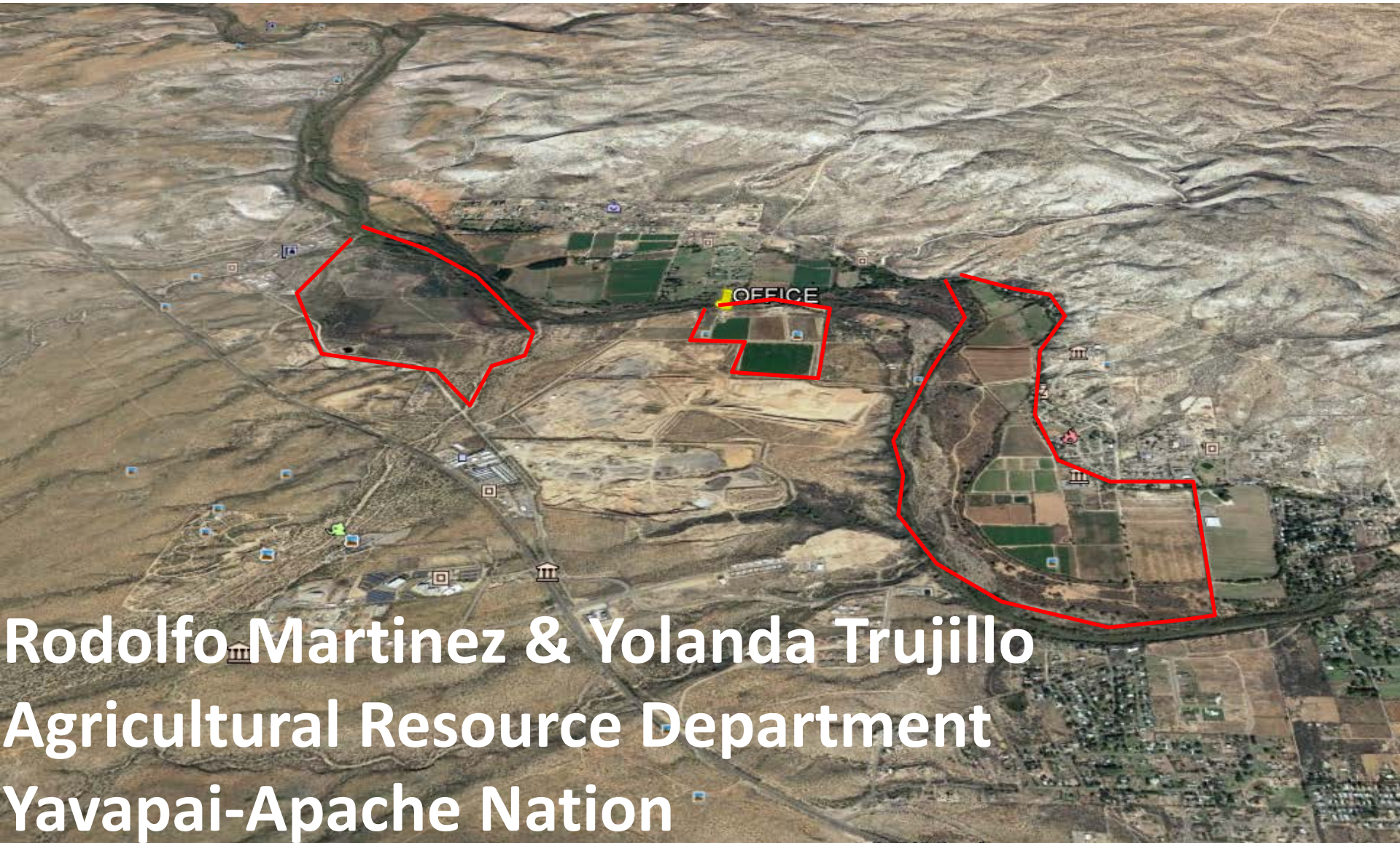


A Landscape Approach on Invasive Weeds Management at Clover Leaf Ranch



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A close-up photograph of a grass seed head, likely from an invasive species like a wild oat. The seed head is composed of many long, thin, golden-brown awns that are slightly curved and radiate from a central point. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting.

Ecology of Invasive Weeds

- Weeds are prolific seeders (single plants produce thousands of seeds).
- Seeds are blown by the wind and remain alive in the soil for more than 10 years.

Many weeds also emerge from rhizomes which are roots of established plants.



