2024

End of Season Summary and Reports

Hairy Willowherb West Valley

Yakima County Noxious Weed Control Board

1213 S. 18th Street

Yakima Washington 98901

509-574-2180

Data Compiled by Susan Bird December 2024

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End of Season Reports & Summary 2024

Mission Statement

The Weed Board administrates under the authority of the Washington State Revised Code, RCW, Chapter 17:10, wherein, the Board is authorized to develop a weed abatement program within Yakima County. The Weed Board has hired a staff and developed a weed control program wherein specific "Noxious Weeds" are located, mapped and controlled within the guidelines of the adopted County weed control policy.

Some weed species are declared "Noxious" within the state and classified as Class A, Class B, Class B designate and Class C.

The Noxious Weed problem in Yakima County may be classified into three sectors: agriculture, transportation/utility, and incorporated municipals.

The Agricultural sector, because of its size, would hold the largest acreage percentage, by far, and hence have the largest population of noxious weeds and related weed problems. However, this is only partly true due to the very nature of farming and range production which demands good weed control. With this in mind, the other two sectors must be considered and managed within our overall objectives.

Our objective is to exercise some form of control over all problem weeds within Yakima County and respond to all citizen complaints. Our response may be expressed in the form of a written notice, complaint letters or a telephone call to a landowner. However, major emphasis will be placed on those weeds that are classified as "Noxious" and require mandatory control.

Our goal is to provide professional, as well as technical assistance to the landowners of this county by helping landowners to understand the nature of their particular weed problem, weed growth habits and offer control suggestions. In many cases, landowners simply need a specific plant properly identified. Weed identification is a service we offer. The Weed Board's principal goal is to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and obtain acreage reduction where situations allow.

velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
water primrose	*Ludwigia hexapetala*
white bryony	*Bryonia alba*
wild basil	*Clinopodium vulgare*
wild chervil	*Anthriscus sylvestris*
yellow archangel	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*
yellow floating heart	*Nymphoides peltata*
yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*
yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*

Class C Weeds

absinth wormwood	*Artemisia absinthium*
Austrian fieldcress	*Rorippa austriaca*
babysbreath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
beach grasses, European, American, and hybrid	*Ammophila arenaria, A. breviligulata, and A. arenaria x A. breviligulata*
black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*
blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
cereal rye	*Secale cereale*
common barberry	*Berberis vulgaris*
common catsear	*Hypochaeris radicata*
common groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*
curlyleaf pondweed	*Potamogeton crispus*
English hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
English ivy - four cultivars only	*Hedera helix* 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star', and *H. hibernica 'Hibernica'*
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid	*Myriophyllum spicatum* x *Myriophyllum sibiricum*
evergreen blackberry	*Rubus laciniatus*
field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
fragrant waterlily	*Nymphaea odorata*
green alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*
hairy whitetop	*Lepidium appelianum*
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus bifrons* (*Rubus armeniacus*)
hoary cress	*Lepidium draba*
Italian arum	*Arum italicum*
Japanese eelgrass	*Nanozostera japonica*
jubata grass	*Cortaderia jubata*
jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*
lawnweed	*Soliva sessilis*
longspine sandbur	*Cenchrus longispinus*
medusahead	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
nonnative cattail species & hybrids (reminder, does not include the native common cattail, *Typha latifolia*)	*Typha* species
old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*
oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana*
perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*
reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
scentless mayweed	*Tripleurospermum inodorum*
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	*Cuscuta approximata*
spikeweed	*Centromadia pungens*
spiny cocklebur	*Xanthium spinosum*
spotted jewelweed	*Impatiens capensis*
Swainsonpea	*Sphaerophysa salsula*
thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
tree-of-heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
ventenata	*Ventenata dubia*
white cockle	*Silene latifolia*
wild carrot (except where commercially grown)	*Daucus carota*
yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Washington State, please contact:

WA State Noxious Weed Control Board
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360) 725-5764
Email: noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov
Website: http://www.nwcb.wa.gov

Or

WA State Department of Agriculture
(509) 249-6973

Or

Your County Noxious Weed Control Board

2024

Washington State Noxious Weed List

Palmer amaranth, *Amaranthus palmeri*, is a weed that can cause a huge negative impact on agriculture.

Photo by Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, bugwood.org

List arranged alphabetically by:

COMMON NAME

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. **Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.**

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are **designated** for required control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal. Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Board to learn which species are designated for control in your area.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows county weed boards to require control if locally desired, or they may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

Class A Weeds
Eradication is required

common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*
cordgrass, common	*Spartina anglica*
cordgrass, dense-flowered	*Spartina densiflora*
cordgrass, saltmeadow	*Spartina patens*
cordgrass, smooth	*Spartina alterniflora*
dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
eggleaf spurge	*Euphorbia oblongata*
false brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*
floating primrose-willow	*Ludwigia peploides*
flowering rush	*Butomus umbellatus*
French broom	*Genista monspessulana*
garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*
goatsrue	*Galega officinalis*
hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
knapweed, bighead	*Centaurea macrocephala*
knapweed, Vochin	*Centaurea nigrescens*
kudzu	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*
meadow clary	*Salvia pratensis*
oriental clematis	*Clematis orientalis*
Palmer amaranth	*Amaranthus palmeri*
purple starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
reed sweetgrass	*Glyceria maxima*
ricefield bulrush	*Schoenoplectus mucronatus*
sage, clary	*Salvia sclarea*
sage, Mediterranean	*Salvia aethiopis*
silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
small-flowered jewelweed	*Impatiens parviflora*
South American spongeplant	*Limnobium laevigatum*
Spanish broom	*Spartium junceum*
Syrian beancaper	*Zygophyllum fabago*
Texas blueweed	*Helianthus ciliaris*
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*
thistle, milk	*Silybum marianum*
thistle, slenderflower	*Carduus tenuiflorus*
thistle, Turkish	*Carduus cinereus*
variable-leaf milfoil and hybrid	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum and M. heterophyllum x M. hippuroides*
wild four-o'clock	*Mirabilis nyctaginea*

Class B Weeds

blueweed	*Echium vulgare*
Brazilian elodea	*Egeria densa*
bugloss, annual	*Lycopsis arvensis*
bugloss, common	*Anchusa officinalis*
butterfly bush	*Buddleja davidii*
camelthorn	*Alhagi maurorum*
common fennel, (except bulbing fennel)	*Foeniculum vulgare* except *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum)*
common reed (nonnative genotypes only)	*Phragmites australis*
common tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica*
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
European coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
fanwort	*Cabomba caroliniana*
gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
grass-leaved arrowhead	*Sagittaria graminea*
hairy willowherb	*Epilobium hirsutum*
hanging sedge	*Carex pendula, Carex pendula subsp. pendula* and *Carex pendula subsp. agastachys*
hawkweed oxtongue	*Picris hieracioides*
hawkweed, orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*
hawkweeds: All nonnative species & hybrids of the meadow subgenus	*Hieracium,* subgenus *Pilosella*
hawkweeds: All nonnative species & hybrids of the wall subgenus	*Hieracium,* subgenus *Hieracium*
herb-Robert	*Geranium robertianum*
hoary alyssum	*Berteroa incana*
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
indigobush	*Amorpha fruticosa*
knapweed, black	*Centaurea nigra*
knapweed, brown	*Centaurea jacea*
knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*
knapweed, meadow	*Centaurea × gerstlaueri*
knapweed, Russian	*Rhaponticum repens*
knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*
knotweed, Bohemian	*Fallopia × bohemica*
knotweed, giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis*
knotweed, Himalayan	*Persicaria wallichii*
knotweed, Japanese	*Fallopia japonica*
kochia	*Bassia scoparia*
lesser celandine	*Ficaria verna*
loosestrife, garden	*Lysimachia vulgaris*
loosestrife, purple	*Lythrum salicaria*
loosestrife, wand	*Lythrum virgatum*
Malta starthistle	*Centaurea melitensis*
parrotfeather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
policeman's helmet	*Impatiens glandulifera*
puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Ravenna grass	*Tripidium ravennae*
rough chervil	*Chaerophyllum temulum*
rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*
saltcedar	*Tamarix ramosissima*
Scotch broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
shiny geranium	*Geranium lucidum*
spurge flax	*Thymelaea passerina*
spurge laurel	*Daphne laureola*
spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia virgata*
spurge, myrtle	*Euphorbia myrsinites*
sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*
tansy ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*
thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
thistle, plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*
thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*

2024
YAKIMA COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST
& CONTROL POLICY

The YAKIMA COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED BOARD (here in after referred to as the BOARD) shall promote weed control by personal contact with LANDOWNERS and through public media. The BOARD will also promote weed control through public seminars, hearings, demonstrations, field tours, school lectures, and at regularly scheduled board meetings. LANDOWNERS are responsible for the control of noxious weeds on their property as per RCW 17.10.140 prior to blooming stage, seed maturity and the development of a root system that would enable said weeds to propagate and spread.

