

This is a “preproof” accepted article for Invasive Plant Science and Management. This version may be subject to change in the production process, *and does not include access to supplementary material*. DOI: 10.1017/inp.2025.9

Noxious weeds in SD

Current state of noxious weed management in South Dakota

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Abstract

An online survey was distributed to South Dakota stakeholders to understand how noxious weeds are currently being managed. The response rate was 26%; 129 stakeholders completed the survey of the 491 stakeholders who opened the survey. Eighty percent of respondents stated noxious weeds were a problem. Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) and absinth wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) were the most common and troublesome but all statewide noxious weeds were reported. Herbicides alone (25%) was the most common singular response to manage noxious weeds, but respondents utilized two (27%) to three (24%) other tactics as well. Most respondents (47%) were somewhat satisfied with management tactics while others were completely satisfied (9%), neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (20%), somewhat unsatisfied (11%), or very unsatisfied (15%). A covariate analysis showed that the more management tactics a stakeholder utilized, the less satisfied they were with control ($P < 0.0001$). The most common barrier of adopting new tactics was effectiveness (26%) followed by a combination of effectiveness + current production practices + cost + labor (13%). An additional covariate analysis showed that the increase of management tactics increased the barriers of adoption ($P = 0.04$) and increasing the number of barriers of adoption resulted in stakeholders being dissatisfied with control ($P = 0.0003$). Overall, the results of the survey suggest that statewide noxious weeds remain a problem, and multiple tactics are used to manage these weeds. However, Extension efforts need to address how to use current and implement new management to increase effectiveness.

Keywords: invasive species; pasture; rangeland; survey; weed management

Management Implications

A noxious weed is defined as any plant designated by a federal, state or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife or property. If not effectively managed, noxious weeds can rapidly reproduce and colonize new land areas. There are currently 27 statewide and locally noxious weeds in South Dakota that require specific management. Understanding how stakeholders currently manage noxious weeds can help Extension efforts to increase the effectiveness of management plans. Additionally, different stakeholders may use different management tactics as well across various regions with environmental conditions. South Dakota has distinct geographical regions and stakeholders which could result in differential management of noxious weed species. We conducted an online survey to capture responses from various stakeholders across South Dakota on how they currently manage and perceive noxious weeds. The survey results showed that management of common noxious weeds is similar across South Dakota. The survey results provided information that many stakeholders are currently using an integrated approach to manage noxious weeds (two to three tactics) but satisfaction of control decreased with the implementation of more tactics. In tandem, the implementation of more tactics resulted in an increase in adoption barriers. These results are useful in helping Extension efforts address the social dimension of managing noxious weeds and pitfalls with current noxious weed management plans and how to formulate new, effective management plans.

Introduction

A noxious weed is defined as any plant designated by a federal, state or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife or property (Graham 2013; Lakoba et al. 2020). Noxious weeds can reduce crop yield, reduce pasture production, displace native plants/wildlife, and interfere with recreational activities. Noxious weeds are a serious concern in South Dakota (SD). If not effectively managed, noxious weeds can rapidly reproduce (vegetatively or by seed) and colonize new land areas (DiTomaso 2000; Skinner et al. 2000). Currently, there are seven statewide and 27 locally noxious weeds in SD (Supplementary Table 1). Noxious weeds inhabit a relatively large percentage of land area in SD (Table 1), with statewide losses due to noxious weeds amounting to approximately \$100 million annually (South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2024). Noxious weeds will continue to inhabit more land area and increase control costs and complexity if effective management tactics are not implemented (Westbrooks 2004). Various weed species require specific tactics to be implemented for effective management; therefore, depending on the location and weed species present, the specific tactics utilized in SD likely varies.

Herbicides are commonly the primary tactic to manage noxious weeds (DiTomaso 2000; Yung et al. 2015). However, there are other tactics that can be implemented to manage these weeds. Compared to row crop annual weeds, biological tactics (i.e., living organisms) can selectively feed on the weeds and be effective. Leafy spurge beetle (*Apthona* spp.) has been released in SD and surrounding states to manage leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula* L.) effectively (Butler et al. 2006; Nelson and Lym 2003). Since many of these weeds inhabit pasture and rangeland, livestock grazing is another viable option (Harker et al. 2000; Popay and Field 1996). Burning and mowing can destroy the aboveground vegetation, but many weeds can regrow from underground vegetative structures (Sheley et al. 2003). None of these tactics alone ensures eradication, but utilizing these tactics together can compound the effectiveness of the individual tactics, amounting to the concept of “many little hammers” (DiTomaso 2000; Liebman and Gallandt 1997; Sheley et al. 2003). Currently, there is no documentation of how stakeholders manage or perceive noxious weeds in SD. False assumptions about noxious weed management in SD could result in the development of ineffective management programs, further increasing costs.

