



Roadside Weed Management

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The cover graphic includes the USDA Forest Service (Bailey's) Ecoregion map overlaid by the FHWA national highway system map to indicate why each highway segment requires a site specific solution. For information about this natural regions map, visit: <http://www.fs.fed.us/institute/ecoregions.html>. The background plant is a drawing of buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*), a spreading invasive plant now in the Southwest region of the United States.

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Foreword

I have always loved flowers. Family legend has me pulling the petals off our peony bushes to see how they were put together and picking handfuls of our neighbors' prize tulips to make bouquets for my mom. It is perhaps not surprising then, that my first awakening to the idea of "weeds" is also part of family lore. Apparently I broke into tears in the hardware store when I learned that my dad was buying something to get rid of the beautiful dandelions that dotted the lawn in spring! How could I make my necklaces and sunshine makeup without them? How could Dad even think of killing something so beautiful?

Well, times change, and so do perspectives. Fast-forward to the present, and I find myself in my dad's shoes spending much time and energy dealing with "beautiful" weeds. My aim, however, is slightly different. Instead of attempting to achieve a particular aesthetic effect, I am interested in conserving historic ecosystems, many of which are threatened by invasive plants that disrupt the composition and function of natural areas and native plant restorations. Purple loosestrife, garlic mustard, Canada thistle, crown vetch, white and yellow sweet clover, leafy spurge, Queen Anne's lace, reed canary grass, and "bucksuckle" (bella honeysuckle and common buckthorn) have been on my mind a lot this summer, as I have worked on planting and managing prairie and forest restorations here in the Midwest. And, judging from the topics discussed at national meetings in recent years, invasive plants are at the top of concern lists of natural areas managers, not to mention agriculturalists, and yes, even home gardeners, all across the country.

Invasive species have come from many sources. Many are from other parts of the world, introduced by accident, or to fulfill some horticultural or agronomic purpose; others are natives adapted to disturbed habitats. Their propagules are carried by the wind or in water, or by animals and people in fur or feathers, clothing, or the tires of vehicles. Because weeds are so mobile, effective management needs to take a landscape perspective.

Roadway management practices are a critical part of any landscape-scale invasive plant control effort. In addition to providing transportation routes for vehicular plant hitchhikers, the construction and management of roadsides affects the subsequent spread of undesirable species. This handbook is a most welcome guide to best management practices for invasive species control along roadsides. In these pages you will find essays on prevention and control of pest plant invasions, as well as summaries of relevant regulations and policies at federal and state levels. Perhaps the most valuable contributions are the state-by-state compilations of noxious species lists and agency contacts. This information widens our vision to a landscape perspective and facilitates regional dialogs.

Roadside Weed Management, together with the earlier handbook, *Roadside Use of Native Plants*, contain a wealth of information on an ecologically sound approach to building and maintaining transportation corridors. Drawing on the expertise of seasoned professionals from across the United States, these references are an invaluable guide for roadside managers, as well as for conservation students and professionals in a variety of fields.

Evelyn A. Howell

Preface

The War on Weeds is one of our own making, a battle that portends the great biotic upheaval of modern times. We have thoughtlessly—often unknowingly—moved plants and animals willy-nilly across the skin of the globe, crashing them into established ecosystems, exposing adapted sets of cherished native organisms to invaders who quickly lose their manners in new places. They come to stay, they decimate their new neighbors, and resist our attempts to control their unruly behavior. Efforts to eradicate them inevitably fail. And they keep coming, moving in on ships and animals and cars and in our commodities, gaining first a toehold, then stealthily increasing until they suddenly explode in an exponential wave upon the landscape. Welcome to the Homogeocene.

The homogenization and diminution of the Earth's flora and fauna is the great catastrophe of our time. Too few comprehend it, or that it is unstoppable. But perhaps we can resist it until pressures on the Earth abate and appreciation of what we're losing grows. So that may be our role today: keep the invaders out, push them down, and protect and restore diversity where we can. And roadsides are the flash point—ground zero if you will—since weeds move along them rapidly, and then spread from them into country and field. So let us use locally adapted native plants along our roads to cover bare soil and deter invaders, and support the native wildlife that warms our hearts and nourishes our land.

Because in the long run, the balance of nature will be restored. The flow of invaders will diminish. As the invaders arrived unnoticed, so in many cases will their natural enemies. And the native organisms that remain will eventually embrace the newcomers, feed on them, shelter in them, perhaps infect them, certainly reduce them, all the while pushing them to diversify. A new flowering will overtake the earth, and new plants and animals with wondrous new ways will appear. It may take eons but it *will* happen. So let us try together to make this new world as magnificent as life itself by protecting what we can today. Our earth and our children will bear witness to our vigilance.

Mark W. Skinner

Acknowledgement

Compilation of *Roadside Weed Management* has truly been a team effort, and would not have been possible without the contributions of many talented people. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is grateful for the valuable contributions from many dedicated experts, all of whom are doing their part to control the serious threat from invasive plant species. With their help, this handbook, which is a companion text to *Roadside Use of Native Plants*, is being presented as a resource of essential information in an easy-to-use format.

The numerous experts who graciously contributed to the “Pulling Together” essays include: Evelyn A. Howell, Sarah Reichard, Randy G. Westbrook, John M. Randall, Janet K. Clark, Cathy Ford, Janet Marinelli, Roy J. Reichenbach, Craig McClure, Thomas R. Van Devender, Richard S. Felger, The Van Devender Group, Nelroy E. Jackson, Jeff Caster, Richard Stark, Bernd Blossey, Bob Graham, Mark Masteller, Kyle Williams, Mark A. Dimmitt, Sheree Edwards, Al Cofrancesco, Phil S. Allen, Tim W. Meikle, Robert Jacobson, Ron G. Duckworth, Kelly Kearns, James Morin, John Bell, Paul Walvatne, and Marie Venner, as well as the folks who created the Web content for Natureserve (<http://www.natureserve.org>) and for The Nature Conservancy (www.nature.org). The National Weed Policy portion includes contributions from Alan V. Tasker, Faith Campbell, and Anna Cherry.

And finally, this handbook would not have been possible without significant contributions from Mark W. Skinner with U.S. Department of Agriculture PLANTS database, and Maggie Johnson, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Mark provided noxious species lists and references for each State which he has compiled over time in the PLANTS database. Maggie, who also co-edited *Roadside Use of Native Plants*, coordinated the review and necessary updating of State Noxious Weed Lists and State Resources.

Maggie Johnson



INTRODUCTION

Our roads and highways cross your lands. Highway corridors connect us all for our commerce, recreational travel, workday commute, and more. The mobility and safety provided by U.S. highways is a proud accomplishment of the Federal Highway Administration and its State and local partners.

The same highways that move people and products are blamed for moving invasive species. Some research supports this claim. Because of increased commerce, human habits, well-traveled tires, wind gusts and runoff, we intuitively know that weed seeds move to and from highway corridors with added speed. Over the years, highway managers discovered that their own construction and maintenance activities unwittingly exacerbated the spread of invasives. Consequently, Best Management Plans (BMP) were adopted nationwide.

But what happens on the other side of the right-of-way fence is outside roadside managers' control. Private landowners and public land managers control or fail to control invasive plants on their side of the fence. The weed seed source does not always originate on the highway side. Weeds move both directions. Working with our neighbors through increased awareness and partnerships has become a sign of the times. As resources diminish, and weed populations escalate, no land manager has any other choice. When Executive Order 13112 was signed in 1999, all federal agencies and others developing federally-funded projects were asked to cooperate and coordinate on the invasive plant issue.

All land managers have broader authority to control weeds since EO 13112. But we have not won the "war on weeds". In fact, we continue to debate which weeds are priorities to target, what control methods to use, how to train our field personnel, where NEPA applies, which political boundaries to cross, how much funding is needed, and how we can collaborate. Traditional approaches, policies, bureaucracies, economics, and lack of public support all present roadblocks. And as these obstacles slow our prevention and control of invasive species, weeds continue to spread across the continent.

In fact, if you were to "Google" the words "invasive plants" you would find more than four million references to the problem. So the issue is not only complex but global in scope. Invasive plants continue to cross political boundaries and so must we, by "Pulling Together". The idea of "Pulling Together" was launched in 1994 to encourage on-the-ground partnerships that help agencies at all political levels continue to do their part. *Roadside Weed Management* can, perhaps, help us further pull in unison.

While State Departments of Transportation attempt to work within their State authority on invasive plants or noxious weeds, land managers who work in many states are often stymied by the differences among State laws. This book is presented by scientists from the Environmental Protection Agency, Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Federal Highway Administration in an effort to simplify a difficult task made more complex by multiple jurisdictions that weeds do not respect. We drew from many national experts to go beyond the law and policy of weeds to the applied science of weed control and management. We hope to support integrated management approaches, partnerships, and many future successes.

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

Part One

e s s a y s



Prevention

Janet Marinelli

Human settlements were once tiny enclaves in a vast wilderness. People struggled daily to avoid being crushed by the forces of nature. But, boy, have the tables turned. Today, shrunken fragments of once-vast wilderness are crisscrossed by roadways and hemmed in by other human-dominated lands. Now it is our activities, and the weeds we have introduced around the world, that threaten natural areas and the creatures they harbor. Conservation biologists consider invasive species, along with habitat destruction caused by development, to be the two biggest threats to biodiversity in the United States and around the world.

Just about every time I travel by car I see evidence of the problem posed by invasive plants. Here in the New York metropolitan area, many roadsides have been overtaken by solid stands of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) or Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) or ornamental olives (*Elaeagnus* species).

Nationally, a surprisingly large proportion of invasive plants—including the ones I just mentioned—were introduced for horticultural use. The conventional wisdom, at least in horticultural circles, used to be that most invasive species were introduced accidentally—in agricultural seed stocks, say, or even on the bottom of tourists' shoes. However, during the course of researching Brooklyn Botanic Garden's 1996 handbook on invasive plants, my colleagues and I were dismayed to discover that about 50 percent of the worst invasive plants currently degrading natural habitats across the country were brought here intentionally, for horticultural use. An even higher proportion of woody invasives—85 percent—were planted for horticultural purposes such as along roadsides, for erosion control or wildlife habitat enhancement, and in gardens. Most of these plants are still commercially available, and a few are wildly popular.

While invasive species continue to be sold and planted, land managers fight a constant battle to remove them from important natural areas. The more we learn about invasive plants, the more we realize how difficult they are to control, no less to eradicate. The most prudent course of action is clearly to avoid planting these species in the first place.

Fortunately, it is getting ever easier to distinguish the invasive or potentially invasive plants from the well behaved, non-invasive species. The best way to be sure that we are not introducing an invasive species when we select plants is to choose a locally or regionally native plant. The vast majority of invasive plants are not native to the area. There are many other good ecological, practical, and aesthetic reasons for planting native species, too: they support native wildlife, they need less care, and they look right!

In addition, national, state and regional groups that focus on invasive plants continue to form; these groups are compiling and publishing lists of the worst invasives in their areas, as well as non-invasive alternatives to them. Our understanding of biological invasion is changing quickly, and so Web sites—which can be updated quickly and easily—are some of the most important sources of information on invasive species. Because one of the best predictors of a plant's potential invasiveness is whether it has invaded elsewhere in the world, some of the most useful sites include international and global databases of problem plants. It is now possible use these sites to check the invasiveness of any species when we do plant selection. New models for evaluating a plant's potential invasiveness provide us with more comprehen-

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sive and reliable methods for screening plants. Details on these important new resources can be found elsewhere in this volume.

Roadside vegetation managers can play a key role in preventing the continued spread of invasives and preserving the nation's breathtaking biological diversity by planting native species and other non-invasive alternatives. When it comes to invasive plants, land managers have learned the hard way that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Invasives 101*

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

What are Invasive Plants? Invasive plants are alien species whose introduction is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Kudzu is an example of an invasive plant from Asia deliberately introduced to solve land use problems in the 1920s. Plants native to the United States can also become aggressive when moved to another region in the country. Black locust—a native in the southern Appalachians and aggressive monopolist other places—is one such example. Invasives are often called weeds.

What are Noxious Weeds? Noxious weeds are legally designated plants that compromise agriculture, harm humans, or degrade natural areas. This definition is much the same in each state. Noxious weeds are usually invasive plants, but only noxious weeds have legal standing. Each state has a uniquely appropriate weed law and list. (Both are explained in Section II of this handbook.)

What's the Problem? Invasive plants degrade our environment at a cost of some \$123 billion annually. These plants spread into another 4,600 acres each day. This is not natural ecological change, but change ramped up by accelerated human mobility and land use. These changes result from human mistakes and decisions. Transportation administrators have a responsibility to make better choices with the future in mind.

What Are The Intentional And Accidental Sources Of Invasives?

- plantings of fast-growing windbreaks and hedge rows of autumn olive, privet, honeysuckles, buckthorns, and multiflora rose
- ornamental introductions of plants like Norway maple, Russian olive, and barberries
- movement in wildlife fur, feathers, feet, and gullets
- clothing captures and carries weed seeds
- movement of construction and maintenance equipment
- everyday vehicle air disturbances
- importation of topsoils and gravels
- ill-timed blading, mowing, dredging, etc.
- use of non-certified mulches
- adjacent agricultural practices
- bare-ground spraying
- commercial wildflower mixes can include pest plants
- erosion control mixes often include aggressive legumes and grasses

What Can Vegetation Managers Do?

- Adopt weed-free mulch, soil, and gravel policies
- Avoid bare ground operations
- Budget for cleaning of equipment between sites
- Train personnel in current Best Management Practices
- Specify preventive and control practices in all contracts
- Encourage multilevel and cross-border partnerships
- Use all the tools in the tool box in an integrated plan

*Excerpted from "The Nature of Roadsides And the Tools to Work With It," Federal Highway Administration, 2005, Washington D.C.

Invasiveness Clues for Land Managers

Sarah Reichard

Land managers may wish they had a crystal ball to help them determine which of the many invasive plant species on their land should receive priority for control. No such crystal ball exists and tarot cards won't help, either. But with a little bit of theory and a lot of common sense we can estimate which species are likely to increase population size rapidly.

According to population biology theory, traits which increase the number of births and traits which decrease the number of deaths will allow a rapid increase in population size. Effective dispersal by immigration and emigration of seeds and plant parts also affect the ability of a population to increase, but are probably most important in allowing larger populations to disperse into new ones. Large populations are easier to detect, but usually much more difficult to control. Recognizing the traits of species that may lead to a rapid increase in population size may help managers to identify problem species before the populations become unmanageable.

High seed output relative to other species indicates competitiveness in producing progeny, and is one reproductive trait that may increase the number of individuals in a population. Comparative studies of invasive and non-invasive species reveal others. For instance, invasive species have a shorter juvenile period (from germination to first flowering) than non-invasives, allowing generations to accumulate. Slightly more than half of the invasive species studied have seeds that do not require any kind of treatment (e.g., seed coat scarification or cold chilling), allowing them to germinate under many environmental conditions. On the other hand, 70% of the non-invaders do require seed treatments. Invasive species also have longer flowering and fruiting periods, suggesting that they are more likely to attract pollinators or seed dispersers.

Traits that allow a species to tolerate stress and disturbance include the ability to reproduce by vegetative means. Not only does this increase population size and thus reduce the risk of population extinction, it also allows the plants to regenerate from plant parts following a disturbance. Pest species are significantly more likely to reproduce vegetatively than non-invasive species. Invasive species are much more likely to fix nitrogen than non-invaders, though the trait is not common in either group. While species in the legume family are strongly associated with nitrogen fixation, there are several other families with invasive species that also do it. And the ability to photosynthesize through chlorophyll-containing stems or to drop only some leaves during periods of drought or cold stress is correlated with invasive ability, especially on the west coast. This is particularly helpful to plants that grow in areas that may experience dry spells during the growing season and have ample water available during winter months. And species with broad latitudinal ranges appear to be more likely to be invasive, possibly because they can tolerate a wide range of environments.

Finally, knowledge about species behavior in other areas where it is introduced is very helpful. It tells us that the species can survive outside of cultivation in places where it is not native, and identifies traits that predispose invasiveness. And if it is a member of a genus or family that is very invasive such as the hawkweeds or knapweeds, it should be watched more carefully, especially if it fits the profile given here.

