

#### Ventenata Impacts and Management

■ Tim Prather, John Wallace, Andrew Mackey, Nick Norton, Lisa Jones, Glenn Shewmaker, George Newcombe, Brenda Schroeder, Pam Pavek, Maryam Alomran, Anne Laarman, Georgia Harrison

University of Idaho



■ University of Idaho, USDA-NRCS

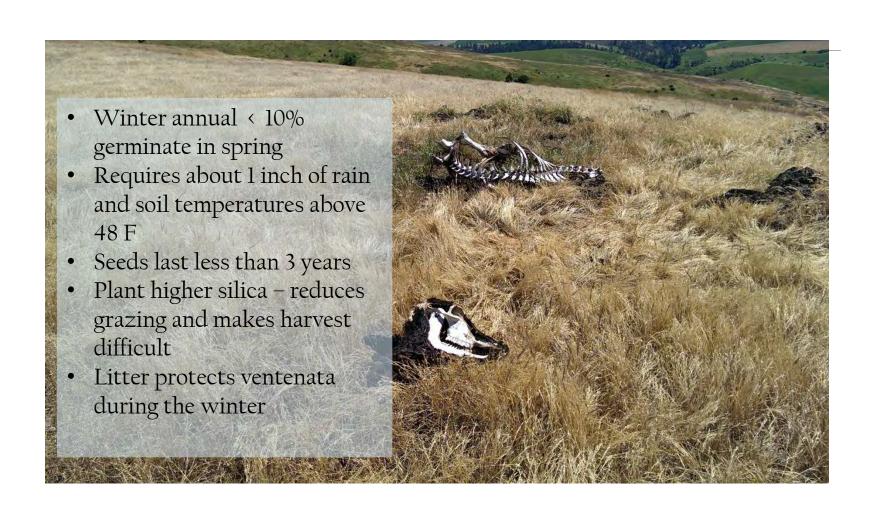
#### Ventenata dubia



#### Impacts

- Winter annual grass
- Replacing cheatgrass and medusahead
- Reduces grass hay and pasture
- N. Idaho and E.
   Washington economies reduced by \$22 million

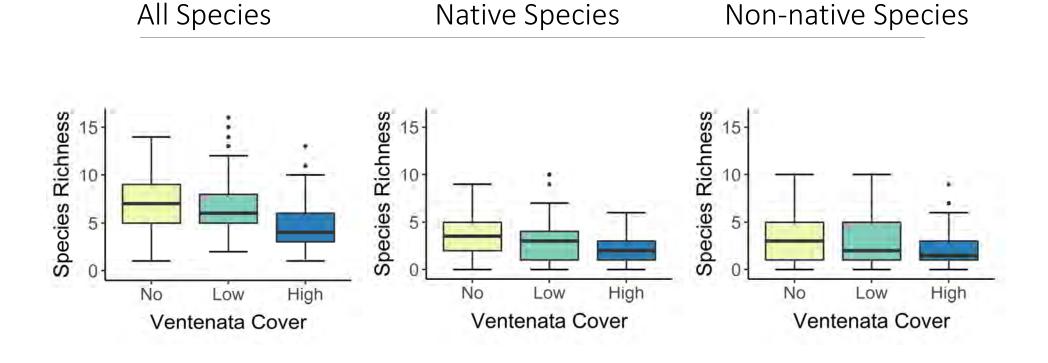
# Summary of 8 Years of Biology Research





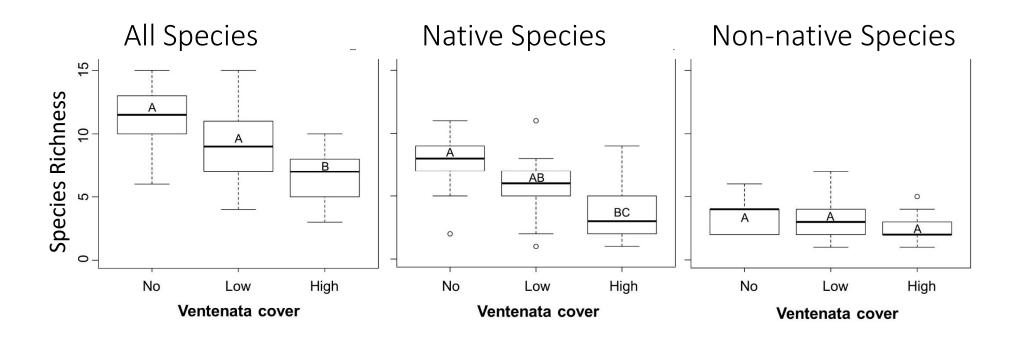
The three symbols are circles denoting number of records with small circle less than 10 records, medium circle 10 to 20 records and large circle more than 20 records.