South Dakota is a diverse state with different climates, ecosystems, weed species, production practices and management tactics that can influence weed management. Understanding how various stakeholders manage noxious weeds throughout the state can facilitate sound Extension efforts and research needs. Surveys have been a valuable tool to gain insight on stakeholder perceptions of noxious weeds (Mangold et al. 2021; Sheley et al. 1996; Yung et al. 2015). Surveys also provide insight into the management tactics of noxious weeds. Therefore, we surveyed SD stakeholders to gauge the current state of perception and management of noxious weeds. The specific objectives were to determine 1) if noxious weed management differs across South Dakota, 2) what tactics are being utilized for management, and 3) the satisfaction perceived by South Dakota stakeholders of the utilized tactics on noxious weed management.

Materials and Methods

An online survey was distributed via the South Dakota State University (SDSU), Pest and Crop Newsletter and other e-mail list serves (e.g., Association of County Weed Supervisors and South Dakota Grassland Coalition), through Fall 2023 and Spring 2024. The survey consisted of nine questions regarding noxious weed control (Figure 1). The responses were prepopulated so the respondent could select the desired response(s). Select questions allowed for the respondent to select “other” and type in a response to encompass responses not listed. The online format of the survey allowed the respondents to complete the survey at their own convenience. The survey asked respondents to enter their home county and the counties were later grouped into regions, specifically East and West of the Missouri River and are hereafter referred to as “East River” and “West River”, common vernacular applied in the state. Stakeholder profiles were county weed supervisor, farmer/rancher, landowner, homeowner, industry representative, and “other”. The unit of “acres” was used on the survey for respondent clarity but has been converted to hectares.

Surveys were considered complete if $\geq 67\%$ (7 out of 9 questions) of questions were answered. Responses were represented with a numeric dummy variable to the corresponding response for each survey question. Response of each survey questions were modeled with a linear regression using the MIXED procedure in SAS software v.9.4 (Statistical Analysis System, SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC) to determine whether the independent variables were significant predictors of the dependent variables. The independent variables for the survey were stakeholder

profile and region (East River or West River). The distribution of responses for each question was visualized by creating histograms using Proc Univariate in SAS 9.4 to report skew, or bimodal distribution. The survey question “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” was analyzed by the question “Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?” to determine if responses of stakeholders with or without noxious weed problems differed. The survey questions “What are the most common noxious weeds in your area?”, “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?”, and “How do you currently control noxious weeds?” were used as covariates for the responses for the survey questions of “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” and “What do you consider to be a barrier of adoption for implementing new noxious weed control strategies?”. Pearson’s correlation coefficients were determined between the questions “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?” with “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?” and “How do you currently control noxious weeds?” with “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” using the Corr procedure in SAS 9.4 ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The question “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” was analyzed by the question “Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?” to determine if responses of stakeholders with or without noxious weed problems differed.

Results and discussion

Four hundred and ninety-one stakeholders have opened the survey but only 129 stakeholders completed the survey, resulting in a 26% completion rate.

Stakeholder profile

Most respondents classified themselves as a “farmer/rancher” (47%) or “landowner” (21%). Seventeen percent of the respondents classified themselves as “other”; most respondents identified themselves as a government employee (i.e., Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks (SD GFP), United States Forest Service (USFS), South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SD DANR)). Homeowner (5%), industry representative (7%), and county weed supervisor (3%) were the next common classifications.

Home county and region

Fifty-one out of the 66 counties in South Dakota were represented in the survey responses (Supplemental Table 2). Thirty-three out of the 44 counties in East River provided a response, whereas 16 out of the 22 counties in West River provided a response. Sixty-two percent of the responses came from East River and 38% of the responses came from West River.

