



Got Manure? We can help with that.



Effective manure management around the farm can improve soil health, boost crop yields, promote livestock health, and protect our watersheds from nutrient run-off. Manure spreaders spread thin layers of manure over a large area, which is more readily absorbed by your plants, easier to incorporate into the soil, and is less likely to be lost during runoff events. Manure is readily available on most farms, but specialized equipment is needed to screen and spread manure.

We've got you covered.

ACCD has manure spreading and screening equipment now available for rent to our local farmers and livestock operations within the District's service area. Applying composted manure in the right amounts and at the right time will maximize the benefits on soil health and productivity, elevate animal health and welfare, and reduce risks of runoff into streams.

**SCHEDULE YOUR
EQUIPMENT
RENTAL TODAY:**
(509) 552-8117
INFO@ASOTINCD.ORG

Equipment Available For Rent:

Large Manure Spreader:

Kuhn, Protwin Slinger SL/SLC 100 Series.
188 cu. ft, Side-discharge manure spreader.
Standard 540 PTO drive.
Requires 90HP Tractor**
\$50.00 Per Day



Compact Manure Spreader:

Frontier MS1108G, 2 cu. yard capacity, two-speed, apron drive adjustable ratched drive, can be pulled with a side-by-side, or small tractor.

\$ FREE

Revolver RT508 Screening System

State of the art portable trommel system for sorting rocks and large chunks. Trommel features a 5' diameter x 8' long screen drum with a 36" variable speed belt feeder, and a tier 4 Kubota diesel engine.

\$10.00 Per Hour



The Dirt Newsletter

Noxious Weed Spotlight: Bur Chervil *Anthriscus caucalis*

LISTING STATUS: NON-LISTED NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES, CONTROL RECOMMENDED.



Noxious Weed Profile:

Impacts

Due to the Velcro-like burs on the fruit of bur chervil, it is spread widely via equipment, clothing, and fur. An aggressive competitor for light, water and nutrients, it often forms dense colonies that outcompete and displace desired plants and forage. Toxins within the plant can cause severe skin irritation.

Habitat

Highly adaptable, can tolerate a range of conditions, including: exposed, sandy soil to saturated soil in pastures, natural areas, waste places and disturbed areas.

Identification

- Member of the carrot family, deep taproot
- Bristly, oval fruits that produce small, bur-like seeds that cling to clothing and fur
- Divided, triangular, fern-looking leaves with soft, white hairs mostly on the undersides
- Mostly smooth, hollow stems that range in color from pink to green, and fringe of white hairs at nodes
- Small umbrella-shaped clusters of white flowers

Biology

- Typically, a biennial, may take two years to mature to flower.
- A separate cohort appears as a dense carpet of new seedlings, forms first true leaves winter/early spring.
- Typically flowers in early spring, and may again in fall.

How to Control it:

Cultural

Control requires an integrated approach focusing on preventing seed spread and removing the taproot. Disturbed areas should be mulched and/or re-planted to prevent spread. Bur chervil contains toxins that can cause skin irritation. Wear gloves and long sleeves to avoid skin contact.

Mechanical

For individual plants or small patches, hand pull or dig up the roots when the soil is moist and before it goes to seed. Remove all roots. While mowing may temporarily reduce seed output, it will not kill the plants. **Mowing bur chervil can expose humans and livestock to toxins within the plant and is therefore not recommended.** Tillage can be used during the dry months to uproot and dry out root parts. To enhance effectiveness of tillage, combine with other control methods.

Biological

There are currently no approved biological control agents (such as insects or pathogens) available for the management of bur chervil.

Chemical

- Herbicide may be useful for large, dense infestations. If the site is wet or along the water's edge, it may require a permit issued by the state Department of Ecology.
- Follow all applicable laws and regulations regarding herbicide use. Follow chemical label instructions for application. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and eye protection.
- Apply to foliage in early spring or fall on rosettes and regrowth.



POISON HEMLOCK

Poison Hemlock ID Tips:

Stems: Thick, hollow, hairless, with **Purple Spots and Streaks**
Flowers: Clusters of five-petaled white flowers
Leaves: Musty smelling fern-like leaves. Contact may cause severe skin irritation.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY LOOK-ALIKES:

Bur chervil is often confused with its more dangerous and toxic cousins from the carrot-family, which are also listed for control in the county. Poison Hemlock is **HIGHLY** toxic to humans and livestock. If you have identified this plant on your property, the [Asotin County Noxious Weed Control Board](#) can provide identification assistance.

Common Bur Chervil Look-alikes:

- Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Rough Chervil: (*Caerophyllum temulum*)
- Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)



Need help managing your noxious weeds?

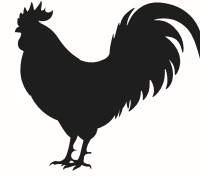
Contact the Noxious Weed Control Board at ACCD:
(509) 552-8119 - weeds@asotincd.org - www.asotincd.org



Asotin County Fair & Hells Canyon Rodeo



Cluckin' Good Time
April 24-26, 2026



GET FISHY WITH ACCD AT THE FAIR TO
SEE IF YOUR FISH CAN SURVIVE
The Journey To The Ocean

*ACCD BOOTH IS LOCATED NEXT TO THE
KERRI JOHNSON MEMORIAL PLAYGROUND*

The Dirt Newsletter

Asotin County Emergency Management Needs Your Voice.

Asotin County is updating our Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the emergency manager is asking citizens of the county take our short (10-15 minute) community survey to share your priorities for building a safer and more resilient Asotin County.

You can take the survey by scanning this QR code, or visit: <https://bit.ly/300A4Xb>

To learn more, or review our current Hazard Mitigation Plan visit:
<https://www.asotincountywa.gov/219/Hazard-Mitigation>



Survey closes May 13th



Scan the QR code or visit the website to take the survey

A Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive document outlining potential natural disasters, their associated risks, and strategic actions to minimize their impact on communities. It identifies key steps local governments can take to protect lives and property from natural hazards.

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS AND HELP US
PLAN THE FUTURE YOU WANT TO SEE IN
ASOTIN COUNTY!

2026 ANNUAL MEETING:

Thank you to our
community and sponsors
for making the 2026 ACCD
Annual Meeting a success!

Thank You

2026 Event Sponsors:

Kenny & Stacey Thornton
Stonebraker McQuary Insurance
Happy Day Corp.
Casey & Gail Hagenah
Murray, LLC.
Alpha Services
Roosters
GeoEngineers
Blue Mountain Defensible Space
Schurman's True Value
Wilson Banner Ranch

SAVE THE DATES:

Asotin County Fair and Rodeo
ACCD SALMON MAZE BOOTH
April 24-26, 2026



Asotin County
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1397 Port Drive, Clarkston, WA 99403
Phone: (509) 552-8117 Email: Info@asotincd.org
Website: www.asotincd.org

Important Upcoming Events:

ACCD Board Meeting: April 9th, 2026, at 6pm
ACNWC Board Meeting: April 21st, 2026 at 6pm
ACCD Board Meeting: May 7th, 2026, at 6pm

ACCD Office Closed:
MAY 25, 2026: MEMORIAL DAY

Fun Fact:

The primary cause of wildfire ignitions in Asotin County between 1992-2023 was lightning, accounting for 58% of total ignitions. Other primary ignition sources include: vehicles, equipment, and residents burning weeds or yard debris. Lightning-caused ignitions are most common in July and August, while human-caused ignitions are most common in July. Source: Asotin County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2025