CLALLAM COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT

Annual Report 2025

Prepared by **Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board**
Available online: https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/1042/Roadside-Vegetation-Management
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Program Goal:

This program ensures the Clallam County Public Works Department complies with noxious weed laws of Washington State. The goal of this project is to shift roadside vegetation to site appropriate plant communities. The goal is to be accomplished by reducing existing weed populations and preventing the establishment of new infestations across the county.

Program Overview:

The Clallam County Integrated Weed Management Plan was created to help the County Public Works Department effectively and efficiently comply with its noxious weed control obligations. Integrated Weed Management (IWM) is a coordinated decision-making process that uses the most appropriate weed management methods and strategies, along with a monitoring and evaluation system, to achieve roadside maintenance goals and objectives in an environmentally and economically sound manner. The project identifies priorities for weed control and implements protocol to prevent the spread of noxious weeds via County Roads activities.

2025 Project Overview:

The program was short-staffed during most of the year but made a concerted effort to continue surveying and treating high priority roads, pits and other sites. Tansy ragwort still continues to be the most commonly found weed on roadsides and pits. We still suspect that the warm winter weather is allowing tansy ragwort to flower after only one year, rather than two years, making it necessary to monitor and treat roads every year. We continue to treat stubborn meadow knapweed infestations on a couple of roads and have incorporated another herbicide into our IWM plan that can target knapweeds and poison hemlock. We are continuing to work with volunteers to install native pollinator plants along the Olympic Discovery Trail and the Deer Park Rd Interchange, though we are beginning to cut back on our maintenance obligations as the plantings get more established.

2025 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Program Development:

- Completed or progressed with most high priority implementation tasks outlined in the Integrated Weed management Plan (IWMP).
- Monitored gravel storage in pits and adapted treatments to ensure material did not get contaminated
- Prioritized the roads with large regulated weed populations due to limited staffing during most of the year

County Roadsides:

- Performed **242** treatments and controlled weeds on a total of **145** County Roads: **66** roads had manual-only treatments, **68** roads were treated both manually and with herbicide, and **11** roads treated with herbicide only.
- **44** roads were surveyed and determined not to need treatment in 2025.
- Controlled **28** species, including **17** regulated species
- Herbicide was applied on **79** individual roads with a total of **1.2** gallons applied over **172.2** acres.
- More than **29** individuals interacted with staff during treatments.

County Rock Sources/Spoil Disposal Sites (Pits):

- Treated weeds in **21** County Pits: **5** pits manual treatment only, **14** pits treated manually and with herbicide, and **2** pits treated with herbicide only.
- Controlled a total of **34** species including **11** regulated species.
- Herbicide was applied within **16** County Pits, with a total of **2.7** gallons of liquid herbicide applied over **112.3** acres (171.85 acres including retreatments).

County Special Sites:

- Controlled weeds on **17** County Special Sites for a total of **29** treatments; **4** sites manual only, **4** sites herbicide only and **9** sites treated both manually and with herbicide.
- Herbicide was applied on **13** unique sites with a total of **0.3** gallons of herbicide applied over **34.3** acres (includes retreatments)
- Controlled **27** species, including **10** regulated species.

Roadside and Pollinator Plantings:

- Monitored, maintained, and/or augmented **two** projects –**Old Olympic Hwy/ODT (0.4 ac)** and **Deer Park Overpass (XX ac).**
- Planted a combined total of **6,150 plants** over approximately **5.5 acres** between the two sites (also counts plants installed in January 2026)
- **32 volunteers** donated approximately **114 hours** to plant and maintain the pollinator sites.
- Worked with Broombuster to remove **1,865 Scotch broom** plants from the Deer Park rest area

Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:

- The Roadside Weed Monitoring Team (RWMT) assessed **68%** of treated roads. They reported **81%** average efficacy (median was 95% efficacy), **88%** efficacy for poison hemlock and **85%** for meadow knapweed. **(See Appendix K).**
- Overall, herbicide treatments were determined to be **"Good"**. **No off-target damage** was found.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Tansy ragwort continues to be the most common regulated noxious weed on County roads.
- Treating knapweeds prior to bolting or after flowering seems to be the most effective. Plants respond best when they have a large rosette.
- Walking Priority 1 roads is essential in finding new populations of weeds before they get established.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Program Goal:

This program ensures Clallam County Public Works/Roads properties and rights-of-way are compliant with noxious weed laws of Washington State. The goal of this project is to shift roadside vegetation to site appropriate plant communities with minimal or no noxious weeds. As stewards of county owned land, the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board controls noxious and invasive weeds effectively and efficiently in conjunction with the Road Department to reduce existing weed populations and prevent the establishment of new infestations throughout the county. Invasive and noxious weeds negatively impact agricultural and forestry production, property values, fire regimes, hydrology and native plant and wildlife populations. Roadsides are high priorities for control of weed species because they act as conduits for the spread of weeds between many private and public land parcels. County rock sources/soil disposal sites can act as weed sources and are additional high priorities for control.

Program Overview:

The Clallam County Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWM) was created to help the County efficiently and effectively comply with its noxious weed control obligations. Integrated Weed Management is a coordinated decision-making process that uses the most appropriate weed management methods and strategies, along with a monitoring and evaluation system, to achieve roadside maintenance goals and objectives in an environmentally and economically sound manner. The IWM plan dictates that each weed problem is addressed from the perspective of all available control options and that the selected control options represent the best treatment for the long-term stability of the desired plant community, while always considering the impact on the local community.

Weed control methods include biological, chemical, cultural, physical, and preventative measures. This project uses the most effective method or a combination of methods within the IWM decision-making framework to achieve greatest roadside service levels at the lowest life-cycle costs. With more than five hundred miles of country roads and trails there are a variety of weed problems as well as control opportunities.

To effectively shift the roadside vegetation to self-sustaining, site-appropriate communities, the project identifies high priority targets that contain the worst infestations of noxious weeds and then reduces the population. High priority targets include infestations of regulated noxious weeds and invasive species of special concern on roadsides, as well as county rock sources and spoil disposal sites (pits) that act as sources for weed dispersal. The project aims to systematically reduce weed abundance and promote desirable vegetation in its place. As the project matures and the number of high priority targets are reduced, the number of chemical and physical treatments will also be reduced and balanced by cultural and preventative methods. We also encourage Clallam County residents to learn about noxious weeds and report any infestations on County rights-of-ways and other Public Works sites.

Weed control work on the County Right-of-Way and pits is implemented by the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board (CCNWCB) and through partnerships with other municipalities, non-governmental agencies, and volunteers. Partnerships include the Clallam County Road Department, WSU Extension office, Clallam Conservation District, Broom Busters, Olympic Discovery Trail Volunteers and the 10,000 Years Institute. Partnerships add efficiency and overall value to the project by promoting collaboration and public engagement, recruiting larger work forces, and reducing travel time across the county.

2025 Project Description:

The program was short-staffed during most of the year but made a concerted effort to continue surveying and treating high priority roads, pits and other sites. The treatment season started early again this year, with February treatments of poison hemlock in the eastern part of the County. Tansy ragwort still continues to be the most common regulated noxious weed found on roads and pits. We suspect that the warm winter weather is allowing tansy ragwort to flower after only one year, rather than two years, making it necessary to monitor and treat roads every year. We continue to treat stubborn meadow knapweed infestations on a couple of roads and have incorporated another herbicide into our IWM plan that can target knapweeds and poison hemlock. We are continuing to work with volunteers to install native pollinator plants along the Olympic Discovery Trail and the Deer Park Rd Interchange, though we are beginning to cut back on our maintenance obligations as the plantings get more established.

2025 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS**:**

Program Development:

- Completed or progressed with most high priority implementation tasks outlined in the Integrated Weed management Plan (IWMP).
- This treatment season we prioritized regulated weeds on Priority 1 roads due staffing issues.
- In a few County pits (Kirner, McInnes and Blyn), there continues to be significant remodeling and movement of material that has exposed contaminated soil or created bare ground for potential weed invasion. We focused on treating new weeds that began germinating and continue to monitor new stockpiles for weeds.
- We have begun shifting our pollinator site program to reduce watering and maintenance obligations as the plantings have gotten older and more established. We have increased the number of Puget Sound gumweed plants that we installed, since that plant has been thriving on the Deer Park Interchange and begins flowering after 1-2 years. These projects continue to be great volunteer opportunities for members of the public interested in beautifying our public spaces.

Program Implementation

<u>County Roadsides</u>:

- This year, we treated or surveyed **189 roads.** We visited 25.3% of District 1 (East County) roads, 39.5% of District 2 (Central County) roads and 65.9% of District 3 (West County) roads listed on our 2025 Integrated Weed Management Plan.
    - 342.2 miles (647.8 acres) examined
    - 69 roads in District 1 (east county)
    - 64 roads in District 2 (central county)
    - 56 roads in District 3 (west county)
- Performed **242** treatments and controlled weeds on a total of **145** County Roads: **66** roads had manual only treatment, **68** roads were treated both manually and with herbicide, and **11** roads treated with herbicide only.
    - 196.7 miles (377.3 acres) treated
    - 61 roads in District 1 (east county)
    - 53 roads in District 2 (central county)
    - 31 roads in District 3 (west county)
- **119** roads were completely treated and **26** roads had spot treatment. We also performed **34** retreatments
- **44** roads were surveyed and determined not to need treatment in 2025.
    - 8 roads in District 1 (east county)
    - 11 roads in District 2 (central county)
    - 25 roads in District 3 (west county)
- Controlled **28** species, including **17** regulated species
- Herbicide was applied on **79** individual roads with a total of **1.2** gallons applied over **172.2** acres.
- Manually treated 312.3 **acres** and removed **15,736 plants**.
    - Top 5 species manually controlled – tansy ragwort (8,769 plants), common teasel (1,808 plants), meadow knapweed (1,771 plants), orange hawkweed (1,048 plants), and Scotch broom (951 plants)
- More than **29** individuals interacted with staff during treatments.

<u>County Rock Sources/Spoil Disposal Sites (Pits):</u>

- Treated weeds in **21** County Pits: **5** pits manual treatment only, **14** pits manual and herbicide treatment, and **2** pits treated with herbicide only.

- Controlled a total of **34** species including **11** regulated species.
- Performed **50** treatments (including **16** retreatments) over a total of **116.8 acres** (183.1 acres including retreatments).
- Herbicide was applied within **16** County Pits, with a total of **2.7** gallons of liquid herbicide applied over **112.3 acres** (171.85 acres including retreatments).
- Manually treated **58.8** acres and removed **5,423** plants.
    - Top 5 species manually controlled – Scotch broom (4,098 plants), tansy ragwort (955 plants), poison hemlock (185 plants), spotted knapweed (120 plants) and tree lupine (61 plants)
- Infestations of note: Poison hemlock was quite prolific in McInnes and Kirner pits this year, despite multiple treatments. Resculpting of the pit exposed soil with a large seedbank that has been germinating throughout the year.

County Special Sites:

- Controlled weeds on **17** County Special Sites for a total of **29** treatments; **4** sites manual only, **4** sites herbicide only and **9** sites treated both manually and with herbicide.
- Examined **43.4 acres** and treated **39.8 acres**
- Herbicide was applied on **13** unique sites with a total of **0.3** gallons of herbicide applied over **34.3 acres**.
- Controlled **27** species, including **10** regulated species.
- Manually removed **2,958** plants from **9.2** acres.
    - Top 5 species removed – meadow knapweed (2,470 plants), Scotch broom (979 plants), Italian thistle (634 plants), tansy ragwort (525 plants) and poison hemlock (500 plants)

Strategic Pollinator Plantings:

- Monitored and maintained **2** sites (**Old Olympic Hwy/ODT**, and the **Deer Park Overpass Pollinator Habitat Enhancement**)
    - **32** volunteers donated **114** hours to weed and plant at the two pollinator habitat enhancement sites
- Fertilized plantings with a slow-release fertilizer during a volunteer event in March (5 volunteers donated 15 hours to assist in this). Many installed plants are alive but seem to be stunted. The fertilizer is increasing the growth of our plants but also increasing weed growth next to the plants.
- Monitoring which species are doing well on the slopes. Puget Sound gumweed (*Grindelia integrifolia*) is still the quickest growing and best-looking plant out there. Other plants that are doing well include coast penstemon, goldenrod, stonecrops, Oregon sunshine and mugwort.
- Planted a combined total of **6,150 plants** over **two** projects. **Two** new species of pollinator plants were added in 2025, with a total of **30 unique species** planted at both sites.

Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

- The RWMT assessed **68% of roads treated** (88 roads) and reported **81% average efficacy**, **88% efficacy for poison hemlock** and **85% for meadow knapweed**. They also assessed **4 Special Sites**.
- Overall, herbicide treatments were determined to be **"Good"** (See Master Gardener (MG) report in Appendix K). Treatments for poison hemlock were found to be **"Good**" and treatments for meadow knapweed were found to be **"Good".**
- **No off-target** damage was found, indicating that spot-spraying was precise and careful.
- **Nine** Master Gardeners volunteered **480 hours** in 2025.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The weed specialist position, dedicated to treating weeds on County roads, pits and other Public Works properties, was open for most of the year. The rest of the Noxious Weed Control Program staff filled in to continue treating the highest priority roads, but we could only perform part of the work that the program would have accomplished with a weed specialist. There were roads and pits with infestations of noxious weeds that we did not survey and treat in 2025.

- The Master Gardener Roadside Weed Management Team is a group of highly trained volunteers that have become essential to the success of the program. They are an unbiased organization that monitors our herbicide treatments, providing assurance to the public that our program is safely and effectively using herbicide in public areas. They are also additional eyes on the road that alert us when we need to retreat a road or if there is a new infestation. This saves the County money and time since the Noxious Weed Program doesn't have to pay staff to resurvey roads. We are so excited that we had three new Master Gardeners join the program in 2025!

- Walking high priority roads is essential to finding populations of noxious weeds, especially new infestations or smaller plants of meadow knapweed and poison hemlock.

- Controlling meadow knapweed, especially on Happy Valley Rd, has been a challenge for the program. We have noticed that treatments are more successful when plants are treated with herbicide when they still have large rosettes. Meadow knapweed grows rapidly and very small plants missed during a spring survey/treatment will flower later that year, requiring repeat surveys and treatments.

- Tansy ragwort continued to be most common regulated noxious weed on County roads. It was found and treated on 101 County roads, 13 pits and portions of the Olympic Discovery Trail. Warmer winters are allowing plants that germinate in the fall to grow throughout the winter and flower the following year, rather than taking two years to flower. This will allow tansy ragwort to reproduce and spread faster, making it essential that we survey roads and remove plants every year.

- There was a 74% decrease in the number of Italian thistle plants removed at the Cays and Lamar intersection and Blake Sand and Gravel slope adjacent to Cays Rd. We hope that the decrease this year is evidence that our hard work is paying off and the infestation is decreasing.

- In 2025, wild basil savory was found on four new roads – Blue Mountain Rd, Deer Park Rd, Diamond Point Rd and Happy Valley Rd. Blue Mountain, Deer Park and Happy Valley Rd connect or are adjacent to roads that connect to DNR lands, while Diamond Point Rd is adjacent to Miller Peninsula State Park, which has known infestations of wild basil. This plant can be eradicated if infestations are discovered early and are treated at the right time of the year. It is important for us to walk portions of roads near DNR and Forest Service lands to discover small infestations. We will also continue working with public agencies to ensure that weeds are controlled on their lands.

- Ensuring clean materials for county projects reduces the potential for spreading noxious weeds and is our most important and effective prevention tool. Many private pit operators are requesting pit inspections and are getting their pits certified weed-free.

- Our pollinator enhancement program is a great way to get community members interested in maintaining our roadsides. The volunteers and Peninsula College students that we work have told us that they appreciate the opportunity to get involved in our County roadsides and that they feel like they are making a difference in the community. They also come away with a greater understanding of noxious weeds and how they can prevent their spread.

MAPS: PROJECT AREAS AND TARGET ROADS

Map 1 shows an overview of all roadside treatment activities completed by Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board and partners in 2025. **Maps 2 – 11** show treatment activities in focus areas in East, Central and West Clallam County. Roads, pits, and Special Sites that received treatment are listed in Appendixes C-E.

Map Description:
The top priority of the 2025 IWM Plan was the control of regulated noxious weeds. Regulated weeds are limited in distribution and control activities that contain or eradicate infestations is required by state law (RCW 17.10). The maps include data points for all treatment activities to control regulated weeds except those that occurred in county pits. Data points represent discrete infestations but are not representative of scale; a point may represent the treatment of a single plant or more expansive infestations.

Non-regulated weeds, such as Scotch broom and Canada thistle, are more widely distributed across the county. Treatment activities for widespread, non regulated noxious weeds varied by location, species and available resources. The maps generally do not include data points for treatment activities of non-regulated weeds; however, comprehensive tabular data of treatment activities and species treated on each road can be found in Appendix C.

Legend Description:
The legends for Maps 2 – 11 includes symbols only for **Species Treated** on roadsides in the areas encompassed in each specific map. Together, maps 2 – 11 show all treated species with spatial data recorded in 2025. See Appendix C for a list of roads that were treated, Appendix D for a list of treated County pits and Appendix E for treated Special Sites.

Map List:

Clallam County

Map 1. Clallam County Roadside Treatment Overview 2025

East Clallam County

Map 2. Miller Peninsula – Blyn Treatment Area
Map 3. Sequim – Dungeness Valley Treatment Area
Map 4. South Sequim – Carlsborg Treatment Area

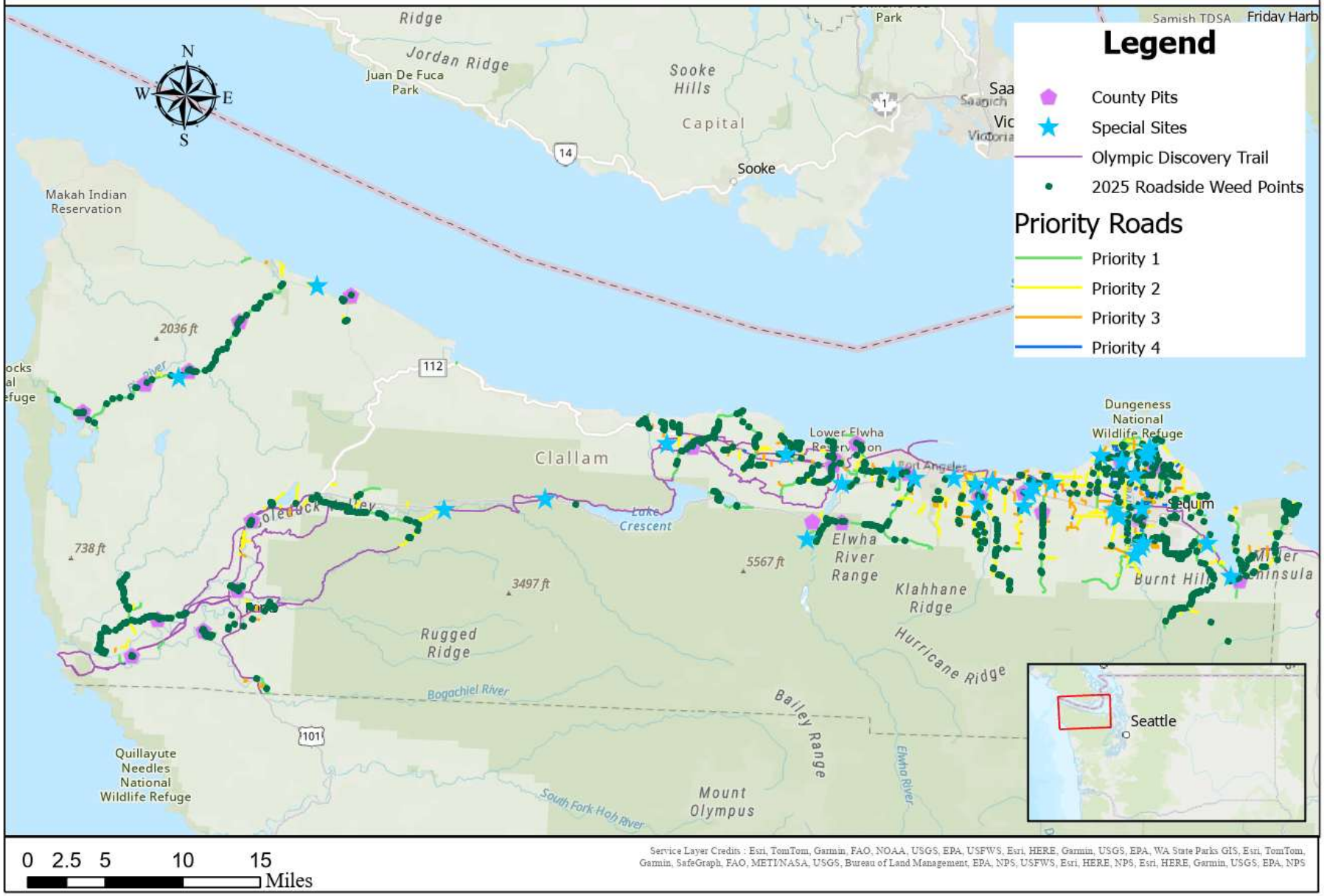
Central Clallam County

Map 5. Agnew – East Port Angeles Treatment Area
Map 6. Port Angeles – Elwha Treatment Area
Map 7. Joyce – Lake Sutherland Treatment Area

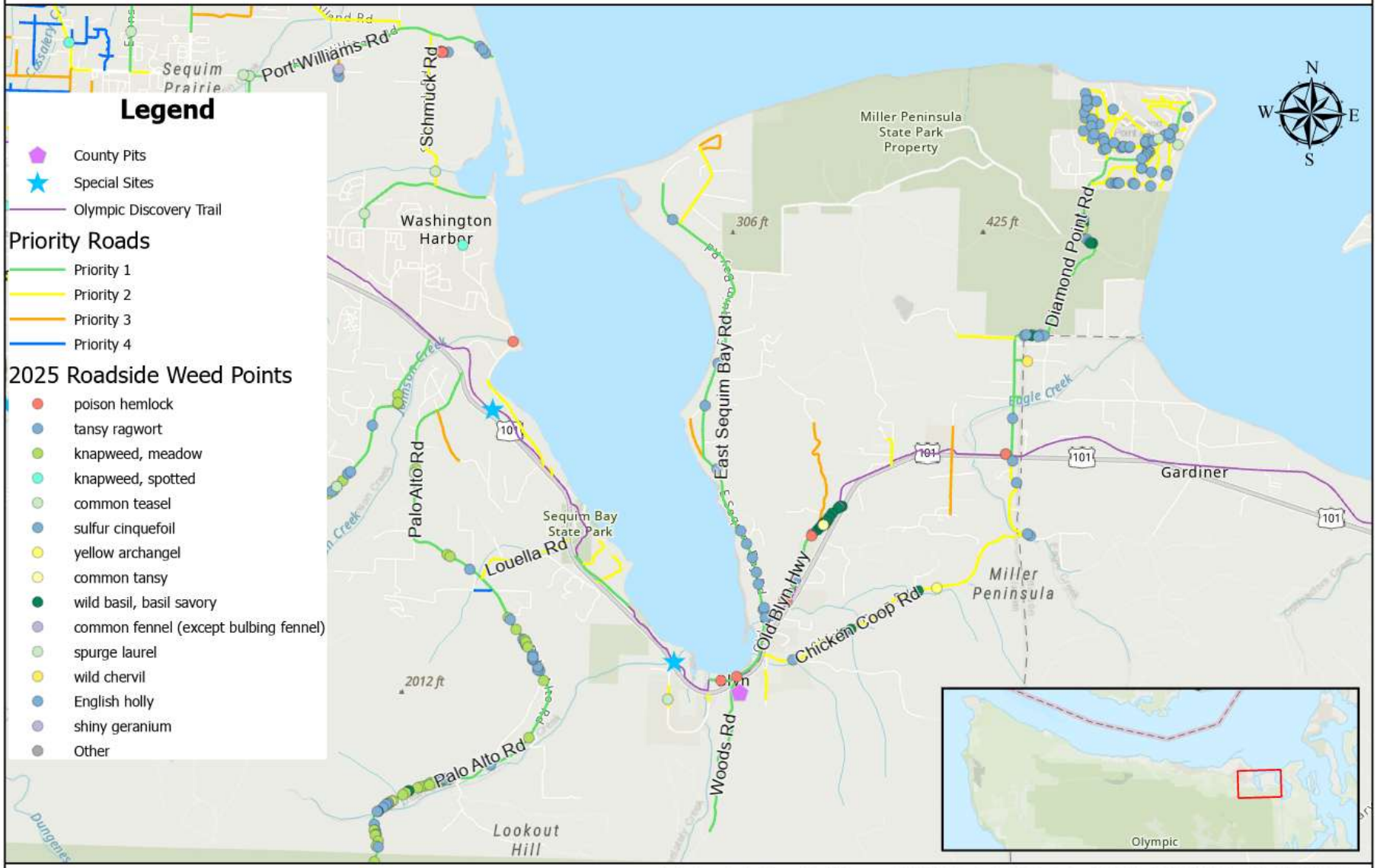
West Clallam County

Map 8. Sekiu – Clallam Bay Treatment Area
Map 9. Hoko – Ozette Treatment Area
Map 10. Sappho – Sol Duc Valley Treatment Area
Map 11. Forks – Quillayute Rd Treatment Area

