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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
Chapter 2. – AGRICULTURE
Article 13. – WEEDS

The Kansas Noxious Weed Law

2-1314. Noxious weeds; control and eradication; listing. It shall be the duty of persons, associations of persons, the secretary of transportation, the boards of county commissioners, the township boards, school boards, drainage boards, the governing body of incorporated cities, railroad companies and other transportation companies or corporations or their authorized agents and those supervising state-owned lands to control the spread of and to eradicate all weeds declared by legislative action to be noxious on all lands owned or supervised by them and to use such methods for that purpose and at such times as are approved and adopted by the Kansas department of agriculture. The term **noxious weeds** shall mean **kudzu** (*Pueraria lobata*), **field bindweed** (*Convolvulus arvensis*), **Russian knapweed** (*Centaurea repens*), **hoary cress** (*Cardaria draba*), **Canada thistle** (*Cirsium arvense*), **quackgrass** (*Agropyron repens*), **leafy spurge** (*Euphorbia esula*), **bur ragweed** (*Ambrosia grayii*), **pignut** (*Hoffmannseggia densiflora*), **musk (nodding) thistle** (*Carduus nutans* L.), **Johnsongrass** (*Sorghum halepense*) and **sericea lespedeza** (*Lespedeza cuneata*).

2-1314b. Noxious Weeds; Declaration of multiflora rose and/or bull thistle as noxious authorized. (a) The board of county commissioners of any county may declare the **multiflora rose** (*Rosa multiflora*) or the **bull thistle** (*Cirsium vulgare*), or both, to be a noxious weed within the boundaries of such county. In such event, all of the provisions of article 13 of chapter 2 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated which pertain to the control and eradication of noxious weeds shall apply to the control and eradication of the multiflora rose or the bull thistle, or both, within any such county.

(b) If the board of county commissioners of any county does not declare the multiflora rose, or the bull thistle, or both, to be a noxious weed within the boundaries of such county, a petition requesting the secretary of agriculture to declare the multiflora rose, or the bull thistle, or both, to be a noxious weed within the boundaries of such county, signed by not less than 5% of the qualified electors of the county, may be filed with the county election officer of the county. Upon receipt of any such petition, the county election officer shall certify the sufficiency of the petition and submit it to the secretary of agriculture. Thereupon, the secretary of agriculture may declare the multiflora rose, or the bull thistle, or both, to be a noxious weed within the boundaries of such county. In such event, all of the provisions of article 13 of chapter 2 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated which pertain to the control and eradication of noxious weeds shall apply to the control and eradication of the multiflora rose or the bull thistle, or both, within any such county.

2-1315. Control of noxious weeds; control districts; duties of secretary; cooperation of secretary, county agents and county weed supervisors; rules and regulations. The secretary of agriculture is hereby empowered to decide and adopt methods as official for control and eradication of noxious weeds and to publish such methods, and to make and publish such rules and regulations as in the secretary's judgment are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to alter or suspend such rules and regulations when necessary. The secretary of

agriculture may establish not to exceed five noxious weed control districts within this state and define the boundaries of such districts. Such districts shall be established to provide for the most efficient control and eradication of noxious weeds and for the most economical supervision by the state. The secretary may designate any county as a sericea lespedeza disaster area to provide for the control and eradication of sericea lespedeza within such county. The secretary shall consult with the board of county commissioners of any county prior to designation of such county as a sericea lespedeza disaster area pursuant to this subsection.

The secretary may consult, advise or render assistance to county and city weed supervisors as to the best and most practical methods of noxious weed control and eradication. It shall be the duty of the county agricultural agent to cooperate with and assist the county weed supervisors in an intensive educational program on weed control. The secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with any agencies of the federal government for cooperation in the control and eradication of noxious weeds in Kansas in keeping with the provisions of this act.

2-1316. Weed supervisors; duties; salary, how borne; annual report. (a) The board of county commissioners of each county shall, and the governing body of any incorporated city or any group of counties or cities may, employ for a stated time each year, with the approval of the secretary of agriculture, a competent person as county, city or district weed supervisor.

(b) The weed supervisor shall consult and co-operate with the state division of noxious weeds and with the assistant weed control director appointed for the supervisor's district, make annual surveys of infestations (compile data on areas eradicated and under treatment), and submit an annual report to the county commissioners and to the state division of noxious weeds, to consult and advise upon all matters pertaining to the best and most practical methods for noxious weed control and eradication and to render every possible assistance and direction for the most effective control and eradication within the supervisor's district; investigate or aid in the investigation and prosecution of any violation of this act and report violations of which the supervisor has knowledge to the county attorney.

(c) The salary of the county weed supervisor shall be borne as follows: The Kansas department of agriculture to pay not more than one-fourth thereof from any funds available, not less than three-fourths thereof to be paid out of the county noxious weed fund, prorated as may be decided at the time of such employment by the governing body or bodies employing such supervisor.

(d) The boards of county commissioners, governing bodies of cities and township boards, with the aid of their weed supervisors, shall make by February 15th each year an annual weed eradication progress report to the secretary of agriculture for the preceding calendar year, on a form supplied by the secretary, and such other weed reports as established by rules and regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Appointment of deputy county appraiser as noxious weed supervisor. 81-156.

2-1316a. Weed supervisors; bond. Each county, city and district weed supervisor before entering upon the duties of office, shall execute and file with the county clerk or city clerk, as the case may be, a surety bond, executed by the supervisor as principal and by a corporate surety company, as surety, in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), to be approved by the said clerk, and conditioned on the supervisor faithfully performing all the duties of office, and such supervisor shall promptly pay over to the county treasurer or city treasurer, as the case may be, in behalf of such county or city, all moneys that may come into his or her hands as such weed supervisor, and shall deliver to his or her successor in office all books, records, papers and other property and things belonging to the county or city, as the case may be, or to the said office. The premium for said surety bond shall be paid out of the noxious weed fund by said county or city.

2-1317. Conferences; reports to state board. The secretary of agriculture or the secretary's duly authorized representative and the local district or county weed supervisor shall confer, at such time or times as seems necessary and advisable, with persons and associations of persons, the secretary of transportation, the board of county commissioners, the township boards or other boards and the governing body of cities, railroad companies or other corporations, or their authorized agents, as to the extent of noxious weed infestation on their lands, and the methods deemed best suited to the control and eradication of each kind of noxious weeds within their respective jurisdictions. The county commissioners and the governing body of cities, shall report to the secretary of agriculture as to the extent and the official methods of control and eradication of noxious weeds to be undertaken in any one season in their jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the secretary.

2-1318. County weed supervisors to determine extent of infestation; annual report, tax levies by counties, townships and cities; city may budget in general fund; use of proceeds; tax levies within tax lid. The county weed supervisor of each county is hereby directed and it shall be the duty of the county weed supervisor to ascertain each year the approximate amount of land and highways infested with each kind of noxious weeds and its location in the county, and transmit such information tabulated by cities and townships not later than June 1 of each year, to the secretary of agriculture, board of county commissioners, and to the governing body of each city and township in the district pertaining to such noxious weed infestation in their respective jurisdiction. On the basis of such information the tax levying body of each county, township or incorporated city shall make a tax levy each year for the purpose of

paying their part of the cost of control and eradication thereof as provided in this act and, in the case of cities and counties, to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1774, and amendments thereto, by cities located in the county. Each county, city, and township, separately, shall make a levy each year for such purpose. Any city may budget expenditures for weed control within its general operating fund in lieu of levying a special tax therefor or maintaining a separate noxious weed eradication fund. Moneys collected from such levy, except for an amount to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1774, and amendments thereto, by cities located in the county, shall be set apart as a noxious weed eradication fund and warrants duly verified by the county or city supervisor if such be employed or if no supervisor be employed, then by county, township or city clerk, as the case may be, may be drawn against this fund for all items of expense incident to control of noxious weeds in such district respectively. Any moneys remaining in the noxious weed eradication fund at the end of any year for which a levy is made under this section may be transferred to the noxious weed capital outlay fund for making of capital expenditures incident to the control of noxious weeds.