The BOARD shall encourage landowners to control noxious weeds on their own property through their own means, or by means commercially available. Control is defined as stopping all seed production and containing the noxious weeds to the current infested locations. The Weed Board Coordinator and Inspectors will assist landowners in locating and identifying noxious weeds and encourage the landowner to report to the BOARD other noxious weed infestations. The BOARD, or AUTHORIZED STAFF, has the authority to enter all property within the jurisdiction of this BOARD for the purpose of administering the weed laws of the State of Washington under R.C.W. Chapter 17.10.160.

If the property owner does not promptly act to control the noxious weeds in accordance with R.C.W. 17.10 and this policy, the YAKIMA COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED BOARD may cause their being controlled at the expense of the landowner as per R.C.W. 17.10.170. Charges for regulatory work shall be incurred by the landowner based on the cost, including labor and materials and, if necessary, legal, and administrative fees. Such expenses, when necessary, shall constitute a lien against the property after a hearing and determination has been made on such expense and approved by the BOARD.

The W.A.C. Chapter 16.750 constitutes the Washington State Noxious Weed List, which is classified as "A", "B", and "C" weeds. The following shall constitute Yakima County's Noxious Weed List and control is required within Yakima County.

All Class "A" Weeds
Class "B" Weeds, (All designated & those listed)
Class "C" Weeds, (listed)
All underlined weeds are educational only & no control is required.

The Yakima County Noxious Weed Board will conduct regularly scheduled meetings and will encourage public attendance and participation.

Resolution #55: The following requirements will be the policy for placing a weed on the County's Noxious Weed List:

A. The Weed Board shall announce the noxious weed list within the guidelines set forth in R.C.W. 17.10.090.

B. The order in which a weed be submitted to the Board for consideration to be placed on the noxious weed list, the following information must be submitted to the Noxious Weed Board.

   1. Location of weed, with an estimation of acreage.
   2. Verification that adjacent property owners have been notified on the intent to have the weed placed on the Noxious Weed List.
   3. Characteristics of the weed in consideration.

C. The Weed Board has the right to place the weed in question on a review and study list for a set period of time not to exceed one year and, at that time, make a policy statement on the weed in question.

YAKIMA COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST FOR 2024

In accordance with R.C.W. 17.10 a County Noxious Weed List comprising the names of the following plants, which have been declared noxious by the State of Washington Noxious Weed Board, and Yakima County Weed Control Board. Said Board finds these plants to be weedy; highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices. Said weeds shall comprise the NOXIOUS WEED LIST for Yakima County for 2023 or until another list is adopted by this Board.

YAKIMA COUNTY lies in REGION 5

ALL CLASS "A" NOXIOUS WEEDS (Mandatory Control) (** Known to be in Yakima County)

COMMON NAME:	SCIENTIFIC NAME:
Amaranth palmer 2024	Amaranthus palmeri 2024
common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*
cordgrass, common	*Spartina anglica*
cordgrass, dense flower	*Spartina densiflora*
cordgrass, salt meadow	*Spartina patens*
cordgrass, smooth	*Spartina alterniflora*
dyer's woad**	*Isatis tinctoria*
eggleaf spurge	*Euphorbia oblongata*
false brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*
floating primrose-willow	*Ludwigia peploides*
flowering rush	*Butomus umbellatus*
French broom**	*Genista monspessulan*
garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*
goatsrue	*Galega officinalis*
hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*
Johnsongrass**	*Sorghum halepense*
knapweed, bighead**	*Centaurea macrocephala*
knapweed, Vochin	*Centaurea nigrescens*
kudzu	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*
meadow clary	*Salvia pratensis*
oriental clematis**	*Clematis orientalis*
purple starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
reed sweetgrass	*Glyceria maxima*
ricefield bulrush	*Schoenoplectus mucronatus*
sage, clary	*Salvia sclarea*
sage, Mediterranean**	*Salvia aethiopis*
silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Small-flowered jewelweed	*Impatiens parviflora*
South American spongeplant	*Limnobium laevigatum*
Spanish broom**	*Spartium junceum*
Syrian bean-caper	*Zygophyllum fabago*
Texas blueweed**	*Helianthus ciliaris*
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*
thistle, milk**	*Silybum marianum*
thistle, slenderflower	*Carduus tenuiflorus*
thistle, Turkish	*Carduus cinereus*
variable-leaf milfoil	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*
wild four o'clock**	*Mirabilis nyctaginea*

CLASS "B" NOXIOUS WEEDS (**Known to be in Yakima County) (Class B designate-bd require mandatory control) (All underlined weeds are educational only & no control is required)

COMMON NAME:	SCIENTIFIC NAME:
blueweed bd	*Echium vulgare*
Brazilian elodea bd	*Egeria densa*
bugloss, annual bd	*Lycopsis arvensis*
bugloss, common bd	*Anchusa officinalis*
camelthorn bd	*Alhagi maurorum*
common fennel bd, (except bulbing fennel)	*Foeniculum vulgare* (except *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum*)
common reed** bd (nonnative genotypes only)	*Phragmites australis*
common tansy**	*Tenacetum vulgare*
Dalmatian toadflax**	*Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica*
European coltsfoot bd	*Tussilago farfara*
fanwort bd	*Cabomba caroliniana*
gorse bd	*Ulex europaeus*
grass-leaved arrowhead bd	*Sagittaria graminea*
hairy willow-herb** bd	*Epilobium hirsutum*
hanging sedge bd	*Carex pendula, & subsp.agastachys*
hawkweed oxtongue bd	*Picris hieracioides*
hawkweed, orange** bd	*Hieracium aurantiacum*
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus	*Hieracium*, subgenus *Pilosella*
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus	*Hieracium*, subgenus *Hieracium*
herb-Robert bd	*Geranium robertianum*
hoary alyssum bd	*Berteroa incana*
houndstongue** bd	*Cynoglossum officinale*
indigobush bd	*Amorpha fruticosa*
knapweed, black bd	*Centaurea nigra*
knapweed, brown bd	*Centaurea jacea*
knapweed, diffuse **	*Centaurea diffusa*
Knapweed, spotted**bd	*Centaurea stoebe*
knapweed, meadow** bd	*Centaurea x gerstlaueri*
knapweed, Russian **	*Rhaponticum repens*
knotweed, Bohemian bd	*Fallopia x bohemica*
knotweed, giant **bd	*Fallopia sachalinensis*
knotweed, Himalayan bd	*Persicaria wallichii*