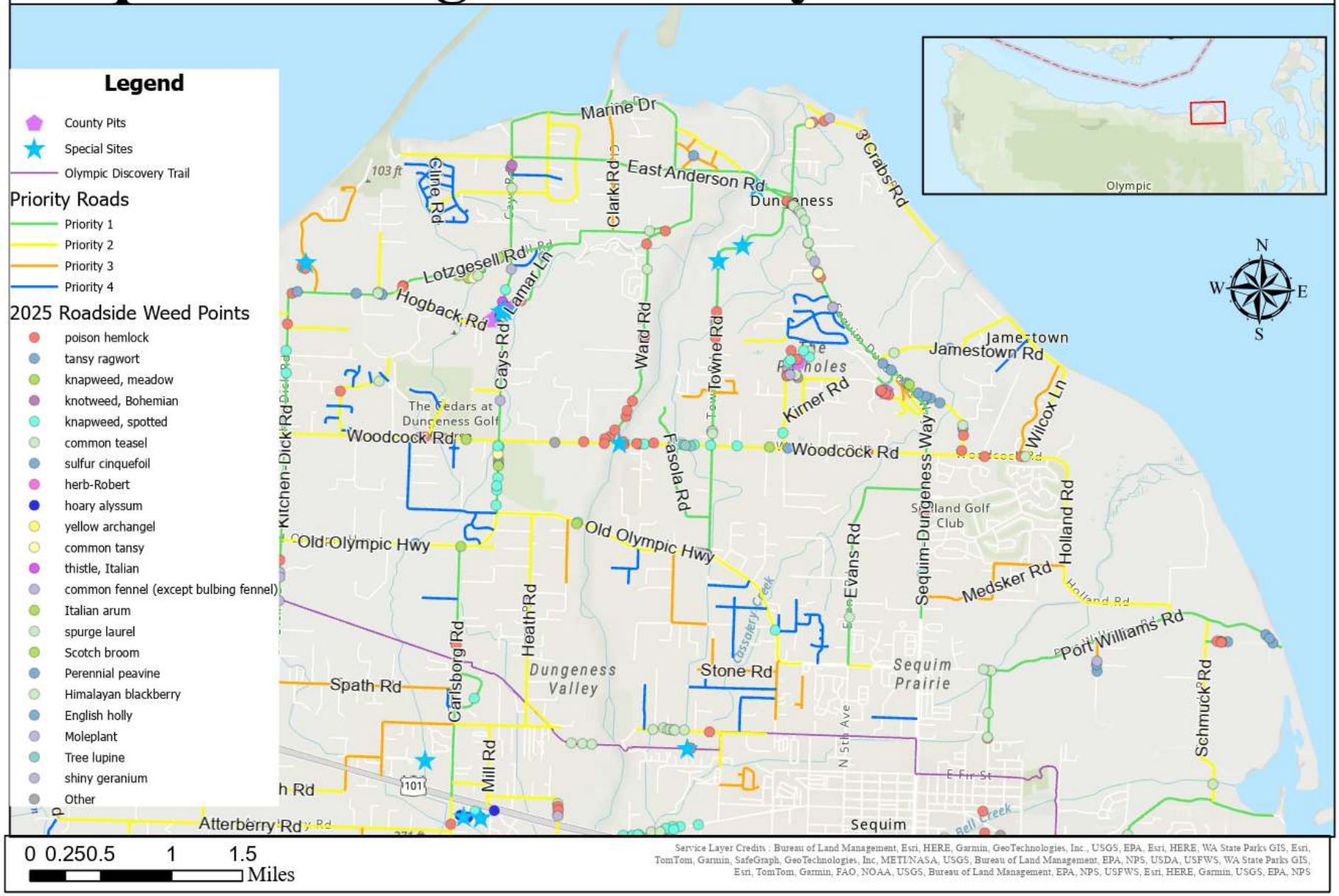
Clallam County Roads Treatment Overview 2025



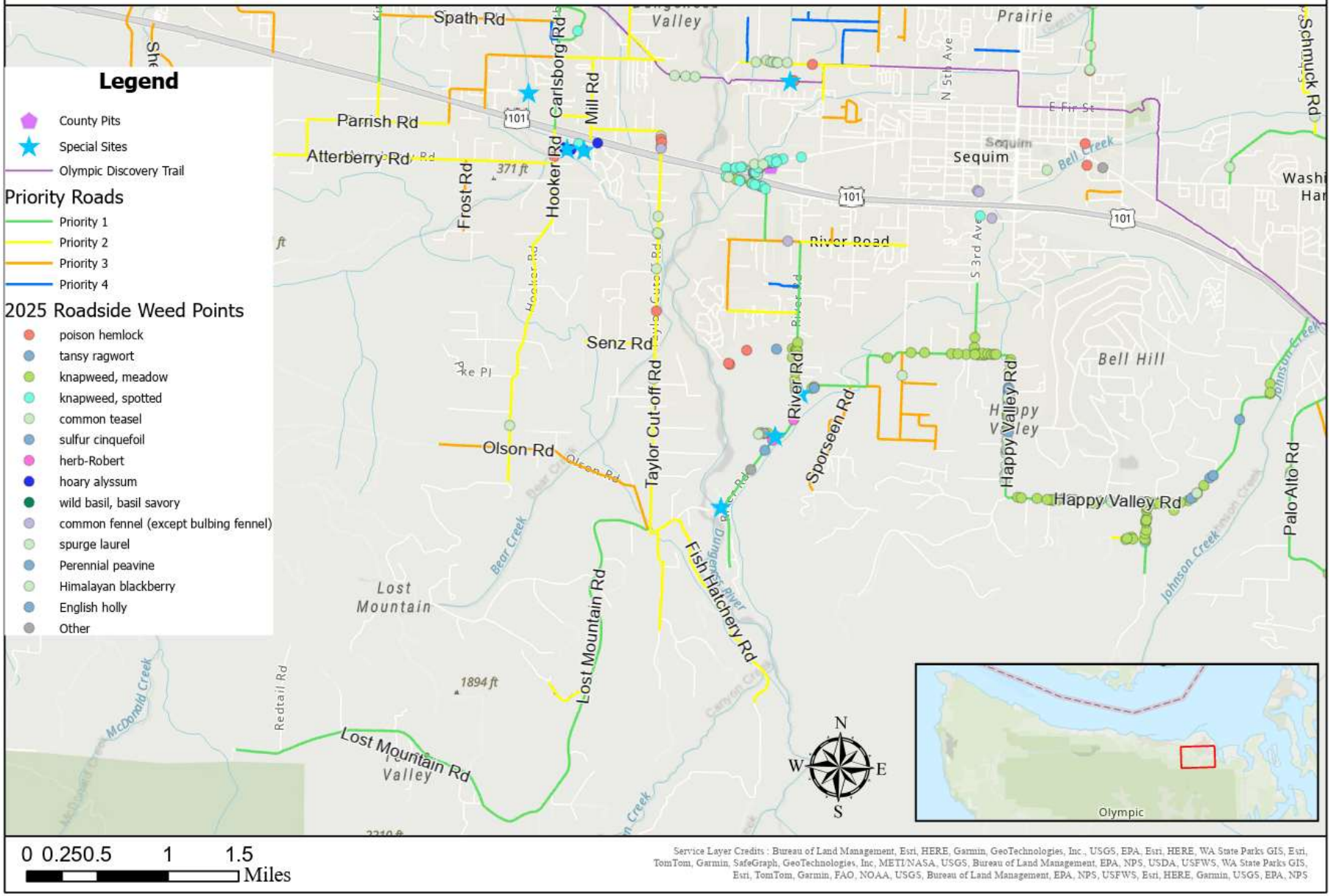
Miller Peninsula-Blyn Treatment Area



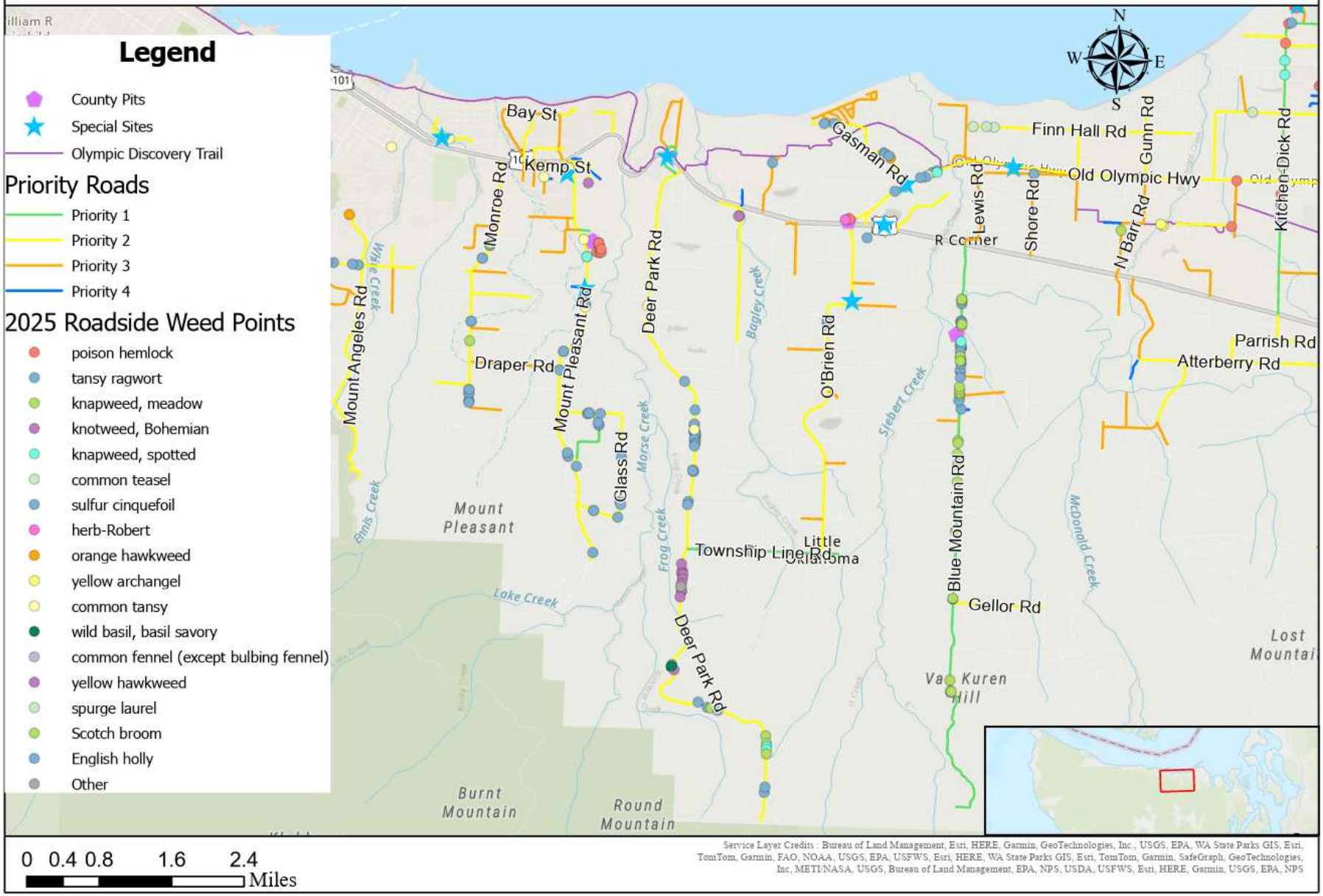
Sequim - Dungeness Valley Treatment Area



