

**THURSTON COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEED
CONTROL**

11834 Tilley Road S W

Olympia WA, 98512

360-786-5576



THURSTON COUNTY
WASHINGTON
SINCE 1852

2011

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adopted January 25, 2011

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

THURSTON COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

Martin Casey, Vice Chair District 1
Jeff Grimm, District 2
Gene Little, Chair District 3
Vacant District 4
Patricia McCann District 5
Don Tapio..... WSU Thurston County Extension

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL AGENCY

11834 Tilley Road SW
Olympia WA 98512

Telephone..... (360) 786-5576
E-mail Johnsor@co.thurston.wa.us
Web page..... <http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/tcweeds>
FAX..... 786-5577
County TDD (360) 754-2933

STAFF

Rick Johnson..... Weed Coordinator
Mary Jo Seery Lead Weed Technician
Dan Reynoldson..... Weed Technician
Angela Celestine Office Assistant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
DEFINITIONS.....	1
WEED BOARD	2
3.1 ORGANIZATION	2
3.2 MEMBERSHIP.....	2
3.3 ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE	5
3.4 APPOINTMENT TO THE WEED BOARD	5
3.5 WEED BOARD MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING	5
3.6 LIAISON TO THE COMMISSIONERS	5
3.7 WSU/COOPERATIVE EXTENSION	5
3.8 RULES OF ORDER.....	5
3.9 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WEED BOARD.....	5
3.10 QUORUM AND VOTING MAJORITY	6
3.11 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING	6
3.12 COMPENSATION	7
3.13 COMMITTEES.....	7
EMPLOYEES	7
4.1 THE NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR.....	7
4.2 LEAD WEED TECHNICIAN.....	8
RULES AND REGULATIONS.....	8
THURSTON COUNTY WEED LIST	9
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.....	12
ENFORCEMENT	13
8.5 HEARING ON LIABILITY FOR COST OF CONTROL	14
8.5.1 INFORMATION REQUIRED	15
8.5.2 NOTIFICATION OF WEED BOARD HEARING.....	15
8.5.3 HEARING PROCEDURE	16
8.5.4 WRITTEN DECISION OF THE WEED BOARD.....	16
BIOLOGICALS.....	17
PUBLICITY.....	18
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT.....	18
SEVERABILITY	18
RISK ASSESSMENT	19-30

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board (weed board) was activated to carry out the mandates of the state weed control law, Chapter 17.10 RCW. These RULES AND REGULATIONS are supplemental to RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750 for the administration of the county's noxious weed control program.
- 1.2 The mission of the weed board is to protect the citizens, the natural resources, and the agricultural resources of the County from the degrading impact of invasive noxious weeds.

2 DEFINITIONS

These RULES AND REGULATIONS include all Definitions included in RCW 17.10.010 and Chapter 16-750 WAC. Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the following words or phrases shall have the following meanings:

- 2.1 **CRITICAL AREAS.** Those areas specified in the Thurston County Code chapter 17.15.
- 2.2 **ENFORCED CONTROL.** Enforcement action taken by the agency requiring owners to comply with the State weed law.
- 2.3 **FOREST LANDS.** Are used solely for planting, growing, or harvesting of trees. Buffers may or may not be required for noxious weed control depending on classification of the weed and adjacent land uses.
- 2.4 **INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM).** Is defined in Thurston County's Pest and Vegetation Management Policy. The weed program's IPM plan was approved by the Thurston County Board of Health.

- 2.5 NOTICE OF VIOLATION. Issued to a property owner pursuant to RCW 17.10.170, requiring the owner to take prompt control action.
- 2.6 NOXIOUS WEED. Any non-native plant which, when established, is highly destructive, competitive or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices.
- 2.7 WEED BOARD. The six members of the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.

3 WEED BOARD

- 3.1 ORGANIZATION. This organization has been activated as the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.
- 3.2 MEMBERSHIP. The weed board consists of six members. The five voting members shall reside in and represent one of five county weed districts. The districts are described below per Board of County Commissioners resolution number 4433. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the chair of the county extension office. RCW 17.10.050.
 - 3.2.1 District 1: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 17 North, Range 4 West, W.M.; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 14, 13, Township 17 North, Range 4 West and Sections 18 through 13, Township 17 North, Range 3 West; and Sections 18, 17 & 16, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, to the intersection with Interstate Highway 5; thence northerly along the center of Interstate Highway 5 to the center of Capitol lake; thence northerly along the center-line of Capitol Lake and said line extended north to the center of Budd Inlet; thence continuing northerly along the center of Budd Inlet to its intersection with the Thurston-Mason County line; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along said line to its intersection with the Thurston-Grays Harbor County line; thence southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

Note: see map on back page

- 3.2.2 District 2: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 14, Township 15 North, Range 4 West, W.M., said point also being the intersection of the west Thurston County line with Grays Harbor, Lewis County line; thence southerly and easterly along the Thurston-Lewis County line to the intersection with Interstate Highway 5; thence northerly along the centerline of said highway to its intersection with the south line of Section 16, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, W.M.; thence westerly along the south line of sections 16, 17 & 18, Township 17 North Range 2 West; Sections 13 through 18, Township 17 North, Range 3 West, and Sections 13 and 14, Township 17 North, Range 4 West to the southwest corner of said Section 14, said point also being the county line between Thurston County and Grays Harbor County; thence southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.
- 3.2.3 District 3: Beginning at the intersection of the Fourth Standard Parallel and the Willamette Meridian line, said point being the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, W.M.; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 31, 32, 33, said Township and Range, to the south 1/4 corner of said Section 33; thence north to the north 1/4 corner of said section 33; thence east 1/2 mile more or less to the southwest corner of Section 27 to its northwest corner; thence east along the north line of Section 27 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of Sections 23 and 14, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, to the northwest corner of said Section 14; thence east 1/2 mile more or less to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 14; thence northerly through Section 11, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, (said line being the easterly boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation) to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 11, thence east along the north line of Section 11 to the Nisqually River; thence northerly along said river and said river extended north to the county line between Thurston and Pierce Counties; thence northwesterly along said county line to its intersection with the Thurston-Mason County line; thence southwestly along said Thurston-Mason County line to its intersection with the centerline of Budd Inlet

extended northerly; thence southerly along said center of Budd Inlet and said line extended southerly through Capitol Lake to the Deschutes River; thence southerly along the center of the Deschutes River to its intersection with the Willamette Meridian, line, said point being the West line of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 1 East, W.M.; thence north along said Meridian line to the point of beginning.

