



Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Board Q1 Meeting

February 29, 2024

Agenda

- 1 Welcome, establish quorum, introductions (6:30-6:45pm)
- 2 Public Hearing on Kitsap County 2024 Noxious Weed List (6:45-7:05pm)
- 3 Officer Elections (7:05-7:30pm)
- 4 Program Overview (7:30-7:50pm)
- 5 Bylaws, Mission, Vision Review (7:50-8:15pm)
- 6 Additional Discussion, Public Comment (8:15-8:30pm)

Selection of Weeds for Control by County Board

RCW 17.10.090 (1)

- ...within ninety days of the adoption of the state noxious weed list...
- ...following a hearing...
- ...select those weeds from the class C list and from the class B list not designated for control in the noxious weed control region in which the county lies...
- ...that it finds necessary to be controlled in the county.

Selection of Weeds for Control by County Board

RCW 17.10.090 (2)

- The weeds selected from Class C and B,
- all class A weeds,
- those class B weeds that have been designated for control in the noxious weed control region,
- shall be classified within that county as noxious weeds,
- those weeds comprise the county noxious weed list.

Selection of Weeds for Control by County Board

RCW 17.10.090 (3)

Nothing in this chapter limits a county noxious weed board, or other branch of county or city government, from conducting education, outreach, or other assistance regarding plant species not on the state weed list if the county or city determines that the plant species causes localized risk or concern.

Weed Classifications

WAC 16-750-003 (2)

Class A - not native to the state, limited distribution or unrecorded in the state and that pose a serious threat to the state. (Eradicate)

Class B - not native to the state, limited distribution or unrecorded in a region of the state and that pose a serious threat to that region. (Contain)

Class B designate - Class B weeds whose populations in a region are such that all seed production can be prevented within a calendar year. (Control)

Class C - any other nonnative to WA noxious weeds.

Definitions WAC 16-750-003 (2)

Control, to prevent all seed production and to prevent the dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants. (CLASS B - DESIGNATES)

Contain, to confine a noxious weed and its propagules to an identified area of infestation. (CLASS B - NON DESIGNATES)

Eradicate, to eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation. (CLASS A)

"Prevent the spread of noxious weeds" means to **contain** noxious weeds.

2024 State Noxious Weed List Updates



Class A

- Palmer amaranth, *Amaranthus palmeri*
 - Variable-leaf milfoil hybrids, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* x *Myriophyllum hippuroides*
-

Class B

- Un-designating Brazilian elodea, *Egeria densa* in Green Lake in King County.
 - Un-designating shiny geranium, *Geranium lucidum* in Snohomish County.
-

Class C

European, American, and hybrid beach grasses, *Ammophila arenaria*, *A. breviligulata*, and *A. arenaria* x *breviligulata*