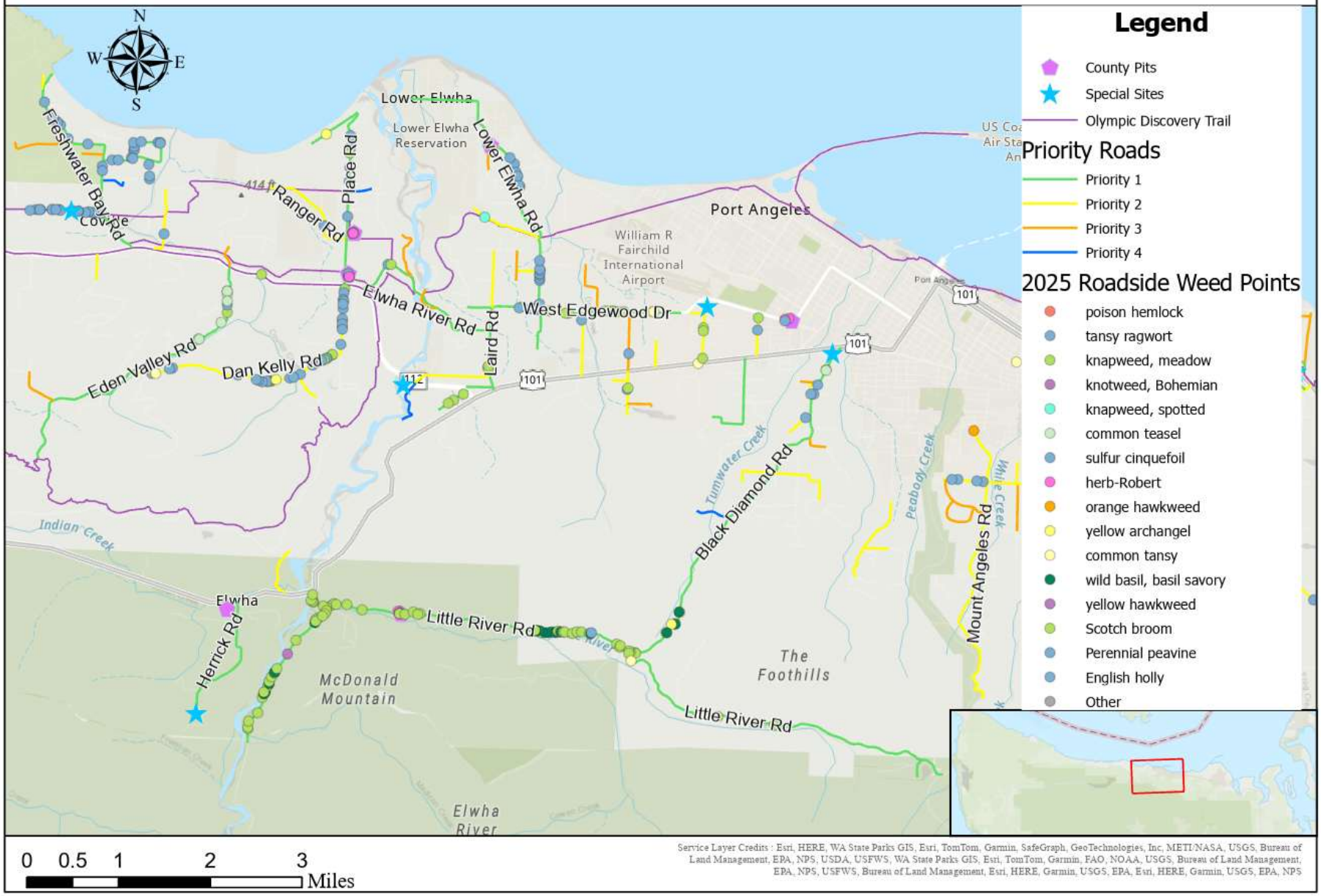
South Sequim - Carlsborg Treatment Area



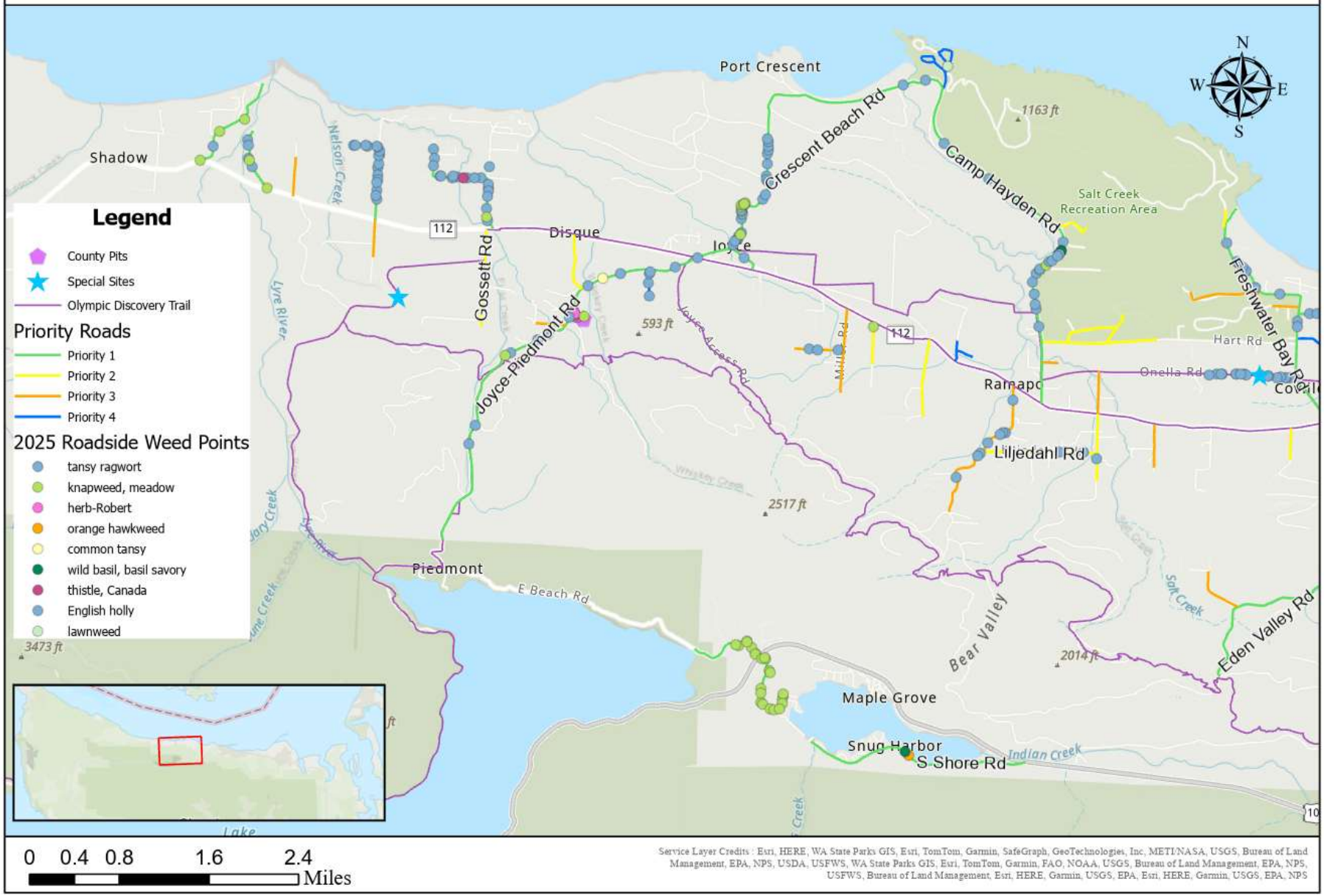
Agnew-East Port Angeles Treatment Area



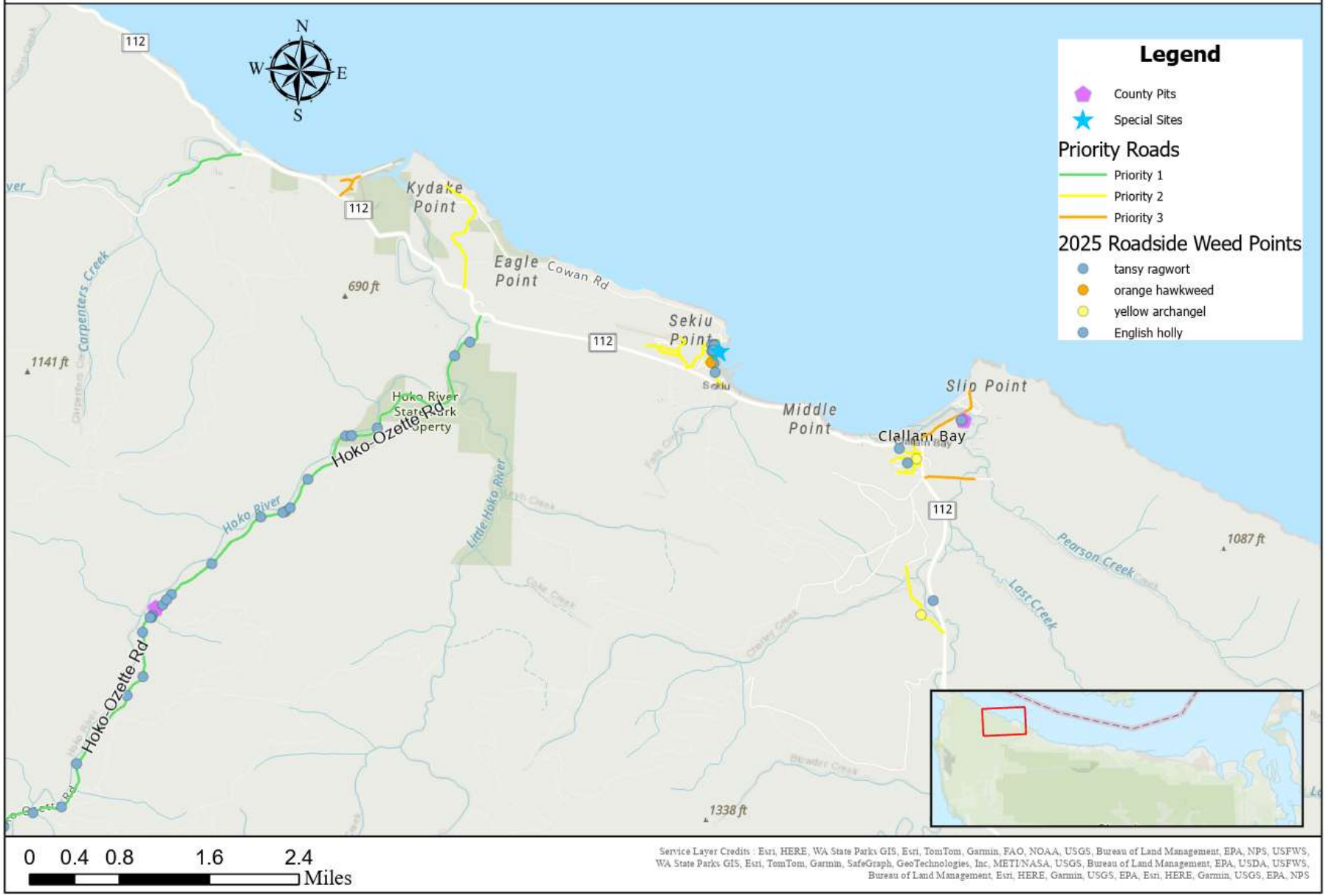
Port Angeles - Elwha Treatment Area



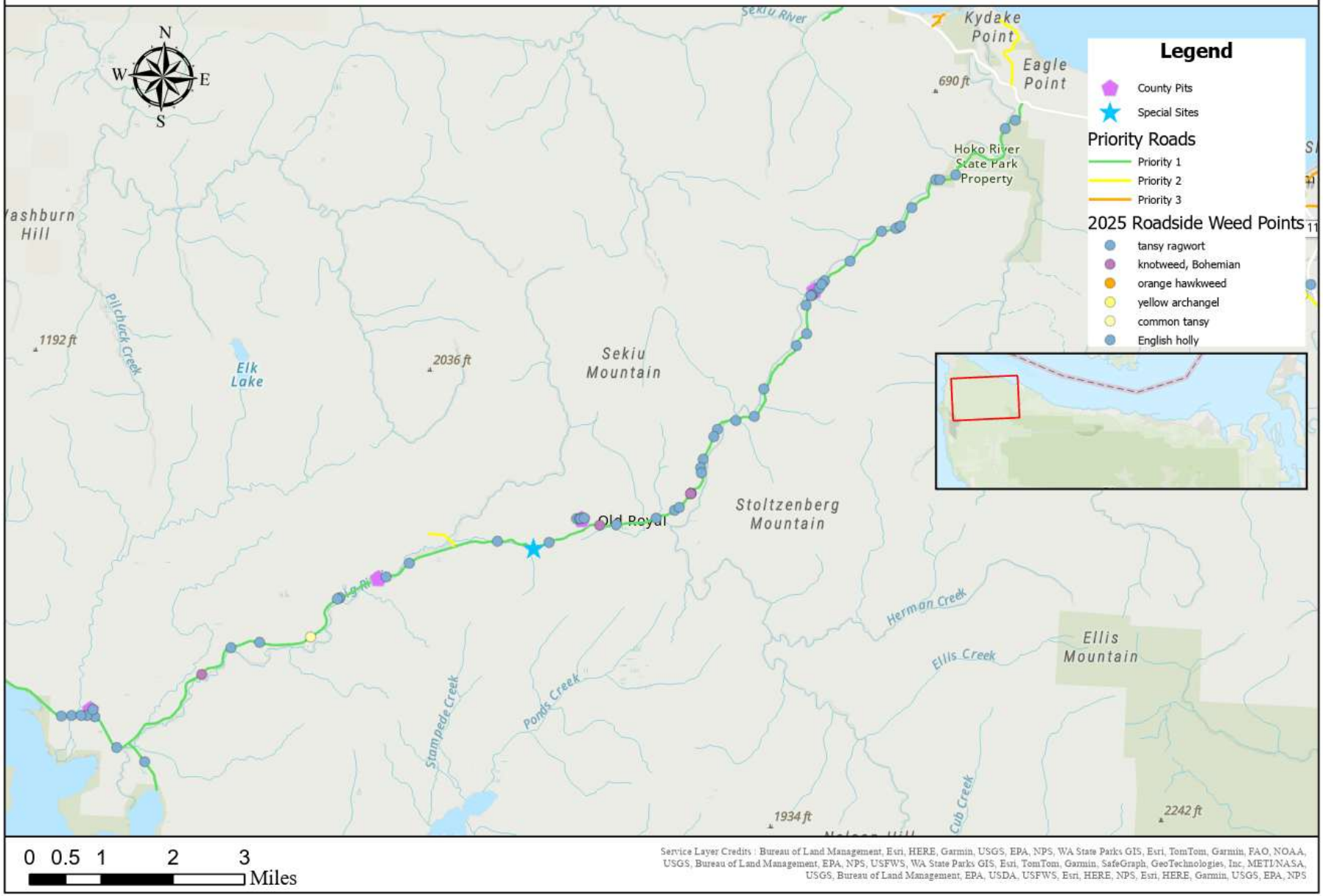
Joyce - Lake Sutherland Treatment Area



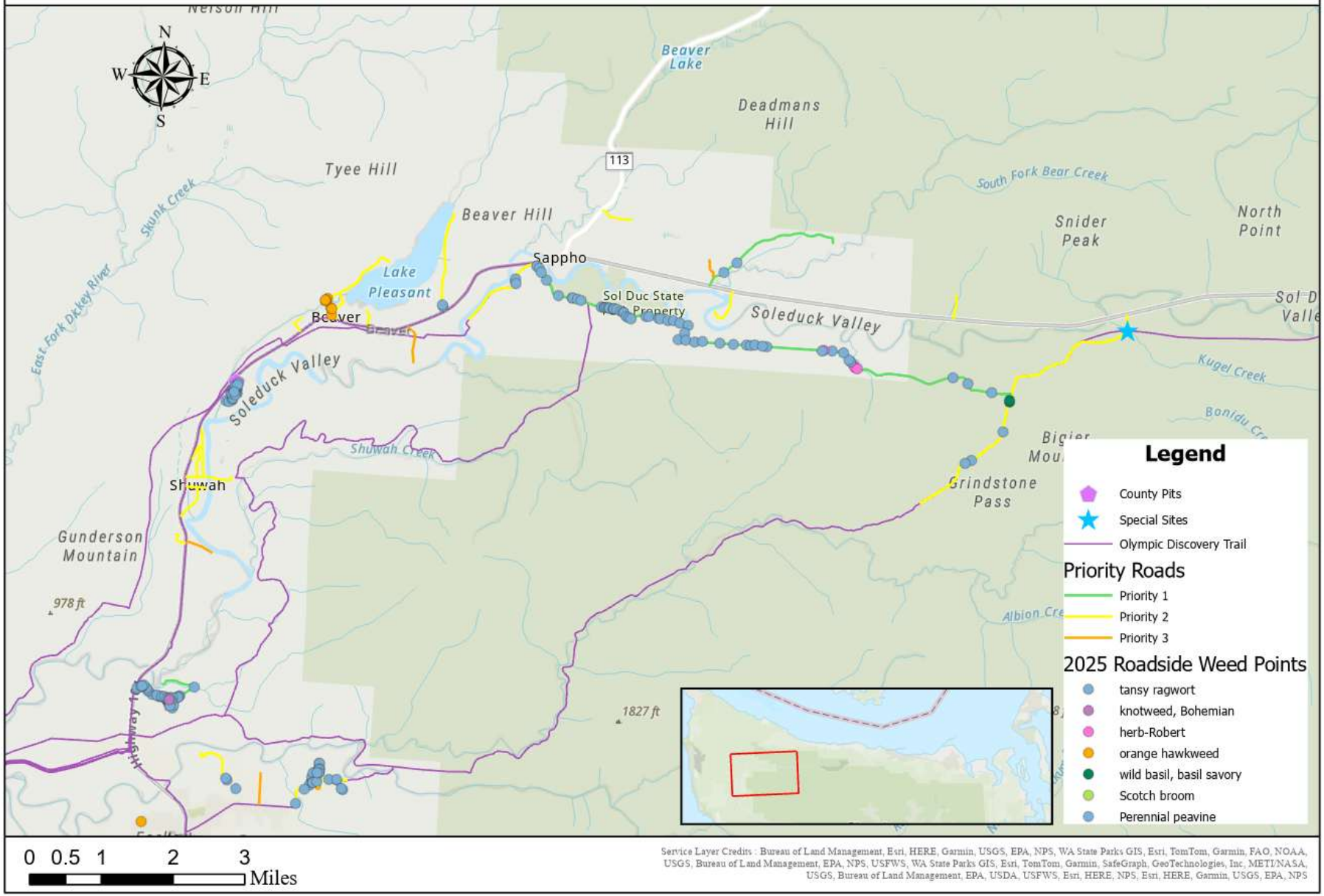
Sekiu - Clallam Bay Treatment Area



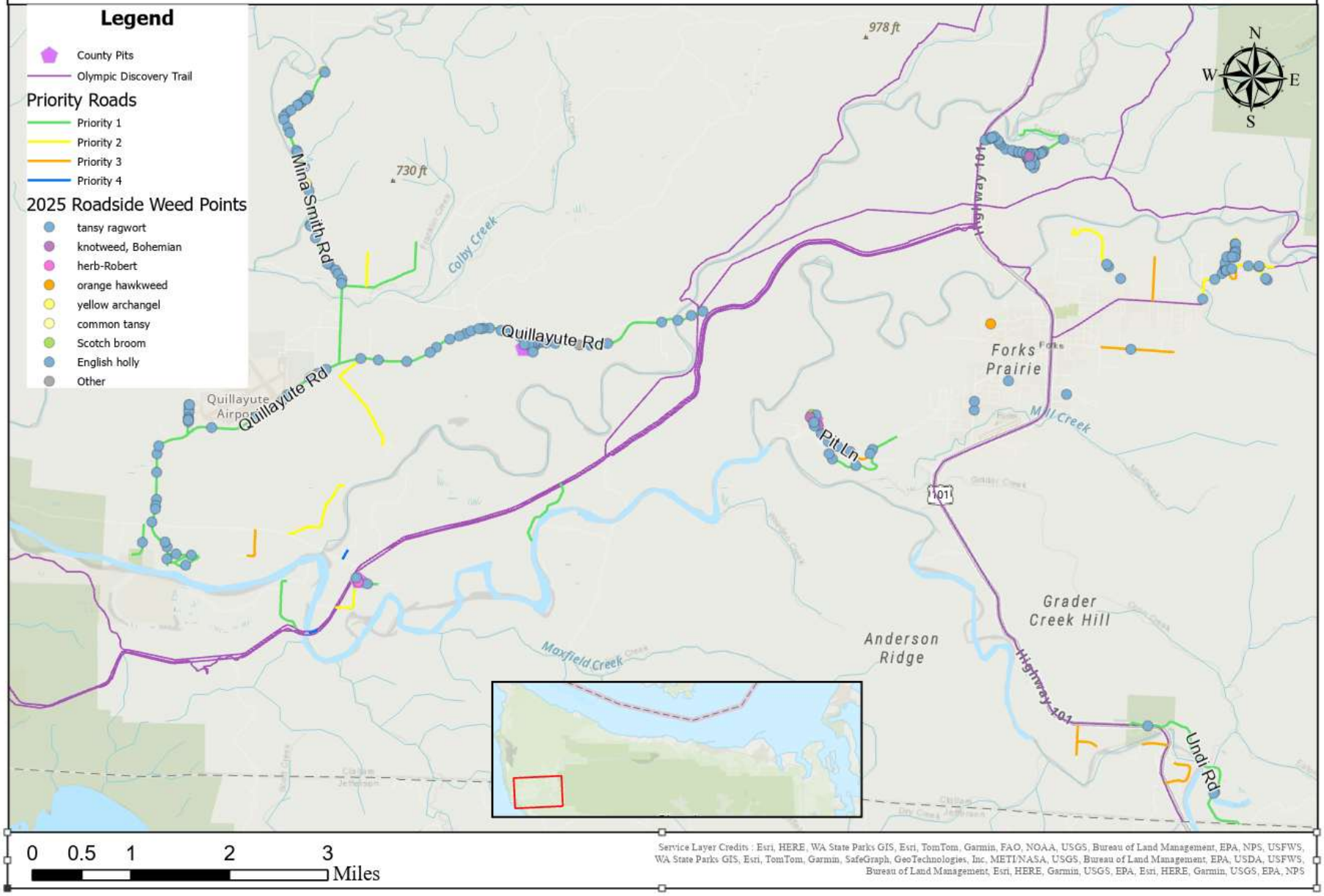
Hoko-Ozette Treatment Area



Sappho - Sol Duc Valley Treatment Area



Forks - Quillayute Road Treatment Area



POST SEASON OBSERVATIONS:

Roadside weed management is a dynamic process. The movement of vehicles, people and cargo and normal roadside maintenance operations introduces ways for new weeds to get established and could spread current infestations. The IWM plan is set up to provide a flexible framework to respond to the real-life challenges of controlling weeds across the landscape. Every year, we review the IWM plan and revise it to include new weeds, treatment methods and updated priority lists based on the previous year's work. The work performed under the IWM plan is an integral part of Clallam County's Roads program and the continued safe and effective functioning of the road system. We are grateful for the confidence and support of Clallam County's Roads and Public Works Department.

Staff shortages for most of the year required us to focus treatments on the highest priority roads and pits. The weed specialist position was empty for 7 months, so other NWCB staff filled in to perform treatments between performing other work. In 2025, we surveyed 189 County roads and treated 145 roads for noxious weeds. We surveyed and/or treated 72 Priority 1 roads, which is slightly below the number of Priority 1 roads surveyed and treated in 2024 (81 roads). We walked many roads that hadn't been walked in 2024, finding new weed infestations that had not been recorded. While time-consuming, it's important to periodically walk these roads. It allows us to find and eradicate small infestations before they get established, as well as other weeds, such as meadow knapweed and wild basil savory, which grow below the mow line and can blend into grass. We should also walk roads adjacent to private properties with known infestations, as weeds will inevitably spread onto the road.

Tansy ragwort was again the most common regulated noxious weed on County roads, occurring on 101 roads (over half of roads surveyed), 13 pits and portions of the Olympic Discovery Trail. It appears that our warm winters are allowing tansy ragwort to grow throughout the winter and flower the following spring, acting as a winter annual rather than a biennial. With a quicker lifespan, populations can increase more rapidly and infested roads need to be checked annually. Controlling the tansy ragwort infestations on Diamond Point and in western Clallam County will be a challenge going forward. We need to increase our survey activity and potentially partner with various organizations to get tansy under control.

The Roadside Weed Management Team (RWMT) is a group of highly trained Master Gardeners who monitor the use of herbicides on County roads to see whether our treatments are effective and targeted at noxious weeds while leaving desirable plants untouched. This year they had three new members, allowing them to monitor more roads, especially in western Clallam County. After their monitoring trips, Nancy, a veteran RWMT member, would email a summary of what was found and whether we needed to retreat the road. With staff shortages, having the RWMT visit these roads 4-6 weeks after treatment and resurvey was a huge help in letting us know where we needed to retreat. It made our program more efficient and allowed us to focus on areas that we knew we needed to be. We are so grateful for this collaboration.

While tansy ragwort was the most common regulated noxious weed treated, meadow knapweed was the most troublesome. New plants were appearing and flowering just a month or two after thorough treatments where we scoured the roadside for plants. We tried a new herbicide, HighNoon™, on knapweed, in hopes that we could expand our toolkit. We will be analyzing the RWMT efficacy data this winter to determine which herbicide combination is most effective during each season. We noticed that our treatments were much more effective on knapweeds with large rosettes, rather than plants with a single stem. When treating in the summer and fall, we cut the flowers and seed heads off all plants before we spray them, which is very time-consuming. We would like to find a spring treatment that is effective. We have also noticed that meadow knapweed grows quickly. Small plants hidden in the grass during our first treatment will flower within a month or two, requiring us to resurvey and retreat areas with heavy infestations. We spent a lot of time treating meadow knapweed on Happy Valley Rd and we hope that we see a difference in infestation levels in 2026.

Poison hemlock continues to be an issue in eastern County pits, especially Kirner and McInnes. Resculpting of the Kirner pit adjacent to Kirner Rd removed the dense Himalayan blackberry and disturbed soil, allowing the hemlock seed bank to germinate. Resculpting of McInnes also exposed contaminated soil, especially on the slope adjacent to Vista Dr. We were able to treat in the early spring but did not have the staff to monitor throughout the growing season, allowing plants to germinate and set seed. Similar to tansy ragwort, poison hemlock is also growing throughout the winter months and appears to be reproducing faster. We will be treating those infestations early in 2026 and will put them on a monthly monitoring schedule so we can prevent plants from flowering and going to seed.

APPENDIX A: 2025 IWM TASK TABLE

The table below lists the tasks included in the IWM Work Plan and highlights the balanced approach to weed management. The specific tasks represent the best mix of control options chosen to address specific weed problems. The tasks are categorized by the weed management strategies: **Biological, Physical, Cultural, Preventative, and Chemical.** We completed or made substantial progress on all tasks listed below. The integral principle of the IWM Work Plan is that all treatment methods are potentially available for the County's management of noxious weeds. The table lists the task in **bold** and a description of 2025 activities; blue check marks indicate completed tasks, orange check marks indicate partially completed tasks, red check marks indicate not completed.

Task Status	Biological
✔	**Coordinate with WSU Extension and Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board for studies on the effectiveness of biocontrols and participate in releases (if appropriate) –** No biocontrol releases occurred in 2025. WSU Extension is working with Jefferson County NWCB to monitor the effectiveness of Scotch broom biocontrol and in the future, we would be happy to monitor Scotch broom seed viability in Clallam County. 10,000 Years Institute has also shown some interest in adding western Clallam County sites.
	Physical
✔	**Update contact list to be shared between departments** – Contact list has been updated and shared.
✔	**Promote desirable native vegetation wherever possible** – We continue to target noxious weeds while leaving native plants along our roadsides, pits and special sites. We are continuing our pollinator enhancement projects at the Deer Park Interchange and Olympic Discovery Trail sites, installing 6,150 native plants.
✔	**Posted Herbicide Application Notices to clearly mark treatment areas prior to all herbicide activity and leave up for at least 24 hours** – This is done at every site we treat as part of the Roadside IWM plan.
✔	**Collaborate with Roads department, WSDOT and Clallam PUD to identify landscape goals and harmonize maintenance techniques** – We have routine interactions with the Roads Department to learn about their priorities and areas of special concern. We also regularly reach out to WSDOT to inform them about weed infestations that they need to treat. Our WSDOT crew has always been very prompt about treating weeds when we speak with them. We have not had any interaction with Clallam PUD but would like to build a relationship going forward.
✔	**Re-imagine Adopt-A-Patch opportunities to increase public interest and participation** – Due to staffing shortages, we did not re-evaluate our Adopt-A-Patch program. Materials about the program are still available on our website. We had no interest in the program in 2025.
✔	**Review public involvement opportunities to ensure the available material meets program goals and is readily accessible online** – All material about our programs are online and information is also available through our volunteer partners, the Clallam Conservation District and Master Gardeners.
	Cultural
✔	**Further develop pollinator friendly plantings and coordinate with Road Department and WSU Extension to incorporate existing volunteer programs** - We continue to evaluate the success of our previous plantings to modify our future plant orders. We are outplanting more plants that have been successful in the past two years, such as Puget Sound gumweed, mugwort, Oregon sunshine and penstemons. Our volunteer program information is distributed through the Master Gardener and Clallam Conservation District email lists, getting information out to members of the public who are interested in volunteering for botanical and restoration projects. We have had some new volunteers join us this year, as well as many of our stalwart long-time volunteers.

✓	**Assist with research projects where possible** – We are working with MG Roadside Weed Management Team to monitor the effectiveness of our knapweed treatments. We did not participate in any outside research projects.
✓	**Continue building partnerships with local native plant sources and update material list to incorporate these projects** – We continue to work with Shore Road Nursery to obtain locally-sourced native plant material. We also work with Shore Road Nursery to refine our plant list based on survival and growth data from our pollinator enhancement sites.
✓	**Partner with experts from local, state and federal agencies and entities including but not limited to: Clallam County Parks, Washington State University Extension, WSU Master Gardeners, local chapter of bee keepers, the native plant and Audubon societies, the Nature Conservancy, conservation districts, Olympic National Park, Olympic National Forest, USFW Marine Refuge System, Makah, Quileute, Lower Elwha Klallam, and Jamestown S'Klallam tribes, and others who have an interest in developing local native seed and plant resources for use in government projects** - We hosted the Olympic Invasive Working Group meeting twice this year, which brought together most of the weed control and restoration organizations on the Peninsula. Native plants are a part of the conversations during these meetings.
✓	**Manage "Owner Will Control" agreements. Maintain current list and map of "Owner Will Control" locations for both office and field use. Review "Owner Will Control" application process and forms to ensure all public involvement opportunities are readily accessible online. Encourage landowners with "Owner Will Control" agreements to undertake adjacent roadside enhancement consistent with developing a low maintenance, self-sustaining plant community to prevent weed invasion** – No owner will control agreements received in 2025. We had multiple landowners interested in participating in the program in the future and they were given information on the program and how to apply.
✓	**Identify and compile a list of sites for revegetation opportunities** – We have identified roadsides that would benefit from re-seeding with desirable species after weed treatments are completed.
✓	**Develop native seed mix for Road Department projects where bare ground is necessary** – In past years, we have worked with Shore Road Nursery and BFI Seeds to develop a seed mix. We did not perform any seeding projects in 2025.
	Preventative
✓	**Update rock and gravel source weed management protocols** – All protocols are up to date. We are always interested in hearing feedback on the program from the Roads Department and private pit operators.
✓	**Continue our partnership with mowing personnel to facilitate practices that prevents the spread of propagules and encourages the growth of natural site appropriate vegetation** – In 2025, we did not speak to mowing operators about protocols to prevent the spread of weeds, but many of the operators have been avoiding high priority plants such as knotweed.
✓	**Identify County quarries, storage areas, and spoil disposal sites (pits) that will be actively used to store or process material and ensure stockpiles and adjacent areas are weed-free** – We keep up-to-date to learn what pits the Roads Department are using or storing material in.
✓	**Survey roads that do not have up to date information on weeds located in right of way** – Due to the staffing shortage, we had to prioritize roads with known weed infestations and were unable to survey many roads.
✓	**Implement weed free material requirements for all county projects** – All County Roads projects are required to use certified weed-free material.
✓	**Facilitate annual weed treatment overview and invasive plants identification training for Roads field crews –** Communication between the Roads Department and NWCB was affected by the staff shortage. We did not meet with the crews to talk about weed identification.
✓	**Identify equipment needs, investigate available resources, procure as resources allow** – We are always assessing our equipment needs and obtain or replace tools and material when necessary.

✓	**Treat all sand piles and sand extraction zones in county pits** – High priority areas and areas where active work was occurring were treated.
✓	**Provide inspection services for all privately sourced material for county projects and provide the Roads Department with an up-to-date list of all private pits that meet the weed-free standard** – In 2025, weed-free pit inspections were performed for 12 private pits that have current contracts for Roads projects or would like to obtain contracts in the future. The list of certified weed-free pits was sent to the Roads Department.
✓	**Monitor and evaluate treatments in county pits** – See Appendix D and G for information on county pit treatments. We continued our early season treatments of poison hemlock in eastern Clallam County pits. Resculpting of the pits has exposed new soil and increased poison hemlock germination, so we need monitor and treat more frequently. Tansy ragwort continues to be the main issue within pits in western Clallam County.
✓	**Catalog new weed infestations and update road priorities in treatment structure** – We keep records of which weeds are treated on each road and update the IWM plan every year. We standardized our process for taking weed GPS points this year.
	Chemical
✓	**Implement project list based on tables 4-8 (2025 Roadside IWM plan)** – Our 2025 treatment priorities followed the 2025 IWM plan, focusing primarily on treating Priority 1 roads, pits and special sites with regulated weeds. This year, we treated 145 roads, 21 pits and 17 special sites.
✓	**Post annual project list. Update during season as resources allow** – The annual project list was posted on the front page of the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board website.
✓	**Compile locations and instructions for special management areas. Include and update field maps as frequently as possible** – We speak with the District supervisors and members of the public to learn about areas of special concern. Our management protocols are included in the yearly IWM plans.
✓	**Ready all necessary forms, regulatory compliance paperwork and safety equipment before commencing treatment season** – Public notices were published in the newspapers prior to the beginning of herbicide treatments on County roads. All herbicide safety paperwork was updated in the work trucks and the treatment sheets were updated.
✓	**Coordinate with Road Department staff to identify "special management areas" or non-native, invasive weed locations that interfere with road safety or function; outline additional management needs and strategy for weed control in these areas** – We were unable to meet individually with District Supervisors in 2025 to discuss areas of concern. We are still working on lists from previous years. We hope to meet with District Supervisors again in 2026.
✓	**Develop and utilize regional partners to assist in weed control across the county** – CCNWCB worked with most agencies on the Peninsula that manage roadsides or lands adjacent to roadsides. Our program reached out to other agencies to inform them about regulated weeds that needed to be controlled on their rights-of-way and lands. We also held two Olympic Invasive Working Group meetings were agencies discussed weed priorities and best treatments.
✓	**Complete treatment records daily. Enter data into Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Program database. Monitor at least 10% of all treatments, retreat as needed and as resources allow** – Treatment records are completed promptly and entered into the database when time allows. The RWMT monitored 68% of treated roads.
✓	**Identify any additional equipment needs and take steps to incorporate any available resources, including vehicles, application equipment, water tanks, or technical equipment** - The Noxious Weed Program obtained a new truck, which was occasionally used for work on County roads. We borrowed new GPS units from DCD to see if they would work for our program, but found that they were not better than our current models.
✓	**Provide WSU Master Gardeners Roadside Vegetation Monitoring Team (RVMT) with safety equipment, additional training opportunities, and technical support for monitoring projects** – We worked closely with the RWMT and held a training day in May. We had three new members join the group in 2025 and they were given safety equipment. The RWMT had access to our Field Maps to see our weed points while monitoring and that greatly increased their effectiveness. We had an end-of-season meeting in November to discuss changes and priorities for 2026.