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In this modern age, much of this information is very easy to determine. Formerly, floras and horticulture books used to be the sole source for this type of information, but now we can simply type a species name in our favorite search engine and up pops much of what we need. Try to use mostly Web pages that end in .edu or .gov since these are usually the most accurate. Using the principles outlined above and a little time we can evaluate invasive ability, even for newly detected species, but remember that most invaders have only some of these traits. This is where common sense comes in. Look at the overall biology and try to assess the likelihood of births outweighing deaths, then include this in your management strategy.

Early Detection and Rapid Response

Randy G. Westbrooks

To minimize the establishment and spread of new invasive plants in the United States, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) is leading a national effort to develop a National Early Detection and Rapid Response System (EDRR) for Invasive Plants. The primary long term goals of the proposed system are to detect, report, and identify suspected new plants with free living populations in the United States.

System Overview. As outlined in the National EDRR System Conceptual Design, which was published by FICMNEW in 2003, the foundation of the National EDRR System would be a network of interagency partner groups at the local, state, regional, and national levels. These groups would work together to more effectively address new invasive plants through:

- Early detection and reporting of suspected new plants to appropriate officials.
- Identification and vouchering of submitted specimens by designated botanists.
- Verification of suspected new state, regional, and national plant records.
- Archiving of new records in designated regional and national plant databases.
- Rapid assessment of confirmed new records.
- Rapid control response to new records that are determined to be invasive.

In addition to the partnership network, a key element of the system will include an internet based EDRR Information Management System (EDRRIMS). EDRRIMS would serve as a clearinghouse for EDRR information including new weed alerts. Currently, a number of state and regional groups are helping FICMNEW develop and test EDRR system elements and processes. State and regional groups include: the South Carolina Beach Vitex Task Force, the North Carolina Beach Vitex Task Force, the North Carolina Giant Salvinia Task Force, the Invasive Plant Atlas of New England Project, the Mid-South Invasive Species Alliance in cooperation with Mississippi State University, the Wyoming Weed Team, and the Crupina Eradication Task Force in Washington State.

How Departments of Transportation and others can assist the EDRR effort:

- Use native or non-invasive exotic plants for landscaping.
- Eradicate and prevent the spread of new invasive plants when possible.
- Partner to remove exotics from area parks and public lands.
- Increase public awareness and internal training.
- Report unknown new plants to local and state officials.

EDRR is an important strategy for successful roadside vegetation management. In addition to safety issues, highway managers are helping neighbors. Small broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), which is a parasitic weed of a number of crop species, was spread throughout southwest Georgia by highway mowers. Once the problem was understood, GA-DOT cooperated with mower clean up, and assisted the USDA APHIS' eradication effort. DOTs can help too!

Partnering To Mutual Benefit

John M. Randall

Many public agencies, private organizations, and private landowners are deeply concerned about weed invasions. These land managers generally view invasive plants as damaging to the values they are managing for, whether it is forage for cattle and other grazers, forest production, aesthetics, and/or conservation of native biological diversity. They often regard roads as prime sources for infestations because vehicles and work crews can carry and drag seeds in from afar. Roadsides are frequently disturbed by mowing and other maintenance, construction, off-road driving, and by fires caused by vehicles or trash thrown from vehicles. Adjacent landowners are likely to be willing, even eager, to partner on weed prevention, control, and re-vegetation projects. And the key to successful partnering is working to mutual benefit.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is one of many conservation organizations you may be able to partner with. Others include the National Park Service and other federal land managing agencies, state and local park services, departments of conservation, local land trusts, the Center for Natural Lands Management, and the Audubon Society. TNC owns and manages over 1,300 preserves scattered across the United States for the protection and maintenance of native species, communities, and ecosystems. The organization recognizes invasive species as one of the greatest threats to its conservation goals. Staff responsible for managing many of TNC's preserves have extensive experience using and improving invasive weed control methods and will be happy to share this information. Many have also implemented plant restoration projects and can provide expertise about native plants appropriate for use on the site and in surrounding areas, as well as the techniques for gathering propagules, planting, and ensuring the survival of these species. If the weed control or re-vegetation projects you propose will provide important benefits to the lands they oversee, these land managers may also be able to contribute by gathering seed or carrying out some control and/or restoration work. Many preserve staff also have experience with the use of prescribed fire to manage vegetation and this work is frequently done with partner agencies to ensure safety, prevent damage to adjacent properties, and avoid or abate problems that could be caused by smoke. Finally, like many land managers, TNC staff are eager to find and work with partner organizations. If you don't know how to contact TNC staff in your area you can check the organization's Web site <http://www.nature.com>, click on 'Visit a state/region' and then follow the prompts to find the state or preserve you are interested in.

Partnering requires work and is not always easy. It requires explaining your agency and its goals to potential partners, carefully identifying overlapping concerns, planning projects together, and sharing of costs and/or work to implement the projects. Identifying concerns that do not overlap and even areas where the goals of the groups involved could clash can be important to ensure that these issues do not crop up unexpectedly and endanger joint projects. Each party must understand its responsibilities and rights in the partnership, the schedule and deadlines for the project, and the benefits they can expect. Communication between all partners must be maintained for the duration of the partnership and this also requires time and work, particularly if there is staff turnover. Before entering a partnership, determine whether you have the time and resources that being a good partner requires, and whether partnering will yield benefits you could not obtain otherwise with less cost. If not, it

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may be better to attempt the work without partners rather than risk investing too little only to have the partnership fail, thereby wasting what time was invested and also alienating those partners. Often, however, you will discover that partnering will yield worthwhile direct and indirect benefits including vital information, landowner permissions, techniques, labor, and coordinated action, as well as the good will of neighbors you are likely to interact with again in the future.

Cooperative Weed Management Areas

Janet Clark

Communities of landowners are joining with local, state, and federal partners to battle invasive plants and protect weed-free ecosystems by organizing Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) across the United States. Departments of transportation and road and highway departments play a crucial role in CWMAs by monitoring and controlling invasive plants along transportation corridors.

CWMAs are local organizations that bring together landowners and land managers (private, city, county, state, and federal) from a defined geographical area to coordinate action and share expertise and resources to combat common weed species. CWMAs often function under the authority of a mutually developed Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperative Agreement and are governed by a steering committee. Together, CWMA partners develop a comprehensive weed management plan for their area. At the least, CWMA plans include weed surveying and mapping components as well as plans for integrated weed management. More comprehensive plans may include education and training, prevention and early detection of new invaders, monitoring, and annual evaluation and adaptation of the weed management plan.

A multi-agency weed management plan results in the greatest good for the entire CWMA in the long run. Planning establishes priorities. And designation of a CWMA may help secure additional funding for weed management or land restoration. Often, weeds located on transportation corridors receive high priority for treatment.

County and State transportation departments participate in CWMAs by:

- Mapping and inventorying weeds on roadsides
- Developing vegetation management plans for rights-of-way
- Managing roadside weeds to prevent their spread to adjacent lands
- Rehabilitating and revegetating roadsides
- Advocating for (and using) weed-free mulch and gravel sources
- Participating in weed-management training and workshops
- Serving on CWMA advisory committees

Locally-driven CWMAs are especially effective at generating public interest in weed management and organizing community groups to support on-the-ground programs. In states that do not have a long history in or strong legislative mandate for weed management, newly forming CWMAs are building crucial grassroots support for statewide weed management programming. States that traditionally have organized weed management on jurisdictional boundaries are finding that CWMAs organized by watersheds, for example, provide additional energy and cross-jurisdictional cooperation to augment existing programs. A CWMA pools talents and resources.

CATHY FORD, *The Idaho Transportation Department Experience*. Since 2001 the Idaho Transportation Department has been an active CWMA member. We encourage our districts to participate in mutually beneficial meetings and cooperative workday projects whenever possible. The CWMAs have stimulated collaboration with neighboring States and two Canadian provinces.

Certified Weed Free Forage and Mulch

Roy J. Reichenbach

The Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) adopted a certified weed free mulch program for their Rights-of-Way (ROW) revegetation in 1986, due to the efforts of George F. Hittle, Weed and Pest Program Coordinator, Wyoming Department of Agriculture. In 1987 the Wyoming Weed and Pest Districts started certifying this weed free mulch for WYDOT ROW. In 1988, Montana joined the program because straw mulch grown in that state and used in Wyoming in previous years could not be sold in Wyoming to WYDOT contractors. They needed to get involved with the certified weed free mulch program for the benefit of their commodity producers. States surrounding Wyoming and Montana soon saw the value of using weed free mulch on their roadside reclamation areas and adopted the program. This program became a regional weed free forage and mulch program standard in 1991. By 1996, eight states had adopted the regional standard in some form. The North American Weed Management Association agreed to operate the program in 1996, and the program became the North American Weed Free Forage and Mulch certification standard in 1998. Many states and Canadian provinces now participate in this highly beneficial program.

The benefits of this program to state DOT's and federal land management agencies include the reduction of invasive plant seeds planted with forage and mulch in reclamation areas and recreation areas. The program can potentially reduce the amount of pesticide introduced into the environment after revegetation since fewer applications are needed, and invasive plant control costs less. The program can also help prevent the spread of invasive plants onto adjacent lands and nearby natural areas.

Benefits to producers of weed free forage and mulch are clean, weed free fields, fencerows, and ditches, a highly marketable product that is environmentally friendly, and protection of ROW and natural areas from noxious weeds. The weed free forage program also provides an opportunity for weed district managers to provide additional education to producers about weed issues.

The US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and several national parks have adopted the concept of weed free forage and mulch and have since issued regulations or orders in many western states specifying the use of certified weed free products as animal feed, and for reclamation use on the land they manage.

The demand for the certified weed free forage and mulch program is growing, and arises from the desire to protect natural resources and the natural habitat of wildlife, to encourage native plants, to preserve aesthetic values of our natural scenery, to prevent the introduction and continuing spread of invasive plants, and to assure consumers that they are purchasing certified forage and mulch for all these purposes.

Greater Yellowstone Sand and Gravel Pit Survey

Craig McClure

Despite several million dollars of county, state and federal money that are spent each year in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) to locate and control noxious weeds, the spread of weed seed-infested sand and gravel from contaminated borrow pits remains a major source of new weed infestations. Sand and gravel borrow pits are a weed management challenge due to the constant soil disturbance and heavy traffic transporting weed seeds to and from these pits.

In 2003, the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee, which is comprised of federal land managers in the GYA, funded a cooperative pilot project to assess noxious weed infestations at various active pits in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. The Committee worked with private pit operators and county, state, and federal weed managers to develop systematic survey methods to record the location and relative numbers of weed species. Weeds were mapped in each pit and representative photographs were taken. A biological technician from Yellowstone National Park (YNP) worked with county weed supervisors to survey twenty-six pits in Montana (13), Wyoming (7), and Idaho (6) between July 16 and July 24. The surveyor used a variation of a ranking protocol that has been used in YNP since 1995. Pits were scored by the type, relative number, and location of weeds present, and the history of past weed management efforts (e.g., do pits have a weed management plan, and is it being implemented?). Pits were then ranked by total score for comparison and potential certification. We found that weeds in many pits were being actively managed with good control. Other pits were not being effectively managed and had serious weed infestations that could potentially spread through road projects and new subdevelopments throughout the GYA.

Although this cooperative pilot project surveyed only a portion of the pits in use in the GYA, it productively increased communication with pit operators about weed concerns. Many operators were very supportive of the program and are working to eliminate the noxious weed infestations on their property. Several inexpensive treatments are required annually. Most pits surveyed, particularly the newer pits and those with smaller acreages, have the potential to become noxious weed-free within several years. In 2005, GYA county weed supervisors in Fremont County, ID, Teton and Park Counties, WY, and Gallatin and Park Counties, MT expanded and coordinated annual pit survey efforts with assistance from state and federal weed managers. Weed information obtained through these annual surveys helps pit operators with weed control, and public and private users with prevention efforts.

Through this cooperative effort land managers, transportation departments, and private property owners can help protect our ranches and wildlands in the GYA. We will all benefit by having weed-free pits that reduce the long term costs associated with locating and controlling weeds spread by the use of contaminated sand and gravel.

Invasive Species Assessment Protocol

NatureServe

The nonprofit conservation organization NatureServe (<http://www.natureserve.org>) and its network of State natural heritage programs are the leading source for information about rare and endangered species and threatened ecosystems. Their data centers operate throughout the Americas to inform decisions by land managers. And now NatureServe has put their scientists to work ranking non-native species that pose the most serious threats to ecosystems.

NatureServe has defined an assessment protocol for approximately 3,500 non-native vascular plants recorded outside cultivation within the United States. The protocol is objective, transparent, and systematic. "To control them, land managers will need to set priorities, recognizing that not all invasives can be eradicated everywhere. This protocol is the first systematic way to separate the worst of the invaders from the rest, so it's a big step forward for conservation" said NatureServe's Larry E. Morse.

The Invasive Species Assessment Protocol lays out a series of 20 related questions pertaining to four key issues: Ecological Impact, Current Distribution and Abundance, Trend in Distribution and Abundance, and Management Difficulty. Sub-ranks for the four issues are combined to yield an overall Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank) of High, Medium, Low, or Insignificant. These results summarize the impact of each species over large portions of its range.

Results will help focus scarce management resources on the very worst invaders.

Hawaii's miconia (*Miconia calvescens*) and the Southwest's saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) are judged to be high impact plants. Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) is assessed as low impact, while Chinese mustard's (*Brassica juncea*) impact is assessed as insignificant. Common crownvetch (*Coronilla varia*), an often used roadside plant, received a high National I-Rank with high ecological impacts. However, its management difficulty is low so it is practical to control it. National assessments are posted as they are completed. Visit the NatureServe Web site noted above for more details you can use in your decision-making.

New Sonoran Weed Records

Thomas R. Van Devender, Ana L. Reina-G., and Richard S. Felger

Recent collections for 23 non-native plant species moving along the Arizona-Mexico border provide insight into crossings into north-central and northeastern Sonora. Most of them are dispersing southward from Arizona: sixteen species are new for Sonora and five for Mexico. Seed morphology suggests that many of these weeds are wind dispersed, and these and others that preceded them—like Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*) and buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*)—clearly spread along roads and into other disturbed sites, at least initially. Many were deliberately spread for forage or ornament. The dispersal history of the Old World poppy *Glaucium corniculatum* is problematic but nevertheless instructive. It has an interesting red flower but is not likely to be cultivated because the common poppies (*Papaver rhoeas*, also known as Flanders, corn, or Shirley poppy) are much showier. It is a spring annual that is a crop weed from Washington to Nevada and Texas. Our 1998 collection from near Magdalena was the first record for Mexico. The first Arizona collection was made near Douglas in Cochise County, Arizona (S. Rhode specimen in Northern Arizona University Herbarium) in 2001. By April 2004, it was abundant along MEX 2 west of Agua Prieta immediately south of the Arizona collection locality. It probably was dispersed as a contaminant in crop seed but is spreading by itself along roadsides.

The new Sonoran immigrant plants can be divided into functional categories including weedy herbs (7 species), ornamental herbs (4), cultivated trees and shrubs (5), agricultural field weeds (3), range grasses (2), and an ornamental grass (1). Growth forms of these Sonoran weeds include spring annuals (7), herbaceous perennials (5), trees (4), perennial grasses (3), annual grasses (3), and a woody shrub (1). Most of them have small seeds or fruits that could be dispersed by wind. Ornamentals, mostly with larger seeds or fruits, include tree of heaven (*Allanthurus altissima*) and Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*; both with flattened winged fruits), honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*; many seeds in packaging tissue in long pod), yellow bird-of-paradise (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*; seeds 6-8 mm diameter seeds) and jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*; edible fruit with a large seed inside). These ornamentals, which are often found around old homesteads, are not recent immigrants, but were found reproducing or propagating away from houses, mostly on roadsides. The geographic origins of these plants are mostly Old World (21) including Europe (7), Eurasia (7), and Asia (2). New World species are from South America (1) and Texas (1), and Australia contributes one. At this time, none of these species presents obvious threats to natural environments.

Twenty-three selected non-native species found in north-central and northeastern Sonora in last five years:

Allanthurus altissima (Simaroubaceae). Tree of heaven, *nogal* (resembles Arizona walnut [*Juglans major*]). Escaped cultivated tree reproducing by seed and root sprouting on roadsides and in arroyos near Santa Cruz. Native of China.