2-1319. Control and eradication of noxious weeds; payment of costs; sale of chemicals for use on private property, price. (a) The cost of controlling and eradicating noxious weeds on all lands or highways owned or supervised by a state agency, department or commission shall be paid by the state agency, department or commission supervising such lands or highways from appropriated to its use; on county lands and county roads, on township lands and township roads, on city lands, streets and alleys by the county, township or city in which such lands, roads, streets and alleys are located, and from funds made available for that purpose; on drainage districts, irrigation districts, cemetery associations and other political subdivisions of the state, the costs shall be paid from their respective funds made available for the purpose. If the governing body of any political subdivision owning or supervising lands infested with noxious weeds within their jurisdiction shall fail to control such noxious weeds after 15 days' notice directing any such body to do so, the board of county commissioners shall proceed to have proper control and eradication methods used upon such lands, and shall notify the governing body of the political subdivision by certified mail of the costs of such operations, with a demand for payment. The governing body of the political subdivision shall pay such costs from its noxious weed fund, or if no such fund is available, from its general fund or from any other funds available for such purpose. Copy of the statement, together with proof of notification, shall at the same time be filed with the county clerk, and if the amount is not paid within 30 days, such clerk shall spread the amount upon the tax roll of the subdivision, and such amount shall become a lien against the entire territory located within the particular political subdivision, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected.

(b) All moneys collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the county noxious weed eradication fund.

(c) As used in this section, "**governing body**" means the board, body, or persons in which the powers of a political subdivision as a body corporate are vested; and "**political subdivision**" means any agency or unit of the state authorized to levy taxes or empowered to cause taxes to be levied.

(d) On all other lands the owner thereof shall pay the cost of control and eradication of noxious weeds. Except as provided in K.S.A. 2-1333 and amendments thereto, chemical materials for use on privately owned lands may be purchased from the board of county commissioners at a price fixed by the board of county commissioners which shall be in an amount equal to not less than 50% nor more than 75% of the total cost incurred by the county in purchasing, storing and handling such chemical materials. However, once the tax levying body of a county, city or township has authorized a tax levy of 1.5 mils or more, the board of county commissioners may collect from the owner of privately owned lands an amount equal to 75% but not more than 100% of the total cost incurred by the county in purchasing, storing and handling of chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds on such privately owned lands. Whenever official methods of eradication, adopted by the secretary of agriculture, are not followed in applying the chemical materials so purchased, the board of county commissioners may collect the remaining portion of the total cost thereof.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Political subdivisions defined; eligibility to receive federal surplus property. 82-71.

Sale of chemicals for use on private property for noxious weed control; price. 83-106.

An authority organized pursuant to 12-2901 *et seq.* is not a municipality. 97-42.

2-1320. Unpaid costs of labor or material; itemized statement and notice to owner; penalties and interest; liens; copy of notice to register of deeds and county or city clerk; lien payable upon sale or transfer of ownership. In case the county weed supervisor or city weed supervisor enters upon land or furnishes weed control materials pursuant to a contract or an agreement with an owner, operator or supervising agent of noxious weed infested land for the control of such noxious weeds and, as a result of such weed control methods, there are any unpaid accounts outstanding by December 31 of each year, the county commissioners or governing body of the city shall immediately notify or cause to be notified, such owner with an itemized statement as to the cost of material, labor and use of equipment and further stating that if the amount of such statement is not paid to the county or city treasurer wherein such real estate is located within 30 days from the date of such notice, a penalty charge of 10% of the amount remaining unpaid shall be added to the account and the total amount thereof shall become a lien upon such real estate. The unpaid balance of such account and such penalty charge shall draw interest from the date of entering into such contact at the rate prescribed for delinquent taxes pursuant to K.S.A. 79-2004 and amendments

thereto. A copy of the statement, together with proof of notification, shall at the same time be filed with the register of deeds in such county and the county or city clerk, as the case may be, and if such amount is not paid within the next 30 days the county or city clerk, as the case may be, shall spread the amount of such statement upon the tax roll prepared by the clerk and such amount shall become a lien against the entire contiguous tract of land owned by such person or persons of which the portion so treated is all or a part, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected, and all moneys so collected shall be paid into the noxious weed eradication fund, except that not more than 5% of the assessed valuation of the entire contiguous tract of land of which the portion so treated is all or a part shall be spread on the tax rolls against such land in any one year. If any land subject to a lien imposed under this section is sold or transferred, the entire remaining unpaid balance of such account plus any accrued interest and penalties shall become due and payable prior to the sale or transfer of ownership of the property, and upon collection shall be paid to the noxious weed eradication fund.

2-1321. Filing of protests; hearings; appeals. If any person shall be dissatisfied with the charge made for material or rent of equipment used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds, said person shall, within ten days from the mailing of the account showing such charge, file a protest with the board of county commissioners, who shall hold a hearing thereon and shall have the power to either adjust or affirm such charge. If any person shall be dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the board of county commissioners said person shall within thirty days file a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court of the county and thereupon an action shall be docketed in the district court and be tried the same as other actions. Upon the final determination of any change in the account, if any, the county or city clerk shall correct the records in his or her office in accordance therewith.

2-1322. Purchase and use of equipment and chemicals; sale of chemicals, price; charges for use of machinery and equipment; record of purchases, sales and charges. (a) The board of county commissioners, or the governing body of incorporated cities, cooperating with the secretary of agriculture, shall purchase or provide for needed and necessary equipment and necessary chemical material for the control and eradication of noxious weeds. The board of county commissioners of any county or the governing body of any city may use any equipment or materials purchased as provided for in this section, upon the highways, streets and alleys, for the treatment and eradication of weeds which have not been declared noxious by legislative action.

(b) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2-1333 and amendments thereto, the board of county commissioners shall sell chemical material to the landowners in their jurisdiction at a price fixed by the board of county commissioners which shall be in an amount equal to not less than 50% nor more than 75% of the total cost incurred by the county in purchasing, storing and handling such chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds, and may make such charge for the use of machines or other equipment and operators as may be deemed by them sufficient to cover the actual cost of operation. However, once the tax levying body of a county, city or township has authorized a tax levy of 1.5 mills or more, the board of county commissioners may collect from the landowners in their jurisdiction an amount equal to 75% but not more than 100% of the total cost incurred by the county in purchasing, storing and handling of chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds.

(c) Whenever official methods of eradication adopted by the secretary of agriculture are not used in applying the chemical material purchased, the board of county commissioners may collect the remaining portion of the total cost thereof from the landowner.

(d) The board of county commissioners, township boards and the governing body of cities shall keep a record showing purchases of material and equipment for control and eradication of noxious weeds. The board of county commissioners and governing body of cities shall also keep a complete itemized record showing sales for cash or charge sales of material and shall maintain a record of charges and receipts for use of equipment owned by each county or city on public and private land. Such records shall be open to inspection by citizens of Kansas at all times.

Attorney General's Opinion:

Sale of chemicals for use on private property for noxious weed control; price. 83-106.

Duty of counties to provide or sell chemicals; liability for damages. 86-173.

Weeds; record of purchase, sales and charges of chemicals and machinery; cost-sharing certificates. 90-40.

2-1323. Penalty for violations. Any person, association of persons, corporation, county or city or other official who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of \$100 per day for each day of noncompliance up to a maximum fine of \$1,500.

2-1324. Invalidity of part. Should it be decided upon final judicial hearing that any section or clause of this act is invalid such decision shall only apply to the section or clause so found to be invalid and shall not invalidate the entire act.

2-1325. Unlawful acts; disposal of screenings and materials. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell, offer for sale, barter, give away or otherwise dispose of any screening or offal material containing seeds of weeds mentioned in K.S.A. 2-1314 unless such screenings and materials shall first have been processed by

grinding or other adequate means, and the viability of all such weed seeds therein destroyed provided, unprocessed screenings or offal materials may be sold to a commercial processor or commercial feed mixer for processing.

2-1326. Same; disposal of infested plants, materials or fertilizers. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell, barter or give away nursery stock, plants, packing materials, animal fertilizer and soil or sod for landscaping or fertilizer uses which contains or is infested with noxious weed plant material or seeds.

2-1327. Same; harvesting and other machines; labeling. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to (1) bring any harvesting or threshing machinery, portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners, or field ensilage cutters or other farm vehicles or machinery into the state without first cleaning such equipment free from all weed seed and litter, or (2) to move any harvesting or threshing machines, portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners or field ensilage cutters from any field or farm infested with any noxious weed without first cleaning such equipment free from all weed seed and litter. Each such machine operated by a person doing work for another shall be labeled with an appropriate label on a form provided by the state board of agriculture containing this section of the law.

