

**Noxious Weed Control Board
Of Cowlitz County**

WORK PLAN



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Adopted: July 12, 2017

MISSION

“To protect lands within Cowlitz County from the degrading impacts of invasive and noxious weed species by educating residents, land owners, land managers, county departments, city governments, and state and federal agencies to be responsible stewards.”

WORK PLAN

1 DEFINITIONS

Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the following words or phrases shall have the following meanings:

- 1.1 CONTROL of noxious weeds means to prevent all seed production and to prevent the dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants (WAC 16.750.003(2)(a)).
- 1.2 CONTAIN means to confine a noxious weed and its propagules to an identified area of infestation (WAC 16.750.003).
- 1.3 ERADICATE means to eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation (WAC 16.750.003).
- 1.4 NOXIOUS WEED means a plant that when established is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices (RCW 17.01.010(1)).
- 1.5 Class A consists of those noxious weeds not native to the state, that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and that pose a serious threat to the state. (RCW 1710.010(2)(a)).
- 1.6 Class B consist of those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the state and that pose a serious threat to that region. RCW 17.10.010(2)(b).
- 1.7 Class C consist of any other noxious weeds. RCW 17.10.010(2)(c).
- 1.8 PREVENT THE SPREAD OF NOXIOUS WEEDS means to contain noxious weeds (WAC 16.750.003).
- 1.9 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL is the deliberate use of natural enemies, as approved by USDA/APHIS, the Animal/Plant Health Inspection Service, to suppress plant populations. These natural enemies may be insects, mites, fungi, or plant pathogens.
- 1.10 OWNER means the person in actual control of property, or his or her agent, whether the control is based on legal or equitable title or on any other interest entitling the holder to possession and, for purposes of liability, pursuant to RCW 17.10.170 or 17.10.210, means the possessor of legal or equitable title or the possessor of an easement.
- 1.11 DOMINANCE LEVEL is a population measurement of a noxious weed as described on page 84
- 1.12 INTEGRATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (IVM) as defined in RCW 15.15.010(1) means a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategy in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet agency programmatic pest management objectives.

2 NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARDS IN WASHINGTON STATE

A Washington state law passed in 1969 mandating all counties in Washington State to have a program to combat noxious weeds. Noxious weeds are non-native plants that are highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control or eliminate. Noxious weeds can reduce crop yields, destroy beneficial native habitat, damage recreational opportunities, clog waterways, and diminish land values.

The Cowlitz Noxious Weed Control Board was established to direct the state mandated program as required by law. The board consists of five unpaid citizen volunteers who represent five districts that cover the entire county. The board meets monthly and provides vision and direction to the weed control program. The program's staff are hired, directed, and supervised by the citizen board.

The noxious weed control program focuses on education, prevention, technical assistance, and control of noxious weeds primarily through voluntary compliance. Preventing the spread of weeds is more effective and less costly than waiting until the weeds are out of control. The invasive nature of these plants means that no land is immune to their spread. Prevention of new infestations and new introductions is a top priority of the Cowlitz Noxious Weed Control Board. Compliance with the weed law (controlling noxious weeds and preventing them from going to seed or preventing their propagule from spreading) is required of all landowners in the State of Washington (RCW 17.10; WAC 16.750).

3 OWNERS RESPONSIBILITY

Noxious weeds will continue to spread and displace our native vegetation and animals without our intervention. This invasion is mostly unseen by the majority until it is so vast or so impossible to fix that we have to wage an all out and costly war. If we don't work together to eliminate noxious weeds now we will not have those things we love about our State; healthy rivers to fish with our family, plentiful wildlife to watch or hunt, trails to enjoy with our kids, clean lakes to recreate with friends and loved ones, forage for our livestock and pets, and agricultural land where local produce can be grown.

Landowner property rights need to be balanced with the responsibility to ensure that noxious weeds do not negatively impact other landowners. Every land owner in our state has the duty to control the spread of noxious weeds (RCW 17.10.140).

