

Cimis Weather Station

VICTOR VALLEY CIMIS WEATHER STATION

CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Accomplished Through Generous Contributions From:

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Co.

Bandini Fertilizer

Brown Irrigation

Calif. Dept. of Forestry
Pilot Rock Conservation Camp

Calif. Landscape Contractors Assoc.
Victor Valley Chapter

Desert Irrigation

Desert Turf

Mojave Water Agency

Netafim Irrigation, Inc.

Paragon Enterprises, Inc.

Paul H. Johnson Custom Harvesting

Rainbird Corp.

USDA Soil Conservation Service

Victor Valley Community College
Administration, Faculty, Staff, Students



Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District

White Horsetail
(*Sagittaria elaeagnifolia*)
A deep-rooted perennial,
rarely reaching a height
of more than 3 feet, with
short, white or silvery
hairs (or fuzz) on the
leaves and stems.



Photo courtesy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

Giant reed, also known as wild
cane, is a tall, upright, perennial
cane or reed-like grass, that can
grow to over 20 feet high. Its fleshy,
creeping rootstocks form compact
masses from which tough, fibrous
roots emerge that penetrate
deeply into the soil.



Russian Thistle
(*Salsola tragus*)

Reported by Kim Taylor
U.S. Geol. Survey

Russian thistle, also known as
fumbleweed, is an annual herb
that can grow up to 4 feet tall,



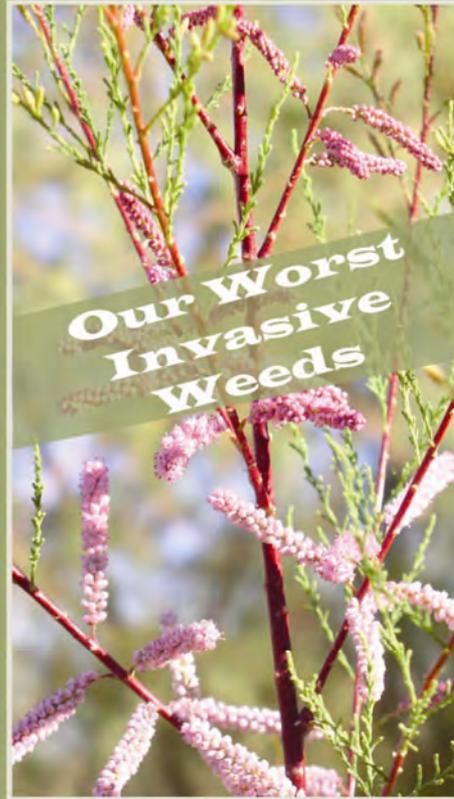
very branched and round
in shape. It can be up to
5 feet wide.

Perennial Peppergrass (*Lepidium latifolium*)

A creeping perennial
that grows up to 6 feet
tall with nonclasp-
ing leaves and small,
white-petaled flowers
in dense clusters
borne in rounded
clusters at the ends
of branches.



Mojave Weed Management Area



Tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp)

©2005 NRCS

Funding for this brochure provided by Mojave Water Agency

Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)



An annual, germinating either
in the fall or spring, that grows
2 to 3 feet tall. Yellow flower
heads have bracts with a stiff,
sharp 0.75 inch thorn or spine.
The long spine has one or more
shorter lateral spines, at its base.



Tree of Heaven
(*Allanthurus altissima*)

Tree of heaven is a rapidly growing
small tree, extremely tolerant of poor
soil conditions and can even grow in
cement cracks. Dense clonal thickets
displace native species and
can rapidly take over fields,
meadows and harvested forests.



Sahara Mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*)



A robust, fast-growing, drought-
tolerant winter annual that
prefers sandy soils. The
small yellow flowers are
self-pollinating. Large plants
produce up to 16,000 seeds.



Spanish Broom
(*Spartium juncun*)

A perennial, evergreen
shrub that can reach 6 to
10 feet tall. Erect, bright
green stems rounded and
mainly leafless. The leaves
are simple and one-parted,
short-lived, and
less than one inch long.



