

2023

– LEWIS COUNTY –

– NOXIOUS WEED LIST –

APPENDIX

Lewis County Noxious Weed List & Action levels

The Lewis County Noxious Weed List includes the following:

CLASS A

- Identified by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B-DESIGNATES

- Region 3
- Identified by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

CLASS B-SELECT

- Selected as a local control priority by the Lewis County Weed Board

CLASS C-SELECT

- Selected as a local control priority by the Lewis County Weed Board

Written Findings

Written findings are developed by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board as part of the weed listing process and provide information on the biology, ecological and economic impacts and management techniques of listed noxious weeds. The Written Findings are posted on the state Weed Board's website at www.nwcb.wa.gov and updated periodically by the WSNWCB.

Action levels or treatment thresholds

The Action levels for the following classes - Class A, Class B designates, County Select Class B, County Select Class C, Class B and Class C weeds on the Lewis County Noxious Weed list are as follows:

Definitions:

"*Eradicate*" means to eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation.

"*Control*" of noxious weeds means to prevent all seed production and/or to prevent the dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants.

"*Contain*" means to confine a noxious weed and its propagules to an already identified area of infestation and prevent the infestation of previously unaffected areas.

“*Dominance ratings*” is a measure of plant density of the target noxious weed. It is an estimate based on a 0 (zero) to 5 scale, assigned by LCNWCB staff, where:

- 0 = target noxious weed species not present on site
- 1 = target species is present, but not obvious, in the surrounding plant community.
- 2 = target species is present, but not obvious, though on closer examination multiple plants of target species are found present on site.
- 3 = target species is present and obvious in the surrounding plant community.
The target species is not an obvious dominant within the plant community.
- 4 = target species is present and obvious in the surrounding plant community.
The target species is a co-dominant in the plant community.
- 5 = target species is present and dominates the surrounding plant community.

“*Action level*” is the threshold for the Weed Board taking corrective action as determined by the presence or dominance level of a noxious weed. When the action level is met for a Class A, Class B designate, Class B select or C select weed, the Weed Board staff will contact the landowner and begin the process of gaining compliance with the noxious weed law.

NOXIOUS WEED CLASSIFIED as "Class A"

- Control all infestations with the goal of eradication as the *highest priority* of LCNWCB.
- Eradication of all plant parts and prevention of seed production *required statewide*.
- **Action level requiring landowner eradication: Identification and dominance at any level.**
- LCNWCB will maintain a practice of surveying for noxious weeds by recording location information, assigning dominance ratings, and mapping infestation areas.
- LCNWCB will specify control strategies appropriate to each site.
- LCNWCB will monitor plant re-growth and propagule production following control actions.

NOXIOUS WEEDS CLASSIFIED as "CLASS B-Designate"

- Control all infestations with the goal of stopping all seed or propagule production.
- Prevention of seed production *required* in designated regions of the state.
- **Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level.**
- LCNWCB will maintain a process of surveying for noxious weeds by recording location information, assigning dominance ratings, and mapping infestation areas.
- LCNWCB will specify control strategies appropriate to each infestation site.
- LCNWCB will monitor plant re-growth and propagule production following control actions.

NOXIOUS WEED CLASSIFIED as "B-select" or "C-select"

- Control all infestations within parcel or identified area of infestation and stop seed or propagule dispersion, as feasible.
- **Action level requiring landowner control:** Determined by the Weed Control Board for each weed species selected, see below.
- LCNWCB will maintain a process of surveying for noxious weeds by recording location information, assigning dominance ratings, and mapping infestation areas.

- As time and resources allow, and deemed feasible the Program Coordinator, LCNWCB staff will specify control strategies appropriate to each infestation site and monitor plant re-growth and/or propagule production following control actions.

Specific Parameters for each “B-select” Noxious Weed Species:

Tansy ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 3 to 5, for either the entire parcel or any subset area within the parcel.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at any level in Lewis County Roads, St. Highways and City maintained roads.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: presence of livestock, neighboring livestock and forage production operations, or landowner complaints.
4. The presence of biological agents on a property does *not* relieve a landowner of control responsibilities.

Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level along the described public right-of-way corridors and any adjoining parcels.
- St. Hwy. 123 from the intersection of Hwy. 123 and St. Hwy. 12 (T14N, Rge 10E, Sec 20) extending north along Hwy. 123 to the Pierce County line.
 - St. Hwy. 12, from the Yakima County Line extending west along Hwy. 12 to the intersection of Coal Creek Drive & St. Hwy 12 (T13N, Rge 9E, Sec 1).
 - St. Hwy. 12 (T12N, Rge 7E, Sec 15, 14, 13) extending from milepost 117 (Joerk Rd) and east to mile post 122 (also including any parcels to the south of the right of way and north of the Cowlitz River). Also includes secondary roads Joerk Rd., in its entirety, and Silverbrook Rd. from the intersection at Chilcoat Ave east to its intersection with St. Hwy. 12
 - St. Hwy. 131 from the intersection with Hwy. 12 (Randle) extending southwest along Hwy. 131 to the USFS boundary (T12N, Rge 7E, Sec 17, 20).
 - Cispus Rd. from the intersection with Hwy. 131 extending southeast along Cispus Rd. to Greenhorn Road & USFS Road 76, (T11N, Rge 7E, Sec.13).
 - Spears Rd. from the intersection with Hwy. 131 extending southeast along Spears Rd. to the Cispus Rd. (T12N, Rge 7E, Sec 21).
 - Skate Creek Rd. South & North from the intersection with Hwy. 12 extending northwest along Skate Creek Rd., USFS 52 Rd., & Skate Creek Rd. North to the Intersection with the Pierce County line.
 - Lincoln Creek Rd., starting at intersection of Galvin Rd. & Lincoln Creek Rd., north west to the end of Lincoln Creek Rd. (T15N, Rge 3W Sec 35, 34, 27, 28, 29, 30) (T12N, Rge 4W, Sec 30, 25, 26, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 6, 7) and the entire lengths of secondary roads Ingalls Rd., Bunker Rd., Barton Rd., & Lepisto Rd., from their intersection with Lincoln Creek, Ingalls Rd. or Bunker Creek.
 - Manners Road & Independence Road. Starting at intersection of Lincoln Creek Road, north east to the intersection with Independence Road and east along Independence to the Thurston County line. (T15N, Rge 4W Sec 32, 29, 20, 21, 15). Also includes the entirety of the lengths of secondary roads Garrard Creek., Nelson Rd., Jylah Rd., & Hyppa Rd., from their intersection with Independence Road.
 - Starting at Mossyrock city limits, Mossyrock Road East, Swofford, Green Mountain, Perkins, Longbell, Salmon Creek, Winston Creek & all the secondary roads from these primary roads.

(T12N, Rge 2E, Sec 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32) and (T12N, Rge 3E, Sec 16, 21, 27, 26, 35, 36) and (T11N, Rge 2E, Sec 2, 3, 4, 9, 10).

- North Fork Road from the intersection with Jackson Hwy., northeast to the end of North Fork Road (T14N, Rge 1E, Sec 20,), also including the entirety of secondary roads Hewett Rd. & Lucas Creek Rd.
2. Isolated populations associated with any public roads and the adjoining parcels.
 - Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: population location within the watershed, distance to adjacent populations, the probability of spread by water movement, rock, soil, equipment or vehicles, or *adjacent* landowner complaint.
 - The presence of biological agents on a property does not relieve a landowner of control responsibilities.