4 OWNERS' AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARDS (RCW 17.10.154)

It is recognized that the prevention, control, and eradication of noxious weeds presents a problem for immediate as well as for future action. It is further recognized that immediate prevention, control, and eradication is practicable on some lands and that prevention, control, and eradication on other lands should be extended over a period of time. Therefore, it is the intent of this chapter that county noxious weed control boards may use their discretion and, by agreement with the owners of land, may propose and accept plans for prevention, control, and eradication that may be

extended over a period of years. The county noxious weed control board may make an agreement with the owner of any parcel of land by contract between the landowner and the respective county noxious weed control board, and the board shall enforce the terms of any agreement. The county noxious weed control board may make any terms that will best serve the interests of the owners of the parcel of land and the common welfare that comply with this chapter. Agreements made under this section must include at least a one thousand foot buffer for all adjacent agricultural land uses. Noxious weed control in this buffer must comply with RCW 17.10.140(1)

5 FREE LANDOWNER SERVICES

The Cowlitz Noxious Weed Control Board has developed several programs that encourage proactive stewardship among landowners and promote the control of noxious weeds. We prefer landowner stewardship instead of enforcement. Landowners who actively work with us to identify and control weeds are not the focus of enforcement, instead they are considered positive administrators of our natural resources. Our program provides a number of ways that landowners can request services at no cost.

- 5.1 Noxious other weeds identification is available at the landowner's property.
- 5.2 Recommend control methods can be provided to landowners with a variety of options, depending on needs and specific circumstances, to manage and control noxious weed problems.
- 5.3 Training/educational workshops are made available to everyone who want to learn more about invasive plant species.
- 5.4 Informational handouts are available through our program for a variety of noxious weed, invasive species and other nuisance plants.
- 5.5 Noxious weed trash bags and vouchers are available to landowners with noxious weeds. The vouchers can be used at designated landfill locations for free disposal of truck loads or weed bags.
- 5.6 Borrowing of limited tools include: weed wrenches, herbicide mix tanks, knotweed injectors, and backpack sprayers.
- 5.7 Stewardship Cost-Share programs.
 - 5.7.1 Plan A is for selected noxious weeds (Canada thistle, tansy ragwort, Poison hemlock, Yellow archangel) and is a 60/40 split on herbicides purchased to control these noxious weeds. The yearly limit is \$350 per landowner.
 - 5.7.2 Plan B is for knotweed control and it is covered at 100% up to \$350 per landowner and it is independent of Plan A.
- 5.8 Tax exempt landowner program (insert language from exempt handout).

6 FIELD SURVEYS

All species designated for control in the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control List shall be subject to on-going yearly surveys.

- 6.1 Surveys are done primarily from public roads following the approximate SURVEY SCHEDULE (page 8).
- 6.2 A GPS location is taken to indicate the general location of the noxious weed infestations unless an exact location can be collected.

- 6.3 Listed species prioritization in Cowlitz County is determined by the Noxious Weed Control Board and the information gathered by the risk threat they pose. See Threat Assessment Chart (**Attachment A**).
- 6.4 Land owners, both private and public, will be notified of the presence of noxious weeds and request to control noxious weed species on their land.

7 DOMINANCE LEVEL RATINGS

Dominance levels of noxious weed species are a means to measure and record the approximate infestation acreage at a particular site, and is based on the following:

DOMINANCE LEVEL OF NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES	
4	Species is present and is VERY OBVIOUS. There are more than 30 plants on the property parcel per acre.
3	Species is present and is obvious. There are more than 20 plants but less than 30 on the property parcel per acre.
2	Species is present but not necessarily obvious and does not exceed 20 plants in the property parcel per acre.
1	Species is present but not obvious, numbering 1 to 10 plants throughout the property parcel per acre.
0	There is no indication that the species is present: no dead stalks and no rosettes.

8 NOXIOUS WEED REPORTS AND CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The public is welcomed to help us locate report noxious weed infestations throughout the county regardless of where they are found.

- 8.1 An inspector will attempt to verify the presence of noxious weeds from the complaint. If noxious weeds are found contact will be initiated by the inspector with a Request to Control letter.
- 8.2 If the complaint is incorrect, false or can not be verified without putting our staff's safety at risk, the complaint will not be investigate further.

9 RIGHT OF ENTRY

Right of entry, Warrant for noxious weed search, Civil liability and Penalty for preventing entry (RCW 17.10.160).

