

Using a community herbicide shed to eliminate a barrier to invasive weed control

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Assessing a local need

The problem

Spotted knapweed
Centaurea stoebe



Canada thistle
Cirsium arvense

St. John's wort
Hypericum perforatum

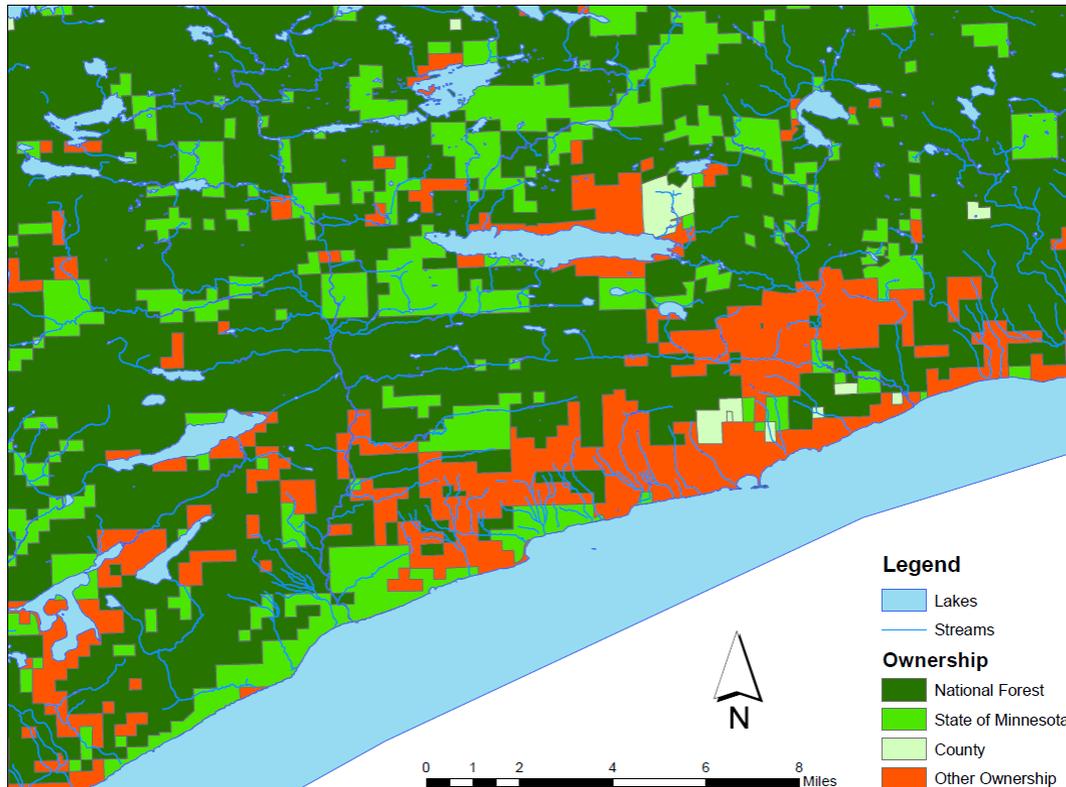


Common tansy
Tanacetum vulgare

Invasive species are an increasing problem along the north shore of Lake Superior

Assessing a local need

The challenges



Management Mosaics

1. Landowners can disregard practices on adjacent land
2. The incentives needed for landowners to control weeds increases as ownership diversity increases

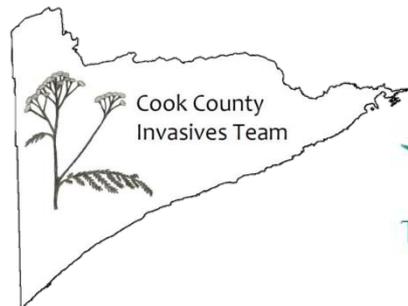
See Epanshin-Niell et al. (2009)

Addressing that need

Education and outreach




UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
EXTENSION




Sugarloaf
THE NORTH SHORE STEWARDSHIP ASSOCIATION

Addressing that need

Participants in all workshops reported that they:

- (1) learned how to identify invasive species,
- (2) learned how to control invasive species,
- (3) had situations where they could apply what was learned, and
- (4) would change their practices based on what they learned.

BUT...