2-1328. Same; infested livestock feed material. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell or offer for sale, barter or give away any livestock feed material which is infested with seeds of noxious weeds unless such feed material shall first have been processed and the viability of all noxious weed seeds present therein destroyed, except such feeds **(1)** may be sold for consumption on the same farm where grown or **(2)** may be sold to commercial processors or commercial feed mixers.

2-1329. Same; unprocessed livestock feed. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to feed to livestock, except on the premises where grown or when purchased from a grower or dealer within the state, any grains, crops or other material containing the seeds of noxious weeds, without first having processed same as to destroy the viability of all such weed seeds.

2-1330. Entry upon and inspection of property. County commissioners, township boards, city officials and state, county and city weed supervisors shall have at all reasonable times, free access to enter upon premises and to inspect property, both real and personal, regardless of location, in connection with the administration of the state weed law.

2-1331. Notification of owner of lands infested with noxious weeds; inspection; notice requiring fall treatment, when; legal notice, contents. **(a)** When a county weed supervisor has knowledge that any land in the supervisor's county is infested, in any current year, with any noxious weed, the supervisor shall give notice, by publication of a general notice in the official county newspaper pursuant to sub section (b) or an official notice by mail, of such infestation to the person, association of persons, governmental agency, corporation or agent thereof, which owns the land. As used in this section, governmental agency means the state or any agency or political subdivision thereof or the government of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. In the event the land is under the control or supervision of an operator or supervising agent, the notice shall also be mailed to the operator or supervising agent. Such notice shall contain the procedures described in the Kansas official methods and regulations for the control and eradication of any noxious weed found on the land and shall contain a specified time within which the owner, operator or supervising agent shall complete the required treatment for the control or eradication of any such noxious weed.

(b) On or before March 1 of each year, the secretary of agriculture shall notify in writing each county weed supervisor of a general notice of noxious weed infestation, as established by rules and regulations. On or before April 1 of each year, the county weed supervisor may publish in the official county newspaper the general notice of noxious weed infestation which shall remain in effect until March 31 of the following year. The cost of such publication shall be paid from the noxious weed eradication fund.

(c) If an inspection, by the county weed supervisor, made on or after the completion date stated in the official notice prescribed under subsection (a) or publication of the general notice under subsection (b), reveals satisfactory treatment progress has not been made, the county weed supervisor may send, by certified mail, to the owner and to the operator or supervising agent of the noxious weed infested land a legal notice as described in subsection (e).

(d) In the event the county weed supervisor determines that musk thistle plants which are found on land in the supervisor's county have reached a stage of maturity where weed control methods applied currently would not give satisfactory results, the supervisor may give legal notice requiring fall treatment to be performed in the current year.

(e) Legal notice given to the owner and to the operator or supervising agent of any noxious weed infested land shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A legal description of the noxious weed infested land;

(2) the name of the owner and operator or supervising agent of the noxious weed infested land, as shown by records of the county clerk;

(3) the approximate acreage of each noxious weed in the infestation or infestations involved;

(4) a copy of the Kansas official methods and regulations applicable for controlling each named noxious weed;

(5) a specified time, within which noxious weed control methods are required to be completed; such specified time shall not be less than five days after mailing of the notice;

(6) a statement that unless the owner, operator or supervising agent completes the required noxious weed control methods within the specified time, the county weed supervisor may enter or cause to be entered upon the noxious weed infested land as often as is necessary and use such approved methods as are best adapted for the eradication and control of noxious weeds on the particular area of land.

(7) a statement to inform the owner, operator or supervising agent that they may be prosecuted pursuant to K.S.A. 2-1323, and amendments thereto, and if convicted, fined as established by law.

(f) Prior to issuing any legal notice pursuant to subsection (c) or (d), the county weed supervisor shall notify the owner, operator or supervising agent by telephone call, personal contact or first class mail of the noxious weed infestation.

2-1332. Notice of entry upon lands to control weeds; costs; statement, contents; filing with register of deeds and county clerk; liens, payable on sale or transfer of ownership. In the event the county weed supervisor enters or causes entry upon land to control any noxious weed infestation, after service of legal notice, such supervisor shall immediately notify or cause to be notified, by certified mail, the owner of such land with an itemized statement of the costs of treatment. Such costs of treatment shall include the total cost of material, labor and use of equipment. Such statement shall include a penalty charge of 10% of the total amount of treatment costs. The unpaid balance of any such treatment costs including such penalty charge shall draw interest from the date of treatment at the rate prescribed for delinquent taxes pursuant to K.S.A. 79-2004, and amendments thereto. A copy of such statement, together with proof of notification, shall at the same time be filed with the register of deeds in such county and the county clerk, and if such amount is not paid within 30 days from the date of mailing of such notice the county clerk shall record the amount of such statement upon the tax roll prepared by such county clerk and such amount shall become a lien against the entire contiguous tract of land owned by such person or persons of which the portion so treated is all or a part, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected and all moneys so collected shall be paid into the noxious weed eradication fund, except that not more than 10% of the assessed valuation of the entire contiguous tract of land of which the portion so treated is all or a part shall be recorded on the tax rolls against such land in any one year. If any land subject to a lien imposed under this section is sold or transferred, the entire remaining unpaid balance of such account plus any accrued interest and penalties shall become due and payable prior to the sale or transfer of ownership of the property, and upon collection shall be paid to the noxious weed eradication fund.

2-1333. County option for discount program to control noxious weeds; petition to establish program, election and procedures. (a) The board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution to authorize the establishment of a program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis.

(b) If such program is authorized, the county weed supervisor shall issue discount certificates, prior to the chemicals being purchased from the chemical dealers, to the landowners. Such certificate shall be taken to a chemical dealer and be presented for the purchase of the chemical material. The chemical dealer shall issue an invoice showing the credit amount of the discount certificate. The dealer shall send the certificate and a copy of the invoice to the county weed supervisor. The certificates and invoices shall be turned over to the board of county commissioners, and no more than the stated amount on the certificate shall be reimbursed to the chemical dealers. The discount certificates shall be paid from the noxious weed fund.

(c) If such program is authorized, on January 1 of each year, the board of county commissioners shall determine the amount of money that may be used from the noxious weed fund to provide for the control and eradication of noxious weeds on privately owned land. The board shall state the dollar amount the county shall pay per unit for the purchase of chemical materials used on privately owned lands. Whenever official methods of eradication, adopted by the secretary of agriculture, are not followed in applying the chemical materials, the board of county commissioners may refuse to pay the discount certificate and the total cost shall be paid by the private landowner.

(d)(1) If a board of county commissioners does not issue discount certificates as provided in subsection (b), a petition to submit a proposition calling for an election to establish the program to provide chemical materials used in the control and eradication of noxious weeds to landowners through chemical dealers on a discount basis may be filed with the county election officer. Such petition shall be signed by qualified voters of the county equal in number to not less than 5% of the voters of the county who voted for the office of secretary of state at the last preceding general election at which such officer was elected.

(2) Upon the submission of a valid petition calling for an election pursuant to this subsection, the county election officer shall submit the question of whether the program as provided in this section shall be established in such county at the next state or county-wide regular or special election which occurs more than 60 days after the petition is filed with the county election officer.

(3) If a majority of the votes cast and counted are in opposition to establishing the program as provided in this section in such county, the county election officer shall transmit a copy of the result to the secretary of state who

shall publish in the Kansas register the result of such election and the program as provided in this section shall not be established in such county.

(4) If a majority of the votes cast and counted are in favor of the proposition, the county election officer shall transmit a copy of the results to the secretary of state who shall publish in the Kansas register the result of such election and that the program as provided in this section shall be established in such county within 18 months.

(5) The election provided for by this section shall be conducted, and the votes counted and canvassed, in the manner provided by law for question submitted elections of the county, except that the county election officer shall publish in the official county newspaper a notice of such election once each week for two consecutive weeks, the first publication to be not less than 21 days before the election, and such notice shall state the date and time of the election and the proposition that will appear on the ballot.

2-1334. Control and eradication of sericea lespedeza; research and demonstration efforts. (a) The purpose of this act is to provide for the coordination, enhancement and continuation of federal, state and local efforts as well as public and private efforts to develop an effective and affordable method of controlling or eradicating sericea lespedeza and to encourage communication of information about sericea control methods to landowners and land managers.