Any authorized agent or employee of the county noxious weed control board or of the state noxious weed control board or of the department of agriculture where not otherwise proscribed by law may enter upon any property for the purpose of administering this chapter and any power exercisable pursuant thereto, including the taking of specimens of weeds, general inspection, and the performance of eradication or control work. Prior to carrying out the purpose for which the entry is made, the official making such entry or someone in his or her behalf, shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the owner of the property as to the purpose and need for the entry. (1)When there is probable cause to believe that there is property within this state not otherwise exempt from process or execution upon which noxious weeds are standing or growing and the owner refuses permission to inspect the property, a judge of the superior court or district court in the county in which the property is located may, upon the request of the county noxious weed control board or its agent, issue a

warrant directed to the board or agent authorizing the taking of specimens of weeds or other materials, general inspection, and the performance of eradication or control work.

(2) Application for issuance and execution and return of the warrant authorized by this section shall be in accordance with the applicable rules of the superior court or the district courts.

(3) Nothing in this section requires the application for and issuance of any warrant not otherwise required by law: PROVIDED, That civil liability for negligence shall lie in any case in which entry and any of the activities connected therewith are not undertaken with reasonable care.

(4) Any person who improperly prevents or threatens to prevent entry upon land as authorized in this section or any person who interferes with the carrying out of this chapter shall be upon conviction guilty of a misdemeanor.

10 QUARANTINE OF LAND

Whenever the director, the county noxious weed control board, or a weed district finds that a parcel of land is so seriously infested with class A or class b noxious weeds that control measures cannot be undertaken thereon without quarantining the land and restricting the land and restricting or denying access thereto or use thereof, the director, the county noxious weed control board, or weed district, with the approval of the director of the department of agriculture, may issue an order for the quarantine and restriction or denial of access or use. Upon issuance of the order, the director, the county noxious weed control board, or the weed district shall commence necessary control measures and may institute legal action for the collection of costs for control work, which may include attorneys' fees and the costs of other appropriate actions (RCW 17.10.210).

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A:

Survey Schedule

Survey Schedule - Approximate

(Schedule may be altered based on yearly changes to growing conditions tied to climate changes)

Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Annual bugloss						Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue			
Blueweed					Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue				
Brazilian elodea							Olive	Olive	Olive			
Buffalobur								Red	Red			
Butterfly bush						Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple			
Common bugloss					Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue				
Common fennel						Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green			
Dalmatian toadflax					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				
Diffuse knapweed						Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue		
False brome			Cyan	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan						
Garden loosestrife							Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
Giant hogweed					Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
Gorse		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow						Yellow	Yellow	
Knotweed species					Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive	Olive		
Meadow knapweed					Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta		
Milk thistle					Maroon	Maroon	Maroon	Maroon				
Mouse-ear hawkweed				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			
Orange hawkweed					Orange	Orange	Orange					
Parrotfeather									Green	Green		
Perennial pepperweed					Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue	Grey-Blue				
Perennial sowthistle							Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
Phragmites								Light Green	Light Green	Light Green		
Poison hemlock				Green	Green	Green	Green	Green				
Purple loosestrife							Purple	Purple	Purple			
Rush skeletonweed						Cyan	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan			
Scotch thistle					Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta				
Shiny geranium		Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red					
Slenderflower thistle					Pink	Pink	Pink					
Spanish broom							Yellow	Yellow				
Spartina									Blue	Blue		
Spotted knapweed						Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple		
Spurge laurel	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green									
Tansy ragwort						Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
Wild chervil				Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green						
Variable leaf milfoil						Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue		
Velvetleaf								Green	Green			
Yellowarchangel				Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red				
Yellow (meadow) hawkweed								Yellow	Yellow			
Yellow devil hawkweed												
Yellow nutsedge						Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
Yellow starthistle							Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			

Attachment B:

Threat Assessment Ranking

THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION

Criteria

Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans
	Urban threat
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock
	Threat to pasture forage or hay
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture
	Threat to organic farming
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas
	Threat to natural resources
Forestry	Threat to forest production
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"
	Perennial
	No effective bio-control available
	Allelopathic
	Seed longevity 15 years or more
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment
	Wind dispersed seed
	Water dispersed seed
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes
	Less than 100 sites in County
	Spread as ornamental plant
	Once established, manual control ineffective
	Priority Ranking