**Asphodelus fistulosus* (Liliaceae, s.l.). Onionweed. U.S. Federal noxious weed. Near Cucurpe. Perennial herb with white flowers established around stock tank and cultivated as an ornamental. In Arizona, sale of it is prohibited in nurseries, and the Arizona Highway Department responds quickly to reported infestations. Native to Eurasia.

Atriplex semibaccata (Chenopodiaceae). Australian saltbush. Annual in disturbed field near Agua Prieta. Native to Australia.

Bothriochloa ischaemum (Gramineae). King Ranch bluestem. Escaped forage grass on roadside near Agua Prieta, Magdalena, and Nogales. Native to Eurasia.

Prevention

- Bromus rubens* (Gramineae). Red brome. Spring annual grass in the Sierra El Humo west of Sáríc. Native to Europe.
- Caesalpinia gilliesii* (Leguminosae). Yellow bird-of-paradise. Escaped cultivated shrub near Naco and Santa Cruz. Native to South America.
- ***Chorispora tenella* (Cruciferae). Blue-mustard. Annual in cultivated field near Fronteras. Native to southern Asia.
- **Eragrostis barrelieri* (Gramineae). Mediterranean lovegrass. Agua Prieta, Magdalena, Santa Cruz, and Sonoyta. Summer-fall annual grass in disturbed soils in natural habitats. Native to Europe.
- ***Eragrostis echinochloidea*. Tick grass. Perennial grass on roadside at highway toll station at Magdalena. It is spreading rapidly on roadsides in southern Arizona. Native to Africa.
- Foeniculum vulgare* (Umbelliferae). Fennel. Aromatic perennial herb on roadside in town in Agua Prieta and Cananea. It is a very common weed in Bisbee, Arizona. Native to Europe.
- ***Fumaria officinalis* (Fumaricaceae). Common fumitory, *huele de noche*. Perennial herb with light purple flowers from flowerbeds in town established in arroyos near Magdalena. Native to Europe.
- **Fumaria parviflora* (Fumaricaceae). Fumitory. Perennial herb with light purple flowers from flowerbeds in town established in arroyos near Agua Prieta, Magdalena, and Nacozari. Native to Europe.
- ***Glaucium corniculatum* (Papaveraceae). Red horned-poppo. Spring annual with dark red flowers on roadsides near Agua Prieta and Magdalena. Native to Eurasia.
- **Gleditsia triacanthos* (Leguminosae). Honey locust. Tree cultivated in Santa Cruz that is escaping along the Río Santa Cruz. Native to east Texas.
- **Herniaria hirsuta* var. *cinerea* (Caryophyllaceae). Burst-wort. Spring annual in disturbed soil in Sierra Las Avispas near Nogales and the Sierra de la Madera near Imuris. Native to Eurasia.
- Hordeum murinum* subsp. *glaucum* (Gramineae). Wild barley. Spring annual grass in Agua Prieta and near Santa Cruz. Native to Eurasia.
- **Kochia scoparia* (Chenopodiaceae). Summer cypress. Annual on roadside and in disturbed field on the edge of Agua Prieta. Native to Eurasia.
- **Medicago lupulina* (Leguminosae). Black medick. Spring annual in disturbed soil near Santa Cruz. Native to the Old World.
- **Pennisetum setaceum* (Gramineae). Fountaingrass. A stout grass only recently introduced as ornamentals in Alamos and Magdalena but rapidly escaping. Native to Ethiopia.
- ***Sinapis arvensis* (Cruciferae). Charlock, *mostaza*. Annual in disturbed fields and on roadsides including Guaymas, Hermosillo, Mazatán, and Nacozari. Specimens reported as *Brassica nigra* from Sonoyta are actually this taxon. Native to Europe.
- **Ulmus pumila* (Ulmaceae). Siberian elm. Escaped cultivated tree reproducing by seed and root sprouting on roadsides along MEX 2 from Agua Prieta west toward Cananea, east to nearly the Chihuahua border, and southward on Sonora Highway 17, and near Santa Cruz. Also fairly common in similar habitats in adjacent Cochise County, Arizona. Native of central Asia.
- **Verbascum virgatum* (Scrophulariaceae). Green mullein. Perennial herb in Agua Prieta. Native to Europe.
- **Ziziphus jujuba* (Rhamnaceae). Jujube, *dátil chino*. Cultivated fruit tree established on roadsides away from old homesteads near Agua Prieta, Santa Cruz, and Sáríc. Native to the Old World.

* = first record for Sonora

** = first record for Sonora and Mexico

Sonoran Desert Weed Accounts

Thomas R. Van Devender, Richard S. Felger, and Mark A. Dimmitt

These species accounts illustrate several different patterns of weed establishment and spread in the Sonoran desert of Arizona and adjacent Mexico. Roads commonly serve as major distribution corridors here as elsewhere, highlighting the importance of roadside weed control.

Forage grasses: Beginning in the 1880s, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, extension agents, and botanists at land grant universities in the southwestern United States diligently experimented with a wide variety of grasses, mostly from the Old World, in search of a magic forage to solve the woes of the drought-stressed cattle industry, and to control erosion. Some species like Lehmann lovegrass (*Eragrostis lehmanniana*) were widely introduced into grasslands in southeastern Arizona and adjacent Sonora, often at the expense of native bunch grasses. Other African grasses, including escapes from experimental farms near Tucson, have spread more slowly.

The southern African tick grass (*Eragrostis echinochloidea*) was introduced in Arizona by the Soil Conservation Service by the early 1940s. Today it is established in weedy urban habitats and along roadsides in south-central Arizona at 700-1300 m elevation. It was well known from roadsides near Rosemont in the Santa Rita Mountains before it began to spread along roadsides in Pima and Santa Cruz counties. In 2005 we collected it near Douglas and Naco in Cochise County within a few kilometers of the Sonoran border; soon it will cross the border into Sonora.

Mediterranean annual grasses: Red brome (*Bromus rubens*) is a Mediterranean spring annual grass that is a serious invasive species in the Sonoran Desert in Arizona. In some wet winters, it grows very densely, crowding out native annuals, and can fuel intense fires in the following summers. Red brome fires severely damage the characteristic palo verde-saguaro communities in Arizona Upland Sonoran Desert Scrub. In Sonora red brome is not widespread, but is most common in the Pinacate-Sonoyta region.

Wild barley (*Hordeum murinum* ssp. *glaucum*) is another spring annual grass that is native to the Mediterranean and Middle East, now widespread and weedy in temperate regions of the world including western North America and higher elevations in the Sonoran Desert in Arizona. It is well established along major washes in the eastern part of the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge and scattered in washes and canyons at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southwestern Arizona. The relative scarcity of both red brome and wild barley farther south in Sonora is surprising and interesting considering how common and invasive they are in Arizona.

Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*): This large perennial ornamental grass has been cultivated in Tucson since the late 1940s. In Kearney and Peebles *Arizona Flora* of 1951, the only locality where it was known to have escaped cultivation was at 1370 m elevation in the Santa Catalina Mountains. Today it is widespread in southern Arizona including the Tucson and Phoenix areas at 300-1465 m and along the Colorado River in western Arizona at 120-385 m (http://www.desertmuseum.org/invaders/invaders_fountaingrass.htm). Although it has recently moved into Santa Cruz County along Interstate 19, it has not yet reached Nogales,

but is expected to eventually cross the border. Recently, fountaingrass was planted in gardens and a plant nursery in Alamos and Magdalena, respectively, and immediately began to spread into nearby urban areas. If it is not controlled, it could become a serious invader in some Sonoran habitats.

Feathertop (*Pennisetum villosum*): This attractive white plumose grass is a relatively recent arrival to Arizona that is rapidly expanding its range in the old mining town of Bisbee, where it has been cultivated as an ornamental. It is a serious invasive species in western California and in the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico from Durango south to Mexico City. In Durango it is a roadside dominant along MEX 40 from desert grassland in Ciudad Durango westward to at least 2700 meters elevation in pine-oak forest near El Salto. Considering that it grows at such high elevation, it is likely better adapted to cold than its congeners buffelgrass and fountain grass. If it spreads from Bisbee into the 'sky island' Madrean mountain ranges in southeastern Arizona, it is very likely to become a serious invader. It has not yet been recorded for Sonora, but could be a problem in montane habitats if seeds are transported from Arizona or more southerly areas in Mexico.

Kleberg bluestem or hindgrass (*Dichanthium annulatum*): Hindgrass provides a very different example of an exotic tropical species moving northward. This grass, native from Africa to India and China, has been introduced for forage into tropical and subtropical regions of North America including south Texas. By the early 1990s it was well established in thornscrub and tropical deciduous forest in the Alamos area in southern Sonora (27°N) before it began to move northward. This scenario of the northward dispersal of a tropical species into higher, colder habitats is complicated because hindgrass was also planted in the Savanna Biome section inside the very large greenhouse/habitat of the Biosphere 2 near Oracle, AZ (32°35'N) in 1991. Although it was selected for the Savanna Biome largely because it was not expected to survive the hard freezes out-of-doors in desert grassland at nearly 1220 m elevation, it escaped and became established on the Biosphere II campus. This is one of the few invasives for which there is a well-documented *entrada*, and it is a multiple entry rather than a single entry.

Arugula or salad rocket (*Eruca vesicaria* var. *sativa*): Arugula is a spicy green used in salads, especially in Italy. In Arizona it is a stealth invader that has gone largely unnoticed. This European annual herb has been reported as invasive in numerous countries, though there seem to be no reports of serious damage to natural communities. In North America it is widespread from southern Mexico to Canada. It grows in almost any soil from sandy to heavy clay or rocky, acid to alkaline, and wet to dry.

It covers an extensive area of southwestern Arizona during wet years. In the spring of 2005 it was the most abundant annual for 70 kilometers along Interstate 8 westward from Gila Bend. The plants reached about a meter tall and extended in an almost unbroken carpet beyond the highway in both directions across undisturbed valleys and rocky slopes as far as the eye could see. The infested area totaled several hundred square kilometers. The dense skeletons remaining in May 2006 could readily burn. The habitat is arid Sonoran desertscrub with a sparse perennial cover. This infestation has been known since 1960 and appears to be spreading only slowly. We collected it west of Phoenix along Interstate 10, suggesting that this population is expanding to the north.

Buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*)

Thomas R. Van Devender, Mark A. Dimmitt, and Richard S. Felger

Buffelgrass is a stout shrub-like grass that is native to the warm parts of Africa, India, and Madagascar. It is the most serious ecological threat to the Sonoran Desert. As early as 1889, buffelgrass was being developed as a forage grass in Starkville, Mississippi (S. M. Tracy voucher specimen at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Herbarium. Additional specimens in the University of Texas at Austin Herbarium record later trials in Biloxi and at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in McNeill from 1907-1922. Specimens in the University of Arizona Herbarium document early experiments and plantings in Arizona at the U. S. Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service Nursery in Tucson from 1938 to 1952.

Buffelgrass was also introduced very successfully in Sonora, Mexico for cattle forage in the 1950s. Buffelgrass seed is commonly planted after the native vegetation is cleared with governmental subsidies. In the broad valleys of the Plains of Sonora subdivision of the Sonoran Desert, buffelgrass *praderas* (pastures) with Charolais cattle, instead of the older *ganado corriente* or common cattle, resemble African savannas. Buffelgrass has also been planted along highways to control erosion. Recurrent fires have converted most of the roadside vegetation along MEX 15 from Imuris in northern Sonora south into Sinaloa into a buffelgrass monoculture. Unfortunately, fire is not a beneficial ecological process in Sonoran desertscrub, foothills thornscrub, or tropical deciduous forest. Hot buffelgrass fires devastate native trees, shrubs, and succulents and have, or will, convert native vegetation in large areas in central Sonora to *zacate buffel* savannas. According to a label on a 1951 specimen by Kittie Parker in the University of Arizona Herbarium, the buffelgrass being planted by the Soil Conservation Service was from India or South Africa. The buffelgrass stock introduced into Sonora is supposed to be common buffelgrass (T4464 from the Turkana Desert of northern Kenya) developed by Texas A & M University. Genetic studies are needed to see if more than one race of buffelgrass is present in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands. In Arizona, native vegetation was mostly not cleared for buffelgrass planting, and it has not been as important for the cattle industry as in Sonora or Texas.

We (TRV, MAD) recently completed a project to map buffelgrass in the Arizona Upland subdivision of the Sonoran Desert in Arizona and northern Sonora. Buffelgrass dispersal has been most extensive and rapid along the larger highways, especially Interstate 10 and 19. It has also established stands on steep, south-facing, rocky slopes far from roads or other human developments, apparently by wind-dispersed seeds. Transects in buffelgrass stands in native vegetation away from roads showed there are serious impacts on native vegetation without fire. The few examples of buffelgrass crossing the border further implicate roads in the spread of weeds. Buffelgrass is very dense along Mexico Federal Highway 2 across much of northwestern Sonora. Adjacent to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, MEX 2 parallels the border just a few meters south of the boundary fence. Here buffelgrass was actively invading northward.

Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*)

Mark A. Dimmitt

Numerous Old World mustards have invaded North America. Of these, Sahara mustard is the newest and worst threat to desert habitats. It is a robust, fast growing, drought-tolerant winter annual that prefers sandy soils. The basal rosette of lobed hairy leaves can span nearly a meter in wet years, quickly outgrowing and smothering seedlings of native annuals. Drought-stunted plants can have leaves as small as 8 cm long and still reproduce. The nearly leafless flowering stems branch profusely and may grow to a height of about 60 cm, creating the appearance of a shrub from a distance. The small light-yellow flowers are self-pollinating, so every one can produce a fruit full of fertile seeds. Large plants produce up to 16,000 seeds. Dried plants may break off at the base and often tumble like Russian thistle (tumbleweed, *Salsola tragus*), spreading seeds rapidly across the landscape. When wet, the seeds are sticky with mucilage and can be transported long distances by animals and perhaps vehicles.

The first record of Sahara mustard in North America was in California's Coachella Valley in the 1920s. It was first recorded in Arizona (near Yuma) in 1956, and in northwestern Sonora by 1966. By the 1980s it had spread to several western states as far east as the El Paso area in Texas, but was nearly restricted to roadsides and other disturbed areas such as borrow pits from which seed-contaminated soil is transported to new sites. As elsewhere, it is expanding its range into new habitats in Sonora, Mexico.

By the 1990s if not earlier, Sahara mustard began invading undisturbed desert habitat, often forming extensive, nearly pure stands. The famous wildflower fields of the sandy valleys of Lower Colorado River Valley are in grave danger. In the winter-spring of 2005 the majority of the most famous desert valley wildflower areas in California and Arizona were overrun with Sahara mustard. Under favorable environmental conditions, and especially in association with Mediterranean grass, it can support extensive wildfires that kill most perennial desert plants as well. In 2005, Sahara mustard was observed in dense monoculture stands even on steep, rocky hillsides in three states. In February 2005, we found Sahara mustard at 1260 m in desert grassland in the Catalina Mountains above Tucson. Thus it appears to be adapting to new substrates and habitats just as biologists are beginning to recognize the original threat to the lowlands (http://www.desertmuseum.org/invaders/invaders_saharamustard.htm).

SHEREE EDWARDS, *The California Department of Transportation Experience*. Until now, the spread of Sahara mustard from the Sonoran Desert through the Mojave Desert and into the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau had been noted only by a few scientists. But high Sahara mustard biomass production caused by record rainfall during the past winter of 2004-2005 brought this species to the attention of a wider range of people. The first multiagency workshop to discuss this weed was conducted in 2005; the outlook is alarming. While hand pulling is quite effective on small scales, the magnitude of the invasion requires a more cost-effective solution. Biological control does not look promising because there are numerous native plants in the mustard family, and several important crops such as cabbage, broccoli, and rapeseed are in the same genus as Sahara mustard.

Weed Information Management System

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Weed Information Management System (WIMS) tool is a Microsoft Access-based relational database which can be used with associated software and hardware to capture and maintain weed data. WIMS (<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/wims.html>) will be useful to all land managers for inventory, planning, treatments, and tracking weed infestations. By using GPS locations of weed occurrences, land managers can better plan the use of resources for weed management. Data can be easily exchanged between multiple users, exported in North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA) standards, and written to shapefiles for mapping in any standard GIS program. A variety of reports can also be generated.