kochia **	*Bassia scoparia*
Lesser celandine bd	*Ficaria verna*
knotweed, Japanese** bd	*Fallopia japonica*
loosestrife, garden bd	*Lysimachia vulgaris*
loosestrife, purple** bd	*Lythrum salicaria*
loosestrife, wand bd	*Lythrum virgatum*
Malta starthistle bd	*Centaurea melitensis*
parrotfeather** bd	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
perennial pepperweed**	*Lepidium latifolium*
poison hemlock **	*Conium maculatum*
policeman's helmet bd	*Impatiens glandulifera*
puncturevine **	*Tribulus terrestris*
ravenna grass**	*Tripidium ravennae*
rough chervil bd	*Chaerophyllum temulum*
rush skeletonweed** bd	*Chondrilla juncea*
saltcedar **bd (unless intentionally planted pre 2004)	*Tamarix ramosissima*
Scotch broom **bd	*Cytisus scoparius*
shiny geranium bd	*Geranium lucidum*
spurge flax bd	*Thymelaea passerine*
spurge laurel bd	*Daphne laureola*
spurge, leafy bd	*Euphorbia virgata*
spurge, myrtle** bd	*Euphorbia myrsinites*
sulfur cinquefoil **	*Potentilla recta*
tansy ragwort** bd	*Jacobaea vulgaris*
thistle, musk** bd	*Carduus nutans*
thistle, plumeless bd	*Carduus acanthoides*
thistle, Scotch** bd	*Onopordum acanthium*
velvetleaf ** bd certain areas	*Abutilon theophrasti*
water primrose bd	*Ludwigia hexapetala*
white bryony bd	*Bryonia alba*
wild basil / basil savory bd	*Clinopodium vulgare*
wild chervil **bd	*Anthriscus sylvestris*
yellow archangel** bd	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*
yellow floating heart** bd	*Nymphoides peltata*
yellow nutsedge **	*Cyperus esculentus*
yellow starthistle ** bd	*Centaurea solstitialis*

CLASS "C" NOXIOUS WEEDS (All underlined weeds are educational only & no control is required)

COMMON NAME:	SCIENTIFIC NAME:
absinth wormwood **	*Artemisia absinthium*
black henbane **	*Hyoscyamus niger*
cereal rye **	*Secale cereale*
common barberry	*Berberis vulgaris*
common catsear	*Hypochaeris radicata*
English ivy 4 cultivars only:	*Hedera helix* 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star', *H. hibernica* 'Hibernica'
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid	*Myriophyllum spicatum* x *M. sibiricum*
European, American beachgrass & hybrids	*Ammophila arenariam A. breviligulata, & A. arenaria x breviligulata*
Green alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*
hairy whitetop **	*Lepidium appelianum*
hoary cress **	*Lepidium draba*
Italian arum**	*Arum italicum*
jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*
jubata grass**	*Cortaderia jubata*
old man's beard **	*Clematis vitalba*
oxeye daisy **	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
pampas grass**	*Cortaderia selloana*
perennial sowthistle **	*Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis*
scentless mayweed **	*Tripleurospermum inodorum*
smoothseed alfalfa dodder **	*Cuscuta approximata*
spikeweed	*Hemizonia pungens*
spiny cocklebur **	*Xanthium spinosum*
spotted jewelweed	*Impatiens capensis*
Swainsonpea **	*Sphaerophysa salsula*
thistle, Canada **	*Cirsium arvense*
Control only in T7N R20, 21,22,23E	
tree-of-heaven **	*Ailanthus altissima*
white cockle	*Silene latifolia*
Wild carrot**	*Daucus carota except subsp sativa*
yellow flag iris **	*Iris pseudacorus*
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*

For a complete listing of the State Weed List go to www. nwcb.wa.gov/ or stop by the Yakima County Weed Board Office for a copy of the State Weed List.

-----Highlighted plants designate changes made effective 1-1-24

This 2024 Yakima County Noxious Weed List and Control Policy has been adopted by

Chairman of the Board	Date	Board Member	Date
Board Member	Date	Board Member	Date
Board Member	Date		

2024 Summary of Noxious Weed Control Program

The 2024 control year came together in a successful completion of multiple projects with Excellent personnel. We Finally filled the position of Office Specialist. Welcome Theresa Noel. The 3rd Inspector position and summer help positions were not filled this year. The Manager, Coordinator/Outreach Specialist and Maintenance Specialist were able to work together on all projects requiring assistance.

We were able to communicate with landowners over the phone, via letters, and on field walks as always. The Annual Hearing and Quarterly Board meetings were all conducted over the Phone-in meetings system with OK attendance. Work was completed and tasks carried out as needed. We loaned out several sprayers multiple times throughout the summer to aid in weed control. There was good participation in the herbicide grant program for cost share as well.

Grants were received for class A projects to control and Oriental Clematis & Mediterranean Sage from the State Weed Board allowing for the contracting of outside agencies for help with herbicide applications. Drone treatments were conducted on Oriental Clematis sites near Zillah. A Priority Weeds Grant from the WSDA was used to treat Scotch thistle, hounds' tongue, and Japanese Knotweed in difficult to reach locations with Drones. A grant from WSDA was acquired for treatment and removal of Tree of Heaven in transportation corridors. Work was started along the Rail corridor and Interstate corridor through Union Gap and Yakima and will continue through spring of 2025. A cooperative control project with WSDA is in the development stages statewide.

Limited Tribal cooperative projects were done on the river, due to manpower issues. The inspector was able to do a lot of backpack and foot work spraying the river system and surveying for terrestrial and aquatic invasives, namely Knotweeds and Purple Loosestrife, as well as canoe work on the ponds for Purple Loosestrife.

Both inspectors worked on mapping and treating locations of Japanese Knotweed, Purple Loosestrife & Houndstongue, as well as Scotch thistle, Yellow Star Thistle, Oriental Clematis, Mediterranean Sage, and Tansy Ragwort. Parrot Feather was not treated by YCNWCB this year on the State Fish and Wildlife location. Yellow Floating heart was not treated this year.

Hairy Willowherb was again found in West Valley and has spread to surrounding areas, and on W. Charvet Rd south of Grandview. All landowners in the vicinity were notified, and known locations were treated.

Biological Controls were released on Russian, Diffuse, & Spotted Knapweeds. Some Biological Agents were collected and re-distributed on Knapweeds, and on Dalmatian Toadflax within the county, as well as sent to other counties. We have good populations of assorted Knapweed biological agents. There are a couple Yellow Star locations being watched for potential releases of newly approved agents. The populations of existing biological agents are well established. A few new releases were made on Purple Loosestrife. We continue to have great input and interactions with the WSU Bio-Control program.

Report by S. Bird November 2024

Equipment loans and Grants end of season 2024 & Summary

Herbicide Grants / Cost Share for controlling Class A and B Designated Noxious Weeds
Treating: Scotch Thistle, Yellow Starthistle, Houndstongue, Rush Skeletonweed, Spotted Knapweed, and Mediterranean Sage,

357 **Grants Given**, (down 7) 443 granted, 357 picked them up.

Value of Herbicide: $ **5591.00** (down 7800.10)

AVERAGE PER GRANT: **$15.66** / grant (down 21.13)

spot treat **6238** acres. **(down 7019 from 23)**

366.75 Gallons herbicide: (down 83.25 gallons) average cost per gallon: $:15.25

value of grant $1.12 / acre 6238.11 acres spot treated (^11¢/acre)

Herbicides granted: GrazonNextHL©, RangeStar©, 2,4-D©, WeedMaster©, Milestone©

D&M Chemical Was the only supplier.

25 Total equipment usage agreements of loan spray equipment down 1 from 2023.

1061: **869** Inspection notices were sent to landowners ;2023=277;2022=367.