CLASS A WEEDS

Rating scale: no impact high impact
0 ----- 5

	False-brome	Garlic mustard	Bighead Kapweed		Milk thistle	Slenderflower thistle
	0	0	5		4	4
	2	3	3		2	0
	3	0	5		5	4
	5	4	5		5	5
	4	4	5		5	4
	3	1	5		5	0
	3	5	4		0	4
	5	5	5		4	5
	4	5	0		0	0
	5	5	5		5	5
	5	0	5		3	0
	5	5	5		5	0
	0	5	5		4	0
	0	0	2		3	5
	4	5	4		5	5
	5	5	4		5	5
	0	5	4		5	5
	3	5	4		5	5
	5	5	5		5	5
	1	5	5		5	0
	2	2	4		5	5
	64	74	89		85	66

THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION

Criteria

Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans
	Urban threat
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock
	Threat to pasture forage or hay
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture
	Threat to organic farming
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas
	Threat to natural resources
Forestry	Threat to forest production
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"
	Perennial
	No effective bio-control available
	Allelopathic
	Seed longevity 15 years or more
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment
	Wind dispersed seed
	Water dispersed seed
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes
	Less than 100 sites in County
	Spread as ornamental plant
	Once established, manual control ineffective
	Priority Ranking

CLASS B NOXIOUS WEEDS

Rating scale: no impact high impact
 0 _____ 5

Butterfly bush	Dalmatian toadflax	Gorse	Mouae-ear hawkweed	Orange hawkweed	Yellow hawkweed	Herb-Robert
1	3	5	0	0	0	0
5	2	5	3	3	3	2
1	3	4	0	1	1	0
2	4	4	5	5	5	3
2	4	4	3	4	4	3
4	4	4	3	0	0	3
4	0	4	3	3	3	1
4	4	4	5	5	5	4
4	2	4	0	0	0	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	0
5	0	1	5	5	5	5
5	4	0	5	5	5	5
2	4	5	2	3	3	2
3	5	4	5	4	4	4
4	5	2	3	4	4	1
4	5	4	3	4	4	1
5	5	4	5	5	5	5
4	5	5	4	5	5	4
5	5	3	0	5	5	5
4	4	1	4	4	4	4
77	77	76	67	74	74	59

THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION

Criteria

Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans
	Urban threat
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock
	Threat to pasture forage or hay
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture
	Threat to organic farming
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas
	Threat to natural resources
Forestry	Threat to forest production
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"
	Perennial
	No effective bio-control available
	Allelopathic
	Seed longevity 15 years or more
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment
	Wind dispersed seed
	Water dispersed seed
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes
	Less than 100 sites in County
	Spread as ornamental plant
	Once established, manual control ineffective
	Priority Ranking

CLASS B WEEDS CONTINUE

Rating scale: **no impact** **high impact**
0 5

Knapweed diffuse	Knapweed meadow	Knapweed spotted	Knotweed ssp.	Loosestrife purple	Poison hemlock	Policeman's helmet
2	2	2	0	1	5	0
3	3	3	5	0	5	0
3	3	3	0	1	5	0
4	4	4	4	0	5	0
4	4	4	4	0	5	2
4	4	4	5	0	4	3
3	3	3	5	5	5	4
5	5	5	5	5	4	5
2	2	3	2	0	0	0
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
3	5	3	5	5	0	0
1	1	1	5	1	4	5
5	5	5	0	5	0	5
3	3	4	0	5	0	0
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	4	5	5	5
4	4	4	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	5	5	5	4
4	4	3	2	0	2	5
1	1	1	5	5	2	5
5	5	5	5	5	1	2
75	77	76	76	63	70	60

THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION

Criteria

Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans
	Urban threat
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock
	Threat to pasture forage or hay
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture
	Threat to organic farming
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas
	Threat to natural resources
Forestry	Threat to forest production
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"
	Perennial
	No effective bio-control available
	Allelopathic
	Seed longevity 15 years or more
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment
	Wind dispersed seed
	Water dispersed seed
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes
	Less than 100 sites in County
	Spread as ornamental plant
	Once established, manual control ineffective
	Priority Ranking