Kitsap County Noxious Weed List

Class B Non-Designates



Japanese knotweed

Bohemian knotweed

Tansy ragwort

Scotch broom

Butterfly bush

Purple loosestrife

Wand loosestrife

Ravenna grass



Brazilian elodea

Shiny geranium

Herb-Robert

Yellow archangel

Spurge laurel

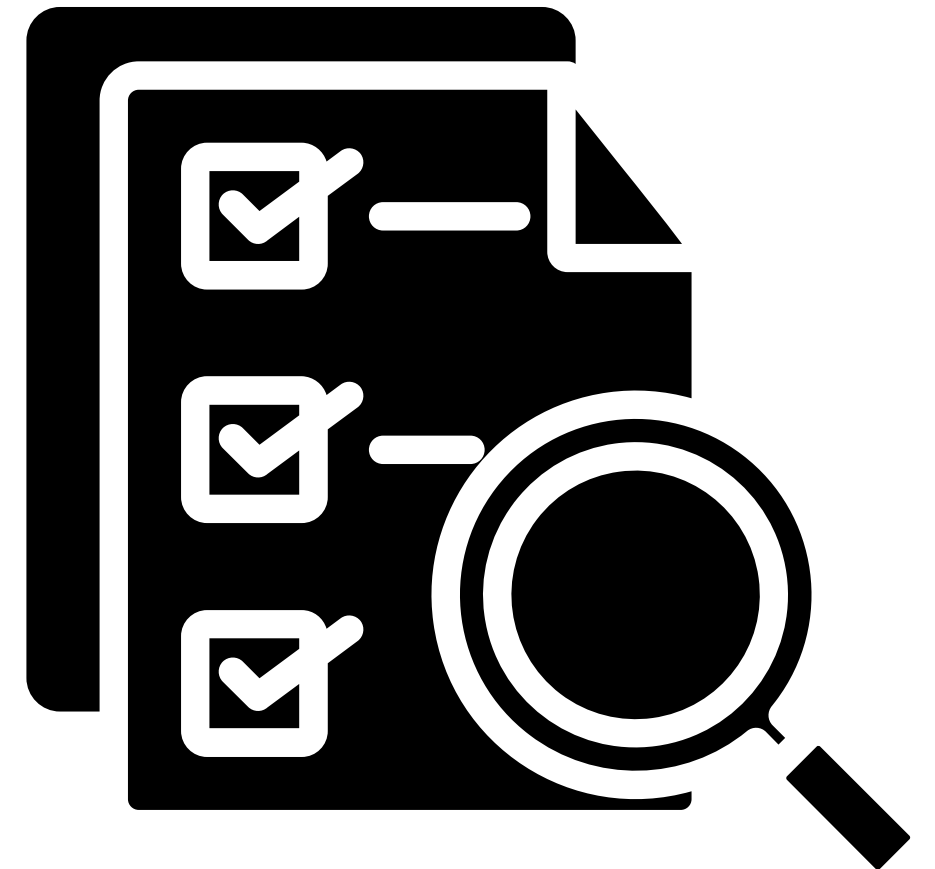
Spurge flax

Spurge myrtle



2024 Kitsap County Noxious Weed List

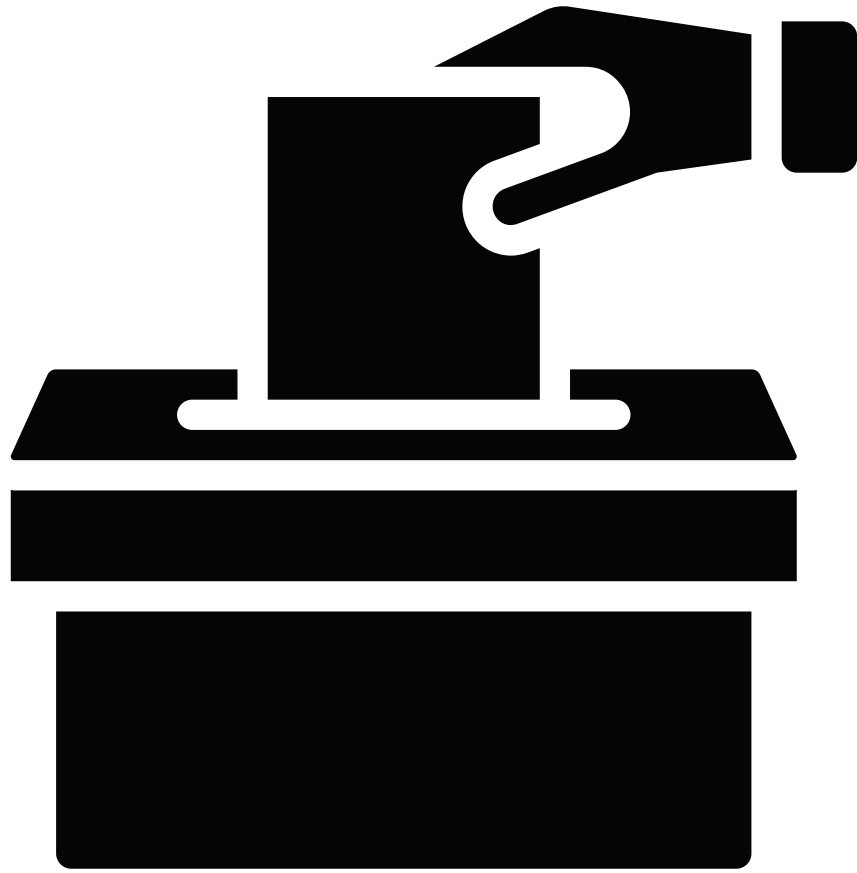
- Propose sticking to 2024 state list additions
 - Class A: Palmer armaranth, variable-leaf milfoil hybrids
 - Class C: American, European, hybrid beach grasses
- Spend 2024 evaluating status of infestation, developing integrated pest management plan/policy for Kitsap



Public Hearing on 2024 Kitsap County Noxious Weed List

Please keep comments under two minutes





Officer Elections

Officers are meant to be elected every November (or Q4) meeting to serve for one calendar year.