Mojave River Salt Cedar, Arundo, and Russian Olive Eradication Project Phase II

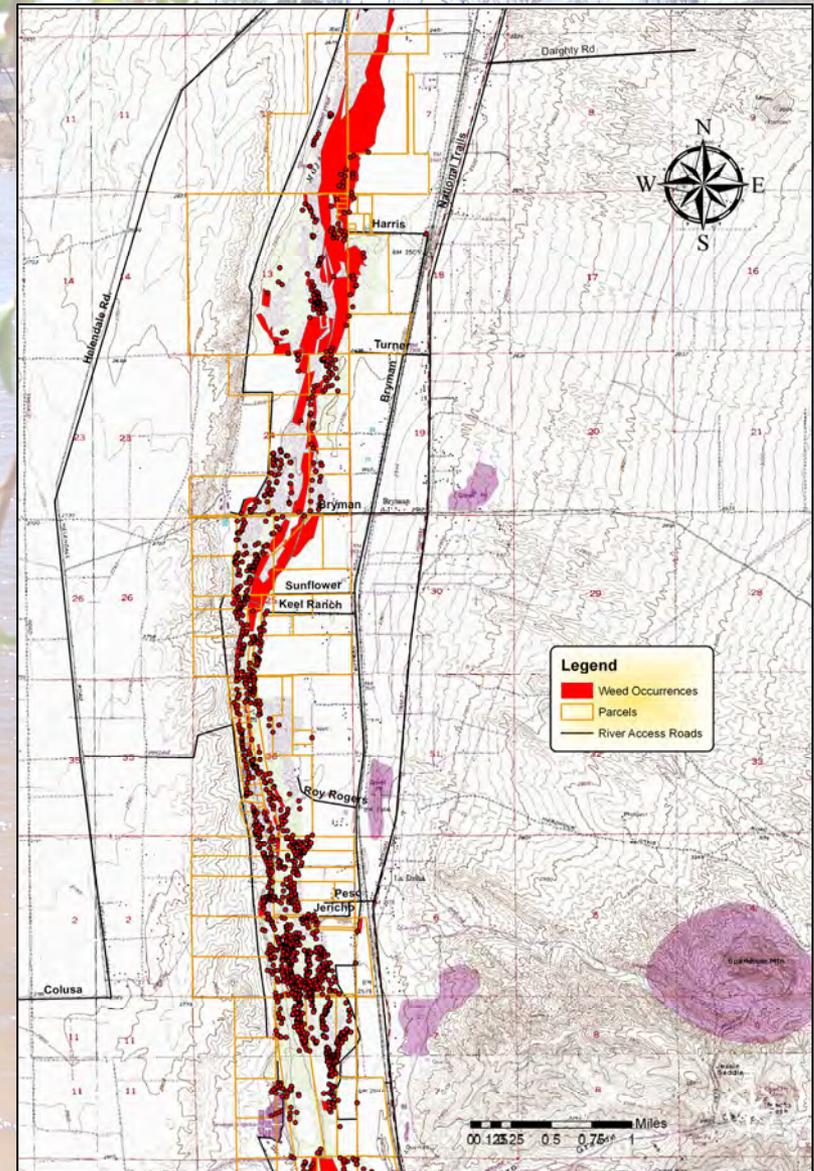


EVERY GREAT PROJECT BEGINS
WITH A GREAT IDEA



Completed Eradication 08-09

- PHASE II – SWEAT began work in August 2008 until March 2009 eradicating over 300 weed acres (VWVRA to Darghty Rd. in Oro Grande).



A photograph of a river with a willow branch in the foreground. The water is brown and rippled. In the background, there are trees and a clear blue sky. The text "Invasive Weeds" is overlaid in large, bold, black font.

Invasive Weeds

Of

Concern

Tamarix ramosissima (saltcedar)



- Introduced in 1800s
- aggressively replaces native riparian vegetation.
- enormous water consumer
- offers little for wildlife
- extremely resilient weed

Arundo Donax (Giant Reed)



- Introduced to CA in 1820
- Outcompetes native plants
- Consumes large amounts of water
- Highly flammable
- Obstructs natural flood patterns
- Reduces diversity of wildlife

Permitting Process



- **California Department of Fish and Game**



- **Army Corps of Engineers**



- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**



- **San Bernardino County Flood Control District**



- **Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**



- **State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)**

**All modes of transportation are
used to get the job done**



Removal Methods

Removal methods are determined by:

- The project's NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Biologist
- California Department of Fish & Game
- Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District
- Contractor

Riparian areas: Cutting followed by herbicide application (cut-stump method) or foliar or basal bark spraying if plant is smaller. Herbicide used will be habitat.