CLASS B WEEDS CONTINUE

Rating scale: **no impact** **high impact**
0 ————— **5**

	Scotch broom	Tansy ragwort	Wild Chervil	Yellow archangel	Yellow nutsedge	
Shiny geranium						
0	4	5	0	0	0	
0	5	4	0	0	0	
0	5	5	0	0	0	
5	5	5	5	0	5	
4	3	5	5	0	5	
0	4	5	0	0	0	
5	4	2	0	3	5	
5	5	3	4	5	5	
2	5	4	4	5	5	
5	4	4	4	4	4	
0	5	4	4	5	5	
5	1	0	5	5	5	
0	2	3	0	0	5	
2	5	5	1	0	0	
5	5	5	5	5	5	
5	2	5	5	3	5	
5	5	4	5	5	5	
5	5	5	5	5	5	
5	0	3	0	5	5	
5	3	0	0	5	0	
5	2	0	1	3		
68	79	76	53	58	69	

THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION

Criteria

Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans
	Urban threat
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock
	Threat to pasture forage or hay
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture
	Threat to organic farming
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas
	Threat to natural resources
Forestry	Threat to forest production
<i>Important Control Criteria</i>	State designated "A" or "B"
	Perennial
	No effective bio-control available
	Allelopathic
	Seed longevity 15 years or more
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment
	Wind dispersed seed
	Water dispersed seed
	High reproduction: many seeds, propagules or rhizomes
	Less than 100 sites in County
	Spread as ornamental plant
	Once established, manual control ineffective
	Priority Ranking

CLASS C NOXIOUS WEEDS

no impact

high impact

Rating scale: 0 ————— 5

Common tansy	Bull thistle	Buffalobur	White cockle	Canada thistle	Wild Carrot
4	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	2	0	0	0
4	2	5	0	0	2
5	4	3	4	5	5
4	3	4	5	5	5
4	3	4	0	5	0
3	3	2	0	3	0
3	3	2	3	5	4
4	3	2	0	5	0
3	3	5	3	3	4
5	0	0	3	5	5
5	0	5	5	0	5
3	0	2	0	3	0
5	3	2	2	5	1
4	4	3	5	5	5
5	5	4	5	5	5
5	5	4	5	5	5
5	4	4	5	5	5
5	2	5	5	3	3
5	0	5	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	5	0
85	47	69	50	72	60

THREAT ASSESSMENT REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. PNW #366 Buffalobur (out of print);
3. Weeds of Nebraska and the Great Plains;
4. Weeds of the West, 9th Edition, 2001;
5. WSU Puyallup; horticulture sense;
6. Victoria Resources online; invasive assessment of Buffalobur;
7. Canadian Journal of Plant Science. Bassett, I.J. and Munro, D. B 1986. The Biology of Canadian weeds. 78. *Solanum carolinense* L. and *S. rostratum* Dunal. Can. J. Plant Sci. 66: 977-991.

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, "Best of the Bunch", June 15, 2004;
5. Oregon State University research project: Production and Invasion of Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*) in Oregon, Julie Ream, May 21, 2006;
6. Oregon Department of Agriculture Pest Risk Assessment for *Buddleja davidii*, February, 2004;
7. Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team, Annotated Bibliography on the Ecology and Management of Invasive Species: Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*, syn. *Buddleia davidii*), May 2005;
8. Management of Invasive Species: Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*, syn. *Buddleia davidii*), May, 2005;
9. USGS Biological Resources Division, Haleakala Field Station, Maui, Hawaii, Forest Starr, Kim Starr & Lloyd Loope, research on *Buddleia davidii*, January, 2003;
10. Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage, Potential Environmental Weeds in Australia, Appendix C, January, 1998;
11. Julie Ream; Production and Invasion of Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii*) in Oregon. May 31, 2006.

Common Tansy (*Scenecio jacobaea*)

1. A Guide to Weeds in British Columbia; Common Tansy.;
2. USDA Forest Service, Weed of the Week, January 26, 2005;
3. Montana State University Extension; MT199911AG brochure;
4. Oregon State University Extension Services; Invasive Weeds in Forest Land. EC 1599-E; September 2008;
5. Minnesota Department of Agriculture; Noxious and Invasive Weed Program.