(b) The secretary of agriculture in cooperation with the secretary of wildlife, parks and tourism shall designate an appropriate parcel of land as a research area to study and demonstrate methods of controlling or eradicating sericea lespedeza. Such site shall be designated on land managed by the Kansas department of wildlife, parks and tourism at Toronto Lake and shall be utilized to provide a focal point for activities that further the purposes of this act.

(c) The research and demonstration efforts conducted on the site designated as provided in subsection (b) shall include a variety of methods used to control or eradicate sericea lespedeza and shall include utilization of experiment and demonstration plots and development of field days and workshops to demonstrate methods of control or eradication of sericea lespedeza.

(d) The secretary of agriculture and the secretary of wildlife, parks and tourism shall have authority to request assistance from any federal, state or local authority, from any public or private university or other research institution, from any business organization, or from any individual in furthering the purposes of this act. All such entities are hereby requested to cooperate with the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of wildlife, parks and tourism in furthering the purposes of this act.

History: L. 2002, ch. 28, § 1; L. 2004, ch. 96, § 2; July 1; L. 2012, ch. 47, sec. 2; July 1.

KANSAS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

4-8-13. Service of notices and statements. Notices and statements required by K.S.A. 2-1320 shall be deemed sufficient when given by serving: Upon the landowner or his agent or trustee; upon the executor or administrator of an estate of a deceased landowner; upon the guardian of the estate of a minor or other person under legal disability; or upon one of several joint owners; or, one of several tenants in common; by either:

- (A) Personal delivery;
- (B) certified mail.

Such notices and statements may be served by either:

- (A) The county, district, or city weed supervisor;
- (B) a county commissioner;
- (C) the sheriff;

(D) a member of the governing body of a city, or the marshal, or a policeman of any city, having jurisdiction over land described in notice or statement.

4-8-14a. Definitions of herbicides approved for cost share. The Kansas department of agriculture's document titled "approved herbicides for cost share," dated December 20, 2006, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective Oct. 21, 1991; amended Jan. 25, 1993; amended Sept. 27, 1993; amended Oct. 27, 2000; amended, T-4-5-27-04, May 27, 2004; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended, T-4-5-20-05, May 20, 2005; amended, T-4-3-29-06, March 29, 2006; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-27. Adoption of musk thistle control program. (a) The control practices contained in the "official musk thistle control program," published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of musk thistle in the state of Kansas. In addition, the biological control plans specified in K.A.R. 4-8-41 may also be used for the control and eradication of musk thistle in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 22,

1990; amended June 1, 1992; amended Oct. 27, 2000; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended, T-4-5-20-05, May 20, 2005; amended, T-4-3-29-06, March 29, 2006; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-28. Adoption of johnsongrass control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official johnsongrass control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of johnsongrass in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 25, 1993; amended Sept. 27, 1993; amended Oct. 27, 2000; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-29. Adoption of field bindweed control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official field bindweed control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of field bindweed in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Oct. 27, 2000; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-30. Adoption of hoary cress control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official hoary cress control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of hoary cress in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Oct. 21, 1991; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-31. Adoption of Russian knapweed control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official Russian knapweed control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of Russian knapweed in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-32. Adoption of bur ragweed (bursage) control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official bur ragweed (bursage) control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on January 1, 2004, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of bur ragweed in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office.

4-8-33. Adoption of Canada thistle control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official Canada thistle control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of Canada thistle in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 25, 1993; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended, T-4-3-29-06, March 29, 2006; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-34. Adoption of leafy spurge control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official leafy spurge control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of leafy spurge in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Oct. 29, 1990; amended Oct. 27, 2000; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended, T-4-5-20-05, May 20, 2005; amended, T-4-3-29-06, March 29, 2006; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-35. Adoption of quackgrass control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official quackgrass control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of quackgrass in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-36. Adoption of pignut control program. (a) The control practices contained in the “official pignut control program,” published by the Kansas department of agriculture on January 1, 2004, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of pignut in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office.

4-8-37. Adoption of kudzu control program. (a) The control practices contained in the "official kudzu control program," published by the Kansas department of agriculture on January 1, 2004, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of kudzu in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office.

4-8-38. Secretary's approval of county, city or district weed supervisor employment. (a) The secretary of the state board of agriculture shall conditionally approve the employment of each county, city or district weed supervisor who:

- (1) has been employed as a weed supervisor by a county or city commission;
- (2) has earned a high school diploma or equivalent; and
- (3) has two years experience in governmental or commercial weed control work or in agricultural production.

Two years experience in college or trade school training related to weed control work may be substituted for work experience in weed control.

(b) Final approval of the employment shall be issued by the secretary when the county, city or district weed supervisor has:

- (1) obtained certification as a pesticide applicator in category 9a, regulatory pest control, noxious weed control, under the provision of K.S.A. 2-2438a *et seq.*; and
- (2) successfully completed the noxious weed basic short course offered by the Kansas state board of agriculture, plant health division.

(c) The secretary shall renew approval of the employment of a previously approved county, city or district weed supervisor who:

- (1) is still employed by the same county, city or district; and
- (2) is currently certified as a pesticide applicator as outlined in subparagraph (b)(1) of this regulation; and
- (3) has timely filed the annual weed eradication progress report and any other records or reports requested by the agency.

(d) The secretary's approval of the employment of any county, city, or district weed supervisor shall be withdrawn when the weed supervisor has failed to comply with any of the conditions in paragraph (c) of this regulation without just cause.

4-8-39. Adoption of multiflora rose control program. (a) The control practices contained in the "official multiflora rose control program," published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of multiflora rose in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective May 1, 1988; amended Jan. 1, 1989; amended Oct. 21, 1991; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-40. Adoption of sericea lespedeza control program. (a) The control practices contained in the "official sericea lespedeza control program," published by the Kansas department of agriculture on January 1, 2004, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of sericea lespedeza in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office.

4-8-41. Biological control plan. (a) No person shall use any predator, parasite, disease-causing organism, or any other substance or method to provide biological control of musk thistle without first having prepared a biological control plan that meets the requirements of this regulation. Each biological control plan shall state the area where biological controls are proposed. No person shall implement any part of a biological control plan unless that person first obtains both the written recommendation of the county noxious weed director for the area described in the plan and the written approval of the secretary. The location of a biological control area may be limited to specific areas where the application of herbicides would be difficult or inappropriate.

(b) No organism shall be used for the biological control of musk thistle except *Rhinocyllus conicus*, *Trichosiocalus horridus*, or any other organism approved by the Kansas department of agriculture as being effective for this purpose.

(c) A continuous musk thistle-free border shall be maintained around each site where biological control methods are used. This border zone shall be maintained free of musk thistle by either the application of approved chemicals or the use of approved cultural practices.

(d) Based upon the criteria set forth in subsection (e) below, the width of the border shall be specified by the county noxious weed director of the county in which the proposed biological control site is located. The width of the border shall not be less than 150 feet.

- (e) The width of the border shall reflect the county noxious weed director's consideration of the following factors:
 - (1) The direction of the prevailing wind during the months of June and July;
 - (2) the presence of any shelter belts or hedgerows;
 - (3) the direction of the slope of the terrain;
 - (4) the density of the musk thistle population; and
 - (5) the density of the population of the organism to be used.

- (f) Each approved biological control area plan shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Herbicide treatments for the control of musk thistle, when necessary, shall be made only during the periods from October 1st through April 15th.

- (2) Hay shall not be moved from within the biological control area unless the biological control area has been inspected and certified as musk thistle-free by the county noxious weed director within the seven days preceding the harvesting of the hay.

- (3) The appropriate noxious weed control program shall be used to control any other noxious weed located within the biological control area.

- (g) Failure to comply with any provision of an approved biological control plan or any provision of the Kansas noxious weed law or any rule and regulation promulgated thereunder shall constitute grounds for revocation of the biological control plan by the secretary. No approved biological control plan shall be revoked before the applicant has been given an opportunity to appear before the secretary or the secretary's designee regarding the proposed revocation.

4-8-42. Adoption of bull thistle control program. (a) The control practices contained in the "official bull thistle control program," published by the Kansas department of agriculture on November 1, 2006, are hereby adopted by reference and shall apply to the control and eradication of bull thistle in the state of Kansas.

