get into our own streams, canals, lakes, and oceans.

Most have come from the hulls of ocean freighters and their ballast water, and various other methods of travel such as imported goods and the pet fish trade. These little critters have invaded our rivers on our coastlines from every shore. They have migrated from various foreign waterways and now have established themselves here in our water and are causing huge impacts to life pretty close to home.

These tiny organisms are just as much a threat to our environment as any of the noxious weeds that we are customarily focused on with the local Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA).

The economic impacts to the clogging of city water projects, agricultural waterways, and the destruction of habitat in sport fisheries could be devastating to Idaho, and our area. Vigilance in keeping these critters, such as Quagga Mussels and Zebra Mussels, from coming here is vital considering they have already invaded the Colorado River and have been found in northern Utah.

The poster contest for 2012 focused on this growing problem and the youthful participants did a creative job of illustrating this. The poster contest was open to all fourth, fifth, and sixth graders in Washington County. Poster board materials for the contest was provided by the Washington County Weed Department.

The 12 winning posters will be used for CWMA's 2013 calendar. Prize money was awarded to the top three entrants and special recognition was given to the winning artists.

Madison Piper from Midvale was named the top artist. Placing second was Lexi Hall from Weiser and Jayden Mink from Cambridge took third place honors. Other winning posters from Cambridge include Jordan Parham and Grace Ertel. Midvale honorees are Isaac Besel and Natalee Jones and students from Park Intermediate School in Weiser are Aline Cortez, Elizabeth Walker, Wyatt Fadling, Kentrae Padilla and Nathaniel Mink.

The 2012 calendars are still available and can be acquired at the weed department or by contacting a board member.

*The Washington County Weed Advisory Board meets the second Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m. at Washington County Weed Control in Weiser. The public is invited to attend.*

# APPENDICES: PRESS RELEASES/NEWS CLIPPINGS, MEDIA

## November 2012 Weed Warrior Newsletter

### This is just one of the newsletters that are produced quarterly.

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Washington County Weed Warriors

Working Together to Fight the War on Noxious Weeds

Volume XI: Issue III November 23, 2012

### By Harmon Horne, LWRWCMA Chairman


#### CWMA Project Visitation Day

Every year the CWMA board selects three neighborhood projects to visit-audit-activate. This is just another of our checks and balances to be sure the system is working as designed. This year the projects visited were, Up the Creek, Sabalia and Middle Valley Waterways. The committee responsible for the visits consisted of Bonnie Davis, Bruce Ciochenna, Ida Weicker, Dave Springer and myself.

We started at Washington County Weed Department and traveled to each Creek to meet with Yvonne Ward, the coordinator for the project. We then went to the site to see the work being done. Up the Creek project, joining us on site was Lonnie Huter of the BLM, also a coordinator on the project. The site, scope, history and the future of the project were discussed. The committee examined this past year's work on the ground project activities for participation, equipment used, different treatments applied and in general if the priorities and goals of the CWMA were being followed and achieved. This was done with a successful and sustainable neighborhood project.

We then went off to the Sabalia project where project coordinator Justin Mink was unable to meet with us because of family issues. Lonnie Huter joined us on this project, as BLM is a cooperative here as well. Bonnie and Lonnie filled the committee in on the activities of this new project and yet they are tied to the same criteria as mentioned in the previous project. Sounds like they are off and running in good shape and with their own goals.

Next stop was the Horon residence for review of the Middle Valley Waterways project. Nothing this committee likes more than being on one of their sites. Some of the paperwork was reviewed because we were forced by law to do two projects in one day. Thanks again to Bonnie and her crew for pulling that off again. All in all we passed muster!



After everyone had an on site and my wife (the Project Coordinator) was stopped in Malad at the Country Coffee Cabin and enjoyed lunch. Back to Weiser to complete the paperwork and call it a day. All three projects received high marks.

Thank you to the committee for your time and efforts in this vital part of our checks and balances, thanks to the Project Coordinators for your assistance in the process and a special thank you to all the cooperators who make these projects work!

**Inside This Issue:**  
Welcome Ray Laan!.....page 2  
Neighborhood Projects.....pages 3,4,49  
Watch out for Water Hyacinth.....page 7  
Effects of Fire on Rangelands.....page 8

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## City of Malad "Weed Beaters" Wage War on Weeds!