False-Brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*)

1. Washington State Weed Board Written Findings;
2. The Nature Conservancy in Oregon;
3. Botanical Society of the British Isles;
4. Institute of Applied Ecology; Invasive Species Alert;
5. Oregon State university Extension Services; Invasive Weeds in Forest Land;
6. Paszko, Beata; The Viability of natural populations of *Brachypodium pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum* based on morphological features; Acta Societatis Botanorum Poloniae. Vol 77, No. 3: 255-262, 2008.

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)

1. Nature Conservancy; Canada. Control Methods for the Invasive Plant Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) within Ontario Natural Areas;
2. Plant Conservation Alliance Fact Sheet;
3. Maine Invasive Plants; Bulletin # 2526;
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1. A Guide to Weeds in British Columbia; Canada Thistle;
2. Washington State Weed Board Written Findings;
3. USDA Forest Service Weed of the Month;
4. University of Alaska; Alaska Natural Heritage Program;
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5. The Nature Conservancy Element Stewardship Abstract for *Silybum marianum* (Blessed Milk Thistle), Caitlin Bean.

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9. A Guide to Weeds in British Columbia.

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1. Washington State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings;
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3. Ohio Perennial and Biennial Weed Guide;
4. Alberta Invasive Species Council;
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6. Pacific Northwest Extension Publication. PNW0585: White Campion or White Cockle.

Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings;
2. Guide to Weeds in British Columbia: Wild Chervil;
3. PNW 0367: Wild Chervil;
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;
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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.

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1. Oregon Department of Agriculture Plant Pest Risk Assessment for Yellow Archangel, *Lamium galeobdolon*, 2011;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Control Board Written Findings: Yellow Archangel;
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4. 2012 National Park Service, National Capital Region Exotic Plant Management Team, Washington, DC. Written by Chris Traft, edited by Mark Frey and Amanda DuPrey ;
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Yellow Nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)

1. University Of CA Growers Weed Identification Handbook Wi-73;
2. WA EB 1488PARKER, R. 1988. Yellow nutsedge control. WA State Univ. Coop. Ext. E.B. 1488.
3. WSDA Fact Sheet;
4. PNW 452, 1993: Yellow Nutsedge;
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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.

Attachment B:

Monetary Penalties/Fines for Failure to Control Noxious Weeds

**SCHEDULE OF MONETARY PENALTIES
FOR NOXIOUS WEEDS**

Penalties are assessed per parcel, per noxious weed species, per day after expiration of Notice to Control

VIOLATION	TITLE	CASE TYPE	FINE
16.750.020.1A1	Class A Noxious Weed—1st Offense	IN	\$1,538
16.750.020.1A2	Class A Noxious Weed—Subsequent Offenses	IN	\$2,050
16.750.020.1B1	Class B Designate Noxious Weed—1st Offense	IN	\$1,025
16.750.020.1B2	Class B Designate Noxious Weed—2nd Offense	IN	\$1,538
16.750.020.1B3	Class B Designate Noxious Weed—3rd and Subsequent Offenses	IN	\$2,050
16.750.020.1C1	Class B & C Non Designate Noxious Weed—1st Offense	IN	\$513
16.750.020.1C2	Class B & C Non Designate Noxious Weed—2nd Offense	IN	\$1,025
16.750.020.1C3	Class B & C Non Designate Noxious Weed—3rd Offense	IN	\$1,538
16.750.020.1C4	Class B & C Non Designate Noxious Weed—4th and Subsequent Offenses	IN	\$2,050
16.750.020.2	Enter Land in Violation of Order	IN	\$1,025
16.750.020.3	Interfere with Noxious Weed Control	IN	\$1,025
SW 17.10.160	Prevent Entry for Weed Inspection	CN	*
SW 17.10.230	Fail to Control Weeds or Violation Rule	IN	*
SW 17.10.235.1	Sell Noxious Weeds	CN	*
SW 17.10.310	Fail to Respond/Refuse to Identify Self/PRP	CN	*
SW 17.10.350.2	Noxious Weeds-Fail to Pay	CN	*

IN = Infraction non-traffic case

CN= Criminal non-traffic case

* The Noxious Weed laws under RCW 17.10 can also be used as they are the law that gives authority for rules in WAC 16.750