162 Notices of concern in area of Hairy Willowherb and Oriental Clematis

30 Notices of weed complaints/nuisance weeds.

9 **Inter-agency Cooperative Projects** were completed for 2024 season:

Japanese Knotweed- WSDA

Purple Loosestrife, WSDFW

Mediterranean Sage. WSNWCB

Oriental Clematis WSNWCB

Tansy Ragwort, USFS

Tree of Heaven, WSDA

Greenway Vegetation Pre-emergent – Yakima Greenway

GreenDot Roads systems, WSDNR, no work was done on this project in 2024

Priority B Designate Weeds WSDA

WSDOT Difficult to Reach & Tree of Heaven, WSDA

Report by S. Bird November 26, 2024

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

2024 Integrated Weed Control Project Biocontrol Release Report
-Yakima County-

Washington State is facing an invasion of non-native, highly invasive noxious weeds, including knapweeds, purple loosestrife, St. Johnswort, Canada thistle, yellow starthistle, and Dalmatian toadflax. Non-native noxious weeds destroy biological diversity, decrease forage, increase erosion potential, and decrease land values across the state and western USA. Washington State landowners and land managers often do not have the time, funds or expertise to implement an integrated control strategy. The Integrated Weed Control Project (IWCP) assists with implementation by providing biological control agents to those with appropriate release sites. In addition, our project further addresses this need by educating and engaging land managers and landowners for a better understanding of invasive weed issues and the importance of prevention, early detection/rapid response, integrated management tools and restoration to solve their own weed problems.

January-December 2024 release information:

- 31 releases
- 7,896 biocontrol agents (BCA)
- 6 biocontrol agent species used to control 4 weed species
  - Russian knapweed
    - *Aulacidea acroptilonica* (gall-forming wasp): 7 releases; 2,746 BCA
  - Purple loosestrife
    - *Hylobius transversovittatus* (root-mining weevil): 3 releases; 150 BCA
  - Diffuse knapweed (releases contained both *B. fausti* and *L. minutus*)
    - *Bangasternus fausti* (seed-feeding weevil): 11 releases; 1,958 BCA
    - *Larinus minutus* (seed-feeding weevil): 11 releases; 1,142 BCA
  - Spotted knapweed
    - *Cyphocleonus achates* (root weevil): 3 releases; 300 BCA
    - *Larinus obtusus* (seed-feeding weevil): 8 releases; 1,600 BCA

Additional work:

- Monitored one Russian knapweed site (Beebee). Both *Jaapiella ivannikovi* and *Aulacidea acroptilonica* (Russian knapweed) are well established at sites in Yakima County and plants are stunted with little flowering.
- Conducted pre-release monitoring at whitetop sites in Yakima (one) and the Sunnyside Wildlife Area (two). A gall-forming mite, *Aceria drabae*, was approved by the USDA APHIS as a biocontrol agent for whitetop. We will continue to conduct pre-release monitoring until we have access to this biocontrol agent, hopefully in 2025. Yakima County will be the first county to receive this biocontrol agent in Washington State.

Date	Site Name	Biocontrol Agent	# Released	Weed Species	Coordinates	
4/30/2024	Crusher cnyn 1	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	224	Russian knapweed	46.65203	-120.539
5/3/2024	Old rail row e if fulbright park	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	200	Russian knapweed	46.53944	-120.475
5/3/2024	Below I-82 at Union Gap	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	222	Russian knapweed	46.5386	-120.474
5/11/2024	Spring Creek - south side of airport	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	900	Russian knapweed	46.571	-120.562
5/10/2024	Spring Creek & WA ave w side	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	400	Russian knapweed	46.57171	-120.573
5/10/2024	WA Ave E of texaco	*Aulacidea acroptilonica*	800	Russian knapweed	46.57347	-120.547
5/24/2024	Naches Hwy 12-s naches rd	*Hylobius transversovittatus*	50	Purple loosestrife	46.72825	-120.701
5/24/2024	I-82 n of, Carnivally s end	*Hylobius transversovittatus*	50	Purple loosestrife	46.40876	-120.287
5/24/2024	Carnivali N vint val pkwy	*Hylobius transversovittatus*	50	Purple loosestrife	46.40906	-120.286
6/13/2024	Tieton Hwy	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	500	Diffuse knapweed	46.68709	-120.737
6/13/2024	1306- Wildcat Rd.	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.67563	-121.135
6/13/2024	1305- Soup Creek	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.67126	-121.09
6/13/2024	Windy Point Campground	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.69312	-120.907
6/13/2024	Wild Rose Day Use Site	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.67443	-121.049
6/13/2024	Ashbaugh hay stack lot	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.80201	-120.65
6/13/2024	Comeau 2024	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.86261	-120.763
6/13/2024	Bbqflats	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.86835	-120.814
6/13/2024	Water power transfer stn allan rd	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	250	Diffuse knapweed	46.73106	-120.679
6/26/2024	American River Rd. N side MP 3.5	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.94274	-121.194
6/26/2024	Matler Memorial Parkway 410	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.97451	-121.094
6/26/2024	Milk Creek FS Rd 1708 off 410	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.48119	-121.082
6/26/2024	American Forks Campground Sign at Pullout	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.97726	-121.167
6/26/2024	Soda Spring Campground	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.92609	-121.214
6/26/2024	American River Rd Rock Storage Area	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.93528	-121.206
6/26/2024	Eschbaugh Park	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	200	Diffuse knapweed	46.67702	-120.654
6/26/2024	Liase Rd	*Bangasternus fausti/Larinus minutus*	400	Diffuse knapweed	46.68773	-120.74
6/27/2024	McCormick Meadows	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.41425	121.2312
6/28/2024	Rd 208	*Larinus obtusus*	200	Spotted knapweed	46.15533	121.3185
8/21/2024	Herke N Creek W of bridge	*Cyphocleonus achates*	100	spotted knapweed	46.52771	-120.802
8/21/2024	Herke quarry gate	*Cyphocleonus achates*	100	spotted knapweed	46.52525	-120.802
8/21/2024	Herke equipment lot	*Cyphocleonus achates*	100	spotted knapweed	46.52825	-120.79

Past release information:

- 2023: 13 releases of 3,139 BCA
- 2022: 16 releases of 3,908 BCA
- 2021: 32 releases of 14,234 BCA
- 2020: 22 releases of 12,450 BCA
- 2019: 30 releases of 11,233 BCA
- 2018: 26 releases of 6,425 BCA
- 2017: 36 releases of 8,885 BCA
- 2016: 54 releases of 11,850 BCA
- 2015: 51 releases of 9,868 BCA
- 2014: 43 releases of 9,252 BCA
- 2013: 27 releases of 7,400 BCA
- 2012: 18 releases of 3,800 BCA
- 2011: 27 releases of 5,710 BCA
- 2010: 23 releases of 7,261 BCA
- 2009: 27 releases of 7,900 BCA
- 2008: 36 releases of 10,146 BCA
- 2007: 9 releases of 1,750 BCA

Agriculture logo

Annual Treatment Report for

Aquatic Noxious Weed General Permit

I. Permittee Information

Application Year: 2024

Name of Entity: Yakima Co Noxious Weed Board

Are you a commercial pest control business? ☐ Yes ☑ No

II. Herbicide Treatment Information

☐ No pesticides applied.

Waterbody Name	County	WRIA	Target Plant	Herbicide	Amount Applied	Acres Treated	EPA Registration Number
Lower Yakima River and its backwaters	Yakima	37 - Lower Yakima	None	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	0.0000 None	0.0000	6769080
Lower Yakima River and its backwaters	Yakima	37 - Lower Yakima	Other	Imazapyr	0.1750 Gal	0.4600	228-534
Lower Yakima River and its backwaters	Yakima	37 - Lower Yakima	Knotweeds	Imazapyr	0.0420 Gal	0.2800	228-534
Lower Yakima River and its backwaters	Yakima	37 - Lower Yakima	Loosestrife	Triclopyr TEA	1.5200 Gal	0.9100	627193767690
Naches River and its Backwaters	Yakima	38 - Naches	Knotweeds	Imazapyr	0.0500 Gal	0.1400	228-534
Upper Yakima River and its Backwater	Yakima	39 - Upper Yakima	None	Triclopyr TEA	0.0000 None	0.0000	627193767690

III. Certification

"When I clicked submit, I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Washington State use ONLY

Submitted Date	Date Received
12/30/2024	

2024 Aquatic Weeds end of season Report:

Yellow Floating Heart and Parrot Feather

Yellow Floating Heart: There are 3 known locations in Yakima County. All locations are privately owned ponds in the west side of Yakima. One has a drain that leaves the property and enters a bar ditch /drainage area. YFH has never been found in this drainage. One Inspector worked on this project No treatments were made in 2024 season.