✓	**Conduct a weed inventory on at least 25% of all county roads annually** – In 2025, we surveyed 36.3% and treated 27.8% of County roads included in the 2025 Roadside IWM plan
✓	**Identify, document and map regulated species, location, size and density** – The program standardized our process for taking weed GPS points this year. See maps 2-11 for locations of weed infestations. New employees were taught how to accurately record infestation information on our treatment forms.
✓	**Update survey data of county roadsides and catalog infestations over time** – We will include our 2025 data into the 2026 Roadside Integrated Weed Management Plan.
✓	**Identify and compile a list of high priority infestations for the following year. Create maps if necessary** – We have created a list that identifies which roads have high priority weeds and when they need to be treated. We took points for regulated weed infestations, which can be viewed in the field using the Field Maps app.
✓	**Support, volunteer-based projects either on or adjoining county property that protects county property from weed infestations. This may include monitoring and revegetation projects** – We worked with the Clallam Conservation District, BroomBusters, Master Gardeners and Peninsula College on volunteer projects on Public Works lands. We did not work on any lands adjacent to County properties.
✓	**Promptly respond to all public inquiries. Address any public concerns regarding applications** – We return all phone calls promptly and talk to any member of the public who sees us out on County roads. We spoke with 29 people during our treatments.
✓	**Review and update on-line weed control request application process and forms as necessary** – Last year we worked with the County IT Department to update the weed control contact form on the website to now include a way to upload a photo. We received multiple treatment requests through that form, as well as over the phone.
✓	**Review process for interdepartmental communication** – The lack of a weed specialist made interdepartmental communication more difficult.

APPENDIX B: WEED SPECIES TREATED ON COUNTY ROADSIDES, PITS, AND SPECIAL SITES

The table below alphabetically lists all weed species controlled in 2025 on County roadsides or rock sources/soil disposal sites (Pits). The 4-letter Weed Code is the first two letters of the genus and the first two letters of the species. Weed Category is determined in the 2025 IWM Plan to prioritize control. Definitions of headings can be found at the end of the table. Clallam County Noxious Weed List available online: https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control.

COMMON NAME	4-LETTER WEED CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIFE CYCLE[1]	GROWTH FORM	THREAT	CATEGORY[2]	STATUS
bindweed, field	COAR	*Convolvulus arvensis*	P	Forb	Outcompetes native plants species and can reduce crop yields; forms an extensive root system, often climbing or forming dense tangled mats	1	NR
blackberry, cutleaf	RULA	*Rubus laciniatus*	P	Shrub	Dense canopies crowd out native species; forms an impenetrable barrier	2	NW
blackberry, Himalayan	RUAR	*Rubus armeniacus*	P	Shrub	Dense canopies crowd out native species; forms an impenetrable barrier	2	NW
broom, Scotch	CYSC	*Cytisus scoparius*	P	Shrub	Forms dense stands; unpalatable; interferes with forest regeneration; fire hazard; scent can exacerbate human grass allergies; seeds are toxic to horses and livestock	2	NW
burdock, common	ARMI	*Arctium minus*	B	Forb	A host for mildew and root rot affecting cash crops; animal consumption results in malodorous milk products; considered toxic due to its diuretic properties	2	WR
butter-fly bush	BUDA	*Buddleja davidii*	P	Shrub	Invades natural areas; crowds out native vegetation in riparian areas and interferes with natural succession	2	NR
carrot, wild	DACA	*Daucus carota*	B	Forb	May cross pollinate with domestic carrot, degrading the quality of commercial carrot seed production	3	NW
catsear, common	HYGL	*Hypochaeris radicata*	P	Forb	Crowds out palatable forage species; thrives in highly disturbed areas	3	NW
chervil, burr	ANCA	*Anthriscus caucalis*	A	Forb	Highly adaptable and aggressive competitor forming monocultures; toxins cause skin irritation	3	WW
chervil, wild	ANSY	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	A	Forb	Quickly forming monocultures; difficult to control once established	1	NCR
chicory	CIIN	*Cichorium intybus*	B	Forb	Aggressive invader along roadsides, abandoned lots, lawns and overgrazed pastures	1	WW
comfrey, common	SYOF	*Symphytum officinale*	P	Forb	Ingestion may cause liver damage; can form dense stands; difficult to control once established	1	ISSC

Common Name	4-Letter Weed Code	Scientific Name	Life Cycle[1]	Growth Form	Threat	Category[2]	Status
daisy, oxeye	LEVU	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	R	Forb	Aggressive invader of pastures and natural meadows; outcompetes desirable grasses and herbaceous perennials; reduces yield in crop and hay fields; unpalatable	3	NW
dandelion, common	TAOF	*Taraxacum officinale*	P	Forb	Forms dense circular mats that crowd out desirable species	3	WW
fennel, common	FOVU	*Foeniculum vulgare*	P	Forb	Dense stands exclude native vegetation	1	NCR
foxglove	DIPU	*Digitalis purpurea*	B	Forb	Can be toxic to livestock; spreads aggressively in disturbed areas	3	WW
hawkweed, European	HISA	*Hieracium sabaudum*	P	Forb	Dense stands exclude other species; bitter and unpalatable; competes with forage for livestock and wildlife	1	NCR
hawkweed, orange	HIAU	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	P	Forb	Aggressive invader forming dense mats; unpalatable; competes with forage for livestock and wildlife	1	NCR
hawkweed, yellow	HICA	*Hieracium caespitosum*	P	Forb	Dense stands exclude other species; bitter and unpalatable; competes with forage for livestock and wildlife	1	NCR
herb Robert	GERO	*Geranium robertianum*	A, B	Forb	Spreads rapidly displacing native herbaceous plants; allelopathic, inhibits the germination of small, seeded forbs in the forest understory	1	NW
hoary alyssum	BEIN	*Berteroa incana*	A	Forb	Can be toxic to livestock; aggressive in stressed areas and pastures	1	NCR
Italian arum	ARIT	*Arum italicum*	P	Forb	Toxic to humans and livestock; forms dense monocultures; difficult to control once established	1	NR
ivy, English	HEHE	*Hedera helix*	P	Vine	Forms dense carpets in understory; vines smother understory plants and trees; increases risk of trees toppling during storms; sap can cause allergic reactions; toxic to humans and cattle	2	NW
knapweed, meadow	CEMO	*Centaurea x moncktonii*	P	Forb	Outcompetes pasture species; degrades wildlife habitat; difficult to control	1	NCR
knapweed, spotted	CEST	*Centaurea stoebe*	B, P	Forb	Allelopathic plant that can inhibit the germination of grasses; forms dense stands that exclude desired forage and native plants	1	NCR
knotweed, Bohemian	POBO	*Polygonum x bohemicum*	P	Shrub	Easily spreads by disturbance; dense colonies eliminate other plant species and can degrade fish habitat; causes structural damage to human structures	1	NCR
laurel, spurge	DALA	*Daphne laureola*	P	Shrub	Toxic to humans and animals; contact with plants can cause dermatitis	1	NCR

Common Name	4-Letter Weed Code	Scientific Name	Life Cycle[1]	Growth Form	Threat	Category[2]	Status
lupine, tree	LUAR	*Lupinus arboreus*	P	Shrub	Aggressive invader forming dense monocultures; potentially toxic to livestock	1	WR
moleplant	EULA	*Euphorbia lathyris*	A, B	Forb	Latex causes severe skin irritation and can be fatal if ingested; spreads rapidly	1	ISSC
mountain ash, European	SOAU	*Sorbus aucuparia*	P	Tree	Rapidly growing escaped ornamental; outcompetes native forest vegetation; seeds are readily spread by birds	2	ISSC
mullein, common	VETH	*Verbascum thapsus*	B	Forb	Unpalatable; prolific seed producer; may displace native herbs and grasses	2	WR
mustard, wild	BRSP	*Brassica spp. (or Sinapis arvensis)*	A	Forb	Common weed in fields, roadsides and abandoned areas; can interbreed with domestic Brassicas contaminating seed crops	3	WW
orchard grass	DAGL	*Dactylis glomerata*	P	Grass	Outcompetes and suppresses native vegetation including pasture grasses	3	WW
peavine, everlasting	LALA	*Lathyrus latifolius*	P	Forb - vine	Forms dense thickets; seeds can be toxic to livestock; seriously interferes with forest regeneration where it invades from edges of timber units	2	ISSC
periwinkle, greater	VIMA	*Vinca major*	P	Forb - trailing	Dominates in the forest understory rapidly displacing native vegetation	2	WW
poison hemlock	COMA	*Conium maculatum*	B	Forb	Highly toxic to humans and animals; all parts of the plant are toxic; severe birth defects	1	NCR
reed canarygrass	PHAR	*Phalaris arundinacea*	P	Grass	Unpalatable unless young; forms dense stands that crowd out native plants; difficult to control; serious wetland invader; halts natural riparian succession impedes tree seedlings	2	NW
shiny geranium	GELU	*Geranium lucidum*	A	Forb	Difficult to control; displaces native species in a variety of habitats including forest understory	1	NCR
St. John's wort, common	HYPE	*Hypericum perforatum*	P	Forb	Causes photo-sensitization when grazed; toxic at all stages of growth	3	NW
sulfur cinquefoil	PORE	*Potentilla recta*	P	Forb	Unpalatable to livestock and wildlife; forms dense stands; strong competitor with forage grasses	1	NCR
tansy ragwort	JAVU	*Jacobea vulgaris*	B	Forb	Poisonous to horses, cattle, and pigs; animals grazing tansy can produce tainted milk; bee foraging may result in potentially toxic residues in honey	1	NCR
tansy, common	TAVU	*Tanacetum vulgare*	P	Forb	Dense stands degrade forage value; toxicity issues for humans and livestock	1	NR

Common Name	4-Letter Weed Code	Scientific Name	Life Cycle[1]	Growth Form	Threat	Category[2]	Status
teasel, common	DIFU	*Dipsacus fullonum*	B	Forb	Forms dense stands of prickly, unpalatable plants; degrades habitat and reduces accessibility	1	NCR
thistle, bull	CIVU	*Cirsium vulgare*	B	Forb	Aggressive competitor; unpalatable for cattle	2	NW
thistle, Canada	CIAR	*Cirsium arvense*	P	Forb	Aggressive competitor; unpalatable; decreases forage; host species for several agricultural pests	2	NW
thistle, Italian	CAPY	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	A	Forb	Spiny and unpalatable; excludes native vegetation and degrades habitat; spreads quickly and can be a summer season fire hazard	1	NCR
wild basil savory	CLVU	*Clinopodium vulgare*	P	Forb	Aggressive invader competing with understory species; degrades wildlife habitat	1	NCR
yellow archangel	LAGA	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*	P	Forb - vine	Aggressive invader competing with understory species; degrades wildlife habitat	1	NCR

[1]A - annual; B - biennial; P - perennial
[2]ISSC = Invasive Species of Special Concern; NCR = Noxious, Control Required; NR = Noxious, Rare; NW = Noxious, Widespread; WR=Weedy, Rare; WW=Weedy Widespread

Appendix C: County Roadside Treatment Activities

This table includes all county roadsides managed for noxious weeds in 2025 under the Clallam County Road Department IWM Plan. The table is sorted alphabetically by road name. Definitions for the headings can be found at the end of the table. Species treated are listed alphabetically by the assigned 4-letter code (see Appendix B); 4-letter codes shown in bold are regulated noxious weeds and required for control in Clallam County.

We completed **242 treatments** on **145 county roads** over **89 days** and controlled **28 species**. In total, we examined **342.2 miles (647.8 acres)** (including surveys) and treated **196.8 miles (377.2 acres)** (including retreatments/spot treatments) of county roadside. For retreatments, Miles Examined, Acres Examined, and Acres Treated were counted in full in order to correctly calculate application rates and Solid Acres.

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
3 Crabs Rd	Herbicide	04/28/25	0.03	0.24	0.040	0.0034	0.0000	**COMA**	2018-2022, 2024,2025
	Manual	06/09/25	0.32	1.7	0.39	0.0000	0.0001	**COMA**	
Agate Beach Rd	Manual	08/13/25	0.01	0.5	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2024-2025
Airport Rd	Manual	08/27/25	0.01	1.45	0.02	0.0000	0.0000	**CEMO**	2025
	Manual	10/31/25	0.01	1.21	0.02	0.0000	0.0008	**CEMO**	
Bean Rd	Manual	10/31/25	0.01	0.97	0.02	0.0000	0.0013	**CEMO**	2025
Bear Creek Rd	Manual	10/27/25	0.2	5.1	0.5	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2020-2022, 2025
Black Diamond Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	08/20/25	3.1	6.6	6	0.0057	0.0003	**CEMO**, **CLVU**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	0.6	1.45	1.45	0.0172	0.0002	**CEMO**, **CLVU**, **LAGA**	
Bloedel Blvd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/24/25	0.15	0.4	0.4	0.0023	0.0013	**HIAU**	2021, 2025
Blue Mountain Rd	Herbicide	06/26/25	0.55	1.40	0.670	0.0057	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **CLVU**, **JAVU**, **PORE**, **TAVU**	2024-2025
	Herbicide	06/30/25	4.40	7.52	5.330	0.0413	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CEST**, CIAR*, CIVU*, **CLVU**, **JAVU**, **PORE**	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Bogachiel Way	Manual	08/19/25	0.4	1.5	1	0.0000	0.0152	**JAVU**	2024-2025
	Manual	09/03/25	1.1	2.66	2.66	0.0000	0.0010	**JAVU**	
Calawah Way	Manual	08/28/25	0.41	1.21	0.250	0.0000	0.0013	**JAVU**	2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/03/25	1.10	2.66	2.660	0.0092	0.0000	**JAVU**	
Cameron Rd – (District 2)	Manual	10/31/25	0.10	0.97	0.240	0.0000	0.0000	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2024-2025
Camp Hayden Rd	Manual	08/11/25	1.65	5.45	4.000	0.0000	0.0004	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2018-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	10/15/25	0.20	0.70	0.300	0.0023	0.0000	**CLVU**, **JAVU**	
Carlsborg Rd	Manual	06/18/25	0.01	0.10	0.010	0.0000	0.0001	**COMA**	2018-2025
Cays Rd	Manual	01/07/25	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.0000	0.0002	**CAPY**	2018-2023 2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/23/25	1.8	3.4	2.06	0.0517	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **FOVU**, **PORE**, **TAVU**	
Chicken Coop Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	10/14/25	0.45	1.94	1.09	0.0023	0.0000	**CLVU**, **JAVU**	2017-2020, 2024-2025
	Manual	10/23/25	0.70	5	1	0.0000	0.0004	**JAVU**	
Coho Dr	Manual	10/13/25	0.15	0.72	0.22	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2021, 2023-2025
Commercial St	Manual	07/16/25	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0000	0.0004	**JAVU**	2023-2025
Cooper Ranch Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/29/25	1.10	3.9	2.1	0.0057	0.0006	**CLVU**, **JAVU**	2019-2025
Cormorant Dr	Manual	07/22/25	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2025
Corriea Rd	Manual	01/28/25	0.1	0.24	0.24	0.0000	0.0011	**DIFU**	2020-2021 2025
Coulter Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	05/21/25	0.08	0.4	0.2	0.0115	0.0001	**COMA**, **JAVU**	2020-2022, 2024-2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Crescent Beach Rd	Manual	08/13/25	3.13	8.5	7.6	0.0000	0.0129	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2020-2025
	Manual	10/15/25	0.10	8.5	0.25	0.0000	0.0006	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	
Dan Kelly Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	10/16/25	1.82	4.85	4.41	0.0344	0.0008	**CEMO**, **JAVU**, **POBO**, RUAR*, RULA*, **TAVU**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	10/17/25	1.01	2.9	2.45	0.0023	0.0001	**JAVU**, **TAVU**	
Deer Park Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/03/25	2.5	9.7	4.8	0.0230	0.0140	**CEMO***, **HICA**, **JAVU**	2018-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/15/25	6.8	8.61	8.24	0.0746	0.0031	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **CLVU**, **HICA**, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	
Diamond Point Rd	Manual	10/23/25	3.31	9.7	8.02	0.0000	0.0047	**CEMO**, **CLVU***, **JAVU**	2018-2025
Dietz Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	0.1	0.6	0.12	0.0023	0.0001	**JAVU**	2021-2022, 2024-2025
	Manual	08/05/25	0.01	1	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	
Discovery View Dr	Manual	10/09/25	0.32	1.21	0.78	0.0000	0.0012	**JAVU**	2017,2019, 2020,2024, 2025
Dry Creek Rd	Manual	10/31/25	0.01	1.45	0.02	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2021, 2024-2025
East Beach Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	09/22/25	0.3	0.73	0.73	0.0023	0.0050	**CEMO**	2017-2025
East Division St (Minnie Peterson Rd to 1601 E Division St)	Manual	09/03/25	0.01	1.9	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2025
East Ennis Creek Rd	Herbicide	07/21/25	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.0057	0.0000	**TAVU**	2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
East Lake Pleasant Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/24/25	1.43	3.5	3.5	0.0057	0.0004	**JAVU**	2024-2025
East Lyre River Rd	Herbicide	06/25/25	0.5	0.73	0.61	0.0023	0.0000	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/08/25	0.48	1.45	1.16	0.0023	0.0000	**CEMO**	
East Sequim Bay Rd	Manual	10/28/25	2.35	9.9	5.7	0.0000	0.0009	**JAVU**	2019-2022, 2024-2025
Easterly Rd	Manual	10/17/25	0.12	0.72	0.29	0.0000	0.0010	**CEMO**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
	Herbicide	10/20/25	0.18	0.48	0.43	0.0023	0.0000	**CEMO**	
Eden Valley Rd	Manual	06/25/25	0.75	1.21	0.9	0.0000	0.0012	**DIFU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	10/16/25	1.32	6.79	3.2	0.0115	0.0010	**CEMO**, CYSC*, **DIFU**, **JAVU**, RUAR*	
Elk Creek Ridge Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	09/03/25	0.21	0.5	0.5	0.0092	0.0005	**JAVU**	2024-2025
Elk Loop Dr	Manual	09/02/25	0.01	0.58	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2023-2025
Elk Valley Rd	Manual	08/05/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0000	0.0085	**JAVU**	2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/03/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0367	0.0001	**JAVU**	
Elwha River Rd	Manual	10/15/25	0.03	2.8	0.04	0.0000	0.0001	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2019-2025
Farrington Rd	Manual	01/10/25	0.01	2.18	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/25/25	0.7	1.09	0.85	0.0172	0.0013	**JAVU**	
Fisher Cove Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	10/15/25	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0115	0.0006	**CEMO**, **DIPU***	2017-2021, 2024-2025
Fleming Dr	Manual	07/22/25	0.3	0.44	0.44	0.0000	0.0009	**JAVU**	2017, 2019-2020, 2024-2025
	Manual	10/09/25	0.2	1.21	0.48	0.0000	0.0028	**JAVU**	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Freshwater Bay Rd	Manual	10/17/25	0.98	6.3	2.38	0.0000	0.0008	**JAVU**	2019-2021, 2023-2025
Freshwater Park	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	0.7	2.5	2.5	0.0115	0.0021	**JAVU**	2022-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/22/25	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.0057	0.0011	**JAVU**	
Front St	Manual	07/16/25	0.09	0.73	0.11	0.0000	0.0002	**JAVU**	2023-2025
Gasman Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	08/28/25	1	2.9	1.9	0.0002	0.0029	**JAVU**, **HIAU**	2017,2020, 2024-2025
Gilbert Rd	Herbicide	04/11/25	0.05	0.5	0.1	0.0057	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA**	2020-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0009	0.0009	**DALA**, **FOVU**	
Glass Rd	Manual	07/21/25	0.5	1.45	0.6	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2021-2022, 2024-2025
	Manual	08/05/25	0.01	2.1	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	
Grauel-Ramapo Rd	Manual	10/07/25	1	3.39	2.42	0.0000	0.0013	**JAVU**	2018-2021, 2023-2025
Happy Valley Rd	Manual	01/28/25	1.7	4.12	4.12	0.0000	0.0019	**CEST**, **DIFU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	05/27/25	1.68	3.26	3.26	0.1129	0.0022	**CEMO**, CIAR*, CIVU*, **DIFU**, **JAVU**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/15/25	0.06	0.2	0.2	0.0574	0.0013	**CEMO**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	08/21/25	1.51	1.83	1.83	0.0115	0.0038	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**	
	Manual	10/01/25	1.5	8.48	3.64	0.0000	0.0019	**CEMO***, **DIFU**, **JAVU**	
	Manual	10/17/25	1.5	4.6	3.63	0.0000	0.0063	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	
	Herbicide	10/20/25	1.9	4.6	4.6	0.0494	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **JAVU**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	10/27/25	0.71	1.72	1.72	0.1320	0.0006	**CEMO**, CIVU*, **CLVU**, **DIFU**, RUAR*	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Hemlock Way	Manual	10/09/25	0.1	0.25	0.24	0.0000	0.0005	**JAVU**	2025
Henry Boyd Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	0.13	0.85	0.16	0.0057	0.0037	**JAVU**	2021-2024
Heuhslein Rd	Manual	08/14/25	0.01	2.1	0.01	0.0000	0.0006	**JAVU**	2018,2025
Hoko-Ozette Rd	Manual	07/16/25	2.53	3.64	3.07	0.0000	0.0015	**JAVU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	08/25/25	7.34	9.21	8.9	0.0092	0.0034	**JAVU**, RULA*	
	Manual/ Herbicide	08/26/25	1.9	5.8	4.6	0.0161	0.0022	**JAVU**, **POBO**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/25/25	12.4	30	30	0.0023	0.0051	**JAVU**, **POBO**	
Holgerson Rd	Herbicide	05/12/25	0.05	0.5	0.2	0.0115	0.0000	CIVU*, **DIFU**	2024-2025
Hooker Rd	Manual	05/05/25	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**COMA**	2020-2022, 2024-2025
	Herbicide	05/07/25	0.1	0.15	0.05	0.0011	0.0000	**COMA**	
	Manual	06/23/25	0.01	3.15	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**DIFU**	
Industrial Pkwy	Manual	06/18/25	0.5	0.61	0.61	0.0000	0.0013	**JAVU**	2017,2020, 2024-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/22/25	0.4	0.97	0.97	0.0002	0.0001	**JAVU**	
Jamestown Rd	Manual	06/05/25	0.01	1.94	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**DIFU**	2019, 2024-2025
John Scott Rd	Manual	05/21/25	0.1	0.24	0.12	0.0000	0.0006	**GELU**, **JAVU**	2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Johnson Creek Rd	Manual	01/27/25	0.4	1.21	0.96	0.0000	0.0005	**CEMO**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	08/21/25	0.26	0.16	0.16	0.0057	0.0067	**CEMO**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	0.22	0.3	0.27	0.0057	0.0004	**CEMO**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.0115	0.0009	**CEMO**	
	Manual	10/17/25	0.18	0.48	0.43	0.0000	0.0003	**CEMO**	
	Herbicide	10/20/25	0.19	0.6	0.46	0.0172	0.0000	**CEMO**	
Joyce-Piedmont Rd	Manual	07/31/25	1.38	1.67	1.67	0.0000	0.0002	**JAVU**	2018-2021, 2024-2025
	Manual	08/20/25	2.76	5.16	3.35	0.0000	0.0037	**CEMO**, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	
Kacee Way	Manual	08/27/25	0.01	1.45	0.02	0.0000	0.0002	**CEST**	2023,2025
Kalawah St	Manual	10/27/25	0.01	0.24	0.03	0.0000	0.0017	**JAVU**	2025
Kirner Rd	Herbicide	02/20/25	0.12	0.3	0.3	0.0115	0.0000	**COMA**, EULA, LUAR, VIMA	2024-2025
	Herbicide	05/13/25	0.1	0.6	0.24	0.0138	0.0000	**COMA**, LUAR, EULA	
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/04/25	0.5	1	0.5	0.0002	0.0001	**CEST**, EULA	
Kitchen-Dick Rd	Herbicide	03/25/25	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.0057	0.0000	CIVU, **COMA**, RUAR	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/23/25	3.2	3.88	3.88	0.0057	0.0001	**CEST**, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **FOVU**	
Laird Rd	Herbicide	06/24/25	0.05	1.1	0.06	0.0002	0.0000	**CEMO**	2017-2023, 2025
Lake Farm Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	02/26/25	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.0023	0.0029	CYSC	2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	02/27/25	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.0018	0.0136	CYSC	
	Manual/ Herbicide	02/28/25	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.0000	0.0019	CYSC	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Lamar Ln	Herbicide	03/26/25	0.3	1	0.4	0.0002	0.0000	**CAPY**, CIVU, **COMA**	2019-2021, 2023-2025
Leighland Ave	Manual	08/26/25	0	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0019	**JAVU**	2025
Liljedahl Rd	Manual	08/14/25	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.0000	0.0009	**JAVU**	2018-2019, 2023-2025
Little Loop Dr	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	0.32	0.97	0.51	0.0057	0.0014	**JAVU**, RULA	2020-2025
	Manual	08/05/25	0.01	1.6	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	
Little River Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	2.2	5.33	5.33	0.0517	0.0012	**CEMO**, **CLVU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/17/25	1.01	11.64	2.45	0.0344	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CLVU**, **TAVU**	
Lotzgesell Rd	Herbicide	04/09/25	1.6	3.9	3.9	0.0115	0.0000	**CEMO**, CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	2018-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**DALA**	
	Manual	07/15/25	0.5	4.1	0.6	0.0000	0.0001	**COMA**, **JAVU**	
Lower Elwha Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	06/25/25	1.8	2.55	2.18	0.0287	0.0001	CIVU*, **JAVU**	2019-2025
	Manual	08/26/25	0.01	5.81	0.02	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	
Lupine Dr	Manual	07/22/25	0.51	1.23	1.23	0.0000	0.0009	**JAVU**	2017-2020, 2024-2025
Madrona Way	Manual	10/08/25	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.0000	0.0019	**JAVU**	2017, 2019-2020, 2022-2025
	Manual	10/09/25	0.33	2.66	0.8	0.0000	0.0070	**JAVU**	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Mary Clark Rd	Manual	07/02/25	1.5	3.6	3.6	0.0000	0.0033	**JAVU**	2019-2025
	Manual	07/16/25	3.9	9.5	9.5	0.0000	0.0108	**JAVU**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/29/25	2.7	7	5.2	0.0861	0.0009	**GERO**, **JAVU**	
McGarvie Rd	Manual	08/11/25	0.25	0.61	0.61	0.0000	0.0003	**JAVU**	2017-2019, 2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	10/07/25	0.25	0.6	0.6	0.0023	0.0000	**JAVU**	
Mina Smith Rd	Herbicide	06/03/25	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.0172	0.0000	**LAGA**	2018-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/05/25	2.52	3.05	3.05	0.0402	0.0001	CIVU*, GERO*, **JAVU**, RUAR*, RULA*	
	Manual	10/29/25	0.01	8	0.02	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	
Monroe Rd	Manual	01/08/25	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0000	0.0053	CYSC	2018,2020, 2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	1.84	3.52	2.23	0.0034	0.0017	**CEMO**, **JAVU**, **PORE**	
Mount Pleasant Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/21/25	2.75	6.18	3.33	0.0080	0.0005	**CEST**, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	2020-2025
	Manual	08/05/25	3.1	11.6	7.5	0.0000	0.0007	**JAVU**, **TAVU**	
Mountain View Dr	Manual	07/14/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0008	**JAVU**	2025
North Brown Rd - North of East Hendrickson Rd	Manual	01/13/25	0.01	1.21	0.01	0.0000	0.0013	**DIFU**	2020,2022, 2024-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	05/13/25	0.5	0.72	0.72	0.0115	0.0001	CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**	
North St	Manual	07/22/25	0.4	0.97	0.97	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2019-2020, 2024-2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
North Barr Rd	Manual	08/14/25	0.01	2.5	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**CEMO**	2017,2019-2020, 2025
O'Brien Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	06/30/25	0.12	1.7	0.15	0.0149	0.0025	**CEMO**, **PORE**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
Okerman Rd	Manual	10/31/25	0.3	0.97	0.72	0.0000	0.0012	**CEMO**	2020, 2021, 2025
Old Blyn Hwy	Manual/ Herbicide	03/28/25	2.1	5.1	5.1	0.0115	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA**, **JAVU**	2018-2025
	Herbicide	09/24/25	0.2	0.48	0.48	0.0172	0.0000	**CLVU**, **JAVU**	
	Herbicide	10/14/25	0.2	0.48	0.48	0.0230	0.0000	**CLVU**, **COMA**, **JAVU**	
Old Olympic Hwy	Manual	01/13/25	0.03	2.9	0.01	0.0000	0.0005	**DIFU**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	05/12/25	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0172	0.0057	CIVU*, **DIFU**, EULA, RUAR*	
	Herbicide	06/04/25	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.0023	0.0000	**CEST**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/05/25	0.1	0.24	0.12	0.0002	0.0002	**JAVU**, **TAVU**	
	Manual	08/05/25	4.9	14.5	11.9	0.0000	0.0017	**CEST**, **FOVU**, **JAVU**	
	Manual	08/28/25	8.1	18.8	15.7	0.0000	0.0043	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**	
Olympic Hot Springs Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	09/17/25	0.4	1.09	0.97	0.0080	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CLVU***, **TAVU**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/22/25	1.6	3.88	3.88	0.0253	0.0011	**CEMO**, CIAR, **CLVU**	
Oxenford Rd	Manual	08/14/25	0.01	1.4	0.01	0.0000	0.0007	**JAVU**	2022,2025
Palo Alto Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	09/02/25	4	7.1	5.8	0.0115	0.0010	**CEMO**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**, **PORE**	2017-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/08/25	2.42	5.87	5.87	0.0195	0.0025	**CEMO**, **CLVU**, CYSC*, **JAVU**, **TAVU**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	1.6	3.88	3.88	0.0448	0.0051	**CEMO**, **CLVU**, **JAVU**	
Pavel Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/17/25	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.0057	0.0013	**JAVU**, RULA*	2019, 2024-2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Phinn Rd	Manual	06/30/25	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.0000	0.0028	**PORE**	2025
Pinnell Rd	Herbicide	03/25/25	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.0002	0.0000	**COMA**	2017,2020, 2022,2025
Pit Ln	Manual	11/03/25	0.9	2.18	2.18	0.0000	0.0038	**JAVU**	2023-2025
Place Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	08/04/25	0.93	6.06	2.25	0.0034	0.0008	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2021-2022, 2024-2025
Poplar Ct	Manual	01/15/25	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2017,2020, 2024-2025
Port Williams Rd	Manual	10/01/25	0.1	4.1	0.2	0.0000	0.0025	**JAVU**	2018, 2020-2022, 2024-2025
Prawn Rd	Manual	07/22/25	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0000	0.0011	**JAVU**	2024-2025
Quillayute Airport Rd	Herbicide	06/05/25	0.4	0.48	0.48	0.0057	0.0000	**JAVU**, RULA*	2021-2024
	Manual	11/03/25	0.01	0.73	0.02	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	
Quillayute Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/28/25	1.35	2.3	1.64	0.0344	0.0196	**JAVU**	2020-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/29/25	4.79	5.47	5.47	0.0402	0.0119	**JAVU, TAVU**	
	Manual	08/05/25	0.79	1.92	1.92	0.0000	0.0049	**JAVU**	
Rainbow Ave	Manual	10/13/25	0.01	0.72	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2025
Ranger Rd	Manual	01/10/25	0.01	2.42	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2025
Reddick Rd	Manual	08/26/25	0.01	1.45	0.02	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2025
Rhododendron Dr	Manual	06/18/25	0.9	1.91	1.91	0.0000	0.0068	**JAVU**	2017,2019-2020,2022, 2024-2025
Rice St	Manual	07/16/25	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.0000	0.0009	**HIAU**, **JAVU**	2024-2025
Richwine Rd	Manual	06/12/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2021-2025
	Manual	10/13/25	0.19	0.96	0.46	0.0000	0.0012	**JAVU**	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
River Park Rd	Manual	10/13/25	0.07	0.44	0.1	0.0000	0.0035	**JAVU**	2021,2025
Ridge View Dr	Manual/ Herbicide	05/01/25	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0002	0.0000	**COMA**, **DALA**	2023-2025
River Rd	Herbicide	06/26/25	1.2	3.03	1.45	0.0230	0.0000	**CEMO**, CIVU*, GERO, **JAVU**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
Salal Way	Manual	10/09/25	0.3	0.97	0.72	0.0000	0.0004	**JAVU**	2017,2022, 2025
Schmitt Rd	Manual	08/11/25	0.48	1.19	1.19	0.0000	0.0012	**JAVU**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/08/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0046	0.0003	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	
	Herbicide	10/07/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0023	0.0000	CIAR*, **JAVU**	
Schmuck Rd	Manual	01/13/25	0.03	3.14	0.01	0.0000	0.0002	**DIFU**	2018,2020 2024-2025
Sequim-Dungeness Way (North of 1323 address)	Manual	01/27/25	0.6	9.93	1.45	0.0000	0.0006	**COMA**, **DIFU**	2017-2021, 2023-2025
	Manual	03/27/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**COMA**	
	Herbicide	04/28/25	0.04	0.3	0.05	0.0092	0.0000	**COMA**, **TAVU**	
	Manual	06/24/25	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.0000	0.0003	**COMA**, **JAVU**	
	Manual	06/05/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0010	**COMA**	
	Manual	10/01/25	0.06	0.3	0.25	0.0000	0.0011	**DIFU**	
	Manual	10/02/25	2.92	8	7.1	0.0000	0.0072	**CEST**, **DIFU**, **FOVU**, **TAVU**	
Shadow Ln	Manual	06/24/25	0.25	0.48	0.3	0.0000	0.0019	**JAVU**	2024-2025
Sherwood Rd	Manual	10/09/25	0.13	0.72	0.31	0.0000	0.0026	**JAVU**	2017-2020, 2022, 2024-2025
South 3rd Ave (Reservoir Rd to Happy Valley Rd)	Manual	01/27/25	0.2	0.48	0.48	0.0000	0.0006	**CEMO**	2021,2024
South Bagley Creek Rd	Herbicide	03/25/25	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.0023	0.0000	**COMA**	2018-2020, 2024-2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
South Shore Rd	Manual	06/12/25	0.08	0.85	0.04	0.0000	0.0034	**CLVU***, **HIAU**	2018-2019 2024-2025
Spring View Pl	Manual	07/22/25	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0000	0.0002	**JAVU**	2025
Sunshine Ave	Manual/ Herbicide	07/22/25	0.6	1.45	0.72	0.0115	0.0008	**JAVU**	2019-2020, 2023,2025
Sunshine Plz	Manual	06/18/25	0.24	0.1	0.1	0.0000	0.0038	**JAVU**	2017,2020, 2022,2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/22/25	0.15	0.36	0.2	0.0023	0.0002	**FOVU**, **JAVU**	
Swan Bay Rd	Manual	09/25/25	0.01	1.7	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**JAVU**	2018-2020, 2024-2025
Taylor Cut-off Rd	Herbicide	05/07/25	0.01	3	0.01	0.0002	0.0000	**COMA**	2020,2021, 2025
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	1.2	2.9	2.9	0.0005	0.0013	**DALA**	
Taylor Ranch Rd	Herbicide	02/20/25	0.8	1.93	1.93	0.0161	0.0000	ARIT, CIVU, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **JAVU**	2019-2020, 2024-2025
	Herbicide	06/05/25	0.1	0.24	0.06	0.0057	0.0000	**COMA**	
Taylor St	Manual/ Herbicide	07/24/25	0.13	0.3	0.3	0.0023	0.0004	**HIAU**	2024-2025
Thors Rd	Manual	06/24/25	0.2	0.24	0.24	0.0000	0.0002	**JAVU**	2025
Towne Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	04/23/25	2.1	3.6	2.5	0.0172	0.0018	**CEMO**, **COMA**, **DIFU**	2018-2025
Township Line Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/15/25	0.54	0.65	0.65	0.0023	0.0003	**CEMO**, **JAVU**, **HICA**	2018-2023, 2025
Turnstone Ln	Manual	10/01/25	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.0000	0.0136	**CEST**, **DALA**	2017-2024
Tyee Ridge Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	07/24/25	0.29	0.7	0.7	0.0551	0.0207	**HIAU**	2025
Undi Rd	Manual	10/29/25	1.3	4.8	3.15	0.0000	0.0019	**JAVU**	2024-2025
	Manual	11/03/25	0.1	0.72	0.24	0.0000	0.0096	**JAVU**	
Ward Rd	Herbicide	03/26/25	1.7	2.5	2.5	0.0321	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **LAGA**, RUAR*	2018-2022, 2024-2025

