

# **CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS, FAIR AND FACILITIES**

## **2026 INTEGRATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT POLICY**

The Vegetation Management Policy ensures the safe and economical control of vegetation on Department properties, right-of-ways, and facilities, with minimal adverse impact on human health and the environment.

The Integrated Vegetation Management includes vegetation management, integrated weed management, hazard tree management, and specific park vegetation management plans. The Policy is an integrated plan that supports biological, chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical techniques as management tools. It is responsive to the concerns of the public, sensitive to the effects on the environment, and complies with state and federal regulations.

Integrated vegetation management and integrated weed management will use the same combination of techniques to control the targeted plant species, but with different goals or purposes. Integrated vegetation management is done to preserve structure integrity, improve aesthetics, augment viewing vistas, enhance plant health or vitality, reduce labor needs, and to support other contributions to park improvements, while integrated weed management specifically deals with non-native, invasive noxious weeds.

### **SECTION 1**

#### **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

1. “Activity report”. A succinct annual summary of weed control activities accomplished and any recommended changes to future work plans. Report should include work completed by Department staff as well as any activities conducted by assisting partners. The report will be included in the work plan or submitted separately to the Noxious Weed Control Coordinator.
2. “Biological control”. Use living organisms to suppress the host plant. Insects, diseases, and foraging animals are examples of biological controls.
3. “Chemical control”. Use conventional or natural herbicides to eliminate noxious weeds or additional invasive, nonnative plant species that present a special concern within a specified area.
4. “Cultural control”. Enhance the vigor of desirable plants which may crowd out or prevent weed infestations. Hydro-seeding or planting low-growing, self-maintaining shrubs are examples of cultural practices.
5. “Integrated weed management (IWM)”. A coordinated decision making process that uses the most appropriate weed management methods and strategies, along with a monitoring and evaluation system, to achieve weed management goals and objectives in an environmentally and economically sound manner. It allows for the use of mechanical, biological, cultural, chemical, and prevention control methods.
6. “Invasive plant”. An introduced, nonnative plant that is aggressive and causes economic loss and adverse effects to agricultural, natural and human resources.
7. “Manual control” Cutting or cultivating in a manner to remove, reduce or slow undesirable plant growth using hand labor.
8. “Mechanical control”. Cutting or cultivating in a manner to remove, reduce or slow undesirable plant growth using mowers, rototillers, and tractors.

9. "Work plan". A plan prepared annually by the Department to be approved by Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board prior to the commencement of seasonal weed management.

## **SECTION 2**

### **INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT POLICY**

Noxious weeds are introduced plant species that are aggressive, invasive, and once established, difficult to control. Noxious weeds tend to crowd out native plants, causing environmental damage, economic losses, and even public health and safety problems. State law RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750, and C.C.C. 27.20, mandates control of specific non-native, invasive noxious weeds and this will be accomplished through an Integrated Weed Management Policy (IWM).

#### **SECTION 2.010**

##### **HISTORY OF WEED MANAGEMENT IN THE PARKS**

Many noxious weeds become established in disturbed soils and adjacent to roadways/trails. This is the most common avenue for the pests that have become entrenched at the County Parks. In the past, most notably at Dungeness Recreation Area (DRA) and Robin Hill Farm (RHF), large areas have been tilled to grow crops. At DRA, this was done in the hope to benefit wildlife, through the management practices of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. At RHF, the McCool family ran a Christmas tree farm, forest management program, and a small farm operation with livestock and agriculture (vegetable garden and fruit orchard). Once the maintenance program for these areas was halted, noxious weeds moved in.

Vehicles and equipment also may bring noxious weed species into the parks. Seeds can be carried for long distances and fall off along the road, as well as within the parklands. Animals and hikers bring seeds into the area, where they fall off.

In the past, control of these problem plants has had mixed results. For example, Scotch broom has been virtually wiped out inside most park boundaries through manual removal. The same is true for infestations of Tansy Ragwort and other identified species.

At the DRA, County staff, volunteers, and the Sheriff's Chain Gang worked hard to eradicate the population of Scotch Broom while infestations were still small. Poison hemlock has been another primary target at the Park, although with less success. The same group worked very hard to manually remove this species and minor herbicide treatments were also used. Although significant progress has been made, small populations persist and require constant attention.

The past efforts have been a disjointed affair using manual and, to a lesser extent, chemical means to eradicate targeted species.

#### **SECTION 2.020**

##### **GOALS**

To effectively control current noxious weed populations and to prevent invasion by new problem species in the future, it is imperative to create a management plan that clearly defines both short and long term goals, as well as the corrective actions necessary to achieve them. Ultimately, specific goals and control measures defined in the Noxious Weed Management Policy will be affected by the uses and activities allowed within the Parks.

One goal of the IWM Policy is to determine the tolerance level and corrective actions to be taken towards various nuisance or noxious plants. Each park may have different extenuating circumstances which cause a corresponding variance in tolerance levels and corrective actions.

Part of the plan should list explicit responsibilities for specific County staff members or contractors. This will prevent any ambiguity, especially as personnel leave and time passes.

## SECTION 2.030

### NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Department's Noxious Weed Management Plan will be administered and evaluated as a joint effort by the Facilities Maintenance, Parks, and Fair Supervisors.

A noxious weed management plan will have four major components, including Prevention, Identification, Action, and Monitoring:

#### 1. Prevention

Preventative weed control refers to any control method that aims to reduce or prevent weeds from being established. Examples of preventative weed control would be education, using certified weed-free materials for construction and maintenance activities, and making sure equipment is cleaned before moving from one location to another.

Prevention is the top priority for this plan, additionally it is the most sustainable, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective control strategy with education being the prime tool to accomplish this objective. Educating Park staff and the public is critical. Park staff must be able to identify noxious weeds and if an unknown species shows up, they must know whom to approach for a proper and timely identification. Through interpretive means, the public should be made aware of the efforts the County is taking to solve this problem and they can be helpful by identifying potential problem areas throughout the Park. Prevention will require the cooperation of all agencies and County Departments that travel through the Park.

It will be important to have maintenance personnel clean off equipment, prior to moving the machinery into the Park or from one area to another inside the boundaries. **This will require manually removing large accumulations of plant material and rinsing the machinery (including the underside of mowing decks, tractor bellies, etc.) to remove plant and soil deposits.**

All materials, including but not limited to, top soil, compost, bark, rock, fill and erosion control materials must meet project specific weed exclusion standards as determined by the County. Before allowing a delivery, the County or the County's project manager must receive documentation that all materials that might contaminate the project site with undesirable plant species or their propagules, have been inspected and rated safe for project use, by a qualified expert. The inspector must be approved by the County. A rock source inventory form has been included in appendix B as a sample of the documentation necessary to achieve required material rating for rock or soil products. The list of invasive plants in the form is not comprehensive; all state listed noxious weeds, many other non-native plants such as ornamental species or agricultural weeds may be considered contaminants for the purposes of a project.

One of the problems of mechanical tools is scalping the soil. Whether it's by a tractor, a mower, a brush hog, or a string trimmer, bare ground creates openings for the establishment of invasive weeds. Historically, when areas were disturbed, native plants from the soil seed bank or undisturbed adjacent land provided the seed source for the new native plants. In today's world, with human disturbances and inadvertent plant introductions, aggressive invasive plants are ready

to occupy the available site. Covering bare ground with weed-free materials or seeding with desirable seed mix as soon as possible will suppress weed germination.

It is crucial for an individual to be identified and notified of their responsibility, in regards to this policy. For the overnight facilities, this task would fall to the Park Managers. For the Fairgrounds, the responsibility will be taken on by the on-site maintenance worker. The Facilities Maintenance and Parks Supervisors will jointly monitor the day-use parks.

## 2. Identification

Identifying the noxious weeds includes learning the life cycle of the plant, thus determining how the plant reproduces. Excellent sources of reference for weed identification include the County's Noxious Weed Control Coordinator, the resource library in the WSU Cooperative Extension Office, and the WSDA Noxious Weed Board website - <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>

In Washington State, noxious weeds are classified within three categories: A, B, or C. Class A weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is required by law. Class B designate weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. Some species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Prevention is a high priority and controlling infestations in designated areas is required by law. Class C species are already widely established or of special interest to the state's agriculture industry. Placement on the state noxious weed list allows counties to enforce control if locally desired.

A list of plant species currently found in the Parks, throughout the County, is located at the end of the policy. Other weeds which might be found in the Parks or could find their way in the near future are also identified. The location of a particular weed will be determined by the shade tolerance, whether the soil has been disturbed, soil acidity, available moisture, competition by native or established plants, and other factors.

## 3. Action

To diminish or eradicate the noxious weeds it is imperative to take an integrated pest management approach. Integrated pest management means a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate pest control methods and strategy in an environmentally and economically sound matter to meet the Department's programmatic weed management objectives. The methods used include biological, chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical.

### a. Biological:

Pros – Relatively inexpensive; use fewer labor resources than other methods; possible to use where other methods aren't viable such as shorelines; and primarily used to manage or slow the spread of a noxious weed.

Cons – Never results in eradication of plant species; must be repeated indefinitely to suppress plant populations; possible destruction of desirable vegetation; and at times difficult to prevent moving to adjoining property.

Park limitations – Grazing: considered for Salt Creek to suppress Himalayan blackberry along the bluff edge, but unable to find a viable source and difficult to prevent the goats from eating desirable vegetation. Insect: insect agent unavailable for weed species found in Clallam County parks.

### b. Chemical:

Pros – Effectively and selectively control all sizes and types of weed infestations with a small, but knowledgeable workforce; less physically labor intensive than other methods; and most effective way to control deeply rooted, persistent weeds.

Cons – Weather and site conditions can limit use; follow relevant regulations; work to minimize potential non-target effects to surrounding vegetation, wildlife, or environment; require more complex decision-making; and paperwork and signage required for all applications.

Park limitations – The Department’s goal is to minimize use of chemicals whenever practicable. As long as the application of chemicals is done by hand or with a hand pump device, a limited number of Washington State Public Pesticide Operator licenses within the Department is feasible, however if spraying is done by mechanical means a licensed individual must be the applicator. Supervisors must follow-up with staff to ensure the required paperwork is completed and signage is posted. Most parks within the Department are located near water, which restricts the use of chemicals. During the decision-making process, groundwater must be considered along with other environmental concerns. Wind, rain, and low temperatures further restrict chemical usage. Public perception of the chemical method is unfavorable, with some individuals sensitive to chemical applications.

c. Cultural:

Pros – Along with prevention, preferred method of weed control; and support natural, self-sustaining, site-appropriate plant communities to develop long term.

Cons – In most cases, must be done in conjunction with another method; labor intensive and costly during the start-up phase; and replacement plant selection, locating a plant source and finding weed-free material can be difficult.

Park limitations – Department budget concerns and few grant opportunities. Limited staff means prioritizing tasks and weed control isn’t a high priority.

d. Manual:

Pros – Small infestations; selective removal of weeds; and a source of volunteer projects.

