

Clallam County Department of Community Development

2026 Integrated Weed Management Plan for Restoration Projects

NOXIOUS INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION

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 noxious weeds.

GOAL

Establishing native vegetation is a component of efforts to restore the lower Dungeness River floodplain. At two locations, the Lower Dungeness River and River's End, restoration efforts are underway, including re-vegetation with native plants and stewardship efforts to ensure that those plants thrive. The existing levee was removed and a new levee installed in 2022. Towne Road was relocated onto the new levee. Both projects were undertaken in cooperation with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Washington Departments of Transportation and Washington Fish and Wildlife. Control of noxious weeds and any other aggressive, non-native invasive plant of special concern is integral to the restoration efforts. This plan addresses sites in both project areas that are owned by Clallam County as well as those owned by other entities for whom Clallam County has maintenance or monitoring obligations in 2026 as part of the floodplain restoration project. This plan also addresses a project at McDonald Creek which has been added in anticipation of a fish passage project but has been delayed.

At the Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Restoration and Levee Realignment Project, the priority is to monitor for and selectively treat non-native, invasive plant species that appear in newly constructed or exposed areas. The Scarsella mitigation site monitoring program has been completed but weed treatment will continue when funding is available to maintain the progress made at the site. We will continue to monitor and remove invasive species in other areas of the project, thus supporting ongoing site stewardship by encouraging planted and naturally occurring native vegetation to flourish.

At River's End the goal is to continue ongoing site stewardship by encouraging planted and naturally occurring native vegetation to flourish by removing invasive species as they are encountered.

At McDonald Creek the goal is to survey the project area for invasives and treat as needed in anticipation of future ground disturbing activities. Construction has been delayed.

NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

This plan has 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 materials that are free of undesirable invasive plant parts or their propagules during 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. It is the most sustainable, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective control strategy. Education is a prime tool to accomplish this objective. Educating staff, consultants, and contractors during construction phases is critical. Staff must be able to identify noxious weeds and if an unknown species shows up, they must know whom to contact for a proper and timely

identification. Similarly contractors must thoroughly understand the importance of weed control and the protocols that will prevent weed introduction to the site during all aspects of construction activities. Preventing the introduction of material contaminated with non-desirable plants or their propagules is an effective tool only when it is inspected and approved by someone who is highly experienced with identifying both native and non-native plants, their biology, and appropriate measures that would prevent them from posing a risk. Prevention will require the cooperation of all agencies and County Departments that travel to or provide services or materials used in project areas.

- a. All materials, including but not limited to, topsoil, 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 as a qualified expert 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 restoration project.
- b. Existing material, such as base fill or topsoil, will be thoroughly examined and treated for noxious weeds as needed before the material may be moved or transferred to another location within the project area.
- c. The destination of any weed contaminated material that is moved offsite must be pre-determined, the owner notified and arrangements made for containment or control of ensuing weed infestations.
- d. Covering bare ground with weed-free materials or seeding with appropriate native seed mix or plugs as soon as possible after any ground disturbing activities will suppress weed germination. Site appropriate, native plant material will be obtained and disbursed after ground disturbing activities that will occur during different phases of these restoration projects.

2. Identification

Identifying noxious weeds includes learning the life cycle of the plant, thus determining how the plant reproduces. Excellent sources for weed identification include the County's Noxious Weed Control Program coordinator, the resource library in the WSU Cooperative Extension Office and the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board website, <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>. A list of weedy species currently found on the restoration sites is included in this plan.

- a. Prior to commencing any weed control activity, the project areas will be surveyed for noxious weeds by a qualified surveyor (see qualifications above). Surveys will be conducted annually, or more frequently as needed.

3. Action

To diminish or eradicate noxious weeds it is imperative to take an integrated management approach. Integrated management means a coordinated decision-making and action process that uses the most appropriate weed control methods and strategy in an environmentally and economically sound manner to meet the Department's programmatic weed management objectives. The methods that will be used on the restoration sites include chemical, cultural, manual, mechanical and preventative. In general, these projects will use the most effective mix of methods that take into consideration current site conditions and project phase. Control measures will be regularly re-evaluated and adjusted as needed during different phases of these projects.

- a. **Chemical:** For more information see Appendix A

Pros – Effectively and selectively control all sizes and types of weed infestations with a small and 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; requires more complex decision-

making; documentation and signage required for all applications.

Restoration site application – The Department’s goal is to minimize use of chemicals whenever practicable, while recognizing that the nature of some of the target species will require judicious herbicide use to be successful.

- i. Both restoration sites are located near water, which complicates the use of chemicals. During the decision-making process, groundwater must be considered along with other environmental concerns in addition to general public concerns about exposure. Wind, rain, and low temperatures further restrict chemical usage. Only herbicides which have been determined to be low risk, and as listed in this plan shall be used.
- ii. All chemicals applications for noxious weeds will be targeted, spot applications applied by hand or with a hand pump device, by or under the direct supervision of a licensed, Washington State Public Pesticide Operator with appropriate license categories.
- iii. Department Supervisors will be responsible for follow-up with applicators to ensure that all applicable permits are obtained, required documentation and reporting is completed and signage is posted as required.

b. Cultural:

Pros – Along with prevention, this is the preferred method of weed control; it is a method that encourages natural, self-sustaining, site-appropriate, ecologically functional plant communities to develop in the long term.

Cons – In most cases, cultural practices must be done in conjunction with another control method; it can be labor intensive and costly during the start-up phase. Selecting appropriate replacement plants, locating native plant material sources and finding weed-free material can be difficult.

Restoration site application –The Department’s goal is to promote site appropriate native vegetation to restore maximum ecosystem function, but cost and effect on overall budget, are a concern.

- i. Prepare a list of project appropriate native plants. Pollinator friendly, native plants are preferred when project appropriate.
- ii. Order locally sourced, native plant material, as it is available, at least one year in advance of planting timeline. Consult the Noxious Weed Control Board and local experts.
- iii. Coordinate plantings or seeding to occur after successful weed treatments. Bare ground should be avoided or planted as soon as possible.

c. Manual:

Pros – Best for 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 deeply rooted species are difficult to effectively control by manual means alone.