By Sharon Wilcox, Project Coordinator and City Council Member

The spray day for the first phase (and hopefully not the last) for the City of Malad Weed Beaters Cooperative finally arrived. September 29, 2012. I learned on several days prior to this day hoping that the cooperators would follow all of the instructions that I had given them so they would be prepared for this day and that the weather would cooperate. I didn't need to worry, and as Bonnie had told me the day before, "it will happen."

Bonnie, Jim and Tristan arrived at 8:00 a.m. in downtown Malad with the Weed Warrior trailer and 900 gallons of water at the designated staging area. Of course the hot coffee and doughnuts were welcomed on this cool September morning. The weather was good, not perfect due to the smoke inversion from all of the fires. While everyone was having their coffee and waiting, Bonnie explained the goals of cooperative weed projects, the weeds that would be targeted, how her department would be assisting in the chemical mixing, mapping and inspections. Commissioner Dave Springer spoke next and gave a brief history of weed cooperative projects in Washington County and the value of the projects. Commissioner Springer not only knows the weeds and everything about weed cooperative projects, but he is also an expert at knowing what was wrong with a map that was nearby. Commissioner Springer expertly audited the map with her cell in the pasture.

There were four ATV's with sprayers, one backpack sprayer, one tractor with sprayer and another tractor with a boom sprayer. I didn't need to worry about these guys, they were ready and eager to begin to "beat" out the weeds in the City of Malad and on five private property owners within the city. Those assisting were Ed Meyer, Brian Graham, Dale Birner, Travis Keithly, Rory Lindholm, Mike Springthorn, Keith Morgan and Perk and Tyler Row. We never saw them again until they arrived at the designated time of 12:30 p.m. at the Malad Church of Christ kitchen for their lunch. They were ready to eat the lunch prepared by Sharon Wilcox, Claudia Heston, Ed Meyer, and Dale Birner. There was a lot of talk about how much area had already been covered and what was left to do, plus a lot of food being eaten. So far it was a great day.

After everyone had lunch and coordinated what was left to be covered for the afternoon. There was a lot of talk the next day in Malad of "who left all of the green weeds." It will be interesting to know what the Weed Beaters' had left their marks on the weeds.

We were all "newbies" to this weed project, but thanks to Bonnie and her crew for their expertise and guidance for making us feel that by the end of the day, we were all "old hands." There were 66.5 acres treated and 128 acres covered by weed cooperative drive across. We are all very proud of the work that we did. We are all very proud of the work that we did. We are all very proud of the work that we did.

The guys really do discuss what needs finishing while the equipment is being fixed.

Neighborhood Projects and are hopeful for a spring and fall spray day next year.

Volume XI: Issue III Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Commissioner's Corner

By Dave Springer, Washington County Commissioner

Washington County Commissioners have entered into an agreement with Steve Foubinger, PE with Paragon Consulting Inc. The agreement is in conjunction with Washington County Road and Bridge Department and the Weiser Valley Highway District and is intended to produce a revised Transportation Plan for both entities.

The plan will include industry standards for road construction and maintenance. A few of the elements of the plan will include road functional classifications, roadway surface management, as well as repair and replacement priorities. Data is currently being gathered which will establish the criteria from which priorities will be set to determine what roads and bridges that will receive the required repairs or replacement. The criteria to be considered will be public safety, road deterioration, crash data, traffic volume, road classification, current road condition, right-of-way and cost.

Priorities and standard operating procedures will be established for snow removals, roadside maintenance, weed control, and mowing operations. Establishing these priorities and procedures should help coordinate the requirements of the citizens of Washington County to have a safe, efficient, and cost effective infrastructure.

### We Welcome Ray Laan, the LWRWCMA's Newest Board Member!

Ray is a man with agriculture in his blood. He was raised on a dairy farm in the Middleboro area and that was only the beginning. Ray is a man of many talents, including construction, banking, and he has even served as the county FSA Executive Director for a time. He currently farms on the Weiser flat and continues to be involved in numerous community activities. Ray and his lovely wife Karma reside on his flat with their children Maggi and Ryan. Welcome to our board Ray!



Ray Laan talks with several of the LWRWCMA members after the October 5th meeting. It is good to have you on board Ray!

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## First Year of Sabalia Project a Big Success

By Justin and Janie Mink, Project Coordinators

When project coordinator Justin Mink started to brainstorm about creating a new CWMA project, he made a lot of phone calls and answered a lot of questions. Justin found that Sabalia area landowners wanted to know more about the opportunities that belonged to a CWMA. After a lot of meetings, the Sabalia CWMA project was created. Noxious weeds targeted include leafy spurge, rosh skeletonweed, Scotch and Canada thistle, bouquets touch and whitening. This group of landowners has now gathered for both the spring and fall spray days. Participants were excited, and we hope this excitement continues for many years of this project.