Cons – Not efficient use of time for large infestations; labor intensive; slow progress; soil must be soft for effective plant removal; and deep rooted species are difficult to eradicate.

Park limitations - Limited staff means prioritizing tasks and weed control isn’t a high priority.

Not enough manpower or time to complete large projects successfully. Weedeating rarely eradicates weed species.

e. Mechanical:

Pros – Projects completed more quickly and cheaply than by manual method; and large areas of infestation can be worked.

Cons – Equipment purchasing or rental costs; equipment maintenance costs and time; when equipment is down for repairs work is delayed; small infestations should not be tackled, usually leads to more work being needed than necessary; non-selective; carbon footprint; and operator safety concerns.

Park limitations – Department budget concerns. Limited staff means prioritizing tasks and weed control isn’t a high priority. Mowing rarely eradicates weed species.

After identifying the noxious weed, the next step is to decide which strategy to use. Numerous factors will dictate the method or combination of methods to apply, including plant species, regulations, environment, and economic. As an example, the Canada thistle can be sprayed by an herbicide and once it has died back, the area must be planted with a desired plant species. This strategy combines chemical and cultural control methods. Another approach would be to dig out the entire area, removing every piece of the plant, including roots and follow up by planting the area with a desired plant. This scenario combines mechanical and cultural control methods, but would be expensive. Once the strategy has been determined then follow through with the action plan.

Once a weed species has been eradicated, it is absolutely necessary to plant a desired species in its place or prepare the soil so no invasive plants are able to take root again.

4. Monitor

After the action or strategy has taken place, the County will need to monitor the area.

Re-infestation or the failure of a new planting will require action to be taken quickly or all of the preceding work will have been for naught.

At some pre-determined time, a follow-up should take place. This action would include a review of the established goals and examine the methods and results. The individual responsible for this part of the plan should have been identified in the initial noxious weed plan.

Document the follow-up action or strategy. This documentation will be placed with the original paperwork. Besides a listing of the monitor activities, it is important to share the outcome; whether the procedure was a success or not. This will be crucial for future employees. There is no need to re-invent the wheel.

## **SECTION 2.031**

### **BIOLOGICAL WEED CONTROL METHOD**

1. Description - Methods which use living organisms to inhibit a host plant's ability to survive or reproduce are considered biological controls. Insects, diseases, and foraging animals, such as goats and cattle, are examples of biological control organisms. Biological methods are typically applied only when weed infestations are so well established that total eradication is not practical or possible.
2. General Use Considerations - Insect biocontrol agents are routinely inexpensive to maintain, but their populations lag behind the development of the weed population. Careful testing and screening is done before releasing insect agents to ensure they will not also attack native or other desirable plants. Insect predators are intended to be very weed-specific, though insects are not available for many weeds. They are usually part of regional programs of which the park property might be an incidental beneficiary. Livestock grazing has the same effect as mowing; it removes the top growth without disturbing the roots so perennial plants re-grow as soon as grazing pressure is removed. Grazing animals can suppress desirable bee and butterfly forage, create bare ground or otherwise disturb the ground making it prone to re-infestation and erosion. Measures must be taken to ensure that animals do not destroy desirable vegetation on adjoining land. Contiguous acres are usually needed for successful biological control. Biological controls can reduce populations, but can never result in eradication. The use of disease organisms as a form of biological control is still very limited.
3. Park Application - There are several limitations and hazards associated with using grazing animals in parks. Most importantly, many of the noxious and invasive weeds targeted for control are sporadically dispersed within a park and not easy to selectively target by grazing animals. Biological control is applicable where host weeds are present in dense or continuous colonies.
4. Limitations – Grazing - Animals must be corralled in a park to prevent hazards to visitors, staff, and the animals; insufficient grazing areas; creates bare ground; targeted species are distributed in such a way that makes grazing inefficient and less selective; and locating viable grazing animals is difficult.  
Insects - Insect agents are unavailable for many weeds; non-contiguous infestation or insufficient host density; minimal disturbance is required for insect population to grow to an effective level, often conflicts with routine maintenance tasks; and will not eliminate weed populations, only suppress them.

## SECTION 2.032

### CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL METHOD

1. Description - Applications are made with herbicides selected for their effectiveness on the weed being targeted and may be applied using backpack sprayers or other handheld equipment as determined appropriate by the site conditions and/or the target weed.
2. General Use Considerations - Herbicide applications are a less physically labor intensive means of controlling large weed infestations. Herbicides are the most effective way to control deeply rooted, persistent weeds. Properly applied herbicides can suppress weed germination and allow desirable vegetation to flourish with minimal effort. However, herbicides may not be appropriate under certain site or weather conditions, and require more complex decision making and staff training than most other control measures. In Washington all herbicides must undergo a registration process in addition to that required by the Environmental Protection Agency before they can be legally applied. Washington's pesticide laws may require an applicator be licensed.

Choosing an herbicide application requires carefully considering the level of weed infestation, economic impacts, and human and ecologic consequences. When a chemical measure is chosen, optimal effect is achieved through proper herbicide selection, timely application, proper application method, and the use of the effective rate of herbicide.

Herbicide use may differ depending on the setting. A limited number of chemicals are typically used for noxious weed management compared to those used in agriculture. In a successful weed management program, the amount of herbicide used on a particular site will decrease over time as the invasive plant population declines and sustainable, desirable plant replacement is supported. The potential for developing herbicide resistance is also significantly decreased by this approach.

An herbicide's potential risk is assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency before the product is registered for use. A clear understanding of the risk of using a particular herbicide requires knowledge of the toxicity of the herbicide as well as the likelihood of exposure. Toxicity is a measure of how harmful any chemical compound is. It can be measured in many different ways and evaluated for many different biological systems. However, a chemical cannot have any effects on an organism without an exposure. Because noxious weed management with herbicides necessarily introduces chemicals into the environment, the challenge is to estimate the amount of exposure (the dose) for humans and different types of animals, as well as non-target plants. The presence of an herbicide in the environment poses less risk if the exposure for non-target organisms is sufficiently low that it is unlikely to have a negative impact.

3. Park Application - It is the explicit goal of this IWM plan to minimize the use of herbicides whenever practicable, while shifting park vegetation to natural, self-sustaining, site-appropriate plant communities. Activities that create bare ground in the course of controlling weeds will be avoided, or be limited in duration, to prevent reinvasion by other weed species. Revegetation of bare ground with desirable plants will be promoted wherever opportunity exists.

Each species will have a Best Management Practice (BMP) specific to that species, developed and provided by the Clallam County Noxious Weed Program. Product label guidelines for timing and rates will be observed for best results. Herbicides may be used in conjunction with other practices, including biological and physical.

Most of the herbicides used in noxious weed control are of fairly low toxicity; however, not all herbicides have equal impacts. For example, some may pose greater risks to aquatic life and are not approved for use in aquatic settings. Others have long-lasting pre-emergent herbicidal activity that may restrict plant emergence or growth for several months after treatment. In areas that are to

be re-vegetated soon after treatment, these herbicides may not be the best choice if their residues remain biologically active in the soil after desirable plant species are seeded or transplanted.

Herbicide products chosen for this program are ones that maximize effectiveness, selectivity, and safety. Herbicide users are reminded of the need to keep in mind that risk analysis is a dynamic, ongoing process, as new data is generated on exposure potential and toxicity. Future studies or refined analyses may reveal risks that were previously unknown; alternatively, they may provide assurance that risks are actually lower than previously understood. With this in mind, invasive weed managers must stay informed about the latest technical developments about the chemical and non-chemical strategies they use.

The way in which herbicides are applied can enhance efficiency and safety goals. Spot, foliar treatments with backpack sprayers or even more selective hand held equipment (such as wick applicators or injectors) will be the most commonly used application method. Spot treatments can release or protect habitat for wildlife such as pollinators, song birds, and small mammals. Spot treatments reduce potential for offsite chemical drift. No broadcast treatments with mechanized equipment are being considered.

Herbicide applications to any particular site will be limited to one or two per season, depending on the weed target. The general treatment period for noxious weeds will be during the growing season when the weeds are in full leaf. Treating before bloom focuses on preventing seed production, treating after bloom focuses on herbicide translocation to the roots as the plant restores food levels in the roots. Late season treatments need to be timed so that green living leaf and stem growth is still present. Fall applications are effective for controlling germinating winter annuals, biennials in the rosette stage, and moving herbicide to the roots of established perennials.

All herbicides used by Clallam County are currently registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Application of herbicides is in accordance with WSDA standards and chemical labels. Department supervisors who oversee the application of herbicides are licensed by WSDA. In addition, these employees undergo continuous training to upgrade their expertise in the selection and safe application of herbicides.

4. Record Keeping - Thorough record keeping is maintained on a WSDA approved form per State requirement for all herbicide applications. The record includes information about the treatment including location, chemical used, weather conditions, and applicator comments.
5. Limitation - Herbicides should not be used when heavy rainfall is imminent, winds exceed 10 mph or during other inclement weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall that is expected soon after an application.

Refer to the List of Pesticide-Sensitive Individuals, compiled by the WSDA, if the pesticide application will occur adjacent to properties of pesticide-sensitive people. Applicators are required to notify the sensitive person at least two hours prior to the application. Notification shall be made in writing, in person or by telephone and shall disclose the date and approximate time of the application.

6. Application Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures – Review Chapter 7, Section 4.02.060 for step-by-step instructions for proper pesticide use procedures.
  - a. Use only EPA and WSDA approved pesticides.
  - b. All applications conducted under supervision of licensed applicators.
  - c. Observe strict compliance to product labels and to State and local regulations.

- d. Post proper notifications at park and application site, include pesticide used and date. If applicable, notify pesticide-sensitive individuals.
  - e. Use personal protective equipment as directed by the pesticide product label.
  - f. Carefully select products, rates, timing of application, and equipment to be used.
  - g. May include marker dye to aid identification of treated areas.
  - h. Follow all applicable notification protocols.
  - i. Follow product label for use and storage.
  - j. Aquatically approved pesticides must be applied by licensed applicators with the aquatic applicator certification. Contact the Noxious Weed Control Coordinator.
  - k. Treat only the noxious weed site.
  - l. Minimize drift injury by not spraying when the wind exceeds 10mph.
  - m. Avoid foliar application when heavy rainfall is forecast within 24 hours.
  - n. Conduct mixing and loading operations in an area where a spill would not contaminate an aquatic site or well head.
  - o. Do not rinse spray equipment or pesticide containers near bodies of water or sources of potable water.
  - p. Be aware and protective of people, pets, working equipment, apiaries, endangered species, water, and wells.
  - q. Avoid direct applications to pollinators.
  - r. Secure containers during transportation.
  - s. Contain and clean-up spills and request help as needed.
  - t. Keep copy of product labels and SDSs during application.
  - u. Promptly respond to any public inquiries or direct them to the supervisor.
7. Pesticide Notification Process
- a. Park site - The State requires the County to post a sign at each primary park entrance stating

the date, herbicide being used, the location of the application and contact phone number. The sign must be a minimum of four inches by 5 inches in size.