Non- Riparian areas: Mechanical uprooting where accessible. Otherwise, cut-stump, foliar, or basal bark treatment with Garlon or Habitat.

Question of
the Day ?

To Burn or Not to Burn



EXTRACTING TAMARISK



GRINDING TAMARISK



AFTER EXTRACTION AND GRINDING



Art Bishop Explaining How to Get the Job Done.



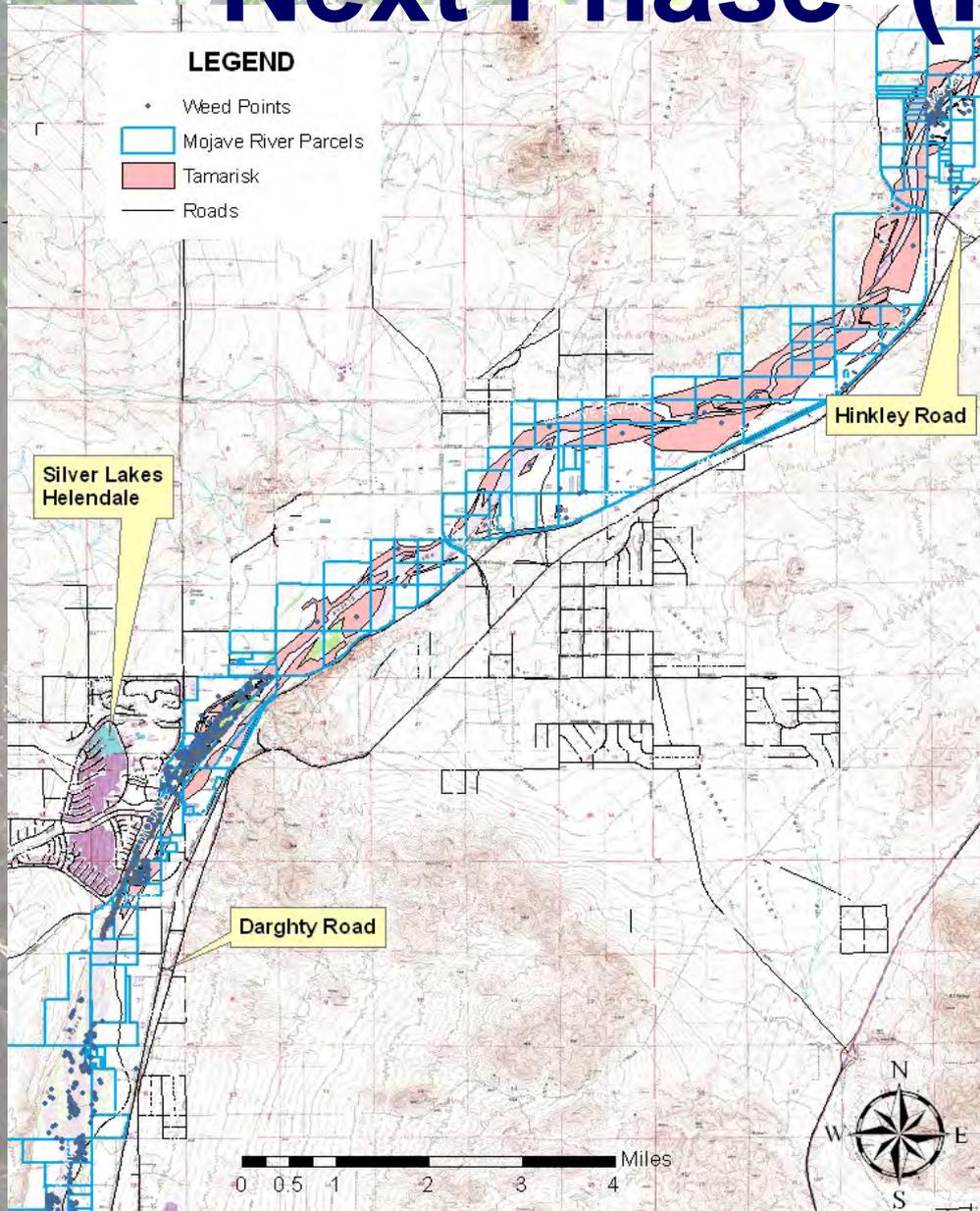
Heading out on Newly Donated Honda ATV's