(b) Copies of this publication shall be available from the Kansas department of agriculture, in the Topeka, Kansas office. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 2-1315; effective Oct. 27, 2000; amended Aug. 6, 2004; amended, T-4-3-29-06, March 29, 2006; amended April 27, 2007.)

4-8-43. Noxious weeds; declaration of county as a sericea lespedeza disaster area. The board of county commissioners of any county may petition the Kansas secretary of agriculture to declare that county to be a sericea lespedeza disaster area. (a) The petition form, which shall be provided by the secretary, shall include the following information:

- (1) The number of acres of sericea lespedeza identified on private land;
- (2) the number of acres of sericea lespedeza identified on public land;
- (3) the approximate amount of expenditures by private and public land managers to control the infestation;
- (4) the county mil levy for noxious weeds and the extent to which the acres infested by sericea lespedeza are being treated; and

- (5) a specific, practical action plan detailing the county's approach to contain and manage the acres infested with sericea lespedeza in the county.

(b) Following approval of the petition by the board of county commissioners, the petition shall be submitted to the secretary for approval or denial.

(c) A county may be designated as a sericea lespedeza disaster area by the secretary based upon the following criteria:

- (1) The percent of land area in the county estimated to be infested with sericea lespedeza;
- (2) the percent of acres known to have been treated for sericea lespedeza;
- (3) a designation of whether or not the county is an exporter of native hay or mulch;
- (4) the percent of mil levy for weed control that is dedicated to sericea lespedeza control; and
- (5) a specification of whether the acreage of sericea lespedeza is equal to or greater than two percent of any of the following:

- (A) The total land area of the county;
 - (B) the amount of private land in the county; or
 - (C) the amount of public land in the county.

(d) Random spot checks of counties designated as sericea lespedeza disaster areas may be conducted by the secretary to ensure consistent implementation as approved in the action plan.

CONTROL PLANS

K.A.R. 4-18-14a

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Approved Herbicides for Cost Share
December 20, 2006

The following herbicides may be used for cost share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on noxious weeds in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

- "2,4-D" means (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid.
- "Aminopyralid" means 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Bromacil" means 5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)-2,4(1*H*,3*H*) pyrimidinedione.
- "Chlorsulfuron" means 2-chloro-*N*-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide.
- "Clopyralid" means 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Dicamba" means 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid.
- "Diflufenzopyr" means 2-[1-[[[(3,5-difluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]hydrazono]ethyl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Diquat" means 6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- α :2',1'- c]pyrazinediium ion.
- "Fenoxaprop" means (F_2)4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid.
- "Fluazifop-P-Butyl" means (*R*)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid.
- "Fluroxypyr" means [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-pyridyl)oxy]acetic acid.
- "Foramsulfuron" means 2-[[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-4-(formylamino)-*N,N*-dimethylbenzamide.
- "Glyphosate" means *N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine.
- "Imazapic" means (\square)2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Imazapyr" means (F_2)4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Metsulfuron" means methyl 2-[[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.
- "Nicosulfuron" means 2-[[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-*N,N*-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide.
- "Picloram" means 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid.
- "Primisulfuron" means methyl 2-[[[[4,6-bis(difluoromethoxy)-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.
- "Quinclorac" means 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid.
- "Quizalofop-P" means (*R*)-2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-quinoxalinyloxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid.
- "Sethoxydim" means 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one.
- "Sulfometuron" means methyl 2-[[[[4,6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.
- "Sulfosulfuron" means 1-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)-3-[(2-ethanesulfonyl-imidazo[1,2- a]pyridine-3-yl)sulfonyl]urea.
- "Tebuthiuron" means *N*-[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-*N,N*-dimethylurea.
- "Triasulfuron" means 2-(2-chloroethoxy)-*N*-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide.
- "Triclopyr" means [(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid.
- "Trifluralin" means 2,6-dinitro-*N,N*-dipropyl-4-trifluoromethyl)benzenamine.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**OFFICIAL****FIELD BINDWEED CONTROL PROGRAM**

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Field bindweed, a perennial, reproduces by seeds and rootstocks. The root system is extensive, extending to a depth of 20 to 30 feet. The smooth, slender stems twine or spread over the soil and vegetation. Leaves up to 2 inches long are alternate, simple, petioled, quite variable in size, and highly variable in shape. The leaf blade may be oblong to elliptical or may be rounded to pointed with spreading basal lobes. Flowers are white, pink, or white with pink. Funnel shaped, they are about 1 inch across and usually borne singly in the axils of leaves. The flower stalk has two bracts 1/2 to 2 inches below the flower; the bracts, along with leaf shape and small flower size distinguish this plant from hedge bindweed. Seeds are dark, brownish-gray, are about 1/8 inch long, and have one rounded and two flattened sides.

HOW TO REDUCE NEW BINDWEED INFESTATIONS

Field bindweed is spread both by seed and by roots. New field bindweed infestations result from planting crop seed contaminated with bindweed seed or from portions of bindweed roots transported by tillage machinery. Harvesting equipment, manure from livestock fed contaminated feed, and grazing animals moved from infested to clean areas also cause new bindweed infestations. Seed is carried by birds, on feet of animals, or on wheels of machinery; and seeds or plant parts can be spread by road machinery. Bindweed seed is also carried in drainage water.

Small grain, forage, and legume seed should be cleaned before planting to remove seed of bindweed and other weeds. For livestock feed, one should use grain, hay, and other feedstuffs not infested with bindweed or other weeds difficult to control. If bindweed infested feed is fed to livestock the manure should not be spread on bindweed free land. Harvesting, tillage, and other machinery should be cleaned before it leaves a bindweed infested field.

BINDWEED CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of field bindweed shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

Bindweed seed is viable after remaining dormant in the soil for many years. Seeds brought near the soil surface by tillage, rodents, or other means will germinate under favorable conditions, resulting in new bindweed infestations.

Effective field bindweed control can be achieved by applying appropriate control practices. In developing a bindweed control program, one should consider the various alternative control practices and use one or more appropriate control practices for a particular cropland or noncropland area.

FIELD BINDWEED CONTROL PRACTICES FOR CROPLAND

Practices approved for controlling bindweed on cropland are: (1) Plant competitive crops, (2) Appropriate and timely cultivation, and (3) Application of herbicides registered for use in infested crops or on crop land with no growing crop. Often a combination of control practices results in a more effective program than does a single practice.

Competitive Cropping - Close-drilled sorghum or sudan grass seeded about July 1, after a period of intensive cultivation, provides effective competition for field bindweed. Narrow row grain sorghum may also be used. The effectiveness of all competitive crops depends on intensive cultivation during the bindweed growing season when land is not in crop.

Appropriate and Timely Cultivation - Intensive cultivation, if properly used, is effective in killing established bindweed. Intensive cultivation alone, however, is not usually practical because no crops can be grown during the cultivation period. Cultivation used with competitive crops can control bindweed. With small grains, the most favorable times for beginning cultivation are in the spring after bindweed growth has started, or in the fall after the grain has been harvested. The depth for cultivation in medium heavy soil is 4 inches. Bindweed cannot be controlled

satisfactorily if cultivation is delayed as long as 20 or 28 days after bindweed emergence.

FIELD BINDWEED CONTROL PRACTICES FOR NONCROPLAND

Practices approved for controlling bindweed on noncropland are: (1) hoeing and (2) application of appropriate herbicides.

Hoeing - In noncropland areas such as home gardens and flower beds and for horticultural or forestry plants, thorough hoeing every 10 days to 2 weeks during the growing season can control bindweed effectively.