We will elect interim officers to serve until the Q4 meeting and then hold another election.

Positions:

- Chair - Directs meetings, discussion.
- Vice Chair - Serves as back-up for chair duties.
- Secretary - Handles meeting minutes; other duties?

Program Overview - History

- **Previously housed in WSU Extension office**
- **Seasonal crews utilized to treat/remove noxious weeds**
- **Interlocal and landowner agreements (contracts) were common**
- **Voucher program to cover weed disposal costs at select facilities**
- **Eventually relocated to Kitsap's Board of County Commissioner's Office**
- **Program Coordinator departed shortly thereafter**
- **BoCC sought new location for program, reevaluated scope**

Program Overview - New Direction

- **Housed in Department of Community Development, Environmental Programs**
- **Search for Coordinator position, filled in late November 2023**
- **Board vacancies filled in January 2024**
- **Focus will be on education, outreach, technical assistance to landowners and the public**
- **No seasonal crews, treating/removing noxious weeds at this time**

Program Overview - Budget

- **Two funding options under RCW 17.10**
 - **County General Fund, appropriated by BoCC**
 - **Land Assessment**
- **Kitsap utilizes the Land Assessment**
 - **\$2 per parcel and \$0.08 per acre on all property not classified as forest land**
- **Program annual revenue/budget**
 - **2024 Revenue: \$235K**
 - **2024 Approved Expenditure Amount: \$232K**
 - **After Coordinator and Office expenses: ~ \$108,331**
- **Current cash fund balance: ~ \$530K**

Program Overview - Mapping

Evaluating where we are:

- Combined data from last few years of active program, with See Click Fix reports during program hiatus

Creating new map and reporting system

- Working with GIS analyst on Survey 123 application for landowners/public to instantly report weeds
- With help of landowners, will be able to track species and size of infestation, as well as pesticide applications, and quickly add to an interactive map

Noxious Weed Locations

- Previously Reported Noxious Weeds Locations
- Noxious Weed Reports from See Click Fix



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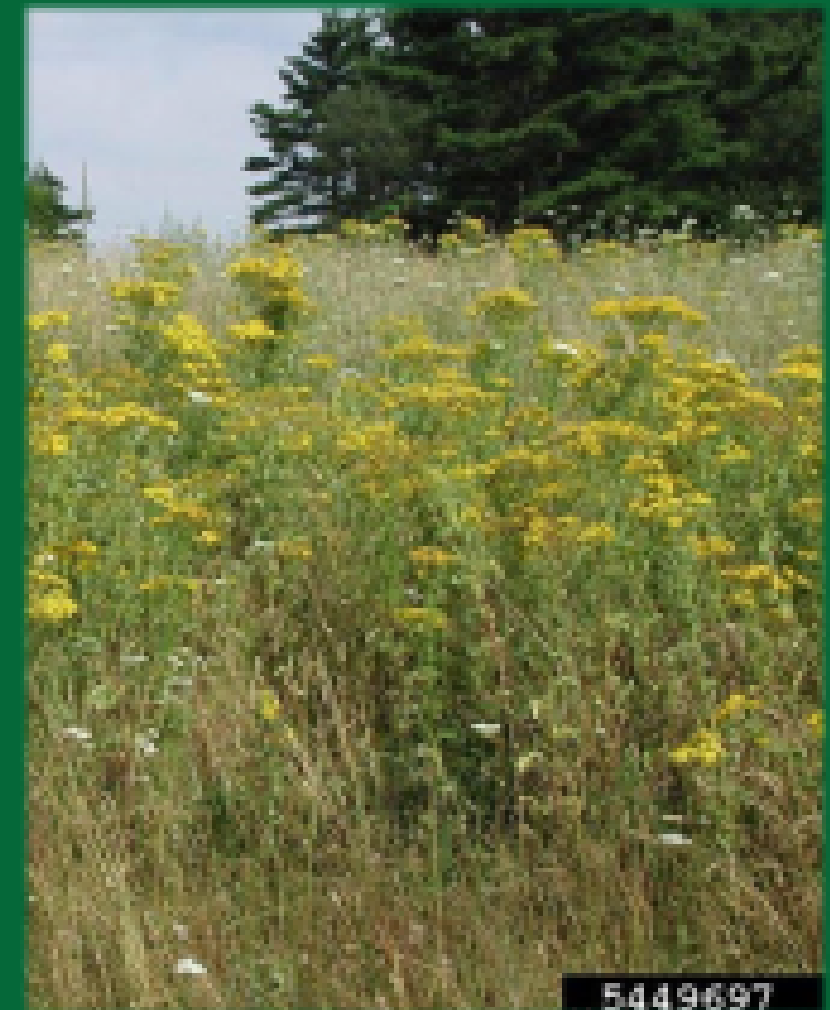
Garlic Mustard, *Alliaria petiolata*