Restoration site application –There is not enough staff or time to complete large-scale manual weed control projects successfully. This method will be used for noxious or invasive species that are found in late life-stages or for small infestations that are easily pulled, or as needed to protect established native vegetation or plantings.

d. Mechanical:

Pros – Projects can be completed more quickly and less expensively than by manual method; large areas of infestation can be worked. This method can be very effective for controlling vegetation while native plantings become established.

Cons – Equipment maintenance costs and time; when equipment is down for repairs, work is delayed; non-selective; high carbon footprint; and operator safety concerns. Weed eating or mowing rarely effectively controls weed species.

Restoration site application – This method is being used to assist with new or young native plantings until they are able to shade out competition; it may need to be supplemented with chemical or manual measures, particularly when plantings will not provide sufficient shade or where plantings are still being overwhelmed despite mowing.

- i. Use to reduce competition with native plantings where practical.

HIGH PRIORITY WEED TARGETS

The tables in this section contain the names of the known noxious weeds located in the lower Dungeness River floodplain restoration area. The list is not comprehensive and will change as conditions or information changes. *This year, following construction and within ground disturbed areas, virtually ALL weeds, (category 1s and 2s as shown in the table) will be high priorities.*

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 of Class A weeds 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.

In the tables, "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 abbreviations used in the "status" column are defined at the end of the table below: 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 affect the restoration efforts now underway.

Common Name	4-LETTER WEED CODE	Status	Threat
Category 1 Weeds			
butterfly bush	BUDA	NR	Invades natural areas; crowds out native vegetation in riparian areas and interferes with natural succession
herb Robert	GERO	NW	Rapid spreading; displaces native herbaceous plants; allelopathic, inhibits the germination of small-seeded forbs in forest understory
Italian arum	ARIT	NR	Toxic; forms dense monocultures; difficult to control once established; rare in Clallam County
knapweed, spotted	CEST	NCR	Allelopathic plant that can inhibit the germination of grasses; forms dense stands that exclude desired plants and wildlife
knotweed species	POBO/		Easily spreads by disturbance; dense colonies eliminate other

Common Name	4-LETTER WEED CODE	Status	Threat
	POSA/ POJA	NR	plant species and can degrade fish habitat; causes structural damage to buildings, roads, walkways, culverts
poison hemlock	COMA	NCR	Highly toxic to humans and animals; all parts of the plant are toxic; severe birth defects
tansy ragwort	JAVU	NCR	Poisonous to horses, cattle, and pigs; animals grazing tansy can produce tainted milk, may result in toxic residue in honey
teasel, common	DIFU	NCR	Forms dense stands of prickly, unpalatable plants; degrades habitat and reduces accessibility
Category 2 Weeds (High priority in construction or newly disturbed areas)			
bindweed, field	COAR	NR	Outcompetes native vegetation and reduces crop yields; climbs and forms dense tangled mats
blackberry, cutleaf	RULA	NW	Dense canopies crowd out native species; impenetrable barrier
blackberry, Himalayan	RUAR	NW	Dense canopies crowd out native species; impenetrable barrier
broom, Scotch	CYSC	NR	Forms dense stands; unpalatable; interferes with forest regeneration; fire hazard; scent can exacerbate human grass allergies; seeds are toxic to horses and livestock
burdock, common	ARMI	ISSC	Forms large rosettes; hooked spines on seeds become entangled in fur of animals
canarygrass, reed	PHAR	NW	Dense stands crowd out native plants; especially difficult to control; serious wetland invader; can stop the process of succession in riparian sites, impedes tree seedling establishment
comfrey, common	SYOF	ISSC	Used medicinally for poultices; liver damage when ingested; can form dense stands; difficult to control once established
fescue, tall	LOAR	ISSC	Aggressive; forms large tufts that can prevent seedling establishment and outcompetes restoration plants
foxglove	DIPU	ISSC	Can be toxic to livestock; spreads aggressively in disturbed areas
hawthorn, English	CRMO	NR	Form dense, thorny thickets that outcompete native species
holly, English	ILAQ	NW	Invades intact forest, forming dense monocultures; highly flammable
peavine, everlasting	LALA	ISSC	Forms dense thickets; seeds can be toxic to livestock; seriously interferes with forest regeneration where it invades from edges of timber units
thistle, bull	CIVU	NW	Aggressive competitor; unpalatable for cattle; decreases forage
thistle, Canada	CIAR	NW	Aggressive competitor, unpalatable; produces dense, spiky monocultures that prevents human access; decreases forage; host species for several agricultural pests
velvetgrass	HOLA	ISSC	Aggressive competitor that can form monocultures in moist soils

NW = Noxious, Widespread **NR = Noxious, Rare** **NCR = Noxious, Control Required**
ISSC = Invasive Species of Special Concern

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
Category 1 Weeds				
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)
herb Robert	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
Italian arum	Foliar herbicide treatment; manual removal of small infestations	Foliar herbicide treatment; manual removal of small infestations	Foliar herbicide treatment; manual removal of small infestations	Plants die back – no action
knapweed, spotted	Foliar herbicide treatment	Manual removal/ digging - small plants only	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment; cut flowering stalks
knotweed species	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;
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
teasel, common	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Manual removal of flowering plants; foliar herbicide treatment or rosettes
Category 2 Weeds				
bindweed, field	No action	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment

Noxious Weed	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
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 of 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
burdock, common	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; manual removal of flowering plants	No action	Foliar herbicide treatments	Manual removal of flowering plants
canarygrass, reed	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no actions	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action
comfrey, common	Foliar herbicide treatment	Plants die back - no action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
fescue, tall	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment
foxglove	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; manual removal of flowering plants	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment	Foliar herbicide treatment of rosettes; manual removal of flowering plants
hawthorn, English	Cut stump treatment (large plants) or foliar treatment (small plants)	No action	Cut stump treatment	Manual removal of small plants in early summer
holly, English	Cut stump, injection or frilling	No action	Cut stump, injection or frilling	Cut stump, injection or frilling
peavine, everlasting	Foliar herbicide treatments	Plants die back - 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
velvetgrass	Foliar herbicide treatment	No action	Foliar herbicide treatment (most effective)	Foliar herbicide treatment

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring of work

Monitoring will occur through record keeping and photo documentation. A sample of an approved record keeping form is found in Appendix B.

