

**THURSTON COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEEDS**

360-786-5576



2024
RULES AND REGULATIONS
Adopted January 22, 2024
NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

THURSTON COUNTY
NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board (weed board) was activated to carry out the mandates of the state weed control law, Chapter 17.10 RCW. These RULES AND REGULATIONS are supplemental to RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750 for the administration of the county's noxious weed control program.
- 1.2 The mission of the weed board is to protect the citizens, the natural resources, and the agricultural resources of the County from the degrading impact of invasive noxious weeds.

2 DEFINITIONS

These RULES AND REGULATIONS include all Definitions included in RCW 17.10.010 and Chapter 16-750 WAC. Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the following words or phrases shall have the following meanings:

- 2.1 NOXIOUS WEED CONTAINMENT AREAS. Those areas specified in the Thurston County Code chapter 17.30.
- 2.2 ENFORCED CONTROL. Enforcement action taken by the agency requiring owners to comply with the State weed law.
- 2.3 FOREST LANDS. Are used solely for planting, growing, or harvesting of trees. Buffers may or may not be required for noxious weed control depending on classification of the weed and adjacent land uses.
- 2.4 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM). Is defined in Thurston County's Pest and Vegetation Management Policy. The weed program's IPM plan was approved by the Thurston County Board of Health.

- 2.5 NOTICE OF VIOLATION. Issued to a property owner pursuant to RCW 17.10.170, or 17.30.090 of the Thurston County Code
- 2.6 NOXIOUS WEED. Any non-native plant which, when established, is highly destructive, competitive or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices.
- 2.7 WEED BOARD. The members of the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.

3 WEED BOARD

- 3.1 ORGANIZATION. This organization has been activated as the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.
- 3.2 MEMBERSHIP. The weed board consists of six members, except in cases of a vacancy. The five voting members shall reside in and represent one of five county weed districts. The districts are described below per Board of County Commissioners resolution number 4433. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the chair of the county extension office. RCW 17.10.050.
 - 3.2.1 District 1: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 17 North, Range 4 West, W.M.; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 14, 13, Township 17 North, Range 4 West and Sections 18 through 13, Township 17 North, Range 3 West; and Sections 18, 17 & 16, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, to the intersection with Interstate Highway 5; thence northerly along the center of Interstate Highway 5 to the center of Capitol Lake; thence northerly along the center-line of Capitol Lake and said line extended north to the center of Budd Inlet; thence continuing northerly along the center of Budd Inlet to its intersection with the Thurston-Mason County line; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along said line to its intersection with the Thurston-Grays Harbor County line; thence southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

Note: see map on page 20

- 3.2.2 District 2: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 14, Township 15 North, Range 4 West, W.M., said point also being the intersection of the west Thurston County line with Grays Harbor, Lewis County line; thence southerly and easterly along the Thurston-Lewis County line to the intersection with Interstate Highway 5; thence northerly along the centerline of said highway to its intersection with the south line of Section 16, Township 17 North, Range 2 West, W.M.; thence westerly along the south line of sections 16, 17 & 18, Township 17 North Range 2 West; Sections 13 through 18, Township 17 North, Range 3 West, and Sections 13 and 14, Township 17 North, Range 4 West to the southwest corner of said Section 14, said point also being the county line between Thurston County and Grays Harbor County; thence southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.
- 3.2.3 District 3: Beginning at the intersection of the Fourth Standard Parallel and the Willamette Meridian line, said point being the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, W.M.; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 31, 32, 33, said Township and Range, to the south 1/4 corner of said Section 33; thence north to the north 1/4 corner of said section 33; thence east 1/2 mile more or less to the southwest corner of Section 27 to its northwest corner; thence east along the north line of Section 27 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of Sections 23 and 14, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, to the northwest corner of said Section 14; thence east 1/2 mile more or less to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 14; thence northerly through Section 11, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, (said line being the easterly boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation) to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 11, thence east along the north line of Section 11 to the Nisqually River; thence northerly along said river and said river extended north to the county line between Thurston and Pierce Counties; thence northwesterly along said county line to its intersection with the Thurston-Mason County line; thence southwesterly along said Thurston-Mason County line to its intersection with the centerline of Budd Inlet

extended northerly; thence southerly along said center of Budd Inlet and said line extended southerly through Capitol Lake to the Deschutes River; thence southerly along the center of the Deschutes River to its intersection with the Willamette Meridian, line, said point being the West line of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 1 East, W.M.; thence north along said Meridian line to the point of beginning.

3.2.4 District 4: Beginning at the intersection of the Thurston-Lewis County line and the Willamette Meridian line; thence northerly along said Meridian line to its intersection with the center of the Deschutes River; thence northerly along the Deschutes River to Interstate Highway 5; thence southerly along said highway to its intersection with the Thurston-Lewis county line; thence easterly along said county line to the point of beginning.