3.2.4 District 4: Beginning at the intersection of the Thurston-Lewis County line and the Willamette Meridian line; thence northerly along said Meridian line to its intersection with the center of the Deschutes River; thence northerly along the Deschutes River to Interstate Highway 5; thence southerly along said highway to its intersection with the Thurston-Lewis county line; thence easterly along said county line to the point of beginning.

3.2.5 District 5: Beginning at the intersection of the Thurston-Lewis County line and the Willamette Meridian line; thence northerly along said Meridian line to its intersection with the Fourth Standard Parallel line; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 31, 32, 33, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, W.M. to the south 1/4 corner of Section 33; thence north through Section 33 to its north 1/4 corner; thence east along the north line of said Section 33 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of section 27 to its northwest corner; thence east along the north line of said Section 27 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of Sections 23 and 14 Township 17 North, Range 1 East, to the northwest corner of said Section 14; thence east along the north line of said Section 14 to its north 1/4 corner; thence northerly through Section 11 along the east boundary of the Fort Lewis Military boundary to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 11 thence east along the north line of said Section 11 to its intersection with the said centerline of the Nisqually River; thence southerly along said centerline of the Nisqually River and said line extended southerly through Alder Lake to its intersection with the Thurston-Lewis County line: thence westerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

- 3.3 **ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE.** RCW 17.10.050 (1) requires that four of five voting members be engaged in primary production of agricultural products. There is no requirement that agriculture be a primary source of income for these members.
- 3.4 **APPOINTMENT TO THE WEED BOARD.** Voting members of the weed board are appointed by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners to serve four-year terms.
- 3.5 **WEED BOARD MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING.** A weed board member in good standing shall abide by these Rules and Regulations.
- 3.6 **LIAISON TO THE COMMISSIONERS.** The Board of Thurston County Commissioners liaison between the weed board and the Board of County Commissioners is the Resource Stewardship Director.
- 3.7 **WSU/THURSTON COUNTY EXTENSION.** WSU Thurston County Extension shall provide educational, informational and technical expertise to the weed board.
- 3.8 **RULES OF ORDER.** The Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure governs this organization in all parliamentary situations that are not provided for in the law or other portions of these adopted **RULES AND REGULATIONS**. Copies of the code are available through the noxious weed control office.
- 3.9 **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WEED BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS.** The individual members of the weed board represent the people and interests of the district from which each is appointed. The weed board represents the people and the interests of the County as a whole. As provided in RCW 17.10 and county policy the weed board:
 - 3.9.1 Administers the noxious weed control program by establishing policies and procedures in accordance with statutes and state regulations.

- 3.9.2 Adopts RULES AND REGULATIONS and its annual Noxious Weed List.
- 3.9.3 Participates in work sessions and briefings with the Board of County Commissioners or its designees.
- 3.9.4 Conducts hearings, applies liens on properties, and conducts meetings as necessary during the year.
- 3.9.5 Proposes applications for grants.
- 3.9.6 Submits to the Board of County Commissioners a proposed level of assessment when necessary.
- 3.9.7 Participates in an annual performance evaluation of the weed coordinator.
- 3.9.8 Proposes an annual budget for operation of the noxious weed control program according to established County policies.
- 3.9.9 Advertises for and accepts applications for appointment to the weed board as required, pursuant to RCW 17.10.050(2), and recommends to the Board of County Commissioners the appointment of the most qualified applicant for each position.
- 3.10 QUORUM AND VOTING MAJORITY. The quorum and voting majority requirements are specified in RCW 17.10.050(3). Three voting members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A majority vote of those members present is necessary for any action to be adopted by the board.
- 3.11 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING. Each year the weed board shall establish a regular meeting date, time and place for the next calendar year.

3.11.1 In odd numbered years, the voting members shall elect officers to serve for the next twenty-four months. Officers shall include a chair who shall preside according to the guidelines of the code or parliamentary procedure and a vice-chair who shall act for the chair in his/her absence.

3.11.2 The weed board shall meet at least quarterly.

3.12 **COMPENSATION.** Weed board members shall be reimbursed for actual, necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties through the County's regular voucher system according to Board of Thurston County Commissioners adopted travel guidelines.

Members shall request such reimbursement by completing and signing official travel vouchers. Expenses eligible for compensation shall include but are not limited to travel, out-of-county meals, out-of-county motel rooms, out-of-state travel, and registrations.

3.13 **COMMITTEES.** Through the use of committees, weed board responsibilities may be apportioned among its members, its staff and interested citizens of the County. Committees may be appointed by the weed board for specific purposes. These committees shall not be decision making entities. Functioning committees shall present reports and recommendations to the weed board for consideration in public meetings.

4 EMPLOYEES

4.1 **THE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL COORDINATOR.** The weed coordinator is the weed board's agent. The weed Coordinator's duties include but are not limited to those specified in RCW 17.10.060, these adopted RULES AND REGULATIONS, the position classification specification 1211, and the policies and procedures of Thurston County. In addition to the duties and job functions outlined in the classification specification, the weed board delegates to the weed coordinator:

- 4.1.1 Full administrative responsibilities as appointing authority. Authority to approve out-of-County travel, advance travel requests and travel reimbursements;
 - 4.1.2 Other administrative duties such as making forest designations, issuing Requests for Proposals for control contracts, executing such contracts;
 - 4.1.3 Authority to take enforcement actions pursuant to Chapter 17.10 RCW, as listed in section 8.3 of these RULES AND REGULATIONS.
- 4.2 THE LEAD WEED TECHNICIAN. May be required to perform all functions of the coordinator in his/her absence, including acting as enforcement officer for the purposes of issuance of civil infractions.
- 4.2.1 Oversees and provides general direction to weed technicians, inspectors, and inmate supervisors.

5 RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 5.1 RULES AND REGULATIONS, shall be adopted subject to RCW 17.10.060, and may be amended following a public hearing.
 - 5.1.1 A proposed amendment shall be distributed to members and staff at least two weeks prior to the public hearing when it will be considered.
 - 5.1.2 Staff shall cause notice to be issued stating that amendments to the RULES AND REGULATIONS are to be considered, and public comment taken in a public hearing.
 - 5.1.3 Any adoption of proposed amendments may occur after the public hearing or at a subsequent open public meeting.
 - 5.1.4 Unless another date is specifically stated, amendments shall take immediate effect.