Total treatment: none. ProcellaCor from 2023 seems to be holding.

Parrot Feather : Yakima County has three known sites of Parrot Feather: One active site in a backwater pond south of I-82 near Zillah. This pond is currently not direct fed by the river, however, has been known to flood with high waters and has the potential to contaminate the river.

2 other sites have been treated in the past and no growth has been noted in a few years. They will continue to be monitored.

Total Time and Mileage round trip: Survey 97.5 Miles Traveled

No Treatment was conducted by YCNWCB. Fish & Wildlife chose to treat with ProcellaCorEC® in 2023. No known treatments happened in 2024. F&W had an employee certified and they treated it this year. YCNWB surveyed weeks after treatment and months after treatment and reported / sent pics to F&W. open water is showing on the pond, small amounts of Parrotfeather returned.

Both ***Yellow Floating Heart*** and ***Parrotfeather*** seem to respond better to high volume foliar applications. Areas where less volume is applied, the treatment is not as effective. I.e.: backpack vs. truck tank applications. Records from Multiple years on these projects show challenges with water levels, seed bank densities, and established root systems. Past photos do show improvement on some Yellow Floating Heart sites. Parrot Feather seems to increase and decrease annually. We will continue to monitor and treat all sites for known infestations as well as survey surrounding areas for new infestations. 2025 season will be addressed with Fish and Wildlife.

Purple Loosestrife Report & Summary 2024

This year Mainly treatments on foot with backpack sprayers were made along the Yakima River. A Canoe was used by our crew to treat ponds and lakes along the freeway for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Most of the River Treatment with Yakama Nation was done on foot with backpacks. The I-82 ponds were done by the YCNWB crew.

No Biological control releases were made. There was noticeable biocontrol activity.

1 inspector worked on the Purple Loosestrife Herbicide Application Project. August treatments were done with help from Yakama Nation spray crew.

59.95 Manpower **hours** Spray and Survey: treating PLS total value: $ 1264.35.

815 **Travel Miles** round trip to work on PLS Project total value $ 546.05

21 Days working on project.

32 Sites treated & surveyed

90.5 **Gallons Herbicide Solution Used** total value $ 178.37.

2.5 gallons solution on Non-F&W sites,

4.75oz Renovate3® (0.04gallons) $3.90

1.25 oz DyneAmic® (0.01 gallons) $0.31

88 gallons on F& W sites.

194.72 Oz. Renovate3® Used (1.52 gallons) @ $106.58/gallon= $ 162.13

44.00 Oz. DyneAmic® Used (.34 gallons) @ $35/gallon = $ 12.03

Total acres treated: 0.89 acres treated at 7 quarts/ acre rate.

Total Project Financial Value: $ 1970.77

The actual value of Purple Loosestrife control project. Immeasurable.

Report compiled by Susan Bird, December 2024

2024 End of Season Report
Japanese Knotweed in Yakima County K3556

The 2024 Yakima County Noxious Weed Board's Japanese Knotweed Control Program, conducted on the Naches River, American River, and Yakima River, and those knotweed patches off the main rivers but within their watersheds, was initiated July 19 and spraying concluded for the season Oct. 28, 2024. These are ***active*** and not inclusive of parcels that have been deemed eradicated after several years of no return or development of sites.

Site #1: Naches River WRIA 38

a) Area: From the Naches Road Bridge in Naches, WA to its confluence with the Yakima River.
b) **9** "river sites" were treated. Type of Control: We spot sprayed with back-packs using Polaris© herbicide. The Surfactant used was Dyne-Amic©. Terrestrial sites used Polaris© at 2.6oz/gallon and Dyne-Amic© surfactant at 0.5 oz / gal water.
c) No difficulties encountered were insurmountable.

Site #2: Yakima River WRIA 37

a) Area: From the confluence of the Naches River and the Yakima River downstream to Union Gap at the Century Landing.
b) 4"river" island sites were treated using a drone.
c) One river island has been found, needs treated on Fish & Wildlife parcel, south of Union Gap. Permission has been granted; logistics are being worked on to treat summer of 2025 with a drone. Boat and land access are not safe.

#3: The following sites are off the main rivers but within their watersheds:

94 Terrestrial non crop sites were treated.
45sites treated with Milestone© at .3 oz/gallon water & Dyne-Amic© surfactant at .5 oz/gallon water.
38 sites treated with Polaris© at 2.6oz/gallon water & Dyne-Amic© surfactant at .5 oz/gallon water
11 sites treated with Cornerstone© & Green Shoots© foam.

OFF RIVER: Two inspectors. 34 Days / 88.7 Hours; 1105.0 miles; Visited **254 parcels**; spot treated **94 sites** with **25.54 Gallons** of **solution: 63.16** ounces (1.3-2.6 oz/gallon) of Polaris© herbicide, **1.02** ounces Milestone© Herbicide and **12.77** ounces (0.50z/ gallon) of Dyne-Amic©. **1.3** condensed acres treated.

We found 16 new off-river sites this year.

123 sites had no returning growth and have been placed on a "watch list".

22 sites that have been on multi-year "watch list" had return plants.

27 properties have not granted permission to treat, letters have been sent. All off river terrestrial sites.

109 hours on 33days were spent spraying & surveying with a total of **1105** Miles logged to /from sites. No difficulties encountered were insurmountable spraying these sites.

ON RIVER: One) crew members spent **10** days / **26.6** Hours, traveled **261** miles to and from sites: spot spraying **11** on-river parcels (multiple sites) using **3.0** gallons solution: **6.82** ounces Polaris© and **1.5** ounces Dyne-Amic© on the Naches & Yakima Rivers. There is a total of **80** confirmed "active" parcels with multiple River sites since 2010.

Drone treatment on islands that are difficult to reach. Yakima River. 4 island sites were treated. 4 hours on project. 11 gallons solution: 6.8 oz Polaris and 4 oz DyneAmic applied via Drone Spot spray application. **0.28** condensed acres treated.

Results: **TOTALS:**

- • At the majority of the previous sites we found a lot of plants dead with no regrowth, approximately 20- 25% of the sites had a few stems showing regrowth
- **1.58 acres** was spot sprayed with **39.5** gallons solution: **69.98** ounces (0.55gallons) Polaris©, **1.02** ounces Milestone©, **19.75** ounces Dyne-Amic©
- Miles traveled: **1366** miles **115.3** Manpower hours.

River miles surveyed & treated: Naches River **28** miles, Yakima River **7.5** miles.

Expenses:	$ 2,672.24	labor
	$ 1,320.00	drone treatment
	$ 915.22	Mileage state rate of .67 / mile
	$ 219.35	Chemical & equipment combined total used.
Total:	**$ 5,126.81**	**Dollar value/cost of project benefit to environment: immeasurable.**

Cost share with WSDA:$2000.00 towards wages, travel, and incidental. YCNWCB: $ 3,126.81

The number of people assisted increased on the total off-river sites. Landowners were contacted and educated on the invasive nature of Japanese knotweed and the need to control and eradicate it in Yakima County and Washington State. Landowners were also informed that follow-up inspections would be necessary, and treatments carried out when needed. A few landowners expressed their gratitude for our help and told of their futile efforts to eradicate the knotweed on their own. Permission Forms were sent out for signatures. Properties that were sold, the new landowners were contacted and sent Permission Forms. No unattainable difficulties were found at any of the sites. Results have been the same on and off the rivers. We will continue to survey and perform chemical treatments in the years to come just as we have surveyed and performed the treatments over the past years to control the spread of Japanese Knotweed.