WIMS can be used as a stand-alone database application that resides on your laptop or desktop computer, or it can be used in combination with a handheld unit to collect field data. For more information on this handheld technology and computer interface, see the Web site referenced above.

Who might use WIMS? Site managers, ecologists, researchers, Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs), watershed groups, county and State agencies will find this new system useful. By using WIMS and the NAWMA standards, compatible information will be developed across political boundaries. WIMS can track how weed occurrences change over time with or without treatment action. The system sets a benchmark against which your management goals can be measured and adapted. A sound scientific basis will exist with which to allocate resources. Also WIMS can demonstrate the power of partnerships and shared resources.

Partnership usage: The Weed Information Management System can easily share and compile weed data from multiple users (e.g., CWMAs). Make sure that all members are using the same version of WIMS and then simply use the Excel Export and Excel Import functions to send and upload your data to a designated data manager. WIMS can be used to organize statewide weed data also; contact TNC for help.

WIMS produces useful outputs: Useful outputs include pesticide use reports, weed inventories, treatments by area, staff and partner time spent in mapping or treating, and so forth. All data from the database can be exported and shared with partners as Excel spreadsheets. All location data can be exported to standard GIS programs. TNC's Web site notes the federal, regional, and small partners who collaborated to provide land managers with this practical tool.

An Integrated War on Weeds

Nelroy E. Jackson

Choosing herbicides for a roadside vegetation management program targeted at invasive weeds can be straightforward if you do your homework first. Start by determining the ecological aspects of the program for a stretch of roadside. Do you want bareground for a few feet at the edge of the pavement, or no bareground strip but low-growing vegetation (annual grasses and broadleaves or turfgrass)? Do you want or have a wildflower release program? Do you need or want to provide habitat for wildlife? Is there a drainage ditch or canal at the side of the road, or do you have a permanent or temporary wetland nearby?

Next, consider the agronomic and weather conditions of the region: when is the growing season, is there a dormant season, and do you need to treat or spray in dry and/or rainy seasons? Should you be concerned with potential off-site movement of a residual herbicide through run-off or leaching? Are there any crops or desirable ornamental vegetation subject to damage from off-site movement of herbicides? Do you have to spray in windy or dry or dusty or rainy conditions because of the roadside location?

Another good idea is to make an inventory of both the weeds or invasive plants to be controlled or managed, and the desirable plants. Are they grasses, broadleaves, or sedges? Are they annuals, biennials or perennials? Are they brush or trees? The answers to these questions may determine the herbicide or mix of herbicides that you will employ, as well as the timing of applications.

The next step is to draw up a plan customized to the local area. If the invasive weeds are growing in a zone where bareground is desired, then you may want to use a tank mix combination of herbicides that provide both pre-emergence and post-emergence activity. Alternatively, you may need only a post-emergence approach.

For selective weed control, for example where tall growing vegetation is undesirable and low-growing vegetation is preferred, equipment such as wipers and wicks may be used so that the herbicides become selective. Another option is to treat when the desirable species is dormant but the undesirable species is growing actively. Yet another option is to use a selective herbicide, for example, to control a broadleaf species growing in turfgrass or vice versa.

Next, match the invasive weeds with the efficacy of available registered herbicides. Consult pest control advisers, retailer, distributor and manufacturers representatives, extension agents, or consult written recommendations and references to make the most appropriate choices of herbicides for the local situation. The most common herbicides used for control of invasive weeds on roadsides are Roundup Pro®, Roundup Pro® Concentrate, Aquamaster®, and Outrider® herbicides from Monsanto Company, Rodeo®, Garlon® 3A and 4, Pathfinder®, Tordon® and Transline® herbicides from DowAgrosciences, Arsenal®, Plateau®, and Journey® herbicides from BASF, and Telar® herbicide from DuPont.

For control of brush and trees choose non-volatile herbicides or combinations of herbicides at rates that will be environmentally sound. Ensure that applications are made with no or little volatilization, drift, or off-site movement. The Cut Stump method of treatment is very efficient

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for control of trees and brush: the tree or brush is cut close to the ground and the fresh cambium layer is treated with a concentrated herbicide.

For wildflower programs, ensure that the products used are safe to the wildflowers at the proposed use rates, and that the herbicide will dissipate before the wildflower seeds germinate.

Always read and follow label directions of herbicides. Obey state and federal laws and regulations for safety. Use trained, qualified applicators. Always take the time to explain the objectives of your program to your applicators. They will display more interest in their work and make useful suggestions to improve your program.

Prescribed Fire Is Cool On Florida Highway

Jeff Caster

Though unprecedented in the Sunshine State, plans for a prescribed fire on Kate Ireland Parkway (US319/SR61) in north Florida sparked enthusiasm and excitement among roadside managers. The recently expanded high speed corridor passes for ten miles through the Red Hills Region, a rural landscape that is host to America's largest remnant of the great longleaf pine forest. Prescribed fire is a necessary and popular landscape management tool



used by generations of adjoining private land managers responsible for conserving this scenic, natural, and cultural resource. Using prescribed fire along *this* highway is safe, appropriate, and cost effective. It is essential to visually and ecologically restore and reconnect the landscape that is bisected by the four lanes of pavement. Further, the high visibility of this location provides a dramatic means to inform the public about the benefits of prescribed fire, and to demonstrate that motorists can travel safely in the presence of prescribed fire.

Years before the burn, landscape architects, landscape contractors, landscape ecologists, engineers, foresters, firefighters, and friends initiated their collaboration with the Florida Department of Transportation and Division of Forestry to prepare a landscape plan and management plan for the corridor. The plan compliments the natural beauty and function of the adjoining plantations. Fortunately, Tall Timbers Research Station is only three miles from the parkway. At Tall Timbers, scientists study the ecology of fire and natural resource management. Without their expertise and leadership, the burn would not have been possible.

After manually and mechanically managing fuels within the wide forested medians, and after planting fire adapted ground cover, understory, and canopy tree species, it was time for the first authorized prescribed burn on a Florida state highway. Weather permitting, the burn was scheduled in concert with local news media and with Florida's annual Prescribed Fire Awareness Week. On March 7, 2005, from the Georgia line south for one and a half miles, a perfectly executed prescribed burn ignited a new era in Florida roadside management.

Highlights included:

- A traffic control plan similar to what is used during construction.
- Eighty percent of median area burned, reducing potential for wildfire.
- Ninety percent or more of the small hardwood sprouts were eliminated, leaving behind the vigorous longleaf pine saplings and clumps of wiregrass.
- Cogongrass, *Imperata cylindrica*, thrives after fire. The burn increased its visibility, and easier access for treatment.

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- Hundreds of motorists enjoyed a safe driving experience with a close up view of the prescribed burn. Soon after, thousands enjoyed resprouting foliage and blooming wildflowers.
- Prescribed burning along the ten mile corridor will continue in three phases, on a three year or shorter interval.

Florida's roadside managers now report that prescribed burning helps reduce the risk of wild-fire, increases native species diversity, enriches habitat, and releases bountiful wildflowers. Though it may never become routine, where appropriate and where resources and expertise are available, prescribed burning has proven to be safe and effective for roadside vegetation management.

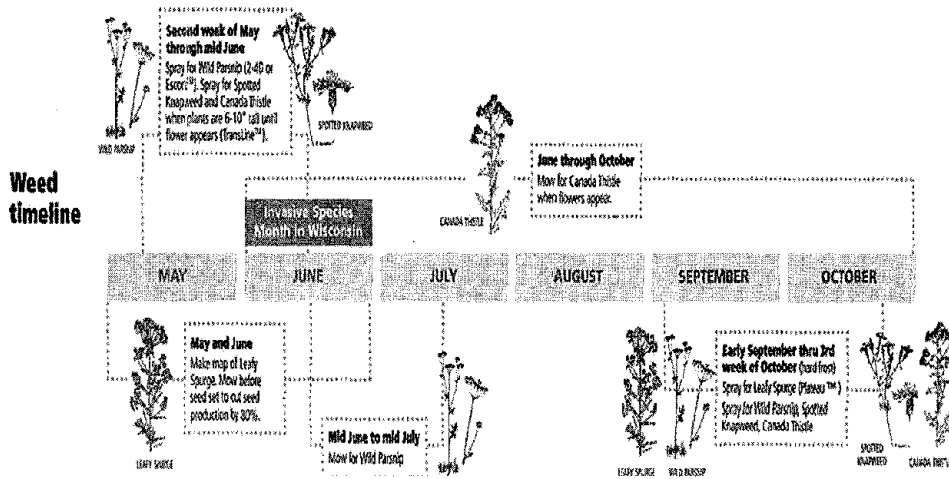
Mowing Timeline

Richard Stark

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) has a limited and rather general statewide mowing policy that emphasizes mowing certain areas to maintain safety and preserve the highway facility. The timing of mowing is governed by the height of the grass. The basic policy has been in effect since the late 1950's and has served WisDOT well over the years. However, now that invasive species are appearing, spreading, and becoming dominant more quickly, we are re-evaluating the existing policy to prevent our mowing activities from spreading weeds. For example, if invasive species are allowed to flower and set seed, the seeds will spread from area to area on mowing equipment, especially if the equipment is not cleaned before it is used in non-infested areas. WisDOT has recognized that we can't continue to do the things we've always done them, and we hope that other highway authorities in the state such as county and town governments will soon follow suit.

Professor Jerry Doll, recently retired University of Wisconsin Extension Weed Scientist, formulated the accompanying Weed Timeline in order to help Wisconsin's roadside vegetation managers determine Best Management Practices (BMPs) and timing for controlling some of the major weeds found on highway corridors in the state.

The timeline assumes that vegetation managers have a basic knowledge of weed identification and phenology. Those that do not will be trained, either in-house or by experts from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). This periodic training will include plant identification and application of BMPs. The timeline will also serve as a guide or reminder for other appropriate weed control activities. WisDOT will continue to work with the DNR to refine the timeline so that it will be more specific to Wisconsin's various climatic regions. Over time, additional species may be added as they become troublesome.



Biological Control for Purple Loosestrife

Bernd Blossey

Purple loosestrife is a weed of natural areas and its spread across North America has degraded many prime wetlands and created large, monotypic stands that lack native plant species. The invasion of purple loosestrife alters biogeochemical and hydrological processes in wetlands, and extensive stands harm wetland birds and amphibian tadpoles. In areas where distributions of *L. salicaria* and the native winged loosestrife (*Lythrum alatum*) overlap, the taller, more conspicuous purple loosestrife reduces pollinator visitation and seed set in *L. alatum*. Plants spread along highway and roadside ditches and radiate into adjacent areas. Purple loosestrife now occurs in all lower 48 states except Florida and in nine Canadian provinces. The abundance of purple loosestrife varies throughout this range, but populations in all but the eastern United States (the oldest infested area) are still expanding, and the species has been declared a noxious weed in at least 19 states.

Established populations persist for decades, are difficult to control using conventional chemical, physical, and mechanical techniques, and without continued herbicide use, purple loosestrife re-invades and re-establishes dominance within a few years. Since the plant is European, biocontrol using adapted plant pests from its native range that would confine themselves to the host plant seemed promising. No native or accidentally introduced herbivores with the potential for control of *L. salicaria* were found in North America, so the management focus shifted to the development of biological control in the mid 1980's. After years of research in Europe testing potential biocontrol agents for their effectiveness and specificity, four species were introduced between 1992 and 1994. The selected species were the root-mining weevil, *Hylobius transversovittatus*, two leaf-beetles, *Galerucella californiensis* and *Galerucella pusilla*, and a flower feeding weevil, *Nanophyes marmoratus*.

Initial introductions in North America occurred in seven states and several Canadian provinces. Mass production techniques were developed for the leaf beetles and the root feeder and these species were widely introduced across much of the current range of purple loosestrife in North America. All four introduced species have successfully established in North America and have spread from the original release sites. At many release sites complete defoliation of large purple loosestrife stands of many hectares has been reported, with local reductions of over 95% of the biomass. The leaf beetles, particularly *G. californiensis*, appear responsible for much of the initial spectacular defoliations. The secretive nature of the root weevil makes assessments of its status and impact much more difficult, so it is too early to make a final assessment of the contribution of the different species to control and maintenance of purple loosestrife.

A standardized long-term monitoring program (available at www.invasiveplants.net) has been developed to track insect and wetland plant populations. It is still too early to assess control at the continental scale, but initial results indicate that successful suppression of purple loosestrife can be achieved at many release sites throughout the North American range of the plant. It appears that partially shaded sites may be the most difficult to restore due to the insects' preference for sunny locations. In wetlands where nearly monotypic stands of purple loosestrife have been replaced by diverse plant communities, invertebrates, rails, bitterns, and amphibians have returned. However, it is not yet clear what type of replacement communities

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will ultimately develop. If other invasive species such as reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) or introduced *Phragmites australis* genotypes are present and expand their populations, successful biological control may not result in ecological restoration without additional intervention. Under these circumstances, wetland managers may need to refine restoration techniques including reseeding, fire, flooding, or preventive herbicide control to suppress the invasive plants that may replace purple loosestrife.

The preliminary success of the purple loosestrife biocontrol program, the first program developed due to problems created by an invasive plant in natural areas, resulted in increased interest in biocontrol for similar weeds. Programs targeting the introduced *Phragmites australis* genotypes, Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and water chestnut (*Tirapa natans*) are being developed. Additional information on these programs, the purple loosestrife biocontrol program, and monitoring forms and instructions can be found at <http://www.invasiveplants.net>.

The Jordan Valley Interagency Project

Bob Graham

The Oregon state highway system is a major conduit for spreading noxious weeds that cause economic damage in the land adjacent to our highway system. Recognizing this, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), and Malheur County formed a partnership in 1998 to control noxious weeds in the southern part of Malheur County. The inter-governmental agreement combines three noxious weed eradication efforts under one management spray and re-seeding program. The project area covered by the partnership is approximately 3,686,000 acres. BLM has approximately 1,000 centerline miles, ODOT has 250 miles, and Malheur County 750 miles.

Combining the programs increases efficiency and saves money in a variety of ways. Jordan Valley is the staging area and a local ODOT employee is the joint spray applicator; each agency contributes one-third of his wages, and materials are also shared. Chemical and seed costs are borne by each agency, and ODOT provides the staff and supervision. The state of the art spray equipment was developed and jointly purchased by the partnership, and is computerized to apply the correct herbicide, regulate the amount, and record the dosage. Weed hot spots are mapped by GPS for future remedial spraying, and revegetated filter strips are also tracked. This improves compliance with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, which is important since the Malheur-Owyhee watershed drains to the fish-rich Snake River.

A board of directors and an Operations Committee that includes local farmers, ranchers, Oregon State University faculty, Oregon Department of Wildlife staff, and the partnering agencies oversee the project. The Jordan Valley project will continue indefinitely. Because of its success, several other geographic areas in Oregon have expressed interest in developing similar partnerships.

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Before 1998, ODOT and Malheur County spent over \$100 per shoulder mile to treat road shoulders and medians, and BLM spent over \$120 per acre on weed control. The partnership helped reduce these costs to \$33.20 per shoulder mile and \$38.00 per treated acre respectively.

- New equipment costs were recovered within two years
- Partners have achieved a ten fold increase in the number of sites
- Treated sites need follow up spot treatment only and are tracked via GPS
- ODOT has drill-seeded 300 miles of state and county right-of-way
- Vegetation has reduced overland flow of water and soil about 60%
- Noxious weeds have been competitively reduced or even eliminated
- Pesticide use was thus reduced and decreased potential water contamination

Before 1998, Malheur County, ODOT and BLM were all spraying noxious weeds in the same general area at least 3 months each year. Staff were commuting 200 miles a day for each agency. The joint venture reduced travel costs for crews from \$11,520 to \$0 because the staff lives at the job site. While seed costs, gas and other materials and supplies initially increased since we could treat more sites, we have chosen to continue to expand treatment rather than save money on the program.

Integrate All the Tools

Kirk Henderson

Section 314:22 of the Iowa code—Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM)—states: “It is declared to be in the general welfare of Iowa and a highway purpose for the vegetation of Iowa’s roadsides to be preserved, planted, and maintained to be safe, visually interesting, ecologically integrated, and useful for many purposes.” That’s a tall order.