6 THE THURSTON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

7

6.1 The County noxious weed list for 2011 includes the following species:

blueweed	(<i>Echium vulgare</i>)
buffalobur.....	(<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)
bugloss, annual.....	(<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>)
bugloss, common	(<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>)
bush, butterfly ¹	(<i>Buddleja davidii</i>)
chervil, wild	(<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>)
elodea, Brazilian	(<i>Egeria densa</i>)
fennel, common (except variety, azoricum)...	(<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)
geranium, shiny	(<i>Geranium Lucidum</i>)
gorse.....	(<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)
hawkweed, Mouseear ²	(<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>)
hawkweed, orange.....	(<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)
hawkweed, yellow devil.....	(<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>)
hemlock, poison.....	(<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
hogweed, giant	(<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)
knapweed, diffuse	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
knapweed, meadow ³	(<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>)
knapweed, spotted.....	(<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>)
knotweed, Himalayan ⁴	(<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>)
knotweed, Japanese ⁴	(<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)
knotweed , giant ⁴	(<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>)
knotweed , Bohemian ⁴	(<i>Polygonum Bohemicum</i>)
loosestrife, garden	(<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>)
loosestrife, purple.....	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
loosestrife, wand	(<i>Lythrum, virgatum</i>)
milfoil, variable-leaf	(<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>)
nutsedge, yellow	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
parrotfeather	(<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>)
pepperweed, perennial	(<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
ragwort, tansy ⁵	(<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)

¹ control is required on transportation rights of way, gravel mines and below the ordinary high-water-mark of the Nisqually River.

² only in portions of the County lying within T17N R1W S31; T16N R2W S30 W1/2; T16N R3W S25 SE1/4; T16N R3W S36 N1/2, T16N R2W S31 NW1/4.

³ except the area below the ordinary high-water-mark of the Nisqually River, downstream from Alder dam to Puget Sound.

⁴ control is required on transportation rights of way and gravel mines only.

⁵ control is required when 25 or more plants are present in an area of 20 acres or less. The area may include more than one parcel if the area is under the same ownership

reed, common.. (*non-native genotypes of Phragmites australis*)
skeletonweed, rush.....(*Chondrilla juncea*)
sowthistle, perennial⁶(*Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis*)
spurge laurel.....(*Daphne laureola*)
thistle, Italian..... (*Carduus pycnocephalus*)
thistle, milk (*Silybum marianum*)
thistle, scotch..... (*Onopordum acanthium L.*)
thistle, slenderflower.....(*Carduus tenuiflorus*)
toadflax, Dalmatian.....(*Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica*)
velvetleaf.....(*Abutilon thophrasti*)

6.2 All species designated by WAC 16-750-005 and 16-750-011 for control in Thurston County shall be subject to on-going surveys and control if found.

6.2.1 Prioritization of the listed species according to the threats they pose to Thurston County, can be found in the risk assessment for workload prioritization, (page 19 & 20).

6.2.2 In addition to the species mentioned above, four species pose a significant threat due to their invasive traits: spartina, kudzu, garlic mustard, and hydrilla. These species are not yet found in Thurston County. A Rapid Response Strategy will be used if any of these or yet to be named (identified, listed, etc.) invasive plants are found. After notifying the weed board, Rapid Response steps shall be implemented by the Weed Coordinator:

6.2.2.1 Notify the weed board.

6.2.2.2 Confirm the identity of the species by a WSU plant diagnostician or Weed Scientist.

6.2.2.3 Petition the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board to list the species on the state weed list if it is not.

6.2.2.4 Notify neighboring Noxious Weed Control Boards about the new species.

⁶ Except in sections 30, 31 and 32 of Township 19 North Range 1 East.

- 6.2.2.4 Write a news release, describing the plant and the area found, and enlist the public's assistance to find any additional infestations.
- 6.2.2.5 Write and submit an emergency prescription to the IPM Coordinator and Environmental Health.
- 6.2.2.6 Submit an application for coverage under the NPDES permit if necessary.
- 6.2.2.7 Control the plant in an expeditious manner as possible following all the above steps.
- 6.2.2.8 Contact the Washington Invasive Species Council with appropriate relevant information if a suspected invasive animal or insect is found: 1-877-9INFEST.

- 6.4 In addition to the species listed on the County noxious weed list, there are weeds of special concern because of their aggressive and invasive natures. These include:

Evergreen blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), Policeman's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), yellow flag iris (*iris pseudacorus*) and the invasive cultivars of ivy English Ivy: "Hibernica" (*Hedera hibernica*), "Baltica" (*Hedera helix*), "Pittsburg" (*Hedera helix*) and "Star" (*Hedera helix*). The weed board will educate the public on these species and will encourage their control.

7 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (SMA)-NOXIOUS WEED CONTAINMENT AREAS.

Selected noxious weed species are subject to Chapter 17.15 THURSTON COUNTY CODE: Critical Areas, Special Management Areas (Sections 17.15.835, 17.15.840 and 17.15.845).

The following target species and special containment areas have been adopted:

7.1 GORSE (*Ulex europaeus*): A highly flammable woody perennial threatening urban areas of Thurston County. Seed viability of gorse exceeds 30 years. Once an infestation is established it is very difficult to eradicate. Major spread has been through property development. Seeds adhere to equipment and are spread from an infestation site to non-infested areas by movement of that equipment.

7.1.1 The containment area covers Section 7 of Township 18 N, Range 1E and Section 12 of Township 18 N, Range 1W.

7.2 PURPLE AND WAND LOOSESTRIFE (*Lythrum salicaria*, *Lythrum virgatum*): An upright, hardy, bushy perennial that grows along fresh water lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc. It provides little or no value to wildlife; it displaces native species and chokes out wildlife habitat. It clogs drainage ditches, irrigation canals, etc. Waterfowl and wildlife populations are decreased as loosestrife invades.¹

7.2.1 No containment area is being established.

¹ Thompson, Daniel Q., et al, Spread, Impact, and Control of Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*) in North American Wetlands. Fish and Wildlife Research 2, United States Department of the Interior, Washington DC. 1987.

7.3 SLENDERFLOWER THISTLE (*Carduus tenuiflorus*) and ITALIAN THISTLE (*Carduus pycnocephalus*): These are extremely competitive winter annuals (sometimes biennials) with numerous small purple flower heads, clustered at the ends of the branches. They form dense stands on hillsides and pasture environments, limiting grazing and pasture access. They also infest roadsides, natural clearings, clear cuts, industrial sites and waste areas.

7.3.1 No containment area is being established.

7.4 Management standards for the SMAs and target species are established in THURSTON COUNTY CODE 17.15.845.

7.5 Group A and B permits within a noxious weed control special containment area shall be reviewed by weed agency staff.

7.6 Any fees for the review shall be charged in accordance to Thurston County Development Services fee schedule.

7.7 Conditions which will lead to the eventual eradication of the target species infestation may be added to the permit. If necessary a "stop work order" will be issued by Thurston County Development Services under the authority provided in THURSTON COUNTY CODE section 17.15.430 whenever permit requirements have not been met.