## Species Richness – Canyon Grasslands



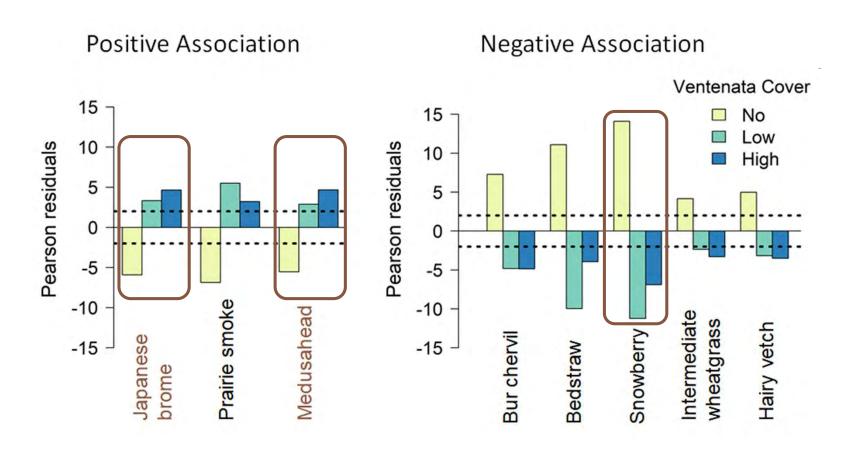
Decreasing richness with increasing ventenata cover