May 15th, 2012

Sabalia CWMA project participants gathered at the home of JoAnn Hemmingsway. This would be the staging location for this project. With many landowners that were new to a CWMA project, extra time was taken answering questions and going over details. The spring day provided the perfect weather for spraying weeds for Ron and Kris Jagger, Robert Sachjen, Robert Sachjen, Roy Braun, Justin and Russell Mink, JoAnn Hemmingsway, Alan Jones, Jim Shuster and Rob Bennett with the BLM, and the Washington County Weed Department. Lunch was enjoyed by all.



Project Coordinator Janie Mink shows us a spray pump. Looks like it got a little colder under the hood. Bob Malkewicz says patiently.

October 17th, 2012

Colder weather left Sabalia CWMA coordinator Justin Mink with the task of scheduling his sprayer before he could begin the fall spray day on October 17th, 2012. JoAnn Hemmingsway provided once again the staging site at local landowners gathered. After a very successful spring spray day, everyone was optimistic that the fall day would provide greater evidence that the project was successful.

The Washington County Weed Department, along with Justin Mink, JoAnn Hemmingsway, Roy Braun, John and Cecilia Sachjen, Robert Sachjen, Lawrence Johnson, Ron and Kris Jagger and Lonnie Huter from BLM all had a successful day spraying weeds. The morning was a little chilly, but the day turned out to be a great fall day. Chicken noodle soup and beef stew helped to take the edge off the chilly morning.



The lunch crew enjoys a break from spraying.

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Idaho Weed Summit

By Dan Sedgwick, IDA Noxious Weed Specialist

Each October, the Idaho Weed Summit is held at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). The meeting provides an opportunity for the leadership of the Idaho Association of Weed Control Superintendents (IAWS), Idaho Weed Control Association (IWA), Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee (IWCC), and Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign (IWAC) to come together to share ideas, discuss accomplishments of each organization and their goals for the upcoming year. The attending membership of these four organizations was composed of personnel from county weed agencies, federal land management agencies, and state agencies with interest or responsibility for weed control.

Following are some highlights of the discussion:

- Dr. Tim Prather, UIW Professor, said he is seeing Yersenia (an annual grass) re-established throughout Idaho. This invasive plant provides less forage than cheatgrass or Medushead, which can provide a challenge to management and utilization of public and private rangelands. Cheatgrass and Medushead already present invasive challenges to native perennial grasses, while providing less forage than native species. However, they can provide some early season forage value.
- The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) recently issued temporary orders listing Water Hyacinth and Sticky Nightshade as noxious weeds. Water hyacinth was added to the noxious list in the Thousand Springs area, and is now on the list of EDRR species. Efforts are currently underway to survey the population and implement eradication efforts. Sticky nightshade was added to the Control list. This species is not native to Idaho, but is the subject of research at the University of Idaho as a possible biocontrol for Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) in infested fields in eastern Idaho. Sticky nightshade is utilized in Europe as a trap crop that stimulates (PCN) to hatch without allowing reproduction of the nematode. This sum is not readily pulled. It is very compatible with many characteristics in its growth and reproduction habits that indicate any type of plant should be conducted under rigorous controls to prevent to escape into the environment.
- A review of biocontrol in Idaho was given by State Biocontrol Coordinator Elyse Milam (BLM); Paul Brunson, Director of the Nez Perce Tribe Biocontrol Center; and Carl Argenson, USFS Entomologist.
- Mr. Brunson's presentation was on the activities of the Nez Perce Tribe Biocontrol Center for the past field season and future plans. The center is located on the Nez Perce Reservation in Lapwai. Biocontrol agents produced for the following noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Dahlia root rot, Offroad and Spotted knapweed, Leafy spurge, Purple loosestrife, Bush dandelion, Russian knapweed, and Yellow starthistle. The Center has hired an insect agent for Russian knapweed that was released for the first time in Owyhee County, Idaho.
- Mr. Argenson said he works in a Division of the USFS called Forest Health Protection, whose primary mission is to suppress insects that attack trees in Forest Service land and forested private lands. The agency also assists in the collection and dispersal of biological agents throughout the Intermountain region.
- Mr. Milam described the efforts of his agency and locally based cooperators to monitor 300 biocontrol sites statewide. Pre-release sites in 21 locations are currently being pre-evaluated for capacity to indicate future effectiveness for the control of Hairy wood (rubus). Biocontrol agents should be approved for statewide release in 2013. Additional biocontrol insects are being evaluated to control Houndstongue. Successful efforts have already been realized for the control of Canada thistle and Leafy spurge.