8 ENFORCEMENT.

8.1 The weed board strives to conduct an impartial and consistent program. Each owner is required to perform, or cause to be performed, such acts as may be necessary to control and to prevent the spread of noxious weeds on or from his/her land. Penalties for violation are defined by state weed law RCW 17.10 and Chapter 16-750 WAC.

- 8.2 The weed board designates the weed coordinator and his or her designees as enforcement officers pursuant to Chapter 7.80 RCW. Designation of enforcement officers by the Weed Coordinator shall be in writing.
- 8.3 The weed board delegates to the weed coordinator the authority to-
 - 8.3.1 Establish control agreements with owners to ensure compliance;
 - 8.3.2 Recommend quarantines to the State Noxious Weed Control Board;
 - 8.3.3 Issue permits for activities in areas quarantined in accordance with RCW 17.10.210;
 - 8.3.4 Issue Notices of Violation, and Notices of Civil Infraction per RCW 17.10.310; obtain Search Warrants;
 - 8.3.5 Issue Work Orders to ensure compliance when an owner is found to be failing to comply with the requirements of RCW 17.10;
 - 8.3.6 Release liens
- 8.4 The weed board establishes costs for enforcement actions as follow:
 - 8.4.1 Cost of actual control and expenses and staff time for work performed, cost of providing all enforcement-related notices, cost of weed disposal at the Thurston County Transfer Station, and any additional amounts authorized by RCW 17.10.
- 8.5 **HEARING ON LIABILITY FOR COST OF CONTROL MEASURES.**

Any owner who has received notice of liability on any charge or cost for control measures undertaken pursuant to RCW 17.10.170 or 17.10.210 shall have the right to request a hearing before the weed board. Such request shall be in writing and presented to the Noxious Weed Control Agency within 30 calendar days of the mailing of the notice of liability, as demonstrated by an affidavit of mailing or service, for the charge or costs.

- 8.5.1 INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR REQUESTING A HEARING. Any request for hearing must be in writing and include the following:
 - 8.5.1.1 Name, telephone number and mailing address of person requesting hearing;
 - 8.5.1.2 Address and parcel number of property involved and the name and address of property owner if different from person requesting hearing; and
 - 8.5.1.3 A statement of the reason for the request for hearing, including a description of any error or errors of the Noxious Weed Control Agency, any rules, regulations or statutes the hearing request is based upon, and the specific relief that is being requested.

- 8.5.2 NOTIFICATION OF WEED BOARD HEARING. At least 7 days prior to the hearing, notice of hearing shall be given to the person who has made a request for such a hearing. Such notice shall:
 - 8.5.2.1 Be in writing;
 - 8.5.2.2 State the date, time and location of the hearing;
 - 8.5.2.3 Contain a statement that failure to attend or participate in the hearing may result in the issuance of an order of default;
 - 8.5.2.4 Be served upon the person in person or by sending the notice by registered or certified mail to his/her last known address or by any other method authorized or required by the laws of the State of Washington. Service by mail shall be regarded as complete upon deposit in the U.S. mail, properly stamped and addressed; and
 - 8.5.2.5 At the weed board's discretion, state that materials may be submitted by the parties in advance of the hearing. The notice shall state the number of copies of any such material which must be submitted and the date by which the materials must be submitted to the weed board and all other parties to the hearing.

8.5.3 HEARING PROCEDURE. Weed board hearings shall be open to the public and shall be recorded. The hearing shall be opened with a statement of the time, date and place of the hearing, and a statement of the purpose of the hearing. The Noxious Weed Control Agency shall present its case, then the property owner shall present his or her case. The weed board may question either party. The weed board shall allow both parties the opportunity to present witnesses, cross examine witnesses and present a closing statement or summation.

Evidence, exhibits, affidavits, documents and testimony shall be taken in the presence of all parties recorded as present and shall be given only such weight as is deemed proper after consideration of any objections made to their admission. Evidence, including hearsay, is admissible if, in the judgment of the weed board, it is the kind of evidence that reasonable persons are accustomed to rely on in the conduct of their affairs. The weed board may exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious.

Hearings may be continued to allow additional evidence or testimony to be submitted.

8.5.4 THE WRITTEN DECISION OF THE BOARD shall be served upon the person to whom the notice of administrative hearing was given in the manner set forth in section 8.5.2.4.

8.5.4.1 The written decision may be in the form of a cover letter transmitting a copy of the lien to the property owner.

8.6 The weed board may file liens as authorized pursuant to RCW Chapter 17.10, within 90-days of work cessation, if full payment of billing has not been received.

8.6.1 Within fourteen (14) days of filing a lien in the Thurston County Auditor's Office, staff shall send a copy of the lien, a statement of amount due, and a notice that the lien may be collected as unpaid taxes.

8.6.2 By Resolution Number 5392, the Board of Thurston County Commissioners has required that all liens on real property be collected by the County Treasurer in the same manner as delinquent real property tax.

9 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

DISTRIBUTION

9.1 The weed board supports the attempt to find additional USDA/APHIS approved bio-agents.

9.1.1 It is the weed board's policy to distribute biological agents on public property only.

10 PUBLICITY

The agency shall provide public information of the services offered.

11 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

11.1 All news releases and advertisements shall be in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

12 SEVERABILITY

12.1 These regulations are intended to be supplemental to the provisions of Chapter 17.10 RCW. If a provision of these RULES AND REGULATIONS or their application to any person or circumstance is held invalid the remainder of these RULES AND REGULATIONS or the application of that provision to any other person or circumstance is not affected. RCW 17.10.910.

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION																
		<i>Species</i>														
<i>Criteria</i>		Poison Hemlock	Gorse	Perennial Pepperweed	Giant Hogweed	Scotch Thistle	Purple Loosestrife*	Yellow Nutsedge	Wild Chervil	Knotweed spp.	MilkThistle	Spotted Knapweed	Orange Hawkweed	Dalmatian Toadflax	Phragmites	
Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans	2	2		2	2			2		2					
	Urban threat	2	2	2	2		2	2		2			2		2	
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock	1.5			1.5	1.5					1.5	1.5		1.5		
	Threat to pasture forage or hay	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5		
	Threat to organic farming	1.5		1.5				1.5	1.5	1.5				1.5		
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	
	Threat to natural resources	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Forestry	Threat to forest production		1	1				1		1		1				
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
	Perennial		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
	No effective bio-control available	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Allelopathic	1						1		1		1	1		1	
	Seed longevity 15 years or more		1			1		1			1					
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Wind dispersed seed	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	
	Water dispersed seed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Less than 100 sites in County		1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	
	Spread as ornamental plant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	
	Once established, manual control ineffective		1	1			1	1	1			1	1	1	1	
	Priority Ranking		21	21	20.5	20.5	18.5	18	18	17.5	17	17	16.5	16.5	16.5	16

*Wand and Purple Loosestrife are combined, as well as Italian and Slenderflower Thistle, Meadow, Brown and Black Knapweed, and listed species of Knotweed. Numerical values (0-2) are based on the best available science and assessed by the professional judgement and experience of the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.