Giant knotweed, *Fallopia sachalinensis*, Bohemian knotweed, *Fallopia × bohemica*, Japanese knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*, & Himalayan knotweed *Persicaria wallichii*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level.
 - Exceptions to required control may be allowed on a case by case basis at the discretion of the Program Coordinator when the landowner does not possess the means to treat a riparian or aquatic infestation, such as not possessing an aquatic endorsement on a Washington state pesticide license or not possessing the financial means to hire a private or professional contractor for the same purpose.
2. Priority for control actions given to river riparian corridors and adjacent parcels where knotweed populations are a source for spread due to flooding, or where lack of enforced control efforts would undermine ongoing programmatic efforts to eradicate knotweeds in targeted, high-priority areas. The latter especially includes situations when adjacent or upstream parcels have been previously treated, especially if the site is the most upstream known untreated knotweed infestation site.
 - Cowlitz River, from the headwaters or most upstream known infestation site downstream to the confluence with Cowlitz County line (approx. river mile 26).
 - Newaukum River, from the headwaters or most upstream known infestation site downstream to the confluence with the Chehalis River & including the entirety of the North Fork (headwaters T14N, Rge 1E, Sec 20) and the Middle Fork.
 - Chehalis River and associated tributaries from the respective headwaters or most upstream known infestation site downstream to river mile 86 (St. Parks Rail Bridge crossing west of Spooner Road) and including the South Fork Chehalis River from its headwaters downstream to the Chehalis River.
3. Isolated populations associated with public roads, streams and the adjoining parcels.
 - Considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: population location within the watershed, distance to adjacent populations, probability of spread by water movement, equipment or vehicles, or *adjacent* landowner complaint.

Butterfly bush, *Buddleja davidii*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level of seedling plants, escaped, colonized, naturalized and/or non-cultivated populations (any individual plant not specifically purchased as a sterile cultivar from a commercial nursery).
2. Prevention of seed production is *required*.

3. Control efforts will always coincide with on-going efforts to: educate landowners about the invasive characters of *Buddleja davidii* and recommend alternative plants that are less invasive.

Poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level within the parcel.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in right-of-way corridors: identification and dominance at any level in Lewis County (private or public) Railways, Roads, St. Highways and City maintained roads.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: landowner complaints, presence of livestock in the area or adjacent parcels, public safety & maintenance of vegetation to prevent this plant from being a human health hazard.
4. The presence of biological agents on a property does not relieve a landowner of control responsibilities.

Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*:

1. See "AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS" notes below.

Parrotfeather, *Myriophyllum aquaticum*:

1. See "AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS" notes below.

Brazilian elodea, *Egeria densa*:

1. See "AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS" notes below.

Yellow archangel, *Lamiastrum galeobdolon*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: identification and dominance at any level.
2. Control efforts will always coincide with on-going efforts to: educate landowners about the invasive characters of Yellow archangel and recommend alternative plants that are less invasive.

Specific Parameters for each "C-select" Noxious Weed Species:

Curlyleaf pondweed, *Potamogeton crispus*:

1. See "AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS" notes below.

Yellowflag iris, *Iris pseudacorus*:

1. See "AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS" notes below.
2. Action level requiring landowner control: priority for control actions given to aquatic systems where populations are a source for spread due to boat trailers, watercraft and flooding, as well as isolated populations associated with small ponds, streams and rivers.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: population location within the watershed, distance to adjacent populations, probability of spread by water movement, equipment or vehicles.

Canada thistle, *Cirsium arvense*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 5 for either the entire parcel or any 10,000 sq. ft. subset area within the parcel, as determined by LCNWCB staff.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at level 4 and/or 5 in any 1,000 ft. length of Lewis County Roads, St. Highways and City maintained roads.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: spread to other parcels and *adjacent* landowner complaints.

Bull thistle, *Cirsium vulgare*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 5, for either the entire parcel or any 10,000 sq. ft. subset area within the parcel, as determined by LCNWCB staff.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at level 4 and/or 5 in any 1,000 ft. length of Lewis County Roads, St. Highways and City maintained roads, as determined by LCNWCB staff.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: spread to other parcels and *adjacent* landowner complaints.

English ivy, *Hedera helix*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 4 or 5 within the parcel or any 10,000 sq. ft. subset of the parcel, as determined by LCNWCB staff.
2. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: landowner complaints, distance to adjacent populations, probability of spread by equipment, timber or forestry practices, etc.

Italian arum, *Arum italicum*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level, for either the entire parcel or any subset area within the parcel.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at any level in any Lewis County Roads, Railways, St. Highways and City maintained roads.

Oxeye daisy, *Leucanthemum vulgare*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 4 to 5, for either the entire parcel or any subset area of 10,000 sq. ft. or greater within the parcel.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at level 4 or 5 for any 1,000 ft. length in Lewis County Roads, Railways, St. Highways and City maintained roads.
3. Other considerations that may require landowner control at the discretion of the Program Coordinator: *adjacent* landowner complaints.