Two example signs are shown below:

	<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION THIS LANDSCAPE HAS BEEN TREATED BY THE CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS, FAIR AND FACILITIES DEPARTMENT</p>
DATE APPLIED:	
PRODUCT NAME/TYPE:	
AREA APPLIED TO:	
FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:	

# 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**

b. Pesticide-sensitive individuals – The State requires the applicator to notify any person registered with the State Department of Agriculture as a pesticide-sensitive person when making pesticide applications to properties adjacent to or within one half mile of properties of pesticide sensitive people. Applicators are required to notify the sensitive person at least two hours prior to the scheduled application, or in the case of an immediate service call, the applicator shall notification at the time of the application. Notification shall be made in writing, in person or by telephone and shall disclose the date and approximate time of the application. In the event a certified applicator is unable to provide prior notification because of the absence or inaccessibility of the individual, the applicator shall leave a written notice at the residence of the individual. A list of current pesticide-sensitive individuals is available from the Parks Supervisor.

8. Equipment – The backpack sprayer is the major application device for weed control in the parks. It is a self-contained unit (tank and pump) and is carried on the back of the applicator. The capacity of these sprayers is usually less than 5 gallons. The entire tank is pressurized. This equipment is useful for selective applications and spot treatments. Backpack sprayers are very adaptable to a wide range of nozzle configurations for treating foliage.
9. Documentation - Documentation of the pesticide application is required using a WSDA approved form. A hard copy of the completed form must be kept on file at the facility or Courthouse, in addition to any information that may be kept in a computer file. Information required includes the park name, applicator's name, and date, time of application, weather conditions (temperature, wind speed and general description), name of target species, herbicide or treatment used, and location of treatment within the park.

## SECTION 2.033

### CULTURAL WEED CONTROL METHOD

1. Development - Techniques that benefit the development and health of desirable, competitive plant communities are considered cultural weed control methods. Cultural methods, along with prevention, are the preferred method of weed control wherever possible. Examples include the use of mulch and soil amendments that improve soil fertility to stimulate growth of desired species or to alter soil pH to discourage undesired plants. Cultural weed control includes the planting or seeding of desirable species. Effective use of cultural methods must be conducted in close coordination with efforts to eliminate existing noxious weed sites.
2. General Use Considerations - Cultural control methods encourage natural, self-sustaining, site-appropriate plant communities to develop in the long term. Native plant materials are preferred because once established on appropriate sites they require few additional inputs to thrive and self-perpetuate. In addition to low maintenance, well established native plantings provide many environmental services, such as erosion control, bio-filtration, pollinator and animal habitat. Native plantings have the potential to prevent undesirable weeds from becoming established by two mechanisms, competition and allelopathy. Competition is the interaction between plants for site resources such as space, nutrients, moisture, and light. Allelopathy occurs when one plant produces chemicals which inhibit the establishment and growth of others. The composition of plant communities in the parks is likely to be a result of both mechanisms. Native wildflowers provide forage for pollinators and are aesthetically pleasing, while occupying the site to prevent or retard invasion by undesired noxious weeds.
3. Park Application - The long-term goal of this plan is to programmatically incorporate cultural practices into overall park management practices. Activities that enhance or create native or self-sustaining plant communities should be applied as broadly as possible. Cultural practices are best applied to disturbed or bare ground or after weed treatments have occurred. Controlling the noxious weeds may release native plants but more active measures may be required.

Activities to improve site conditions such as mulching or adding soil to increase successful desirable plant establishment will be considered as resources and materials are available.

4. Limitation – Revegetating activities must be postponed until weed infestation is adequately controlled. Plant selection must not conflict with roadside safety and maintenance considerations, public or animal health, utility and water lines, and adjacent land use.
5. Application Guidelines -
  - Use native species wherever possible.
  - Blend with adjacent landscaping.
  - Utilize weed-free, chipped materials as mulch on site to suppress weeds.

## SECTION 2.034

### MANUAL WEED CONTROL METHOD

1. Development - Manual methods include hand-held tools such as bladed weed-eaters, string trimmers, chain saws, brush hooks, hoes, and machetes; mechanical methods on a small scale, as well as grubbing and pulling weeds. Hand pulling is generally reserved for small or difficult to access sites or where greater selectivity is required. Repeat treatments are required for many species.
2. General Use Considerations - Manual methods are commonly used for small infestations. This technique is effective in treating areas where obstructions prohibit mechanical methods. Hand pulling can be very selective and may be reserved for sites where extreme selectivity is critical and the infestation is small. Grubbing and hand pulling rely on moist soils and can be performed during inclement weather. These methods are labor intensive, slow, disturb the soil, and are usually expensive compared to other methods. As with other physical methods using mechanized equipment, manual treatments that do not extract all the roots of perennial plants will result in re-sprouting.
3. Park Application – Manual weed control has been used by the Department for many years. The work of Department staff, volunteers, camp hosts, Sheriff's chain gang, and community service workers has effectively dealt with Scotch broom, tansy ragwort, poison hemlock, Himalayan blackberry, and other noxious weeds. Broom pullers, weedeaters, loppers, pruners, chainsaws, and other tools have been used to remove the pesky weeds.
4. Limitation – Pulling or digging weeds is most effective when ground is soft. Tough perennial weeds, especially those with extensive roots, are difficult to control using only physical means.
5. Application Guidelines – Manual methods may be applied where practical and conditions are favorable. Digging should be limited to individual plants or very small infestations. Limit digging of perennial weeds or those with deeply spreading roots unless they are newly established. Pull and bag the heads of flowering plants, then dispose of appropriately.

## SECTION 2.035

### MECHANICAL WEED CONTROL METHOD

1. **Development** - Mechanical methods use equipment to mow, cut, prune, scrape or cultivate in a manner which reduces, removes or prevents undesirable plant growth. A variety of machines are used in a roadside program, such as flail, reel, sickle, and rotary mowers, which come in different sizes, and graders, which are used to pull shoulders and remove sod buildup. Brush cutting is usually done with machines that are larger and heavier versions of rotary mowers. Mechanical methods are for larger scale general vegetation maintenance activities.
2. **General Use Considerations** - Mechanized equipment is typically used to non-selectively suppress undesirable or excessive vegetation growth on a large scale; not specifically to control weeds. Mechanical tools such as mowers do not affect the roots of plants, and cut plants often re-sprout in greater numbers. This is particularly true of weedy biennial and perennial forbs or shrubs. Many weeds respond to mowing by shorter regrowth and producing seeds on stalks below the blade height. Properly timed or frequent mowing can delay or prevent seed development during a growing season, but improperly timed mowing results in spreading propagules over a broad area. Sod scalping causes erosion potential and creates sites for weed invasion.

Weed suppression by mowers is temporary and must be repeated to achieve the desired effect. Without specific guidelines, mowing is non-selective in its effect on the plant community. Many desirable native plants grow more slowly than their weedy, invasive cousins. Desired and undesired plants are continuously reduced to the same height, the same starting point, with each mowing. Some weeds are spread by the mowing operation. Mowing also has a large carbon footprint in comparison to other control strategies and machinery can leak hydraulic fluid and shed other hazardous substances into ditches and other sensitive environments.

Special considerations for this management option are necessary due to hazards such as noise, sharp power equipment and road traffic. Extra alertness is necessary. Protection for eyes, ears, hands, legs, and feet is required when using these tools. Alternative mechanical methods such as steam or flame are possible. Both steam and flaming work by destroying top growth and are best used when plants are first germinating, not when well established. Both have little effect on roots. Additionally, steam and flaming pose significant hazards for the operator and the environment and are very costly. Burning has been a considered strategy at Dungeness Recreation Area to suppress the Reed canary grass and thistle, while releasing native species adapted to germinating only after a fire.

3. **Park Application** – The Department has used flail mowers and tractors to clear vegetation, primarily brush and small trees, which encourages the growth of desirable grasses. This activity will also provide temporary suppression of noxious weeds. It is best used in close coordination with other weed control methods. In general, perennial weeds like Canada thistle must be mowed at least three times per season or the weeds are invigorated.
4. **Limitation** – Mowing suppresses weed infestations, but doesn't control. Where control is desired, mowing is not recommended unless in combination with other control measures. Tough perennial weeds, especially those with extensive roots, are difficult to control using only physical means.
5. **Application Guidelines** – Avoid close mowing of desirable, native vegetation. Do not mow knotweed infestations, as mowing encourages re-sprouting, may spread fragments capable of producing viable plants, and makes other treatments less effective. Consult Noxious Weed Control Coordinator for weed control recommendations.

## SECTION 2.040

### CHEMICAL TREATMENTS

Products chosen for this program are effective on known noxious weeds, offer the greatest weed selectivity, maximize worker and public safety (access to application area when the spray has dried), and pose the lowest risk for wildlife and the environment.

## SECTION 2.041

### HERBICIDE PRODUCTS USED IN PARKS FOR NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

1. Primary herbicides used for noxious weeds in the parks include Milestone, Transline, Vastlan, Polaris, Fusilade II, AquaNeat/Aquamaster, Primo Maxx and High Noon.
  - a. Milestone, (aquatic formulation aminopyralid), was developed specifically for use on rangeland and pastures to control noxious and invasive broadleaf species such as thistles. Use at extremely low rates greatly reduces potential for movement through soil. The labeled use areas include wildlife refuges and other natural areas.
  - b. Transline, (clopyralid), provides both foliar and soil residual activity, as well very high selectivity at very low application rates. It works especially well in grass pastures for season long control of certain weeds such as thistles (composites), as well as for establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, wild parkland and wildlife management areas, and forest spot application adjacent to these sites.
  - c. Vastlan (aquatic formulation of triclopyr choline salt), is especially effective for broadleaf woody, brushy species such Scotch broom. It is labeled for use in wide variety of sites including parks, trailheads, recreation areas and wildlife refuges and other natural areas.
  - d. Polaris, (aquatic formulation of imazapyr), is effective in killing a wide variety of plants, including grasses, broadleaf, and woody plants, and would most be used for control of knotweed and reed canarygrass with deep or extensive root systems. It is labeled for use in many areas including establishment and maintenance of wildlife areas.
  - e. Fusilade II (fluazifop-P), is especially useful in dry sites for the control of noxious or invasive grasses, and to release desirable forbs. It is labeled for use in many areas including parks and landscaped areas.
  - f. AquaNeat/Aquamaster (aquatic formulation glyphosate) are effective in killing a wide variety of plants, including grasses, broadleaf, and woody plants. They will most likely be used as a cut-stump treatment when controlling noxious weeds. It is not an effective pre-emergent. Both AquaNeat and Aquamaster are very good at staying where you spray it, as glyphosate adheres tightly to the soil.
  - g. High Noon (aquatic formulation aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl) is labeled for the control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in natural and managed landscapes such as parks. It is used at very low rates which reduces the potential of movement through the soil. It does not affect grasses.
  - h. Garlon 4 Ultra (triclopyr BEE) is labeled for use as a dormant treatment for woody species such as Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom, allowing treatments during the winter and early spring, reducing the risk of people and wildlife coming into contact with the herbicide.
2. Adjuvants are compounds added into an herbicide mix prior to application to improve efficacy. Adjuvants used in the parks include marker dyes and surfactants. They perform various functions,

including: visible indication of freshly treated weeds; enhanced plant uptake of the herbicide; and increased adhesion of the spray to plant surfaces.