- **Class A**
- **Ability to reproduce high quantities of seed from a single plant can make it difficult to eradicate once it is well-established.**
- **Biennial to short-lived perennial**
- **Garlic mustard reproduces by seed. This plant is capable of cross-pollination as well as self-pollination.**

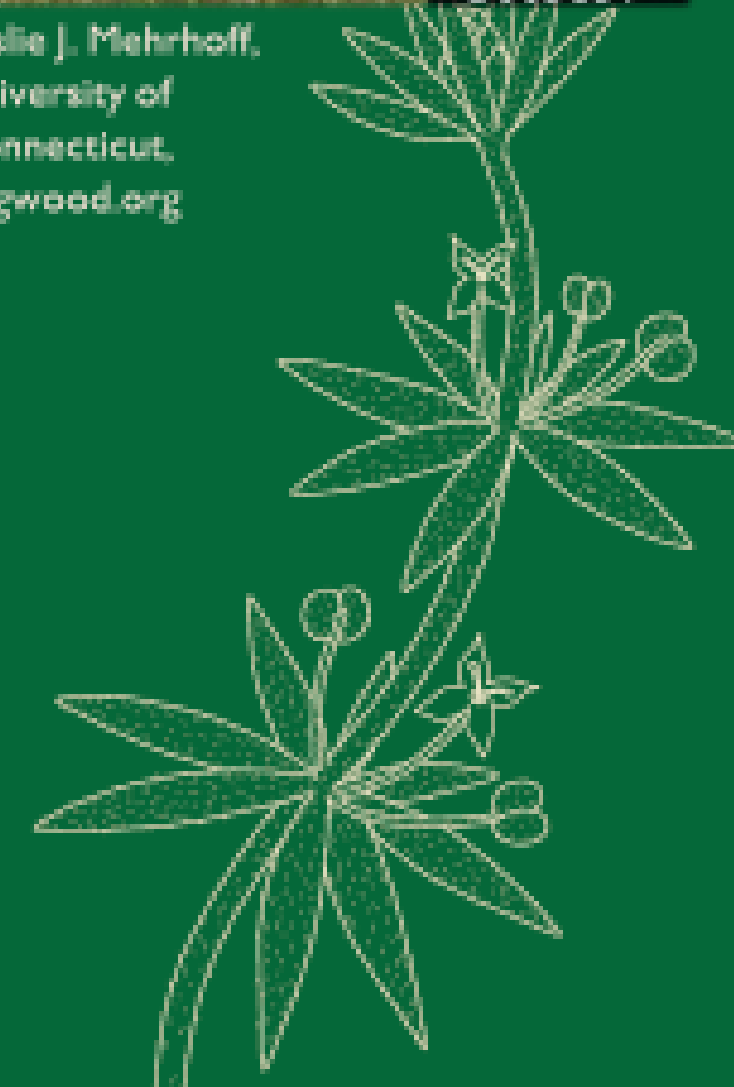


Tansy Ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris*

- Class: B
- Why it was listed: Toxic to humans and livestock. Invades pasture and grassland
- Family: Asteraceae, sunflower family
- Life cycle: Biennial or winter annual, occasionally perennial
- Growth type: Herbaceous
- Reproduction: Primarily by seed, but also vegetatively