Wild carrot (aka Queen Anne's Lace), *Daucus carota*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance level of 4 to 5, for either the entire parcel or any subset area of 10,000 sq. ft. or greater within the parcel.
2. Action level requiring landowner control in *public right-of-way corridors*: Identification and dominance at any level in Lewis County Roads, Railways, St. Highways and City maintained roads.

Reed canarygrass, *Phalaris arundinacea*:

1. Action level requiring control: Identification and dominance at any level in wilderness area portals (USFS wilderness trailheads for Tatoosh, Goat Rocks, William O Douglas, Mt. Adams wilderness areas, as well as parking lots, campgrounds, & areas within ¼ mi of wilderness access points).
2. Ongoing efforts to: educate wilderness users about the invasive character of noxious weeds and how to prevent their spread.

Tree-of-Heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*:

1. Action level requiring landowner control: Identification and dominance at any level within the parcel of small statured or “suckering” trees, basal shoots, root sprouts, adventitious shoots, seedlings, or saplings that may be safely treated and/or removed without the aid of a professional contractor or certified arborist, generally 4.5” DBH (“Diameter at Breast Height”) and less.
2. Larger trees, generally greater than 4.5” DBH, may be left standing if the landowner does not possess the means to safely remove them, but all basal shoots, “suckers,” root sprouts, and adventitious shoots, as well as any seedlings and saplings, must be adequately controlled, treated and removed by the landowner.
3. Control-exempt trees must not be allowed to set seed, to the extent feasible.
4. On-going efforts to: educate landowners about the invasive characteristics of *Ailanthus altissima* and recommend alternative plants, especially ornamental trees that are less invasive.

NOXIOUS WEED CLASSIFIED as “Class B” or “Class C” (No Designated or Selected status):

- Contain preexisting infestations and stop the spread of these species to previously unaffected parcels and sensitive areas whenever practicable.
- Maintain a process of surveying for noxious weeds within these classes to evaluate their classification and status on the county weed list.
- *Weeds identified in this category may be widely distributed in the region and within areas of Lewis County, making prevention of all seed production within a single season difficult and not always practical. Nonetheless, the weed species in this group are noxious and landowners are encouraged to contain them.*
- Containment of Class B and Class C weed populations to prevent seed or propagule spread, especially to areas where they are listed as Class B-Designate, Class B-Select, or Class C-select, is the goal.

AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS:

- The Weed Board will require landowners to manage aquatic weeds where it may be determined that they are clearly responsible, especially if the infestation affects adjacent landowners or adjacent lands managed by public agencies.
- Enforced control will be conducted at the discretion of the Program Coordinator. Exceptions to required control may be allowed on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Program Coordinator when the landowner does not possess the means to treat a riparian or aquatic infestation, such as by not possessing an aquatic endorsement on a Washington state pesticide license or not possessing the financial means to hire a private or professional contractor for the same purpose.
- In the aquatic and/or riparian environment where land ownership is not clear, the Weed Board will enlist the cooperation of both relevant landowners and public agencies for resources to manage aquatic noxious weeds to meet the requirements of the Washington State Noxious Weed Law.

- Program priorities in treating aquatic noxious weeds will be guided by: public safety, public access to water resources, and weed distribution within the region.

PLANT SPECIES ON THE MONITOR LIST:

- Survey for and gather data on the ecological impact and geographic extent, density, and spread thereof, as programmatic resources allow, in order to evaluate their potential inclusion and classification on the noxious weed list.
- Provide written or verbal testimony on these plant species to the Washington State Noxious Weed Board as appropriate.

FOR ALL LISTED WEEDS & OTHER TOXIC AND PROBLEM WEEDS:

- Provide weed species identification and educational information.
- Offer control strategies and tactics appropriate to the infestation site, when asked, and as programmatic resources allow.
- Encourage containment and control measures where practical to protect the safety and health of the public, domestic animals, wildlife and the ecological integrity of the region.
- Evaluate weed species for introduction of biological control agents.