Reporting

Reporting will occur post-season and will be submitted to the Noxious Weed Control Board with the annual IWM Plan. The report will summarize actions on the sites, offer post-season observations, and make recommendations for the next season to reduce and control invasive species on site. See Appendix C for summary report.

The report will include:

Photo documentation of treated sites

Location of species

Methods of control

Outcomes of effort

Recommendations for next steps

LOCATIONS

Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Restoration and Levee Realignment Project



Overhead view of the project area, looking north, during a flood event on December 5, 2023. The main channel of the Dungeness River is located at the bottom of the picture. The newly constructed levee can be seen at the top of the picture.

Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Restoration and Levee Realignment Project area

Lower Dungeness Floodplain Restoration site is located on the east side of the lower Dungeness River, between the historic Dungeness Schoolhouse on the northeast, and agricultural land to the south. The project is located upstream of Schoolhouse Bridge. In spring 2022, construction began on the new levee. In the fall of 2022, the existing levee and the northern portion of Towne Rd was removed and the new levee was connected to the levee constructed by the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe. As of December 2023, the County Commissioners have instructed the County Road Department and Department of Community Development to pursue paving a two-way road on the levee, with completion expected in 2024.

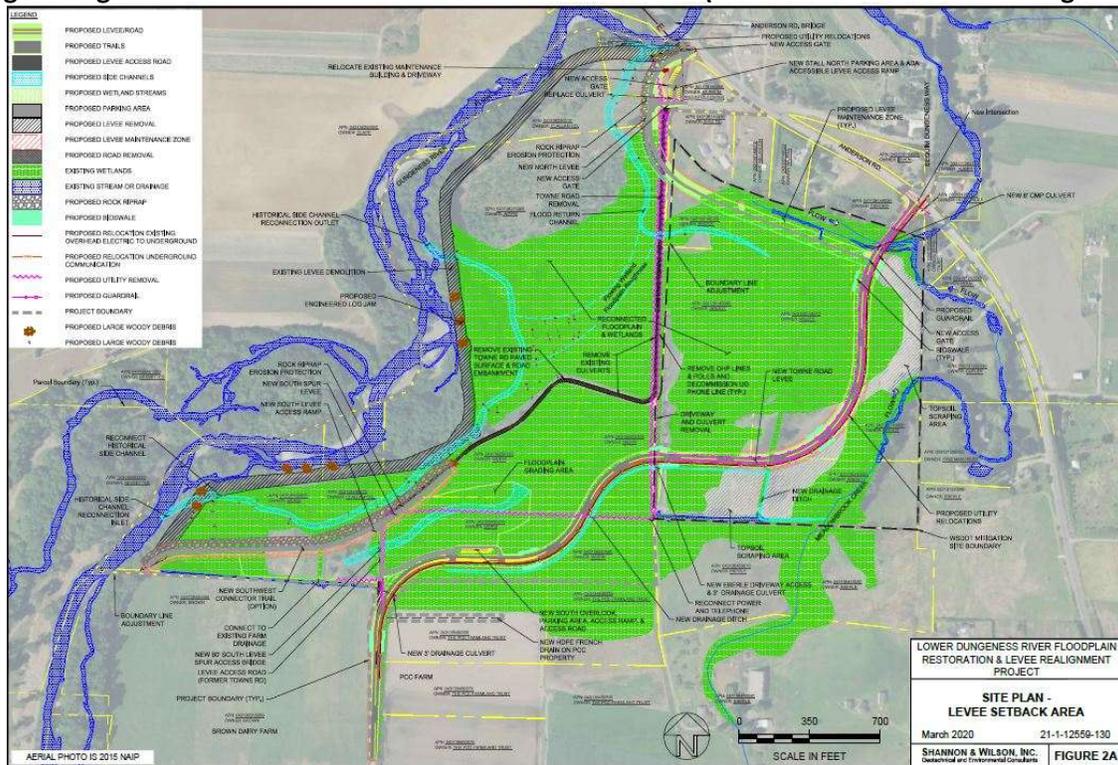
Parcels owned by Clallam County within the Lower Dungeness River floodplain

