Pesticide Applicator License

"... for persons wishing to apply pesticides in the state of Minnesota. Pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and other products intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest and substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." - MN Dept of Agriculture website

For a Township board member to become a licensed applicator to spray noxious weeds in township road ROWS, they must:

- Complete a "New Pesticide Applicator License Application Form" for license type "Non-Commercial Government"
- Pay application fee and surcharge before taking certification exams
 - For "Non-Commercial Government" the license & certification fee is \$10
- Pass at least 2 certification exams, Core A and Category J (Rights of Way)
- Recertify and renew as required

Certification exam testing can be done at the following locations:

- Wadena SWCD: 4 Alfred Street NE, Wadena, MN 56482
 Contact Person: Alyson Levig (218) 632-4201
- Todd County Public Works Dept: 44 Riverside Drive, Long Prairie, MN 56347
 Contact Person: Nancy Uhlenkamp (320) 533-4651

For more information on getting a pesticide applicator license, please contact any of the testing location contacts or the Minnesota Department of Agriculture at (651) 201-6615 or email pesticide.licensing@state.mn.us

For more information on application forms, categories, and fees related to pesticide applicator license, please visit the MDA's website at: www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/ and click "Pesticide Applicator Licensing"

Spotted Knapweed



Centaurea stoebe

Status: Minnesota Noxious
Weed Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, short lived perennial living 1-4 years. Initial stage is a rosette before the plant produces 1-6 stems ranging from 1-4 feet tall.





<u>Disclaimer:</u> The following are suggested control options and timeframes from the Minnesota Department of Transportation. They are guidelines, not rules. Every infestation in every county is different and may respond differently depending on climate, surroundings, and control mechanism.

Biological control in the form of seedhead weevils and rootboring weevils are available. No mowing or spraying is allowed when using the weevils. Once weevils are established, infestations can be reduced over a number of years. No mowing or spraying is allowed when using the weevils.

While **cutting**, **mowing**, and **prescribed fire** can encourage competition from native grasses and help reduce the extent of an infestation they will likely not eradicate it. Early spring prescribed fire is compatible with biological control.

Herbicide formulations including aminopyralid, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapyr, aminocyclopyrachlor or picloram have demonstrated control with foliar applications.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									

Plumeless Thistle

801 Jenny Ave, SW Perham, MN 56573 (218) 346-9105 www.eotswcd.org

Carduus acanthoides

Status: Minnesota Noxious Weed Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, biennial reaching heights of 1-4 feet. Unlike native thistles, the stems of plumeless thistle are winged and spiny.





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Cutting taproots 1-2 inches below the ground is effective but time consuming for large numbers of plants. **Mowing** should be timed at flower bud stage to prevent seed production and should be repeated 2-3 times per season to be effective.

Prescribed fire can be used to encourage stands of native grasses that will outcompete thistle. However, monitoring is needed to check for thistle that germinate in bare soil soon after burns are completed.

Herbicide applications timed at the early bolting phase are foliar applications of 2,4-D ester or dicamba formulations. For foliar applications at the budding to flower stage ,or fall application to basal rosettes, turn to formulations of aminopyralid, clopyralid, metsulfuron-methyl or triclopyr.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									

East Otter Tail Soil & Water Conservation District

Canada Thistle



Cirsium arvense

Status: Minnesota Noxious Weed Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, perennial with grooved, non-spiny, hairy, and typically upright stems reaching heights of 2-6+ feet.





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Cutting or mowing should target plants that are approximately 3 inches tall and the process must be repeated throughout the season to maintain the plants at 3 inches or less in height. Continuing this арproach for several years can drain the plants of reserves.

Repeated **prescribed fire** can be used to encourage stands of native grasses that will outcompete thistle. However, monitoring is needed to check for thistle that germinate in bare soil soon after burns are completed.

Herbicide foliar sprays with formulations of aminopyralid, clopyralid, metsulfuron-methyl. These foliar applications are made as plants bolt, prior to flower set, or in late summer/early autumn to rosettes.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									

East Otter Tail Soil & Water Conservation District

801 Jenny Ave, SW Perham, MN 56573

(218) 346-9105 www.eotswcd.org

Leafy Spurge

Euphorbia esula

Status: Minnesota Noxious Weed

Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, perennial to 3 feet tall. Broken stems of many Spurge species produce a milky sap (latex) that is a good identifying characteristic.





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Biological control in the form of flea beetles is available. Once beetles are established, infestations can be reduced over a number of years. No mowing or spraying is allowed when using the beetles.

Cutting or **mowing** if timed before flower development can reduce or limit seed production. Grazing goats and sheep can effectively limit the spread of infestations.

Prescribed fire is another tool that helps drain plants of reserve energy. Control of spurges typically requires a multitactic approach - eliminate or reduce seeding, exhaust seed banks, and drain reserves of existing plants while attempting to encourage native plants for competitive cover. Consider a spring mowing or fire with a fall application of imazapic.

Herbicide controls are applied as foliar applications and usually involve formulations of aminocyclopyrachlor, picloram, 2,4-D, glyphosate, dicamba, or imazapic. Repeated applications are likely necessary.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									

Wild Parsnip

East Otter Tail Soil & Water Conservation District 801 Jenny Ave, SW Perham, MN 56573 (218) 346-9105 www.eotswcd.org

Pastinaca sativa

Status: Minnesota Noxious Weed Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, monocarpic perennial (dies after bearing fruit). Early life form is a basal rosette with mature stems developing a hollow, grooved flowering stalk potentially reaching 5-6 feet tall.







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If a site is cut or **mowed** early in the season it must be monitored as plants will likely re-sprout, bolt, and flower.

Prescribed fire can be used to encourage stands of native grasses for competition. However, follow-up treatments (herbicide or cutting) are still required to prevent seed production.

Herbicide controls include foliar applications of 2,4-D or metsulfuron-methyl to the rosette stage during May and June and again in September or October. If glyphosate is to be applied to rosettes, it is recommended to hold off until late fall to prevent damage to native plants that should then be dormant.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									

East Otter Tail Soil & Water Conservation District

Common Tansy



Tanacetum vulgare

Status: Minnesota Noxious Weed

Prohibited: Control List

Herbaceous, perennial reaching 2-5 feet in height. Stems appear woody, are slightly hairy to smooth and at the base are purple-red. Strongly aromatic!







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Mechanical methods like tilling can spread common tansy by spreading small root segments. Pulling also may leave root segments in the ground which may resprout.

Cutting or **mowing** to prevent seed production can be effective and should be timed just prior to flowering.

Prescribed fire can eliminate competition and create favorable conditions for common tansy by opening the canopy and preparing bare soil. Thus, fire can make an infestation worse; however fire can be used to remove dead material to improve follow-up herbicide application providing better contact and potentially better control.

Herbicide control with formulations of 2,4-D, metsulfuron-methyl, imazapyr, or glyphosate provide good control when applied as foliar applications in spring.

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec-Mar
Burn									
Herbicide: Leaf application									
Herbicide: Cut stem application									
Mow									
DON'T MOW									
Flowering Period									