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Wasankari Rd	Manual	08/14/25	0.01	1.2	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2018, 2024-2025
Washington Harbor Rd	Manual	08/28/25	0.01	1.6	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**DIFU**	2019,2022 2024-2025
Washington St	Manual/ Herbicide	07/16/25	0.05	0.48	0.06	0.0023	0.0002	**JAVU**	2022, 2024-2025
West Edgewood Dr	Manual/ Herbicide	06/24/25	1.5	2.9	2.2	0.0184	0.0001	**CEMO**, CIVU*, **JAVU**, **LAGA**, **TAVU**	2014-2022, 2024-2025
	Manual	08/26/25	0.05	1.45	0.12	0.0000	0.0003	**CEMO**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/08/25	1.4	4.85	3.4	0.0253	0.0000	**CEMO**, **LAGA**, **TAVU**	
West Hendrickson Rd	Manual	01/13/25	0.2	1.45	0.24	0.0000	0.0065	**DIFU**	2018,2020, 2022, 2024-2025
	Manual	05/22/25	0.3	0.64	0.36	0.0000	0.0124	**COMA**, **DIFU**	
	Manual	10/01/25	0.1	1.2	0.25	0.0000	0.0010	**DIFU**	
West Lyre River Rd	Herbicide	06/25/25	0.4	0.74	0.48	0.0023	0.0000	**CEMO**, **JAVU**	2017-2025
West Washington St	Herbicide	05/07/25	0.4	1	1	0.0482	0.0000	**CEST**, RUAR*	2017-2024
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.0000	0.0001	**DALA**	
Whiskey Creek Beach Rd (Hwy 112 to Schmitt Rd)	Manual	01/10/25	0.01	1.21	0.01	0.0000	0.0001	**JAVU**	2017-2023, 2025
	Manual	08/11/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0000	0.0005	**JAVU**	
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/08/25	0.5	1.21	1.21	0.0069	0.0001	**CEMO, JAVU**	
Whitcomb-Diimmel Rd	Herbicide	05/08/25	0.7	2.9	1.4	0.0735	0.0000	CYSC*, DIPU*, **JAVU**, RUAR*	2020-2025
	Manual	09/03/25	0.9	2.18	2.18	0.0000	0.0003	**JAVU**	
	Herbicide	09/10/25	0.72	1.75	1.75	0.0241	0.0000	**JAVU**	

Road Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Miles Treated	Acres Examined[1]	Acres Treated[2]	Solid Chemical Acres Treated[3]	Solid Manual Acres Treated[4]	Treated Species List[5]	Years Treated
Woodcock Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	05/01/25	2.5	4.4	3.6	0.0517	0.0005	**CEST**, CIVU*, **COMA**, CYSC, **DIFU**, **FOVU**, LUAR, RUAR*	2017-2025
	Herbicide	05/13/25	2	4.8	3.9	0.0115	0.0000	ARMI*, **CEMO**, **CEST**, CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**, EULA, **JAVU**, RUAR*	
	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**DALA**	
145 Roads Treated	**242 Treatments**	**89 Days of Treatment**	**196.8 Miles Treated**	**590.4 Acres Examined**	**377.2 Acres Treated**	**1.96 Acres Treated**	**0.39 Acres Treated**	**28 Species Treated**	

*Non-priority species treated intermittently, meaning the entire population was not controlled during treatment

[1] **Examined Acres** – The total area searched for noxious weeds while crew was involved in treatment activities

[2] **Treated Acres –** The gross area encompassing all treatments per road per day

[3] **Solid Chemical Treated Acres** – The estimated net area if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated using the tank mix volume applied and calibrated sprayer output

[4] **Solid Manual Acres –** The estimated net area controlled by any manual means (pulling, digging, cutting, etc.) if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated by number of plants removed

[5] **Species Treated** – The 4-Letter Weed codes correspond to the species' scientific name and can be found in Appendix B. Bolded species are regulated noxious weeds required for control in Clallam County

Appendix D: County Rock Source/Soil Disposal Site Treatment Activities

These tables include all County rock sources/spoil disposal sites (pits) managed for noxious weeds in 2025 under the Clallam County Road Department IWM Plan. The table is sorted alphabetically by pit name. Definitions for the headings can be found at the end of the table. Species treated are listed alphabetically by the assigned 4-letter code (see Appendix B); 4-letter codes shown in bold are regulated noxious weeds and required for control in Clallam County.

We completed **50 treatments** in **21 pits** over **40 days** and controlled **34 species**. No pits were surveyed and not treated. In total we examined **148.3 acres** and treated **116.8 acres** (183.1 acres including retreatments). For retreatments, Acres Examined and Acres Treated were counted in full to correctly calculate application rates and Solid Acres.

Pit Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Acres examined[1]	Acres treated[2]	Solid Chemical Treated Acres[3]	Solid Manual Treated Acres[4]	Treated Species List[5]
Blue Mountain Transfer Station	Manual/ Herbicide	06/30/25	2.14	0.15	0.0057	0.0003	**CEMO**, **COMA**
Blyn Pit	Herbicide	02/28/25	19.72	19.72	0.4385	0.0000	BUDA, CIVU, **COMA**, **CYSC**, **DIFU**, **GERO**, **JAVU**, LUAR
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/21/25	19.72	5	0.0482	0.0000	BUDA, **CEMO**, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **FOVU**, **GERO***, **JAVU**, RUAR*
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/26/2025	0.56	0.56	0.3444	0.0000	**JAVU**, LALA*, RUAR*
Clallam Bay Storage Yard	Manual	10/27/25	0.75	0.01	0.0000	0.0004	**JAVU**
District 2 Shop	Herbicide	04/17/25	0.01	0.01	0.0023	0.0000	HYGL*, CESP, grasses
	Manual/ Herbicide	04/18/25	5	5	0.6887	0.0000	CABU, **GERO**, HOLA, HYGL, TAOF
	Manual	10/01/25	0.1	0.1	0.0000	0.0004	**CYSC**
Forks Pit	Manual	11/03/25	3	0.95	0.0000	0.0033	**JAVU**
Hoko-Ozette Rd MP 10	Manual/ Herbicide	08/25/25	2.85	0.03	0.0115	0.0003	**JAVU**
Hoko-Ozette Rd MP 4.5	Manual/ Herbicide	08/25/25	1.05	0.01	0.0023	0.0000	**JAVU**, RULA*

Pit Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Acres examined[1]	Acres treated[2]	Solid Chemical Treated Acres[3]	Solid Manual Treated Acres[4]	Treated Species List[5]
Hwy 101 Storage Yard	Herbicide	03/03/25	1.28	1.28	0.0505	0.0000	CIVU, **COMA**, **CYSC**, **GERO**, LUAR
	Herbicide	03/25/25	0.5	0.5	0.0138	0.0000	CIVU, **COMA**, **GERO**
Kirner Pit	Herbicide	02/18/25	9.5	9.5	0.1205	0.0000	**CEST**, CIVU, **COMA**, **DIFU**, LUAR, VETH
	Herbicide	02/19/25	7.8	7.8	0.3042	0.0000	**CEST**, CIVU, **COMA**, **CYSC**, LUAR
	Manual/ Herbicide	02/20/25	4.6	4.6	0.0749	0.0001	BRSP, **CEST**, CIVU, **COMA**, **DIFU**, ELUA, **GERO**, PARH
	Herbicide	03/25/25	3.2	3.2	0.0115	0.0000	**CEST**, CIAR*, CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**, EULA, VIMA
	Herbicide	05/13/25	13.7	13.7	0.0436	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA***, EULA
	Herbicide	07/03/25	3.5	3.5	0.1894	0.0000	**CEST**, CIAR*, **COMA***, **CYSC***, **DIFU**, LUAR*, RUAR*, VETH*
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/04/25	5.5	5.5	0.0689	0.0060	**CEST**, **COMA**, **DIFU**, EULA
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/21/25	1	1	0.0275	0.0003	**COMA**
	Manual	12/18/25	16.94	2.2	0.0000	0.0161	**CEST*,** CIVU*, **COMA, CYSC*,** LUAR*
La Push "Ballard" Pit	Manual	10/13/25	1.16	0.25	0.0000	0.0008	**JAVU**
Lake Creek Pit	Herbicide	06/03/25	15.25	15.25	0.1263	0.0000	**JAVU**, RUAR*, RULA*
	Manual	10/29/25	22	7.42	0.0000	0.0032	**JAVU**
Little River Pit	Manual/ Herbicide	09/09/25	1	1	0.0574	0.0000	**CEMO**, CIAR, CIVU, **GERO**, LALA, SYOF
McInnes Pit	Herbicide	02/20/25	5	5	0.0746	0.0000	CAPY, CIVU, **COMA**, **DIFU**, **GERO**, RUCR*
	Herbicide	04/09/25	5	5	0.0344	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA**, **GERO**

Pit Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Acres examined[1]	Acres treated[2]	Solid Chemical Treated Acres[3]	Solid Manual Treated Acres[4]	Treated Species List[5]
	Herbicide	05/19/25	0.6	0.6	0.0344	0.0000	**COMA**
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/20/25	5	5	0.0746	0.0011	**COMA**, **DIFU**, PHAR
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/21/25	1.52	1.52	0.0046	0.0002	**CEMO**, **CEST**, **COMA**, **FOVU**
Morse Creek Pit	Manual/ Herbicide	02/21/25	0.8	0.8	0.0008	0.0080	**CYSC**
	Manual/ Herbicide	02/24/25	8.25	8.25	0.0005	0.0321	**CYSC**, **TAVU**
	Manual/ Herbicide	02/25/25	6.77	6.77	0.0007	0.0328	**CYSC**
	Herbicide	02/25/25	5.5	5.5	0.0597	0.0000	CIVU, **COMA**, **GERO**
	Herbicide	03/25/25	3.7	3.7	0.0046	0.0000	CIVU, **COMA**
	Manual/ Herbicide	11/20/25	1.57	1.57	0.0631	0.0001	**COMA**
Piedmont Pit	Manual	01/14/25	2.21	0.75	0.0000	0.0001	**CYSC**, **GERO**, **JAVU**
	Manual/ Herbicide	6/24/25	3.6	3.6	0.1263	0.0007	**CEMO**, CIVU*, **GERO**, **JAVU**
Place Pit	Manual	01/08/25	1.8	0.6	0.0000	0.0009	**DIFU**
	Manual/ Herbicide	08/04/25	0.65	0.25	0.0057	0.0001	**DIFU**, **GERO**, **JAVU**
Quillayute Pit	Manual	08/05/25	5.82	2.05	0.0000	0.0112	**JAVU**
Ranger Pit	Manual/ Herbicide	03/13/25	4.1	1.5	0.0002	0.0029	**CEMO**, **CYSC**
	Manual/ Herbicide	03/19/25	8.8	6	0.0768	0.0040	**CEMO**, CIVU, **CYSC**, DIPU, **GERO**, **JAVU**, LUAR

Pit Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Acres examined[1]	Acres treated[2]	Solid Chemical Treated Acres[3]	Solid Manual Treated Acres[4]	Treated Species List[5]
Ranger Pit (cont.)	Manual/ Herbicide	08/04/25	7.38	0.4	0.0057	0.0006	**CEMO**, **COMA**, **GERO**, **JAVU**, **PORE**
Sequim Storage Yard	Herbicide	04/30/25	2.5	2.5	0.0000	0.0000	**CEMO**, **CEST**, CIVU*, **COMA**, **DIFU**, LALA, RUAR*
Umbrella Creek Pit	Manual	09/25/25	14.62	0.52	0.0000	0.0023	**JAVU**
Whitcomb Diimmel Pit	Manual	01/14/25	0.26	0.26	0.0574	0.0080	**CYSC**
	Herbicide	05/08/25	6.2	6.2	0.0666	0.0000	CIVU, COAR, **CYSC***, **JAVU**, PHAR, RUAR*, RULA*
	Manual/ Herbicide	09/10/25	6.5	6.5	0.0046	0.0009	**JAVU**
21 Pits Treated	**50 Treatments**	**40 Days of Treatment**	**270.0 Acres Examined**	**183.1 Acres Treated**	**3.32 Acres Treated**	**0.137 Acres Treated**	**33 Species Treated**

*Non-priority species treated intermittently, meaning the entire population was not controlled during treatment

[1] **Examined Acres** – The total area searched for noxious weeds while crew was involved in treatment activities. This includes areas examined more than once.

[2] **Treated Acres –** The gross area encompassing all treatments per pit per day. For total treated area that does not include duplicate areas, see "2025 Project Accomplishments" section.