3.2.5 District 5: Beginning at the intersection of the Thurston-Lewis County line and the Willamette Meridian line; thence northerly along said Meridian line to its intersection with the Fourth Standard Parallel line; thence easterly along the south line of Sections 31, 32, 33, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, W.M. to the south 1/4 corner of Section 33; thence north through Section 33 to its north 1/4 corner; thence east along the north line of said Section 33 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of section 27 to its northwest corner; thence east along the north line of said Section 27 to its northeast corner; thence north along the west line of Sections 23 and 14 Township 17 North, Range 1 East, to the northwest corner of said Section 14; thence east along the north line of said Section 14 to its north 1/4 corner; thence northerly through Section 11 along the east boundary of the Fort Lewis Military boundary to the north 1/4 corner of said Section 11 thence east along the north line of said Section 11 to its intersection with the said centerline of the Nisqually River; thence southerly along said centerline of the Nisqually River and said line extended southerly through Alder Lake to its intersection with the Thurston-Lewis County line: thence westerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

- 3.3 ELIGIBILITY TO SERVE. RCW 17.10.050 (1) requires that four of five voting members be engaged in primary production of agricultural products. There is no requirement that agriculture be a primary source of income for these members.
- 3.4 APPOINTMENT TO THE WEED BOARD. Voting members of the weed board are appointed by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners to serve four-year terms.
- 3.5 WEED BOARD MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING. A weed board member in good standing shall abide by these Rules and Regulations.
- 3.6 LIAISON TO THE COMMISSIONERS. The Board of Thurston County Commissioners liaison between the weed board and the Board of County Commissioners is the Public Works Director.
- 3.7 WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY/THURSTON COUNTY EXTENSION. WSU Thurston County Extension shall provide educational, informational and technical expertise to the weed board.
- 3.8 RULES OF ORDER. The Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure governs this organization in all parliamentary situations that are not provided for in the law or other portions of these adopted RULES AND REGULATIONS. Copies of the code are available through the noxious weed control office.
- 3.9 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WEED BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS. The individual members of the weed board represent the people and interests of the district from which each is appointed. The weed board represents the people and the interests of the County as a whole. As provided in RCW 17.10 and county policy the weed board:
 - 3.9.1 Administers the noxious weed control program by establishing policies and procedures in accordance with statutes and state regulations.

- 3.9.2 Adopts RULES AND REGULATIONS and its annual Noxious Weed List.
- 3.9.3 Participates in work sessions and briefings with the Board of County Commissioners or its designees.
- 3.9.4 Conducts hearings, applies liens on properties, and conducts meetings as necessary during the year.
- 3.9.5 Proposes applications for grants.
- 3.9.6 Submits to the Board of County Commissioners a proposed level of assessment when necessary.
- 3.9.7 Participates in an annual performance evaluation of the weed coordinator.
- 3.9.8 Proposes an annual budget for operation of the noxious weed control program according to established County policies.
- 3.9.9 Advertises for and accepts applications for appointment to the weed board as required, pursuant to RCW 17.10.050(2), and recommends to the Board of County Commissioners the appointment of the most qualified applicant for each position.
- 3.10 QUORUM AND VOTING MAJORITY. The quorum and voting majority requirements are specified in RCW 17.10.050(3). Three voting members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A majority vote of those members present is necessary for any action to be adopted by the board.
- 3.11 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING. Each year the weed board shall establish a regular meeting date, time and place for the next calendar year.

3.11.1 In odd numbered years, the voting members shall elect officers to serve for the next twenty-four months. Officers shall include a chair who shall preside according to the guidelines of the code or parliamentary procedure and a vice-chair who shall act for the chair in his/her absence.

3.11.2 The weed board shall meet at least quarterly.

3.12 COMPENSATION. Weed board members shall be reimbursed for actual, necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties through the County's regular voucher system according to Board of Thurston County Commissioners adopted travel guidelines.

Members shall request such reimbursement by completing and signing official travel vouchers. Expenses eligible for compensation shall include but are not limited to travel, out-of-county meals, out-of-county motel rooms, out-of-state travel, and registrations.

3.13 COMMITTEES. Through the use of committees, weed board responsibilities may be apportioned among its members, its staff and interested citizens of the County. Committees may be appointed by the weed board for specific purposes. These committees shall not be decision making entities. Functioning committees shall present reports and recommendations to the weed board for consideration in public meetings.

4 EMPLOYEES

4.1 THE NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR. The weed coordinator is the weed board's agent. The Weed Coordinator's duties include but are not limited to those specified in RCW 17.10.060, these adopted RULES AND REGULATIONS, the position classification specification 1211, and the policies and procedures of Thurston County. In addition to the duties and job functions outlined in the classification specification, the weed board delegates to the weed coordinator:

4.1.1 Full administrative responsibilities as Division Manager.

- 4.1.2 Authority to take enforcement actions pursuant to Chapter 17.10 RCW, as listed in section 8.3 of these RULES AND REGULATIONS.
- 4.2 THE NOXIOUS WEED SPECIALIST II. May be required to perform all functions of the coordinator in his/her absence, including acting as enforcement officer for the purposes of issuance of civil infractions.
 - 4.2.1 Oversees and provides general direction to weed specialists, inspectors and pull crews.
- 4.3 THE NOXIOUS WEED SPECIALIST I. Conducts inspections on private properties, county properties, and rights-of-way to implement noxious weed control measures and provides updates of progress to the Noxious Weed Control Board.
- 4.4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I. Assists Noxious Weeds Staff and the Noxious Weed Control Board with administrative tasks, including recording minutes at Noxious Weed Control Board meetings and notifying board members of monthly agendas.

5 RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 5.1 RULES AND REGULATIONS, shall be adopted subject to RCW 17.10.060, and may be amended following a public hearing.
 - 5.1.1 A proposed amendment shall be distributed to members and staff at least two weeks prior to the public hearing when it will be considered.
 - 5.1.2 Staff shall cause notice to be issued stating that amendments to the RULES AND REGULATIONS are to be considered, and public comment taken in a public hearing.
 - 5.1.3 Any adoption of proposed amendments may occur after the public hearing or at a subsequent open public meeting.
 - 5.1.4 Unless another date is specifically stated, amendments shall take immediate effect.

