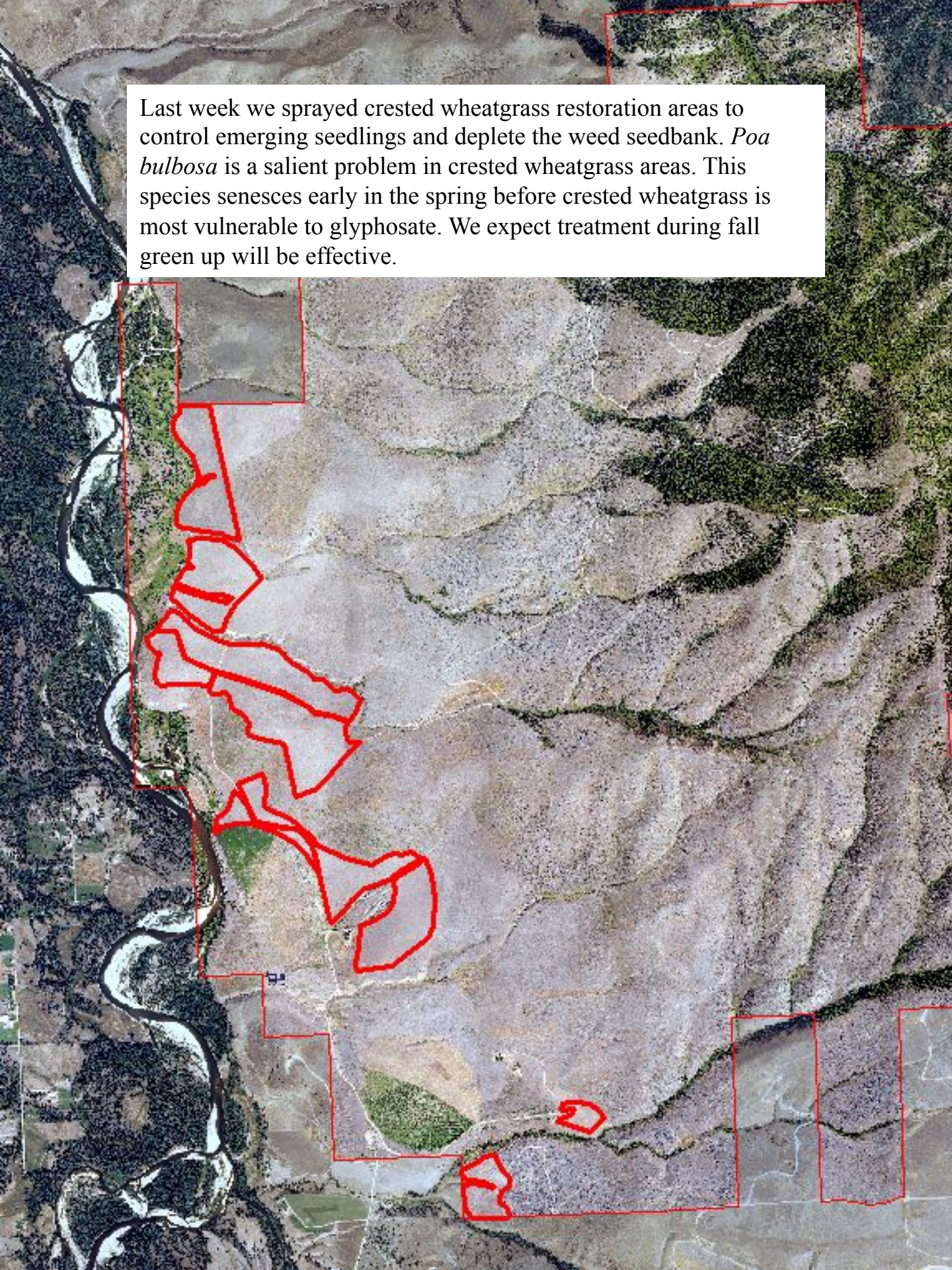