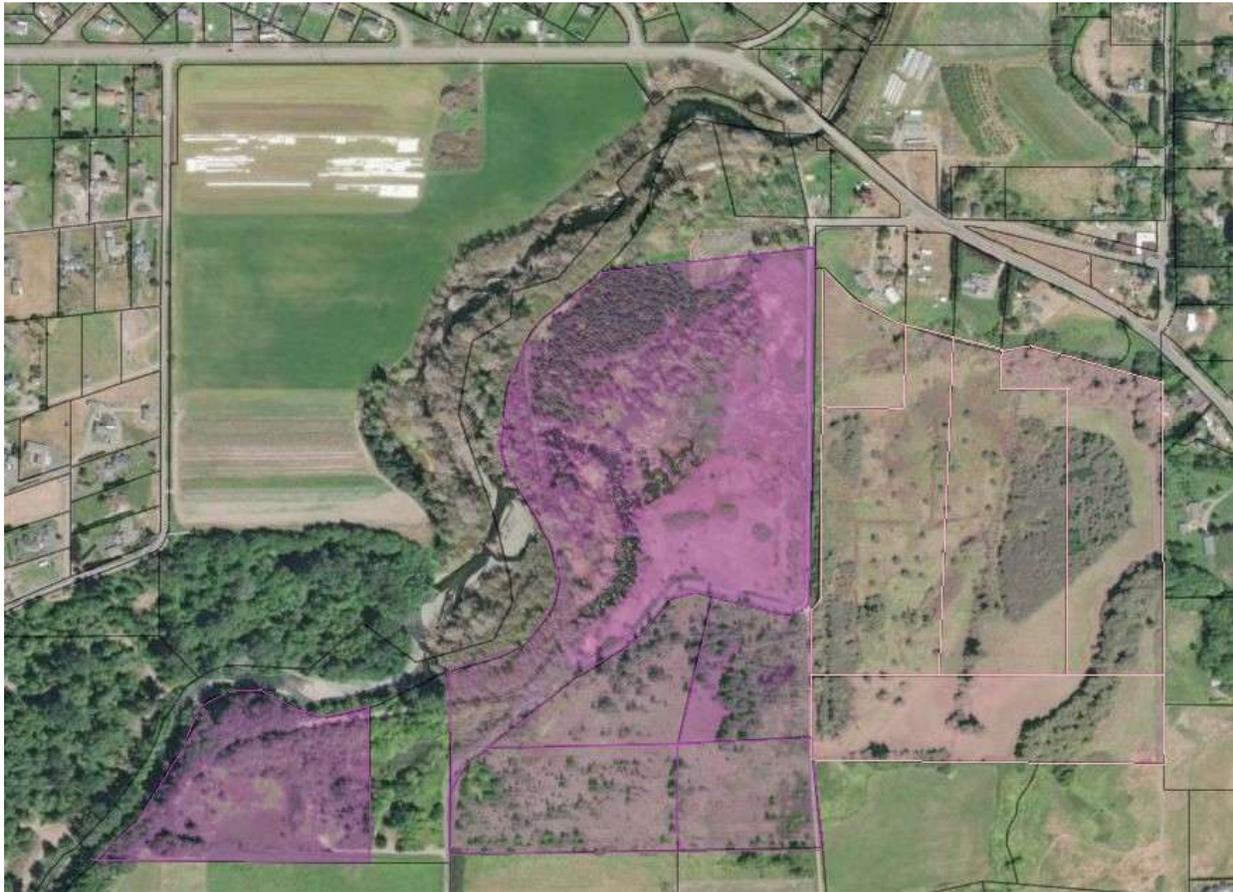
Parcel	Area (acres)
043136250475	4.86
043136250010	4.4
043136059010	2.05
043136059000	0.81
043136100000	0.97
043136148047	0.47
	13.56



Map: Clallam County owned parcels highlighted

Image: Dungeness River Flood Plain Levee Setback Schematic (includes Towne Road reconfiguration)





Map: 2024 Lands not owned by the County within the monitor area – WSDOT parcels are highlighted in pink and WDFW parcels are highlighted in purple

River's End



River's End Location:

The River's End project is located on the west bank of the Dungeness River, north of Anderson Road. The project is located immediately downstream of Schoolhouse Bridge.

River's End Parcels:

Parcel	Ownership	Total Parcel Area (acres)
043125150010	Clallam	0.55
043125150030	Clallam	0.27
043125350040	Clallam	0.51
043125350100	Clallam	0.53
043125350140	Clallam	0.63
043125350120	Clallam	0.59
043125350150	Clallam	0.61
043125350050	Clallam	0.64
043125350190	Clallam	0.51
043125350440	Clallam	0.53
Totals		5.37

McDonald Creek fish barrier project location



McDonald Creek location:

The project is located south of US 101 between Barr and Sherburne Rd.

Appendix A: Guidelines and Best Management Practices for Herbicide Applications

DESCRIPTION

Herbicide applications will only target specific noxious weeds or non-native and invasive species of special concern in our area that have been identified by the Clallam County Noxious Weed Board, state or federal agencies. 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. There will be no mechanized, broadcast applications.

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. Targeted application, as proposed in this plan, is fundamentally different than that of many other types of applications where herbicides are the mainstay of weed control. Spot applications of herbicides in a noxious weed control program are often used to control individual plants, while in agricultural settings; broadcast applications to entire fields are common. 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.

APPLICATION

It is the explicit goal of this plan to minimize the use of herbicides whenever practicable, while shifting project site 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. 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 handheld 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, 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 on Clallam County owned or managed lands 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. County employees who apply herbicides are licensed by WSDA or directly overseen by a licensed applicator. In addition, these employees undergo continuous training to upgrade their expertise in the selection and safe application of herbicides. Herbicide labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), WSDA sensitive person list, a safety plan, and this document are kept in the office and onsite.

Herbicide Product List

Specific products were chosen for their effectiveness on known weeds within the project area, while offering the greatest weed selectivity, maximizing worker and public safety (no wait, access when the spray has dried), and posing the lowest risk for wildlife and the environment.

The following products may be used for targeted herbicide applications within the project areas:

- AquaNeat®/Aquamaster® (aquatic formulation glyphosate)
- Element 3A® (aquatic formulation triclopyr TEA)
- Fusilade II® (fluazifop-P)
- Garlon 3A® (aquatic formulation triclopyr TEA)
- HighNoon® (aquatic formulation aminopyralid and florasulam)
- Milestone® (aquatic formulation aminopyralid)
- Polaris® (aquatic formulation imazapyr)
- Transline® (clopyralid)
- Vastlan® (aquatic formulation triclopyr choline salt)

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. Citizen inquiries pertaining to herbicide applications are recorded and addressed.

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.
- Where landowners have a current "Landowner Will Control" agreement
- Special management areas such as adjacent certified organic farms may have specific control practices or limitations.