6 THE THURSTON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

In accordance with RCW 17.10.090.

- 6.1 THE COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST for 2024 includes the following species. Species listed in **bold** are those currently known to exist in Thurston County.

Class A Noxious Weeds WAC 16-750-005

Eradication mandatory Statewide

Common Name	Scientific Name
amaranth, Palmer.....	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
broom, Spanish.....	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common.....	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense-flowered.....	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth.....	<i>Spartina alterniflora</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>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass.....	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, 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>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
reed sweetgrass.....	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush.....	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>

Syrian bean-caper.....	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed.....	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian.....	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower.....	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
thistle, Turkish.....	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil and hybrids	<i>Myriophyllum heterop-</i>
hyllum, <i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> X <i>Myriophyllum</i>	
<i>hippuroides</i>	
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

Class B Designated Noxious Weeds WAC 16-750-011

Control required by State where designated

Common Name	Scientific Name
blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn.....	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
chervil, rough.....	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
chervil, wild	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
common fennel (<i>except bulbing fennel</i>)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
	(<i>except variety, azoricum</i>)
common reed	<i>non-native genotypes of Phragmites australis</i>
Dalmatian toadflax.....	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>Dalmatica</i>
European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
gorse.....	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead.....	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hanging sedge.....	<i>Carex pendula</i>
hawkweed, oxtongue.....	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
hawkweed, orange.....	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the “Wall” sub-	
genus (<i>Hieracium</i>) including, but not limited to:	
Common.....	<i>H. lachenalii</i>
European	<i>H. sabaudum</i>
polar	<i>H. atratum</i>
smooth.....	<i>H. laevigatum</i>
spotted	<i>H. maculatum</i>
wall.....	<i>H. murorum</i>

hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow ¹	<i>Centaurea x gerstlaui</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
pepperweed, perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
starthistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>

¹ Except the area below the ordinary high-water-mark of the Nisqually River, downstream from Alder dam to Puget Sound.

Class B (Selected) Noxious Weeds WAC 16-750-011

Selected for control by local Weed Board

Common Name	Scientific Name
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the “Meadow” (<i>Pilosella</i>) subgenus including, but not limited to:	
mouseear hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
pale hawkweed	<i>H. lactucella</i>
queen-devil	<i>H. glomeratum</i>
tall	<i>H. piloselloides</i>
whiplash	<i>H. flagellare</i>
yellow	<i>H. caespitosum</i>
yellow-devil	<i>H. x floribundum</i>
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
shiny geranium ²	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
sulfur cinquefoil ³	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
tansy ragwort ⁴	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>

Class C (Selected) Noxious Weeds WAC 16-750-015

Selected for control by local Weed Board

Common Name	Scientific Name
pampas grass ⁵	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>
yellow flag iris ⁶	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

-
- ² To be controlled on Thurston County property, gravel mines, heavy equipment storage areas and those rights of way that may directly or indirectly spread seed or contaminated material in wildlife refuges, nature preserves or other high quality habitat areas.
- ³ Control is required on transportation rights of way in all of Thurston County and all other land except that portion of Thurston County East of Range 1 East and South of Township 17 North.
- ⁴ Control is required when 25 or more plants are present in an area of 20 acres or less. The area may include more than one parcel if the area is under the same ownership. Priority will be given to property in agricultural areas, particularly where livestock is present.
- ⁵ Control is required in Township 18 N, Range 2 W, Section 10, 11, 14, and 23 and on all transportation and utility rights-of-way, public land and gravel mines.
- ⁶ Deep Lake, Lake Lawrence, transportation rights of way and Thurston County property only.

- 6.2 SURVEYS AND CONTROL of all species designated by WAC 16-750-005 and 16-750-011 for control in Thurston County shall be subject to on-going surveys and control if found.
- 6.2.1 Prioritization of the listed species according to their presence and the threats they pose to Thurston County, can be found in the risk assessment for workload prioritization, (page 17 & 18).
- 6.2.2 In addition to the species mentioned above, five species pose a significant threat due to their invasive traits: spartina (*Spartina spp.*), kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillate*), water primrose floating primrose-willow (*Ludwigia peploides*), and flowering rush (*Butomas umbellatus*). These species are not yet found in Thurston County. A Rapid Response Strategy will be used if any of these or yet to be named (identified, listed, etc.) invasive plants are found. After notifying the weed board, Rapid Response steps shall be implemented by the Weed Coordinator:
- 6.2.2.1 Confirm the identity of the species by a WSU plant diagnostician or Weed Scientist.
- 6.2.2.2 Petition the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board to list the species on the state weed list if it is not.
- 6.2.2.3 Notify neighboring Noxious Weed Control Boards about the new species.
- 6.2.2.4 Write a news release, describing the plant and the area found, and enlist the public's assistance to find any additional infestations.
- 6.2.2.6 Write and submit an emergency prescription to the IPM Coordinator and Environmental Health.
- 6.2.2.7 Submit an application for coverage under the NPDES permit if necessary.
- 6.2.2.8 Control the plant as expeditiously as possible after following all the above steps.
- 6.2.2.9 Contact the Washington Invasive Species Council with appropriate relevant information if a suspected invasive animal or insect is found: 1-877-9INFEST.

- 6.3 SPECIES OF CONCERN. In addition to the species listed on the County noxious weed list, there are weeds of special concern because of their aggressive and invasive natures. It is the goal of the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board to encourage control of these species by providing educational and technical information, and including relevant species at outreach events.