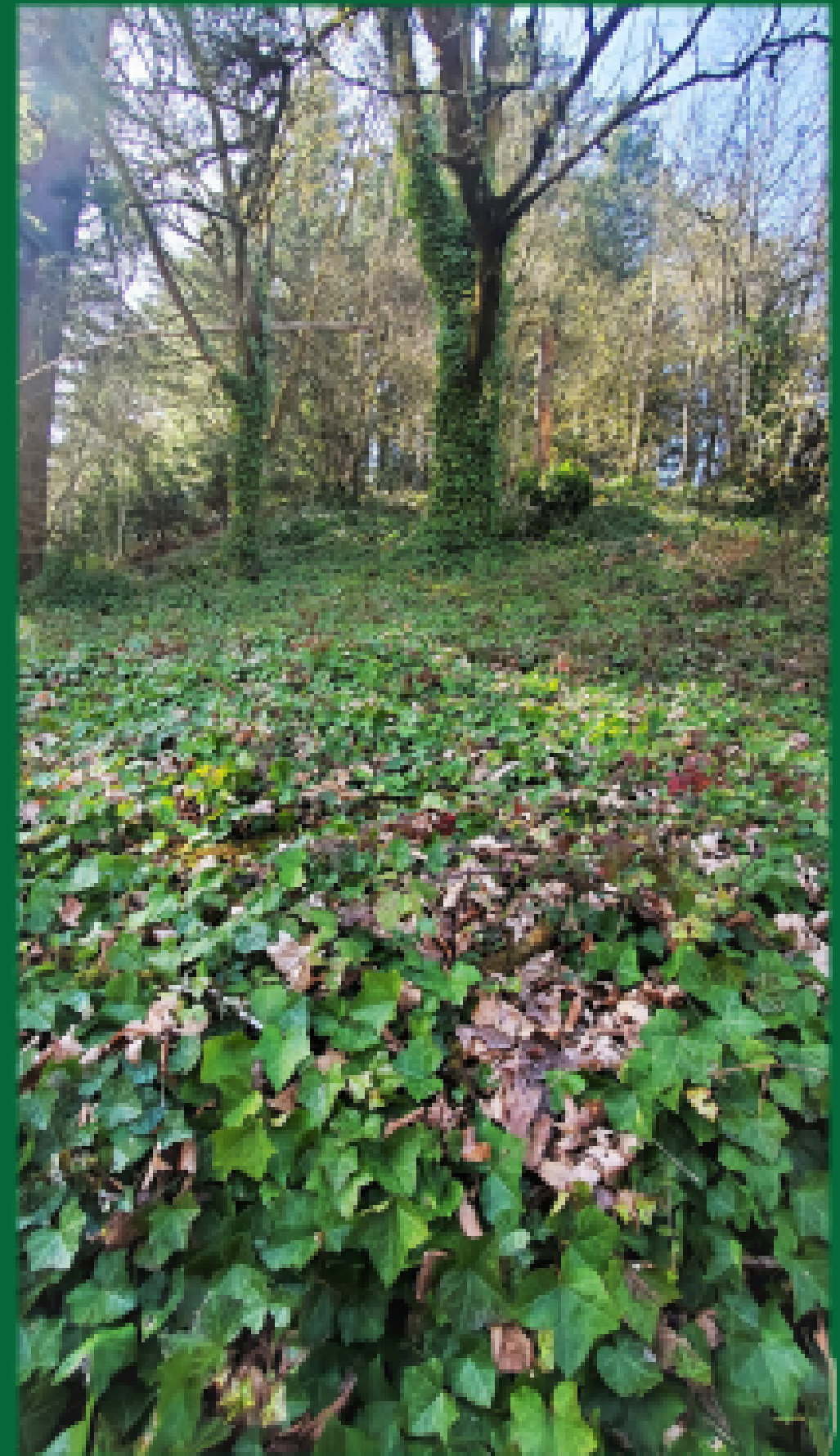


Leslie J. Mehrhoff,
University of
Connecticut,
Bugwood.org



English ivy, *Hedera helix*: “Baltica”, “Pittsburgh”, & *H. hibernica*

- Class C
- Family: Araliaceae, Ginseng family
- Life cycle: Perennial
- Growth type: Woody vine.
- Reproduction: Primarily by stem growth, but also by root fragments, stem fragments, and seed.