Hectares managed

Stakeholder ($P < 0.001$) had an influence while region ($P = 0.27$) and the interaction ($P = 0.26$) did not influence the responses for the question “How many hectares are you managing?”. County weed supervisors managed the greatest land area followed by “Other” (Table 2). Farmers/ranchers and industry representatives managed the next greatest land area followed by landowners and homeowners (Table 2). Responses across all categories ranged from 0 to 719,240 ha managed, with an average of 17,317 ha. The number of acres managed is high, likely attributable to the fact that respondents from the government sector (e.g., NRCS, SD GFP, USFS) manage large land areas (i.e., national forests, waterfowl production areas, game production areas) and county weed supervisors are responsible for noxious weed management on a county level, as denoted by the highly significant main effect of “stakeholder”. The median land area managed was 607 ha, which is likely a more realistic land area managed by non-government stakeholders in SD.

Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?

Stakeholder ($P = 0.96$), region ($P = 0.18$), and the interaction ($P = 0.17$) did not influence responses to the question asking, “Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?”. Eighty percent of the respondents said “yes” to noxious weeds being a problem on their property. This response was not unexpected as noxious weeds are common in SD (South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources 2024). It was unexpected that 20% of respondents said “no” to noxious weeds being a problem due to the ubiquity of these weed species (South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources 2024).

Common noxious weeds

Stakeholder ($P = 0.0013$) had an influence, while region ($P = 0.10$) and the interaction ($P = 0.86$) did not influence the responses for the question asking, “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?”. The most common responses were Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.) (18%), Canada thistle + leafy spurge (12%), absinth wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium* L.) + Canada thistle + leafy spurge (9%), and absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis* L.) (9%). All other responses represent less than 8% of the total responses. The full list of common noxious weeds and the various combinations are listed in Table 3. The “Other (locally noxious weeds)” response encapsulated biennial thistles, common mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus* L.), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe* L.), St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.), and yellow (*Linaria vulgaris* L.) and dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica* L.). Other responses included non-noxious weeds such as pigweed species (*Amaranthus* spp.) and smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis* Leyss.). The distribution of responses was bimodal where one to two and four species were common. Based on the numeric dummy variable grouping, lower numbers corresponded with lower combinations (i.e., one to two species present) while higher numbers corresponded with higher combinations (i.e., four to five species present). On average, county weed supervisors and “Other” had three to four common species present. Farmers/ranchers and landowners had at least two to three common species present. Homeowners had one to two common species present.

What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?

Stakeholder ($P = 0.34$), region ($P = 0.74$) and the interaction ($P = 0.95$) did not influence the responses for the question asking, “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?”. The responses for this question followed a similar pattern as the responses for the question “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?”. The questions “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?” and “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?” were positively correlated ($r = 0.31$; $P = 0.0005$). Canada thistle (19%), leafy spurge (16%) and Canada thistle + leafy spurge (15%) were the most common responses. The full list of difficult-to-control noxious weeds and the various combinations are listed in Table 4. The distribution of the questions was skewed left, indicating that one to two species were most difficult to control. This is not unexpected as weed-infested areas are composed of a few difficult-to-manage weeds in response to management tactics (i.e., selection pressure) (Buhler et al. 2000; Clements et al. 1994).

How do you currently control noxious weeds?

Stakeholder ($P = 0.47$), region ($P = 0.90$) and the interaction ($P = 0.41$) did not influence the responses for the question asking, “How do you currently control noxious weeds?”. However, the question, “What noxious weeds are common in your area?” ($P < 0.0001$) was a significant covariate while the question, “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?” was not ($P = 0.16$). As the number of common weed species present increased, the number of control tactics used increased. Herbicides (25%) were the most common singular response (Table 5). Herbicides and mowing (13%) and herbicides + hand weeding and burning (11.6%) were the next most common tactics used (Table 5). Remove by hand (2%), burning (0.7%) and other (0.7%) were the only other single tactics utilized. All other responses were combinations of various tactics (Table 5). Utilizing two tactics (27%) was the most common followed by incorporating three tactics (24%), while combining four (12%), five (7%) or six (0.7%) tactics were less common. The response “Other” consisted mostly of the write-in answer of “grazing”. Herbicides were included as a utilized tactic in approximately 90% of all responses (Table 5).