Addressing that need

Few landowners reported being willing or able to purchase the equipment and herbicides needed for controlling invasive weed populations on their own properties

BUT...

Eliminating barriers

The Community Shed



Funding for this project was provided in part by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Sustain our Great Lakes Program.

Eliminating barriers

The Community Shed



Eliminating barriers

The Community Shed

1. Escort

2. Transline

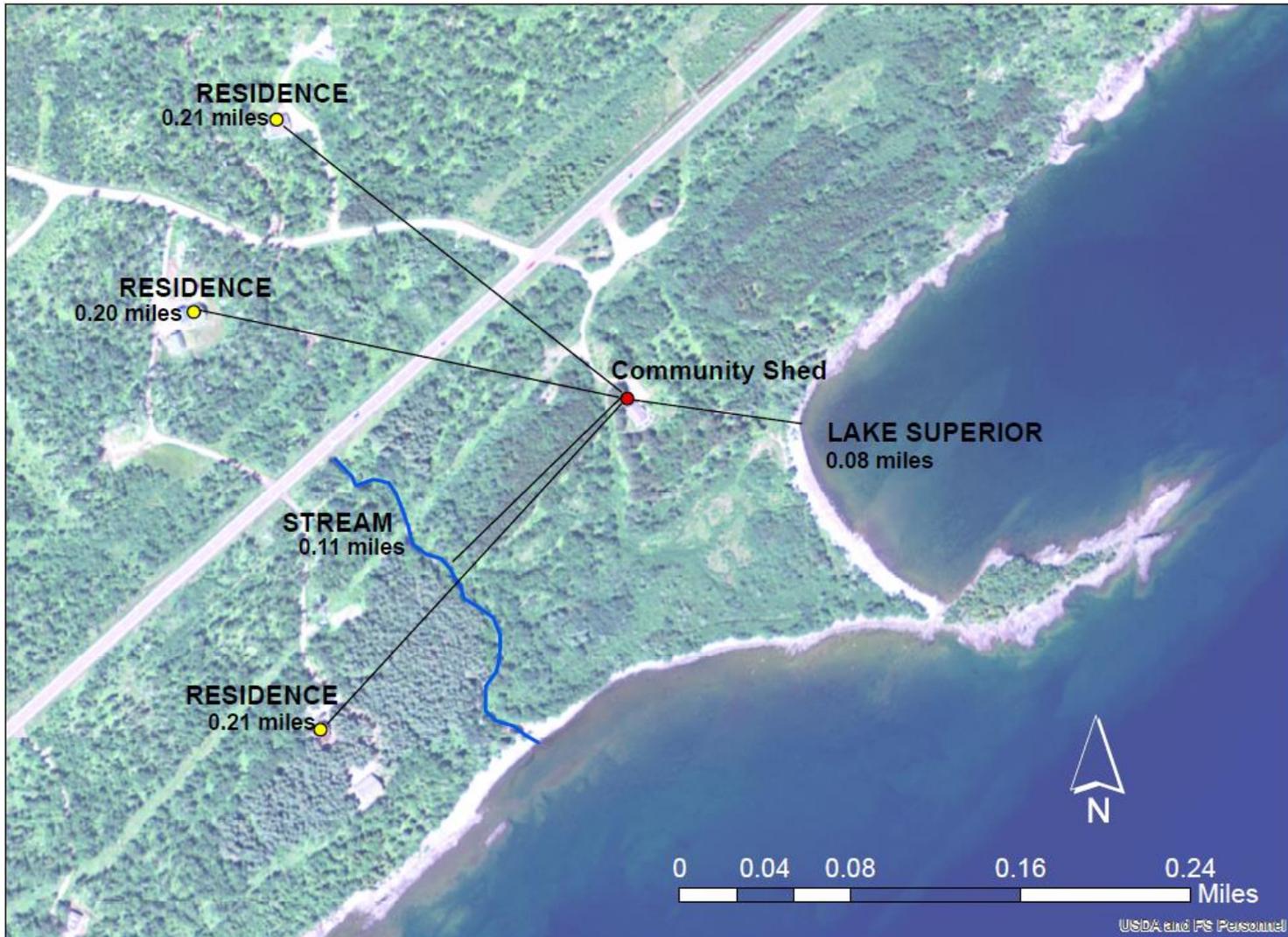


A. Edgerton 2014



Eliminating barriers

The Community Shed



Achieving impact

On-the-ground control



**7 landowners
treated 10 acres**

Achieving impact

Knowledge

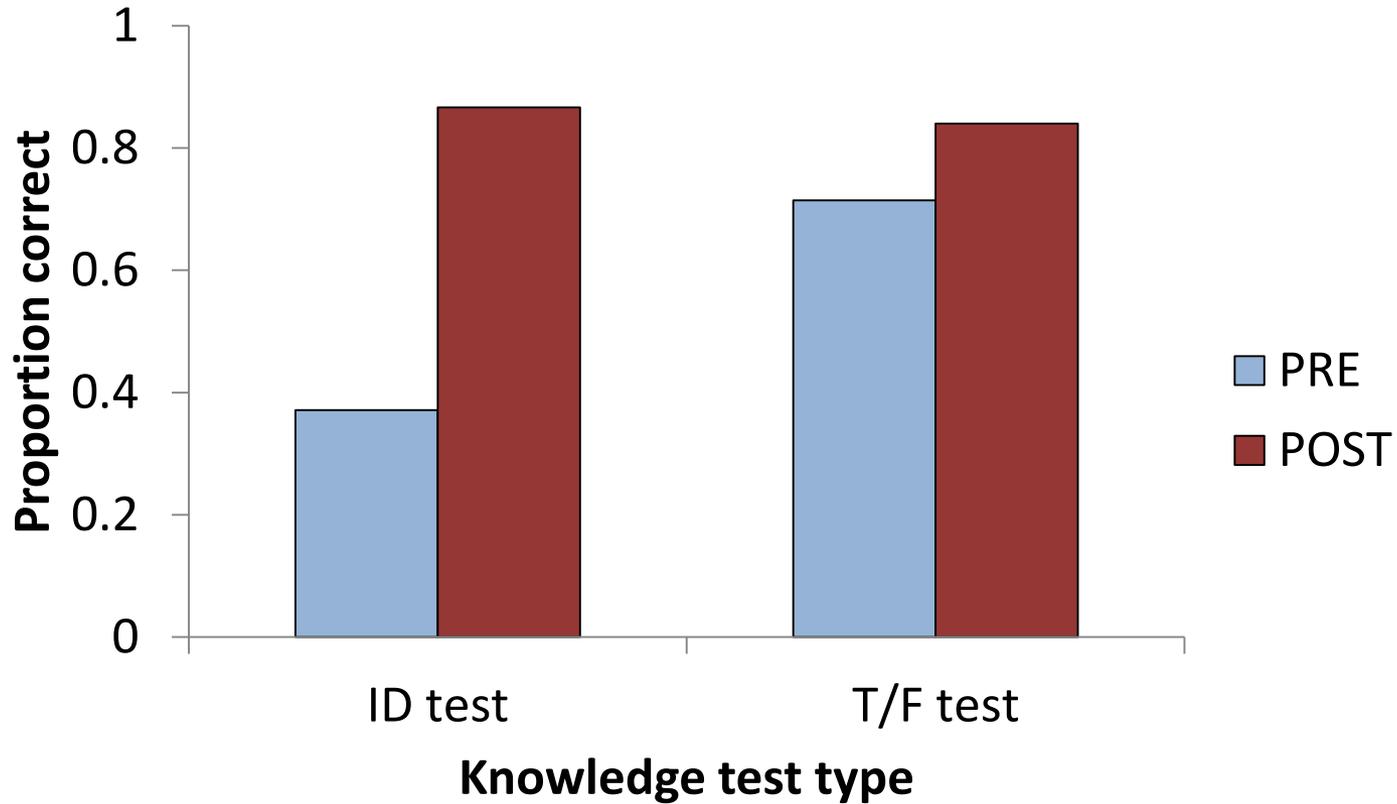


Figure 1. Knowledge gained during herbicide training. Each value is the average proportion of correct answers by all participants; pre- scores (blue) are from a population size of 7, and post- scores (red) are from a population size of 6.