It is essential to cut off all plants at each hoeing. Bindweed plants missed in hoeing replenish their reserves, which delays killing time. Results will not be satisfactory if bindweed plants are left outside the hoed area because those plants will supply food to the roots for a distance of about 10 feet, preventing the killing of established bindweed in the hoed area.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING FIELD BINDWEED

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

- 2,4-D Amine or LV Ester
- Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish and others)
- Dicamba + 2,4-D (Banvel + 2,4-D)
- Glyphosate (Roundup and others)
- Dicamba + Glyphosate (Banvel + Roundup)
- Glyphosate + 2,4-D (Roundup + 2,4-D)
- Picloram (Tordon)
- Picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon + 2,4-D)
- Imazapyr (Arsenal)
- Imazapic (Plateau)
- Quinclorac (Paramount, Drive)
- Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba (Overdrive)
- Glyphosate + Diquat (QuickPro)
- Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for field bindweed at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

BULL THISTLE CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Bull thistle is a biennial that reproduces solely by seed. The lance-shaped rosette leaves are green on the upper side and light green on the lower side. The woolly character of the lower side may give it an almost grayish appearance. Mature leaves are moderately to coarsely lobed, with 3 to 4 points per lance-shaped lobe. Each point ends in a long stout, yellow spine, with numerous shorter spines between. Short, stiff hairs and frequently spines are found on the upper leaf surface. Leaves are short and broad, usually less than 12 inches in length, and very wavy or crinkled. Mature leaves are alternate and growing down the stem beyond their bases, causing the stalk to be "winged" and prickly, lobed leaf-like structures. The stems are stout, erect, branched and leafy to the heads. Considerable branching may be found in very young flower stalks. One to several small to intermediate sized purple flowers terminate the short, prickly-winged branches. Bull thistle flowers from July to September. Seeds are light, straw colored and oblong. The seeds are attached to parachute-like hairs (pappus) which allow for their dispersal by wind currents.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF BULL THISTLE

Bull thistle may be found throughout the State but occurs most frequently in the central and south central counties.

Bull thistle reproduces only by seed. The likelihood of new infestations will be reduced by any action to prevent the production and movement of seed. Planting weed free seed, feeding hay free of bull thistle seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested areas are methods which will prevent the spread of bull thistle.

BULL THISTLE CONTROL PRACTICES

The control of bull thistle shall mean preventing the production of viable seed.

CULTURAL CONTROL

Mowing - Mow with a rotary mower between the first appearance of color and the first appearance of brown on the pappus of the earliest heads. Mow cleanly and closely and repeat as needed for control.

Hand Cutting - Digging - Dig the root at least two inches below ground level and remove all soil from the roots. **Pick heads that are beyond the bud stage and place in a tight container.** Bury the container at a landfill or other site that will not be unearthed.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING BULL THISTLE

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D Amine or LV Ester
 Chlorsulfuron (Telar)
 Dicamba (Banvel, Vanquish, Clarity and others)
 Dicamba + 2,4-D (Banvel, Vanquish, Clarity + 2,4-D)
 Picloram (Tordon)
 Picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon + 2,4-D)
 Metsulfuron methyl (Escort XP, Cimarron)
 Metsulfuron methyl + 2,4-D (Escort XP + 2,4-D)
 Imazapic (Plateau)
 Clopyralid + Triclopyr (Redeem R&P)

Triasulfuron + Dicamba (Rave)
Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba (Overdrive)
Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)
Aminopyralid (Milestone)
Clopyralid (Stinger)
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail)
Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba + 2,4-D
Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba + Picloram
Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba + Metsulfuron methyl

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PLAN

Any biological plan must meet the requirements of K.A.R. 4-8-41

BUR RAGWEED (BURSAGE) CONTROL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A perennial, reproducing by underground root-stocks and seeds. Plant erect, 1 to 2 feet high, somewhat bushy, usually branching from the base and covered with fine, woolly hairs. The plant is purplish-white in appearance and grows from a well developed root system. Leaves alternate, or opposite, broadly ovate, pinnately 3-5 parted or entire, long-petioled, dusty white in color. The end segment of the leaves much larger than the other segments. Male flowers are in small drooping heads at the top of the plant and female flowers are in the axil of the leaves, usually one per leaf. Flowers in composite heads in short racemes. Seed cone shaped in heads 3-7 mm. long, with hooked spines or curved at tip. Seeds, September through November.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF BUR RAGWEED

The occurrence of new infestations of bur ragweed can be reduced by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before leaving infested areas.

BUR RAGWEED CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of bur ragweed shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL

Intensive cultivation following application of 2,4-D applied in the ester form in early summer (May 25 to June 20) gives good control. This is followed by seeding a winter small grain and the following year intensive cultivation is started immediately after harvest. Except for the first cultivation after harvest, 2,4-D may be substituted for some of the tillage operations provided soil moisture is ample, and bur ragweed is growing rapidly.

Rapid stand reduction can be obtained by using alternate crop and fallow, but one year of fallow followed by two small grain crops may be used.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING BUR RAGWEED (BURSAGE)

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of [A Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland](#).

- 2,4-D LVE
- Dicamba + 2,4-D (Banvel, Vanquish, Clarity + 2,4-D)
- Dicamba (Banvel, Vanquish, Clarity)
- Glyphosate + Dicamba (Roundup + Banvel + nonionic surfactant)
- Picloram (Tordon 22K)
- Picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon 22K + 2,4-D)
- Imazapic (Plateau)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

There are no biological controls approved for bur ragweed at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

CANADA THISTLE CONTROL PROGRAM
Revised November 1, 2006**DESCRIPTION**

Introduced perennial from Eurasia. Reproduces by seeds and whitish, creeping rootstocks which send up new shoots every 8 to 12 inches. Plants 2 to 4 feet tall, branched above, with a well-developed, freely branching, fibrous root system. Leaves alternate, simple, oblong or lanceolate, irregularly lobed and spiny toothed, hairy when young, dark green. Flowers white or rose-purple in composite heads grouped at ends of top branches. They are usually dioecious, i.e. male and female flowers on different plants. For viable seed to be produced both male and female plants need to be present. Seeds about 1/8 inch long, smooth, light to dark brown color, oblong, slightly flattened and slightly curved, bear a white hairy pappus (parachute) at the top which helps support the seed in the air.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF CANADA THISTLE

The occurrence of new infestations of Canada thistle can be reduced by planting weed free seed, using livestock feeding materials free of Canada thistle seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested fields. Close attention should be placed on any feed or seed materials imported from the northern and northwestern states. Quick identification and eradication of Canada thistle plants is essential to prevent its spread.

CANADA THISTLE CONTROL PRACTICES

Canada thistle control shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

First plants to appear should be destroyed by pulling or hoeing before becoming securely rooted. Canada thistles usually appear above ground in early spring. The decline in total food reserves in underground parts proceeds rapidly, then is slower until early summer when the plants bloom and are in their weakest stage. Cultivation begun then is usually most effective. Persistent cultivation, which destroys roots and rootstocks and exhausts food reserves, is effective in eradication. Avoid continuous small grain or row crops.

Combination of cultivation, crops and chemicals - One season of intensive cultivation followed by winter wheat or winter rye will eradicate a high percentage of Canada thistle. Bromegrass, established in a thistle infested area, sprayed with 3/4 pound of actual 2,4-D acid per acre over a two-year period is an effective control.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING CANADA THISTLE

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share.

Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D Low Volatile Ester or Amine)
Picloram (Tordon)
Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish and others)
Glyphosate (Roundup)
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)
Clopyralid (Stinger)
Clopyralid + Triclopyr (Redeem R&P)
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail)
Aminopyralid (Milestone)
Glyphosate + Diquat (QuickPro)
Difufenzopyr + Dicamba + Picloram

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for use on Canada thistle at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

HOARY CRESS CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Introduced perennial from Eurasia. Reproduces by extensive root system, rhizomes and seeds. Plants grayish-green. Leaves 1 to 3 inches long, alternate, simple, oblong, toothed, the upper leaves are without petioles and attached directly to the stem with a broad clasping base. Flowers white and produced May to July, 1/8 inch across in showy compact racemes. Seed pods heart shaped, flattened, 3/32 inch long. Seeds, one in each valve, slightly flattened, granular, reddish brown, mature June to August.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF HOARY CRESS

New infestations of Hoary Cress may be reduced by planting weed free seed, feeding materials free of Hoary Cress seed and cleaning machinery prior to leaving infested areas.

HOARY CRESS CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of Hoary Cress shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultural control practices have not been developed at this time.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING HOARY CRESS

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D LV Ester
Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish and others)
Metsulfuron methyl (Escort)
Metulfuron methyl + 2,4-D + Dicamba (Cimmaron Max)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for the control of Hoary Cress at this time.

KUDZU CONTROL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Kudzu, (*Pueraria lobata*), is a long-lived, coarse, viney legume that covers the ground with long runners. The leaflets are found in groups of three (5-20 cm. in length). The leaflets are 2-3 lobed and abruptly taper to a pointed tip. The stems have rough bark-like covering. Large flowers, 15-20 cm., lavender to purple, set on seeds sparingly, because of sparse blooming. The seed pods, 4.5 to 5 cm. in length are papery and covered with fine hair. The long runners root at the nodes to form new plants. Crowns taken from old stands are used for planting.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF KUDZU

The occurrence of new infestations of Kudzu can be reduced by preventing the movement of root crowns or seed from infested areas.