Management satisfaction

Stakeholder ($P = 0.76$), region ($P = 0.97$) and the interaction ($P = 0.73$) did not influence the responses for the question, “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?”. The questions, “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?” ($P = 0.10$) and “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?” ($P = 0.84$) were not significant covariates. However, “How do you currently control noxious weeds?” was a significant covariate ($P < 0.0001$) and negatively correlated ($r = -0.32$; $P = 0.0002$). The more management tactics a stakeholder utilized; the satisfaction of control decreased. When the question was analyzed by the question “The question “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” was analyzed by the question “Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?”, the model ($P = 0.68$) and covariate ($P = 0.76$) were no longer significant (Data not shown). Forty-seven percent of the respondents were “somewhat satisfied” with previously answered control methods, while only 9% of the respondents were completely satisfied with the noxious weed control using previously answered control methods (Data not shown). Twenty and 11% of respondents were “neither

satisfied nor dissatisfied” and “somewhat dissatisfied”, respectively. Fifteen percent of respondents were “very unsatisfied” with previously answered control methods.

Barriers of adoption

Stakeholder ($P = 0.47$), region ($P = 0.10$), and the interaction ($P = 0.68$) did not influence the responses for the question, “What do you consider to be a barrier of adoption for implementing new noxious weed control strategies?”. The questions, “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?” ($P = 0.59$) and “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?” ($P = 0.67$) were not significant covariates. The questions, “How do you currently control noxious weeds?” ($P = 0.04$) and “How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?” ($P = 0.0003$) were significant covariates. The increase of management tactics increased the barriers of adoption. Similarly, increasing the number of barriers of adoption resulted in stakeholders being dissatisfied with control. The most common response for a barrier of adoption was effectiveness (20%) followed by the four-way combination of the responses (13%) (Table 6). On average, most respondents reported at least two barriers of entry to adopting new management tactics (Table 6).

Management implications

The results of the survey suggest that noxious weeds remain a widespread problem in SD (South Dakota Department of Agricultural and Natural Resources 2024). Despite the different regions within the state, similar common and difficult-to-manage weed species were reported across regions. The most common and difficult-to-manage weeds encompassed all state-wide noxious weeds, further bolstering the fact these species are classified as a “state-wide” problem. Many surrounding states report similar noxious weeds being a problem (Skinner et al. 2000). Canada thistle and leafy spurge were also the most common and difficult-to-control species from these surveys as well (Mangold et al. 2018; Skinner et al. 2000). The number of weed species that were common differed between stakeholders, where stakeholders who managed smaller land areas had fewer weed species than stakeholders who managed larger land areas. Despite the fact that stakeholder did not influence the tactics selected for weed management, as the number of common weed species present increased, the number of control tactics used increased. These results likely foreshadow why multiple tactics are implemented to manage several species as broad-spectrum activity is not present (DiTomaso 2000).

Similar to common and difficult-to-manage weeds, the management tactics utilized did not differ across the East and West River regions of South Dakota. Herbicides were the primary tactic to manage noxious weeds in South Dakota. Noxious weed management with heavy reliance on herbicides has been shown with other surveys (Mangold et al. 2018; Schohr et al. 2019; Yung et al. 2015). Managing noxious weeds with herbicides is likely a social norm (Lubeck et al. 2019). While herbicides are the primary management tool, the use of other tactics suggests that noxious weeds are being managed with an integrated approach. An integrated weed management approach usually results in more effective control (Miller 2016). However, the significant covariate that suggests the more tactics used, the less satisfaction of control was realized. While specific interpretations cannot be derived from the survey respondents, there are various reasons that could explain this result.

Many of these noxious weed species are inherently difficult to manage with multiple tactics and management needs to be implemented recurrently (DiTomaso 2000; Lym 1998; Miller 2016). Therefore, despite the multiple and various tactics used to manage these weeds, land managers could not be satisfied with the efficacy of the implemented tactics. Stakeholders could also be implementing more tactics to manage weeds due to the previous difficulty of management. Effectiveness (>60%) was included commonly as a singular response or in combination with cost, labor, and difficulty of implementation for a barrier of adopting new management tactics. These responses can also suggest that land managers already using multiple management tactics may be frustrated with adopting new tactics that are not efficacious along with associated monetary and time costs (Lubeck et al. 2019; Mangold et al. 2018). Yung et al. (2015) and Schohr et al. (2019) found similar adoption barriers to managing noxious weeds in western Montana and California, respectively. Similarly, the significant covariate that suggests the more tactics used, the more barriers of adoptions are realized. Since stakeholders utilize many different tactics with lowered satisfaction, there could be reluctance to adopt more tactics to continue dissatisfaction (Dentzman and Jussaume 2017). This result could suggest that the stakeholder has been trying many tactics and eventually ran out of options.