- **Rhizomes grow during the spring even without rainfall.**
- **This happens because rhizomes come from deep roots, where residual moisture is sufficient for the plant to grow and produce new seeds.**

Common weeds at the Verde Valley

Tumble weed



Johnson grass



Morning Glory

Field Sandbur



Yellow Star thistle



Foxtail



Wild Mustard





**Silver Leaf
Nightshade**



Goat Head





**Kochia or
Fire Weed**



**Desert
Broom**



Weed control

- **Optimal when done before plants produce fresh seeds.**
- **Mow or apply herbicide during flowering as plants have exhausted both, stored carbohydrates and moisture.**

- **Seeds remaining in the soil must also be treated with pre-emergent herbicides to reduce the seed bank.**
- **This will decrease the amount of weeds germinating at the onset of monsoonal rains.**

Invasive Weeds Mapping at Clover Leaf Ranch

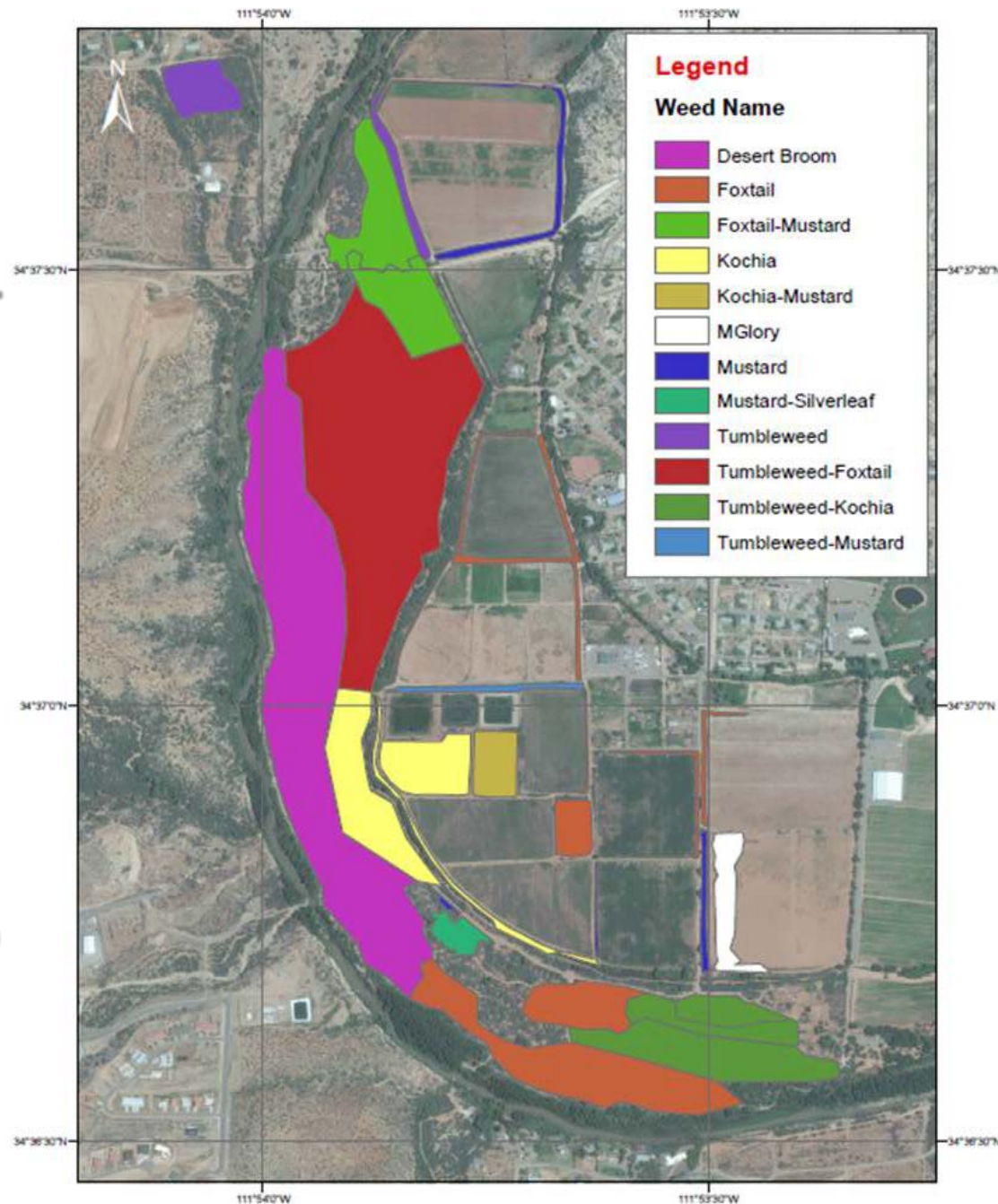
A photograph of a ranch landscape. In the foreground, there is a field of tall, green grass. A metal fence runs across the middle ground, separating the grassy area from a dirt path or field. In the background, there are trees and more fencing.