[3] **Solid Chemical Treated Acres** – The estimated net area if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated using the tank mix volume applied and calibrated sprayer output

[4] **Solid Manual Acres –** The estimated net area controlled by any manual means (pulling, digging, cutting, etc.) if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated by number of plants removed

[5] **Species Treated** – The 4-Letter Weed codes correspond to the species' scientific name and can be found in Appendix B. Bolded species are regulated noxious weeds required for control in Clallam County

APPENDIX E: COUNTY SPECIAL SITE TREATMENT ACTIVITIES

This table includes all "Special Sites" managed for noxious weeds in 2025 under the Clallam County Road Department IWM Plan. This table is sorted alphabetically by site name. Definitions for the headings can be found at the end of the table. Species treated are listed alphabetically by the assigned 4-letter code (see Appendix B); 4-letter codes shown in bold are regulated noxious weeds and required for control in Clallam County.

We completed **29 treatments** on **17 Special Sites** over **24 days** and controlled **27 species**. In total we examined **43.4 acres** (49.95 acres including re-surveys) treated **39.8 acres** (44.77 acres including retreatments) and. For retreatments, Acres Examined and Acres Treated were counted in full to correctly calculate application rates and Solid Acres.

SITE NAME	TREATMENT METHOD	TREATMENT DATE	ACRES EXAMINED[1]	ACRES TREATED[2]	SOLID CHEMICAL TREATED ACRES[3]	SOLID MANUAL TREATED ACRES[4]	TREATED SPECIES LIST[5]
Avis St - Parcel 053007 road 107	Manual/ Herbicide	06/26/25	0.10	0.06	0.0230	0.0100	**COMA**
Blake Sand and Gravel	Manual	01/07/25	0.60	0.60	0.0000	0.0037	**CAPY**
	Manual	01/09/25	0.43	0.43	0.0000	0.0051	**CAPY**
	Manual	03/26/25	0.60	0.60	0.0000	0.0029	**CAPY**
	Manual	06/18/25	0.60	0.60	0.0000	0.0002	**CAPY**
Cays and Lamar Intersection	Manual	01/07/25	1.10	1.10	0.0000	0.0025	**CAPY**, CIVU
	Herbicide	03/11/25	0.90	0.10	0.0023	0.0000	**CAPY**
	Manual	05/28/25	0.43	0.43	0.0000	0.0002	**CAPY**
	Manual	06/18/25	1.10	1.10	0.0000	0.0002	**CAPY**
Deer Park Overpass and Rest Area	Manual	01/06/25	3.00	3.00	0.0000	0.0082	CYSC, LUAR
	Manual	01/09/25	0.58	0.58	0.0000	0.0205	CYSC
	Manual/ Herbicide	03/19/25	0.30	0.30	0.0002	0.0003	CYSC
Dorothea Way	Manual	04/16/25	0.01	0.01	0.0000	0.0000	**BEIN**
Dungeness Trails East	Manual/ Herbicide	08/21/25	0.25	0.25	0.0287	0.0618	**CEMO**, **DIFU***
Dungeness Trails West	Herbicide	04/21/25	28.00	28.00	0.0253	0.0000	**CEMO**, **COMA**, **PORE**
	Manual/ Herbicide	04/24/25	2.10	1.50	0.0115	0.0001	**CEMO**, **DIFU**, SYOF

Site Name	Treatment Method	Treatment Date	Acres examined[1]	Acres treated[2]	Solid Chemical Treated Acres[3]	Solid Manual Treated Acres[4]	Treated Species List[5]
East Ennis Creek	Herbicide	09/03/25	0.10	0.05	0.0230	0.0000	**LAGA**
Front St Public Dock	Manual/ Herbicide	07/16/25	0.26	0.04	0.0034	0.0015	CIVU*, **JAVU**
Harrison Rd	Herbicide	04/24/25	0.14	0.14	0.0115	0.0000	**BEIN**
	Manual	06/02/25	0.25	0.06	0.0000	0.0006	**BEIN**, **CEST**
ODT - Berm on Old Olympic Hwy	Herbicide	03/05/25	0.40	0.40	0.3444	0.0000	ANCA, BRSP, CIAR, CIVU, DAGL, GAAP, LOAU, PHAR, PLLA, POSP, RUAC, RUCR
ODT – Freshwater Bay Rd to Onella Rd	Manual/ Herbicide	06/24/25	1.20	1.20	0.0000	0.0046	**JAVU**
	Manual	07/21/25	4.10	1.70	0.0402	0.0016	**JAVU**
	Manual/ Herbicide	07/22/25	1.20	1.20	0.0287	0.0000	**JAVU**
ODT - Hwy 101 crossing near Sol Duc	Herbicide	05/08/25	0.20	0.20	0.0344	0.0055	CIVU*, **JAVU**, LALA*, HISP
ODT - Priest Rd	Manual	05/22/25	0.90	0.02	0.0000	0.0028	**COMA**, **DIFU**
Otter Way ROW	Herbicide	04/21/25	0.30	0.30	0.0002	0.0000	BRMA, **COMA**
Towne Rd Berm (southern end of levee)	Manual	10/01/25	0.20	0.20	0.0000	0.0025	**DIFU**
Voice of America Parking Lot	Herbicide	04/07/25	0.60	0.60	0.0057	0.0000	CIVU*, **COMA**
17 Special Sites Treated	**29 Treatments**	**24 Days of Treatment**	**49.95 Acres Examined**	**44.77 Acres Treated**	**0.58 Acres Treated**	**0.13 Acres Treated**	**27 Species Treated**

*Non-priority species treated intermittently, meaning the entire population was not controlled during treatment

[1] **Examined Acres** – The total area searched for noxious weeds while crew was involved in treatment activities

[2] **Treated Acres –** The gross area encompassing all treatments per site per day

[3] **Solid Chemical Treated Acres** – The estimated net area if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated using the tank mix volume applied and calibrated sprayer output

[4] **Solid Manual Acres –** The estimated net area controlled by any manual means (pulling, digging, cutting, etc.) if the plants were "clumped" together; calculated by number of plants removed

[5] **Species Treated** – The 4-Letter Weed codes correspond to the species' scientific name and can be found in Appendix B. Bolded species are regulated noxious weeds required for control in Clallam County

Appendix F: Herbicide Volumes by County Roads

The table alphabetically lists the County roads that received chemical treatment in 2025. The table includes the trade name of herbicides used and amounts applied in ounces or grams per treated road section (Note: 1 oz. equals 2 tablespoons). The Treatment Location section lists the portions for each road where weed treatments, including manual treatments, occurred during that day. Herbicide applications within the listed boundaries were only made to noxious weeds and exact treatment locations varied with individual plant locations.

In 2025 we applied a total of **1.2 gallons** of liquid herbicide on County roadsides. Our primary mix is a combination of Milestone® and Element 3A, which was chosen for its efficacy on expected weed species. A mix of Aquaneat® and Milestone® was used in some early-season treatments for poison hemlock. This mix is more effective when nighttime temperatures are still in the high 30s and 40s. Polaris® was also used almost exclusively for knotweed species and reed canary grass. All treatment locations were posted and signs left in place for at least 24 hours.

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
3 Crabs Rd	04/28/25	Entire road	0.04	0.29	0.05					
Black Diamond Rd	8/20/2025	Hwy 101 to DNR parking area	6	0.5	0.1					
	9/9/2025	DNR parking lot (MP 3.8) to end of road.	1.45	1.44	0.24					
Bloedel Blvd	7/24/2025	Entire road	0.4	0.19	0.03					
Blue Mountain Rd	06/26/25	Hwy 101 intersection to just south of transfer station	0.67					0.08		
	06/30/25	Entire road	5.33					0.58		
Calawah Way	09/03/25	Entire road	2.66							0.256
Camp Hayden Rd	10/15/25	Between Deer Tracks Rd and Kreaman Rd	0.30	0.19	0.03					
Cays Rd	6/23/2025	Entire road	2.06					0.72		

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Chicken Coop Rd	10/14/2025	101 west intersection to #843	1.09	0.19	0.03					
Cooper Ranch Rd	7/29/2025	South of Mary Clark Rd intersection to FS2923	1.90	0.48	0.08					
Coulter Rd	5/21/2025	Entire road	0.20					0.16		
Dan Kelly Rd	10/16/2025	Hwy 112 to #1884	4.41	2.4	0.4	0.32				
	10/17/2025	#1884 to intersection with Eden Valley Rd	0.01	0.19	0.03					
Deer Park Rd	7/3/2025	MP 0 to 5	0.60					0.32		
	7/15/2025	Entire road	8.24					1.04		
Dietz Rd	7/21/2025	Entire road	0.12					0.03		
East Beach Rd	9/22/2025	Hwy 101 to MP 0.3 Bear Paw Ln	0.06	0.19	0.03					0.8
East Ennis Creek Rd	7/21/2025	Entire road	0.01					0.08		
East Lake Pleasant Rd	7/24/2025	Entire road	2.50	0.48	0.08					
East Lyre River Rd	6/25/2025	Entire road	0.61					0.03		
	9/8/2025	Entire road	1.16	0.19	0.03					
Easterly Rd	10/20/2025	Entire road	0.43	0.19	0.03					
Eden Valley Rd	10/16/2025	From Hwy 112 to Sandhagen Rd	3.20	0.96	0.16					
Elk Creek Ridge Rd	9/3/2025	Entire Road	0.50							0.256
Elk Valley Rd	9/3/2025	Entire road	1.21							1.02
Farrington Rd	6/25/2025	Entire road	0.85					0.24		
Fisher Cove Rd	10/15/2025	Entire road	1.20	1	0.2					

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Freshwater Park	7/21/2025	Freshwater Bay Rd to #868 clockwise	2.50	0.96	0.16					
	7/22/2025	Remainder from #868	1.20	0.48	0.08					
Gasman Rd	8/28/2025	Entire road	0.14	0.02	0.003					
Gilbert Rd	4/11/2025	Entire road	0.10	0.48	0.08					
	6/26/2025	Entire road	0.5						1.19	
Happy Valley Rd	5/27/2025	Between S 3rd Ave & #2544	3.26	7.05	0.21			0.4		
	7/15/2025	Between Johnston Creek Rd and Stampede Rd	0.20	4.8	0.8					
	8/21/2025	From River Rd to S 3rd Ave Intersection	1.83	0.96	0.16					
	10/20/2025	Hwy 101 to Johnson Creek Rd	4.6	4.13	0.69					
	10/27/2025	Johnson Creek Rd to Hummingbird Ln	1.72	11.04	1.84					
Henry Boyd Rd	7/21/2025	Entire road	0.16					0.08		
Hoko-Ozette Rd	8/25/2025	MP 0-7.6	9.21	0.77	0.13					
	8/26/2025	MP 7.6-10	4.6	0.96	0.16	0.26				
	9/25/2025	MP 9.5 to Rd end	0.01			0.13				
Holgerson Rd	5/12/2025	Entire road	0.2	0.96	0.16					
Hooker Rd	5/7/2025	Between Harrison Rd and Atterberry Rd	0.05	0.1	0.02					
Industrial Pkwy	7/22/2025	Entire road	0.97	0.02	0.01					

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Johnson Creek Rd	8/21/2025	West side of the road treated	0.16	0.48	0.08					
	9/9/2025	West side of the road treated	0.27							0.16
	9/9/2025	East side of road from Happy Valley to 1799 Happy Valley Easement- Just North of Power Pole (First 0.13 miles of Johnson Creek Road east side.	0.17							0.32
	10/20/2025	Entire road	0.46	1.44	0.24					
Kirner Rd	2/20/2025	Between pit entrance and Simpson Rd	0.3		0.2		1			
	5/13/2025	Treated in front of pit; surveyed all of road east of pit entrance	0.24	1.15	0.19					
	6/4/2025	Entire road	0.5	0.02	0.003					
Kitchen-Dick Rd	3/25/2025	Immediately adjacent to Rainshadow Lavendar Farm	0.07	0.48	0.08					
	6/23/2025	Entire road	3.88					0.08		
Laird Rd	6/24/2025	Entire road	0.06					0.03		
Lake Farm Rd	2/26/2025	Guy Kelly Rd to #626	0.26				5.4			
	2/27/2025	Guy Kelly Rd to #626					4.6			

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Lake Farm Rd (cont.)	2/28/2025	Guy Kelly Rd to #626					0.1			
Lamar Ln	3/26/2025	Entire road	0.4	0.02	0.003					
Little Loop Dr	7/21/2025	Entire road	0.51					0.08		
Little River Rd	9/9/2025	Olympic Hot Springs Road East 2.2 miles	5.33	4.32	0.72					
	9/17/2025	MP 2.4-7.5	2.45	2.88	0.48					
Lotzgesell Rd	4/9/2025	Kitchen-Dick to Cays Rd	3.9	0.96	0.16					
	6/26/2025	Twin Fawn Ln to Three Firs Ln	0.01						0.025	
Lower Elwha Rd	6/25/2025	Entire road	2.18					0.4		
Mary Clark Rd	7/29/2025	Between Cooper Ranch Rd & Double E Ranch Rd	1.1	7.2	1.2					
McGarvie Rd	10/7/2025	Entire road	0.6	0.19	0.03					
Mina Smith Rd	6/3/2025	end of road	0.1	1.44						
	6/5/2025	Started at Dead end of road and ended at Wentworth intersection	3.05	3.36	0.56					
Monroe Rd	7/21/2025	Entire road	2.23					0.05		
Mount Pleasant Rd	7/21/2025	Entire road	3.33					0.11		
North Brown Rd -North of East Hendrickson Rd	5/13/2025	Entire road	0.72					0.16		
O'Brien Rd	6/30/2025	Hwy 101 to Hebeisen Rd	0.15					0.21		
Old Blyn Hwy	3/28/2025	Entire road	5.1	0.96	0.16					
	9/24/2025	Hwy 101 East entrance to #2357	0.48	1.44	0.24					
	10/14/2025	From #2357 to #2111	0.48	1.92	0.32					

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Old Olympic Hwy	5/12/2025	Between #8184 and #8224 (south side, including irrigation ditch)	0.4	1.44	0.24					
	6/4/2025	immediately W of Dungeness River Bridge	0.05	0.19	0.03					
Old Olympic Hwy	6/5/2025	West of Siebert Creek (to west end of guardrail)	0.01	0.02	0.003					
Olympic Hot Springs Rd	9/17/2025	Hwy 101 to #430	0.97	0.67	0.11					
	9/22/2025	Trail Parking lot to MP 1.6	0.29	0.19	0.03					0.64
Palo Alto Rd	9/2/2025	Hwy 101 to #4905	1.5	0.2	0.03					0.26
	9/8/2025	#4848 to just south of # 6825	5.87	0.19	0.03					0.48
	9/9/2025	#7074 to end of Palo Alto Road	3.88	0.38	0.06					1.12
Pavel Rd	7/17/2025	Entire road	0.4	0.48	0.08					
Pinnell Rd	3/25/2025	Between Vautier and Robin Hill Farm parking lot	0.01	0.02	0.003					
Place Rd	8/4/2025	Entire road	2.25	0.29	0.05					
Quillayute Airport Rd	6/5/2025	Entire road	0.48	0.48	0.08					
Quillayute Rd	7/28/2025	From La Push Rd to Quillayute Pit	1.64	2.88	0.48					
	7/29/2025	From Quillayute Pit to 0.72 mi from Mora Rd	5.47	3.36	0.56					
Ridge View Dr	5/1/2025	Entire road	0.1	0.02	0.003					
River Rd	6/26/2025	Entire road	1.45					0.32		

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Schmitt Rd	9/8/2025	Entire road	1.21	0.38	0.06					
	10/7/2025	Entire road	1.21	0.19	0.03					
Sequim-Dungeness Way (North of 1323 address)	4/28/2025	Bridge to 3 Crabs Rd	0.05	0.77	0.13					
South Bagley Creek Rd	3/25/2025	Hwy 101 to Sky View Dr	0.01	0.19	0.03					
Sunshine Ave	7/22/2025	Entire road	0.72	0.96	0.16					
Sunshine Plz	7/22/2025	Entire road	0.2	0.19	0.03					
Taylor Cut-off Rd	5/7/2025	Entire road	0.01	0.02	0.003					
	6/26/2025	Wildwood Rd to #453	2.9						0.75	
Taylor Ranch Rd	2/20/2025	Entire road	1.93		0.2		1.3			
	6/5/2025	Entire road	0.06	0.48	0.08					
Taylor St	7/24/2025	Entire road	0.3	0.19	0.03					
Towne Rd	4/23/2025	Entire road	2.5	1.44	0.24					
Township Line Rd	7/15/2025	Harbor Heights Rd to West end of 243	0.65					0.03		
Tyee Ridge Rd	7/24/2025	Entire road	0.7	4.61	0.8					
Ward Rd	3/26/2025	Entire road	2.5	2.7	0.4					
Washington St	7/16/2025	Entire road	0.06					0.03		
West Edgewood Dr	6/24/2025	Entire road		0.58	0.1			0.16		
	9/8/2025	Entire road	3.4	2.11	0.35					
West Lyre River Rd	6/25/2025	Entire road	0.48					0.03		
West Washington St	5/7/2025	Entire road	1	4.03	0.67					
	6/26/2025	Just east of pit	0.1						0.025	
Whiskey Creek Beach Rd (Hwy 112 to Schmitt Rd)	9/8/2025	Entire road	1.21	0.58	0.1					
Whitcomb-Diimmel Rd	5/8/2025	Entire road		6.14	1.02					
	9/10/2025	Entire road	1.75							0.67

Road Name	Treatment Date	Treatment Location (includes manual treatments)	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	High Noon (oz)[5]	Element 4 (oz)[6]	Transline (oz)[7]
Woodcock Rd	5/1/2025	Kitchen-Dick to Towne Rd	3.6	4.32	0.72					
	5/13/2025	Towne Rd to eastern end of road	3.9					0.16		
	6/26/2025	West of Kitchen-Dick Rd	0.01						0.025	
79 Roads Treated	**59 Days**		**172.2**	**110.6 oz**	**17.63 oz**	**0.71 oz**	**12.40 oz**	**5.61 oz**	**2.02 oz**	**5.98 oz**

[1] **Element 3A®** - Active Ingredient: Triclopyr TEA in 1.5% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[2] **Milestone®** - Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[3] **Polaris®** - Active Ingredient: Imazapyr in 1.0% solution for foliar applications
[4] **Aquaneat® -** Active Ingredient: Glyphosate (aquatic formulation) in 1.5% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[5] **High Noon®** - Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[6] **Element 4®** - Active Ingredient: Triclopyr BEE in 25% solution for cut-stump treatments
[7] **Transline®** - Active Ingredient: Clopyralid in 0.25% solution for foliar applications

APPENDIX G: HERBICIDE VOLUME USED IN COUNTY ROCK SOURCES

The table alphabetically lists the County rock sources and spoil sites that received chemical treatment in 2025. The table includes the trade name of herbicides used and amounts applied in ounces or grams per treatment date (Note: 1 oz. equals 2 tbsp). Herbicide was only applied within County pit boundaries to noxious weeds and other invasive plants and exact locations of applications varied with individual plant locations.

In 2025 we applied a total of **2.7 gallons** of liquid herbicide in County pits. Our primary mix is a combination of Milestone® and Element 3A, which was chosen for its efficacy on expected weed species. A mix of Aquaneat® and Milestone® was used in some early-season treatments for poison hemlock. This mix is more effective when nighttime temperatures are still in the high 30s and 40s.

PIT NAME	TREATMENT DATE	ACRES TREATED WITH HERBICIDE	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	Aquamaster (oz)[5]	High Noon (oz)[6]	Roundup Pro (oz)[7]	Transline (oz)[8]	Element 4 (oz)[9]
Blue Mountain Transfer Station	06/30/25	0.08	0.29	0.05				0.03			
Blyn Pit	02/28/25	19.72	26.90	6.10		9.80					
	11/21/25	18.65			2.69	5.38					
	11/26/25	0.56									19.2
District 2 Shop	04/17/25	0.01							0.26		
District 2 shop	04/18/25	5			38.40	46.08	30.72				
Hoko-Ozette Rd MP 10	08/25/25	0.01	0.96	0.16							
Hoko-Ozette Rd MP 4.5	08/25/25	0.03	0.02	0.00							
Hwy 101 Storage Yard	03/03/25	1.28	1.20	0.70		3.10					
Hwy 101 Storage Yard	03/25/25	0.5	1.15	0.19							
Kirner Pit	02/18/25	9.5		1.70		10.10					
	02/19/25	7.8		4.20		25.40					
	02/20/25	4.6		1.00		6.95					
	03/25/25	3.2	1.00	0.20							
	05/13/25	4	0.77	0.13				0.48			
	07/3/25	3.5				15.80					
	11/4/25	5.5			3.84						
	11/21/25	1			1.54	3.07					
Lake Creek Pit	06/03/25	15.25	10.56	1.76							
Little River Pit	09/09/25	1	4.80	0.80							
McInnes Pit	02/20/25	5		1.00		6.20					
	04/09/25	5						0.48			

Pit Name	Treatment Date	Acres Treated with Herbicide	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Polaris (oz)[3]	Aquaneat (oz)[4]	Aquamaster (oz)[5]	High Noon (oz)[6]	Roundup Pro (oz)[7]	Transline (oz)[8]	Element 4 (oz)[9]
	05/19/25	0.6						0.48			
	11/20/25	5			4.16						
McInnes Pit (cont.)	11/21/25	1.52			0.26	0.51					
Morse Creek Pit	02/21/25	0.8				2.25					
	02/24/25	8.25				1.33					
	02/25/25	6.77		0.80		5.00					
	02/25/25	5.5				1.80					
	03/25/25	3.7	0.38	0.06							
	11/20/25	1.57			3.52						
Piedmont Pit	06/24/25	3.6	3.84	0.64				1.12			
Place Pit	08/04/25	0.25	0.48	0.08							
Ranger Pit	03/13/25	1.5				0.59					
	03/19/25	6	6.40	1.10		1.10					
	08/04/25	0.4	0.48	0.08							
Sequim Storage Yard	04/30/25	2.5	4.80	0.80							
Whitcomb Diimmel Pit	05/08/25	6.2	3.65	0.61		2.56					
	9/10/25	6.5								0.13	
16 Pits Treated	**30 Days**	**171.85**	**67.68**	**22.163**	**54.41**	**147.02**	**30.72**	**2.59**	**0.26**	**0.13**	**19.20**

[1] **Element 3A®** - Active Ingredient: Triclopyr TEA in 1.5% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[2] **Milestone® -** Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[3] **Polaris®** - Active Ingredient: Imazapyr in 1.0% solution for foliar applications
[4] **Aquaneat®** - Active Ingredient: Glyphosate (aquatic formulation) in 1.5%-2% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[5] **Aquamaster®** - Active Ingredient: Glyphosate (aquatic formulation) in 1.5%-2% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[6] **High Noon®** - Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[7] **Roundup Pro®** - Active Ingredient: Glyphosate in 1.5%-2% solution for foliar applications
[8] **Transline®** - Active Ingredient: Clopyralid in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[9] **Element 4®** - Active Ingredient: Triclopyr BEE in 1% solution for dormant foliar application and 25% solution for cut-stump treatments

APPENDIX H: HERBICIDE VOLUME USED IN COUNTY "SPECIAL SITES"

The table alphabetically lists the County-owned "Special Sites" that received chemical treatment in 2025. The table includes the trade name of herbicides used and amounts applied in ounces or grams per treatment date (Note: 1 oz. equals 2 tablespoons). Special Site boundaries include only Clallam County owned lands or lands with county maintenance obligations.

In 2025 we applied a total of **0.3 gallons** of liquid herbicide on "Special Sites". A combination of Milestone® and Element 3A® was used on most sites included in chemical treatment, a mix that was chosen for its efficacy on expected weed species. HighNoon® was a new herbicide for the program in 2025 was used on tansy ragwort, meadow knapweed and poison hemlock. Neither Polaris® or Transline® were used in 2025 on special sites but may be used in the future dependent on control needs.