APPLICATION GUIDELINES/STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

- Use only EPA and WSDA approved herbicides.
- All applications conducted by licensed applicators or under direct supervision of licensed applicators.
- Observe strict compliance to product labels and to state and local regulations.
- Use personal protective equipment as directed on the herbicide product label.
- Carefully select products, rates, timing of application, and equipment to be used.
- Include marker dye to aid identification of treated areas.
- Follow all applicable notification protocols.
- Follow product label for use and storage.
- Apply only aquatically approved formulations within 25 feet of water.
- Treat only the noxious or invasive weed and avoid non-target plants.
- Minimize drift injury by not spraying when wind exceeds 10 mph.
- Use drift reduction agents or techniques as appropriate.
- Don't spray when drift cannot be controlled.
- Avoid foliar application when heavy rainfall is forecast within 24 hours.
- Conduct mixing and loading operations in an area where a spill would not contaminate an aquatic site or well head.
- Do not rinse spray equipment near bodies of water or sources of potable water.
- Be aware and protective of people, working equipment, sensitive crops and gardens, apiaries, endangered species, water and wells.
- Avoid direct applications to pollinators.
- Secure containers during transportation.
- Contain and clean up spills and request help as needed.
- Keep copy of product labels and SDSs in truck.
- Promptly respond to any public inquiries or direct them to the supervisor.
- Post treated areas and specify the duration of exclusion, if appropriate.
- Provide public educational information on the need for weed treatments.
- Coordinate weed management activities where joint use of a right-of-way exists.

Herbicide Notification Process

Our intent is to provide notice on publicly-accessible land as far in advance as possible balanced with the ability to predict weather and scheduling. The Herbicide Notice includes the herbicides to be used, target weed species, approximate application date, and phone contact. Notices that are pre-posted are re-dated with the actual date of application. A Notice will be posted at the time of application and left in place for 24 hrs. Staff is trained and available to explain applications and answer onsite questions.

Staff

All applications conducted by a licensed applicator or under direct supervision of licensed applicators.

Training and Licensing

Supervisors will obtain a Washington State Department of Agriculture Pesticide “Public Operator” License and will possess all required license categories in accordance with Washington State Law.

Equipment

Equipment used: backpack sprayers, handheld spray bottles and loppers, wicker wipe applicators, EZ-Ject lance and injection guns for selected noxious weeds. A backpack sprayer 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 may be pressurized or only a small chamber that draws from the main tank. 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. The backpack sprayer is the major application device for roadside weed control in Clallam County.

Maintenance

- Regular maintenance and calibration of all spray equipment.
- Early detection of targeted weed infestations and ongoing site evaluations.
- Ongoing training of staff including yearly recertification credits.
- Ongoing improvement and updates of equipment and handling protocols.

Appendix B: Sample Forms: Treatment, Monitor, Rock Source Inspection

Treatment form - front

2025 CLALLAM COUNTY: Herbicide/Manual Treatment Data Form

Address or Exact Location of Site: _____
 PIN#: _____
 Notes _____

General Activity Fields

County (circle one)	WRIA (circle one)	Project Name	Department	Workforce**
Clallam	15 16 17			
Jefferson	18 19 20			

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

Crew Members Present: _____

Site/Inventory Fields

Date	Acres examined for weeds	Acres treated (do not lump plants)	Miles Examined	Miles Treated	Treatment Site (circle one)			Treatment Method (circle one)	Total Manual Infested Area Treated: (DO NOT lump plants together) acres
					Private JST	DCD CC Parks	JCNWCB Other		

Weeds Treated (Just the PLANTS code is OK)	Infested Area Treated (DO NOT lump plants together)	% of area examined for weeds infested with species (lump plants together - use cover classes 1 - 9 listed below)	Manual/Herbicide	Number of plants manually removed	Notes

Cover Classes: 1 = Trace, 2 = 1 - 3%, 3 = 3 - 5%, 4 = 5 - 10%, 5 = 10 - 25%, 6 = 25 - 50%, 7 = 50 - 75%, 8 = 75 - 95%, 9 = 95 - 100%
 Note: Cover classes are meant to be approximations only.

Treatment form – back

Herbicide Application

All Licensed Applicators: Name and License # Christina St. John #104740 Sam Fischbein #102791 Rachel Hussey #112691 John Williams #113072

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

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

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

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

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

Was this application made as a result of a permit? **Yes** **No**

If yes, Permit # _____

Project Complete? **Y** or **N** (add notes) _____

Project ID #: _____

WA State NPDES Acres: _____

Notes: _____

Interactions: _____

Clallam County Weed Treatment Monitoring

Examiner name: _____

Evaluation Date: _____

Ref #	
Project # and Name	
From "Comments": Road name with BMP & EMP -OR- Min and Max Address	
Date(s) of treatment	
Herbicide or Manual treatment (circle one)	

Weeds Treated (Scientific name or code)	Infested Area Treated (acres)	Cover class from "% area examined for weeds infested with this species"	Percent efficacy of treatment (use codes on next page)

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.

Instructions: All information on page 1 of this datasheet comes from the “Herbicide/Manual Treatment Data Form”, except for:

- **Examiner name**
- **Evaluation Date**
- **Percent efficacy of treatment**

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

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

Comments:

Pit inspection form

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: Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board	
Name and Title of Inspector:	
Contact Information of Inspector: (360)417-2442, 223 E Fourth St, Suite 15, Port Angeles, WA. 98362	
Signature of Inspector:	Date of Inspection:
Does this Rock Source meet "Weed-free" standards (indicate option): Clallam County RD: ___ Environmental: ___ Olympic National Forest: ___ Olympic National Park: ___ <small>(subject to 2008 specs)</small>	
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. <u>Stock piles</u> :	

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

Name of Rock Source:

Date of Inspection:

Document valid 1 year after inspection.

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.**

Option A	<p>This rock source exceeds requirements. <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>
Option B	<p>This rock source meets requirements. <i>Invasive plants are uncommon in quarry, and easily isolated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Non-regulated or lower priority species may be <u>present, but</u> 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. • Typically, less than 10% of the pit either has weeds growing on it or potentially could contain weed <u>seed</u> or other propagules, and these areas are easily isolated from rock source materials. • Treatment of weeds is recommended, but <u>use</u> 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.
Option C	<p>This rock source meets minimum requirements, but will only be used if no other source is available. <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"> • Any regulated or species listed as priority 1 by Olympic NF or species of particular concern are absent in or around rock source*. • 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 <u>amount</u> of propagules (seeds, roots, etc.) from these species, and may be an acceptable rock source for FS lands. • 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. • Treatment of weeds is highly <u>recommended, and</u> 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. <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>
Option D	<p>This rock fails to meet minimum requirements for use on Forest Service lands or Clallam County Projects. <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"> • 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. • Treatment of weeds followed by subsequent inspections will be required as a condition of use.