3. Primo Maxx (trinexapec-ethyl) contains a plant growth regulator that suppresses the vertical growth of grass while increasing tillering and its resiliency to stress. Use of this product would prolong the time between maintenance while increasing the health of the grass. Grass treated with this product are more resilient to stresses such as heat, drought, foot traffic and disease. This product would primarily be used around fence lines, structures or in selected pedestrian areas.
4. The table below outlines the herbicide characteristics:

<u>Chemical Name</u> Product Name	Selective	Aquatic Sites	Target Weeds	Personal Protection Equipment	Comments
<u>Aminopyralid</u> Milestone	✓	✓	Broadleaf	Standard	Residual may help suppress seed germination; very low rates
<u>Aminopyralid and floryprauxifen-benzyl</u> High Noon	✓	✓	Broadleaf	Standard	Residual may help suppress seed germination; very low rates
<u>Clopyralid</u> Transline	✓		Broadleaf	Standard	Very selective; will not affect many native and desirable plants; moderate residual; low rates
<u>Fluazifop-P</u> Fusilade II	✓		Grasses	Standard + eye protection	For dry sites; reed canary-grass and annual grasses
<u>Glyphosate</u> AquaNeat/ Aquamaster		✓	All weeds	Standard	Minimal to no residual; take care to protect desirable vegetation during treatment
<u>Imazapyr</u> Polaris		✓	All weeds	Standard	Long residual; take care to protect desirable vegetation during treatment
<u>Triclopyr choline salt</u> Vastlan	✓	✓	Broadleaf, shrubs	Standard	Short residual
<u>Triclopyr BEE</u> Garlon 4 Ultra	✓		Broadleaf, shrubs	Standard + eye protection + 14 mil gloves	For dry sites; short residual
<u>Trinexapec-ethyl</u> Primo Maxx	✓		Turf grass	Standard	Growth regulator

## SECTION 2.042

### APPLICATION METHODS

1. **Foliar** – Applications to the plants' leaves are an easy way to control weeds with maximum amount of herbicide directed to the target plants and optimum up take by the plants for both herbaceous forbs and grasses.
2. **Cut surface and cut stump** – Treatments often used for controlling tall growing woody plants. As the name implies, herbicide is only applied to the cut surface. The herbicide rate and carrier is adjusted according to the part of the woody plant being treated. Unlike foliar treatments done during the growing season, these treatments can be applied year-round. These treatments are particularly effective for large butterfly bush and Scotch broom in excess of 1-2 inches in diameter.

## SECTION 2.050

### HIGH PRIORITY WEED TARGETS

The tables in this section contain the names of the known noxious weeds located in County parks. The tables are arranged to show which weeds are the highest priority for control based on potential economic or environmental impacts and feasibility for control. The list is not comprehensive and will change as conditions change.

"Plant status" indicates one of several categories: a **noxious weed** (a prioritized legal designation including Class A, Class B and Class C weeds where control may be required under state law), a **non-native, invasive** plant capable of causing economic or environmental impacts, but not listed by the state, and **weedy**, so prevalent that it is generally considered naturalized or an aesthetic nuisance. Infestations of invasive, non-native species are more easily eliminated before they become established.

To be most efficient when deciding treatment priorities, where known, weeds are characterized as widespread or rare.

The following abbreviations are used in the "status" column in table below:

**ISSC** = Invasive **S**pecies of **S**pecial **C**oncern

**NCR** = Noxious, **C**ontrol **R**quired

**NR** = Noxious, **R**are

**NW** = Noxious, **W**idespread

**WR** = **W**eedy, **R**are

**WW** = **W**eedy, **W**idespread

Weeds are assigned to a "category" based on information in the "status" column. Weeds are categorized as follows:

Category 1 weeds are 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 weeds are noxious weeds that are widespread, but of particular concern to the general public or an affected public entity. Category 2 weed infestations will be added to the annual work plan in

an effort to methodically reduce widespread weeds over time and to accommodate requests.

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	4- LETTER WEED CODE	STATUS	THREAT
<b>Category 1 Weeds</b>				
butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	BUDA	NR	Invades natural areas; crowds out native vegetation in riparian areas and interferes with natural succession
cheatgrass or downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	BRTE	ISSC	Depletes soil moisture in early spring; fire hazard in summer; known to occur in Clallam County, but not on roadsides; will be treated under EDRR protocol if observed
comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	SYOF	ISSC	Used medicinally for poultices; liver damage when ingested; can form dense stands; difficult to control once established
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	HIAU	NCR	Dense stands exclude other species; bitter and unpalatable, little forage for livestock and wildlife
herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	GERO	NW	Rapid spreading; displaces native herbaceous plants; allelopathic, inhibits the germination of small-seeded forbs in forest understory
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	CEST	NCR	Allelopathic plant that can inhibit the germination of grasses; forms dense stands that exclude desired plants and wildlife

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	4- LETTER WEED CODE	STATUS	THREAT
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Fallopia X Bohemian</i>  <i>(Polygonum bohemicum)</i>	POBO	NCR	Easily spreads by disturbance; dense colonies eliminate other plant species and can degrade fish habitat; causes structural damage
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	COMA	NCR	Highly toxic to humans and animals; all parts of the plant are toxic; severe birth defects
Rugose rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	RORU	WR	Highly invasive but uncommon in Clallam County. Large, multi-stemmed spiny shrub that creates impenetrable thickets
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	DALA	NR	Toxic to humans and animals; contact with plants can cause dermatitis
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	SOAR	NR	Aggressive invader; outcompetes desirable forbs and grasses in pastures; limited distribution in Clallam County
tansy, common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	TAVU	NCR	Dense stands degrade forage value; toxicity issues for humans and livestock
tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>  <i>(Senecio jacobaea)</i>	JAVU	NCR	Poisonous to horses, cattle, and pigs; animals grazing tansy can produce tainted milk, may result in toxic residue in honey
<b>Category 2 Weeds</b>				
blackberry, cutleaf	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	RULA	NW	Dense canopies crowd out native species; impenetrable barrier
blackberry, Himalayan	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	RUAR	NW	Dense canopies crowd out native species; impenetrable barrier

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	4-LETTER WEED CODE	STATUS	THREAT
broom, Scotch	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	CYSC	NW	Forms dense stands; unpalatable; interferes with forest regeneration; fire hazard; scent can exacerbate human grass allergies; seeds are toxic to horses and livestock
canarygrass, reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	PHAR	NW	Unpalatable unless young, forms dense stands that crowd out native plants; especially difficult to control; serious wetland invader; stops process of succession in riparian sites, impedes tree seedling
foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	DIPU	WW	Can be toxic to livestock; spreads aggressively in disturbed areas
holly, English	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	ILAQ	WW	Dense thickets can dominate shrub layer and suppress desirable vegetation
iris, yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	IRPS	NR	Toxic to humans and animals; displaces vegetation at wet margins of ditches, ponds, and lakes; plant resins can cause skin irritation in humans
ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i> varieties	HEHE	NW	Forms dense carpets in understory; climbs and can kill trees or make them more prone to topple during storms; sap can cause allergic reactions and plant is toxic to humans and cattle
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	SOSE	NCR	Winter annual that invades lawns, sports fields, parks and parking lots. Produces very sharp seeds that can puncture skin and attach to tires. Leaves bare areas in landscapes when it dies back in the summer.
laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	PRLA	WR	Fast-growing ornamental shrub that will grow in a variety of light levels and soil conditions. Spreads by seeds and suckers and will invade closed forest ecosystems, forming dense thickets that will shade out native plants

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	4-LETTER WEED CODE	STATUS	THREAT
lupine, tree	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	LUAR	WR	Can hybridize with native lupine; forms dense monocultures; drought tolerant, likes disturbed areas
peavine, everlasting	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	LALA	ISSC	Forms dense thickets; seeds can be toxic to livestock; seriously interferes with forest regeneration where it invades from edges of timber units
periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i> or <i>Vinca minor</i>	VIMA or VAMI	WW	Dominates in forest understories and displaces native vegetation
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	CIVU	NW	Aggressive competitor; unpalatable for cattle; decreases forage
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	CIAR	NW	Aggressive competitor, unpalatable; decreases forage; host species for several agricultural pests
<b>Category 3 Weeds</b>				
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	COAR	NR	Outcompetes native vegetation and reduces crop yields; climbs and forms dense tangled mats
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	DACA	NW	Damages agricultural commodity as it may cross pollinates with domestic carrot, seriously degrading the quality of commercial carrot seed production
catsear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	HYRA	NW	Crowds out palatable forage species; thrives in highly disturbed areas
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	LEVU	NW	Livestock avoid grazing; milk from dairy cows has unpleasant flavor
St John's wort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	HYPE	NW	Causes photosensitization when grazed; toxic at all stages of growth

The table below shows general guidelines for year-round treatments of the listed noxious weeds and invasive weed species of special concern. It is intended as a basic reference framework from which decisions are made for weed treatments from available options. Seasonal variables are considered and addressed as they become evident. Changes to the Clallam County Noxious Weed List may require adjustments.