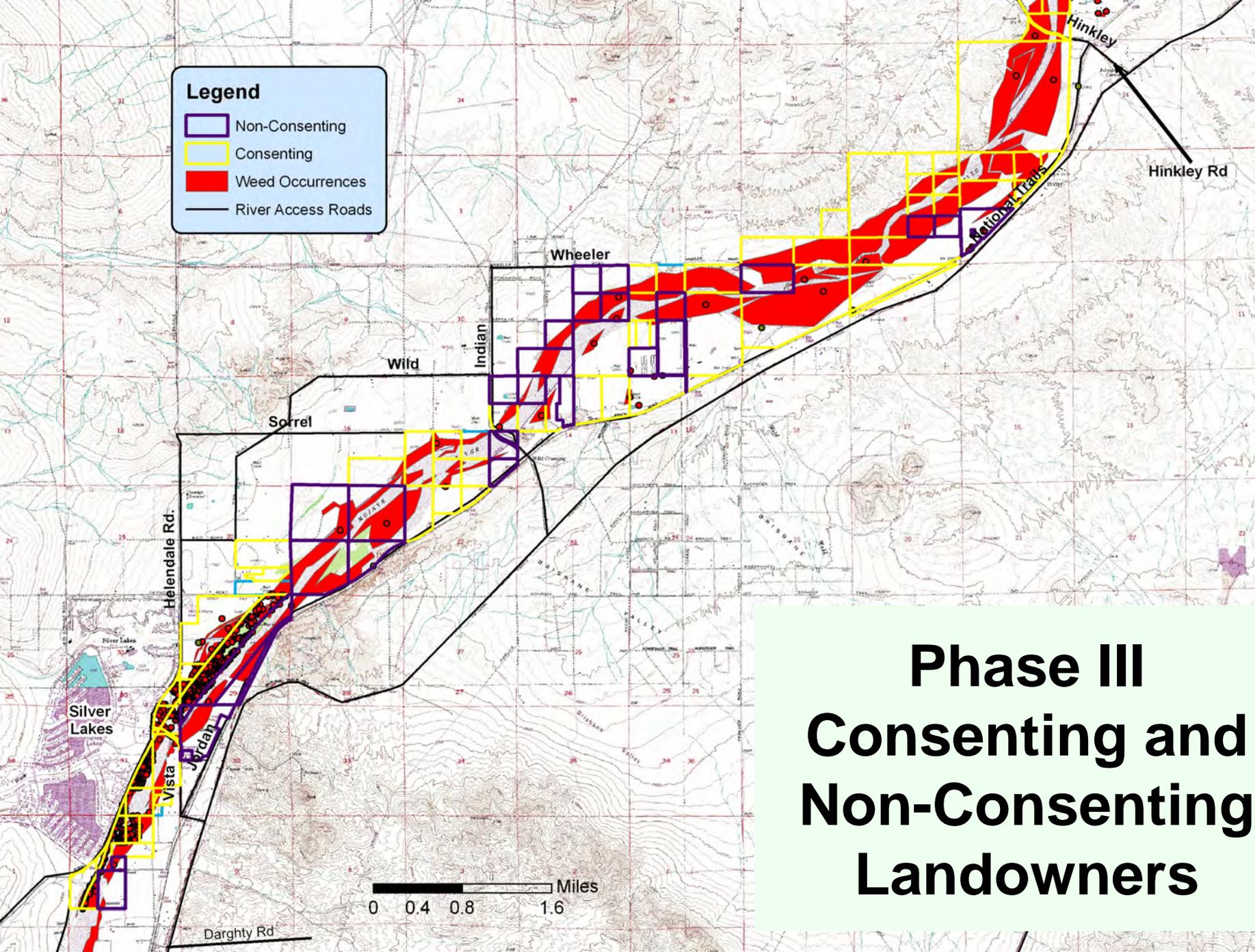
Arundo Regrowth



Next Phase (Phase III)



➤ **Work will continue as long as funding allows.**



Phase III Consenting and Non-Consenting Landowners

Kimberly & Norm Assisting in Phase III Decision Making



Phase III Land Owner Meeting

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
HELENDALE
Community Services District



I know it's down here somewhere



Birds Eye View



Of
What We
Have To Do

The End

Questions ?