(Idaho Weed Summit continued on page 6...)


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## Goats on the Range...and on YouTube!

By Sarah Paul, Biologist, Idaho Power

As a long-standing partner of the Weiser River Corridor Leafy Spurge Project, Idaho Power recently featured the project in an informative video for all Idaho Power employees. Idaho Power's Corporate Communications staff met with Washington County Weed Control Superintendent Bonnie Davis and Ray Hols of Prescriptive Livestock Services at the Weiser River Corridor.

Idaho Power set up a camera capturing many happy hungry goats munching away on leafy spurge plants. Bonnie and Ray were also nice enough to go on camera to educate us on the biology of leafy spurge, and the history of how and why goats are used to help control this noxious weed. Idaho Power employees now have a better understanding of the importance of weed control and how goats can help fight the battle against leafy spurge. Check out Bonnie, Ray, and the goats on Idaho Power's YouTube channel at: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=...](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...) and look for the video titled Goats on the Range.



Ray Hols (center) is interviewed for Idaho Power's YouTube video on the Weiser River Corridor Project.

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Be on the Lookout for Water Hyacinth, Idaho's Newly Discovered Invader

In August this year, a small population of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was found in the Snake River near Hagerman, Idaho. Water hyacinth is a non-native, invasive, free-floating aquatic plant. It is referred to as one of the world's most problematic and costly weeds. Native to the Amazon region of South America, it has spread to more than 50 countries on five continents.

The plant grows from 1 1/2 to 4 feet in height, and the floating portion of a single plant can grow to more than four feet in diameter. As much as 50 percent of a single water hyacinth's biomass can be roots, which extend to a depth of up to two feet in the water.

Water hyacinth grows in wetlands, marshes, shallow ponds, sluggish flowing waters, large lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. It often forms dense mats across sloughs and other waterways. The mats are dispersed by winds and currents.

The growing season for water hyacinth is typically from March to early December. Plants die back and reduce growth during the cold winter months. However, the majority of plants do not die, and carry-over plants begin to grow in spring as the weather warms. Plants can tolerate extremes of water level fluctuations and seasonal variations in flow velocity, extremes of nutrient availability, pH and temperature. Water hyacinth reproduces both vegetatively and sexually. Seeds spread along the muddy shorelines. In vegetative reproduction, short runner stems radiate from the base of the plant to form daughter plants.

Small colonies of plants separate and form floating mats that drift downstream, infesting new areas. When water hyacinth enters into faster channels, or when higher flows occur, plants are torn away from their mats and moved by currents and wind until they encounter obstructions such as marinas, irrigation pumps, or backwater areas. Water hyacinth spreads and grows rapidly under warm temperatures and high nutrient levels. Mats of the plant weigh up to 200 tons per acre and surface area may double in size in six to fifteen days.

Water hyacinth clogs waterways and impedes navigation, presents a safety hazard to boating and water-skiing, and leads to hull damage when boats collide with obstructions hidden under water hyacinth. Marinas have been forced to restrict operations because water hyacinth blocked facilities, and damaged boats. Boats are unable to launch due to clogged ramps. Boat motors are damaged by overheating when water cooling systems become plugged with plant material. Water hyacinth interferes with swimming, fishing from banks in infested areas, and the aesthetic enjoyment of the waterway.

Water hyacinth has significant negative impacts to agriculture and water conveyance systems. The plant blocks pumping facilities and interferes with diversion structures. Clogging by water hyacinth, results in inefficient pumping, increased pumping costs, and possible mechanical failure of pumps. Water hyacinth also spreads into irrigation and drainage systems, and impairs the use of fish protective devices such as fish screens.

Water hyacinth is a habitat modifier. It provides a structurally complex canopy - root in the water column and leaves above water. It displaces native riparian species, hinders fish and wildlife and reduces foodweb productivity. The dense mat block sunlight, inhibiting photosynthesis in algae and submerged water plants. Water hyacinth increases sedimentation, and increases the exchange of organic matter, oxygen gas exchange with the air, reduces water flow, and displaces native, allochthonous species. Water hyacinth also increases mosquito habitat by providing local breeding sites where mosquito predators cannot reach, creating microhabitats for the insects.