Noxious Weed	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
<b>Category 1 Weeds</b>				
butterfly bush	Herbicide treatment - cut stump (large plants) or foliar (small plants)	No action	Herbicide treatment - cut stump (large plants) or foliar (small plants)	Herbicide treatment - cut stump (large plants) or foliar (small plants)
cheatgrass or downy brome	No action	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action
comfrey	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
hawkweed, orange	No action	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut and remove flowers
herb Robert	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
knapweed, spotted	Foliar herbicide treatment	Manual removal/ digging - small plants only	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut flowering stalks
knotweed, Bohemian	Foliar herbicide treatment or injection	Plants die back - no action	No action	Foliar spray or injection (late summer)
poison hemlock	Manual removal of flowering plants; herbicide treatment for fall regrowth for rosettes	Foliar herbicide treatment – rosette stage (late winter)	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; Manual removal of flowering plants	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; Manual removal of flowering plants;
Rugose rose	Cut stump herbicide treatments	Basal bark herbicide treatments	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
spurge laurel	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut stump	Manual removal/ digging; cut stump or basal bark	Foliar herbicide treatments; cut stump	Foliar herbicide treatments; cut stump
sowthistle, perennial	Cut flowering heads; foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no actions	Foliar herbicide treatment	Cut flowering heads

Noxious Weed	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
tansy, common	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut flowering heads	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Cut flowering heads
tansy ragwort	Manual removal of flowering plants; foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes for fall regrowth	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment (rosette stage)	Manual removal of flowering plants; foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes
<b>Category 2 Weeds</b>				
blackberry species	Foliar herbicide treatment on 1 year old stems only	Basal bark herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut stump treatment (late spring)	No action
broom, Scotch	Cut stump or basal bark herbicide treatments	Cut stump of basal bark herbicide treatments	Cut stump of basal bark herbicide treatments; foliar treatments before flowering	Cut stump of basal bark herbicide treatments
canarygrass, reed	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no actions	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action
foxglove	No action	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Manual removal of flowering plants
holly, English	Cut stump, frilling or herbicide injection	No action	Cut stump, frilling or herbicide injection	No action
iris, yellow flag	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action
ivy, English	Cut stump or basal bark herbicide treatments	Cut stump or basal bark herbicide treatments	Manual removal when soil is moist; Cut stump or basal bark herbicide treatments	Cut stump or basal bark herbicide treatments
lawnweed	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment in late winter	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no actions
laurel, English	Cut stump or herbicide injection	No action	Cut stump or herbicide injection	No action
lupine, tree	Foliar herbicide treatment; manual removal	Manual removal	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment; remove flowering stalks

<b>Noxious Weed</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>
peavine, everlasting	Foliar herbicide treatments	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatments	Foliar herbicide treatments
periwinkle	Foliar herbicide treatments	No action	Foliar herbicide treatments	Foliar herbicide treatments
thistle, bull	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; manually remove flowering plants
thistle, Canada	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action

SECTION 2.060

NOXIOUS WEED LIST BY PARK

The table below is a summary of noxious weeds found in each park. Parks listed east to west.

Species	Panorama Vista	Rainshadow Disc Golf	Port Williams	Dungeness Landing	Cline Spit	Dungeness Rec. Area	Mary Lukes Wheeler	Three Waters	Robin Hill Farm	Agnew Soccer Fields	Verne Samuelson Trail	Fairgrounds	Freshwater Bay	Salt Creek Rec. Area	Eagle Point	Camp David Jr.	Pillar Point	Salt Air Property	Clallam Bay Spit	Clallam Bay West	Lake Pleasant	Fred Orr Ball Fields	Quillayute River	Dungeness Trails
<b>Category 1 Weeds</b>																								
Butterfly bush							x	X																X
Cheat grass or brome				X																				
Comfrey		X					x	X	X															X
Hawkweed, orange																X								
Herb Robert			X				x	X	X				X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Knapweed, spotted				X																				
Knotweed, Bohemian							x																X	
Lawnweed													X											
Poison hemlock						X			X															X
Rugose rose																X								
Spurge laurel						X																		
Sowthistle, perennial																	X						x	
Tansy, common									X															
Tansy ragwort													X			X	X						x	
<b>Category 2 Weeds</b>																								
Blackberry, cutleaf																X						X		
Blackberry, Himalayan		X		X			x	X	X	X						X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Broom, Scotch		X					x	x	X	X	X		x		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Canarygrass, reed		X					x	x	X				X							X	X		X	
Foxglove													X		X									
Holly, English							X	x		X			X			x			X					
Iris, yellow flag							X	X																
Ivy, English																X	X		X			X		
Laurel, English																	X					X		
Lupine, tree							X	X																
Peavine, everlasting		X					x	X	x				x		X									
Periwinkle													X											

Species	Panorama Vista	Rainshadow Disc Golf	Port Williams	Dungeness Landing	Cline Spit	Dungeness Rec. Area	Mary Lukes Wheeler	Three Waters	Robin Hill Farm	Agnew Soccer Fields	Verne Samuelson Trail	Fairgrounds	Freshwater Bay	Salt Creek Rec. Area	Eagle Point	Camp David Jr.	Pillar Point	Salt Air Property	Clallam Bay Spit	Clallam Bay West	Lake Pleasant	Fred Orr Ball Fields	Quillayute River	Dungeness Trails
<b>Category 2 Weeds (cont)</b>																								
Thistle, bull	X	X		X		x	x	X	X	X				x		X								X
Thistle, Canada	X	X	X	X		x	x	X	X	X			X	X		X								X
<b>Category 3 Weeds</b>																								
Carrot, wild		X		X			x																	X
Oxeye daisy							x	x	X							X	X					X		X
St. John's wort								X								X		X						X

## SECTION 2.070

### ACTION PLAN

The focus of the action plan is the control of state-listed noxious weeds and invasive, non-native weeds of special concern within Clallam County Parks. The integral precept of this IWM plan is that all control techniques are potentially applicable to the solution of the problem.

Chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical control methods are the primary tools used for controlling existing weed problems in the parks, due to environmental concerns, labor availability, cost factors, and time allocation. Cultural practices, such as re-vegetating with native vegetation to increase landscape weed resiliency and enhance overall recreational opportunities and enjoyment will occur as time and resources allow. Biological controls are less effective for weed problems that currently exist in the parks and weed specific agents are not available for many species. Prevention measures shall be incorporated programmatically to ensure that equipment and materials used in parks is clean and weed free.

The goal and desire is to eradicate each weed species from the site, however from a realistic viewpoint controlling and/or reducing the existing number of individual plants is a worthwhile expectation. The eradication could take years or may never occur, depending on the weed species and the extent of the invasion.

## SECTION 2.080

### NOXIOUS WEED DISPOSAL

If the weeds have been eliminated by manual or mechanical methods, the disposal of the noxious weed becomes an issue and is an important component of control. The best disposal methods will vary by weed species as well as the growth stage at which the weeds are controlled. Weeds will generate small or large amounts of plant material, including roots, stems, flowers and seeds that should be handled accordingly.

General considerations to keep in mind when disposing of noxious weeds:

1. Conduct as much noxious weed control as possible before plants flower and develop seed. Also, by controlling weeds earlier in the season before they have developed fully will reduce the total plant material. (Note: Knotweed is an exception and should not be disturbed or treated until late summer).
2. If plants reproduce readily by seed – cut and bag flowers (and any seed heads), seal bags and dispose in the trash. Plants treated with herbicide before flowering may be left in place.
3. Many weeds may spread by root or stem fragments (vegetatively). Special care needs to be taken to prevent spread or re-sprouting. Chemical control is recommended and plants may remain in place until completely dead. Manual or mechanical control of these species for smaller infestations will need to either:
  - a. Bag, seal and disposed of plants (either whole or specific parts) into the trash
  - b. Carefully placed on a surface such as pavement or tarps and monitored to prevent weeds from taking root in the soil. The plant will dry out and die, then place in the trash.
4. Woody plants that do not spread vegetatively can be chipped and left on site to compost – must be done before flowers develop, or all flowers must be cut and bagged.
5. Woody and herbaceous weeds (without flowers, seeds, and do not spread vegetatively) may be left on site with roots exposed to dry, making a brush pile, chipping or burning.
6. Noxious weeds may not be included in municipal yard waste or compost and must be bagged and included in trash.
7. Toxic plants (poison hemlock, tansy ragwort) must not be chipped or accidentally included in mulch piles as toxicity remains in the dried plants. Care should be taken if left on site to prevent accidental exposure.
8. Monitoring of mulch piles, burn piles and disposal sites is crucial to successful control.

## SECTION 2.081

### DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY WEED SPECIES

Category 1 Weeds	Disposal Recommendations
butterfly bush	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged, and disposed in trash. Root balls should not be left on the ground where they may re-sprout. May chip stems and branches for onsite compost if flowers/seeds removed. May be burned.
cheat grass or brome	Chemical control/leave onsite
comfrey, common	Should be treated chemically before full flower – vegetative spread by root fragments.
hawkweed, orange	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash. Chemical control/leave on site - Vegetative spread by root fragments and horizontal stems.
herb Robert	Should only be treated chemically before flowers develop – when flowers present should be pulled, bagged and disposed in trash.
knapweed, spotted	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash. May be burned.
knotweed, Bohemian	Plants should be left undisturbed during growing season until chemical control. Plants must be left on site. Extreme caution for vegetative spread.
lawnweed	If manually removed, should be bagged and disposed in trash
poison hemlock	DO NOT BURN. Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash. Chemical control/leave on site – caution toxicity may remain once dried.
Rugose rose	Flowers/Hips should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash.
spurge laurel	Flowers/fruits should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash. Make sure to wear PPE as milky latex can cause severe burns and eye irritation.DO NOT BURN.
perennial sowthistle	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash. Chemical control/leave on site - Vegetative spread by root fragments.
tansy, common	Should be treated chemically before full flower – vegetative spread by root fragments.
tansy ragwort	DO NOT BURN. Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged, and disposed in trash. Root should not be left on the ground where they may re-sprout.

<b>Category 2 Weeds</b>	<b>Disposal Recommendations</b>
blackberry, cutleaf	Root balls should not be left on ground where they may re-sprout. Stems may be chipped for on-site compost. Can be burned.
blackberry, Himalayan	Root balls should not be left on ground where they may re-sprout. Stems may be chipped for onsite compost. Can be burned.
broom, Scotch	Do not spread seeds. Can be burned.
canarygrass, reed	Chemical control – leave on site.
foxglove	DO NOT BURN. Do not spread seeds. Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash.
holly, English	Root balls, branches, and stems should not be left on the ground where they may re-sprout. May be chipped and left on site for compost – can be burned.
iris, yellow flag	Must remove all roots and rhizomes. Do not leave on ground or they may resprout.
ivy, English	Should not be left on the ground where they may re-sprout – can be burned
laurel, English	Root balls, branches, and stems should not be left on the ground where they may re-sprout. May be chipped and left on site for compost – can be burned.
lupine, tree	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash.
peavine, everlasting	Chemical control – leave on site. Vegetative spread by root fragments.
periwinkle	Should not be left on ground where they may re-sprout. Can be burned.
thistle, bull	Flowers/seed heads should be cut, bagged and disposed in trash.
thistle, Canada	Chemical Control – leave onsite. Vegetative spread by root fragments.

## **SECTION 2.090**

### **MONITOR TREATMENT**

Monitoring helps determine the effectiveness of weed treatments, identify the need for follow-up treatments, or to deal with any other issues that may have developed and helps ensure quick response to issues. Monitoring should occur as frequently as time allows, but a minimum of once per year. Monitoring visits should coincide with the species growing season.

Taking photos and keeping them on file will assist with the monitoring process, but isn't necessary.

Monitoring can also detect new populations and measure the success of cultural and preventative method treatments.