7 DESIGNATION OF TARGET SPECIES AND CONTAINMENT AREAS

- 7.1 The following noxious weeds are DESIGNATED TARGET SPECIES pursuant to Thurston County Code 17.30.040:

GORSE (*Ulex europaeus*)

KNOTWEED Himalayan knotweed (*Persicaria wallichii*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*), Bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia x bohemica*)

- 7.2 The following CONTAINMENT AREAS are established for target species pursuant to Thurston County Code 17.30.050
For Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), the containment area is Section 7 of Township 18 N, Range 1E and Section 12 of Township 18 N, Range 1W.

For Knotweed: Himalayan knotweed (*Persicaria wallichii*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*), and Bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia x bohemica*) the containment area is all of unincorporated Thurston County.

8 ENFORCEMENT

- 8.1 THE WEED BOARD STRIVES TO CONDUCT AN IMPARTIAL AND CONSISTENT PROGRAM. Each owner is required to perform, or cause to be performed, such acts as may be necessary to control and to prevent the spread of noxious weeds on or from his/her land. Penalties for violation are defined by state weed law RCW 17.10 and Chapter 16-750 WAC, and Ch. 17.30 of the Thurston County Code.
- 8.2 THE WEED BOARD DESIGNATES THE WEED COORDINATOR and his or her designees as enforcement officers pursuant to Chapter 7.80 RCW. Designation of enforcement officers by the Weed Coordinator shall be in writing.
- 8.3 THE WEED BOARD DELEGATES TO THE WEED COORDINATOR THE AUTHORITY TO-
 - 8.3.1 Establish control agreements with owners to ensure compliance;
 - 8.3.2 Recommend quarantines to the State Noxious Weed Control Board;
 - 8.3.3 Issue permits for activities in areas quarantined in accordance with RCW 17.10.210;
 - 8.3.4 Issue Notices of Violation, cease and desist or stop work orders, and Notices of Civil Infraction per RCW 17.10.310; obtain Search Warrants;
 - 8.3.5 Issue Work Orders to ensure compliance when an owner is found to be failing to comply with the requirements of RCW 17.10;
 - 8.3.6 Release liens
- 8.4 COSTS FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY THE WEED BOARD are established as follow:

- 8.4.1 If control is performed or caused to be performed by the county, the necessary costs and expenses imposed in accordance with RCW 17.10 include, but are not limited to, labor, equipment, materials, supplies, staff time, costs of providing all enforcement-related notices, weed disposal, and any other costs and expenses authorized by RCW 17.10.

8.5 HEARING ON LIABILITY FOR COST OF CONTROL MEASURES.

Any owner who has received notice of liability on any charge or cost for control measures undertaken pursuant to RCW 17.10.170 or 17.10.210 shall have the right to request a hearing before the weed board. Such request shall be in writing and presented to the Noxious Weed Control Agency within 30 calendar days of the mailing of the notice of liability, as demonstrated by an affidavit of mailing or service, for the charge or costs.

- 8.5.1 INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR REQUESTING A HEARING. Any request for hearing must be in writing and include the following:
 - 8.5.1.1 Name, telephone number and mailing address of person requesting hearing;
 - 8.5.1.2 Address and parcel number of property involved and the name and address of property owner if different from person requesting hearing; and
 - 8.5.1.3 A statement of the reason for the request for hearing, including a description of any error or errors of the Noxious Weed Control Agency, any rules, regulations or statutes the hearing request is based upon, and the specific relief that is being requested.
- 8.5.2 NOTIFICATION OF WEED BOARD HEARING. At least 7 days prior to the hearing, notice of hearing shall be given to the person who has made a request for such a hearing. Such notice shall:
 - 8.5.2.1 Be in writing;
 - 8.5.2.2 State the date, time and location of the hearing;

- 8.5.2.3 Contain a statement that failure to attend or participate in the hearing may result in the issuance of an order of default;
- 8.5.2.4 Be served upon the person in person or by sending the notice by registered or certified mail to his/her last known address or by any other method authorized or required by the laws of the State of Washington. Service by mail shall be regarded as complete upon deposit in the U.S. mail, properly stamped and addressed; and
- 8.5.2.5 At the weed board's discretion, state that materials may be submitted by the parties in advance of the hearing. The notice shall state the number of copies of any such material which must be submitted and the date by which the materials must be submitted to the weed board and all other parties to the hearing.

8.5.3 HEARING PROCEDURE. Weed board hearings shall be open to the public and shall be recorded. The hearing shall be opened with a statement of the time, date and place of the hearing, and a statement of the purpose of the hearing. The Noxious Weed Control Agency shall present its case, then the property owner shall present his or her case. The weed board may question either party. The weed board shall allow both parties the opportunity to present witnesses, cross examine witnesses and present a closing statement or summation.

Evidence, exhibits, affidavits, documents and testimony shall be taken in the presence of all parties recorded as present and shall be given only such weight as is deemed proper after consideration of any objections made to their admission. Evidence, including hearsay, is admissible if, in the judgment of the weed board, it is the kind of evidence that reasonable persons are accustomed to rely on in the conduct of their affairs. The weed board may exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious.

Hearings may be continued to allow additional evidence or testimony to be submitted.

8.5.4 THE WRITTEN DECISION OF THE BOARD shall be served upon the person to whom the notice of administrative hearing was given in the manner set forth in section 8.5.2.4.