Additional space for map, comments and/or recommendations:

Name of Rock Source:

Date of Inspection:

Document valid 1 year after inspection.

Weed List: 2023*

Species	Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (circle one - use comments section to
	VIMA	bigleaf periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	AEPD	Bishop's weed, goutweed	<i>Alopecurus sp. aff. arvensis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SILAA3	bladder campion (C)	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POBO10	Bohemian knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum sp. aff. persicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BUDA2	butterfly bush (B)	<i>Buddleia sp. aff. davidii</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BRTE	cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BODF	common borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SYOF	common comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	VETH	common mullein	<i>Verbascum sp. aff. thapsus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	VIMI2	common periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	TAVU	common tarax (B+)	<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HEMA3	dames rocket	<i>Dielytra sp. aff. spectabilis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CEB3	diffuse knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea sp. aff. jacea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HISA4	European hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium sp. aff. pilosella</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	TUFA	European coltsfoot (B+)	<i>Tussilago sp. aff. farfugium</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BRSY	false brome (A)	<i>Bromus sp. aff. horridulus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DFU2	Faller's tealie (Bs)	<i>Dielytra sp. aff. spectabilis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LYVU	garden yellow loosestrife (B+)	<i>Lythrum sp. aff. salicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POSA4	giant knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum sp. aff. persicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	GERD	herb Robert, stinky Bob (Bs)	<i>Geranium sp. aff. robertianum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POPO5	Himalayan knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum sp. aff. persicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	POCU6	Japanese knotweed (Bs)	<i>Polygonum sp. aff. persicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LYPU2	large yellow loosestrife	<i>Lythrum sp. aff. salicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ARM2	lesser sundock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HICA10	meadow (yellow) hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium sp. aff. pilosella</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CEDES	meadow knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea sp. aff. jacea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HIAU	orange hawkweed (B+)	<i>Hieracium sp. aff. pilosella</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ORVU	oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	MEP	peppermint	<i>Mentha sp. aff. piperita</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	COMA	poison hemlock (B+)	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CYSC4	Scot's broom (Bs)	<i>Cytisus sp. aff. scopulorum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CESTM	spotted knapweed (B+)	<i>Centaurea sp. aff. jacea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PDRES	sulfur cinquefoil (B+)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	SEJA	taney ragwort (Bs)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LAGA2	yellow archangel (B+)	<i>Lythrum sp. aff. salicaria</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CLVU	wild basil savory (B+)	<i>Claytonia sp. aff. virginica</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CVU	bull thistle (C)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	CIAB4	Canada thistle (C)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HYPE	common St. sp. aff. perforatum (C)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	RULA	sp. aff. fruticosus blackberry (C)	<i>Rubus sp. aff. fruticosus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	ILAQR2	English holly	<i>Ilex sp. aff. aquifolium</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HEHE	English ivy (C)	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PRLA5	English laurel	<i>Prunus sp. aff. lauro-coccinea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LALA4	everlasting sp. aff. latifolia	<i>Lathyrus sp. aff. latifolia</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	COAR4	field bindweed (C)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LASY	fat pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvesteris</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	BUAR9	Himalayan blackberry (C)	<i>Rubus sp. aff. fruticosus</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DACA6	wild carrot (B)	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	PHAR3	reed sp. aff. arvensis (including ribbon grass) (C)	<i>Phalaris sp. aff. arvensis</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	DBLU	purple foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	HYRA3	hairy sp. aff. repens (C)	<i>Hieracium sp. aff. pilosella</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
	LEVU	oxeye daisy (C)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		other noxious weeds		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		agricultural weeds		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		undesirable ornamental plants		Widespread / Scattered / Rare
		other non-native weeds		Widespread / Scattered / Rare

*List incomplete; may include any ONF plant species of concern, noxious or non-listed undesirable invasive ornamental, agricultural or other weedy species.
Widespread = Common in rock source and would be difficult to avoid, even with preventive measures. **Scattered** = Present to varying degrees in rock source, but can be isolated and avoided with preventive measures. **Rare** = One or very few individuals or small patches that are easily isolated and avoided with very simple or no preventive measures.
A, B, R select, B designate, C refer to state or county weed list designations - **bolded** shows control is mandated by WA state law.

Name of Rock Source:

Date of Inspection:

Document valid 1 year after inspection.

Appendix C- Report

ANNUAL NOXIOUS WEED REPORT - 2025

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Clallam Department of Community Development'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 and 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 on County property within the Lower Dungeness Floodplain Restoration and Levee reconfiguration and River's End properties.

2025 Accomplishments:

Lower Dungeness River Floodplain Restoration and Levee Setback Project

Vegetation has filled in areas of the floodplain that were affected by the construction of the levee. Unfortunately, many of the plants that have colonized the floodplain, especially the northern floodplain, are invasives such as reed canarygrass, Canada and bull thistles and white sweetclover. But our treatments of regulated weeds, such as poison hemlock, common teasel and Bohemian knotweed have been successful in reducing infestation sizes.

Early season treatments are essential to treat the residual poison hemlock and common teasel infestations on the floodplain. We have been successful at treating the northern floodplain and parcel near the south end of the Towne Rd levee (parcel 043136250475) in the late winter/early spring. There were just a few plants at the poison hemlock infestation near the poplar windbreak in the northern levee, a significant decrease from last year. The teasel population along the old Towne Rd footprint, just south of the access road from the northern levee to the floodplain, was also smaller than previous years.



Left – poison hemlock (red circles) near poplars in December 2023. Above – Same location without hemlock in March 2025.

It has been harder to treat the footprint of the old levee during the winter and spring because of the high flow in the river. This has allowed poison hemlock infestations to increase in that area. This year, we treated those infestations with Polaris (imazapyr) in September. Our fall poison hemlock treatment trials on other parcels have shown that it will kill plants and delay germination in the spring, which will extend the time period we have to get out there and treat before flowering occurs. In 2026, we will monitor river flows and look for opportunities to safely cross and treat that area in the spring.