Total Landowners:671 parcels total: 591off-river parcels and 80 on-river parcels.

There is a total of 671 confirmed "active" parcels/sites since 2010 (83 sites are on-river sites).

Estimated Condensed Acres treated:1.3 condensed acre off-river 0.28 condensed acre on-river. Estimated River miles surveyed & treated Naches River 28, Yakima River 7.5.

Report compiled by Susan Bird completed November 20, 2024.

Time and Mileage records attached.

2024 Dryland Grain/CRP Survey & Report

Inspector Sue Bird made multiple visits to the dryland areas in the southern end of the county, Mabton/ Bickleton area during the 2024 season. A few contacts with landowners were made. Most dryland grain growers are doing a good job of weed control. This is due to the very nature of their production operation: good crop rotation, summer fallow, and the use of selective herbicides.

Rush Skeletonweed was treated on Ridge Rd by Weed Board Inspector. Areas of greatest concern are Ridge Road near Alderdale Road, and Byron Hill Road at Township Road East to Benton County Line.

The Rush Skeletonweed sites on Turpin Rd. from 2015 and 2017 did not return. The Township / Byron Rd area continues to be a concern. Landowners are continuing efforts of control.

Yellow Starthistle on Wandling Rd. in the County right-of-way did not return. Landowner e of site controlling area of concern, grants were given to Wandling Family Ranch for continued control.

Several Scotch Thistle plants were found on Glade Rd. 1.9 miles west of Alderdale Rd. below and above the road. These were controlled with a shovel and landowners were contacted. A few plants were found below the guard rail. East of Milepost 10, the plants were cut below the soil surface by Sue. Landowner to the south sprayed the field south of creek.

Puncturevine and knapweed were not sprayed on the east end of Ridge Rd. And along Byron Rd due to lack of personnel available.

Total Landowners: 456 parcels, 43 landowners **Estimated Acres:** 64,658.58

2024 Rush Skeletonweed Survey & Report

Rush Skeletonweed is an aggressive perennial introduced from Eurasia. It presently infests several million acres in the western US. The cost associated with control of this species reaches into the millions of dollars annually.

There are biologic controls that are used to help control Rush Skeletonweed, however in Yakima County the use if these bio control agents are not feasible due the fact that it takes years to get them established and we have small infestations scattered in different areas of the county. We believe the spread is mainly vehicular as all sites are roadside or easement origin.

Coordination between Yakima County Noxious Weed Control, WA State DOT and private landowners is the goal to contain & control the spread of Rush Skeletonweed. Trials were conducted with Envue on approximately 4 rangeland acres north of Sunnyside.

Total Landowners:38

Naches 22

Satus Pass 3 (DOT sprayes BIA not actively controlling)

Turpin Rd 2- no return

Township Rd 4

Byron Rd. 2

Ridge Rd. 2 treated by Sue

E. Selah I-82 2 (DOT Lot Elton Rd and ROW e of I-82) and Pond rd W of I-82.

Ahtanum Rd. 1 (2 plants 2020, no returns)

Holmason Rd. Bonniville Power ROW 2 Envue Trial 2024

Estimated Acres spread over: 200

Estimated condensed Acres treated: 5

Miles traveled to spray and survey:150

Hours spent spraying /surveying: 3 days: 2 people

Herbicide applied: 230 Gallons solution.

Report by Susan Bird,

Rush Skeletonweed History in Yakima County:

2015 new sites were found on Turpin Rd and Township Rd.

Hwy 97 so of Dry Creek Turn -out was treated and mapped in coordination with the Yakama Nation Vegetation Management Dept.
Road ROW was treated by NWCB spot spraying and DOT.

HWY 24 from Junction 241 west to milepost 18 off and on both sides of hwy. heaviest between milepost 24 and 29. DOT and NWCB spot sprayed throughout the season as it was spotted.

2016 the township road site had spread approximately a mile east along the bar ditch and into CRP and grain crops.

Skeletonweed in the grain crop was hand pulled/ dug out. Roadside was treated with selective herbicides. A new site was located a mile up Turpin from the original site. The site found in 2014 had no new growth.

Hwy 12 scattered from S. Naches rd. to the 410 Y. Mainly along the residential area, roadside locations. Again, traffic and vehicular movement seems to be the main cause of movement for Rush Skeletonweed.

2017 Turpin Rd had one new site across road from original site. Sprayed and walked surrounding area. Site ½ mile south had no new plant.

Township-Byron rd. areas RS has moved out into cropland currently in CRP belonging to 3 landowners including one section of DNR currently leased. All owners were notified and added to contact list. Roadside treatment was conducted for right of ways and around power poles. The north side of Township, E. of Byron Rd had been sprayed but missed power pole sites.

Hwy 97 was not checked later in the season. However, Klickitat Co. Coordinator said he mostly saw it in the tribal owned areas. DOT has controlled within their right of way in years past.

2018 No new growth on Turpin Rd. all areas walked throughout the season. No return plants. Landowners on Township & Byron rds. participated in Herbicide grant program and are actively fighting RSW. Roadsides were treated in summer and again in fall.

Hwy 97 sites burnt off in summer, however, RSW returned in carpet form after fall rains. Treatment was applied in fall. DOT was notified of new growth in right of ways.

Hwy 24, sites are scattered between previous sites. Treatment was done summer and fall. DOT is on board and actively assisting with control within their right of ways.

Hwy. 12, continues to be a travel point and RSW is moving south into properties. Private landowners have been notified and are joining in control efforts. Concern has been expressed from WSD Fish and wildlife about it moving onto game dept. land. They are alert and will control as needed.

2019 No new growth on Turpin Rd. all areas were walked again to verify no new growth. Landowners on Township and Byron Rds. did not participate in grant program however did spray this year. RSW in bar ditch on Township was graded mechanically.

Hwy 97 was not visited due to manpower limitations and timing.

Hwy 24 was treated by DOT; bio organisms are found on north east end of sites.

Hwy 12 continues to be a travel point and was treated by landowners, unknown if other treatment was conducted.

A new site of RSW was found on Bonneville Power Right of Way north of Sunnyside. Sue spot sprayed, 30 gallons GrazonNextHL© on sites accessible from road. Arrangements are being made with BPA and the Landowner to continue treatment. Probably an early spring application depending on weather.

2020 No new growth on Turpin Rd. all areas were walked again to verify no new growth. Landowners on Township and Byron Rds. did not participate in grant program however did spray this year. RSW in bar ditch on Township was graded mechanically.

The new site of RSW found on Bonneville Power Right of Way north of Sunnyside. Found 2019 was treated. Annual follow up will continue.

2021 all sites are monitored and re checked for new growth & Powerline access is treated.

2022 The site north of Sunnyside, Power line easement has spread westward through the rangeland. Spot treating was done; however, it is not effective in areas that germination continues throughout the year. Broadcast of the area is recommended, however the landowner passed away in June of 2022 and land is in probate. Follow-up will continue and new owners will be contacted.

2023 a new site on Ridge Rd was found and treated by grain producer/ board member Tom Mains. It will be surveyed and treated in 2024. No other survey or treatment was conducted due to limited personnel. The owner of the site north of Sunnyside along Bonneville Power ROW passed away and no new contacts are available. It will be followed up on in 2024.