Some states do manage with just mowing. Various mow zones are identified. Mowing height goes up and frequency goes down the farther you get from the highway. This is visually most effective where the mowing regime grades into natural areas bordering the right-of-way. Others combine mowing with herbicides, though anything but the most judicious use of chemicals undermines diversity. The best products applied with the latest equipment by well-trained, conscientious personnel are required for good IRVM.

Prescribed fire and biological control agents are often discussed but underused. They have potential in specific plant communities and on certain invading species, respectively. And fire and bio-control make us think about relationships and balance in the natural world.

Natural world? Located in the heart of an agricultural region, Iowa boasts the most altered landscape of any state. Out of desperation we turn to roadsides to reintroduce a little wildness. The upside is that a gently rolling countryside of highly fertile soils makes road right-of-way easier to plant.

Without tall grass prairie Iowa would be hard pressed to live up to Section 314:22. Our native prairie species have become the tool. They do well in the poor subsoil left after road construction. They have deep roots for surviving drought and competing with weeds. They stand up in the winter and help keep snow off the road. And they improve storm water infiltration by slowing runoff and making deep pores in the soil.

We are quick to point out the goal is not so much roadside prairie restoration as it is using prairie species to serve a roadside purpose. We plant a diverse mix of 30 or more species. The mix includes plants adapted to the wide range of soil and moisture conditions found in every ditch. It may not be a prairie reconstruction to some people, but we hope for some degree of ecological balance with diversity and stability for all.

All those grasses, wildflowers and native legumes are going to form a plant community occupying niches and layers below ground and above. Insects, birds, small mammals, even reptiles and amphibians will move in. We are watching and waiting to see how self-sustaining, how viable in the long run, the plantings will be. To that end we focus on thoughtful seed mix design, and planned follow-up monitoring and management

The narrow margin between corn and cars is prone to disturbance. Invasive plants have contaminated the soil seed bank. Survival is an experiment for us and our native plant tools. We dream of a seed bank so loaded with native seeds that future disturbances are reclaimed over time with new native plants, new tools from the prairie.

MARK MASTELLER, *The Iowa Department of Transportation Experience*. Since the mid-1980s, the Iowa Department of Transportation has replaced non-native species like brome and fescue with native grasses and forbs. The benefits of this are manifold: 1) increased snow capture and storage, 2) less glare on snowy roadbanks improves visibility, 3) increased storm water infiltration and reduced runoff into waters of the State, and 4) improved erosion control. Whether natives suppress roadside weeds remains to be determined.

Weed Control Methods Handbook Available

The Nature Conservancy

Invasive non-native plants are a serious threat to native species, communities, and ecosystems in many areas around the world. The good news is that many plant invasions can be reversed, halted or slowed, and in certain situations, even badly infested areas can be restored to healthy systems dominated by native species. In most instances this requires taking action to control and manage those invasive plants. This handbook provides you with detailed information about the tools and techniques available for controlling invasive plants, or weeds.

Before embarking on a weed management program, it is important to develop a straightforward rationale for the actions you plan to take. We believe this is best accomplished by using an adaptive management approach:

1. Establish conservation targets and goals
2. Identify and prioritize species/infestations that threaten targets and goals
3. Assess control techniques
4. Develop and implement weed management plan
5. Monitor and assess impact of management actions
6. Review and modify

Note that control activities are not begun until the first three steps have been taken.

This Handbook is divided into eight chapters, covering a range of different control methods. More often than not, however, successful weed control requires the combination or sequential use of several methods (this is called integrated weed management). For example, cutting followed by herbicide applications has been used successfully in many programs, and prescribed fires followed by spot applications of herbicides has been used well in others. Consider all available control options: manual, mechanical, promoting competition from native plants, grazing, biocontrols, herbicides, prescribed fire, solarization, flooding, and other, more novel, techniques. That chapters that follow discuss the advantages and disadvantages for each method and provide examples of their successful (and in some cases unsuccessful) use.

Chapter 1 – describes a variety of manual and mechanical techniques.

Chapter 2 – covers the use of grazing, types of animals, and timing.

Chapter 3 – discusses the use of prescribed fire

Chapter 4 – covers the use and risks of biocontrol agents.

Chapter 5 - presents considerations before herbicide purchase.

Chapter 6 – discusses properties of herbicides, types of formulations, and behavior.

Chapter 7 – details 11 commonly used herbicides.

Chapter 8 – describes the addition and use of adjuvants.

The handbook and information on the biology and control of specific invasive plants is available from <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu> and other sites on the web. This handbook was written by The Nature Conservancy staff: Mandy Tu, Callie Hurd and John M. Randall, with thanks to Ramona Robison, Dr. Joe DiTomaso and Dr. Tom Lanini. Dr. Barry Rice was instrumental in making this handbook web-accessible.

The APIPP— Success through Partnership

Kyle Williams

The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) is a two-time, national award-winning public-private partnership protecting New York State's Adirondack Mountain Region from the grave social, economic and environmental impacts of invasive plants. In 2004, APIPP was one of only seven environmental stewardship programs to receive the Federal Highway Administration Exemplary Ecosystem Award.

The Adirondack Mountain Region is big, bigger in fact than Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Glacier, and Yellowstone National Parks combined. No single organization could possibly address the biodiversity threats associated with invasive species across this six-million-acre region. So the APIPP partnership was founded in 1998 to develop common-sense methods for controlling the spread of non-native species of terrestrial and aquatic plants that have seriously threatened the Park's natural ecosystem. Transportation corridors play an important role in the introduction, spread, and management of invasive species. With few access routes, the Adirondacks are one place in New York where preventative measures to control invasive species can be taken *before* widespread infestations are established.

APIPP program participants include NYSDOT, the State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the Adirondack Park Agency (APA), the Invasive Plant Council of New York (IPC), and the Adirondack Nature Conservancy (TNC). These five primary partners signed the original APIPP MOU in 2002. APIPP's success revealed additional opportunities, so amid much fanfare and positive public reception, the Partners developed and signed a new, more comprehensive MOU in 2004. The new agreement refines responsibilities for each partner that are based on their particular organizational strengths and expertise.

APIPP is the umbrella under which the five primary partner organizations—as well as private landowners, local communities, academic institutions, and hundreds of volunteers—keep tabs on and take action to control invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants. Each partner makes the program greater than the sum of its parts. NYSDOT, responsible for 10,000 roadside acres in the park, is evaluating and improving its maintenance practices to prevent invasive plants from becoming established and to limit their distribution. The APA and TNC are developing and following successful best management practices by working with community leaders, private landowners, and public land managers. In its land management plans for specific sections of Forest Preserve, the DEC has included provisions for controlling invasive species. IPC's involvement reinforces the importance of a broad-scale approach to mitigating threats to New York's natural heritage associated with non-native, invasive species. Community and watershed groups and volunteers are vital to this effort as they monitor lands and waters, increase public awareness, encourage stewardship, and help remove tons of unwanted plants each field season.

Early on, APIPP created a GIS-based plant inventory and developed and tested a series of control methods designed to curb the introduction and spread of common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), four of the most damaging non-native species of plants that currently threaten the Park. Control methods include excavation and burying of the infested

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soil and plant material, innovative mowing practices, judicious herbicide use, hand harvest, and composting. These management practices have become the basis of NYSDOT's statewide invasive species guidance materials (www.dot.state.ny.us/eab/eab.html).

Program successes to date include developing a regional volunteer monitoring program to detect aquatic invasive plants; recruiting 125 staff and citizen volunteers to survey 128 lakes and ponds, engaging 70 volunteers to inventory and map hundreds of terrestrial plant sites Park-wide; controlling 126 of 176 known terrestrial invasive plant infestations; developing and printing a wide variety of educational materials to increase public awareness, creating a Web site (www.adkinvasives.com) to facilitate information exchange; and reaching over 6,000 individuals in 2004 alone, including 1,500 NYSDOT and local highway maintenance workers, through specific invasive plant educational presentations.

APIPP's mantra of *partnership, education, early detection, prevention, and rapid response* is its prescription for success and is the common message carried by its partners to diverse audiences. The magnitude of this threat, as well as the importance of regional cooperation, is also manifest in Governor Pataki's creation in 2004 of a statewide Invasive Species Task Force to which representatives from several APIPP partner organizations, including NYSDOT, have been appointed.

Invasive species management is most effective when the synergy of diverse partnerships is directed at the landscape level. APIPP has successfully incorporated this strategy by using the strengths of each partner, organizing hundreds of volunteers, and approaching this daunting issue in a comprehensive, systematic, and cooperative manner that has produced real on-the-ground results.

For more information, visit www.adkinvasives.com or contact Hilary Oles, APPIP Coordinator, at (518) 576-2082 x131 or holes@tnc.org.

Best Management Practices, A Sampling

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

The spread of invasive noxious plants occurs whenever soils are disturbed during maintenance or construction practices. Some disturbances like flooding, slope failures, or wildfires are beyond our control, but most aren't. Best management practices to reduce roadside weeds have emerged in various parts of the country. Consider these ten.

1. **Train crews and contractors:** The fundamental best management practice is to train crews and contractors before any work begins to identify, minimize, and/or control weeds.
2. **Preserve existing vegetation:** The least expensive practice is to disturb as little vegetation and soil as possible during a project. Common sense saves time and material.
3. **Eradicate before construction:** Controlling weeds before project equipment moves anything is a preemptive move that more and more states are adopting.
4. **Certify sand and gravel pits:** Many agencies and states are now inspecting sand and gravel sources years in advance of projects. This is easy to do in transportation because of long lead times, and will reduce costly weed invasions on future projects.
5. **Certify mulching materials:** Many states already require that mulches used on highway seeding projects be certified as weed free and specified in contracts.
6. **Berm top soils:** Rather than importing topsoils with potential seed banks, berm existing top soils along the perimeter of the project for later seeding use.
7. **Prequalify seed sources:** So that both the state and contractors can secure scarce seed, some states pre-qualify and list approved seed sources for better results.
8. **Temporary Seeding:** Sometimes a project ends when planting would not be appropriate. Lay down a temporary seeding of weed-free annuals until a better season.
9. **Avoid scalping while mowing slopes:** Some steep slopes are difficult to mow. Set mowers high enough so if the equipment slips you do not scalp the sod and soil, opening it to new invasions. Consider reduced mowing patterns.
10. **Clean Equipment:** Before moving to or from a maintenance project or a construction site, clean your equipment, remove hanging debris, wash off mud. Stop the movement of weed seeds through highway corridors during your work.

Common sense approaches to maintenance and construction practices are still emerging! Swap success stories and failures with other land managing agencies, conservation groups, and adjacent states to save time and money. Attend annual conferences (e.g., National Roadside Vegetation Management Association, Transportation Research Board, other state or regional gatherings) to trade ideas and experiences that you can use to solve your roadside problems. I cannot think of a more important use of networking by vegetation managers.

Roadside Restoration

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

I open this discussion with trepidation. The art and science of restoration is widely debated. Perhaps the debate continues because there are so many variables involved in the science of restoration, we cannot predict or control them all. And the art of restoration stems from scientifically valid yet widely divergent personal preferences in techniques and results. To allay some fears, I suggest that roadside restoration is not and cannot be classic restoration. The best we can do is revegetation or reclamation of highly disturbed soils to a semblance of a plant community that suits the highway context and highway safety needs. If the result happens to be aesthetically pleasing to the traveling public, that is a bonus!

Restoration has many meanings. Weeding through the definitions can be almost as difficult as doing the work of restoration. The Society for Ecological Restoration states that restoration is "the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed." Critics accuse restorationists of being an advocacy group pushing social values with a lack of science. Most of us who have been in the field for decades would agree that restoration work is a combination of art and science with environmental goals for the greater good of future generations. All the platitudes summed up in one statement does not make the field of restoration any less valuable, or just about values. Restoration is not a philosophy or belief system. Restoration is about applying scientific knowledge to solve problems that suit both the natural and human environments. The field is filled with problem-solvers who logically conclude that their knowledge of ecosystems can be applied to real time issues like erosion control, water quality, wildlife habitat, brownfields, etc.

Ecological restoration is applied to wetlands, rangelands, dune habitat, watersheds, tropical forests, quarry reclamations, prairies, waste management areas, wetlands, the Everglades, butterfly habitat, and desert communities, among others. But restorations apply to a more than disturbed natural areas; they apply to degraded landscapes across the country. Why not highway corridors? And yes, these corridors cross all those landscapes with 12 million acres of rights-of-way that can buffer natural areas. Highway corridors are part of the big picture, and restoration is all about the big picture! Someday, perhaps, ecosystem planning will include consideration of the highways that run through landscapes.

Within highway corridors, the top concern will always be safety. Thus, roadside restoration takes on a limitation. Rather than aim toward the return of a native plant community that historically occupied the area or continues to exist adjacent to the corridor, we are forever constrained to restore a community that avoids the safety hazards of trees and expands visibility and provides a soft landing for errant vehicles. The plant community that meets these criteria is a grassland community. Each State has some historic and/or current remnants of grassland communities, whether shortgrass prairie, pine barrens, glades, Palouse, northeast meadows, steppe, or savannah. Grasslands are early successional in many regions and are logical to restore no matter what the final desired community, because they are relatively easy to plant and establish. Because all vegetation communities are dynamic in time and space, roadside management must be adaptive.

Restorationists have more than 60 years experience planting grasslands in the United States. However, the low bid contract system sometimes offers the work to a company without expe-

rience. To further diminish the possibility of success, native, local ecotype seed sources are still few and far between. Other obstacles: 1) highway projects must be planted before the contractor can be paid; 2) plantings are not accomplished in the optimal season; 3) inspectors do not know what to look for to measure the project; and 4) no planting succeeds if the soil seed bank or mulching material contains competitive weed seeds.

The most practical reason to restore grasslands along highway corridors surpasses the historical context, erosion control, or safety arguments; that reason is to do no harm. Planting native, local ecotype, grasses to a roadside would not harm, genetically swamp, or displace native vegetation in adjacent parklands, wetlands, or grazing lands. And to do no harm is sometimes the most we can do. To think that we can improve, enhance, or restore a highly disturbed landscape is likely unrealistic and usually a recipe for failure. Yet short of that lofty goal, many highway rights-of-way still provide refuge for endangered species across the nation, and reintroduce biodiversity. At a minimum, with strict noxious weed control, these lands will do no harm and could serve as buffers. That has not always been the case.

Plant Management Information Systems

Al Cofrancesco, Michael Grodowitz, and Sherry Whitaker

In the continuing struggle against invasive species, many different management methods have been developed (e.g., biological, mechanical, or chemical control), but information concerning the best course of action sometimes hard to find. Yet knowledge of the available management strategies and associated tools is critical to successful management of invasive plants.

The computer age, with its rapid and efficient access to information and broad range of technologies (e.g., portable notebooks or personal digital assistants [PDAs], hand-held computers, the Internet, or smartphones), gives managers the ability to find critical information for their management program. But much of this information is scattered, which has spurred many organizations to develop search engines or consolidate available information and provide easy access via the Web or on CD. Each system has pros and cons. Web-based information can be easily disseminated and updated regularly, but low-speed connections hinder downloading or processing large data files such as pictures or identification keys. Web pages often change location and are difficult to cite. CDs don't require a Web connection, of course, but each disk contains only a finite amount of material, and updates of material require new disks to be made and distributed. Some organizations now accentuate the positive elements of both media by providing tools on CDs and the Internet.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has developed two such CD/Internet hybrid systems: the Noxious and Nuisance Plant Management Information System (PMIS) and the Aquatic Plant Information System (APIS). PMIS and APIS are PC-based information systems that operate under the Windows platform and are available on CD or the Internet. PMIS and APIS use hyper-linked text, numerous illustrations, full color photographs, computer-based algorithms for plant and herbicide identification, and offer biological and mechanical management options. PMIS includes information on over 100 problem terrestrial plant species as well as aquatic and wetland species, while APIS concentrates strictly on aquatic and wetland plants and addresses over 60 native and introduced species. The user interface of both systems is highly graphical and the "point-and-click" design is easy to use. The systems also contain detailed and summary information on plant biology, identification and description, problems, and ecology. Portions of the systems are duplicated on the Internet, and periodic updates are produced as new CD versions. At the time of this writing PMIS has undergone five major and one minor revision (currently version 5.3) while APIS has gone through three major revisions (currently version 3.0). Copies of these systems are free and can be obtained via the Internet at <http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/pmisp/pmishelp.htm> for PMIS and <http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/aqua/apis/apishelp.htm> for APIS. Clearly, land managers need to embrace these and other new technologies to allow efficient and rapid access to the most up-to-date and pertinent information on the management of invasive plants.