Common Fennel																				
Diffuse Knapweed																				
Mouseear Hawkweed		2																		
Brazilian Elodea			2																	
Rush Skeletonweed																				
Tansy Ragwort					2															
Slenderflower Thistle*																				
Variable Leaf Milfoil																				
Butterfly Bush																				
Spurge Laurel																				
Common Bugloss																				
Yellowdevil Hawkweed																				
Perennial Sowthistle																				
Meadow Knapweed*																				
Blueweed																				
Garden Loosestrife																				
Buffalobur																				
Parrotfeather																				
Shiny Geranium																				
Velvetleaf																				
Annual Bugloss																				
	2		2				2		2	2				2		2				
		1.5				1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5				1.5		1.5			
	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5						1.5
		1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5					1.5				1.5			1.5	1.5
				1.5	1.5	1.5				1.5		1.5				1.5			1.5	
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5		
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5		
		1							1	1		1		1						
	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1			
	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1																1	
					1						1									1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1
		1	1		1	1	1	1			1									
	1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1			1	
	1		1		1		1				1	1	1		1	1				
	1		1		1		1				1	1	1		1			1		
15.5	15.5	15.5	15	15	14.5	14.5	14.5	14	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	12.5	11	11	10.5	10	9	8	7

RISK ASSESSMENT REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Blueweed

(*Echium vulgare*)

1. British Of Columbia's Ministry Of Ag Agdex 640;
2. Taylor's Northwest Weeds
3. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Quarantine, Pests & Diseases Agdex 647, Revised Nov. 2002
4. Guide to Weeds in British Columbia

Brazilian Elodea

(*Egeria densa*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. WA State Department of Ecology, Technical Information about Egeria Densa (Brazilian Elodea)
3. Western Aquatic Plant Management Society, Brazilian Elodea, a Problem Aquatic Weed
4. US Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratories/Plants Revised August 2002
5. North Dakota Department of Agriculture, Noxious Weed Species Catalogue, Brazilian Elodea (*Egeria densa*)
6. University of California, Noxious Weed database, *Egeria densa*

Buffalobur

(*Solanum rostratum*)

Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings

PNW #366

Weeds of Nebraska and the Great Plains

Weeds of the West, 9th Edition, 2001

Bugloss, Annual

(*Anchusa arvensis*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. PNW 415

Bugloss, Common

(*Anchusa officinalis*)

1. WSU/Cooperative Ext "Noxious Weed Facts"
2. Guide to Weeds in British Columbia
3. Safety Issues Affecting Herbs: *Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids*, by Subhuti Dharmananda, Ph.D., Director, Institute for Traditional Medicine, Portland, OR;
4. Consumer Healthcare Products Association News Release, July 9, 2001
5. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings

Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleja davidii*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. Oregon Department of Agriculture "Story of the Week" February 25, 2004
3. Washington Park Arboretum Bulletin: "The Butterfly Bush Effect", Summer, 2004
4. American Nurseryman, "Beware of Butterfly Bush", July 15, 2001.

5. American Nurseryman, "Best of the Bunch", June 15, 2004
6. Oregon State University research project: Production and Invasion of Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*) in Oregon, Julie Ream, May 21, 2006.
7. Oregon Department of Agriculture Pest Risk Assessment for *Buddleja davidii*, February, 2004
8. Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team, Annotated Bibliography on the Ecology and Management of Invasive Species: Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*, syn. *Buddleia davidii*), may 2005
9. Rainy Side Gardeners Pacific Northwest Pest Watch Article, by Mark N. McCann, July 25, 2006
10. Management of Invasive Species: Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*, syn. *Buddleia davidii*), May, 2005
11. USDA Forest Service, Weed of the Week Brochure, September 27, 2006
12. USGS Biological Resources Division, Haleakala Field Station, Maui, Hawaii, Forest Starr, Kim Starr & Lloyd Loope, research on *Buddleia davidii*, January 2003
13. Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage, Potential Environmental Weeds in Australia, Appendix C, January 1998

Common Fennel

(Foeniculum vulgare, with the exception of F. vulgare var. azoricum)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract for *Foeniculum vulgare*;
3. Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service Fact Sheet for *Foeniculum vulgare* Modified from: Simon, J.E., A.F. Chadwick and L.E. Craker. 1984. Herbs: An Indexed Bibliography. 1971-1980. the Scientific Literature on Selected Herbs, and Aromatic and Medicinal Plants of the Temperate Zone. Archon Books, 770 pp., Hamden, CT.
4. Washington Invasive Species Coalition Fact Sheet: *Common Fennel*.
www.invasivespeciescoalition.org
5. San Mateo County Weed Management Area Invasive Weeds Brochure.www.cdfa.ca.gov/wma/sanmateo
6. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Channel Islands N.P.: Santa Cruz Island – Plan for Recovery
7. Invasive/Exotic Vegetation Management Program Report, University of California, Berkeley, January 2004.
8. The Watershed Project and the California Invasive Plant Council, "Weed Worker's Handbook", May, 2004.
9. Department of Primary Industries, State of Victoria, AU, Impact Assessment - Fennel, November 30, 2006.
10. Steven Lamoureux and Ross Koning, Eastern Connecticut State University, Willimantic, CT 06226, Abstract: "The Allelopathic Potential of Apiaceae Seeds upon Germination of Lettuce. 1998.
11. Weed Control by Species: Elkhorn Slough Notional Estuarine Research Reserve, October, 2000. Pg. 34, 35.