Mediterranean Sage end of season report 2024

Mediterranean Sage Report 2024

Project Process: Every landowner including 5 Tribal agencies in Yakama Nation, within 2.5 miles of known sites of Mediterranean Sage were sent letters and personal contact was attempted by the Noxious Weed Control Board Inspector. Landowners of 392 deeded/entrust parcels were sent information on Mediterranean Sage. *Landowners who have the plant were very receptive to our control offers. In Yakima County we assist all landowners that have a class A noxious weed with herbicide control. 5 landowners verified having Med. Sage. Signed permission to treat forms. 3 area landowners also signed; however, no Mediterranean sage plants were found on their properties. 260 acres were surveyed, and the Mediterranean sage was treated as found. October follow-up and mechanical treatment was conducted. A spring spray application will be done as the weather allows.*

Challenges with this project: Tribal contacts are limited yet improving. Rangeland surveying is time consuming in deep dry weeds/grasses. New germination continues throughout the season with slightest rainfall or disturbance. This plant tumbles and spreads seeds as it moves. Resulting in rapid prolific seed dispersal. Summer rains and warm temps stimulate seed germination throughout the growing season.

Mediterranean Sage end of Season report 2024

6 parcels in Yakima County known to have Mediterranean Sage. (deeded and /or leased land)
0 new sites were found this season! Previous Years Maps have not changed.
3 sites were treated by landowners as found. 1 site is Tribal, and no plants were found by Yakama Nation crew.
1 site follow up in October with CWLRS, shovel / cut as found several new seedlings. Spring application of herbicide is planned and all sites will be surveyed and treated as needed.

Herbicide used 2024 spray season: was granted to landowners to apply

74 miles traveled round trip value: $ 49.58

2 hours manpower time value hours : $ 63.88

1__days: 2_hours labor hours spraying & Survey. 2__hours travel to and from site

Fall Survey and Treat surveyed entire area treated previously, dug / mechanical treatment any plants discovered. (A new grant was obtained for Class A Grant for July 1, 2024-June 30, 2025)

2 hours spent on Survey and Treat, 2 hours on travel to and from sights.

No spray applications were made in spring nor fall treatments. CWLRS assisted with fall survey& mechanical treatment of 260 acres. 2 hours at $175/hr.+8%tax = $378.00

2024-2025 seasons, July 1, 2024-June30,2025.

Report compiled by Susan Bird, Project Coordinator & Outreach Specialist November 26, 2024

Oriental Clematis end of season report 2024

Oriental Clematis is a Class A Mandatory Control Noxious Weed in Washington State. In Yakima County we have it in limited locations in the lower Yakima Valley, from Zillah to Sunnyside. It is found along canal banks, in trees, pastures, and fence lines, as well as along the Yakima River. Scattered infestations are found across more than 23.85 square miles, within an estimated 45,264-acre area. Control of Oriental Clematis in Yakima County benefits the entire state as we are currently the only known location of the invasive. By controlling with the goal of eradication, the program prevents the expansion / spread to other counties and state lands. AS of the completion of the 2024 spray season:

100 parcels in Yakima County are known to have / *had* Oriental Clematis. (73 landowners)

2 new sites were found this season in new areas. **109** letters to surrounding landowners within 1 mile of new sites were sent to notify of location found. Both sites were treated.

4 parcel sites (working with 4 landowners) were treated.

0 sites were not accessible this season. Too late to spray, will address these in spring.

96 of the identified sites treated in the past did not have new growth this year.

100 sites have permission to enter.

All new sites owners have responded to letters of notice & have granted permission to treat.

Herbicide used 2024 spray season:

20 gallons of solution by ground equipment = 0.25condensed acres with 15 Oz GrazonNextHL©, 10 oz DyneAmic©,

5 Gallons Solution with Drone: 9.5 oz Polaris©; 2.5 oz DyneAmic©, treated 0.17 acres.

Time Spent Spray and Survey, Travel and Records: 28.25 hours.

17 hours Survey & Spraying sites.

3.25 hours traveling to / from sites. 392miles traveled, (round trip: office to sites and back)

4.5 hours on records

No aquatic treatments were made.

All treatments were spot spray only, treating growing vines & leaves: in trees, on hillsides, fencerows, canal bank right of ways, and in waste areas.

Most Sites treated in 2015 -23 with Forefront HL© Milestone© or GrazonNextHL© have not returned.

Sites that returned were sites where heavy vine growth and seed banks were established.

Note: On difficult sites to get to, that were not heavily sprayed with solution, Oriental Clematis is persisting. Volume of coverage is essential to gain control. Dense foliage and seed production, persistence seems to be a deterrent in eradication.

This year we contracted services with 1 independent company:

1) Central Washington Land Restoration Services provided a drone application on difficult to reach sights in spring and again in Fall. Collaboration with this company was very beneficial and we hope to work with them on future projects.

A Grant of $4,000.00 from the State Weed Board was obtained to enable hiring of CWLRS for Survey and Treatments via Drone fall-2023 - spring of 2024. Fall treatments are funded by a new grant from WSNWCB for 2024-2025 season.

Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife, Sunnyside office is involved in treatment and survey for the 2024 season as one of the new sites was on their land.

Report by Susan Bird, Project Coordinator and Outreach Specialist, December 1, 2024

2024 End of Season Tree-of-Heaven Project Summary

2024 Yakima County Noxious Weed Control Board was awarded an extension to the grant type contract with WSDA to treat locations of Tree of Heaven within Yakima County.

Tree-of-Heaven is widespread throughout the populated areas of Yakima County. It was sold as an ornamental and planted throughout residential areas. Tree-of-Heaven spreads aggressively by papery wind born seeds as well as underground root systems sending up suckers hundreds of feet from the parent tree. If it is cut, the tree responds by sending up hundreds of saplings creating dense thickets of trees. Tree-of-Heaven has been found to harbor the spotted lantern fly. An invasive insect that chooses this tree for overwintering and egg & nymph stages. Spotted Lantern Fly attacks most crops, the top 3 affected crops are Grapes, Apples and Hops. (Spotted Lantern Fly is not known to be in Washington State yet.) For this reason, WSDA has allocated funding for this grant and enlisted the help of Yakima County Noxious Weed Board to assess the size and scope of spread of Tree-of-Heaven in hopes of removing a potential step in the ladder of infestation of spotted lantern fly.

2022 survey work was conducted of the entire county. Over 7000 locations were mapped. 2023 Grant funded the beginning of control Work in Yakima County funding work done through June 30 2024. In June of 2024 WSDA amended the grant and funded Treatment/ Removal of Tree-of-Heaven along major corridors in Yakima County. To be completed between June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2025.

2024 Time on project **2** inspectors/applicators total **263.84** hours. Value in Wage & Benefits: **$9,975.72**
126 sites were treated **1,208** Miles traveled. Value per diem .67/mile: **$809.36**

Cut stump treatments were conducted on **8** sites.
Total Product applied: **95** oz. *Polaris*

Trunk Injections on **32** sites
1818 *Ez-Ject Lance Imazapyr shells*

Basil Bark Treatments were conducted on **56** Sites.

Total solution applied: **77.47** gallons Basil Bark solution:
Product Applied **2,479.30** oz: **19.37** gallons *Garlon4*
8,300.62 oz: **64.84** gallons *Basil Oil*

Ground Foliar Treatments on **29** sites
139 gallons solution applied: **79 gallons**
133.14 oz: *Imazapyr*
1.760 oz: *Escort*
11.980 oz: *Method*
37.45 oz: *DyneAmic*
5.600 oz: *Triclopyr 3*
11.840 oz: *2,4-D Amine*
47.360 oz: *Glyphosate*
0.222 oz: *Chlorsulfuron*
2.960 oz: *Genesis90*
2.780 oz: *MSO*

Drone Foliar treatments on **7** sites
60 gallons
91.0 oz: *Polaris*
10.0 oz: *Escort*
9.6 oz: *Method*
42.1 oz: *DyneAmic*

GreenShoots Foam Foliar 3 *Sites*
15.0 ml *Cornerstone*
0.9 ml *GreenShoot Foam*

Outreach 936 letters to landowners, permissions to treat, Printing, supplies and postage : **$1,159.07**

Supplies and contracted applications were paid for with grant funds. We hired contractors to work with landowners and conduct ground and drone applications to assist landowners in the treatment and removal of Tree of Heaven. This grant pays for contracted services and product expenses for treatment. We contacted landowners where Tree of Heaven was found within ½ mile w of Rail and ½ mile east of I-82 transportation corridors. 2024 addressed Rail and Interstate corridors from Union Gap to Selah. Yakima County Weed Board provided " partial Match funds in equivalence as wages and benefits of inspectors & Equipment use in amount of $10,785.00. " Work continues on this project through June 30, 2025.