Future innovations will include the development of hand-held versions of both PMIS and APIS that run on Pocket PC-based devices including a wide variety of PDAs or the newer Windows mobile-based smartphones. Invasive plant management information anywhere, anytime! In addition, USACE is producing detailed videos of many of the most important invasive plant species. These videos will be available in shortened versions directly on the PMIS and APIS CDs and full length via Internet download. In addition, complete sets of the videos will be produced as limited edition DVDs.

Identification of Weed Seeds in Topsoils*

Phil S. Allen

Soils contaminated with weed seeds create two costly problems: 1) they compromise desired seedling establishment, and 2) they create costly control and eradication of introduced weeds. Accordingly, Brigham Young University and FHWA sought a practical way to identify the presence of weed seeds in samples of field topsoil, commercial topsoil, and municipal composts. These soils are often imported into highway projects without the knowledge of the potential costs. Previous use of contaminated soils has led to long-term expense of replanting desirable plants and/or controlling unwanted weeds.

Topsoils may contain persistent, viable seeds that survive for years. Most topsoil users would prefer weed-free soils, but this is often impractical. However, knowledge of the kinds of weed seeds present and the quantity of each species would aid decision-makers in managing or rejecting a particular topsoil source. Methods for retrieving seeds from the soil seed bank are known, but until the present study, no practical, standardized testing procedure was available.

Field topsoil, commercial topsoil, and municipal composts were tested in two approaches: 1) wet sieving, and 2) grow-out tests. Results of this study suggest the wet-sieving method can accurately and efficiently identify and quantify weed seeds in soils in a timely manner. Seedling grow-out tests were labor-intensive, time-consuming, and failed to detect as many seeds and species as the wet-sieving method.

Recovering seeds in soils using wet-sieving and identifying them quickly could save state departments of transportation and other topsoil users significant costs associated with replanting, increased weed control, and project delays. This is a breakthrough moment.

Efforts are currently underway to train seed analysts on use of the new method and produce a taxonomic key for over 1000 invasive and noxious weed seeds.

**This article is excerpted from "Retrieval and Identification of Weed Seeds from Landscape Soils," reprinted from Seed Technology, with permission of the author.*

EcoSod™: A Native Sod Solution for Revegetation

Tim W. Meikle

Bitterroot Restoration, Inc. of Corvallis, Montana, through a US Department of Transportation sponsored Small Business Innovation Research grant, is developing a patent-pending native sod product designed to meet the revegetation needs of roadside managers. Roadside managers face critical revegetation issues such as erosion, intense weed competition, and inopportune timing for seeding. Native sod, as a solution, represents an alternative for timely stabilization and aesthetic improvement of the project site.

EcoSod is a lightweight, highly transportable native sod containing a customized plant palette for upland and wetland sites. EcoSod is grown with a proprietary above-ground production system and incorporates geotextiles and weed-free materials. Initial research results indicate that EcoSod will reduce the time to produce sod and allow for a greater variety of plant species than traditional sod growing methods.

EcoSod, with proven field testing, has potential to resolve several revegetation issues for transportation agencies.

- **Erosion Control.** Rewrite—Revegetation along newly constructed slopes is difficult due to: a) quick cover is required to protect water quality, b) runoff leaves little soil moisture for establishment, c) slope aspect increases evapotranspiration and seedling damage, d) and soil movement can plug water structures. EcoSod can ameliorate many of these complications and reduce time in slope stabilization.
- **Weed Suppression.** In weed prone areas, multiple applications of herbicide may be required to suppress weeds, or additional revegetation may be required if weeds out-compete planted vegetation. EcoSod may offer a solution at similar cost with greater success rate.
- **Visuals.** For highway construction on the urban interface or within scenic byways, open areas of soil and subsequent weed growth during the establishment phase are unsightly and result in a negative public attitude toward revegetation efforts. Placement of EcoSod will dramatically reduce the time to produce a visually acceptable project.
- **Wildlife Corridors.** Critical wildlife corridors disturbed by highway construction can be more fully mitigated using EcoSod. The time to produce adequate cover in corridor areas can be reduced.
- **Compliance with Environmental Regulations.** Maintenance schedules do not often coincide with the best period for the establishment of vegetative cover. EcoSod can be installed in a broad range of conditions which allows more flexibility in ground disturbing maintenance while ensuring compliance with environmental regulations to protect water quality.

Wetland Restoration and Management*

Robert Jacobson

Minnesota's Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) came about in the 1990's. WCA restoration and management plans are now required on highway projects that affect wetlands. The goal is to ensure restored wetlands develop into the desired wetland type and meet the function and value requirements of the WCA.

In many regards the art, practice, and science of restoring native wetland vegetation communities is at least 20 years behind native prairie restoration. Most restorations done outside the no-net-loss of wetland policies of the WCA and the Federal Section 404 permit programs have been primarily focused on restoring wetland hydrology. This approach does not always result in the restoration of the original wetland vegetation community.

Restoring native wetland vegetation is not an easy task. It requires an extensive knowledge of hydrology, wildlife biology, ecology, botany and increasingly, invasive species biology. Where a diverse, native wetland seed bank exists, restoring natural hydrology is often enough. However, most sites will require more than adding water to create wildlife habitat, maximum biodiversity, and other possible goals. Most will require planting and management over time.

Screening potential sites using previous land use can help avoid difficult sites with an incompatible disturbance history or established invasive plants. The viability of the native wetland seed bank on a site is inversely proportional to how long the site was drained and tilled. The prevailing vegetation also affects restoration prospects. Until recently, government agencies had promoted the planting of invasive, nonnative species such as reed canary grass in wet pastures, grassed waterways, etc. This is improving, but reed canary grass still poses one of the largest obstacles to restoring native wetland vegetation, even if a viable seed bank exists.

Preparing a site involves eradication of invasive plants before revegetation can begin. Removal of reed canary grass, for example, will depend on percent cover. Individual plants (up to 10% cover) can be dealt with by spot spraying. However a site heavily covered (50-100%) will require expensive, lengthy site preparation and follow-up treatments.

Designing a native seed mix begins with careful site assessment of soils, seed bank, hydrology, and topography. Site constraints and nearby reference sites can help identify which plant communities are appropriate to reestablish. Temporary and permanent mixes may be necessary. Temporary plantings can buy time to deal with weed and other site issues. The permanent seed mixes, seedlings, and/or pre-vegetated mats are installed after the hydrology and weed eradication are assured.

Writing a clear restoration plan is essential to success. This will include seed origin, wetland species, seeding density, allowable substitutions, weed-free mulches, planting methods, timing, and establishment requirements. Most importantly, site-specific ongoing management should be a part of the contract and can range from a few years to posterity in some cases.

**Excerpted from "Guidelines for Restoring & Managing Native Wetland Vegetation," Robert L. Jacobson, 2005.*

Invasives Threaten Wetland Bank Value*

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

When highway agencies go to a wetland bank, they intend to compensate for an unavoidable loss. Wetland banking has evolved over time into a valuable system for economic and ecological exchange. It is a system that state transportation agencies have come to rely upon over roughly the past decade to help them meet environmental impact mitigation requirements. There are many examples of wetland banks successfully operated by state departments of transportation and successful agreements between state departments and private banks for wetland credit purchases that allow transportation projects to advance. But as the banking industry has evolved, so too have the threats facing it.

Many variables threaten the success of wetland mitigation banking projects: uncertain economic conditions, unwilling landowners, extended maintenance costs, changing weather patterns, and more. But one of the most significant threats on the banking horizon—one with serious economic and ecological consequences—is the problem of invasive species such as purple loosestrife, reed canary grass, nutria, and zebra mussels. No one has fully assessed the costs invasive species levy on wetland values and service. However, we do know that wetland and terrestrial invasives cost us more than \$123 billion annually in the United States. Because invasive species spread easily into disturbed ecosystems, wetland mitigation and restoration sites are particularly vulnerable to invasion. This ecological vulnerability is magnified into a vulnerability for the entire mitigation banking industry and the transportation development sector, which literally cannot function without mitigation.

Imagine the consequences, for the banker and for the permittees who had expected to buy credits at the bank, if a mitigation bank review team decides that the wetland bank cannot be certified because of a newly discovered infestation of purple loosestrife. Consider the unacceptability of a mitigation wetland that becomes home to invasive nutria, large rodents originally from South America that now infest Louisiana marshes, overgrazing vegetation, damaging plant root systems, lowering marsh elevations, and making coastal wetlands vulnerable to erosion. And even if mitigation and restoration projects are successfully completed, how much will invasive species control cost over time? Invasive species will cause project delays and added costs that no one can afford—certainly not mitigation bankers or cash-strapped state resource or transportation agencies.

The success of future mitigation banks will depend on advance planning that considers invasive species. Partnerships across jurisdictional boundaries will become more necessary. Success will continue to rely on knowledge of the value of wetland services in original and created wetlands, desirability of native mixes that match reference wetlands, and most importantly, the cost of invasive species. As climate change, invasive species, and future environmental pressures increase and our understanding of wetland dynamics deepens, the wetland mitigation banking system will likely reassess its accounting system and approach to restoration in order to succeed.

**Excerpted from National Wetlands Newsletter vol. 27, no. 5., 2005 Environmental Law Institute, Washington D.C.*

Use of Remnants to Produce Native Seed

Ron Duckworth

Solis Environmental (Solis), Duckworth-Cole, Inc. (DCI), and CSC Engineering and Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CSC) are conducting a Phase II Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR) Project for the US Department of Transportation. Ron Duckworth of DCI is the principal investigator. The project, conducted in Georgia, Texas, and Virginia, is titled "Utilization of Native Grass and Forb Meadows as a Source for Native Seed Production".

Current demand for native seed exceeds the supply. Barriers to production include scarcity of appropriate seed stocks, lack of technical knowledge, limited access to specialized equipment, high production cost, and poor marketing. Thus a call for proposals was made by SBIR.

Locally adapted ecotypes of native grasses and forbs have been naturally selected. They may differ from ecotypes of the same species found in distant locations in small but meaningful ways. These differences influence their ability to establish and their ultimate place in a given ecosystem. For example, many native grasses shed their seed slowly over time to counter the vagaries of weather. While this trait is considered agronomically inferior, it is quite beneficial from a wildlife food supply perspective.

Our team developed a concept for producing locally adapted ecotypes of native seeds and successfully tested the feasibility of the idea in the Phase I SBIR project. This concept is to collect local ecotypes of native seeds from existing remnant locations, propagate the seed on nearby lands being managed for compatible uses such as conservation, recreation, and wildlife habitat; and harvest the seed for sale to identified seed markets including federal and state agencies. In the Phase II SBIR project, we are demonstrating the concept in field studies using existing technologies, participating landowners, and marketing within established networks of conservation, recreation, and wildlife organizations.

We have observed that native seeds are being produced by two methods. The first involves intensive agriculture and the production of a single seed variety in a monoculture. This method requires significant capital investments in land and equipment and has high operating costs. Cultivars that produce the most seed and that facilitate harvest are often selected, which compromises locally adapted genotypes. The second method is harvest from the wild. In favorable years, the production of seed from wild stands may be quite large. This variable harvest is unpredictable and can lead to market disruptions. The quality and quantity of wild seed cannot be determined in advance.

We have created a native seed production method that combines many of the efficiencies of intensive production with the low costs of wild harvest by establishing seed production on lands that have multiple uses. The harvest of locally adapted ecotypes of native seeds provides revenue that can offset the costs of managing multiple use lands for conservation, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

However, the cost of the equipment and required knowledge are prohibitive for many landowners. We intend to affordably lease the equipment and provide technical assistance to participating landowners. And because seed marketing is a significant obstacle to individual landowners, we will provide seed testing, processing, and marketing services that allow our participants to reach identified seed markets and other private users of native seeds.

Issues of Ecotypes in Native Plantings

Greg Houseal

INTRODUCTION

Technically, for a population to be an 'ecotype', it must be 1) genetically different and 2) that genetic difference is functionally adaptive. Mis-application of the term 'ecotype' has led to confusion in both the scientific and popular literature. Quinn (1978) has proposed that the term be abandoned, arguing that it has been used to describe any variation observed within a species, and thus is a relative term and not an absolute term. For example, (Kruckeberg 1951, *Achillea borealis*) discovered that an ecotype adapted to short or long growing season may also be subdivided into two or more soil ecotypes. The natural environment consists of such a varied array of conditions in different combinations that perhaps the only clear meaning of the term 'ecotype' is as a synonym for 'population' of the species (Kruckeberg 1951). Popular literature in the field of restoration ecology most often uses the term 'ecotype' in the sense of 'local population' or 'subpopulation'.

Evolutionary Significance of Ecotypes

Ecotypes may originate in various ways (Stebbins 1950). All plants do not occupy optimal habitat, but may develop a tolerance to a range of environmental conditions (Gregor 1946). When a population of a species of plant occurs along a gradient, such as soil moisture from the top to bottom of a slope, individual plants (recruits) are under selective pressure. Natural selection favors individual phenotypes better suited to the new environment. These individual phenotypes are more likely to breed with their near neighbors than with the original parent stock further away (Levin and Kerster 1974), even in insect pollinated species (Schaal 1978). The same sort of dynamic may occur with gradients of soil, rainfall, and latitude (as they effect seasonality and photoperiod) over the range of a species (Shaver 1990 -latitude; Van Tienderen et al. 1991- soils). Over time, those individuals best adapted to local conditions along the gradient will tend to persist, and leave their progeny (Clausen, Keck, Heisey 1940). In the extreme case, ecotypes may evolve that are incapable of surviving in each other's environment (Porter 1966). Ecotypic differentiation may also come about through hybrids of two closely related species (Anderson 1948), particularly where they occur together along the periphery of their range or habitat preference. The hybrid may be better adapted to an intermediate habitat than either of the parent species. Generally, variation within a species tends to be on a continuum for out-crossing species, and in somewhat more discrete units for self-crossing species (Quinn 1978).

The evidence of variation within a species has been observed by formal science for over 200 years (Kerner 1891, Langlot 1971), and clearly long before that as evidenced by selective breeding of crop species over millenia by human societies around the globe. Most wide ranging species are a series of subpopulations, each with their own combination of characteristics (Curtis 1959). These differing characteristics may be either both in form (morphological) and/or behavior (physiological). Variation of form within a species includes leaf size, height, or floral color, for example. Behavioral differences include timing of growth and reproduction, resistance to disease, or basic physiological differences. It has generally been observed that plants from northern and western populations flower earlier than more southern and east-

ern populations (McMillan 1959). Northern communities are adapted to longer summer day length (photoperiod) and a shorter growing season (frost-free period), while southern communities are adapted to shorter summer days and a longer growing season (McMillan 1959).

Basic physiological differences in ecotypes are less readily apparent, but are of equal or greater importance, ecologically (Gregor 1946, Bradshaw 1984). These differences include nutrient- and water-use efficiency (Van Tienderen 1991), photosynthetic and growth rates (Pigliucci 1995, Wullschleger 1996), and carbohydrate reserves important for winter survival in perennial plants (Van Amburg 1986). Varieties in earlier stages of development (phenology) at the time of freezing at the end of the growing season may be lower in non-structural carbohydrates. For example, Van Amburg (1986) found that northern varieties of big bluestem contain more total nonstructural carbohydrates (TNC) at the time of first frost than more southerly varieties. Carbohydrate (TNC) reserves in Indian grass, switchgrass were variable with respect to latitude, and little bluestem had higher carbohydrate (TNC) reserves from south to north. Adequate carbohydrate reserves may be important in perennial plants not only for winter survival, but also early spring growth initiation, and regrowth initiation after mowing, grazing, or fire (White 1973).

Potential Importance of Local Adaptation

It is evident that there is room for fine-tuning our approach to utilizing native species for erosion control, revegetation, and grassland reconstructions and restoration efforts.