Poison hemlock on the footprint of the old levee, September 2025.

The Scarsella mitigation site recovered well from the vehicle driving through the site in December 2024. Natural vegetation that was disturbed have come back well, keeping weeds from colonizing bare areas. This was the last year of funding to control weeds within the mitigation site. We treated both reed canarygrass and Canada thistle within the immediately adjacent to the site. The site is still a success story for how to restore a degraded wetland consumed by invasives.

One species of concern on the site is Italian arum, a Class C noxious weed recommended for control in Clallam County. This species has limited distribution in Clallam County but has become a huge concern in nearby counties such as San Juan County, where it was formed dense monocultures. It is one of the most difficult plants to control due to its waxy leaves and many small tubers. It reproduces through seeds and the movement of tubers on contaminated equipment or within contaminated soil. There is a small patch of Italian arum on parcel 043136250475, where it was probably planted as an ornamental. The patch has increased in the past few years, most likely due to flooding moving the soil and tubers around. We treated the arum with herbicide in the spring.



Arum naturally dies back in the summer, so we will check on our treatment efficacy in the winter and early spring 2026. We found and removed a few spikes of arum fruit in October. This is a weed that we don't want spreading in the floodplain and we will be trying various treatments to get it under control.

Italian arum fruit and leaves.

2025 River's End parcels

We continued treatment of the poison hemlock on parcel 043125350040. We also surveyed the other DCD-owned parcels for regulated weeds and Bohemian knotweed. We found one Bohemian knotweed on parcel 043125350120, but weather conditions prevented us from treating it this year.

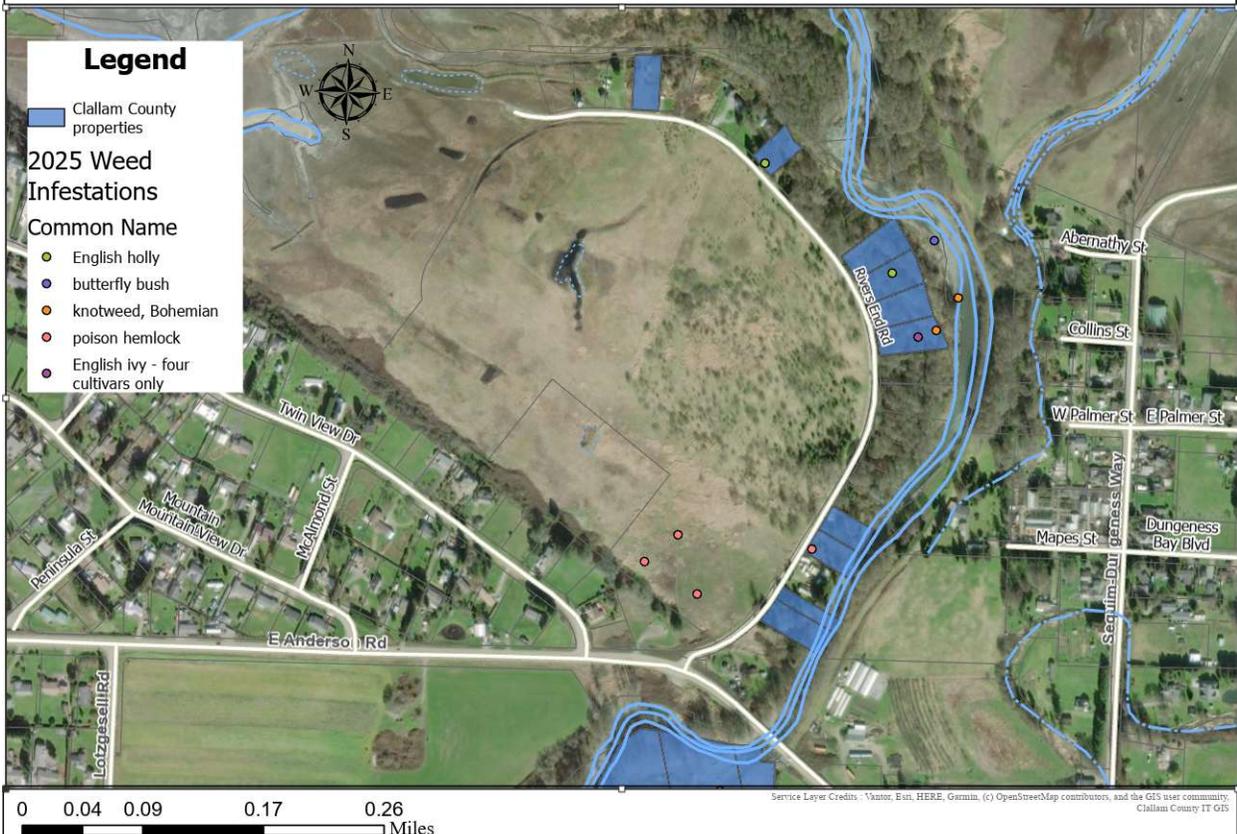
The table below summarizes this season's treatment details (regulated species are bolded). The map that follows shows treatment points taken for regulated or high priority noxious weeds found on or near County owned or managed parcels.