#### Species Richness – Sage Steppe

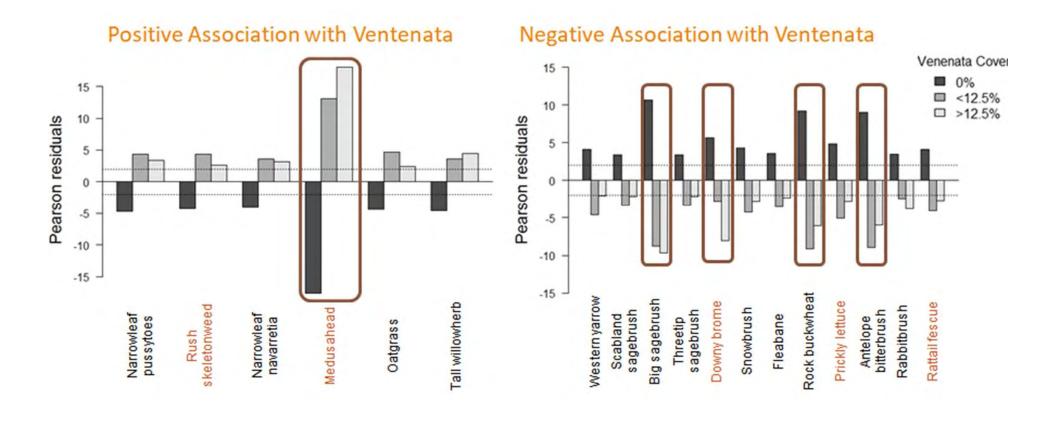


Decreasing richness with increasing ventenata cover

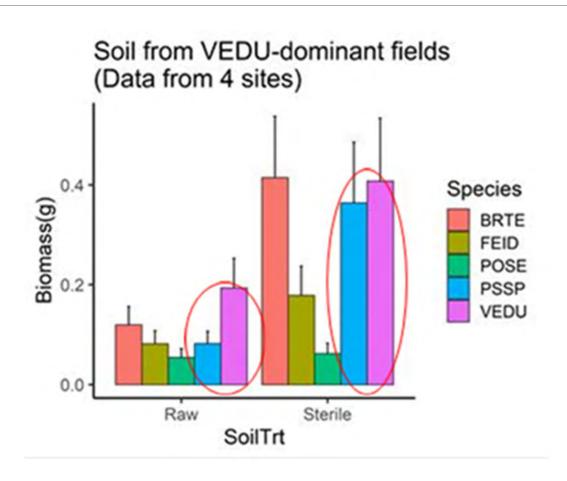
### Indicators – Canyon Grasslands



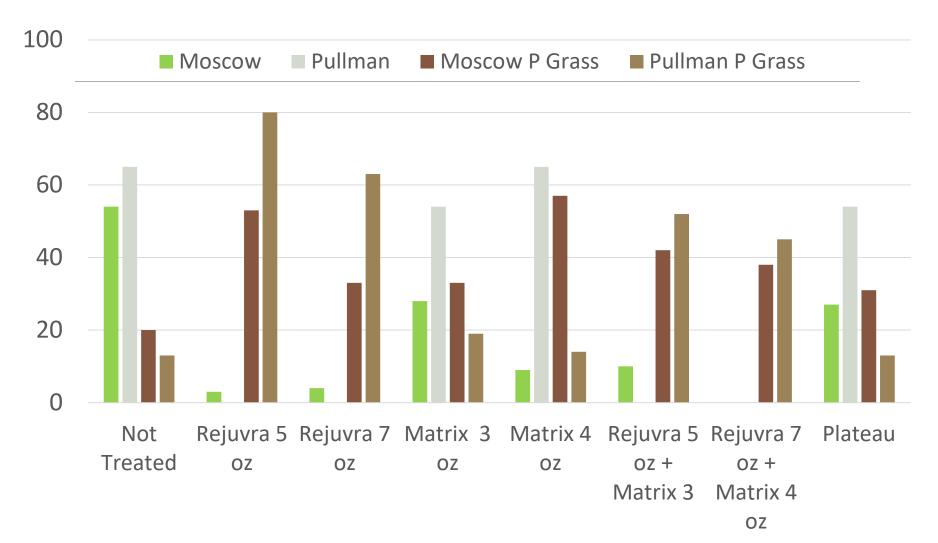
### Indicators – Sage Steppe



## Soil Feedback – VEDU Soil



#### Cover of Ventenata or Perennial Grass 16 MAT



## Cover of Ventenata 2 years after application

			Ventenata dubia <sup>b</sup>
Treatment	Timing	Rate	
		g ai ha <sup>-1</sup>	
Nontreated		-	100 a
Indaziflam	А	73	0 с
Indaziflam	А	102	0 c
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron	А	53, 72	0 с
Imazapic	А	123	78 b
Indaziflam	В	73	0 c
Indaziflam	В	102	0 c
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron	В	53, 72	0 c
Imazapic	В	123	96 a
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron	С	35, 72	0 c
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron	С	53, 72	0 c
Indaziflam + Rimsulfuron	С	72, 72	0 c
Imazapic	С	123	38 b

A – September, B – October, C –November: Indaziflam – Rejuvra/Esplanade, Rimsulfuron – Laramie/Matrix, Imazapic – Plateau/Panoramic







Fixed wing, helicopter and boomless UTV

Herbicides and rates:

Indaziflam or indaziflam + imazapic

 73 and 87 g/ha active ingredient, respectively

Carrier rates: 23, 47, 94, 188 l/ha

Applied Sept. 16 and 19, 2019



#### Study Site

Rinker Rock Creek Ranch Near Hailey, ID



Mtn. big sagebrush Low sagebrush Bluebunch wheatgrass Sandberg bluegrass Columbia needlegrass

Pre-treatment: 55 % annual grass

#### Foliar cover

- 9m<sup>2</sup> quadrats, 4 reps per trt
- 10 control plots
- Pre-trt (Oct 2019) & post-trt (June 2020)

Summarized for each treatment group

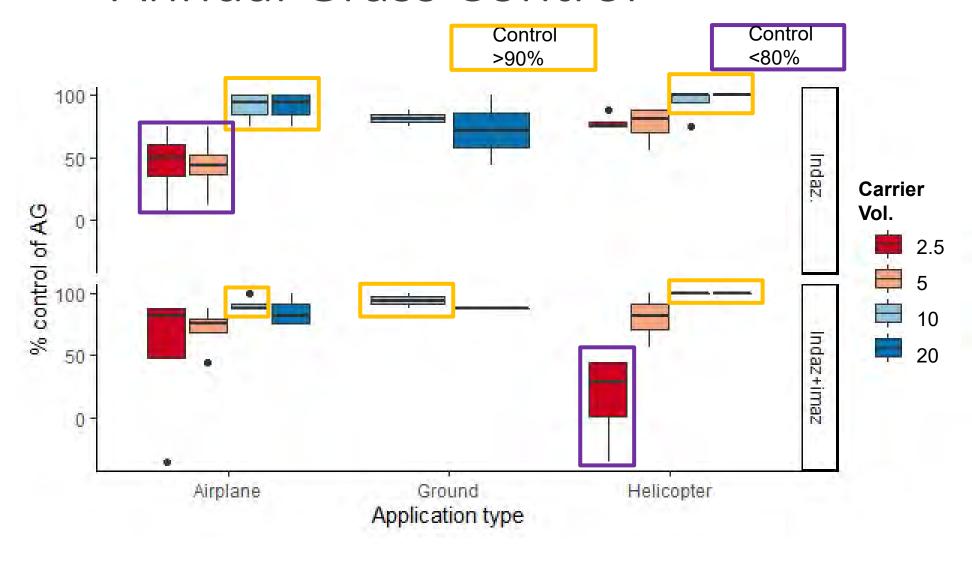
- Cover by functional group
- Species richness