**SECTION 2.091**

**IWM TREATMENT MONITORING FORM**

**Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department**

**IWM Treatment Monitoring**

Examiner name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Park Name</b>	
<b>Description of Area Within Park</b>	
<b>Date(s) of treatment</b>	
<b>Treatment Method:</b>	

<b>Weeds Treated (Scientific name or code)</b>	<b>Infested Area Treated (approximate square footage)</b>	<b>Percentage of area examined for weeds infested with this species</b>	<b>Percent efficacy of treatment (use codes on next page)</b>

**Do you think this treatment area is a high priority for retreatment next year?**

**Yes / No**

Please provide comments on the next page, if you have any.

**For percent efficacy of treatment, enter the code that best approximates the percent of the population that was eradicated:**

<b>Code</b>	<b>% Efficacy</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>0</b>	0	No effect	No effect can be detected on the target species population
<b>03</b>	1 – 5	Failure	Little to no effect can be detected on the target species population.
<b>15</b>	6 – 25	Poor	Treatment killed less than a quarter of the target species population.
<b>35</b>	26 – 50	Marginal	Less than half of the target species population was controlled.
<b>65</b>	51 – 75	Fair	Over half of the target species population was controlled.
<b>85</b>	76 – 90	Good	Treatment was successful in killing most of the target species population
<b>95</b>	91 – 99	Excellent	Over 95% of the target species population has been killed with the treatment.
<b>100</b>	100	Complete	Not a single individual of the target species population was found after a complete survey of the site. The infestation was eradicated.
<b>UN</b>	UNK	Unknown	Treatment efficacy/success cannot be determined.

**Comments:**

**SECTION 15.02.100  
ANNUAL WORK PLAN**

An annual work plan will be submitted to the Noxious Weed Control Board (NWCB) before or during their meeting held the fourth Tuesday in January. The plan may be presented to the NWCB as a printed document or in a digital format.

The work plan will include the following:

1. A brief annual activity report which will contain:
  - a. List of parks with weed control activities accomplished
  - b. List of weed species controlled and the approximate area accomplished
  - c. Summary of control activities used – including herbicides used, total volumes applied and any monitoring results
  - d. An evaluation of the work plan and any recommended updates for the following year.
2. Updated tables found in this policy.
3. Information about departmental practices and standards.
4. Guidelines for dealing with weed problems and opportunities, including planning and prevention measures.
5. Monitoring protocols used to evaluate infestation status and treatment effectiveness, the results will be included in the annual activity report and used in subsequent work plans.
6. Creation of outreach and education component including coordinated volunteer opportunities as time and resources allow.

# APPENDIX A

## ANNUAL NOXIOUS WEED REPORT - 2025

### CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS, FAIR, AND FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

The Clallam County Parks Department's Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWM) was created to help the Department efficiently comply with its noxious weed control obligations. 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 Department maintenance goals and objectives as they pertain to noxious weeds in an environmentally and economically sound manner. The project identifies high priority targets to contain the worst infestations and prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

The focus of the Department's noxious weed action plan is the control of state-listed noxious weeds and invasive, non-native weeds of special concern within Clallam County Parks. The integral precept of this IWM plan is that all control techniques are potentially applicable to the solution of the problem.

Chemical, cultural, manual, and mechanical control methods are the primary tools used for controlling existing noxious weed problems in the parks, due to environmental concerns, labor availability, cost factors, and time allocation. Cultural practices, such as re-vegetating with native vegetation to increase landscape weed resiliency and enhance overall recreational opportunities and enjoyment will occur as time and resources allow. Biological controls are less effective for weed problems that currently exist in the parks and weed specific agents are not available for many species. Prevention measures shall be incorporated programmatically to ensure that equipment and materials used in parks is clean and weed-free.

The action plan task list as presented to the Clallam County Noxious Weed Board in January 2024 identified the following locations and plant species to target during the coming year:

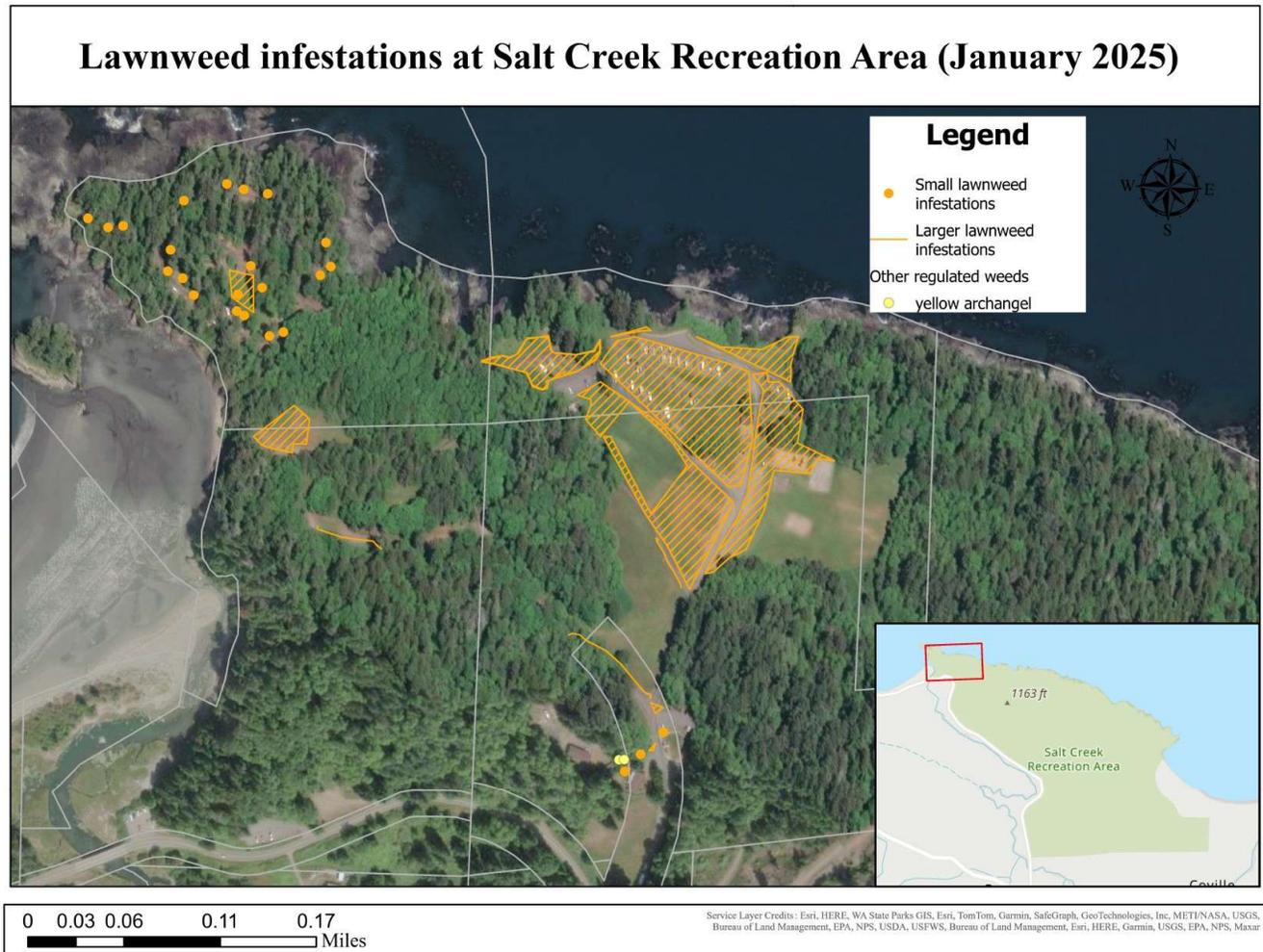
#### **2025 Goals:**

1. Panorama Vista –treatment to the thistles found on the bank above the shoreline.
2. Rainshadow Disc Golf Park – Spot chemical treatment of Himalayan blackberry and thistles
3. Dungeness Landing - treatment to the thistle species found along the shoreline.
4. Dungeness Recreation Area
  - a. Continue to monitor areas historically known for poison hemlock and manually remove plants.
  - b. Map spurge laurel plants and begin treatments.
  - c. Begin removal of Scotch broom plants from park.
  - d. Begin a program of eliminating thistle from the park. Chemical method has been used periodically in the past to control the plants, but there hasn't been a consistent effort.
  - e. Yellow flag iris should be manually removed from the irrigation ditch from both sides of the park entrance.
5. Mary Lukes Wheeler – Schedule a follow-up treatment with the Noxious Weed Coordinator, if available.
6. Three Waters - Schedule a follow-up treatment with the Noxious Weed Coordinator, if available.

7. Salt Creek
  - a. Himalayan blackberry – The Park Manager continue working to cut down bluff area, chemical treatment of the area by the Noxious Weed Coordinator, if available.
  - b. Scotch broom – The Park Manager will continue to monitor known areas for the plant and remove plants manually and/or mechanically.
  - c. English holly – The Park Manager will monitor the park to locate plants. Once found the plant will be cut down and a chemical stump treatment will be administered.
  - d. Lawnweed – CCNWCB staff will resurvey and treat areas where lawnweed was found and treated in 2024. The survey area will be expanded.
8. Camp David Jr.
  - a. English holly – The Resident Ranger will continue to locate plants. Once found the plant will be cut down and a chemical stump treatment will be administered.
  - b. English ivy – The Resident Ranger has located areas of infestation. A mechanical and chemical treatment will be administered.
  - c. Orange hawkweed – The Resident Ranger will use a chemical method to control the weed found throughout the grounds.
9. Pillar Point - treatment to the perennial sow thistle found on the bank above the shoreline. The Weed Board will assist if resources allow.
10. Salt Air property (Clallam Bay area)
  - a. Continue to monitor and manually remove any tansy ragwort found at this location.
  - b. Continue to monitor the effectiveness of the planting done in 2018.
11. Quillayute River –request assistance from the Quileute Tribe to chemically treat the Bohemian knotweed found in the park.
12. Clallam County Fairgrounds
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Continue control treatments for Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom.
13. Juvenile Services Compound
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Continue control treatments for Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom, and thistle species.
14. Clallam County Courthouse
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Set up plan to control identified noxious weeds.

## 2025 Accomplishments:

In January 2025, NWCB staff did a thorough survey of lawnweed at Salt Creek Recreation Area. Lawnweed is a small winter annual that outcompetes annual grasses to form monocultures. It produces sharp seeds that can pierce skin and tires. Lawnweed was much more prevalent at Salt Creek Recreation Area than expected, occurring in almost every section of the campground and picnic areas (see map below). Christina spoke with Arick Gerard, Salt Creek Park Ranger, who said that he had never had any complaints from members of the public about lawnweed. Further surveys by NWCB staff found lawnweed at a majority of City of Port Angeles and City of Sequim parks. We have also not heard any complaints from City staff or members of the public about lawnweed. Lawnweed has been selected for control by the County Noxious Weed Control Board. With this new information, they will decide whether to continue requiring control in the future.



Lack of dedicated funding for noxious weed control in County Parks has limited the County's ability to survey and treat weeds. NWCB staff continued to treat the small poison hemlock infestations at the Dungeness Recreation Area. The park also contains meadow knapweed and spurge laurel, which are required for control in Clallam County. The last detailed survey of weeds within County Parks occurred in 2017 and should be updated.

