

APPLICATION FOR NOXIOUS WEED COST SHARE
FARM AND RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND
2016

The 2016 Noxious weed cost share application window begins March 1, 2016 and will continue until funds are exhausted. Applications will be reviewed by the Farm and Range Improvement Board on a first come first serve basis, with priority of noxious weeds, all classes will be considered but preference will be given to the control of class B and C. Chemicals must be approved for the control of weeds listed. For a list of chemical options and suggestions please refer to NMSU publication: http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_circulars/CR_597.pdf

DATE: _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____

LOCATION OF LAND _____

IDENTIFY **SPECIFIC NOXIOUS** WEEDS TO CONTROL (see back for noxious weed list):

IDENTIFY SPECIFIC CHEMICAL(S) THAT WILL BE USED IN CONTROL: _____

CHEMICAL WILL BE: (circle one) SELF APPLIED PROFESSIONALLY APPLIED

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF PROJECT _____

ESTIMATED TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT: _____

(100% of total if self-applied, 50% of total if professional services are used, up to \$500)

Describe current use of land: _____

Describe how **land use will improve** from the removal of above listed weed species: _____

I hereby certify that the above statements are true and factual.

Signed _____ **Date** _____

Approval by Farm & Range Improvement Fund Committee

Signed _____ **Date** _____

Chairman, FRIF Committee

Approved for \$ _____

Noxious Weed List for New Mexico

Update April 2009

Class A Species

Class A species are currently not present in New Mexico, or have limited distribution. Preventing new infestations of these species and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Alfombrilla	<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>
Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi psuedalhagi</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Dalmation toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria spp.</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Ravenna grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Class B Species

Class B Species are limited to portions of the state. In areas with severe infestations, management should be designed to contain the infestation and stop any further spread.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Malta starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>

Class C Species

Class C species are wide-spread in the state. Management decisions for these species should be determined at the local level, based on feasibility of control and level of infestation.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>