Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Board

February 24 2021 6-8 pm

Zoom

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89228989566?pwd=N1BZS3gycUgzV2NQWVRJeEY3VVZMdz09

Agenda

<u>Weed list Hearing:6 pm</u> Adopt the 2021 Kitsap County Noxious weed list and reflect the Changes from the State level.

Changes to the Washington State Noxious Weed List for 2021

New Class A noxious weed for 2021: Turkish thistle, Carduus cinereus.

 Turkish thistle is a newly identified non-native thistle found close to Washington in northeastern Oregon and the adjacent area in Idaho. Listed as a noxious weed in Oregon and Idaho, Turkish thistle invades open habitats and can readily spread and crowd out native species. Find out more about Turkish thistle on our website here.

New Class B designation changes for 2021: When a Class B noxious weed is designated for control in a county, control is required of that noxious weed in that county. When a noxious weed is undesignated for control in a county, the WSNWCB will not require control of that Class B noxious weed in that county--though a county noxious weed control board may still require control and/or still prioritize control of that noxious weed locally.

- Non-native hawkweeds in the wall subgenus (Hieracium): undesignated in Snohomish County
- Ravenna grass (Saccharum ravennae): designated in Chelan County
- Myrtle spurge (Euphorbia myrsinites): designated in Stevens County
- Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima): designated in Benton and Franklin counties
- Spurge laurel (Daphne laureola): designated in Skamania County
- Tansy ragwort (Jacobaea vulgaris): designated in Klickitat County
- Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasit): designated in Franklin County
- Water primrose (Ludwigia hexapetala): designated in Cowlitz County
- White bryony (Bryonia alba): designated in Garfield County
- Wild chervil (Anthriscus sylvestris): designated in Cowlitz, Clark, Island, and Skamania counties
- Yellow archangel (Lamiastrum galeobdolon): designated in Cowlitz County
- Yellow floating heart (Nymphoides peltata): designated in Cowlitz County

New scientific name updates for 2021:

- Anchusa arvensis, annual bugloss to Lycopsis arvensis
- Polygonum cuspidatum, Japanese knotweed to Fallopia japonica
- Polygonum sachalinense, giant knotweed to Fallopia sachalinensis
- Polygonum x bohemicum, Bohemian knotweed to Fallopia × bohemica

- Saccharum ravennae, Ravenna grass to Tripidium ravennae
- Matricaria perforata, scentless mayweed to Tripleurospermum inodorum
- Silene latifolia ssp. alba, white cockle to Silene latifolia
- Centaurea x moncktonii, meadow knapweed to Centaurea × gerstlaueri
- Zostera japonica, Japanese eelgrass to Nanozostera japonica
- Rubus armeniacus, Himalayan blackberry to Rubus bifrons

<u>View our CR-101 (WSR 20-11-059), CR-102 (WSR 20-20-126), OTS draft language, SBEIS analysis, Press</u> Release

Look back on where we were last years first meeting:

adjust the noxious weed fee

The Noxious Weed Control Program is supported by an assessment. Per RCW 17.10.240 the County noxious weed board may hold a public hearing to set the annual noxious weed fee.

<u>History:</u>

For the last 14 years the Noxious Weed Control Program has worked with landowners throughout the county to address issues of the detrimental impacts of noxious weeds to our lands. Over the last 8 years, the Noxious Weed Control Program has found that actively managing noxious weeds has provided successful control of our designated noxious weeds. Our staff over the years has worked with 3642 private landowners controlling all known Class A and B designate noxious weeds. Funds have proven insufficient for staff to revisit sites frequently enough to fully manage the noxious weed sites. Though we have seen marked reduction in sites there has been a clear request for more assistance and support for community members continued efforts to fully eradicate noxious weeds from their property.

Legal Requirements & fund use:

The State noxious weed laws RCW 17.10 landowners are required to control their Class A and B Designate noxious weeds. The current Noxious weed fee has been used to provide direct service to county residents saving each of the residents \$250-\$10,000. Funds have also been used to manage noxious weeds along County Right-of-Ways and in various public spaces including parks, wetlands, and shorelines.

Presentation with detailed information for the public <u>https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1P3EZdzDG1ZalvX_J-v5nhpKug6b_ZRGewcmq6cBcsPw/edit?usp=sharing</u>

Public Noxious Weed Board meeting

- I. Introductions
- II. Board Announcements/ Comments
 - A. Discussion of adding Holly to the county "education and outreach" plan for 2020
 - **B.** Officer elections
- III. Set meeting Dates for 2021
- IV. Budget for 2021
- V. Update on Fondation
- VI. Goals
 - A. Carry out the mandates of the State Weed control law, Chapter 17.10 RCW
 - 1. Class A management
 - a) Revisit to all known class A sites
 - 2. Continue Management of Class B designate and county select noxious weeds
 - B. Parks management plans
 - 1. Work with the new parks volunteer coordinator(s) on 3 parks plans one per commissioner district
 - 2. Collaboration with City of Bremerton on Lake Management District for Kitsap Lake
 - C. Declare _____ "Noxious Weed Awareness Month"
 - D. Continue work with Bainbridge Island
 - 1. BI CWMA
 - E. Continue work with County Road Department
 - F. Continue work with Public works
 - G. Continue work with the Conservation district
 - H. Work with other Code Enforcement entities
 - I. Provide training to City Environmental planners and code enforcers

VII. Education and Outreach 2021

- A. Vidios
- B. Creating a new contacts list
- C. Creating an educational packet to send to libraries
- D. Create weekly weed Identification slides
- E. Working towards getting noxious weed information incorporated into various non profits
- F. Reviving the newsletter

- VIII. Coordinators report
 - A. End of year report
 - B. Staffing 2021
 - C. Data & mapping
 - IX. Public comment
 - X. Other Items