## 2026 Goals:

1. All parks – Survey for regulated noxious weeds and identify any invasive species of concern that are impacting park operations and enjoyment.
2. Panorama Vista –treatment to the thistles found on the bank above the shoreline.
3. Rainshadow Disc Golf Park – Spot chemical treatment of Himalayan blackberry and thistles
4. Dungeness Landing - treatment to the thistle species found along the shoreline.
5. Dungeness Recreation Area
  - a. Continue to monitor areas historically known for poison hemlock and manually remove plants.
  - b. Map spurge laurel and meadow knapweed infestations and begin treatments.
  - c. Begin removal of Scotch broom plants from park.
  - d. Begin a program of eliminating thistle from the park. Chemical method has been used periodically in the past to control the plants, but there hasn't been a consistent effort.
  - e. Yellow flag iris should be manually removed from the irrigation ditch from both sides of the park entrance.
6. Mary Lukes Wheeler – Treat butterfly bush and monitor for knotweed.
7. Three Waters - Treat butterfly bush and monitor for knotweed.
8. Salt Creek
  - a. Himalayan blackberry – The Park Manager continue working to cut down infestations along bluff area, chemical treatment of the area by the Noxious Weed Program staff, if available.
  - b. Scotch broom – The Park Manager will continue to monitor known areas for the plant and remove plants manually and/or mechanically.
  - c. English holly – The Park Manager will monitor the park to locate plants. Once found the plant will be cut down and a chemical stump treatment will be administered.
  - d. Yellow archangel – begin treatment of infestation by ranger housing.
9. Camp David Jr.
  - a. English holly – The Resident Ranger will continue to locate plants. Once found the plant will be cut down and a chemical stump treatment will be administered.
  - b. English ivy – The Resident Ranger has located areas of infestation. A mechanical and chemical treatment will be administered.
  - c. Orange hawkweed – The Resident Ranger or Noxious Weed Program staff will control the weed found throughout the grounds.
10. Pillar Point - treatment to the perennial sow thistle found on the bank above the shoreline.

11. Salt Air Property (Clallam Bay area) - continue to monitor and manually remove any tansy ragwort found at this location.
12. Quillayute River –Monitor for Bohemian knotweed
13. Clallam County Fairgrounds
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Continue control treatments for Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom.
14. Juvenile Services Compound
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Continue control treatments for Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom, and thistle species.
15. Clallam County Courthouse
  - a. With the assistance of the Noxious Weed Coordinator, survey the grounds for noxious weeds.
  - b. Set up plan to control identified noxious weeds.
16. Dungeness Trails
  - a. Continue treating regulated weeds such as poison hemlock, meadow knapweed and common teasel
  - b. Work with RWMT to survey and map weed infestations

#### **Tables Update in Noxious Weed Management Plan**

The Action Plan was updated to include 2026 goals and including Dungeness Trails as a new County park.

#### **Outreach and Education**

There were no attempts to create an outreach or education program in 2025.



## ACTION PLAN TASK LIST

The table below represents the proposed action plan for noxious weeds and invasive, non-native weeds to be treated. Regulated noxious weed species (**bolded** below) will be treated as required by state law; additional treatments will occur as resources (time, labor, and budget) are available. This list updated annually.

Park Name	Responsible Individual	Species	Control Method(s)
Panorama Vista	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board	thistle spp.	Chemical
Rainshadow Disc Golf Park	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Volunteers, Chain gang; Weed Board may assist as resources allow	Himalayan blackberry Scotch broom thistle spp.	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Dungeness Landing	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board, Volunteers	<b>spotted knapweed</b> thistle spp.	Chemical Manual
Dungeness Recreation Area	Park Manager, Seasonal staff, Volunteers	<b>poison hemlock</b> <b>spurge laurel</b> <b>meadow knapweed</b> Scotch broom thistle spp. yellow flag iris	Chemical Manual
Dungeness Trails	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board, Volunteers	<b>poison hemlock</b> <b>meadow knapweed</b> <b>sulfur cinquefoil</b> <b>common teasel</b> comfrey thistle spp.	Chemical Manual
Mary Lukes Wheeler	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Volunteers, Weed Board, North Olympic Salmon Coalition	Bohemian knotweed butterfly bush comfrey Himalayan blackberry Scotch broom	Manual Mechanical
Three Waters	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Volunteers, Chain gang, Weed Board, North Olympic Land Trust, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	butterfly bush comfrey Himalayan blackberry Scotch broom tree lupine	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Robin Hill Farm	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Resident caretaker, Volunteers	comfrey common tansy English holly Himalayan blackberry Scotch broom	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Salt Creek Recreation Area	Park Manager, Seasonal staff, Weed Board, Volunteers	English holly Himalayan blackberry <b>yellow archangel</b>	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Camp David Jr.	Resident Ranger, Seasonal staff, Volunteers	<b>orange hawkweed</b> rosa rugosa English holly English ivy	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Pillar Point	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board, Volunteers	<b>perennial sowthistle</b> <b>tansy ragwort</b> Himalayan blackberry	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Salt Air Property	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Volunteers	<b>tansy ragwort</b>	Chemical Manual
Quillayute River	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Volunteers, Weed Board, Quileute Tribe	Bohemian knotweed <b>Tansy ragwort</b> Himalayan blackberry	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Juvenile Services Compound	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board	Himalayan blackberry Scotch broom thistle spp.	Chemical Manual Mechanical
Clallam County Courthouse	Parks Supervisor, Parks maintenance, Weed Board	<b>spurge laurel</b> English ivy	Chemical Manual Mechanical

## Appendix B

### Rock Source Inspection Record for Invasive Plants

Valid one year from date of inspection. Expiration date: \_\_

**Rock Source Information:**

Name of Rock Source:	Parcel Number (s):	Acres:
Address of Rock Source:		
Closest town:		
Phone Number:		
Name and Title of Rock Source Contact Person:		
Narrative of location of rock source:		

**Inspection Information:**

Agency Conducting Inspection: : <b>Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board</b>	
Name and Title of Inspector:	
Contact Information of Inspector: <b>(360)417-2442, 223 E Fourth St, Suite 15, Port Angeles, WA. 98362</b>	
Signature of Inspector:	Date of Inspection:
Does this Rock Source meet "Weed-free" standards (indicate option): <b>Clallam County RD: __ Environmental: __ Olympic National Forest: __ Olympic National Park: __</b> -(subject to proj specs)	
Does this Rock Source have mitigation requirements? __	
Description:	
Treatment/Management priorities:	
1. Access roads: _____	
2. Active pit area: _____	
3. Perimeter of property: _____	
4. Vehicle parking & wash areas: _____	
5. Stock piles: _____	
6. Additional areas: _____	

Pit description and primary uses:

**Weeds of Concern Found During Inspection** (treatments should focus on these species):

Common Name	Plant Code	Summary of Recommendations

## Does This Rock Source Meet Forest Service and/or Clallam County Requirements for Use?

The Inspector will circle or highlight the option that best describes this quarry. **This rating is not an endorsement.**

<b>Option A</b>	<p><b>This rock source exceeds requirements.</b> <i>Invasive plants are rare to absent in quarry.</i> Use of materials would almost certainly not contribute to the spread of invasive plants.</p>
<b>Option B</b>	<p><b>This rock source meets requirements.</b> <i>Invasive plants are uncommon in quarry, and easily isolated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasive plants that are present – even those that are easily isolated - are not listed as high priority or regulated species and/or are not species of particular concern.</li> <li>• Non-regulated or lower priority species may be present, but are not pervasive. They may be present in small, isolated patches within or near the rock source, but can be isolated by simple precautionary measures.</li> <li>• Typically, less than 10% of the pit either has weeds growing on it or potentially could contain weed seed or other propagules, and these areas are easily isolated from rock source materials.</li> <li>• Treatment of weeds is recommended, but use of materials from this source as found on the day of inspection would most likely not contribute to the spread of invasive plants on Forest Service lands if simple precautionary measures are followed. County road or restoration projects may require additional mitigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Option C</b>	<p><b>This rock source meets minimum requirements, but will only be used if no other source is available.</b> <i>Invasive plants are common in quarry; precautionary measures will need to be followed carefully to prevent spread.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any regulated or species listed as priority 1 by Olympic NF or species of particular concern are absent in or around rock source*.</li> <li>• Non-regulated or species listed as priority 2 by Olympic NF are present in patches, but some portions of the rock source are relatively free of weeds, are most likely are not contaminated with a significant amount of propagules (seeds, roots, etc.) from these species, and may be an acceptable rock source for FS lands.</li> <li>• Typically, between 10 – 50% of the pit will have priority 2 weeds growing on it and/or potentially could contain seed or other propagules from these species, and these areas are easily isolated from rock source materials.</li> <li>• Treatment of weeds is highly recommended, and may be required as a condition of use by the Forest Service or County projects. Distribution of materials from this rock source may contribute to the spread of noxious weeds if precautionary measures are not followed carefully. County road or restoration projects may require additional mitigation.</li> </ul> <p>*In limited circumstances, as determined by the inspector, this box may be checked when species listed as Priority 1 and/or of particular concern are present in very small, easily isolated patches.</p>
<b>Option D</b>	<p><b>This rock fails to meet minimum requirements for use on Forest Service lands or Clallam County Projects.</b> <i>Distribution of materials from this rock source would likely contribute to the spread of noxious weeds.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated or weed species listed as priority 1 and/or species of particular concern are present in or around this rock source, OR weed species listed as priority 2 by the Forest Service are present to the extent that plants and/or propagules (seeds, roots, etc.) are present in significant portions (greater than half) of the rock source and/or cannot be isolated by simple precautionary measures.</li> <li>• Treatment of weeds followed by subsequent inspections will be required as a condition of use.</li> </ul>

Additional space for map, comments and/or recommendations:

Species	Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (circle one – use comments section to
	VIMA	bigleaf periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	AEPO	Bishop's weed, goutweed	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SILAA3	bladder campion (C)	<i>Silene latifolia ssp. alba</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POBO10	Bohemian knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BUDA2	butterfly bush (B)	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BRTE	cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BOOF	common borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SYOF	common comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	VETH	common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	VIMI2	common periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	TAVU	common tansy (B+)	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HEMA3	dames rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CEDI3	diffuse knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HISA4	European hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	TUFA	European coltsfoot (B+)	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BRSY	false brome (A)	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DIFU2	Fuller's teasel (Bs)	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LYVU	garden yellow loosestrife (B+)	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POSA4	giant knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	GERO	herb Robert, stinky Bob (Bs)	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POPO5	Himalayan knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POCU6	Japanese knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LYPU2	large yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ARMI2	lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HICA10	meadow (yellow) hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CEDE5	meadow knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HIAU	orange hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ORVU	oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	MEPI	peppermint	<i>Menta X piperita</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	COMA	poison hemlock (B+)	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CYSC4	Scot's broom (Bs)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CESTM	spotted knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil (B+)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SEJA	tansy ragwort (Bs)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LAGA2	yellow archangel (B+)	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CLVU	wild basil savory (B+)	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CIVU	bull thistle (C)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CIAR4	Canada thistle (C)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HYPE	common St. Johnswort (C)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	RULA	cutleaf blackberry (C)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ILAQ80	English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HEHE	English ivy (C)	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PRLA5	English laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LALA4	everlasting peavine	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	COAR4	field bindweed (C)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LASY	flat pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	RUAR9	Himalayan blackberry (C)	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DACA6	wild carrot (B)	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PHAR3	reed canarygrass (including ribbon grass) (C)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DIPU	purple foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HYRA3	hairy catsear (B)	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LEVU	oxeye daisy (B)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		<b>other noxious weeds</b>		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		agricultural weeds		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		undesirable ornamental plants		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		other non-native weeds		Widespread / Scattered / Rare

**What are noxious weeds?**

Washington's noxious weeds are invasive, exotic introductions. None of them are native to Washington. Noxious weeds create public health hazards, decrease agricultural productivity, lower property values, degrade wildlife habitat and reduce enjoyment of recreational areas. In essence, noxious weeds are everybody's problem – the homeowner, the farmer, the environmentalist, the recreational visitor, the public land manager, and the elected official.