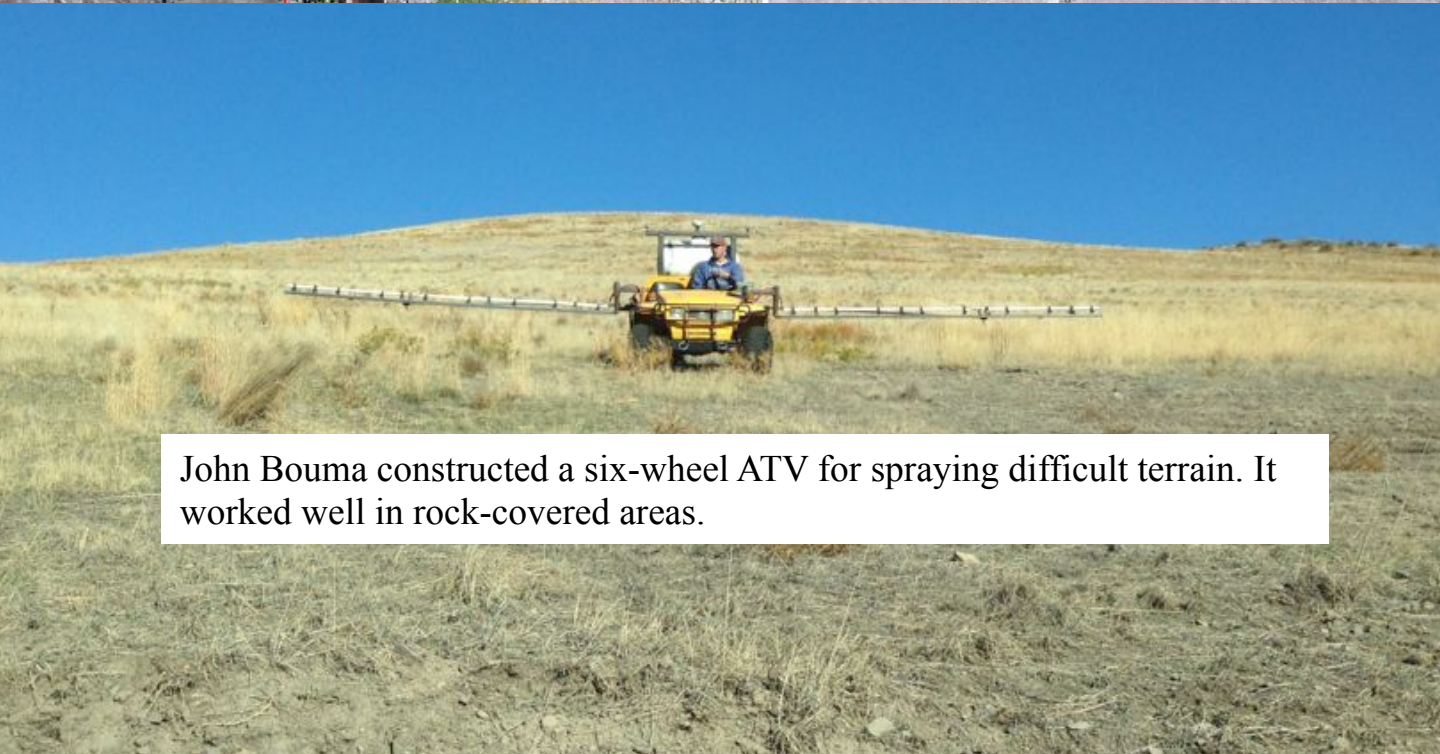