This result could also highlight that efforts are needed to educate stakeholders how to effectively implement various combinations of management tactics. Previous surveys have also demonstrated a need for providing noxious weed management education to stakeholders

(Ansong and Pickering 2015; Mangold et al. 2021). Although the respondents of this survey leveraged two control tactics on average, the incorrect usage of each tactic ultimately resulted in ineffective management. An example may be that a stakeholder sprays weeds at the incorrect growth stage and then mows the herbicide-treated weed once the seedhead is produced; the result is dispersion of seeds and lack of herbicide translocation (DiTomaso 2000; Schooler et al. 2007). Future research should investigate which specific management tactics are being implemented together (i.e., herbicide application timing and mowing timing) for a given weed species. Extension and outreach efforts could then be made to educate stakeholders on how tactics may be misused, how to appropriately implement different tactics, and what a reasonable control (e.g., success) rate is across stakeholders and regions. While only 15% of the respondents were “very unsatisfied” with their noxious weed management, efforts need to be made to understand why management efforts are not effective. Graham (2013) underscores the importance of a community approach to noxious weed management and having all stakeholders effectively managing weeds to minimize spread. Lubeck et al. (2019) has shown that stakeholders see noxious weed management as a community problem that requires a collective management approach.

Acknowledgements

The authors extend thanks to the SDSU Extension team for helping create and distribute the survey. A special thank you to everyone who has responded to the survey. Project funding was provided by the South Dakota Weed and Pest Commission.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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Tables

Table 1. Current estimate of statewide noxious weed infestation in South Dakota.

Species	2020
	hectares
Canada thistle	482,218
Leafy spurge	134,405
Perennial sowthistle	47,856
Hoary cress	21,334
Purple loosestrife	7,344
Absinth wormwood	6,016
Saltcedar	582

Table 2. Responses to the question, “How many hectares¹ are you managing?” analyzed by stakeholder profile.

Profile	Average land area managed
	Hectares (\pm SE)
County weed supervisor	281194 (351707)
Farmer/Rancher	3427 (3057)
Homeowner	4.5 (6.5)
Industry representative	9602 (5823)
Landowner	173 (124)
Other	35188 (26682)

¹The unit of “acres” was used in the survey for respondent clarity but converted to hectares.

Table 3. Responses to the question, “What noxious weeds are most common in your area?”.

Response ¹	%
Canada thistle	18
Leafy spurge	1
Other	2
Canada thistle + hoary cress	2
Canada thistle + leafy spurge	12
Canada thistle + perennial sowthistle	4
Canada thistle + other	7
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle	6
Absinth wormwood + leafy spurge	1
Leafy spurge + other	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + hoary cress	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge	9
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + perennial sowthistle	4
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + other	2
Absinth wormwood + perennial sowthistle + other	1
Canada thistle + leafy spurge + other	5
Canada thistle + perennial sowthistle + other	2
Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + other	6
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle	9
Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle + other	1
Canada thistle + perennial sowthistle + purple loosestrife + salt cedar	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle + other	2
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + salt cedar + other	2
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + hoary cress + leafy spurge + salt cedar + other	2
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + hoary cress + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle + purple loosestrife	1

¹ Response combinations that received no selection are not included to increase reader clarity.

Table 4. Responses to the question, “What noxious weeds are most difficult to control?”.

Response ¹	%
Absinth wormwood	4
Canada thistle	19
Hoary cress	1
Leafy spurge	16
Perennial sowthistle	1
Other	4
Canada thistle + leafy spurge	15
Canada thistle + salt cedar	1
Canada thistle + perennial sowthistle	1
Canada thistle + other	6
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle	6
Absinth wormwood + leafy spurge	7
Absinth wormwood + perennial sowthistle	2
Absinth wormwood + other	1
Leafy spurge + other	5
Canada thistle + leafy spurge + other	4
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge	4
Leafy spurge + salt cedar + other	1
Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle + other	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + perennial sowthistle	1
Absinth wormwood + Canada thistle + leafy spurge + salt cedar	1

¹ Response combinations that received no selection are not included to increase reader clarity.