**Who is responsible for controlling weeds under the state noxious weed control laws, RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750?**

All landowners, including, city, county, and state governments, are required to eradicate all Class A, control and prevent the spread of any Class B designate, and selected Class B or C species on their property. There are many ways to control noxious weeds: state law does not dictate method. For Class A species, prevention and eradication is the goal, while for Class B designates and selected weeds, containment and eventual reduction is the objective. The type of control selected by the landowner should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle, distribution (extent of the problem) and its location.

**Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board**

The state weed law allows counties to focus noxious weed control authority and activity at the local level through noxious weed control boards which are responsive to local needs, concerns, and conditions. In 1997 the Clallam County Commissioners authorized the activation of the Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board. The five voting members of this board are volunteer residents appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The noxious weed control board is responsible for assuring the control of noxious weeds within the county. They typically accomplish this by employing a weed coordinator who educates and informs the public about noxious weeds, conducts ongoing early detection surveys for noxious weeds, and assists landowners in developing control strategies. If landowners refuse to control the noxious weeds on their property, noxious weed control boards can have the control work done and bill the landowner, or issue civil infractions.

**County noxious weed control boards provide many benefits to their community, including:**

- Local decision making and regulatory authority
- Prevention of noxious weed infestations through education, county wide early-detection surveys, quarantines, and other programs
- Technical assistance for all landowners such as on-site plant surveys, weed identification, control recommendations and cost/share assistance
- Cooperative action from state and federal land management agencies
- Assurance that all landowners will control noxious weeds on their property
- Influence on state noxious weed control policy decisions

**YOU CAN HELP!** Contact your local weed board if you see or know of noxious weed infestations. For more information about weed control contact:

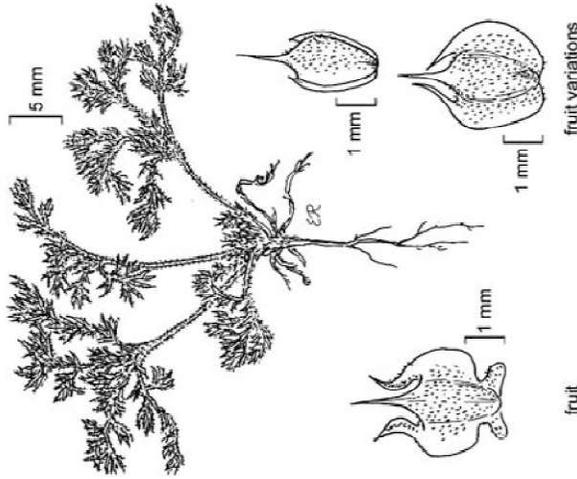
**Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board**  
 223 East Fourth Street, Suite 15  
 Port Angeles, WA 98362-0149  
 (360) 417-2442 or  
[Web\\_weed@clallamcountywa.gov](mailto:Web_weed@clallamcountywa.gov)  
 Check out our website at:  
[www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control](http://www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control)

For additional information, contact:

**Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board**  
 P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504  
 (360) 725-5764

**Washington State Department of Agriculture**  
 (509) 249-6973

**PLEASE! Help protect Washington's economy and environment from noxious weeds!**



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 Soliva sessilis

In 2024, lawnweed (*Soliva sessilis*) infestations were found in two new parks within Clallam County. Lawnweed is a winter annual that invades lawns, sports fields, parks and parking lots. It produces very sharp seeds that can puncture skin and attach to tires.

# 2025

## CLALLAM COUNTY WEED LIST

The Clallam County Weed List is updated annually and consists of all state listed Class A and Class B designate and county select noxious weeds. State law requires eradication or control, containment, and preventing spread of these weeds. To date, at least 82 state listed noxious weeds have been present in Clallam County; these plants are shown in **bold** in each category.

**Class A Weeds** are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is required by law.

amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
<b>broom, Spanish</b>	<b><i>Spartium junceum</i></b>
congrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
congrass, daisyflower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
congrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
<b>congrass, smooth</b>	<b><i>Spartina alterniflora</i></b>
crupina, common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
egglet spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
<b>false brome*</b>	<b><i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i></b>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butorina umbellatus</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
<b>giant hogweed</b>	<b><i>Heracleum manegazzianum</i></b>
<b>goatsrue</b>	<b><i>Galiga officinalis</i></b>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
<b>knawweed, bighead</b>	<b><i>Centaurea macrocephala</i></b>
knawweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental daisy	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus micronatus</i>
round leaf bitterweed	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
<b>sage, clary</b>	<b><i>Salvia sclarea</i></b>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnolobum laevigatum</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Syrian thistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
<b>thistle, Italian</b>	<b><i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i></b>
thistle, marsh	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<b>thistle, milk</b>	<b><i>Silybum marianum</i></b>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
thistle, Turkish	<i>Carduus chereus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil and hybrids	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> , <i>M. heterophyllum</i> x <i>M. hippuroides</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
*unconfirmed sighting, controlled at time	

**Class B-designate Weeds** Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. The following Class B species are designated for control in Clallam County where they are not yet widespread. Controlling infestations and preventing spread of all propagules is required by law.

<b>blueweed</b>	<b><i>Echium vulgare</i></b>
<b>Brazilian elodea</b>	<b><i>Egeria densa</i></b>
bugloss, annual	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alfalfa medicurum</i>
<b>common fennel (not bulbing)</b>	<b><i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (not var. <i>azoricum</i>)</b>
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
<b>Eurasian watermilfoil</b>	<b><i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i></b>
<b>European coltsfoot</b>	<b><i>Tussilago farfara</i></b>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
<b>gorse</b>	<b><i>Ulex europaeus</i></b>
flax, spurge	<i>Thymelea passerifolia</i>
grass-leaved arrowweed	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
<b>hairy willow-herb</b>	<b><i>Epilobium hirsutum</i></b>
<b>hanging sedge</b>	<b><i>Carex pendula</i></b>
<b>hawkweed, all nonnative species</b>	<b><i>Heracleum subgenus Heracleum</i>, <i>Hieracium subgenus Pliosella</i></b>
<b>hawkweed, orange</b>	<b><i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i></b>
<b>hoary alyssum</b>	<b><i>Berteroa incana</i></b>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Azorella frutescens</i>
knawweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knawweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knawweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knawweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x gerslaueri</i>
knawweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
knawweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
<b>knawweed, Himalayan</b>	<b><i>Pescicaria wallichii</i></b>
<b>kochia</b>	<b><i>Bassia scoparia</i></b>
leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
<b>loosestrife, purple</b>	<b><i>Lythrum salicaria</i></b>
<b>loosestrife, wand</b>	<b><i>Lythrum virgatum</i></b>
ox-tongue, hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
<b>parrotfeather</b>	<b><i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i></b>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
<b>poison hemlock</b>	<b><i>Conium maculatum</i></b>
<b>polliceman's helmet</b>	<b><i>Impatiens glandulifera</i></b>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
<b>rush s-keltonweed</b>	<b><i>Chondrilla juncea</i></b>
<b>saltcedar</b>	<b><i>Tamarix ramosissima</i></b>
<b>shiny geranium</b>	<b><i>Geranium lucidum</i></b>
starrhistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
starrhistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
<b>sulfur cinquefoil</b>	<b><i>Potentilla recta</i></b>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumelless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
<b>thistle, Scotch</b>	<b><i>Onopordum acanthium</i></b>
<b>toadflax, Dalmatian</b>	<b><i>Liraria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i></b>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

<b>Class B-designates</b>	continued
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
<b>wild basil savory</b>	<b><i>Clropodium vulgare</i></b>
<b>wild chervil</b>	<b><i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i></b>
<b>yellow archangeal,</b>	<b><i>Lamium strumarium</i></b>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nympholobes peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

### Selected Weeds

RCW 17.10.090 State Noxious Weed Law allows counties to select weeds from the B or the C list that must be controlled. Preventing spread of all propagules is required.

broom, Scotch <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
common tessei	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
herb Robert <sup>2</sup>	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
knawweed <sup>1,3</sup> , Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> , <i>x bohemica</i> , <i>sachalinensis</i>
Bohemian, giant	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>

<sup>1</sup>Control in and 100 ft around any soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas

<sup>2</sup>Control along roadsides leading to areas with active treatment program

<sup>3</sup>Control within riparian and flood zones of Big, Clallam, Emis, Hoko, & Seku Rivers and their tributaries; roadsides, soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas.

### Additional Noxious Weeds

The following Class B and C weeds are found in our county and in many parts of the state. Control is encouraged. (Class is indicated with B or C)

absinth wormwood (C)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
baby's breath (C)	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
blackberry, evergreen (C)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
blackberry, Himalayan (C)	<i>Rubus bifrons (armaniacus)</i>
buffalobur (C)	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
butterfly bush (B)	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
common catsear (C)	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common groundsel (C)	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
curly-leaf pondweed (C)	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
English hawthorn (C)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
English ivy (C) specific varieties	<i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>H. hibernica</i>
field bindweed (C)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
fragrant water lily (C)	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
green alkanet (C)	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>
hairy white top (C)	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
Italian arum (C)	<i>Arum italicum</i>
myrtle spurge (B)	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
old man's beard (C)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
oxeye daisy (C)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
pampas & jubata grass (C)	<i>Cortaderia seloanae</i> , <i>C. jubata</i>
reed canarygrass (C)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
St. Johnswort, common (C)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
thistle, bull (C)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada (C)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven (C)	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
toadflax, yellow (C)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
white cockle (C)	<i>Silene lacustris</i>
wild carrot (C)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellow flag iris (C)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>