KUDZU CONTROL PRACTICES

Kudzu should be eradicated as quickly as possible by approved chemical. Control of Kudzu shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultural control methods for Kudzu are not developed at this time.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING KUDZU

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of [Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland](#).

Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish)
Glyphosate (Roundup)
Picloram (Tordon)
Triclopyr (Remedy, Garlon)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for Kudzu control at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Upright perennial grass, reproducing by large rhizomes and seeds. Well adapted to hold its own in competition with crop plants. Stems up to 6 to 8 feet high or more, from a freely branching, stout, rhizome-possessing, fibrous root system. Leaves alternate, simple, relatively wide and long. Spikelets 1-flowered, in groups of 3, in rather open large panicles. Fruit a caryopsis or grain, finely striate, reddish-brown. Flowers from May till frost and seed to frost.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF JOHNSONGRASS

New infestations of Johnsongrass may be reduced by planting Johnsongrass free seed, using livestock feed that is free of Johnsongrass seed and cleaning machinery before leaving infested fields.

JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of Johnsongrass shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

Procedures to be used to control Johnsongrass shall include cultural control practices and chemical control or a combination of these two controls.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultivation may begin any time during the growing season and shall be done in such a manner as to cut off the entire plant at each operation (use a duckfoot or blade type implement). Cultivations shall be 3 to 5 inches deep at intervals of 14 to 18 days. When the plants have been so weakened that they emerge more slowly, the cultivation intervals may be extended to such time as will permit the plants to grow not more than 10 days after each emergence of first plants, but not to exceed intervals of 3 weeks. Cultivation shall be continued until the plants have been eradicated or have been suppressed to such extent that remaining plants may be more economically destroyed by the application of approved chemicals to individual plants or by hand cultivation.

In yards, flower gardens, lawns and among trees and shrubbery, hoeing and other effective means of thoroughly cutting the Johnsongrass at regular intervals, not to exceed 14 days during the growing season, shall be construed as intensive cultivation.

A combination of small grains and intensive cultivation may be used. Close grazing or mowing at 2 or 3 week intervals through the growing season and followed by late fall plowing, to expose the root stalks through the winter, is an accepted control practice.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

- Glyphosate (Roundup and others)
- Sulfometuron (Oust XP + nonionic surfactant)
- Trifluralin (Treflan)
- Fluazifop-P-butyl (Fusilade)
- Sethoxydim (Poast, Poast Plus)
- Fluazifop-P-butyl + Fenoxaprop-ethyl (Horizon 2000, Fusion)
- Primisulfuron (Beacon)
- Nicosulfuron (Accent)

Imazapic (Plateau)
Quizalofop (Assure)
Sulfosulfuron (Outrider)
Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)
Nicosulfuron + Rimsulfuron (Steadfast)
Foramsulfuron (Option)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for Johnsongrass control at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Introduced perennial from Europe. Reproduces by seed and underground rootstocks. The creeping rootstocks give rise to roots and shoots every few inches. Plants are bright green, 2/3 to 2 feet high, in bunches from wide-spreading roots, with milky juice. Stems are branched at top, very stiff and woody when mature. Leaves oblong, scattered, except the whorl of lanceolate or oblanceolate bractlike yellow leaves at the base of the umbel. Flowers very small, greenish-yellow or with brownish spots, have a dark line down one side and a yellowish appendage at the point of attachment, seeds are borne in a three-lobed capsule (3 seeds per pod). Flowers May to September and seeds June to August.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF LEAFY SPURGE

The occurrence of new infestations of leafy spurge can be reduced by planting weed free seed, feeding livestock materials free of leafy spurge seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested fields. Close attention should be placed on any feed or seed materials imported from the northern and north western states. Quick identification and destruction of leafy spurge plants is essential to prevent its spread.

LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of leafy spurge shall mean preventing production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultivate every two weeks from the beginning of spring growth to August 1 and every three weeks thereafter until fall. Intensive cultivation between harvest and sowing of winter wheat or rye will reduce the stand of leafy spurge. Leafy spurge roots are easily transplanted. Clean the equipment before moving from the infested area to prevent spreading the infestation.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING LEAFY SPURGE

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D LV Ester
 Picloram (Tordon)
 Picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon + 2,4-D)
 Imazapic (Plateau) Follow label directions and precautions.
 Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)
 Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba + Picloram
 Glyphosate (Roundup and others)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological control practices approved for leafy spurge control at this time. A potential nation wide leafy spurge biological control program is being considered by the USDA. Kansas will consider participation in such a program if it is implemented.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**OFFICIAL****MULTIFLORA ROSE CONTROL PROGRAM**

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Multiflora rose is a perennial shrub, reproducing by seeds and sometimes rooting at the tips of drooping side canes. The stems are up to 10 feet long, in clumps and are arching or trailing, usually growing about 6 feet erect with the tips drooping almost to the ground. The stems are covered with many stiff thorns. The leaves are pinnately compound, usually with 7 or 9 leaflets. The leaflets are 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches long, elliptic, nearly smooth on the upper surface and paler with short hairs on the underside. The flowers are mostly white, sometimes pinkish, about 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches broad, and borne in a many-flowered panicle. The fruits (hips) are bright red, nearly round, and about 1/4 inch in diameter. The seeds are angular achenes.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD

Multiflora rose spreads primarily by seeds. Birds readily spread the seeds that germinate after passing through the digestive tract. Multiflora rose may also reproduce by rooting at the tips of drooping side canes. There is no practical action that can be taken to prevent the spread of multiflora rose.

MULTIFLORA ROSE CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of multiflora rose shall mean preventing the production of seed and destroying the plants ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Mowing pastures several times a year will prevent multiflora rose seedlings from becoming established. Mowing may be difficult, however, in the rough, wooded pastures where the rose is most apt to be a problem. Once large bushes become established, a bulldozer may be the only practical control. However, even after bulldozing, some resprouting may occur, and seeds that have been spread readily germinate in the disturbed soil.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING MULTIFLORA ROSE

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for costshare. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D LV Ester
Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish)
Glyphosate (Roundup).
Picloram (Tordon)
Imazapyr (Arsenal)
Tebuthiuron (Spike 20P)
Triclopyr + 2,4-D (Crossbow)
Metsulfuron methyl (Escort XP, Cimarron)
Metsulfuron methyl + dicamba +2,4-D (Cimarron Max)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for Multiflora rose control at this time. Rose rosette, a disease of multiflora rose native to Kansas continues to reduce the incidence of multiflora rose. Look for branches that display the "witches broom" effect and are reddish in color. The disease thought to be spread by mites is fatal to multiflora rose.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

MUSK THISTLE CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Musk thistle is primarily a biennial or winter annual but may occur as a summer annual. The leaves of musk thistle are deeply lobed, hairless, and are dark green with a light green mid-rib. A silver gray leaf margin is characteristic of each spine tipped lobe.

The leaf base extends down the stem to give the plant a winged appearance. Musk thistle is the first of the Kansas thistles to bloom in the spring. The terminal flower is large (1 2 to 3 inches in diameter), solitary and usually nodding or bent over slightly. The plant is freely branched and each branch may have one flower or more in addition to the terminal flower. The flowers are purple and are "powder puff" shaped. Seed dispersal begins 7 to 10 days after blooming. Seeds are straw-colored, oblong, and 1/8 inch in length.

The seeds are attached to parachute-like hairs (pappus) which allow for their dispersal by wind currents.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF MUSK THISTLE

Musk thistle may be found throughout the State with heaviest infestations found in the north eastern one third of the State.

Musk thistle reproduces only by seed. The likelihood of new infestations will be reduced by any action to prevent the production and movement of seed. Planting weed free seed, feeding hay free of musk thistle seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested areas are methods which will prevent the spread of musk thistle.

MUSK THISTLE CONTROL PRACTICES

The control of musk thistle shall mean preventing the production of viable seed.

CULTURAL CONTROL

Mowing - Mow with a rotary mower before the first appearance of pink on the flowers. Mowing at full bloom will prevent seed production Mow cleanly and closely and repeat as needed for control.