8.5.4.1 The written decision may be in the form of a cover letter transmitting a copy of the lien to the property owner.

8.6 THE WEED BOARD MAY FILE LIENS as authorized pursuant to RCW Chapter 17.10, within 90-days of work cessation, if full payment of billing has not been received.

8.6.1 Within fourteen (14) days of filing a lien in the Thurston County Auditor's Office, staff shall send a copy of the lien to the owner, including a statement of amount due, and a notice that the lien may be collected as unpaid taxes.

8.6.2 By Resolution Number 5392, the Board of Thurston County Commissioners has required that all liens on real property be collected by the County Treasurer in the same manner as delinquent real property tax.

9 DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

The weed board supports the attempt to find additional USDA/APHIS approved bio-agents.

It is the weed board's policy to distribute biological agents on public property only.

10 PUBLICITY

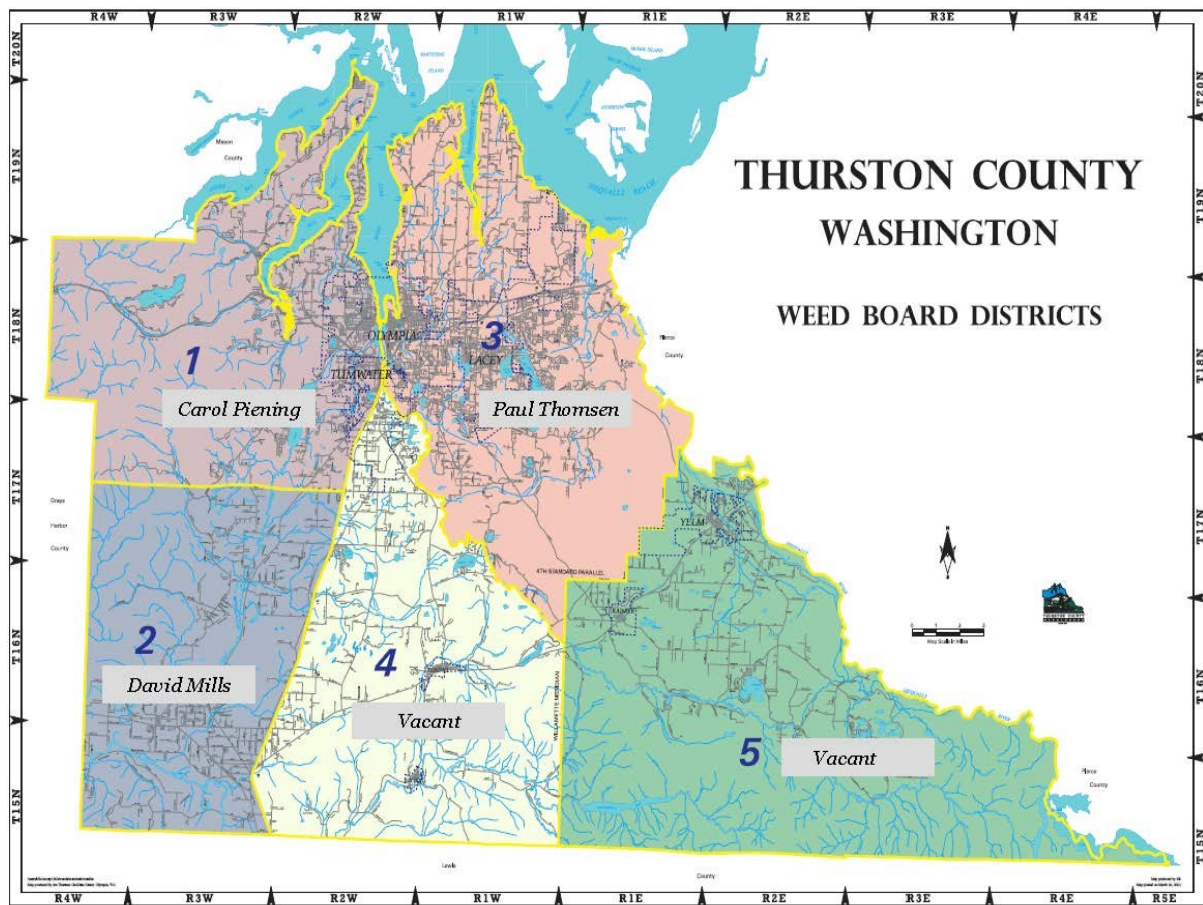
The agency shall provide public information of the services offered.

11 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

All news releases and advertisements shall be in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

12 SEVERABILITY

These regulations are intended to be supplemental to the provisions of Chapter 17.10 RCW. If a provision of these RULES AND REGULATIONS or their application to any person or circumstance is held invalid the remainder of these RULES AND REGULATIONS or the application of that provision to any other person or circumstance is not affected. RCW 17.10.910.



RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WORKLOAD PRIORITIZATION OF LISTED SPECIES CURRENTLY FOUND IN THURSTON COUNTY		Poison Hemlock	Gorse	Rough Chervil	Wild Chervil	Scotch Thistle	Purple Loosestrife *	Knotweed spp.	Eggknot Spurge	Myrtle Spurge	Spotted Knapweed	Dalmatian Toadflax	Milk Thistle	Brazilian Elodea	Diffuse Knapweed	Common Fennel	Orange Hawkweed	Lesser Celandine
Criteria																		
Threat to Humans	Injurious or toxic to humans	2	2	2	2	2			2	2			2	2				2
	Urban threat	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2				2		2	2	2
Threat to Livestock	Injurious or toxic to livestock	1.5		1.5		1.5			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5			1.5
	Threat to pasture forage or hay	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	
Threat to Agriculture	Threat to commercial agriculture	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
	Threat to organic farming	1.5		1.5	1.5			1.5				1.5		1.5				
Threat to Wildlife Habitat or Wildlife	Threat to parks and recreation areas	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Threat to natural resources	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Forestry	Threat to forest production		1					1			1				1			
Important Control Criteria	State designated "A" or "B"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Perennial		1				1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1
	No effective bio-control available	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Allelopathic	1						1			1				1	1	1	
	Seed longevity 15 years or more		1			1							1					
	Spread by vehicles or contaminated equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Wind dispersed seed	1				1	1	1				1	1		1		1	
	Water dispersed seed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1		
	High reproduction: many seeds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Less than 100 sites in County		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Spread as ornamental plant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1
	Once established, manual control ineffective		1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1				1	1	1
	Priority Ranking	21.0	21.0	21.0	19.5	18.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
*Wand, garden, and purple loosestrife are combined, as well as Italian and slenderflower thistle, meadow, brown and black knapweed, and listed species of knotweed.																		

Phragmites	Pampas Grass	European Coltsfoot	Variable Leaf Milfoil	Yellow Flag Iris	Garden Loosestrife	Rush Skeletonweed	Parrotfeather	Mousetear Hawkweed	Tansey Ragwort	Slenderfox or Thistle*	Spruce Laurel	Garlic Mustard	Common Bugloss	Wall Hawkweed	Perennial Sowthistle	Meadow Knapsweed*	Floating Primrose-Willow	Yellow devil Hawkweed	Yellow Hawkweed	Sulfur Cinquefoil	Hanging Sedge	Wild Basil	Annual Bugloss
2	2	2	2	2		2		2	2		2	2	2				2						
2	2			2	2			2			2	2	2				2						
		1.5		1.5					1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5										1.5
						1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5			1.5
		1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5					1.5								1.5
		1.5				1.5			1.5				1.5		1.5								
1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
	1										1	1		1		1		1	1				
1		1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1								1				1			1		1						
					1				1														
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1				1		1	1	1				1	1			1	1				
1			1	1	1	1			1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		1			1	1	1	
1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1		1	1	1		1				1	1				1	1			1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
16.0	16.0	16.0	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.5	11.5	11.0	10.0	8.5

Numerical values (0-2) are based on the best available science and assessed by the professional judgement and experience of the Thurston County Noxious Weed Control Board.

Brazilian Elodea

(*Egeria densa*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. WA State Department of Ecology, Technical Information about Egeria Densa (Brazilian Elodea)
3. Western Aquatic Plant Management Society, Brazilian Elodea, a Problem Aquatic Weed
4. US Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratories/Plants Revised August 2002
5. North Dakota Department of Agriculture, Noxious Weed Species Catalogue, Brazilian Elodea (*Egeria densa*)
6. University of California, Noxious Weed database, *Egeria densa*

Bugloss, Annual

(*Anchusa arvensis*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. PNW 415

Bugloss, Common

(*Anchusa officinalis*)

1. WSU/Cooperative Ext "Noxious Weed Facts"
2. Guide to Weeds in British Columbia
3. Safety Issues Affecting Herbs: *Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids*, by Subhuti Dharmananda, Ph.D., Director, Institute for Traditional Medicine, Portland, OR;
4. Consumer Healthcare Products Association News Release, July 9, 2001
5. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings

Common Fennel

(*Foeniculum vulgare*, with the exception of *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract for *Foeniculum vulgare*;
3. Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service Fact Sheet for *Foeniculum vulgare* Modified from: Simon, J.E., A.F. Chadwick and L.E. Craker. 1984. Herbs: An Indexed Bibliography. 1971-1980. The Scientific Literature on Selected Herbs, and Aromatic and Medicinal Plants of the Temperate Zone. Archon Books, 770 pp., Hamden, CT.
4. Washington Invasive Species Coalition Fact Sheet: *Common Fennel*.
www.invasivespeciescoalition.org
5. San Mateo County Weed Management Area Invasive Weeds Brochure. www.cdfa.ca.gov/wma/sanmateo
6. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Channel Islands N.P.: Santa Cruz Island – Plan for Recovery
7. Invasive/Exotic Vegetation Management Program Report, University of California, Berkeley, January 2004.
8. The Watershed Project and the California Invasive Plant Council, "Weed Worker's Handbook", May, 2004.
9. Department of Primary Industries, State of Victoria, AU, Impact Assessment - Fennel, November 30, 2006.
10. Steven Lamoureaux and Ross Koning, Eastern Connecticut State University, Willimantic, CT 06226, Abstract: "The Allelopathic Potential of Apiaceae Seeds upon Germination of Lettuce. 1998.
11. Weed Control by Species: Elkhorn Slough Notional Estuarine Research Reserve, October, 2000. Pg. 34, 35.