Achieving impact

Attitudes

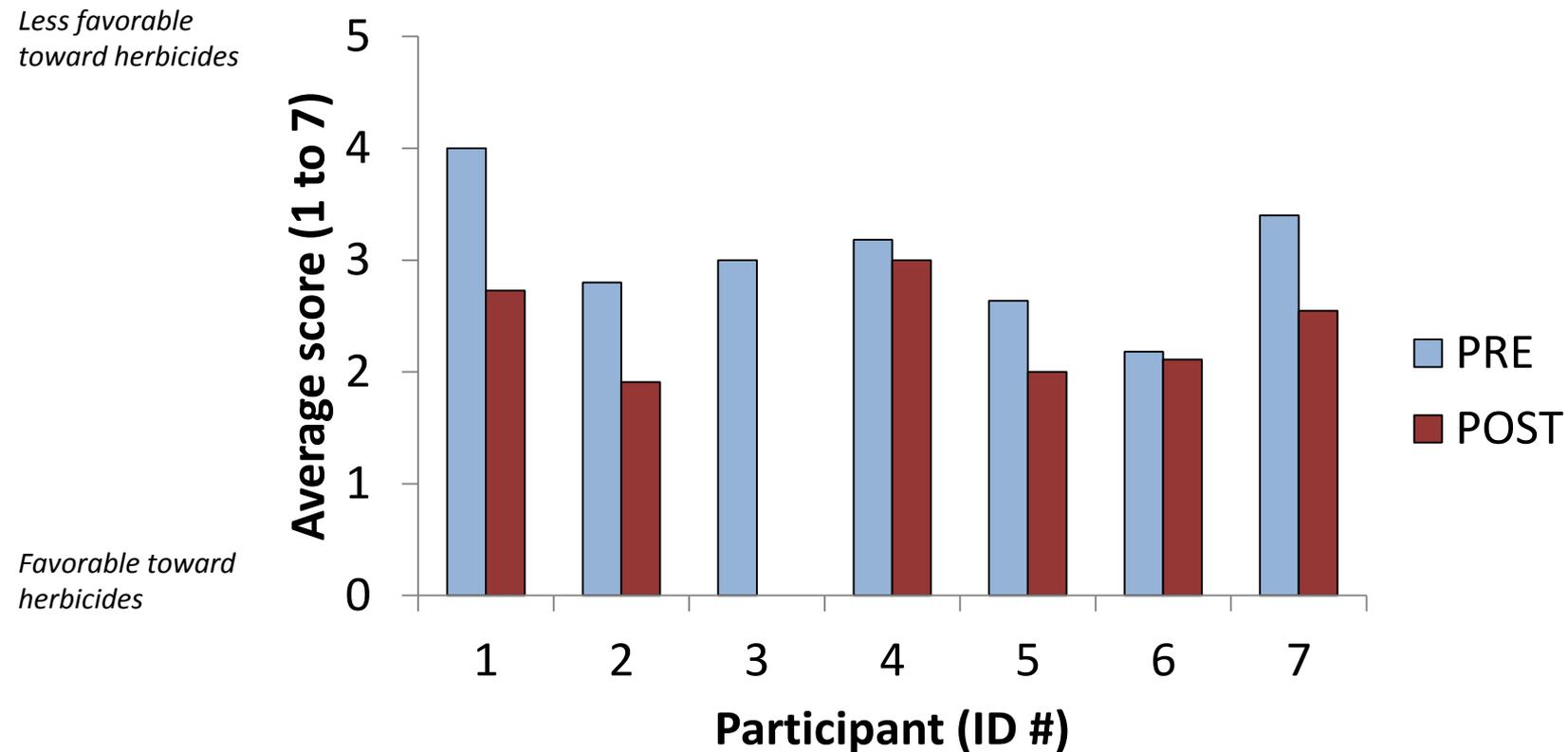


Figure 2. Change in attitude that occurred during herbicide training and application. Scores range from 1 (favorable opinion of herbicides) to 7 (unfavorable opinion of herbicides) and values illustrated are the average score from 11 Likert scale questions given to each herbicide training participant. Participant 3 did not submit a post-evaluation.

Conclusions

- A barrier to weed management among private landowners is a lack of herbicides, equipment, and training
- A community herbicide shed can effectively change the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of all participants
- Using evaluations in processes like these can guide community developers to better meet the needs of the community

Acknowledgements



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