Locally adapted native plants may best restore the aesthetics and ecosystem functions of a prairie planting. A warm season grass community moved 300 miles north of its origin, for example, will bloom a month later than the community that originally occupied the site (Olson 1986), which may run counter to the purpose of the planting, particularly if it is intended as a restoration of a native community over the long term. In a common garden study at the Manhattan PMC in Kansas, Cornelius (1947) found that out of eight accessions of little bluestem directly seeded into rod-square plots, all of the accessions originating south of Kansas (OK, TX, and NM) sustained winter injury and had delayed spring growth. Delayed spring growth by mal-adapted varieties, at a time of year when run-off from agricultural fields is greatest, illustrates one facet of the potential importance of using locally adapted material. Olson (1986) stressed that as much consideration should be given to variety (origin of seed) as to species when planting a prairie.

Concept of Seed Provenance Zones or Regions

Defining appropriate seed provenance zones is a challenging task, particularly with little available information on the underlying genetics of both native species and specific populations. Even if such information were available, matching it to all the environmental variables of a specific restoration site is problematic. Some reasoned approach to defining appropriate provenance zones for seed and plant material collection is a practical way to address concerns regarding genetic diversity in the interest of the ongoing evolution and adaptability, and therefore persistence of a species in a restoration planting. Some inferences can be made about the underlying genetic diversity of species, for example whether there may be greater diversity within a population than among populations, based on basic reproductive biology,

whether self-, out-crossed, apomictic or a combination thereof; and general lifespan, whether annual, biennial, or perennial (Rogers 2004).

Recommended seed zones may include the species entire geographic range, as in the case of several wind-pollinated *Artemisia* species in the western US (Mahalovich 2004), often with the caveat that plant materials not be moved more than 300 miles from their provenance (origin). Other approaches to seed transfer zones may include drainages (USGS Water Resources Council Hydrologic Unit Codes, HUC), bioregions (USFWS), recommended for some USDA Forest Service Native Plants Programs (see Mahalovich 2004).

A regional approach strikes a balance between the wide-spread inter-state use of cultivars on the one hand, and the extremely localized on-site or near-site donor seed source on the other hand

Reinartz (1997) advocates using seed from multiple-source populations for establishing nursery stock for prairie restorations:

"The new genetic population created by combining genotypes of several relict populations will form novel genetic combinations, having the potential to evolve entirely new genotypes in a novel habitat. The multiple sources used for establishing the nursery must all be found in the same local area (at least state or region) as the site where the new population will be created."

Admittedly, in the absence of species and population specific information on the genetics and reproductive biology, this often becomes a philosophical matter for restoration practitioners. Preserving the presumed inherent value of local gene pools of species in remnant communities should be a priority, and plantings of these multi-source seed should be kept some distance from remnants, one-half mile being suggested by Reinartz (1997).

Proven Public Awareness Ideas

Kelly Kearns

Take a survey of people in a shopping mall and ask them to name three weeds. Almost certainly you will get answers like dandelion, crabgrass, and creeping charlie. If they are from a rural area, agricultural weeds like Canada thistle might be brought up. Rarely, you may find someone who is aware of purple loosestrife, Eurasian water milfoil, or water hyacinth. Despite the efforts of many, most people still see weeds as an aesthetic and frivolous issue. They are not aware of the great amount of tillage and herbicides required to minimize agricultural losses. They may have noticed that there aren't as many wildflowers in their favorite local woods as there used to be, but they didn't notice the non-native shrubs or garlic mustard that have shaded the flowers out. And when their propeller gets clogged with milfoil, they curse all aquatic plants as weeds. This lack of awareness allows homeowners, hikers and boaters to become the principle but unwitting vectors of many of these invasive plants.

On the brighter side, once educated, most people become interested in helping. About 95% of the thousands of people I have addressed about invasive plants are very interested in containing the weeds on their land or on public lands they care about. The other 5% are skeptical and express concern that it is already too late and there is nothing we can do to slow or stop weed invasions.

In the Midwest and northeastern parts of the country, purple loosestrife has served as a "poster child" for weeds. Using a rapidly spreading, easily identifiable and showy plant is an effective way of letting the public know that weeds can be serious problems. More and more people in the Midwest now notice garlic mustard, too. This is an excellent start, but we need to move from highlighting the showy species to helping the public understand the broader issue. In each part of the country there are invasive plants that can capture the public's eye—whether it be for their beauty, rapid spread, impact on the environment, economy, or health, or for some other reason. We need to use these plants to get the message across. The message should not be that these plants are 'bad', but that they are outside of their natural range and therefore cause specific problems. Numbers, though often difficult to conjure, are very persuasive. Estimated economic costs should not be limited to direct losses; include indirect costs, too. Specific factual evidence that shows how weeds affect your audience is crucial. If you are trying to raise awareness in farmers, then talk about the costs of controlling a particular agricultural weed. If speaking with foresters, identify how plants slowly degrade forests. Waterfowl hunters should see statistics on how certain weeds degrade duck nesting and foraging habitat. Identify your audience, figure out what motivates them, and provide factual information about how invasive plants will affect them.

As critical as it is to convey that plants out of place can be harmful, it is equally important to empower people with the sense that they can do something. First, we need to be honest about the difficulty of controlling widespread species so people don't extend themselves only to get discouraged trying to contain something that is beyond control. We can inform them of the many weeds which have not yet entered their area. We can teach people to identify these plants so they can stop new populations before they explode, and provide information on relatively simple control methods. Or set up a database so volunteers can report new populations of known invaders, then help them with containment. And probably most important,

Education Examples

try to impart a sense of optimism. Let them know that they can help check the spread of new weeds, that each person can contribute to ensure that our natural areas and roadsides remain havens for native flora and fauna.

Education and outreach to all is the key to getting long term cooperation and support of invasive plant management programs.

Weeds Cross Borders Project

James Morin and Ramona Pfitzer

Background

The Weeds Cross Borders project limits the spread of noxious weeds on transportation corridors and waterways, and addresses seeds blowing “over the fence” throughout the Okanogan Region between Washington State and British Columbia. This project was initiated in 2003 with help from an FHWA grant, and is ongoing. The project is intended to enhance cooperation, coordination, and effort for weed control activities, and to raise public awareness. Major participants include the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the Okanogan County Noxious Weed Control Board, the British Columbia Ministry of Transportation, and the South Okanogan-Similkameen Invasive Plant Society (of British Columbia). Many other local groups and land management entities have also been involved. The major areas of focus include weed control activities, a weed inventory, and joint education efforts.

Accomplishment Highlights

Weed control activities have focused on the highest priority species and on situations that allow for movement along transportation corridors and north and south across the international border. Coordinated herbicide treatments have been applied to wild four o'clock (*Mirabilis nyctaginea*) and nodding thistle (*Carduus nutans*) on US and Canadian roadsides. Biocontrol agents were released to control purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) along an irrigation canal in BC which has been transporting seeds to Lake Osoyoos and into Washington. Puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) treatments were made in parking lots where Canadian shoppers pick up and transport seed back into Canada on tires.

The weed inventory of major highway corridors maps infestations of the four high priority species mentioned above, plus several other less established but potentially serious weeds infestations. These infestations were monitored and locations were updated in 2005. WSDOT is incorporating this information into the Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) Plan for the Okanogan maintenance area. IRVM plans include recommendations for best management practices to control individual species. WSDOT also maintains a database to document treatments, monitoring, and evaluation of results.

Education about local weeds and our project proceeds on several fronts. We developed brochures on hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*) and nodding thistle (*Carduus nutans*) and distributed these in the US, and posted similar information at key Canadian information centers and Web sites. A project newsletter was mailed to people throughout Okanogan County in Washington. We're working on a 2006 calendar that highlights weed control and the Cross Borders Project. We led weed tours of local and state lawmakers and project participants and other stakeholders in 2004 and 2005. And many presentations have introduced the project to local, state or province, and federal audiences. Lastly, using funding from FHWA's Border Technology Exchange Program, the project provided resources and invasive species training to border officials.

A Lesson In Ecology

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

In the 1980s Bill Haywood developed the following information for roadsides in Black Hawk County, Iowa. The ecological science and common sense he brought to vegetation management fits the needs of all highway rights-of-way managers. Here are his three ecological principles:

1. Nature does not allow bare soils to exist.
2. Bare soils are revegetated by successions of plant groups until a most-fit community of plants develops.
3. Disturbance of the vegetative cover resets the succession of revegetation back to the bare soil starting point, allowing more invasion.

What follows is what we know about the basic ecology of 21st century highway corridors.

Succession happens: Whenever bare soils appear, seed propagules from the soil seed bank, intentional seeding, weedy mulches, equipment, wind, water, gravity or birds reach the site. Those that are able to tolerate bare soil, exposure to full sun, wind, and rain will germinate first. The first established are referred to as pioneer species. Later, different species colonize the site and eventually—in the absence of disturbance—it reaches a stable condition that depends on soils, climate, and other complex factors.

Bare soils are unavoidable: Before settlement, bare soils were caused by wind, flood, fire, and other natural disturbances. Then came road-building, important to our development as a nation. When we constructed roads, we opened up soils to a new cycle of succession. The first seeds to pioneer into these disturbed soils came from the seed bank of the soils themselves, as well as adjacent lands which had not been greatly disturbed. Thus the first plants into a construction site were native to the area. To this day, some of our oldest roads are refuges for remnants of regional plant communities.

Centuries later, we can no longer disturb soils and expect native plants to fill the open niches. Due to human disturbances and inadvertent plant introductions, highly competitive invasive plants are poised to occupy bare ground. This same bare ground appears via blading, mowing, spraying, and other maintenance activities. Yes, our own actions can encourage the spread of weeds. And so it is a vegetation manager's responsibility to disturb the soils as little as possible and/or revegetate with native seed quickly.

First Minimize Disturbance: Pressure on maintenance departments everywhere to do more with less led to the acceptance of Haywood's ecological principles. Key to success was preventive maintenance or avoiding activities that disturbed plant associations in the first place. Understanding how to work with natural succession is important when disturbing soils becomes necessary. Vegetation specialists are needed to predict the consequences of actions and suggest alternatives to minimize disturbance and the spread of weeds. In other cases they must manipulate vegetation to delay succession to maintain grassland corridors for many safety reasons. In the Eastern United States, succession usually leads to a forested community which is not desirable for safety concerns such as overhanging limbs and shading winter pavements. In the West, grasslands that can tolerate arid conditions are often the most stable community. But like all things, vegetation change or succession continues over time.

Learning to predict changes after construction and maintenance activities is essential to planning and maintaining more ecologically sound roadsides.

Environmental Differences: Every site is different, and local soils, aspect, moisture, landscape context, and other ecological factors influence the course of succession and the ultimate composition and structure of vegetation. Roadside managers appropriately began to think that successful vegetation solutions would have to be matched to each site, and deciding how to use the right tools in the right place at the right time became a goal for many. Applying these ecological principles to the roadside became known as Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM), a change that reflects the principles of Bill Haywood. In 1986 he said, "Success with IRVM demands a change in the philosophy guiding the management of roadside vegetation from one of weed eradication to weed prevention." This practical insight is leading us to map vegetation, plan statewide, use best management practices, and develop new preventive practices and specifications for road construction and maintenance.

Dangerous Travelers: A Training Video Available

John Bell

Road crews that maintain any road, from Interstate highways to aggregate roads, are the frontline in preventing the spread of invasive plants. Accordingly, the USDA Forest Service San Dimas Technology and Development Center, in partnership with USDOT FHWA, has developed a relevant training video, "Dangerous Travelers: Controlling Invasive Plants Along America's Roadways." This video will help maintenance crews recognize and control noxious weeds along roadsides.

Targeting invasive species is one of the Forest Service's top priorities. In the western United States alone, 17 million acres have been taken over by invasive species. And this number is growing. It is estimated that an additional 4,600 acres are taken over by noxious weeds daily in the U.S.

Since roadways are one of the major travel corridors for noxious weeds, it is essential that road maintenance crews launch initial attacks along them. Road crews are our means of providing early detection and rapid response to new infestations. The video outlines best management practices that road crews should be following in their day-to-day operations, including plant identification, inventory systems, mapping, mechanical removal, herbicide treatments, weed free products, maintenance techniques, and suitable equipment.

This video will be available as a single video and also as part of the "Forest Roads and the Environment" series of five videos that cover maintenance practices for unpaved roads.

These videos are available by contacting: USDA Forest Service, San Dimas Technology and Development Center, 444 East Bonita Avenue, San Dimas, CA 91773. Phone: 909-599-1267

National Roadside Vegetation Management Association

Paul Walvatne

Roadside managers and specialists from around the nation look to the National Roadside Vegetation Management Association (NRVMA) for excellent networking and educational opportunities at their annual conference held each fall. In 1984, NRVMA sprang from the yearnings of roadside managers for a forum to replace the popular Ohio Roadside Short Course of the 1960's and early 70's, and to formalize subsequent sporadic but fruitful gatherings. Turney Hernandez served as Executive Director from inception to 2000, and was followed by Paul Northcutt for three years, and John Reynolds from 2003 to the present.

NRVMA is an educational, non-profit organization dedicated to providing expertise, solutions, and networking opportunities for people involved in integrated roadside vegetation management. NRVMA is also a network of federal, state, county, city, university and industry staff, all working towards safe, attractive, and sustainable roadsides.

The purposes of NRVMA and benefits to members include:

- exchanging ideas, opinions, experiences, information, and solutions
- discussing integrated vegetation management activities related to safety, functional and operational characteristics, economy, roadside beautification and aesthetics, ecological soundness, and context sensitivity
- promoting coordinated, integrated efforts in roadside vegetation management
- establishing and administering standards of recognition for managers
- introducing and demonstrating the capabilities of new products and services

Each year NRVMA hosts the Roadside Excellence Awards. Nominations are sought for State, County, City, University, and Industry. Roadside excellence winners give a presentation on their programs following the Awards ceremony.

The annual conference typically includes a four hour pre-conference weed tour of roadsides in the host state, a four hour Transportation Research Board Roadside Maintenance Committee (ADH50) meeting, vendor mini-presentations, opportunities to take the roadside manager or specialist tests to become certified roadside managers/specialists, a kick-off luncheon, an awards luncheon, industry night, and a general session that showcases excellent speakers from around the nation. The conference is an excellent forum for attendees to see and hear about the latest vegetation management technology and equipment from industry representatives.

Contacts made at the annual conference lead to productive information exchanges and mutual benefits throughout the year. Mark your calendar for Des Moines, Iowa, October 11-13th, 2006 and Charlotte, North Carolina in fall 2007.

Weeds Across Borders: A Conference

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

Initiated by the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), the Weeds Across Borders (WAB) biennial conference has become a major connection between Canada, Mexico and the United States. Weeds Across Borders' purpose is to encourage prevention and control of invasive non-native plants which cross political boundaries. WAB encourages scientists, land managers and policy makers from natural resource, agriculture, and transportation agencies, along with non-governmental organizations at local, State, and federal levels from all three countries to exchange information. They share research findings, national strategy efforts, best management and restoration practices and other weed knowledge.

Conferences have alternated between the Canadian and Mexican borders (Tucson, Minneapolis, and Hermosillo, Mexico) to encourage participation. In 2008 Weeds Across Borders will take place in Alberta, Canada. No concurrent sessions are held so that everyone accesses the same information. In Mexico, the WAB offered successful bilingual translations for all attendees. The busy Hermosillo poster session provided another opportunity for research exchange. Proceedings and attendee contact information will be available in October of 2006.

Continental cooperation is necessary! The Hermosillo conference united active North American experts who could not easily connect any other way, even within their own countries. Because of these connections some important ideas have emerged and have been accepted by all: 1.) We need to provide a WAB Web site to post weed advisory warnings from each country. This will likely become a part of the FICMNEW Web site. 2.) We should encourage a trilateral agreement of sorts to elevate support of attendees' work within their own countries. Both ideas will be implemented as soon as possible.

Although Weeds Across Borders is limited to North American terrestrial invasive plant issues and solutions, attendees from Uruguay and Japan underscored that we are dealing with a global issue and must share information at every opportunity. Perhaps in the real world of weeds, the best we can do is act on the ground one continent at a time, but think globally. As global issues change, this continental partnership will be part of the solution to the spread of invasive plants.