Common Reed

(*Phragmites australis*)

1. Phragmites Project, Cornell University, Bernd Blossey, 2003©;

2. "Need and Effectiveness of Control Measures on *Phragmites australis* in Restoration Situations", University of Minnesota, Keith Fredrick;
3. "Cryptic invasion by a non-native genotype of the common reed, *Phragmites australis*, into North America", Kristin Saltonstall, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University;
4. Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia, Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation;
5. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract for *Phragmites australis*;
6. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings;
7. University of Maine Cooperative Extension Bulletin #2532
8. Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-3 through A-8)
9. "Phragmites control in Delaware: Practical Tips & Techniques", Bill Jones, Phragmites Control Manager, Delaware Department of Natural Resources.
10. Garden Ecology with Thomas Muse, Invasive Plant Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
11. "Root-secreted Allelochemical in the Noxious Weed *Phragmites Australis* Deploys a Reactive Oxygen Species Response and Microtubule Assembly Disruption to Execute Rhizotoxicity", Thimmaraju Rudrappa, Justin Bonsall, John L. Gallagher, Denise M. Seliskar, Harsh P. Bais, Journal of Chemical Ecology
12. "Killer reed's 'lethal weapon' discovered, UD researcher calls toxic strain of phragmites 'a horticultural disaster'" Molly Murray, The News Journal Delaware
13. "Human Impacts on Tidal Wetlands: History and Regulations" Connecticut College Arboretum
14. "Have You Seen This Reed? Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)" Manchester Urban Ponds Restoration Program

Eggleaf Spurge

(*Euphorbia oblongota*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. Oregon Department of Agriculture Plant Risk Assessment for oblong Spurge, *Euphorbia oblongota*, 2008; <https://www.oregon.gov/oda/shared/Documents/Publications/Weeds/OblongSpurgeProfile.pdf>

European Coltsfoot

(*Tussilago farfara*)

1. Oregon Department of Agriculture Plant Pest Risk Assessment for Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*, 2010; <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/shared/Documents/Publications/Weeds/PlantPestRiskAssessmentColtsfoot.pdf>
2. Global Invasive Species Database (2017); Species profile: *Tussilago farfara*. www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=426 on 20-12-2017.
3. US Forest Service *Weed of the Week*, 01-18-06, Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*, produced by the USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Staff, Newton Square, PA
4. Naturally Occurring Food Toxins, Laurie C. Dolan, Ray A. Matulka and George A. Burdock, Burdock Group, 801 N. Orange Ave., Suite 710, Orlando FL 32801, USA; September 20, 2010
5. Carcinogenic activity of coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara* L., Hirono I, Mori H, Culvenor CC., Feb. 1976
6. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings

Floating Water Primrose

(*Ludwigia peploides*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States, Weed Research and Information Center, J.M. Ditomaso, G.B. Kyser et al., University of California, 2013
3. Biological Control of Invasive Water Primroses, *Ludwigia* spp., in the United States: A feasibility assessment, Journal of Aquatic Plant Management 59s:67-77, Reddy et al., 2021
4. Evaluation of six herbicides for the control of water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides* (Kunth) P.H. Raven spp. *glabrescens*), Journal of Aquatic Plant Management 53:134-137, Sartain et al., 2015

Garlic Mustard

(*Alliaria petiolata*)

1. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
2. Invasive Weeds in Forest Land: Garlic Mustard, Oregon State University Extension Service, September 2008.
3. Impacts and Treatments of Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*): Application of Research to Populations in the Portland, Oregon Metro Area. City of Portland. Environmental Services, 2017

Gorse

(*Ulex europaeus*)

PNW 379;

1. Weeds Of The West;
2. Gilkey's Weeds Of The Pacific Northwest;
3. Plants Of The Pacific Northwest Coast;
4. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
5. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings;
6. IVM Technical Bulletin, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
7. TNC Element Stewardship Abstract;
8. Weed Technology Magazine, 1996. Volume 10:217-231;
9. Biological Control of Weeds: Gorse, R.L. Hill, Entomology Division, DSIR, Lincoln, New Zealand
10. ODA Broom/Gorse Quarterly, Winter, 1993, Vol.2, Issue 1;
11. Botanical Dermatology Database. <http://bodd.cf.ac.uk/BotDermFolder/BotDermL/Legu-12.html>

Hanging Sedge

(*Carex pendula*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Control Board's Written Findings
2. King county Noxious Weed Control Program Weed of Concern: Hanging Sedge, *Carex pendula*

Hawkweed, Mouseear

(*Hieracium pilosella*)

1. PNW 409;
2. University of Idaho Cis 633;
3. "The Hawkweeds" USDA 130 October, 1920
4. Washington State Weed Board's Written Findings
5. PNW 499
6. Biological Control of Hieracium ssp. In North America and New Zealand: A Status Report by Linda Wilson, University of Idaho, May, 1994
7. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Vol. 4, June 1999
8. The Nature Conservancy Element Stewardship Abstract for Hieracium pilosella (Mouse-ear hawkweed), Mary J. Russo
9. "Interference phenomena due to mouse-ear and king devil hawkweed" W. Makepeace, A.T. Dobson, D. Scott, New Zealand Journal of Botany abstracts

Hawkweed, Orange

(*Hieracium aurantiacum*)

1. University of Idaho Cis 633
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
3. Weed Technology, 2001 Volume 15:867-872
4. Weeds of Canada, C. Frankton & G. A. Mulligan, Pub. 948, Rev. 1970, Canada Dept. of Agriculture
5. USDA Department Circular 130, October, 1920
6. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Vol. 1, Issue 1, March 1995
7. PNW 499
8. USDA Forest Service, Weed of the Week 12-18-05, Orange Hawkweed

9. USDA Forest Service, Leaflet R10-TP-129 June 2004, Orange Hawkweed
10. "Hawkweed Invasion Research" Urban Spotlight, Newsletter of the Australian research Centre for Urban Ecology Volume 6.