Table 5. Responses to the question, “How do you currently control noxious weeds?”.

Response ¹	%
Herbicides	25
Burning	1
Remove by hand	2
Other	1
Herbicides + Insects	2
Herbicides + Mowing	13
Herbicides + Burning	2
Herbicides + Remove by hand	3
Herbicides + Other	4
Mowing + burning	1
Mowing + Remove by hand	2
Mowing + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing	2
Herbicides + Insects + Remove by hand	1
Herbicides + Insects + Other	3
Herbicides + Mowing + Burning	2
Herbicides + Mowing + Remove by hand	12
Herbicides + Mowing + Other	2
Herbicides + Remove by hand + Other	1
Mowing + Burning + Remove by hand	2
Mowing + Burning + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing + Burning	2
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing + Remove by hand	1
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing + Remove by hand	3
Insects + Burning + Mowing + Remove by hand + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Remove by hand + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing + Other	5
Herbicides + Insects + Burning + Remove by hand	1

Herbicides + Mowing + Remove by hand + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Mowing + Burning + Remove by hand	2
Herbicides + Mowing + Burning + Remove by hand + Other	1
Herbicides + Insects + Burning + Mowing + Remove by hand + Other	1

¹ Response combinations that received no selection are not included to increase reader clarity.

Table 6. Responses to the question, “What do you consider to be a barrier of adoption for implementing new noxious weed control strategies?”.

Response	%
Cost	4
Effectiveness	20
Labor	6
Difficulty ¹	9
Cost + Effectiveness	2
Cost + Labor	8
Cost + Difficulty	3
Effectiveness + Labor	6
Effectiveness + Difficulty	6
Labor + Difficulty	3
Cost + Effectiveness + Labor	9
Cost + Effectiveness + Difficulty	2
Cost + Labor + Difficulty	2
Effectiveness + Labor + Difficulty	4
Cost + Effectiveness + Labor + Difficulty	13

¹ Response of “Difficulty of implementation with current use/production practices of the infested area” has been shortened to “Difficulty”.

Figures

1. How would you classify yourself?
 - a. Farmer/Rancher
 - b. Landowner
 - c. Homeowner
 - d. County weed supervisor
 - e. Industry representative
 - f. Other _____
2. Where is your home county? _____
3. How many acres are you managing? _____
4. Are noxious weeds a problem on your property/managed area?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. What noxious weeds are most common in your area? **Please circle ALL that apply.**
 - a. Absinth wormwood
 - b. Canada thistle
 - c. Hoary cress
 - d. Leafy spurge
 - e. Perennial sowthistle
 - f. Purple loosestrife
 - g. Salt cedar
 - h. Other (locally noxious) _____
6. What noxious weeds are most difficult to control? **Please circle ALL that apply.**
 - a. Absinth wormwood
 - b. Canada thistle
 - c. Hoary cress
 - d. Leafy spurge
 - e. Perennial sowthistle
 - f. Purple loosestrife
 - g. Salt cedar
 - h. Other (locally noxious) _____
7. How do you currently control noxious weeds? **Please circle ALL that apply.**
 - a. Herbicides
 - b. Insects
 - c. Mowing
 - d. Burning
 - e. Remove by hand
 - f. Other _____
8. How satisfied are you with the control of your noxious weeds with the previously answered control methods?
 - a. Very satisfied
 - b. Somewhat satisfied
 - c. Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
 - d. Somewhat unsatisfied
 - e. Very unsatisfied
9. What do you consider to be a barrier of adoption for implementing new noxious weed control strategies? **Please circle ALL that apply.**
 - a. Cost
 - b. Effectiveness
 - c. Labor
 - d. Difficulty of implementation with current use/production practices of the infested area

Figure 1. The stakeholder survey of noxious weed management and perception distributed to South Dakota stakeholders in a pre-populated online survey through the Fall of 2023 and Spring of 2024.