Immediately report any suspected sightings of water hyacinth in the Snake River to your local weed supervisor and ISDA.

(Article information from ISDA's Water Hyacinth Factsheet)

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Effects of Fire on Rangelands

By Scott Crowl, IDG

It may be cold outside, but the smoke filled skies of the 2012 summer are still fresh in our minds. With this in mind, it is a great time for education and planning for landowners and managers who have dealt with and will deal with wildfires on southwest Idaho range. One of the biggest invaders after a wildfire are noxious weeds, soaking up precious water supplies, altering wildlife habitat, and even invading our backyards. It is estimated that noxious weeds in the U.S. have an economic impact of over \$30 billion annually.

One of the more recent issues that noxious weeds are causing is the frequency and intensity of wildfires. The biggest culprit in this region is Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum* L.). This plant matures and dries faster than native grasses. It increases the intensity of wildfires due to its high flammability and because it dries out and ready to burn early in the season. Studies have shown that in some areas the natural frequency of wildfires has increased from every 60 to 100 years to 3 to 5 years due to the introduction of non-native invasive plant species. The effects of more frequent fires are deeply affecting the diversity of plant species in rangelands, and therefore increasing the frequency and intensity of wildfires when they do occur. Not only is this harmful for livestock managers in these lands, but also wildlife habitats, endangering species that rely on these native habitats. Native plants are generally not as combustible as the invaders, therefore fires can be more easily managed when native plants are abundant.

What causes these invasive plants to take over? From human caused disturbances of rangelands, to wildfires and drought. Cheatgrass is opportunistic, taking advantage of these conditions to invade and take over. The biggest advantage Cheatgrass has over most native plants is that it germinates in the spring, most other plants, but only in the winter. Cheatgrass germinates, and effectively capturing great amounts of water from the landscape by using the native vegetation to hold the soil in place. Cheatgrass is quickly overtake by this invasive plant. Cheatgrass matures and dries out early in the summer, when other native plants would still be green, and become a fire hazard. Through either man-made or natural causes, fires are started and the dry Cheatgrass acts like kindling, though often fires do not consume them.

The question is, what can we do about it? Herbicides are the obvious quick fix, until the cost is calculated. The cost benefit is not conducive to treatments of the thousands, even millions of acres that this plant invades. Although this is a tool that should be considered at some level, other ways to combat this plant is, proper grazing management to reduce the native vegetation to reduce the fuel load, and using native species that are healthy, resilient, and more resistant to invaders; controlled burns to remove dead plant debris building that increases wildfire severity; and seedling impacted sites with native plants species that are more resistant to severe wildfire. These tools can all help to reduce native rangelands to better combat this invader of our prime country side.

NOTE: Information from the Weed Society of America was used in this article.

Lower Weiser River Cooperative Weed Management Area

## Dutch Flat 2012

It was a bit of a tough start on Dutch Flat project day, as the storm came rolling in. Jerry McClay (center photo), project coordinator, normally runs the umbrella on the ATV to provide shade from the sun. Alan, it was double duty day as they had to protect him from the pouring rain. Barbara and Jerry McClay went to great lengths to make sure a fabulous lunch was ready for the participants. Note the scars and dry location in their hair for lunch! This year everyone is great opportunity to do a little catching up on community news while they mowed the flowers of a delicious meal. Jerry extends a special "thank-you" to all the cooperators who have participated over the years!