Common Reed

(Phragmites australis)

1. Phragmites Project, Cornell University, Bernd Blossey, 2003©;
2. "Need and Effectiveness of Control Measures on *Phragmites australis* in Restoration Situations", University of Minnesota, Keith Fredrick;
3. "Cryptic invasion by a non-native genotype of the common reed, *Phragmites australis*, into North America", Kristin Saltonstall, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University;

4. Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia, Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation;
5. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract for *Phragmites australis*;
6. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings;
7. University of Maine Cooperative Extension Bulletin #2532
8. Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-3 through A-8)
9. "Phragmites control in Delaware: Practical Tips & Techniques", Bill Jones, Phragmites Control Manager, Delaware Department of Natural Resources.
10. Garden Ecology with Thomas Muse, Invasive Plant Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
11. "Root-secreted Allelochemical in the Noxious Weed *Phragmites Australis* Deploys a Reactive Oxygen Species Response and Microtubule Assembly Disruption to Execute Rhizotoxicity", Thimmaraju Rudrappa, Justin Bonsall, John L. Gallagher, Denise M. Seliskar, Harsh P. Bais, *Journal of Chemical Ecology*
12. "Killer reed's 'lethal weapon' discovered, UD researcher calls toxic strain of phragmites 'a horticultural disaster'" Molly Murray, *The News Journal Delaware*
13. "Human Impacts on Tidal Wetlands: History and Regulations" Connecticut College Arboretum
14. "Have You Seen This Reed? Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)" Manchester Urban Ponds Restoration Program

Giant Hogweed

(*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

1. PNW 429;
2. Cornell University Extension Bulletin 123;
3. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
4. Horticulture Magazine, November 1991, pg. 29
5. New Scientist Magazine, April 5, 1984
6. Flowers of Europe, Oxford University Press 1969
7. The Canadian Field Naturalist
8. Epidermal features of *Heracleum mantegazzianum* Somm. & Lev., *H sphondylium* L. and their hybrid, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* (1982), 85: 169-177

Gorse

(*Ulex europaeus*)

1. PNW 379;
2. Weeds Of The West;
3. Gilkey's Weeds Of The Pacific Northwest;
4. Plants Of The Pacific Northwest Coast;
5. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
6. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
7. IVM Technical Bulletin, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
8. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract;
9. Weed Technology Magazine, 1996. Volume 10:217-231;
10. Biological Control of Weeds: Gorse, R.L. Hill, Entomology Division, DSIR, Lincoln, New Zealand
11. ODA Broom/Gorse Quarterly, Winter, 1993, Vol.2, Issue 1;
12. Botanical Dermatology Database. <http://bodd.cf.ac.uk/BotDermFolder/BotDermL/Legu-12.html>

Hawkweed, Mouseear

(*Hieracium pilosella*)

1. PNW 409;
2. University of Idaho Cis 633;
3. "The Hawkweeds" USDA 130 October, 1920
4. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
5. Biological Control of *Hieracium* spp. In North America and New Zealand: A Status Report by Linda Wilson, University of Idaho, May, 1994
6. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Vol. 4, June 1999
7. PNW 499
8. The Nature Conservancy Element Stewardship Abstract for *Hieracium pilosella* (Mouse-ear hawkweed), Mary J. Russo
9. "Interference phenomena due to mouse-ear and king devil hawkweed" W. Makepeace, A.T. Dobson, D. Scott, New Zealand Journal of Botany abstracts

Hawkweed, Orange

(*Hieracium aurantiacum*)

1. University of Idaho Cis 633;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
3. Weed Technology, 2001 Volume 15:867-872
4. Weeds of Canada, C. Frankton & G. A. Mulligan, Pub. 948, Rev. 1970, Canada Dept. of Agriculture
5. USDA Department Circular 130, October, 1920
6. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Vol. 1, Issue 1, March 1995
7. PNW 499
8. USDA Forest Service, Weed of the Week 12-18-05, Orange Hawkweed
9. USDA Forest Service, Leaflet R10-TP-129 June 2004, Orange Hawkweed
10. "Hawkweed Invasion Research" Urban Spotlight, Newsletter of the Australian research Centre for Urban Ecology Volume 6

Hawkweed, Yellow Devil

(*Hieracium floribundum*)

1. University of Idaho Cis 633;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
3. Weed Technology, 2001 Volume 15:867-872
4. USDA Department Circular 130, October, 1920
5. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Volume 3 Issue 1, March 1997
6. PNW 499
7. Canadian Journal of Botany, Vol. 56, Number 1, January 1, 1978

Knapweed, Diffuse

(Centaurea diffusa)[Many findings are written jointly with Spotted Knapweed]

1. WA EB 1393;
2. BC Agdex 640: "Hand Pulling Of Diffuse And Spotted Knapweeds";
3. Weeds Of The West;
4. Compiled List Of Agro Ecosystem Weeds With Allelopathic Potential;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
6. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
7. "Knapfire On Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
8. IVM Technical Bulletin: Spotted, Diffuse & Russian Knapweeds, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
9. Montana Knapweeds: Identification, Biology and Management, Circular 311, Revised March 2001; *Proceedings of the First International Knapweed Symposium Of The Twenty-First Century*, 15-16 March, 10.2001, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho;
10. Diffuse Knapweed Factsheet, The Global Invasive Species Database

Knapweed, Meadow

(Centaurea jacea x nigra)

1. WA EB 1393;
2. WA EB 1524, June 1989;
3. PNW0566, June 2003
4. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
5. Meadow Knapweed Invasion in the Pacific Northwest, U.S.A, and British Columbia, Canada, North-west Science, Vol. 65, No. 1, 1991;
6. "Knapfire on Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
7. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings

Knapweed, Spotted

(Centaurea stoebe [syn. biebersteinii])

1. WA EB 1393;
2. BC Agdex 640: "Hand Pulling Of Diffuse And Spotted Knapweeds";
3. Weeds Of The West;
4. Compiled List Of Agro Ecosystem weeds With Allelopathic Potential;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
6. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
7. "Knapfire On Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
8. Weed Technology, 1998. Vol. 12:353-362;
9. Weed Science, 1993. Vol. 41:57-61;
10. IVM Technical Bulletin: Spotted, Diffuse & Russian Knapweeds, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
11. Montana Knapweeds: Identification, Biology and Management, Circular 311, Revised March 2001;
12. *Proceedings of the First International Knapweed Symposium Of The Twenty-First Century*, 15-16 March, 2001, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

Knotweed spp.