Weeds mapping is important for effective management as it allows determining:

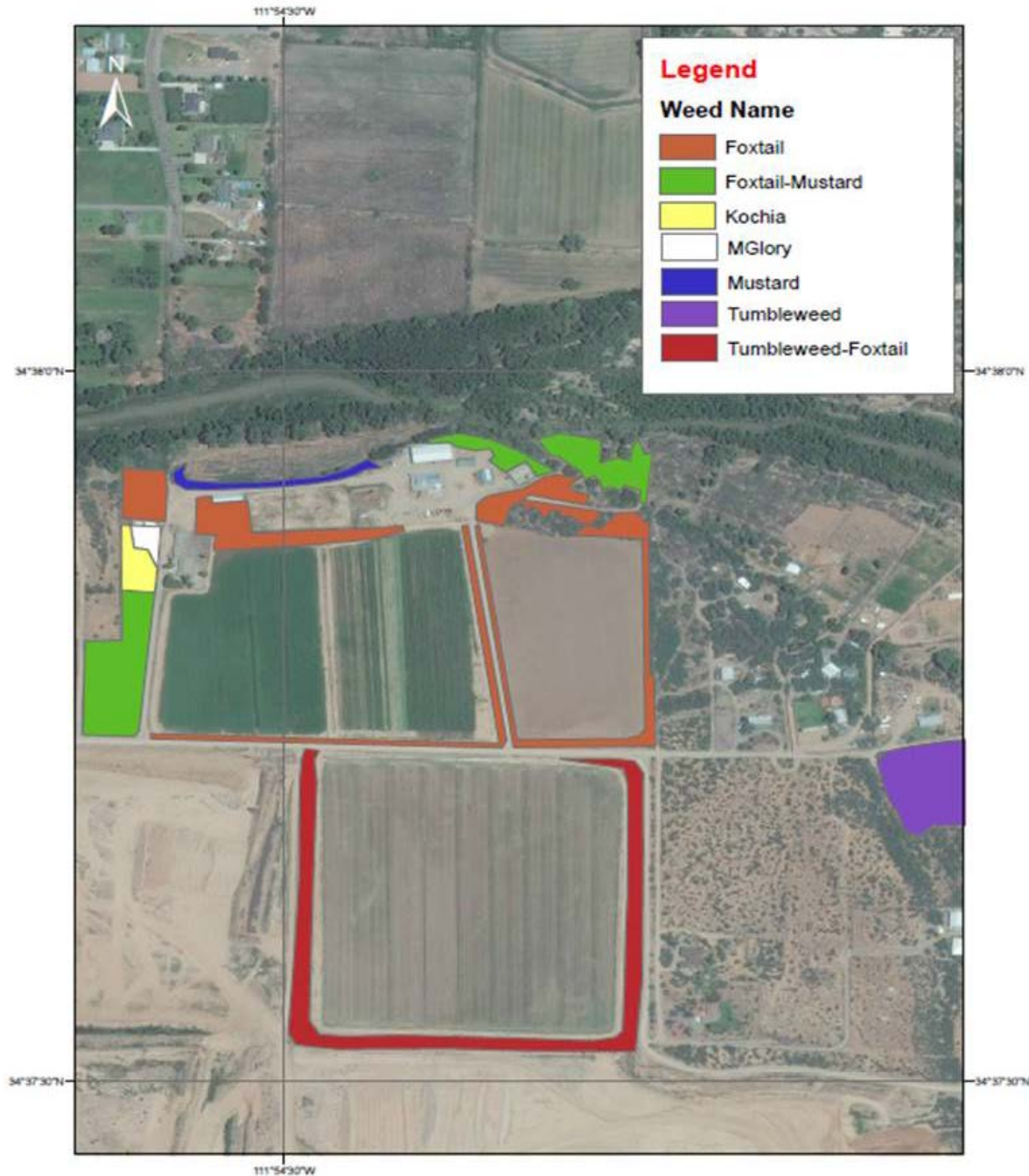
- The location of various species.
- How large in area is the infestation.

