



HELP REDUCE PESTICIDE USE + PROTECT OUR WATERS



Pest Prevention

Maintain the space- cleanliness or soil health, reducing the likelihood for pests to thrive.

Utilize ecosystem services- natural enemies, native plants -> biodiversity for resilience, etc.

Know Your Pests

See the other side of this card to learn about a few of Montana's noxious weeds.

Consider learning more about pests and weeds that you see on your property.

Implement Alternatives

Physical + mechanical control- barriers, traps, screens, etc.

Biological control- natural enemies, predators, parasites, etc.

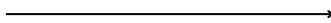
Natural remedies- dish soap, neem oil, diatomaceous earth, herbs, coffee grounds, etc.

Mind Your Use

A tool for last resort- when using pesticides, always read and follow the label, wear protective equipment, and only apply the amount and frequency listed on the label.

What to avoid: spraying near water, during high wind, or before it rains.

Protect your water: riparian buffers mitigate runoff, erosion, drift, provide habitat, and more

Proper Disposal  *[scan QR code to learn more]*

Container recycling- must be clean and free of product

Waste disposal- no questions asked, must preregister for events



Get to know a few of Montana's noxious weeds...

Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)



Flathead CD

- native to eastern Europe, found in all counties in MT
- seed can remain viable in the soil for up to 5 years
- succeeds with biological control insects

Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



Noelle Orloff, MSU

- native to Europe and regions of Asia
- shallow roots with branched rhizomes producing new plants
- seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 3 years

For more information, please view Montana Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Education Project Noxious Weed Information Cards



Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)



Matt Lavin, MSU

- native to the Mediterranean, southeast Europe and Asia
- roots can extend over 15 feet both horizontally and vertically
- heavy seed producer

Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)



Matt Lavin, MSU

- native to Eurasia
- inhabits disturbed areas
- reproduces by seed, woody rootstock, and rhizomes
- wear gloves when hand pulling

Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)



Matt Lavin, MSU

- native to western Asia and eastern Europe
- dangerous if ingested by livestock
- flower forms in second year