(*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. polystachyum* and *P. bohemicum*)

1. *Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds*, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-15 through A-35)
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
3. “*Controlling Knotweed in the Pacific Northwest*”, Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, January 16, 2004;
4. “*Japanese Knotweed Alliance*”, CABI-bioscience (formerly the International Institute of Biological Control)
5. *Knotweed Control on the Skagit River, 2002 Results and Recommendations*, Lindsey Brandt, The Nature Conservancy of Washington;
6. Rotherham Urban Wildlife Group of the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and incorporating data supplied by the Rotherham Biological Records Centre, September 1992;
7. “*Silvicultural Technology and Applications for Forest Plantation Establishment West of the Cascade Crest*” Timothy B. Harrington and Jeff Madsen

Loosestrife, Garden

(*Lysimachia vulgaris*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. Castanea Vol 48 “*The Primulaceae Of Ohio*”
3. “*Non-Native Freshwater Plants*” WA State Dept. of Ecology, April, 2003
4. Western Aquatic Plant Management Society, Garden Loosestrife, a Problem Aquatic Plant in the Western USA;
5. University of Connecticut “*Invasive Plant Atlas of New England*”, 2001©;
6. Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-9 through A-13)

Loosestrife, Purple

(*Lythrum salicaria*)

1. PNW 380;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
3. “*Effect Of Galerucella Spp. Feeding On Seed Production In Purple Loosestrife*”, Weed Science, 49:190-194, 2001
4. A Guide to Selected Weeds of Oregon;
5. Weeds of the West;
6. Biological Control of Weeds in the West;
7. Iowa State University Extension Horticulture & Home Pest Newsletter, IC-461 (15) Pages 109-111, June 19, 1991
8. Ecology and Management of Invasive Plants Program, Cornell University, Dr. Bernd Blossey, 2002;
9. New York Fish and Game Journal, Vol.31, No.1, January 1984; Vol.32, No.1, January 1985;
10. American Horticulturist, March 12, 1995
11. US Fish and Wildlife Service Leaflet #13.4.11, “*Control of Purple Loosestrife*”, 1989
12. IVM Technical Bulletin, *Purple Loosestrife*, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA
13. Spread, Impact, and Control of Purple Loosestrife in North American Wetlands, USGS, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, 1999;

14. Species Abstracts of Highly Disruptive Exotic Plants at Effigy Mounds National Monument, USGS, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center;
15. Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-23 through A-35);
16. City of Cambridge, Massachusetts: “*The problem with Purple Loosestrife*”. www.cambridgema.gov/CWD/purpleloosestrife.cfm
17. Peconic Estuary Program. <http://peconicestuary.org/InvLythrum.html>

Milfoil, Variable-Leaf

(*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board’s Written Findings;
2. Maine Invasive Plants Bulletin #2530
3. New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Fact Sheet BB-23
4. Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation fact sheet: <http://www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply/lakepond/factsheet/Variable%20Milfoil.pdf>
5. North Carolina State University Aquatic Weed Fact Sheet AWFS 008-99;

Nutsedge, Yellow

(*Cyperus esculentus*)

1. University Of CA Growers Weed Identification Handbook Wi-73;
2. WA EB 1488;
3. WSDA Fact Sheet;
4. PNW 452;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Board’s Written Findings;
6. Weed Science, 1994, Vol. 42:378-384, Genetic Variation in Life History Traits in Yellow Nutsedge from California, Jodie S. Holt;
7. Weed Technology, 1987, Vol. 1:2-9, 60, 66-73 and 74-81;
8. Proceedings of the North Central Weed Control Conference, Milwaukee, WI, December 9-11, 1975, Vol. 30, pages 120-132, “Special Session on Nutsedge”;
9. CA Dept. of Food & Agriculture, Noxious Weed information for *Cyperus esculentus*;
10. University of California “Pest Notes”, Publication 7432, Rev. April 2003;
11. Control of Nutsedge in Horticultural Crops, R.D. Sweet, Dept. of Vegetable Crops, Cornell University; Control of Yellow Nutsedge in Turf, J.A. Tweedy, A.J. Turgeon, and D.W. Black, Southern Illinois Univ., Univ. of Illinois

Parrotfeather

(*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Boards Written Findings;
2. North Carolina State University Aquatic Weed Fact Sheet, AWFS 003-99
3. WA State Department of Ecology, Technical Information about Parrotfeather(*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) February 24, 2003
4. Western Aquatic Plant Management Society, Parrotfeather, a Problem Aquatic Plant in the Western USA;
5. Journal of Freshwater Ecology, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 1993

Perennial Pepperweed

(*Lepidium latifolium* L.)

1. Western Ecological Research Center “Perennial Pepperweed: A Growing Threat to Wildlife Refuges” <http://www.werc.usgs.gov/invasivespecies/pepperweed.html>
2. Eastern Forest Threat Center – Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), <http://threatsummary.forestthreats.org>
3. Invasive Species Database Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) <http://www.invasive.org>
4. Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association, Doug’s Beach Washington, <http://windsurf.gorge.net>
5. Washington State Weed Board’s Written Findings
6. Washington State Weed Board’s Written Findings
7. “Influence of Invasion of Perennial Pepperweed on Soil Properties”, Robert R. Blank and James A. Young
8. “Perennial Pepperweed in the Laguna”, The Laguna de Santa Rosa Foundation (2008)
9. Weed Worker’s Handbook, California Invasive Plant Council 2004
10. Herald and News July 9, 2006, “Going Organic”, Jean Bilodeaux

Poison Hemlock

(*Conium maculatum*)

1. Gardening in Western Washington “*Poison Hemlock – Dangerous to People and Animals*” Regional Garden Column May 23, 1999;
2. University of California Extension Service Fact Sheet WI-107;
3. Biological Control of Weeds in the West, November 1995
4. “*Indiana Plants Poisonous to Livestock and Pets*”, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service Fact Sheet;
5. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract for *Conium maculatum*;
6. USDA/ARS Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory Fact Sheet 415;
7. University of Idaho CIS 632
8. “*Highly Toxic Poison Hemlock, a Threat in Newly Urbanized Areas*” by Mauricio Espinoza, Ohio State University Extension
9. “*Poison Hemlock*” by Monica L. Pokorny and Roger L. Sheley, Montana State University Extension Service Montguide MT 2000-13
10. Potentially Allelopathic Effects of Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) on Native Plant Revegetation at Wilder Ranch State Park by Janell M. Hillman, Department of Environmental Studies University of California, Santa Cruz
11. Aquatic Outreach Institute Fact Sheet

Rush Skeletonweed

(*Chondrilla juncea*)

1. University of Idaho CIS Bulletin #585;
2. University of Idaho MIS Bulletin #46;
3. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West
4. Weed Technology Magazine, Vol. 7:954-959, 1993
5. USDA Forest Service RM-4151: Ecology & Management of Northern Rocky Mountain Forests, Revised May 2003
6. Missoula County Weed District Bulletin, 2000