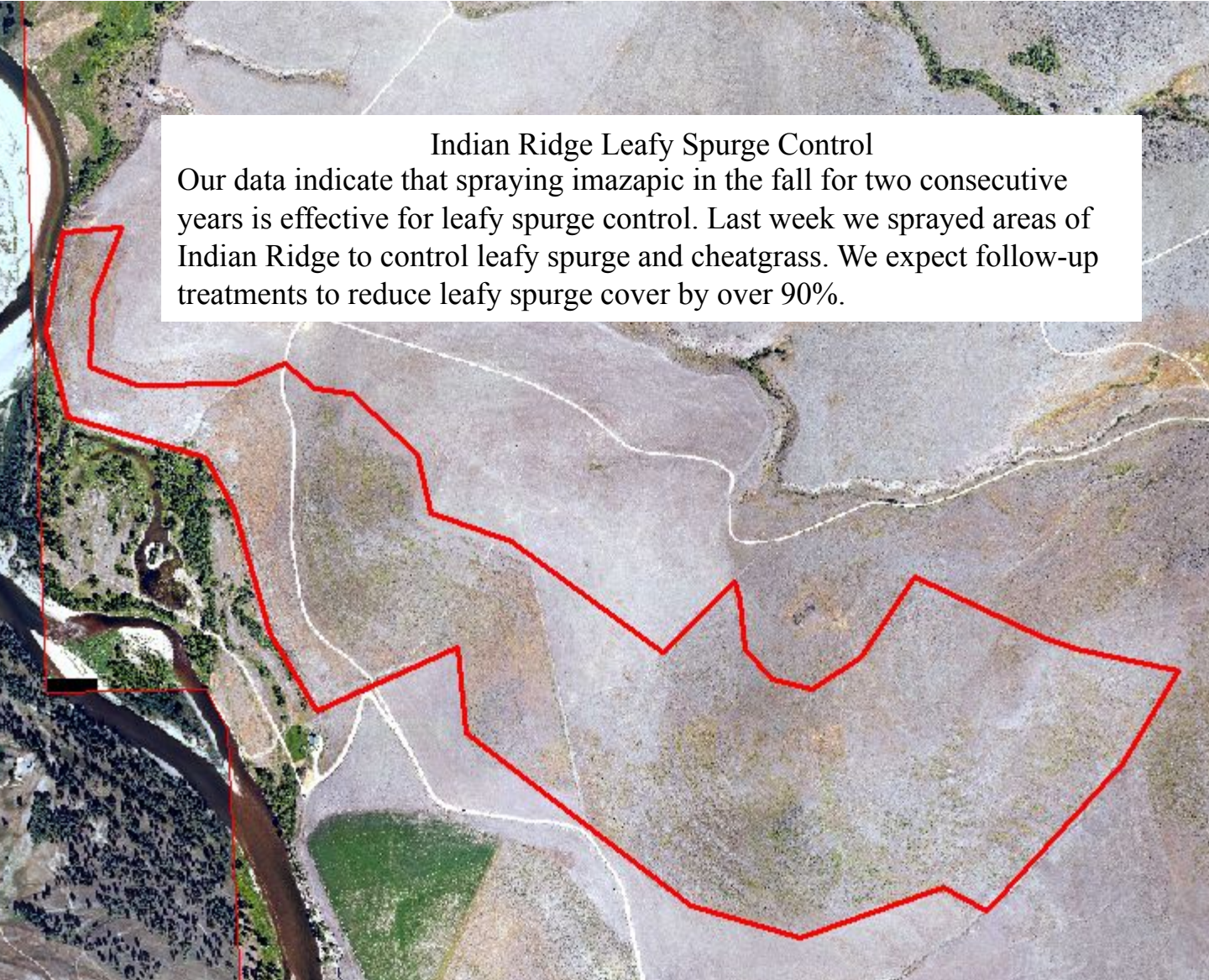