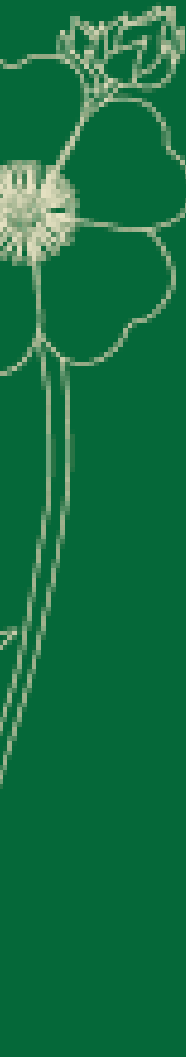
Knotweeds, *Polygonum x bohemicum*, *P. cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, and *P. polystachum*

- Class: B
- Family: Polygonaceae, buckwheat family
- Life cycle: perennial
- Growth type: herbaceous, though tough bamboo-like stems persist through winter
- Reproduction: primarily by rhizome, as well as by plant parts that break off



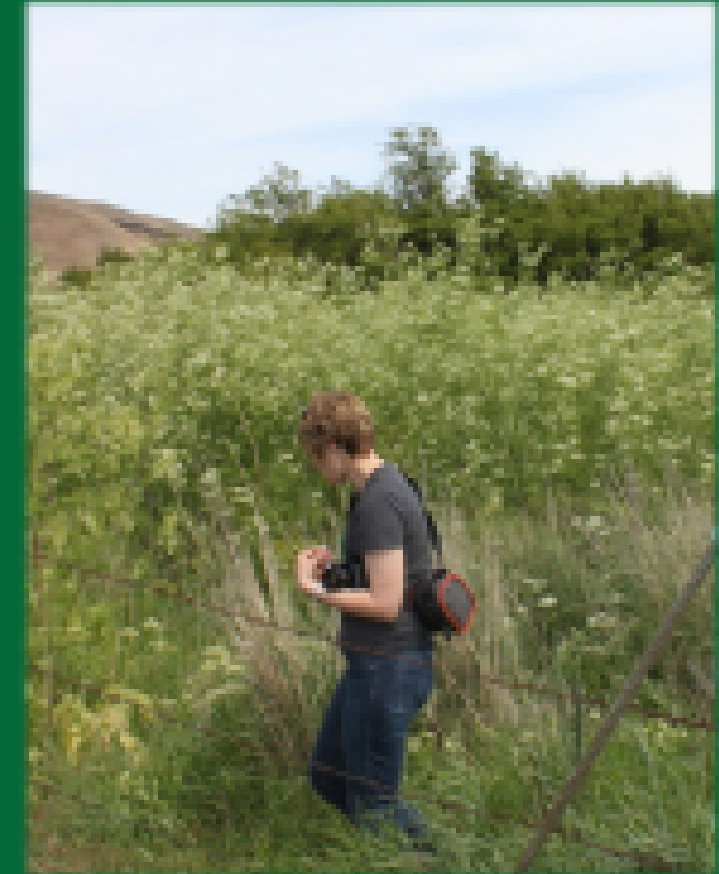
Giant Hogweed, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*

- Class: A
- Why it was listed: Forms dense stands that shade out plants, increase soil erosion, and have dangerous sap.
- Family: Apiaceae, carrot family
- Life cycle: Perennial, occasionally biennial
- Growth type: Herbaceous, but very large
- Reproduction: Primarily by seed, though root crowns re-sprout



Poison Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*

- Class: B
- Why it was listed: Toxic to livestock and humans. Pushes out desired plants.
- Family: Apiaceae, carrot family
- Life cycle: Biennial
- Growth type: Herbaceous
- Reproduction: Seed

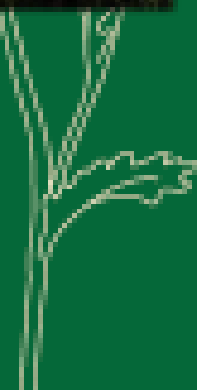


Feral Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*

- Monitor list
- Family: Aquifoliaceae, holly family
- Life cycle: Perennial. Can live for up to 150 years
- Growth type: Shrub, small tree.
- Reproduction: Seed from berries spread readily by birds, re-sprout from cut stumps, vegetative spread from runners and branches left in moist soil



Sally Nickelson, Lake Youngs Reserve



Tree-of-Heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*

- Class: C (2012)
- Listing reason: Fast spreading and growing, forming thickets.
 - Allelopathic (creates compounds that are toxic to other plants.)
 - Host plant for Spotted Lantern Fly, an invasive insect that will create massive economic impacts to agriculture when it arrives
- Family: Simaroubaceae, quassia family
- Life cycle: Perennial
- Growth type: Tree/shrub
- Reproduction: Seed, root suckers, and stump sprouts



BYLAW, MISSION, VISION REVIEW

PUBLIC COMMENT

MEETING ADJOURNED

THANK YOU!