Site Name	Treatment Date	Acres Treated	Element 3A (oz)[1]	Milestone (oz)[2]	Aquaneat (oz)[3]	HighNoon (oz)[4]
Avis St - Parcel 053007road107	06/26/25	0.06	1.44	0.24		0.08
Cays and Lamar Intersection	03/11/25	0.10	0.19	0.03		
Deer Park Overpass and Rest Area	03/19/25	0.30			0.50	
Dungeness Trails East	08/21/25	0.25	2.40	0.40		
Dungeness Trails West	04/21/25	28.00	2.11	0.35		
	04/24/25	1.50				0.16
East Ennis Creek	09/03/25	0.05	1.90	0.32		
Front St Public Dock	07/16/25	0.04				0.05
Harrison Rd	04/24/25	0.14				0.16
ODT - Berm on Old Olympic Hwy	03/05/25	0.40			28.80	
ODT – Freshwater Bay Rd to Onella Rd	06/24/25	1.20				0.48
	07/22/25	1.20				0.56
ODT - Hwy 101 crossing near Sol Duc	05/08/25	0.20	2.40	0.40		
Otter Way ROW	04/21/25	0.30	0.02	0.00		
Voice of America Parking Lot	04/07/25	0.60	0.48	0.08		
13 Special Sites Treated	**15 Days**	**34.34 Acres**	**10.94 oz**	**1.82 oz**	**29.30 oz**	**1.49 oz**

[1] **Element 3A®** - Active Ingredient: Triclopyr TEA in 1.5% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[2] **Milestone®** - Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
[3] **Aquaneat®** - Active Ingredient: Glyphosate (aquatic formulation) in 1.5%-2% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
[4] **High Noon®** - Active Ingredient: Aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in 0.25% solution for foliar applications

APPENDIX I: PILOT POLLINATOR PLANTINGS

The table below shows all plants included in pollinator planting projects this year. The table is arranged alphabetically by the scientific name. All plants were native and locally sourced, grown from seed collected on the Olympic Peninsula. The species were selected to provide high quality native pollinator forage with a continuous bloom period ranging from late February to late October. The species represent a mixture of native shrubs and forbs that meet roadside criteria, provide desirable habitat, and through competition, help prevent the establishment of noxious weeds and undesirable vegetation.

Deer Park Interchange and Overpass		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Quantity**
Beach pea	*Lathyrus japonicus*	288
Broadleaf penstemon	*Penstemon ovatus*	104
Broadleaf stonecrop	*Sedum spathulifolium*	18
Canada goldenrod	*Solidago lepida*	628
Coastal penstemon	*Penstemon serrulatus*	18
Cinquefoil	*Drymocallis* spp.	115
Douglas aster	*Symphyotrichum subspicatum*	160
Harsh paintbrush	*Castilleja hispida*	18
Large-leaved lupine	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	45
Northern aster	*Canadanthus modestus*	72
Northern wormwood	*Artemisia campestris*	39
Oceanspray	*Holodiscus discolor*	50
Oregon stonecrop	*Sedum oreganum*	36
Oregon sunshine	*Eriophyllum lanatum*	54
Parry's arnica	*Arnica parryi*	252
Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	286
Philadelphia fleabane	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	269
Prairie smoke	*Geum triflorum*	18
Puget sound gumweed	*Grindelia integrifolia*	1,256
Red-flowering currant	*Ribes sanguineum*	36
Rosy pussytoes	*Antennaria rosea*	91
Sand-dwelling wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola*	11
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	36
Showy fleabane	*Erigeron speciosus*	18
Slide alder	*Alnus alnobetula*	143
Small-flowered penstemon	*Penstemon procerus*	266
Streambank arnica	*Arnica lanceolata*	46
Western mugwort	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	298
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	540
Total Species:	**29**	**Total Quantity: 5,211**

Olympic Discovery Trail – Old Olympic Hwy in Agnew		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Quantity**
Broad-leaved penstemon	*Penstemon ovatus*	117
Cinquefoil	*Drymocallis* spp.	10
Douglas aster	*Symphyotrichum subspicatum*	120
Large-leaved lupine	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	25
Mock orange	*Philadelphus lewisii*	36
Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	99
Philadelphia fleabane	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	57
Puget sound gumweed	*Grindelia integrifolia*	126
Red-flowering currant	*Ribes sanguineum*	20
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	55
Slide alder	*Alnus alnobetula*	50
Streambank arnica	*Arnica lanceolata*	34
Western mugwort	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	154
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	36
Total Species:	**14**	**Total Quantity: 939**

Grand Total – Number of Species: 30		**Grand Total – Quantity: 6,150**

APPENDIX J: PROTOCOLS

Project selection:

The focus of the Clallam County Road Department 2025 IWM was the control of regulated noxious weeds and invasive, non-native weeds of special concern on Clallam County rights-of-way. The 2025 IWM Plan treatment priorities were:

1. Control of Category 1 regulated weeds on county roadsides in accordance with state law.
2. Control of Category 1 regulated weeds and select weeds in all county rock sources.
3. Control of Category 1 and 2 weeds at locations with most impact to local agriculture.
4. Control of Category 1 and 2 weeds at locations with most impact to local forestry.
5. Control of non-native, invasive weeds that interfere with the safety or function of County roadsides or additional non-roadside management areas
6. Control of Category 1 and 2 weeds at locations requested by the public and local agencies.

In addition to the prioritized locations listed in the 2025 Plan, locations discovered to fit "early detection, rapid response" criteria were added to 2025 projects.

Control Methods:

Chemical:

- Used only EPA and WSDA approved formulations of herbicides; all are aquatically approved formulations, with the exception of Transline, Element 4 and Round-Up Pro. The products chosen offered the greatest weed selectivity, maximized worker and public safety, offered lowest application rates, acceptable cost and posed the lowest risk for wildlife and environment.
    - Milestone® - Active ingredient: aminopyralid; in 0.125-0.250% solution for foliar application
    - Vastlan®- Active ingredient: triclopyr choline salt; in 0.5-1.5% solution for foliar application; 25-50% solution for cut-stump application
    - Element 3A®- Active Ingredient: Triclopyr TEA; 1.5% solution for foliar applications, 25-50% solution for cut-stump treatments
    - Polaris® - Active ingredient: imazapyr in 1% solution for foliar application
    - AquaNeat®/Aquamaster® - Active ingredient: glyphosate; 0.5-2.0% solution for foliar application; 25-50% for cut-stump application
    - Element 4® - Active ingredient triclopyr; 1-2.5% solution for foliar application; 10-30% basal bark treatment or cut stump application
    - High Noon® - Active Ingredient: aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl; 0.25% solution for foliar applications
    - Roundup Pro® - Active Ingredient: glyphosate; 1.5%-2% solution for foliar applications
    - Transline® - Active Ingredient: clopyralid; in 0.25% solution for foliar applications
- Control possible on all proposed roadside application locations included in Integrated Weed Management Plan, the plan was published online, and notice placed in local newspaper in advance of start of yearly treatments.
- Offered adjacent landowner agreements/volunteer alternatives to herbicide applications.
- Posted Herbicide Application Notices (Appendix M) to clearly mark treatment areas prior to all herbicide activity. Posted at most public intersections or at each end of treated range if not treating the entire road.
- Herbicide Application Notices included name and mobile work contact number to contact control crew in the field during treatments.
- All roadside applications completed by licensed applicators or seasonal employees supervised by a licensed applicator and were conducted on foot without the use of any mechanized equipment
- Used spot treatments ONLY (no broadcast treatments) for specific weeds and included marker dye to aid in identification of treatment areas.
- Prepared herbicides in locations that minimized risk of public exposure to concentrated chemicals and potential for spills.
- Observed strict compliance with directions on product labels and to state and local regulations; including the use of appropriate personal protective equipment as described by product labels.

Physical:

- Dug up newly established infestations of plants wherever practical, effective and conditions were favorable.
- Cut and bagged heads of flowering biennial and perennial plants wherever feasible.

Spatial Data collection and Mapping:

- GPS points were taken for most regulated weed species, priority species, or significant observations.
- Carried cellphone with iForm, the data collector app sponsored by WSDA for recording weed locations and infestation data
- Cellphone also has ArcGIS Fieldmaps with current Clallam County Parcel data, spatial notes and past infestation information
- Data was mapped and symbolized to Treatment Area Maps (Pages 9-20).

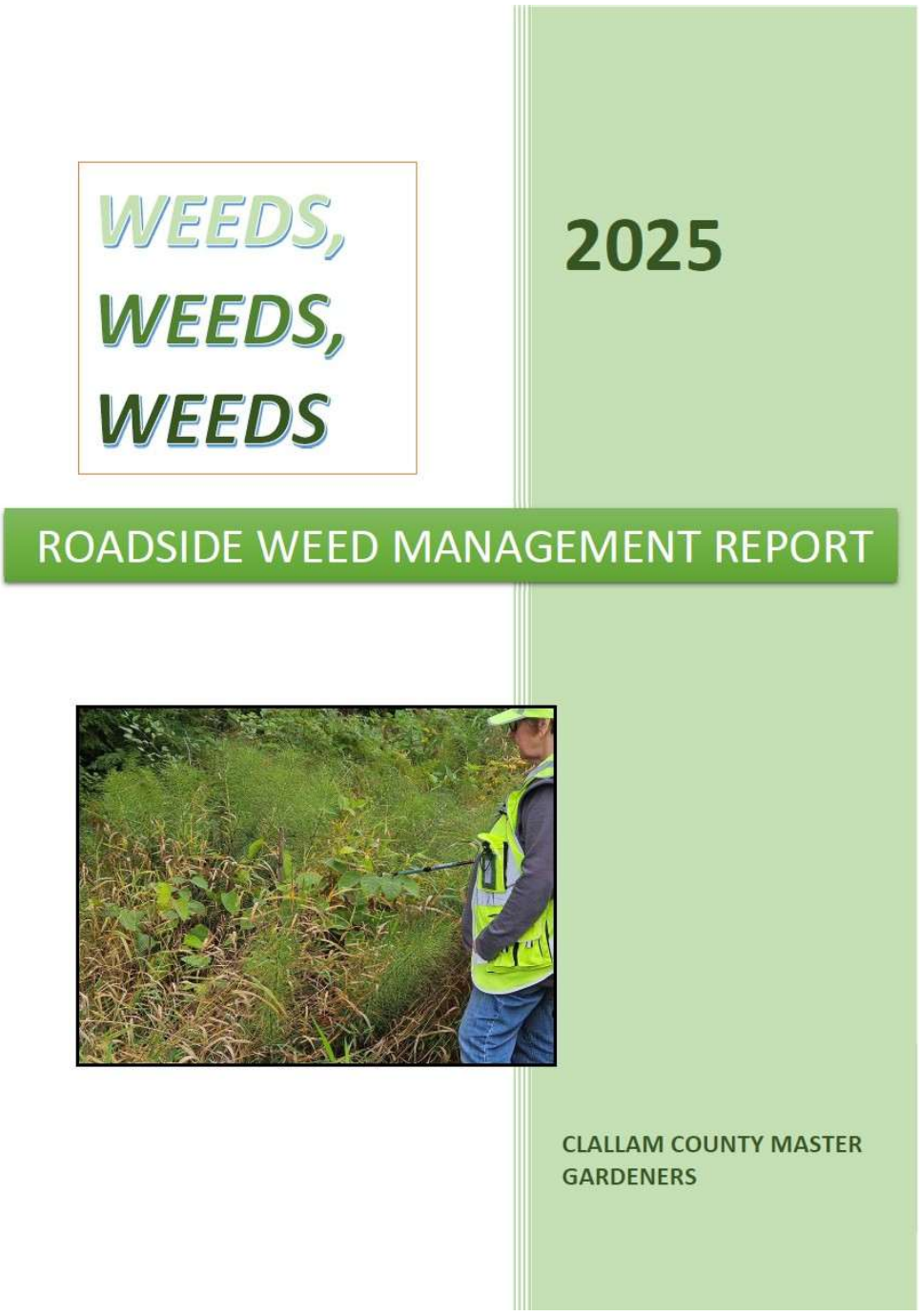
Data Reporting and Monitoring:

- Supported WSU Master Gardener's RWMT with completed Herbicide/Manual Treatment Form and details.
- Detailed activity data published in the appendices to this report.

APPENDIX K: WSU EXTENSION MASTER GARDENER ROADSIDE WEED MANAGEMENT MONITORING REPORT

The following report document is a copy of the report created by WSU Extension program's Master Gardeners Roadside Weed Monitoring Team (RWMT). The WSU Master Gardener program was established in 1971 to assist Extension professionals in the delivery of research-based horticultural information to communities. Today, Master Gardeners undergo 100 hours of training in topics such plant biology and species identification training to become certified Master Gardeners and provide for a variety of community services including educational programs, diagnostic services and answers to home gardening questions.

The RWMT are Master Gardeners engaged as citizen scientists to collect data and provide an independent assessment of the IWM Program and its treatment activities. Master Gardener's unique qualities as an educated, highly-trained volunteer group make the RWMT an extremely valuable asset to the IWM Program.



Clallam County Master Gardener
Roadside Weed Monitoring Report – 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Washington State University Clallam County Extension Master Gardener's Roadside Vegetation Monitoring Team (RVMT) continued its Clallam County roadside monitoring activity in 2025. The RVMT monitors the County's use of herbicide to treat roadside weeds. The County provided the RVMT with 132 treatment sheets in 10 sets over the 2025 monitoring season. Treatments were in the East (44), Central (20), and West (20) Clallam Road Commission Districts. Total roadside right-of-way miles examined were 131 with 98 miles treated, totaling 182 treated acres. The team identified 114 herbicide-treated road segments. Ninety-four (94) of these sites were evaluated between 04/02/25 and 10/20/25 in 28 trips, a significant increase over the 42 sites monitored in 2024. One-hundred ninety-three (193) incidences of 27 weed species were evaluated for efficacy. One-hundred seventy-five (175) incidences (91%) could be numerically rated for efficacy. Overall, 2025 weed control Mean efficacy score was 81 (Good); however, the Median efficacy score for all 175 evaluations was 95 indicating the majority of treatments were rated Excellent. Overall efficacy (using Mean) for the most common weeds encountered was Good (85) for Meadow Knapweed (CEMO), Excellent (99) for Spotted Knapweed (CEST), Fair (62) for Wild Basil Savory (CLVU), Good (88) for poison hemlock (COMA), Good (86) for Common Teasel (DIFU), and Good (83) for Tansy Ragwort (JAVU).

A number of things affected this year's evaluation. Vegetational disturbance (e.g., mowing) between treatment and monitoring, and a lack of treatment evidence (i.e., absence of live or dead plants) made it difficult to evaluate efficacy leading to a large number of ratings of unknown (UNK) in previous years, particularly 2024. The relative high number of unknowns in the data could be attributed to a couple of factors. Often, when observers were on the proper road location but could not locate any evidence of target plants, either live or dead, an objective determination of treatment effects was not possible. These results may be due to either the actual treatment location could not be identified, or the target species was eradicated. The use of *Field Maps* (an ArcInfo mapping application), in 2025 increased our ability to locate treatment sites and evaluate treatment efficacy and RVMT members were able to rate 91% of treatment sites for efficacy of treatment, up from 77% in 2024.

With nine (9) years of monitoring, some additional field monitoring tools, and an enthusiastic RVMT monitoring crew we hope to begin to explore with the County Weed Management Team some distribution and eradication trends, different herbicide treatment impacts, and new problem weeds. We are enjoying the projects, expanding our knowledge base, and look forward to continuing to work with the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Program and we anticipate more learning and research opportunities.

MONITORING PROJECT OVERVIEW:

Entering the ninth year of the Clallam County Integrated Weed Management Plan, Master Gardeners continued our role as an impartial monitor of the weed control efficacy along Clallam County roadsides. Master Gardeners have been monitoring Clallam County roadsides since 2012, noting specific noxious weeds. In 2017, the objective changed to monitoring undesirable weeds that were treated with herbicide and/or manually removed by the Clallam County Noxious Weed Office. The County identified its priority weeds and plans for treatment in its annual Integrated Weed Management Plan. The primary purpose of the RVMT's monitoring was and is to evaluate the efficacy of herbicide treatment. This emphasis continues; the weed species that were treated and monitored in 2025 are listed in Table 1. Statistical analysis in this report is limited to Mean, Median, and Mode of categorical data. Additionally, sample size by weed species is limited. We acknowledge that the collected data are not optimal for statistical treatment as they are subjective and not normally distributed. However, categorical data is often used in this manner and provides a reasonable estimate of the efficacy of treatment.

Table 1: Noxious Weeds Treated and Monitored in 2025

Code	Scientific name	Common name	Category[a]	Status[b]
ARMI[c]	*Arctium minus*	burdock	2	WR
ARIT	*Arum italica*	Italian arum	1	NR
BEIN	*Berteroa incana*	Hoary alyssum	1	NCR
CAPY	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	1	NCR
CEMO	*Centaurea x moncktonii*	meadow knapweed	1	NCR
CEST	*Centaurea stoebe*	spotted knapweed	1	NCR
CIAR	*Cirsium arvense*	Canada thistle	2	NW
CIVU	*Cirsium vulgare*	bull thistle	2	NW
CLVU	*Clinopodium vulgare*	wild basil savory	1	NCR
COMA	*Conium maculatum*	Poison hemlock	1	NCR
CYSC	*Cytisus scoparius*	Scotch broom	2	NW
DALA	*Daphne laureola*	Spurge laurel	1	NR
DIFU	*Dipsacus fullonum*	Common teasel	1	NCR
DIPU[c]	*Digitalis purpurea*	Foxglove	3	WW
EULA	*Euphorbia lathyrism*	Mole plant	1	NEW
FOVU	*Foeniculum vulgare*	Common fennel	1	NCR
GERO	*Geranium robertianum*	Herb Robert	1	NW
HIAU	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	orange hawkweed	1	NCR
HICA	*Hieracium caespitosum*	yellow hawkweed	1	NR

Table 1 (Cont'd)

Code	Scientific name	Common name	Category(a)	Status(b)
JAVU	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	tansy ragwort	1	NCR
LAGA	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*	yellow archangel	1	NCR
LUAR	*Lupinus arboreus*	Tree lupine	1	WR
POBO	*Polygonum x bohemicum*	Bohemian knotweed	1	NCR
PORE	*Potentilla recta*	Sulfur cinquefoil	1	NCR
RUAR	*Rubus armeniacus*	Himalayan blackberry	2	NW
SYOF	*Symphytum officinale*	Common comfrey	1	ISSC
TAVU	*Tanacetum vulgare*	common tansy	1	NCR
VIMA	*Vinca major*	Large periwinkle	2	WW

(a) **Category:**

Category 1: Class A, B designate, and selected B or C noxious weeds, additional noxious weeds and invasive species of special concern that are very limited in distribution, and newly discovered invaders that were previously unknown in the county (EDRR - early detection, rapid response). Category 1 weeds are the highest priority for control.

Category 2: Noxious weeds that are widespread, but of particular concern to the public or an affected public entity. Category 2 weed infestations will be added to the annual work plan to methodically reduce widespread weeds over time and to accommodate requests.

Category 3: weeds that are so widespread they are generally considered naturalized or a nuisance. These weeds are tolerated. Control is not considered feasible.

(b) **Status:** ISSC = Invasive Species of Special Concern; NCR = Noxious, Control Required; NR = Noxious, Rare; NW = Noxious, Widespread; WR = Weedy, Rare; WW = Weedy, Widespread

(c) Weed treated but not monitored because treatment did not cover complete area.

METHODOLOGY for 2025:

The Clallam County Noxious Weed Office shared their roadside weed treatment data forms with the Master Gardeners Roadside Vegetation Monitoring Team (RVMT); the RVMT surveyed the treated areas to evaluate efficacy. The optimum timeframe for monitoring is 4 to 6 weeks after treatment, which allows the treatment to take effect but hopefully allows the treated plant(s) or area to be identified. Procedures for monitoring treatment efficacy have evolved over the past couple of years. With the County's implementation of tracking treatment applications using the mobile app "Field Maps", an ArcInfo Geographic Information System application, precise location of treatment sites by species was possible. Information included in Field Maps for each data point included treatment type (herbicide or manual), number of plants and/or area treated, and often photos of the plants and the site. This facilitated effective monitoring of the treatment site.

The primary concern in the monitoring process is the efficacy of each noxious weed herbicide treatment. The developed efficacy data from our monitoring corresponds to the prescribed codes found on the weed treatment monitoring form (WTMF) provided by the Noxious Weed Office. Team members used field observation to assess the effectiveness of control, by

species, on a categorical scale with 0 being no effect and 100 being complete control of weeds treated on that specific road segment and treatment date (Table 2). During the 2025 field season, RVMT members navigated to specific treatment sites identified in the mapping software to evaluate treatment efficacy as well as any non-target effects. Evaluation of sites averaged 4.6 weeks post-treatment. Team members also noted any untreated plants (incomplete control of target species at time of treatment) and new weed growth (site will likely require future treatment). All observations and data sheets were punctually relayed to the Noxious Weed Office for any needed follow-up.

Table 2. Weed treatment efficacy rating categories.

Code	% Efficacy	Rating	Description
0	0	No effect	No effect on target species can be detected.
03	1 – 5	Failure	Little or No effect can be detected.
15	6 – 25	Poor	Treatment killed less than 25% of the target spp.
35	26 – 50	Marginal	Less than half the target species controlled.
65	51 – 75	Fair	Over half the target species was controlled.
85	76 – 90	Good	Most of the target species successfully killed.
95	91 – 99	Excellent	Over 90% of the target species were killed.
100	100	Complete	The infestation was eradicated.
UNK	Unknown	Unknown	Efficacy/success cannot be determined.

MONITORING:

A total of 132 weed treatment data forms were received from the Noxious Weed Office. Manual treatment sites are hard to evaluate since there are no plant remains to view at a later date, therefore only herbicide treatment sites were selected for evaluation. One-hundred fourteen (114) herbicide treatment sites were identified and 94 were selected for evaluation (82.5%), a significant increase from 42 sites evaluated in 2024. These were grouped into 10 sets based on treatment date and monitoring date (Table 3). Eighty-eight (88) roads and 4 special sites were monitored in 28 RVMT monitoring trips. Twenty-seven (27) weed species were evaluated for treatment efficacy.

Of the 88 roadsides monitored in 2025, 44 roads were in the East District (Sequim area), 20 roads were in the Central District (Port Angeles/Joyce area) and 20 roads were in the Far West District (Lake Cresent to Forks area). Four (4) special sites were evaluated. Roadside totals include 131 miles examined with 98 miles treated for weeds encompassing 182 acres. Twenty-seven (27) roads in the East District, 9 in the Central District and only 1 in the Far West were monitored in 2024.

Table 3. RVMT weed monitoring trips by monitoring dates.

Treatment Date Range	Monitoring Date(s)	# Monitoring Trips	# Roads Monitored	# Special Sites Monitored	Weeks Post-Treatment	Mean Efficacy Score
1/7/25-3/11/25	4/2/2025	1	3	0	3.1-5.9	72
3/25/25-4/21/25	4/28/25 - 5/9/25	3	8	1	4.3-5.3	92
4/16/25-5/1/25	5/21/25-5/26/25	2	6	2	3.6-4.7	75
5/8/25-5/13/25	6/11/25-6/16/25	2	7	0	4.1-5.6	74
5/21/25-6/9/25	6/24/25-7/2/25	3	12		3.7-4.9	86
6/12/25-6/26/25	7/21/25-7/25/25	2	6		3.6-4.4	80
6/30/25-7/3/25	7/30/2025	1	3		3.9-4.3	84
7/15/25-7/29/25	8/15/25-9/4/25	5	22		4.1-5.3	87
8/1/25-8/26/25	9/12/25-10/3/25	4	6	1	4.7-5.6	97
8/26/25-9/22/25	10/6/25-10/20/25	5	15		4.0-5.9	72
	Totals	**28**	**88**	**4**		**91**

Twenty-seven (27) Clallam County noxious weed species were monitored and 25 species received efficacy ratings (Appendix A). Only heartleaf brunnera (*Brunnera macrophylla*, BRMA) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*, CIAR) did not receive any efficacy ratings (1 occurrence each). The Clallam County Category 1 Noxious-Control Required (NCR) weeds most commonly encountered were Tansy Ragwort (JAVU – 44 treated sites, 39 rated), Meadow Knapweed (CEMO – 35 treated sites, 33 rated), Poison Hemlock (COMA – 21 treated sites, 18 rated). Other Category 1 noxious weeds encountered with some frequency were Spotted Knapweed (CEST – 11 treated sites, 10 rated), Common Teasel (DIFU – 11 treated sites, 10 rated), and Wild basil savory (CLVU—10 treated sites, 9 rated). Common Tansy (TAVU – 13 treated sites, 13 rated), a Category 2 noxious weed, was the next most common encountered weed. Ten additional Regulated weeds were encountered and treated fewer than 10 times each but remained a high priority in 2025.