Sue has provided 19 public presentations and outreach Exhibits to multiple groups in Yakima County and around Washington State about Tree-of-Heaven, identification and control. (value not included as part of match)

The job of County Noxious Weed Boards is to help Protect the Agricultural economy from invasive species. We will do what can be done.

The Cost of this project: $15,000 grant funds, $10,785 (to date) matching funds: $25,785.00

The Value of this project is immeasurable.

Report Compiled by Susan Bird 1-30-2025
Yakima Co. Noxious Weed Board Project Coordinator.

WSDA K4368 Report 2023-24 "Priority Species " treating difficult to reach areas in Yakima County.

All surrounding landowners were contacted by mail in advance of the drone applications. All landowners, having the application done, signed a letter of consent to allow the treatment to be done on their properties. Maps of areas treated are included in the file. Video and digital photos are available of the treatment projects included in this report.

Dates & Type of work completed: Survey, mapping and treatments were conducted July 1,2023 through June 30, 2024. Treatment of Scotch Thistle, a class B Designate project on Rangelands in Yakima County.

Site Surveys: surveys were conducted with landowners and the spray company to verify feasibility of project.

Landowner meetings: there were several meetings held via phone and in person.

5-16 -2024 landowner site meeting and field survey 3 hours.

5-30-2024 drone Survey 3.5 Hours: Pine Mountain/Cowiche Mt. 2.5 hours, Selah Creek DOT 1 hour

Treatment: 14.42 condensed acres treated.

6-20-2024 Treatment of sites with Drone: 9.98 **condensed acres treated** with drone

2 condensed acres treated on ground on Storer Property

Cowiche Mountain Properties: Korynta 161315-23001 and Storer 161315-13001.

Cowiche Basin, French Canyon, -R. Williams sites treated in 23 were in the fire area in 2024 and not re-treated 46.715, -120.826; 46.715, -120.825; 46.711, -120.843

6-21-2024 Selah Creek WA ST DOT area treated with Drone. 2.44 **condensed acres treated**. (16.8 in '23)

191415-22001; 46.701, -120.440

2024 Treatment of Sites drone: **12.42 acres**. Ground equipment & Backpacks: **2.0 acres condensed.**

Total Travel (to and from sites): 190 miles

3_landowners assisted: (landowners, & Lease holders) surrounding neighbors who benefit: numerous.

4__ days on project; 2-day survey with landowners, 2 days treating:

Total time: 14.5 hours Drone applications, 2 hours ground equipment applications Rangland settings. **Total** 45.47 gallons solution applied by drone. 12 gallons via ground equipment.

Products applied: 31.02oz (0.24 gallons) **Milestone®**, 5.34 oz (0.33 lbs.)**MSM60®**, 21.63oz (0.17 gallon) **Dyne Amic®**, and 129.78 oz (1.01 gallons) **2,4-d Amine®**, were applied with **Hi-Lite®** indicator dye for visibility of treatment: Total cost of product used: $155.59

Drone treatments were also conducted on Oriental Clematis and Hybrid knotweeds on hard-to-treat locations. During the 2024 spray season.

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Education Report & Summary 2024

Noxious Weed Control Continues Education in the field of noxious Weed control at various events. Providing as well as receiving training. In 2024 In person Education opportunities increased. Several Webinars were attended by Weed Board Staff throughout the winter seasons. As well as attending in person Wilbur-Ellis, Helena, and D&M Pesticide Education classes. Education of staff and public improves weed control efforts immensely! Without knowledge of what needs to be controlled, there will be no effort to do so.

Outreach and Education Displays and information booths at:
March 8-10 Yakima Home Expo.
Washington Middle School STEAM night, *200 students + parents*
May 2 West Valley FFA Ag Day, *500 elementary + preschool students, parents, and teachers.*
July 17-20-West Valley Junior Fair- Wiley City
Aug 7-11Yakima Valley Fair - Grandview
Sept. 7 Steppe into the Square-Tieton
Sept. 20-29 Central Washington State Fair: daily presentations were given by Susan Bird. *Fair attendance numbers not known.*
Oct 26 Master Gardeners Fall Symposium

In Person Presentations by Outreach Specialist Susan Bird
Jan. 10 GSLong Growers meeting 300 attended
Jan. 17 GSLong Tree fruit meeting 300 attended
Feb. 13 Grant Co. Weed Class 170 attended
Feb. 21 Klickitat Co. Centerville 30 attended
Feb. 27. Klickitat Co. Bickleton 65
March 5 Aquatic Invasives Short Course Missoula MT. 170
March 13-15 WA ST. Coordinators Conference.
Apr. 8 Naches Valley 4-H Club 60
April 10 Master Gardeners 25
April 13 Arborfest 2000
May 31 EddMapps class 20
July 13 Master Gardeners 20
Oct. 23 SVID Roza irrigators 80
Nov. 7 & 8th Washington State Weed Conference in Wenatchee in November *450 in person, 400 online.*

VIA ZOOM Presentations given at:
April 25 WSDA Growers Meeting *500 logged in online*
May 7 Olympic Invasives Workshop
Nov. 13 Upper Snoqualmie CWMA
Dec. 12 Washington State Invasive Species Council, *145 logged in online.*

2025 is filling up fast for presentations in Yakima County, and beyond.

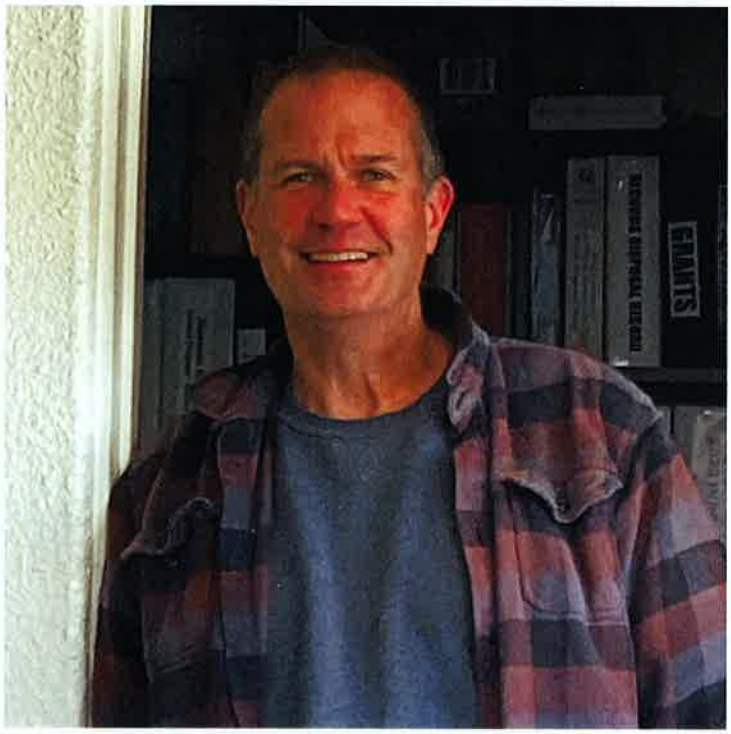
Yakima County Noxious Weed Control Crew!

We're Here to Help You

Department. Manager–Coordinator

Jeff Knutson

Program Coordinator & Outreach Specialist / Inspector Susan Bird



Maintenance Specialist / Inspector

Eric Bakker

If you don't know weeds,

get to know your local

Weed Inspector!