Shiny Geranium

(*Geranium lucidum*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. Oregon Department of Agriculture Plant Division Noxious Weed Control: http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/profile_shinygeranium.shtml
3. Western Invasives Network Fact Sheet: http://www.westerninvasivesnetwork.org/pdfs/nature_conserve/portland/Fact%20Sheets/Shining%20Geranium_camassia.pdf

Sowthistle, Perennial

(*Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis*)

1. PNW 476;
2. BC Agdex 640;
3. PNW Weed Control Handbook;
4. Gilkey's Weeds Of The PNW;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Control Board's Written Findings
6. ND State University Extension Fact Sheet "Weeds of Concern: Perennial Sowthistle"
7. CA Dept. of Food and Agriculture, Noxious Weed Information, *Sonchus arvensis*
8. Species Abstracts of Highly Disruptive Exotic Plants at Pipestone National Monument
Sonchus arvensis, U.S Department of the Interior, U.S Geological Survey, Revised August 3, 2006

Spurge Laurel

(*Daphne laureola*)

1. Oregon Department of Agriculture Fact Sheet for Spurge Laurel (*Daphne laureola*) http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/profile_spurgelaurel.shtml
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
3. Toxic Plant Warning TP 06.01, Work Safe BC. http://www.worksafebc.com/publications/health_and_safety/bulletins/toxic_plants/assets/pdf/tp0601.pdf
4. Invasive Species in Garry Oak and Associated Ecosystems in British Columbia "Daphne Laureola" bulletin by the Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team, February 2002.
5. Invasive Plant Council of BC Newsletter, Becky Brown, Coastal Invasive Plant Committee coordinator. April 2006 No. 4, Pg. 2.

Tansy Ragwort

(*Senecio jacobaea*)

1. University Of Idaho Coop Ext (Cis) 716;
2. PNW 175 (Rev94); PNW 210;
3. Proceedings Of The Symposium On Pyrrolizidine (Senecio) Alkaloids: Toxicity, Metabolism, And Poisonous Plant Control Measures, Cheeke, P.R. (ed.) 1979, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR;
4. Mini-Review: New Aspects of the Toxicology and Pharmacology of Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids, Dept. of Pharmacology, University of Arizona, Health Sciences Center) October, 1998;
5. "Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids: Their Occurrence in Honey from Tansy Ragwort", Science Feb. 4, 1977, Vol. 195, pages 497-499;
6. WA State Noxious Weed Control Boards Written Findings;
7. Safety Issues Affecting Herbs: Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids, by Subhuti Dharmananda, Ph.D., Director, Institute for Traditional Medicine, Portland, OR

8. Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids in Food, A Toxicological Review and Risk Assessment, Technical Report Series No. 2, Australia New Zealand Food Authority, Nov., 2001;
9. U.S. Food & Drug Administration CFSAN Foodborne Pathogenic Microorganisms and Natural Toxins Handbook;
10. USDA/ARS PPRL Tansy Ragwort Findings; IVM Technical Bulletin: Tansy Ragwort, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
11. The Ecology and Economic Impact of Poisonous Plants on Livestock Production, Chapter 15,
12. Ecology and Toxicology of Senecio Species with Special Reference to *Senecio jacobaea* and *S. longilobus*, S.H. Sharrow, D.N. Ueckert, and A.E. Johnson;
13. Milk Transfer of Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids in Cattle, Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol.169, No.11, pages: 1192-1196

Thistle, Milk

(*Silybum marianum*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Control Board's Written Findings;
2. PNW 382
3. Milk Thistle, Plant Assessment, CA Exotic Pest Plant Council and the Southwest Vegetation Management Association, February 28, 2003
4. Problem Thistles of Oregon, OR Dept. of Agriculture, EC Bulletin 1288
5. The Nature Conservancy Element Stewardship Abstract for *Silybum marianum* (Blessed Milk Thistle), Caitlin Bean

Thistle, Scotch

(*Onopordum acanthium*)

1. Gilkey's Weeds Of The PNW;
2. PNW Weed Topics, Vol 84-2;
3. Problem Thistles of Oregon, OR Dept. of Agriculture, EC Bulletin 1288;
4. CA Growers Weed Id Handbook;
5. Guide To Selected Weeds Of Oregon;
6. Scotch Thistle Control In Nevada, University of Nevada, Reno, 86-13;
7. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
8. Bio-Control Of Weeds In The West Utah State University Extension, Plant Ecology: Scotch Thistle
9. Managing Scotch Thistle, University of Nevada, Reno, Extension Fact Sheet FS-02-57
10. "Survival of Scotch Thistle Seed Buried at Three Depths in Four New Zealand Soils," T.K. James and A. Rahman, New Zealand Plant Protection 56:113-117 (2003).

Thistle, Slenderflower

(*Carduus tenuiflorus*)

1. *Problem Thistles of Oregon*, OR Dept. of Agriculture, EC Bulletin 1288;
2. PNW 431;
3. Weeds Of The West;
4. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
5. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
6. CA Dept. of Food & Agriculture, Noxious Weed Information, *Carduus* spp.
7. State of Victoria, Department of Primary Industries, Landcare Notes, "*Slender Thistles*"

Toadflax, Dalmatian

(*Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica*)

1. PNW 135
2. Gilkey's Weeds of the PNW;
3. Plants of the Pacific NW Coast;
4. Weeds of the West;
5. Taylor's NW Weeds;
6. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
7. Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Natural Resources: Biology and Management of the Toadflaxes, Bulletin #3.114
8. ND State University Extension Fact Sheet W1239, December 2002
9. US Dept. of the Interior, BLM Prineville, OR, Dalmatian Toadflax Fact Sheet

Velvetleaf

(*Abutilon theophrasti*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
2. Weeds of the West, 9th Edition, 2001
3. Compiled List Of Agro Ecosystem weeds With Allelopathic Potential;
4. University of California Weed Fact Sheet: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/WEEDS/velvetleaf.html>

University of Tennessee Extension Fact Sheet #W167

Wild Chervil

(*Anthriscus sylvestris*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
2. Guide to Weeds in British Columbia: Wild Chervil
3. PNW 367
4. "Wild Chervil, A Relatively New Weed Problem in Central Vermont", University of Vermont Extension
5. BC Ministry of Ag. Food & Fisheries Pest Management Weed Alert
6. Nova Scotia Dept. of Ag. & Fisheries Noxious Weed information for Wild Chervil, January 20, 2003
7. Nova Scotia Dept. of Ag. & Fisheries "Control of Wild Chervil in Grass Forage"
8. WA State Department of Labor and Industries Safety & Health Assessment & Research for Prevention Report: 63-8-2001, Phytodermatitis: Reactions in the Skin Caused by Plants, August 2001