Compared treatment groups with ANOVA, post-hoc LSD test using package *agricolae* in R (V 4.0.3)



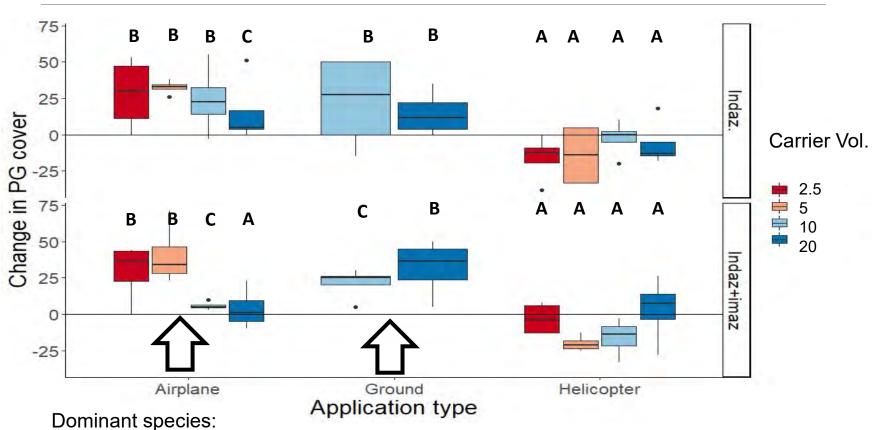


# **Annual Grass Control**



# Change in perennial grass cover

Change in PG cover = Post-trt – Pre-trt



Pseudoroegneria spicata, , Poa secunda, Leymus cinereus, Elymus elymoides, Achnatherum nelsonii

# Medusahead

20 GPA 3 reps Plots 10 x 30 feet

# Treatment Protocol

Trt	Timing		Chemical	Rate (oz/A)
1	Sept. 2017	April 2018	Milestone	7
2	Sept. 2017	April 2018	Milestone	14
3	April 2018	Sept. 2018	Milestone	7
4	April 2018	Sept. 2018	Milestone	14
5	Sept. 2017	Sept. 2018	Milestone	7
6	April 2018	May 2019	Milestone	7
7	Mar. 2018	April 2019	Milestone Accord XRT II	14 12
8			Untreated	

July 2019 Untreated Plot Tan is medusahead.