Mapping of invasive weeds helps:

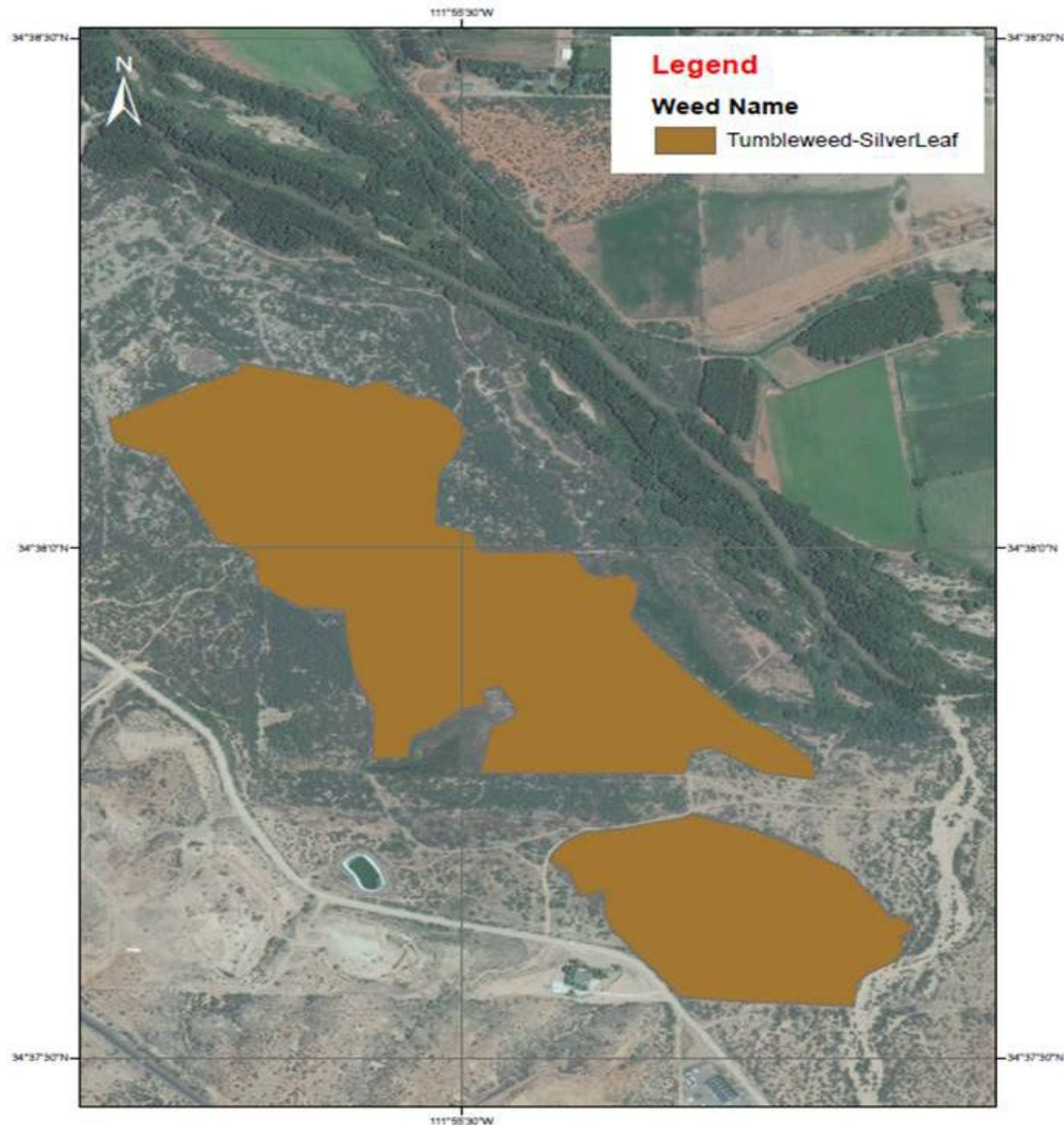
- Determining weed-free areas which are susceptible to future invasion.
- Provides a watch list of rapidly spreading plants to managers for early detection and response.