This year (2025), 175 efficacy ratings (60 in 2024) were provided on 27 species (16 in 2024). Two (2) species, BRMA and CIAR received UNK ratings. Sixteen (16) species received multiple ratings, and 9 species received at least 5 ratings. Seven (7) of these 9 (CEMO, CEST, CLVU, COMA, DIFU, JAVU, LAGA) were classed as Category 1, Status NCR weeds. Orange, Yellow, and unknown Hawkweeds (HIAU, HICA, HISP respectively) received 7 evaluations. Control of these Category 1 / NCR weeds treated was Good to Excellent with the exception of CLVU (Fair) and LAGA (Fair). Overall efficacy for all species in 2025 was Good (81, most of target species killed) with 91% of treatments receiving evaluation and 9% of treatment sites received an "Unknown" rating (Appendix A). Cover Class (Ave = 1.1) for the vast majority of the 182 treatment sites was 1 (trace), with 11 sites classed as 2 (1% - 3% coverage), 2 sites

classed as 4 (5% - 10% coverage) indicating almost all sites were populated by low density infestations of target weeds.

HERBICIDE RETREATMENT NEEDS:

Other data gathered by the monitoring team included retreatment needs for this year and next. Retreatment needs for this year were communicated to the Noxious Weed staff shortly after monitoring. Information communicated included notification of new plant starts appearing after treatment. This allowed timely retreatment of the site by the County Weed Office. Additional data relayed included Field Maps locational data and supporting photographs.

OFF-TARGET DAMAGE:

Assuring chemical weed control activities do not impact native plants is an important role for our impartial RVMT. Immediate feedback helps determine if chemicals or application methods need to be modified. We continue to assess this on every monitoring trip. No off-target damage sites were noted in 2025.

MONITORING OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

The use of Field Maps provided a much more efficient means for the RVMT to both locate treatments sites (91%) as well as effectively evaluate not only efficacy of treatments but also to note any need for follow-up or non-target impacts. The use of Field Maps will also provide increased effectiveness in year-to-year impacts and long-term control. Issues associated with the use of Field Maps (lack of cell coverage, inability to load data, inadequate descriptions, etc.) were limited and the RVMT and County Weed Management Team continue to address these issues as they are encountered. Communication was optimal with both the county and the RVMT communicating information on new treatment site and results on a timely basis.

Efficacy results averaging 81 (Good) across all treatments on all sites indicate roadside treatments by the County were effective in controlling roadside weeds. An overall Median value of 95 (excellent) indicates treatment on a majority of sites was excellent. Four (4) Category 1 species that received at least 5 ratings in 2024 were rated again in 2025 (Table 4). Treatment efficacy was good to excellent in both years except for CLVU which was Poor in 2024 and Fair in 2025. However, significantly more effort was directed at CEMO and JAVU in 2025.

Table 4. Treatment efficacy 2024 and 2025 for 4 Category 1 noxious weeds.

	2024		2025	
Species	***n***	**Mean Efficacy**	***n***	**Mean Efficacy**
Meadow Knapweed (CEMO)	7	84	33	85
Poison Hemlock (COMA)	10	98	18	88
Wild Basil Savory (CLVU)	11	11	9	62
Tansy Ragwort (JAVU)	5	84	39	83

In our 2023 report, RVMT noted multi-year data for most of the roads monitored and provided an analysis of trends in knapweeds typically treated with herbicides. Generally speaking, density estimates of knapweeds has decreased over time with continued treatments. However, in 2024 density trended up. Data for 2025 indicate density of knapweeds at individual sites was again low (Cover Class 1.17). However, the number of knapweed (meadow knapweed and spotted knapweed) sites evaluated in 2025 represented approximately 25% of the total sites evaluated but only 15% in 2024. It is unclear if this is due to a more widespread distribution (albeit at lower site densities), or the much greater emphasis on evaluating sites west of Lake Crescent and the greater efficiency in site location and evaluation due to the use of Field Maps.

Tansy ragwort represented 22% of the evaluations in 2025, but only 8% in 2024 (39). The density of Tansy Ragwort declined from 2.57 in 2024 to 1.11 in 2025, again possibly indicating sites are more widespread but at lower densities. Again, additional sampling in the western district and more accurate site location and evaluation do not allow for objective comparisons.

The influx of new RVMT team members from the 2025 Master Gardener Class allowed much greater coverage across all three "districts" as evidenced by the more than doubling of the sites visited from 2024. Additionally, the incorporation of Field Maps into the monitoring protocols has allowed much greater efficiency and accuracy into the monitoring process. With the ninth year of monitoring behinds us and including several roads that are monitored annually, we hope we can begin to monitor trends over time. We look forward to the continued partnership between the Clallam County Master Gardeners and the County Noxious Weed Control Office. Although herbicides and application rates are included on the County's Treatment Data Form, this information is not included on the RVMT Weed Treatment Monitoring Form. The RVMT looks forward to working with the County Roadside Vegetation Management team to investigate the potential to incorporate this information allowing evaluation of the efficacy of different herbicides/mixes in controlling roadside weed infestations in Clallam County.

Since the Integrated Weed Management Plan has only been in effect since 2017 and noxious weed seeds can survive years, even decades, it is important to continue to appropriately resource the County's efforts in order to comply with Washington State weed laws. Supported activity by the Clallam County Road Commission and the Clallam County Commissioners illustrates an awareness of the "big picture" and a view to a sustainable future.

RVMT:

In 2025, nine (9) Master Gardener volunteers participated in the RVMT monitoring of the County Noxious Weed Office weed treatment activity. They were: Gary Brundige, Nancy Kohn, Brenda Lasorsa, Peggy Goette, Beverly Hetrick, John Viada, Lorraine Eckerd, Vicky Eaves, Diane Young, and Christopher Crebbin.

Monitoring was mainly accomplished from a slow-moving vehicle, navigating to Field Maps sites and examining the area on foot. Safety was always a priority. Activities were along roadside treatment areas from east of Sequim west to Hoko Ozette and Quillayute Roads, approximately mid-April through mid-October. During the monitoring, the teams documented post-treatment live noxious weeds and provided point notations with photos for the Noxious Weed Office staff. The Master Gardener RVMT contributed 480 volunteer hours to the 2025 field effort.

APPENDIX A: Roadside Monitoring Efficacy Results

Common Name	SPP	Scientific Name	Status	Count	*n*	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE	% Rated	Rating (mean)	Cover Class
Italian arum	ARIT	*Arum italicum*		1	1	100	100	#N/A	100%	Complete	1.00
hoary alyssum	BEIN	*Erteroa incana*	NCR	1	1	35	35	#N/A	100%	Marginal	1.00
Heartleaf brunnera	BRMA	*Brunnera macrophylla*		1	0				0%	Unknown	1.00
thistle, Italian	CAPY	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	NCR	2	1	65	65	#N/A	50%	Fair	1.00
knapweed, meadow	CEMO	*Centaurea x moncktonii*	NCR	35	33	85	95	100	94%	Good	1.17
knapweed, spotted	CEST	*Centaurea stoebe*	NCR	11	10	99	100	100	91%	Excellent	1.00
thistle, Canada	CIAR	*Cirsium arvense*	NW	1	0				0%	Unknown	1.00
thistle, bull	CIVU	*Cirsium vulgare*	NW	3	2	75	75	#N/A	67%	Fair-Good	1.00
wild basil savory	CLVU	*Clinopidium vulgare*	NCR	10	9	62	65	85	90%	Fair	1.00
poison hemlock	COMA	*Conium maculatum*	NCR	21	18	88	97.5	100	86%	Good	1.00
broom, Scotch	CYSC	*Cytisus scoparius*	NW	1	1	95	95	#N/A	100%	Excellent	1.00
teasel, common	DIFU	*Dipsacus fullonum*	NCR	11	10	86	100	100	91%	Good	1.09
moleplant	EULA	*Euphorbia lathyris*	ISSC	4	4	61	65	65	100%	Fair	1.00
fennel, common	FOVU	*Foeniculum vulgare*	NCR	3	3	66	95	#N/A	100%	Fair	1.00
herb Robert	GERO	*Geranium robertianum*	NW	1	1	35	35	#N/A	100%	Marginal	1.00
hawkweed, orange	HIAU	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	NCR	4	4	95	97.5	100	100%	Excellent	1.75
hawkweed, yellow	HICA	*Hieracium caespitosum*	REG	2	2	80	80	#N/A	100%	good	1.00
hawkweed, European	HISP	*Hieracium sabaudum*	REG	1	1	100	100	#N/A	100%	Complete	1.00
tansy ragwort	JAVU	*Jacobaea vulgaris*	NCR	44	39	83	95	100	89%	Good	1.11
yellow archangel	LAGA	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*	NCR	5	5	58	65	#N/A	100%	Fair	1.00
lupine, tree	LUAR	*Lupinus arboreus*	WR	3	3	55	65	65	100%	Fair	1.00
knotweed, Bohemian	POBO	*Polygonum x bohemicum*	NCR	1	1	35	35	#N/A	100%	Marginal	1.00
cinquefoil, sulfur	PORE	*Potentilla recta*	NCR	5	4	98	97.5	95	80%	excellent	1.20

Common Name	SPP	Scientific Name	Status	Count	*n*	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE	% Rated	Rating (mean)	Cover Class
blackberry, Himalayan	RUAR	*Rubus armeniacus*	NW	1	1	100	100	#N/A	100%	Complete	1.00
comfrey, common	SYOF	*Symphytum officinale*		1	1	15	15	#N/A	100%	Poor	1.00
tansy, common	TAVU	*Potentilla recta*	NR	13	13	83	100	100	100%	Good	1.15
periwinkle, greater	VIMA	*Vinca major*	WR	1	1	3	3	#N/A	100%	Failure	
All species/instances				**193**	**175**	**81**	**95**	**100**	**91%**	**Good**	**1.10**

APPENDIX B: Roadside Monitoring Efficacy Results By Treatment Set

Date(s)	# Trips	# Roads	# Special Sites	# Sheets	Sites Monitored	Manual Only Sites	H - H/M Sites	% H - H/M Sites Monitored	Weeks Post-Treatment	Set Mean Efficacy	Species monitored	Efficacy Scores
4/2/2025	1	3	0	9	3	3	6	50.0%	3.1-5.9	72	LUAR	65
											COMA	100
											VIMA	3
											EULA	65
											DIFU	100
											ARIT	100
4/28/25 - 5/9/25	3	8	1	10	9	1	9	100.0%	4.3-5.3	92	COMA	96
											RUAR	100
											CIVU	75
											DIFU	100
											LAGA	100
											CAPY	65
											TAVU	100
											JAVU	100
5/21/25- 5/26/25	2	6	2	12	10	1	11	90.9%	3.6-4.7	75	COMA	88
											CEMO	95
											BEIN	35
											SYOF	15
											TAVU	100
											DIFU	95
											CYSC	95
											CEST	100

Date(s)	# Trips	# Roads	# Special Sites	# Sheets	Sites Monitored	Manual Only Sites	H - H/M Sites	% H - H/M Sites Monitored	Weeks Post-Treatment	Set Mean Efficacy	Species monitored	Efficacy Scores
											LUAR	35
											FOVU	3
6/11/25-6/16/25	2	7	0	8	8	0	8	100.0%	4.1-5.6	74	JAVU	95
											HISP	100
											EULA	60
											DIFU	67
											CEST	100
											CEMO	100
											COMA	3
											LUAR	65
6/24/25-7/2/25	3	12		15	10	3	12	83.3%	3.7-4.9	86	COMA	93
											JAVU	95
											DIFU	65
											CEMO	85
											LAGA	35
											CEST	100
7/21/25-7/25/25	2	6		23	6	10	13	46.2%	3.6-4.4	80	CEST	97
											CEMO	85
											FOVU	98
											TAVU	67
											LAGA	3
											PORE	95
											CLVU	100
											JAVU	93
											GERO	35

Date(s)	# Trips	# Roads	# Special Sites	# Sheets	Sites Monitored	Manual Only Sites	H - H/M Sites	% H - H/M Sites Monitored	Weeks Post-Treatment	Set Mean Efficacy	Species monitored	Efficacy Scores
7/30/2025	1	3		3	3	0	3	100.0%	3.9-4.3	84	PORE	98
											CEMO	60
											CEST	95
											JAVU	85
											HICA	95
8/15/25-9/4/25	5	22		24	19	0	24	79.2%	4.1-5.3	87	JAVU	92
											TAVU	75
											CEMO	77
											CEST	100
											HIAU	93
											CLVU	65
											HICA	65
9/12/25-10/3/25	4	6	1	8	7	0	8	87.5%	4.7-5.6	97	CEMO	99
											DIFU	100
											CLVU	85
											JAVU	90
											POBO	35
10/6/25-10/20/25	5	15		20	19	0	20	95.0%	4.0-5.9	72	JAVU	48
											CEMO	81
											CLVU	49
											LAGA	75
											HIAU	100
											TAVU	96
											DIFU	100
											PORE	100

Date(s)	# Trips	# Roads	# Special Sites	# Sheets	Sites Monitored	Manual Only Sites	H - H/M Sites	% H - H/M Sites Monitored	Weeks Post-Treatment	Set Mean Efficacy	Species monitored	Efficacy Scores
Totals	28	88	4	132	94	18	114	82.5%		44 multiple Spp sheets	27	80

APPENDIX L: PENINSULA DAILY NEWS LEGAL NOTICE OF HERBICIDE USE 2025

CLASSIFIED PROOF

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

Clallam County is beginning the 2025 Integrated Weed Control program which may include spot treatments of herbicide to control specific noxious weeds and invasive species of special concern along selected portions of county right-of-way. Notices indicating which herbicide has been applied, the application date, and the target weed species will be posted onsite. The Integrated Weed Management Plan, which contains information about target weeds, locations, and treatment methods, can be viewed online at https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control. Property owners who do not wish to have their adjoining right-of-way treated with herbicide have the option of keeping the right-of-way abutting their property weed free by applying for an Owner Will Control Agreement with Clallam County available online. Contact the County for further information at 360-417-2442.

PDN.: February 5, 2025 Legal No. 1008781

NOTICE

The herbicides aminopyralid, imazapyr, triclopyr, clopyralid, florpyrauxifen-benzyl or _____ will be applied to this site to control noxious weeds, which threaten native vegetation and habitat in this area.

Planned / Actual application date*: _____
*Actual date of application contingent upon weather conditions.

Targeted Noxious Species: _____**
**Other weed species in this area may also be treated at this time.

NO USE RESTRICTIONS ARE IN PLACE

Avoid contact with treated vegetation until after it has dried.

Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board
223 East Fourth Street, Suite 15
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 417-2442
(360) 460-1842

2025 CLALLAM COUNTY ROADS: Herbicide/Manual Treatment Data Form

Name of Entity/Person for whom Treatment was applied: Clallam County

Street Address: 223 E 4th St City: Port Angeles State: WA Zip: 98362

Road or Site Name:

Specific location if entire road/site was not surveyed:

General Activity Fields

County	WRIA (circle one)	Department	Workforce**	Road/Site completed?	Is this a retreatment?
Clallam	17 18 19 20	ROADS Other:		YES NO (See notes)	☐ YES ☐ NO

**Workforce: County Name, WCC Crew Name, County Weed Board

Crew Members Present:

Site/Inventory Fields

Date	Acres examined for weeds	Acres treated (do not lump plants)	Miles Examined	Miles Treated	Treatment Site (circle one)	**Treatment Method** (circle one)	**Total Manual Infested Area Treated: (DO NOT lump plants together)**
					Road Pit Special Site Other	Spot Complete Retreatment	**acres**

Weeds Treated (4 digit plant code)	**Infested Area Treated** (DO NOT lump plants together)	% of area examined for weeds infested with species (lump plants together – use cover classes 1 - 9 listed below)	**M**anual/**H**erbicide	Number of plants manually removed	Location or Other Notes

Cover Classes: 1 = Trace, **2** = 1 – 3%, **3** = 3 – 5%, **4** = 5 – 10%, **5** = 10 – 25%, **6** = 25 – 50%, **7** = 50 – 75%, **8** = 75 –95%, **9** = 95 – 100%

Note: Cover classes are meant to be *approximations only*.

Herbicide Application

All Licensed Applicators: Name and License # ☐ Christina St John #104740 ☐ Sam Fischbein #102791 ☐ Rachel Hussey #112694 ☐ John Williams #113072

Firm Name: Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board Phone # 360-417-2442

Firm Address: 223 E 4th St, Suite 15 City: Port Angeles State: WA Zip: 98362

Application Date	Time Start	Time Stop	Temp (F)	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Direction	Cloud Cover	Remarks – Weather forecast

Application Area for Mix 1 (acre)	Total Volume of Mix 1 Applied (gal)	Application Area for Mix 2 (acre)	Total Volume of Mix 2 Applied (gal)	Diluent	Special comment
				Water	

		Mix 1			Mix 2		
Product Name	EPA Registration #	Amount of herbicide used (oz)	Herbicide Applied/Acre or other measure	Concentration Applied	Amount of herbicide used (oz)	Herbicide Applied/Acre or other measure	Concentration Applied
Element 3A	62719-37						
Milestone Vastlan	62719-519 62719-687						
Polaris	228-534						
Aquaneat	228-365						
HighNoon	62719-755						
Competitor	WA-2935-04001						
Syl-Tac EA	WA-2935-15004						
Blazon Blue							

Was this application made as a result of a permit? Yes No If yes, Permit # _____

WA State NPDES Acres:

Notes:

Interactions:

APPENDIX O: SAMPLE OWNER WILL CONTROL:

OWNER WILL CONTROL AGREEMENT

By entering into this agreement an adjacent property owner (hereinafter referred to as "Owner") will agree to control noxious weeds and other weeds of concern as described in Appendix A of this agreement on county right-of-way adjacent to property located at:

_____

(Street) (City) (Zip)

The County will send a confirmation email upon receiving a completed application and return a copy of the finalized Owner Will Control Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "Agreement").

For the purpose of this Agreement, 'control' will consist of complete removal of all above ground biomass and as much of the root system as is feasible of weeds listed in your packet, as well as any additional weeds of concern as determined by the County.

If noxious or other weeds of concern are observed on right-of-way adjacent to above named address, County will notify property owner of their presence. Owner will then have ten (10) days to completely remove weeds as required by this Agreement. If Owner fails to control weeds in that timeframe, this Agreement will be terminated and weeds will be controlled as determined by the County, including the use of herbicides.

This Agreement is valid from the date signed by both parties until December 31 of the same year.

If the Owner Will Control Agreement is terminated as described above the Owner may apply to re-enter into a new Owner Will Control Agreement the following calendar year.

*_____ *_____ *_____

Owner Name (Print) (Signature) Date

*_____ *_____

(Owner Email) (Owner Phone #)

Interested in Native Plant Enhancement Program? (circle one) **YES** **NO**

*_____ *_____ *_____

County Representative (Signature) Date

*Required Field

Page **2** of **3**

Program details and forms available online at: https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/1042/Roadside-Vegetation-Management

APPENDIX P: SAMPLE ADOPT-A-PATCH PERMIT:

Clallam County Public Works Department
223 East Fourth Street, Suite 15 Port Angeles, WA 98362
360- 417-2703 Phone 360-417-2414 Fax

$160 plus all costs beyond public use**
****See C.C.C. 5.100.245 – Fee Schedule 245-A**

PROJECT NO._____
ROAD NAME _____
PERMIT NO. _____
COUNTY USE ONLY

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL USE OR EVENT ALONG CLALLAM COUNTY RIGHT OF WAY

In Clallam County, a "Right-of-Way" permit is required to work along a county-owned road within the county right of way.

PLEASE PRINT

Name of Applicant:	County Road:
Mailing Address:_____ _____ _____ Phone:_____ Cell Phone:_____ Fax:_____	Address/ Milepost of Project Site: _____ **When the project is approved:** (check one item below) ☐ Mail permit when approved ☐ Call when approved ☐ Fax when approved

USE PROPOSED & PURPOSE

Special Use: _____**NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL**_____
_____

Name of Event Coordinator:
_____
Start Date _____
End. Date _____

IMPORTANT:

Project Location Description:_____
(Reference "Adopt-A-Patch Site List" for location"

THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE ENTIRE EVENT/USE AREA MUST BE CLEARLY MARKED SO AS TO BE EVIDENT TO COUNTY PERSONNEL. FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL RESULT IN A DELAY OF THE PROCESSING OF THIS PERMIT.
It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify all utilities and private property owners when such property is liable to injury or damage through the performance of the permitted work. The applicant shall make all necessary arrangements relative to the protection of such property and/or utilities.

By signing this permit, the applicant agrees to comply with all conditions as stated on the PERMIT, Form RWPCOND041604, Permit Conditions Addendum and C.C.C. 5.100.245 – Fee Schedule 245-A. Applicant has 10 days from permit approval date to request clarification or modification to permit conditions attached.

Signed_____ Date_____

**********COUNTY USE ONLY**********

PERMISSION IS HEREBY ☐ GRANTED ☐ DENIED
Call 360-417-2703 for the following:
☑ **Start Date** ☐_____ ☐_____ ☑ **Final**
The Approved Permit Must be Posted on Site Until Final Inspection.

COMMENTS:_____
_____
_____
_____

FEE CALCULATION
_____
_____
_____
AMT WAIVED:_____
NET FEE:_____
DATE:_____
RECEIPT#_____
CHECK#_____
REC'D BY:_____

This permit shall be void unless the work herein contemplated is completed before the following date:_____

_____ Final Inspection By: _____
Area Supervisor/Design Review Engineer Date Date:_____

Adopt-a-Patch_Permit_2018 03/12/18

Program details and forms available online at https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/1042/Roadside-Vegetation-Management

APPENDIX Q: SAMPLE ADOPT-A-PATCH ACTIVITY REPORT:

Adopt-A-Patch Activity Report

Permit#:_____ Permittee Name:_____
Permittee Phone #:_____
Dates included in this report:_____ (mm/dd/yy)

_____ (mm/dd/yy)

_____ (mm/dd/yy)

_____ (mm/dd/yy)

Target Species:_____

Estimated Total Removed:
Species 1 _____ _____#plants ____lbs of flowers/seeds

Species 2 _____ _____#plants ____lbs of flowers/seeds

Species 3 _____ _____#plants ____lbs of flowers/seeds

Species 4 _____ _____#plants ____lbs of flowers/seeds

Total Distance Covered: shoulder 1_____ miles/feet shoulder 2_____ miles/feet

Total # in Workforce:_____ Total # Hours Worked:_____

Comments?_____
_____
_____
_____

Submit reports as often as desired, but submit no later than October 31.

Email to Noxiousweedcontrol@clallamcountywa.gov or Mail to: Clallam County Noxious Weed Board
223 E Fourth St, Suite 15
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Program details and forms available online at: https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/1042/Roadside-Vegetation-Management

APPENDIX R: SAMPLE ADOPT-A-PATCH WAIVER:

Adopt-A-Patch Waiver

Name of Grantee		Permit #	
Name of Volunteer/Assignee			
Address	City	Zip Code	Telephone Number
Person to notify in case of emergency		Relationship	
Address	City	Zip Code	Telephone Number

Clallam County's Adopt-a-Patch Program issues permits that allow permit holders, hereinafter known as "Grantees" to enter onto County owned lands for the purpose of controlling noxious and invasive plants of special concern. Grantees and their participants, hereinafter known as "Volunteers" or "Assignees" are advised that working adjacent to a county road can be hazardous and shall exercise due care in performing weed control activities. Grantees and their Assignees must receive safety training prior to participating in any weed control activities.

1. I understand that working within right-of-ways and performing noxious weed control can be hazardous.

2. I hereby verify that I am 18 years of age or older, have viewed the Adopt-a-Highway Safety Video and read the Adopt-a-Patch Safety Tips. I understand the conditions, responsibilities, and privileges of participation in the Adopt-a-Patch Program.

3. By signature below I verify that I am operating on Clallam County right-of-way as a Volunteer/Assignee for Grantee _____ under a valid Clallam County permit and therefore agree to defend, indemnify, and save harmless the County from all claims, actions or damages of every kind and description which may accrue to or be suffered by any person or persons, corporation or property by reason of the performance of any such work, character of materials used or manner of installation, maintenance and operation or by the improper occupancy of rights of way or public place or public structure, and in case any such suit or action is brought against said County for damages arising out of or by reason of any of the above causes, the grantee, his agents, successors, assigns, or volunteers will upon written notice to him or them or commencement of such action defend the same at his or their sole cost and expense and will fully satisfy any judgment after the said suit or action shall have finally been determined if adversely to the County.

Signature of Assignee	Date
Number of hours worked	

Program details and forms available online at: https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/1042/Roadside-Vegetation-Management