Date	Location/ Parcel #	Area Surveyed (acres)	Area Treated (acres)	Treatment Method	Herbicide/volume	Species controlled
1-9-25	043136250475	0.3	0.3	Manual		DIFU
1-27-25	043136250475	1.9	1.9	Manual		DIFU
2-26-25	043125350040	0.06	0.06	Herbicide	Aquaneat/3.3oz, Milestone/0.5oz	COMA
4-14-25	043136059000, 043136059010, 043136250010, 043136250200, 043136100000	2.9	2.9	Herbicide	High Noon/0.3oz	ARMI, BUDA, CIVU, COMA , DIFU , LALA, RUAR
4-14-25	043136250475	1.9	1.9	Herbicide	High Noon/0.4oz	ARIT, CIVU, COMA , DIFU
6-2-25	043125350040, 043136150010	0.1	0.1	Manual		COMA
9-15-25	Northern portion of footprint of old levee	8.0	8.0	Manual/ Herbicide	Element 3A/10.8oz, Milestone/1.8oz; Polaris/2.2oz	BUDA, CIAR, COMA , DIFU , DIPU, GERO, LALA, POBO, RUAR, SYOF
9-15-25	Floodplain along inside of Towne Rd levee (043136450550, 043136450585, 043136250100)	0.6	0.6	Herbicide	Element 3A/20.9oz, Milestone/3.5oz	CIAR, CIVU, CYSC, RUAR
9-15-25	Scarsella mitigation site	0.6	0.6	Herbicide	Element 3A/2.9oz, Milestone/0.5oz; Polaris 4.5oz	CIAR, CIVU, HOLA, LOAU, PHAR
10-1-25	043136250475	2	2	Manual		ARIT, DIFU

2025 Lower Dungeness Floodplain Weed Infestations



2025 River's End Weed Infestations



2026 Goals:

Lower Dungeness Floodplain Restoration Site:

1. Treat the northern floodplain early in the season.
2. If safe, treat footprint of old levee in the late winter or early spring for poison hemlock.
3. Map Italian arum infestation and treat in the late winter or early spring.
4. Continue treatment of Himalayan blackberry along the footprint of the old levee and the surrounding lands. Treat older infestations in the spring, when plants do not have berries.
5. Monitor and treat for butterfly bush, especially in areas with bare ground (footprint of the old levee, northern parcels).
6. Monitor areas for regulated and other invasive weeds. Check locations of previously treated populations. Treat weeds that are located on County-owned lands and work with other agencies to treat weeds on their properties.
7. Monitor and treat the slopes of the northern levee for invasive and undesirable weeds.
8. Treat Canada thistle along base of Towne Rd and northern levees.

River's End:

1. Treat poison hemlock, Bohemian knotweed and other regulated or undesirable weeds.
2. Reach out to adjacent landowners who have regulated weeds on their properties.

McDonald Creek (south of 101):

1. Resurvey the project area for weeds prior to the start of construction

Appendix D – Clallam County 2025 Weed List

2025 CLALLAM COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

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:weed@clallamcountywa.gov)

Check out our website at:
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!**

What are noxious weeds?

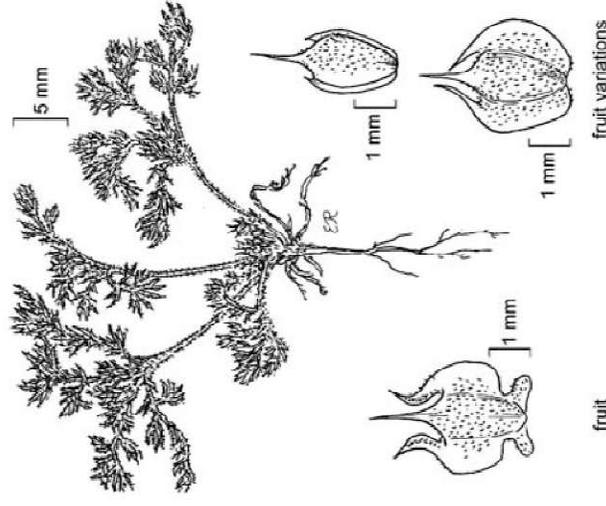
Washington's noxious weeds are invasive, exotic introductions. None of them are native to Washington. Noxious weeds create public health hazards, decrease agricultural productivity, lower property values, degrade wildlife habitat and reduce enjoyment of recreational areas. In essence, noxious weeds are 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.



Soliva sessilis

© Regents of the University of California

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.

amaranthi, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, denseflower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
cupina, common	<i>Cupira vulgaris</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false brome*	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
goatsue	<i>Galgea officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knawweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knawweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
riceleaf bulrush	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>
round leaf bitterweed	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnolobus laevigatum</i>
Syrian bear-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Centaurea calcitropa</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Helianthus olerans</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, marsh	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
thistle, Turkish	<i>Carduus crenatus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil and hybrids	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> , <i>M. heterophyllum</i> x <i>M. ripipuroides</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.

bluweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian alceda	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Lygospis anveris</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Achillea officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common fennel (not bulking)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (not var. <i>azoricum</i>)
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
goose	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
flax, spurge	<i>Thymelea passerina</i>
grass-leaved arrowweed	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
hanging sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>
hawkweed, all nonnative species	<i>Heracleum subgenus Heracleum</i> , <i>Heracleum subgenus Pilosella</i>
hawkweed, orange	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
houndstongue	<i>Atraphaxis fruticosa</i>
indigobush	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knawweed, black	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knawweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knawweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knawweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x gerstaueri</i>
knawweed, Russian	<i>Rhapaniticum repens</i>
knawweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea steube</i>
knawweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
leaty spurge	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
lesser calandine	<i>Facelia verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
oxbunge, hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracifolias</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
poisonman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
rough skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
starthistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumelless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria delmatica</i> ssp. <i>delmatica</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abulion theophrasti</i>

Class B-designates	continued
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white dryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild basil savory	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
yellow archangel	<i>Lamiumstrum galeobdolon</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides 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, Scotch¹	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
herb Robert^{1,2}	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
lawweed	<i>Solliva sessilis</i>
knawweed^{1,3}, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> ,
Bohemian, giant	<i>x bohemica, sachalinensis</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
fansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>

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

²Control along roadsides, leading to areas with active treatment program

³Control within riparian and flood zones of Big, Clallam, Ennis, Hoko, & Sekiu 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>Arenaria absinthium</i>
babysbreath (C)	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
blackberry, evergreen (C)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
blackberry, Himalayan (C)	<i>Rubus bifrons (arvensis)</i>
buffalobur (C)	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
butterfly bush (B)	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
common catbear (C)	<i>Hypochoeris 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, 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 selbiana, 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 latifolia</i>
wild carrot (C)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellow flag iris (C)	<i>Iris pseudacornus</i>