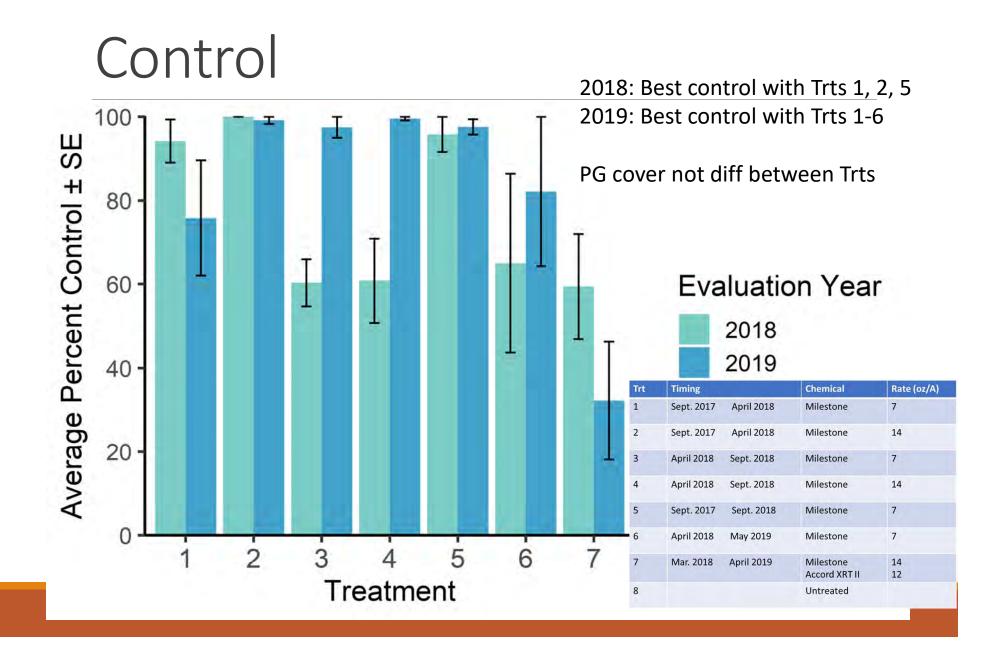


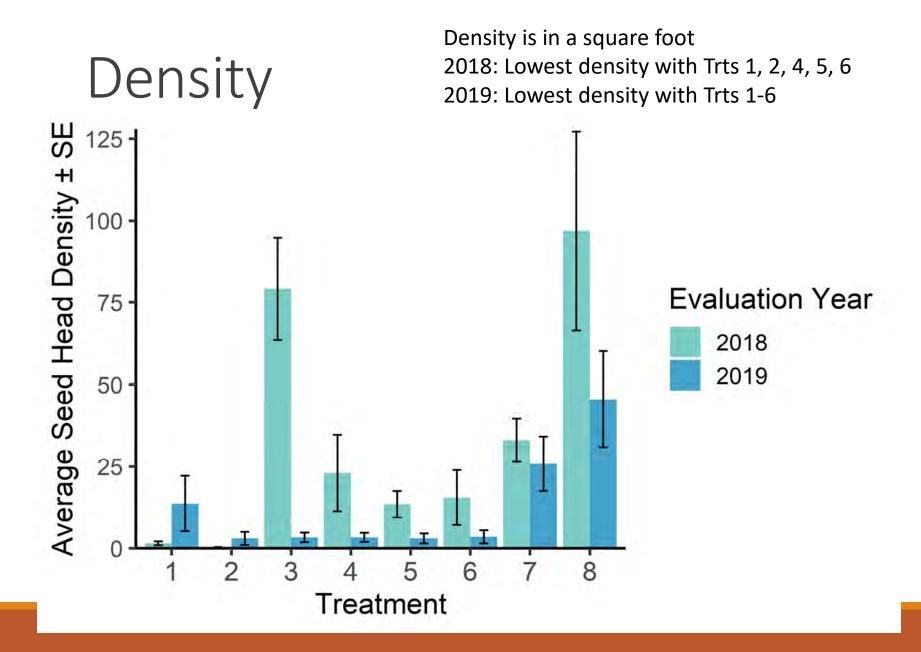
July 2018
Treatment 2
Green is meadow foxtail & wheatgrass. Red is ventenata & rattail fescue.



July 2019 Treatment 2 Green is meadow foxtail & wheatgrass. Tan is ventenata & rattail fescue.







#### **Growth Chamber**





Untreated seeds



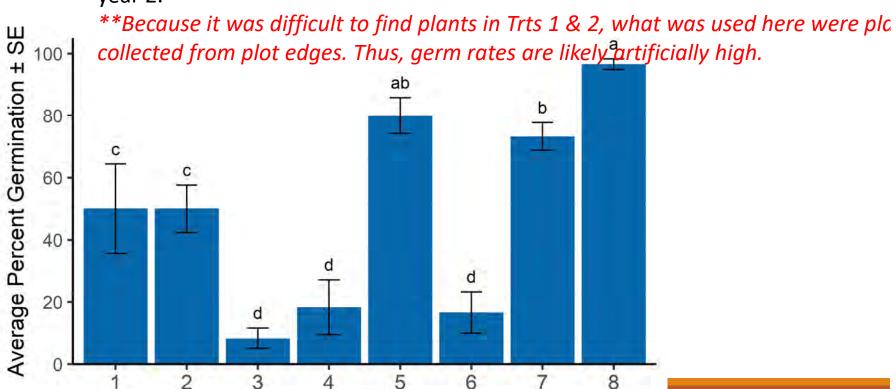
Treatment 3 seeds



## Germination

Lowest germination with Trts 3, 4, 6

These Trts only had 60% control after the first year, but what plants remained had deformed seeds. That, plus another application, resulted in greatly improved cont year 2.



Treatment