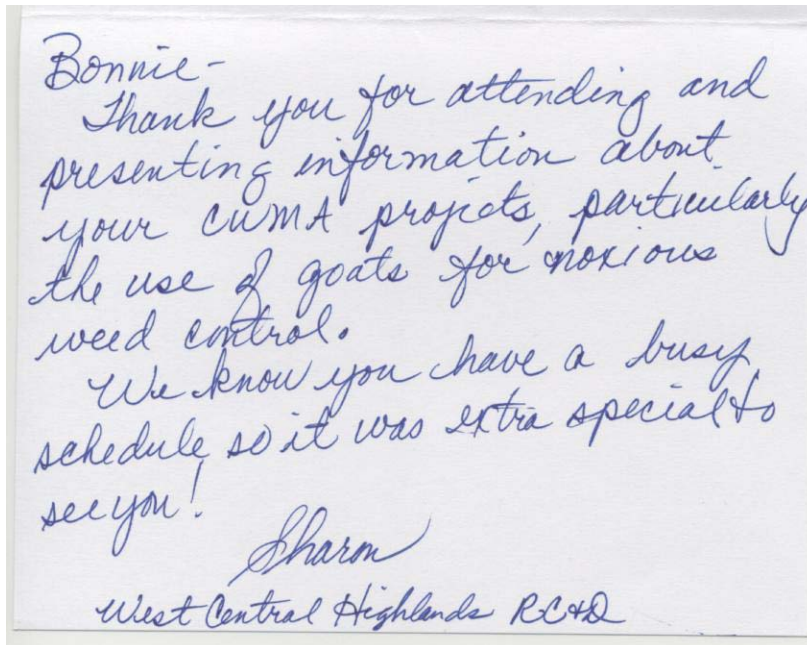
## Dixie Creek 2012

Lunch is a great time to catch up on activities, share paperwork and enjoy each other's company!



Project Coordinator Hal Chase, and Sam Holmes attempt to stay warm while planning the spraying for the Dixie Leafy Spurge. Scotch thistle and rosh skeleton weed were the weeds of choice.

**APPENDICES:  
Other & Thank You's.**



A couple notes of thanks on for CWMA activities throughout the year.

Bonnie!!!  
YOU ARE A HOOT!!!! What a great time I had last night!!!  
It was great to look at you and see you wonderfully happy face!!!  
You are an amazing WOMAN!!!! I was very impressed with all that you did for that meeting and the Board and the health of the land!!!

The tour today was AWESOME!!!!  
I saw some absolutely obscene weed mixtures!!!  
JGG, cheatgrass and Medusahead ALLL in one field!!! OH My Good ness!!!  
Full fields of Jointed goatgrass... That!!! I have never seen!!!  
OH my goodness!!

I am sorry I did not say goodbye to you but I could not find you... so... Thanks for all you did to get me to Weiser.

I would like to write a thank you letter to the Board for getting me here and to just indicate what I saw and possible next steps.  
So could you send me an address and maybe names of the Board..  
Would you mind sending me Rusty's email and if you think appropriate Ida's.. and Royce's.

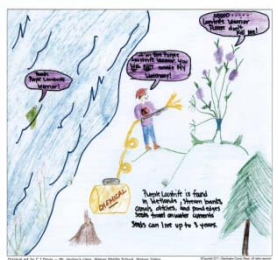
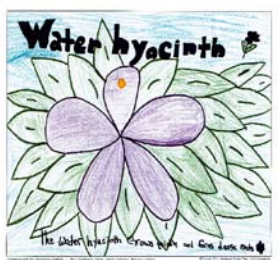
Ann  
Ann C. Kennedy USDA-ARS, WSU, 215 Johnson Hall, Pullman, WA 99164-6421 509-335-1554 [akennedy@wsu.edu](mailto:akennedy@wsu.edu)

At the Spokane MAC  
Feb to Sept 2012



# APPENDICES: 2013 LWRCWMA Noxious Weed Calendar

2012 NOXIOUS WEED CALENDAR  
 NEIGHBORS PULLING TOGETHER  
 FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT  
 AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF  
 OUR YOUTH  
 POSTERS PRODUCED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY STUDENT  
 ARTISTS THROUGH AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT  
 OF THE  
 LOWER WISNER RIVER  
 COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA



**JANUARY 2012**

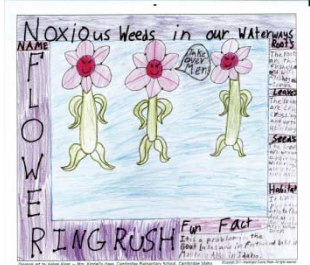
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**FEBRUARY 2012**

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**MARCH 2012**

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**APRIL 2012**

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**MAY 2012**

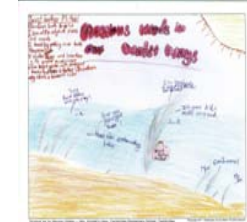
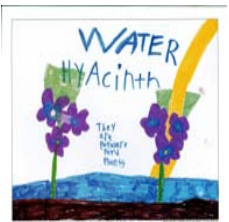
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**JUNE 2012**

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**JULY 2012**

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**AUGUST 2012**

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**SEPTEMBER 2012**

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**OCTOBER 2012**

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**NOVEMBER 2012**

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**DECEMBER 2012**

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