# Join the Cache County Conservation Districts and Weed Department in the **War On Weeds**. Together we can protect our natural landscapes and preserve biodiversity.



**Noxious weeds** are invasive plant species that pose serious threats to ecosystems, agriculture, native plant communities, and our economy. They out-compete native vegetation, reducing food for wildlife and domesticated animals.

**Dyers woad** (*Isatis tinctoria*) is a highly invasive plant originating in Europe, introduced into North America as a source of blue dye. It infests disturbed sites, rangelands, pastures, roadsides, and cultivated fields; and seeds are easily dispersed on animal fur, clothing, shoes and vehicles.

# How You Can Help

#### Volunteer:

- Join Cache County residents in efforts to remove Dyers woad by pulling weeds, bagging them and returning the bags in exchange for cash and prize drawings.
- Spread awareness about the importance of managing noxious weeds.
- Report sightings of noxious weeds at <u>www.eddmaps.org</u> or on the EddMaps app.

## Bag 'O Woad

An informational meeting is scheduled for **Thursday, April 3, from 6:00 - 7:30 pm** at the **Cache Event Center** (Fairgrounds). At that time official bags and tickets will be distributed (limit of 20 bags). Once filled, the bags may be returned with tickets to exchange for cash and inclusion in a raffle for prizes donated by participating businesses.

Drop off bags filled with dyers woad Thursdays from 5:30 - 7:00 PM to Cache County Weed Department locations:

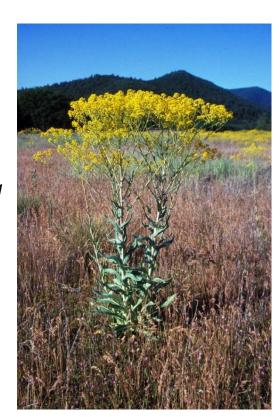
April 10- 24 - Hyrum, 1020 E 600 N April 17, May 1 - Richmond, 161 N 900 W Additional bags may be obtained on the same evenings.

Weeds must be pulled or dug from the ground, including roots. Wear proper clothing, gloves and shoes. Bring a shovel or heavy duty weeding tools for hard, rocky soil. Safety first!

Contact: Jace Farnsworth (Resource Coordinator)

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### Protect our natural world from invasive threats!



Biennials such as dyers woad produce a rosette in the first year, and flower the second year.



Leaves have distinctive cream colored veins



Plants produce yellow flower clusters; seeds turn from green to black as they mature.



Dyers woad infests cultivated fields as well as natural areas.