

POST FIRE INVASIVE WEED ISSUES

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INVASIVE WEED ISSUES AFTER A WILDFIRE?

- PRE-FIRE INVASIVE WEED CONDITIONS
- POST FIRE ASSESSMENT
- WEEDS AND REACTIONS TO DISTURBANCE
- RE-VEGETATION
- WEED CONTROL – EARLY DETECTION

YELLOW STAR THISTLE

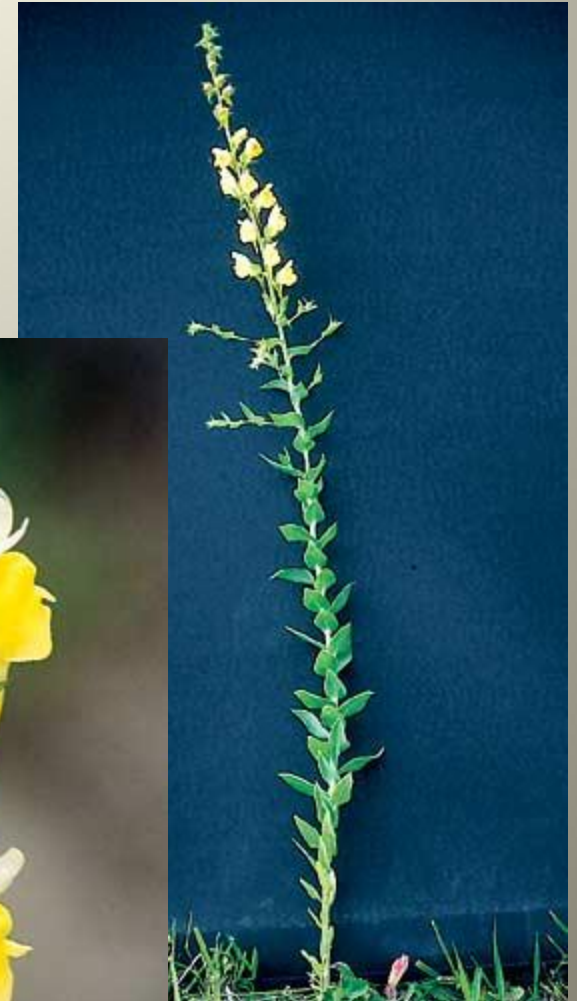




DALMATIAN
TOADFLAX
ANGORA FIRE

DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

- Native to the Mediterranean
- Came to U.S. in 1874
as an ornamental
- Yellow Toadflax is
Often sold as an
ornamental
“Butter and Eggs”



- Aggressive, highly competitive
- Produces 500,000 seeds a season
- Deep tap root can go 1 meter in soil
- Lateral roots “Bud”



SITE ANALYSIS

- Invasive weeds present prior to the fire
 - Rhizomatous
 - Seed-producing
 - Length of seed bank
 - If unknown, look to your neighbors
- How severe was the burn?

Oblong spurge in Camino



Sand Fire











Site Disturbance

- Severity of Fire
- Level of Disturbance
- Burned areas contain-
 - High levels of nutrients
 - Exposed ground surfaces
 - Reduced shade
 - Fire retardant (ammonium phosphate) can increase invasive growth, especially annual grasses



Burn Area Weed Management Plan

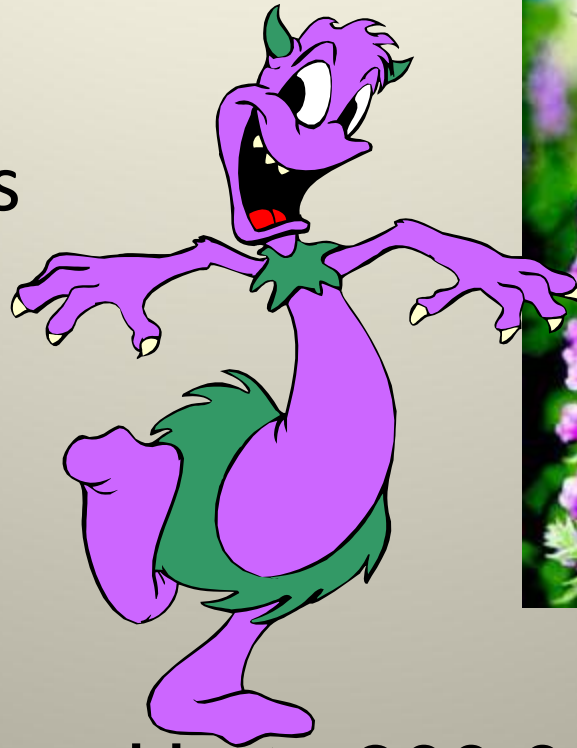
- Prevention, Monitoring and Treatment
 - Early detection rapid response approach
 - Certified weed free
 - Seed mixes
 - Erosion control materials
 - Clean equipment before entering weed free burned areas
 - Survey for new weed populations
 - Catch them when they are small
 - Treatment utilizing an IPM approach

EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE

- Extensive creeping roots



- Reproduces from
Seeds
Shoots
Roots



Up to 300,000 seeds

per plant per year









Questions?