Hand Cutting - Digging - Cut between the first appearance of pink and the first appearance of brown on the pappus of the earliest heads. Cutting 2 inches below ground level at any stage should kill the plant. **Pick heads that are beyond the bud stage and place in a tight container.** Bury the container at a landfill or other site that will not be unearthed.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING MUSK THISTLE

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D Amine or LV Ester
 Chlorsulfuron (Telar)
 Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish, and others)
 Dicamba + 2,4-D (Banvel + 2,4-D)
 Picloram (Tordon)
 Picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon + 2,4-D)
 Metsulfuron methyl (Escort XP, Ally, Cimarron)
 Metsulfuron methyl + 2,4-D (Escort XP + 2,4-D)
 Imazapic (Plateau)
 Clopyralid + Triclopyr (Redeem R&P)
 Triasulfuron + Dicamba (Rave)
 Dicamba + Diflufenzopyr (Overdrive)

Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)
Aminopyralid (Milestone)
Metsulfuron methyl + 2,4-D + Dicamba (Cimarron Max)
Clopyralid (Stinger)
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail)
Dicamba + Diflufenzopyr + 2,4-D
Dicamba + Diflufenzopyr + Picloram
Dicamba + Diflufenzopyr + Metsulfuron methyl

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Two insects for biological control of musk thistle are approved but must meet the requirements set forth in K.A.R. 4-8-41. Consult with your County Noxious Weed Director for more information.

PIGNOT CONTROL PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

The plant has deep roots on which develop nut-like tubers 10 to 15 inches below the surface and are difficult to remove from the soil. This plant is a legume, the stems of which are 8 to 12 inches high, with a tuft of leaves at the base. The leaves are twice divided, 3 to 5 inches long, and there are usually 3 to 5 pairs of leaflets. The leaflets are oblong in shape, and from 1/12 to 1/4 inch long. The leaves have characteristic glandular dots. The flowers are of the pea-type, yellow or orange-red, and about one half inch long. The ovary of the flower is covered with peculiar tack-shaped glands. The pods are flat, about 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, and few to several seeded.

PIGNOT CONTROL PRACTICES

Control shall mean preventing the production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultivation - Cultivate three to five inches deep at intervals so as to permit the weeds to grow not more than 10 days after each emergence of first plants, but not to exceed intervals of three weeks. Cultivation shall be continued until the plants have been eradicated or have been suppressed to such an extent that remaining plants may be more economically destroyed by other treatment, as the application of approved chemicals to individual plants or by hand cultivation.

Grubbing - Small infestations should be grubbed out, taking care to remove all the tuberous nut-like roots.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING PIGNUT

The following herbicide may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of [A Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland](#).

Picloram (Tordon)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for use on Pignut at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

QUACKGRASS CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Quackgrass is a perennial, reproducing by seed and underground rhizomes. Rhizomes are pale yellow or straw colored, cord-like about 1/8 inch in diameter and vary from 2 to 18 inches in depth, depending on soil type and treatment. Roots arise only at the nodes. Stems grow up to 3 feet tall with 3 to 6 joints. Leaves are wide, shiny, and dark green in color. The lower dry sheaths, leaves, and stems are distinctly hairy. Upper sheaths glabrous or nearly so. Terminal spikes are 2 to 4 inches long and have 3 to 7 short-awned florets in a spikelet. The seed, with infesting glumes, is elongated toward the slender, short-awned tip, broadest below the middle and tapered to the blunt base.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF QUACKGRASS

The occurrence of new infestations of quackgrass can be reduced by planting weed free seed, transplanting nursery stock free of quackgrass rhizomes, using livestock feed materials free of quackgrass seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested fields. Particular attention should be given to grass seed or grass seed mixtures imported from the northern states.

QUACKGRASS CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of quackgrass shall mean preventing production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultivation - Roots and rhizomes are killed by drying on the soil surface. Tillage with a heavy duty spring-tooth cultivator should be at a depth of 3 to 4 inches. The shovels of such an implement should be operated at a slightly lower depth for each successive cultivation. The first operation should be when growth starts in April. Succeeding cultivations should be made at intervals of about 1 week even though no growth of quackgrass is apparent.

Shallow cultivation or plowing in the late fall will expose rhizomes to freezing and drying during winter and reduces the stand and rapidity of spring growth. Intensive grazing before cultural operations are started is beneficial.

Competitive Crops - to be most effective, should be planted only after the quackgrass has been partially weakened by tillage. Closely drilled stands of sudan-grass or forage sorghum may be used. In gardens, a relatively close spacing of squash or pumpkins is effective.

CHEMICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

The following herbicide may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with the label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

Glyphosate (Roundup and others)
Fluazifop-P-butyl (Fusilade)
Diquat + Glyphosate (QuickPro)
Nicosulfuron (Accent)
Nicolulfuron + Rimsulfuron (Steadfast)
Primisulfuron (Beacon)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for use on quackgrass at this time.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL

RUSSIAN KNAPWEED CONTROL PROGRAM

Revised November 1, 2006

DESCRIPTION

Introduced from Asia. Perennial, reproducing by roots, rhizomes and seeds. Plants up to about 3 feet in height, from a particularly well-developed branching root system. Stems branched at base, striate, covered with downy-white hairs. Leaves of new shoots alternate, broadly lanceolate, a little toothed, somewhat whitish underneath. Lower leaves of plant rough; leaves of the flowering stems similar but much shorter. Flowers numerous, all tubular, rose to purple or blue, in composite heads which are flask-shaped, about 1-2 cm. long, solitary on the ends of leafy branches. Seeds are an ivory to light brown color, 2-3 mm. long, flattened, ovate shaped, longitudinal ridges, basal scar not oblique, with capillary pappus. Flowers, June - August. Seeds, August - September.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF RUSSIAN KNAPWEED

New infestations of Russian Knapweed may be reduced by planting weed free seed, feeding materials free of Russian Knapweed seed and cleaning equipment before leaving infested fields. Close attention should be placed on any feed or seed materials imported from the northern and north western states. Quick identification and destruction of Russian Knapweed plants is essential to prevent its spread.

RUSSIAN KNAPWEED CONTROL

Control of Russian Knapweed shall mean preventing production of viable seed and destroying the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Cultural control methods have not been developed at this time.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING RUSSIAN KNAPWEED

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the current KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".

2,4-D Low Volatile Ester
Dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, Vanquish and others)
Picloram (Tordon)
Imazapic (Plateau)
Imazapic + Glyphosate (Journey)

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for use on Russian Knapweed at this time.

SERICEA LESPEDEZA CONTROL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Perennial, stems erect, to 5 ft. tall, appressed hairy only along the ridges on the stem, leaves with 3 leaflets, leaflets less than 1 in. long and less than 1/4 in. wide, wedge-shaped (cuneate), flowers few (1-4) in the axils of the leaves from mid or late July to October, petals yellowish or tinged with purple, about 1/4 in. long, fruit (pod) about 1/8 in. long, roundish with pointed ends in outline, flattened.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF SERICEA LESPEDEZA

Sericea lespedeza spreads primarily by seeds. The method of seed dispersal is probably by animals. Persons planting mixtures of seeds for erosion control and for wildlife habitat should ensure *sericea lespedeza* is not included in the mix.

SERICEA LESPEDEZA CONTROL PRACTICES

Control of *sericea lespedeza* shall mean preventing production of viable seed.

CULTURAL CONTROL PRACTICES

Rangeland - Prescribed burning at the proper time (late spring) followed by intensive-early stocking (double stock until July 15 and then remove cattle) may reduce the occurrence of *sericea lespedeza*. Mature cattle grazing early in the season are more apt to utilize *sericea lespedeza*.

Tame pastures - Proper fertilization and grazing during April and May may reduce the occurrence. Late grazing or no grazing will increase *sericea lespedeza*.

Grazing infested areas with sheep and goats will provide effective control of *sericea lespedeza*.

Mowing in the late bud stage for 2 to 3 consecutive years from mid-July to late summer should reduce the vigor of the stand.

HERBICIDES APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING SERICEA LESPEDEZA

The following herbicides maybe used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information, consult the current Kansas State University publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland."

Pasture and Rangeland -

Metsulfuron methyl (Escort XP, Ally, Cimarron)
Triclopyr (Remedy, Garlon)
Triclopyr + Fluroxypyr

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES

There are no biological controls approved for *sericea lespedeza* at this time.