Hawkweed, Wall

(*Hieracium murorum*)

1. Wilson, Linda M. 2006. Key to Identification of Invasive and Native Hawkweeds (*Hieracium* spp.) in the Pacific Northwest. B.C. Min. For. Range, For. Prac. Br., Kamloops, B.C.
2. PNW 499
3. Biological Control of *Hieracium* spp. In North America and New Zealand: A Status Report by Linda Wilson, University of Idaho, May, 1994
4. Hawkweed Identification, Montana State University Extension, EB0187;

Hawkweed, Yellow

(*Hieracium caespitosum*)

1. Hawkweed Identification, Montana State University Extension, EB0187;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
3. PNW 499
4. USDA Forest Service Plant Database:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/hieracae/all.html>
5. Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage, AKEPIC 2011-02-07

Hawkweed, Yellow Devil

(*Hieracium floribundum*)

1. University of Idaho Cis 633;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings
3. Weed Technology, 2001 Volume 15:867-872
4. USDA Department Circular 130, October, 1920
5. Hawkweed News, University of Idaho, Volume 3 Issue 1, March 1997
6. PNW 499
7. Canadian Journal of Botany, Vol. 56, Number 1, January 1, 1978

Knapweed, Diffuse

(*Centaurea diffusa*) [Many findings are written jointly with Spotted Knapweed]

1. WA EB 1393;
2. BC Agdex 640: "Hand Pulling Of Diffuse And Spotted Knapweeds";
3. Weeds Of The West;
4. Compiled List Of Agro Ecosystem Weeds With Allelopathic Potential;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
6. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
7. "Knapfire On Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
8. IVM Technical Bulletin: Spotted, Diffuse & Russian Knapweeds, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;
9. Montana Knapweeds: Identification, Biology and Management, Circular 311, Revised March 2001; *Proceedings of the First International Knapweed Symposium Of The Twenty-First Century*, 15-16 March, 10.2001, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho;
10. Diffuse Knapweed Factsheet, The Global Invasive Species Database

Knapweed, Meadow

(*Centaurea x moncktonii*)

1. WA EB 1393;
2. WA EB 1524, June 1989;
3. "Knapfire on Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
4. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings

5. PNW0566, June 2003
6. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
7. Meadow Knapweed Invasion in the Pacific Northwest, U.S.A, and British Columbia, Canada, North west Science, Vol. 65, No. 1, 1991;

Knapweed, Spotted

(*Centaurea stoebe* [syn. *biebersteinii*])

1. WA EB 1393;
2. BC Agdex 640: "Hand Pulling Of Diffuse And Spotted Knapweeds";
3. Weeds Of The West;
4. Compiled List Of Agro Ecosystem weeds With Allelopathic Potential;
5. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
6. Biological Control Of Weeds In The West;
7. Knapfire On Your Forest Rangelands", Fred H. Mass, Montana Knapweed Action Committee;
8. Weed Technology, 1998. Vol. 12:353-362;
9. Weed Science, 1993. Vol. 41:57-61;
10. IVM Technical Bulletin: Spotted, Diffuse & Russian Knapweeds, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA;

Knotweed spp.

(*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. bohemicum* and *Persicaria wallichii*)

1. *Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds*, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-15 through A-35)
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board Written Findings
3. "Controlling Knotweed in the Pacific Northwest", Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, January 16, 2004;
4. "Japanese Knotweed Alliance", CABI-bioscience (formerly the International Institute of Biological Control)
5. *Knotweed Control on the Skagit River, 2002 Results and Recommendations*, Lindsey Brandt, The Nature Conservancy of Washington;
6. Rotherham Urban Wildlife Group of the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and incorporating data supplied by the Rotherham Biological Records Centre, September 1992;
7. "Silvicultural Technology and Applications for Forest Plantation Establishment West of the Cascade Crest" Timothy B. Harrington and Jeff Madsen

Lesser Celandine

(*Ficaria verna*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings

Loosestrife, Garden

(*Lysimachia vulgaris*)

1. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
2. Castanea Vol 48 "The Primulaceae Of Ohio"
3. "Non-Native Freshwater Plants" WA State Dept. of Ecology, April, 2003
4. Western Aquatic Plant Management Society, Garden Loosestrife, a Problem Aquatic Plant in the Western USA;
5. University of Connecticut "Invasive Plant Atlas of New England", 2001©;
6. Integrated Pest Management Plan for Freshwater Emergent Noxious and Quarantine Listed Weeds, WA State Departments of Agriculture and Ecology, Revised July 2004 (Pages A-9 through A-13)
7. Oregon Department of Agriculture Plant Pest Risk Assessment for Garden loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris* 2014

Loosestrife, Purple

(*Lythrum salicaria*)

1. PNW 380;
2. WA State Noxious Weed Board's Written Findings;
3. "Effect Of *Galerucella* Spp. Feeding On Seed Production In Purple Loosestrife", Weed Science, 49:190-194, 2001
4. A Guide to Selected Weeds of Oregon;
5. Weeds of the West;
6. Biological Control of Weeds in the West;
7. Iowa State University Extension Horticulture & Home Pest Newsletter, IC-461 (15) Pages 109-111, June 19, 1991
8. Ecology and Management of Invasive Plants Program, Cornell University, Dr. Bernd Blossey, 2002;
9. New York Fish and Game Journal, Vol.31, No.1, January 1984; Vol.32, No.1, January 1985;
10. American Horticulturist, March 12, 1995
11. US Fish and Wildlife Service Leaflet #13.4.11, "Control of Purple Loosestrife", 1989
12. IVM Technical Bulletin, *Purple Loosestrife*, Bio-Integral Resource Center, Berkeley, CA
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