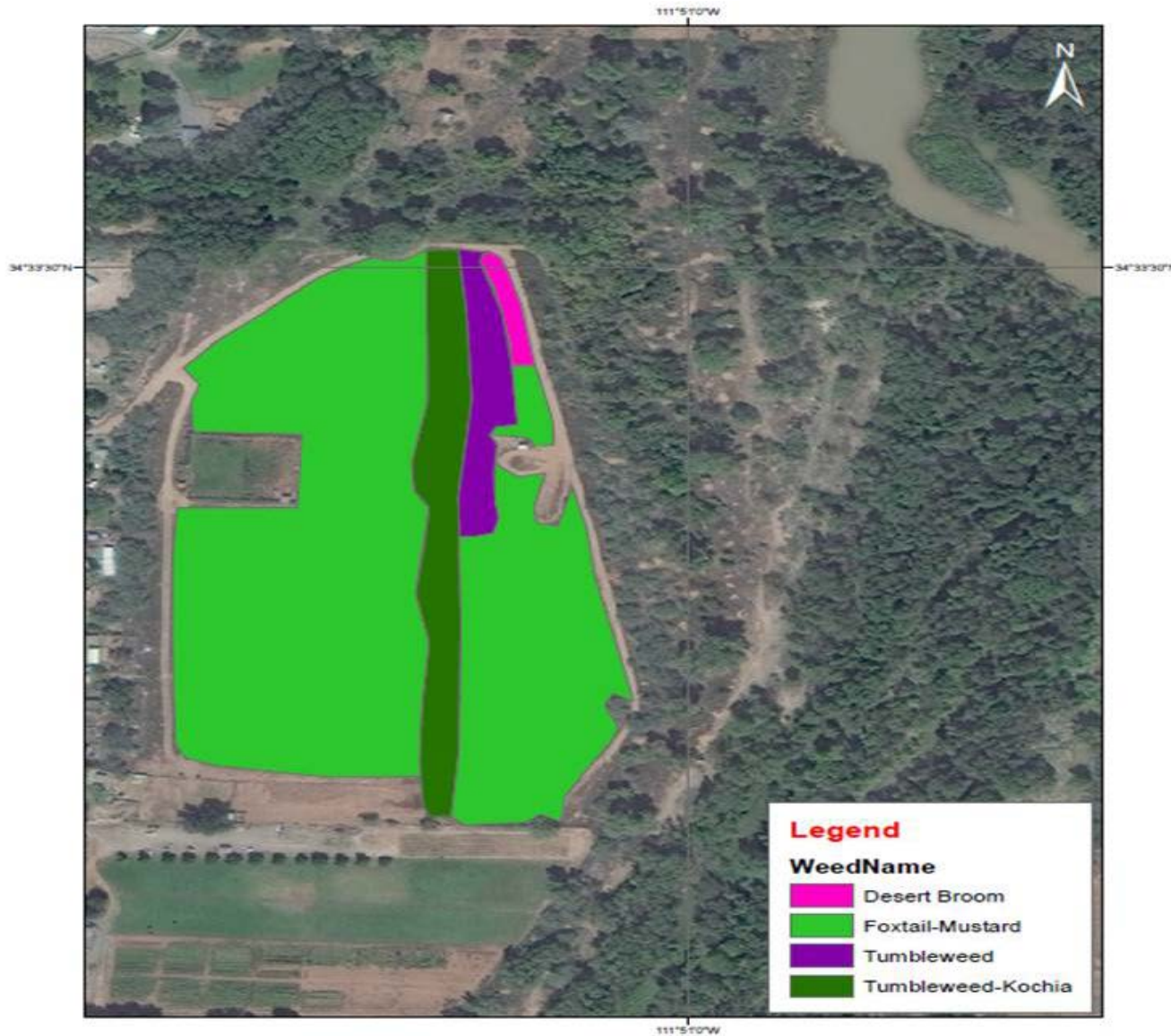
Mapping over successive years is also utilized to measure treatment success while improving continuity of control strategies over the long-term.



Tumbleweed-Silver leaf nightshade invasion at Upper Clover Leaf



Foxtail-Mustard invasion at the Camp Verde Field



GIS mapping allowed calculating the total area of Weeds Invasion at Clover Leaf Ranch

Weed Name	Acres
Tumbleweed-SilverLeaf	94.63
Tumbleweed-Foxtail	41.25
Desert Broom	37.54
Foxtail	25.92
Foxtail-Mustard	15.26
Tumbleweed-Kochia	13.15
Kochia	12.78
Tumbleweed	4.29
Mustard	3.66
Morning Glory	3.12
Kochia-Mustard	2.53
Mustard-Silverleaf	1.36
Tumbleweed-Mustard	0.94

Acknowledgements

The weed control program at Clover Leaf Ranch is supported by a grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.