An aerial photograph of a landscape featuring a winding river on the left side. The land is divided into various patches of vegetation, including green grass and brownish, bare soil. Several irregular areas are outlined with red lines, indicating specific restoration or treatment zones. A white text box is overlaid in the upper left quadrant of the image.

Last week we sprayed crested wheatgrass restoration areas to control emerging seedlings and deplete the weed seedbank. *Poa bulbosa* is a salient problem in crested wheatgrass areas. This species senesces early in the spring before crested wheatgrass is most vulnerable to glyphosate. We expect treatment during fall green up will be effective.

Indian Ridge Leafy Spurge Control

Our data indicate that spraying imazapic in the fall for two consecutive years is effective for leafy spurge control. Last week we sprayed areas of Indian Ridge to control leafy spurge and cheatgrass. We expect follow-up treatments to reduce leafy spurge cover by over 90%.



John Bouma constructed a six-wheel ATV for spraying difficult terrain. It worked well in rock-covered areas.

Seeding

South center pivot



The goal of seeding these areas was to fill niches between established natives. The seed mix includes ruderal rapid colonizers, interspace species, and deep-rooted, long-lived species.

Seeded species included:

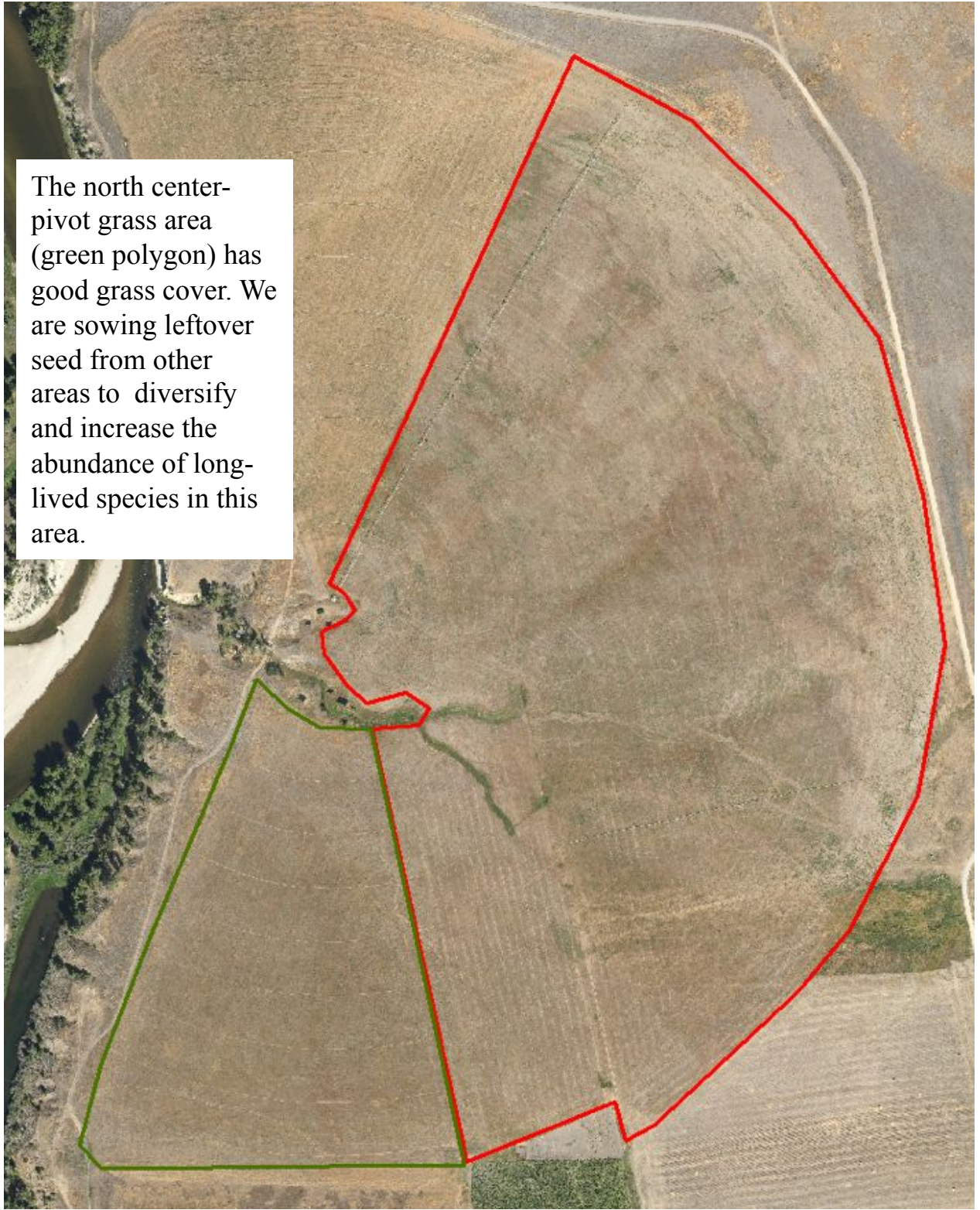
Bluebunch wheatgrass
Slender wheatgrass
Bottlebrush squirreltail
Great Basin wildrye
Idaho fescue
Sandberg's bluegrass
Blue grama

Lewis blue flax
Showy goldeneye
Upright prairie coneflower
California poppies
Fourwing saltbrush
Sainfoin
Winter wheat

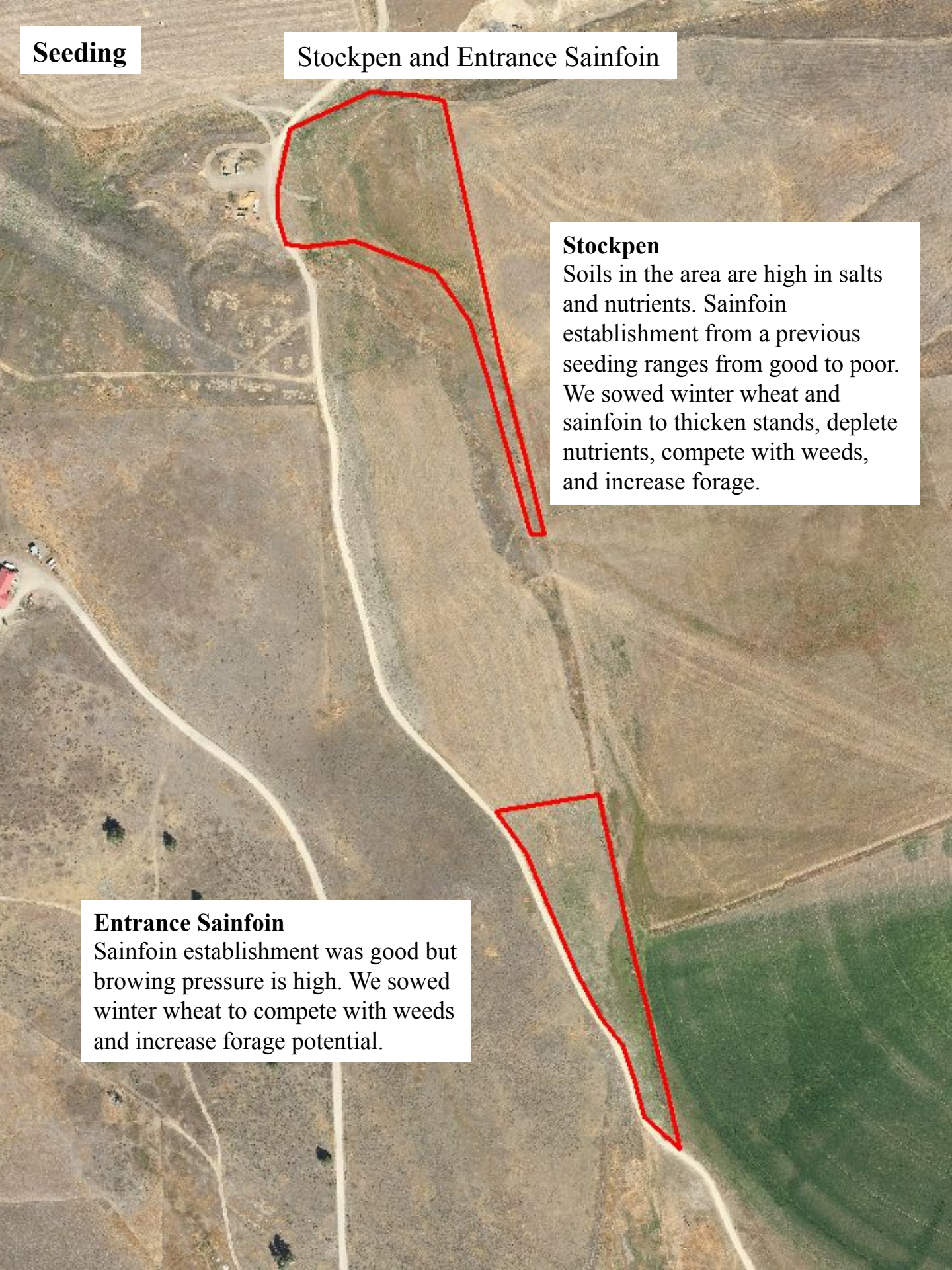
Seeding

North Center-Pivot

Seeding of the north center-pivot aims to increase native cover and crowd out weedy species. White campion and kochia are the salient weed problems. The goal of this planting is to increase native cover and competition. The seed mix contained the same species used in the south center-pivot. We increased the proportion of seeds of deep-rooted species relative to the south center-pivot to compete with white campion.



The north center-pivot grass area (green polygon) has good grass cover. We are sowing leftover seed from other areas to diversify and increase the abundance of long-lived species in this area.



Seeding

Stockpen and Entrance Sainfoin

Stockpen

Soils in the area are high in salts and nutrients. Sainfoin establishment from a previous seeding ranges from good to poor. We sowed winter wheat and sainfoin to thicken stands, deplete nutrients, compete with weeds, and increase forage.

Entrance Sainfoin

Sainfoin establishment was good but browning pressure is high. We sowed winter wheat to compete with weeds and increase forage potential.

Seeding

Orchard House Sainfoin

Soils in this area are high in nutrients and salts. The goal of seeding is to remove soil nutrients, decrease weeds, and produce forage. Winter wheat was drill-seeded.



Winter wheat emerged within a week after seeding. This shallow-rooted species is a better competitor with kochia and winter annuals than sainfoin.

Seeding

Grass Plantation

The grass plantation produces hay and seed for road and bank restoration. Bluebunch wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, Great Basin wildrye, Sandberg bluegrass, and blue grama are growing on the site. Slender wheatgrass is short-lived and expected to decline this year. We seeded this area with Idaho fescue, rough fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass to increase hay and seed production (red polygon). The green polygon encloses a Great Basin wildrye field. We included American vetch (*Vicia americana*) in the seed mix for this area. This species is a drought-tolerant, rhizomatous, climbing vine that uses larger plants for support. American vetch is nutritious forage for deer, game birds, and small animals.



Jess and Joal work hard to keep the tractor and drill moving non-stop. Winter is approaching and there is still a lot of seeding to do.



Jess Kindred constructs seed mixtures this year.



Imprinters ensure broadcast seed contacts the soil.