NCHRP Synthesis 36-05, Vegetation Management

Marie Venner

The National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)* Synthesis 36-05 reviewed federal, state, and regional approaches to invasive species control, prevention, and early detection and rapid response. Operations and risks, statewide inventories, and information management are also discussed. The report—commissioned by The Transportation Research Board—synthesizes current development of Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM), in particular the control of invasive species. In addition, IRVM approaches to staffing, training, and partnerships are covered, along with resources for DOTs. The Synthesis explores the extent to which DOTs are identifying actions that prevent introduction of invasive species, affect spread, control newly found populations, track status and locations in a timely and ongoing manner, restore invaded habitats, conduct research, and share lessons learned. Noteworthy chapters include:

- Prevention of Roadside Infestations
- Planning for Invasive Species Control
- Roadside Invasive Species Control Methods and Resources
- Staffing, Training, and Partnerships
- Gaps and Opportunities for Greater Effectiveness, Further Needs and Research Areas, and Estimating the Benefits of Invasive Species Control.

The appendices are packed with practical details including: 1) DOT listings of their top priority species, 2) Sample inventory forms, 3) Cost-benefit information on invasives, and 4) Invasive species control contacts at DOTs.

The DOTs surveyed and interviewed for this synthesis indicated that the 1999 Executive Order 13112 has helped increase awareness of and efforts to control invasive species. DOTs have begun performing species surveys on projects, controlling infestations, and revegetating with native, lower maintenance species. Staff coordination is improving and invasive control is now frequently addressed before, during, and after construction. DOTs are also taking a variety of internal steps to share information across jurisdictions and disciplines, to address cross-cutting needs, and to take a more integrated approach to invasive species control. Key tools used are IRVM plans and GIS systems that document weed patches, track treatments, and assess success over time. The survey indicated that lack of funding is the primary obstacle faced by state DOTs and others trying to control weeds.

*NCHRP Synthesis Reports are either a compilation of existing practices or a summary of knowledge on selected topics. Synthesis programs depend on continued submission of worthy synthesis topics. Anyone can submit topics annually by the beginning of February, and topics which are not selected one year may be resubmitted.

<http://www.trb.org/nchrp>



Part Two

state laws and lists



Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

Federal Weed Law is administered by all States. All States administer the Federal Noxious-Weed Seed requirements of the Federal Seed Act. Yet not all States have State Noxious Weed Law. When they do they all include and/or parallel the Federal Weed Law. In the following section, you will find an analysis of your State Weed Law along with a list of your State's Noxious Weeds and helpful resources. Currently, Georgia, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, the District and Puerto Rico do not have noxious weed laws or legal lists. Therefore, we provide invasive plant lists developed by the weed experts in each of their States. These are not enforceable lists, but rather for your information in decision-making only.

So what is the difference between an invasive plant and a noxious weed? Simply put, a noxious weed is a legal term for a plant designated to be harmful to agriculture, the environment or human health. The majority of plants that become listed are also invasive plants, plants introduced from another country or part of our own country, that left their natural competition behind and have become aggressive and costly over time.

"Prevention is the first line of defense against the introduction and spread of invasive species." (ELI, 2004) With that in mind, this book offers you laws and lists from all 50 States, and Puerto Rico. Consider the plants on adjacent State lists for your own State's Watch List, of potential problem plants. Weeds do not respect State line boundaries. Spotting and eradicating new pest plants as soon as they arrive in your State is common sense, but commonly an opportunity missed. And if you are one of the States without Weed Law, consider cooperating with neighboring State Law to prevent the spread of invasive plants in your region. Early assessment and rapid response is essential.

An Environmental Law Institute study revealed that noxious weed lists in the Great Lakes region were sometimes outdated and inconsistently enforced. Having reviewed all the State noxious weed, pest plant, aquatic plant, and/or invasive/exotic plant regulations available in 2005, I conclude that all regions share those problems. Clearly stating how new-found threats are added or eradicated species deleted is commonly missing from "the books".

Other obstacles include the fact that some States plant regulations are promulgated by heads of State Agencies (agriculture or natural resources, or environment) and some by State legislatures. Changing lists therefore can become political.

Due to shrinking State budgets, the responsibility of enforcement and control have fallen more and more on the local or county weed boards. Few States make terrestrial weeds, aquatic weeds, or invasives not yet listed, a funding priority.

This noxious weed law section will help you make connections, define priorities, and understand the complexity of invasive plants, a national economic and ecological issue of concern to all.

State Invasive Plant Lists

This new kind of list has emerged in many States, an invasive plant or species list. Each of these lists goes beyond a noxious weed list and includes nonnative species that are a potential threat that should be contained and possibly included in future Noxious Weed Law. More than 20 States and Regions have developed such warning lists through interagency, public-

private sector, multidisciplinary working groups of their area experts. Many State Invasive Species Councils propose these lists. Most invasive plant lists have emerged after a thoughtful survey and/or ranking system as a decision-making tool. For States without noxious weed law, their invasive species list could be a powerful guide to future action to protect agriculture, environment, and human health in their State. A few States have passed Invasive Plant law to be administered by their natural resource agency instead of the Department of Agriculture, where most plant industry weed law lies. And some States have delegated aquatic invasives to the responsibility of their natural resource agency, leaving terrestrial species control to agriculture.

Citations: _____

ELLI, 2004. *Making A List, Prevention Strategies for Invasive Plants in the Great Lakes States.*

FICMNEW: an acronym for the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, MOU in 1994.

SAFETEA-LU: an acronym for the 2005 transportation act, Public Law 109-59, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for users. For more information, see www.fhwa.dot.gov.

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED AND SEED LAWS

Alan G. Tasker

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7711-7714, 7718, 7731, 7751, and 7754; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, 301.80-301.80-10, 360, and 371.3. The Plant Protection Act (PPA) was signed into law in 2000. The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 was superseded by the Plant Protection Act (except that sections 1 and 15 are incorporated in the PPA and renumbered). APHIS also administers import provisions of the Federal Seed Act – 7 U.S.C. 1551-1611; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, 361, and 371.3.

The Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004. Public law 108-412. (authorized, but currently no funds appropriated).

Purpose: To protect the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources.

Administrator: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection & Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed—any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. (Plant Protection Act)—State definitions vary (see summary of State laws/quarantines at <http://nationalplantboard.org/laws/index.html>).

Plant pest—means any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product: a protozoan, nonhuman animal, parasitic plant, bacterium, fungus, virus or viroid, or an infectious agent or other pathogen, or any article similar to or allied with any of the articles specified in the PPA.

Noxious Weed Seeds—for foreign commerce, Seeds of the plants listed in 7 CFR 361.6 paragraph (a)(1) and (a)(2) regulated by APHIS; for interstate movement regulated by U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service—State definitions vary (see summary of State laws/quarantines at <http://nationalplantboard.org/laws/index.html>).

Integrated Management System—a system for the planning and implementation of a program, using an interdisciplinary approach, to select a method for containing or controlling an undesirable plant species or group of species using all available methods. For plant management, sometimes called Integrated Vegetation Management.

Quarantine pest—a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. (International Plant Protection Convention)

Regulatory authority: Authority under the PPA allows APHIS Plant Protection & Quarantine (PPQ) to require a permit for the importation, entry, exportation, or movement in interstate commerce of noxious weeds, and also extends to any plant, plant product, biological control organism, noxious weed, article, or means of conveyance, if PPQ has decided that restriction is necessary to prevent such introduction or interstate dissemination. A violation allows imposition of remedial measures upon any plant pest or noxious weed that is new to or not known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States. APHIS PPQ may “hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or

otherwise dispose of any plant, plant pest, noxious weed, biological control organism, plant product, article, or means of conveyance" found in violation of the movement permit requirement. Any progeny of a regulated organism moved in violation is also subject to remedial measures. If APHIS PPQ orders an owner to treat or destroy the commodity, the owner bears the cost. Violators may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

States (and U.S. territories) maintain authority over Federally regulated taxa within their boundaries unless a Federal quarantine is established or a Federal violation is proven, in either case usually with state cooperation. State authority covers regulation of sales, movement, and seizing of regulated species within state boundaries in the absence of a Federal quarantine. APHIS has authority for inspection and warrantless searches in case of suspected Federal violations. State regulatory actions within state boundaries after detection of a listed Federal Noxious Weed are limited if the state does not specifically include within their state authority the taxa on the Federal Noxious Weed list (7 CFR 360.200). States are not required to regulate the Federally regulated species, although some states regulate some or all taxa from the Federal list.

How to list or delist noxious weeds: A petition or proposal to list or delist may come from outside APHIS. Details of the petitioning process are posted at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/listingguide.pdf> and <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/delistingguide.pdf>. Providing requested information is voluntary on the part of the petitioner, but providing this information can speed up the review process, and help APHIS determine whether or not the specified plant species meets the criteria for regulation or deregulation.

There are five steps to listing an additional plant species;

1. Identify a weed that meets the definition of "quarantine pest".
2. Prepare a risk assessment
3. Publish a proposed rule in the Federal Register
4. Analyze and respond to public comments
5. Publish a final rule in the Federal Register.

The six steps to delisting a plant species, replace step one above with identifying a Federal noxious weed that may *no longer* meet the definition of "quarantine pest". The remaining steps vary from the listing process by adding an additional step "prepare an environmental assessment if warranted." If needed, environmental assessment may be a time-consuming process.

NOTE:

To be eligible for listing, a species must meet the definition of noxious weed in the PPA, and the further PPA restriction of having been determined to be new to or not known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

If the following list of noxious weeds are not well known to you, it is because many of them are either not present (interdiction targets) or new to or not widely distributed in the US (mostly eradication targets).

State definitions of noxious weed vary (see summary of State laws/quarantines at <http://nationalplantboard.org/laws/index.html>).

Resources: Alan V. Tasker, 301-734-5708

APHIS – <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

Terrestrial Weeds Only (Federally regulated aquatic plant and parasitic plant lists are on the APHIS PPQ weeds Web site <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/weedlist2006.pdf>):

Ageratina adenophora (crofton weed)
Alternanthera sessilis (Sessile joyweed)
Asphodelus fistulosus (onionweed)
Avena sterilis (wild oat)
Carthamus oxyacantha (Wild safflower)
Chrysopogon aciculatus
Commelina benghalensis (Benghal dayflower)
Crupina vulgaris (Common crupina)
Digitaria scalarum (African couchgrass, fingergrass)
Digitaria velutina (velvet fingergrass, annual conchgrass)
Drymaria arenariodes (Lightening weed)
Emex australis (Three-cornered jack)
Emex spinosa (Devil's thorn)
Galega officinalis (Goatsrue)
Heracleum mantegazzianum (Giant hogweed)
Homeria spp.
Imperata brasiliensis (Brazilian satintail)
Imperata cylindrical (Cogongrass)
Ischaemum rugosum (Murainograss)
Leptochloa chinensis (Asian sprangletop)
Lycium ferocissimum (African boxthorn)
Melastoma malabathricum
Mikania cordata (Mile-a-minute)
Mikania micrantha
Mimosa invisa (Giant sensitive plant)
Mimosa pigra (Catclaw mimosa)
Nassella trichotoma (Serrated tussock)
Opuntia aurantiaca (Jointed prickly pear)
Oryza longistaminata, *O. punctata*, *O. rufipogon* (Red rice)
Paspalum scrobiculatum (Kodo-millet)
Pennisetum spp. including (Kyasumagrass, missiongrass, African feathergrass & Kikuyugrass)
Prosopis spp. (25)
Rottboellia cochinchinensis
Rubus fruticosus (Wild blackberry)
Rubus moluccanus (Wild raspberry)
Saccharum spontaneum (Wild sugarcane)
Salsola vermiculata (Wormleaf salsola)
Setaria pallide-fusca (Cattail grass)
Solanum torvum (Turkeyberry)
Solanum viarum (Tropical soda apple)
Spermacoce alata
Tridax procumbens (Coat buttons)
Urochloa panicoides (Liverseed grass)

WHAT ARE AQUATIC WEEDS?

Instead of a war on weeds, we continue to wage a war with words, the words to describe the enemy, the plant species that invade our lands and our waters. During the 70's and 80's most land managers used these terms: exotic, alien, non-native, or pest plant. Enter the exotic, alien, non-native pest, the zebra mussel! So in the 90's, acts of Congress added more words to include other organisms besides plants, and included terms like aquatic nuisance species and nonindigenous species. These acts reflected a new understanding of pests that includes invasive species that are environmental and economic threats beyond traditional agriculture and terrestrial natural areas concerns.

State laws followed. Previously, state-listed aquatic weeds were mostly plants that offended our human aesthetic needs. Duckweed, a native plant that floats atop ponds and lakes, is a good example. Waterfowl prefer it, but in their snapshot view of a waterway, lakefront owners and boaters see it as weedy. Now, however, impacts to recreational and commercial uses as well as the natural environment and human health are reflected in aquatic weed law. Laws vary, but legal definitions generally describe aquatic weeds as non-native plants (algae, floating, submerged, emergent, lake and river edge) that impact economic and environmental values. State laws apply to either 1) "public waters of the State" or 2) an aquatic environment where "floating, emersed, submersed, ditchbank and wetland species" can establish.

The contemporary view is that aquatic weeds are plants that invade our waters to cause economic and ecological harm. They are listed in State aquatic, noxious, and invasive plant laws.

WHY A TRANSPORTATION INTEREST?

In 2005 Congress delivered the Transportation Reauthorization bill: the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). Section 6006 of SAFETEA-LU adds section 389 to the Highway Code of Regulations. This Section 389 is entitled "Control of Noxious Weeds and Aquatic Noxious Weeds and Establishment of Native Species." Guidance explaining section 389 was released on May 16, 2006. The guidance addresses weed control and the establishment of vegetation, preferably native plants.

Guidance on aquatic weeds is pending. Aquatic weeds exist on some highway rights-of-way: ditches, holding ponds, mitigation banks, rivers, lakes, and wetlands. They are the responsibility of State Departments of Transportation as directed in each State weed law. Construction and maintenance practices both should reduce the spread of aquatic weeds as they do with terrestrial weeds. The new eligibility for use of federal-aid funds per CFR 329 does apply to aquatic weeds.

HOW DO FEDERAL AQUATIC WEED LAWS APPLY?

The passage of two federal laws has greatly influenced subsequent State aquatic weed laws. These federal Acts apply to exotic, alien, non-native animal and plant species.

1. ***The 1990 Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act*** (NANPCA) focused on prevention, detection, and monitoring of zebra mussel and other aquatic nuisance species that are economic threats. The Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task

Force is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to implementing NANPCA. The Task Force coordinates governmental efforts with the private sector and other interests to prevent and control ANS.

WHAT ARE ANS? Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) are nonindigenous species that threaten the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of infested waters, or affect commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters. ANS include nonindigenous species that occur in inland, estuarine and marine waters and that currently or potentially threaten ecological processes and natural resources.

2. **The 1996 National Invasive Species Act (NISA)** broadened the scope to all waters of the United States and included invasive species that cause economic and ecological degradation or pose public health risks. This legislation included exotics like mitten crab, brown mussel, ruffe, Eurasian watermilfoil, and hydrilla. NISA also:

- Reauthorized the Great Lakes ballast program and required ecological surveys.
- Expanded a ballast water program to the Department of Defense, other national waters, demonstration of technologies and practices by Interior and Commerce.
- Expanded the ANS Task Force with representatives from the Chesapeake Bay and San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary Programs.
- Encouraged and funded regional panels for 6 years.
- Provided some \$30M over 5 years for State, interstate, and Tribal Invasive Species Management Plans, an Aquatic Nuisance Species Program, and EPA research grants.

WHAT ARE NIS? Nonindigenous Species (NIS) are any species or other viable biological material that enters an ecosystem beyond its historic range, including any such organism transferred from one country into another. Nonindigenous species include both exotics and transplants from other parts of the country. Synonyms for NIS include: introduced, foreign, exotic, alien, non-native, immigrant, and transplants.

FOUR REGIONAL PANELS

exist under guidance of the federal ANS Task Force:

The Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species: This panel was officially convened in late 1991. Effective prevention and control efforts in the Great Lakes continue to be the first line of defense in slowing or preventing the spread of aquatic nuisance species to other regions of the country. The panel advises the ANS Task Force with an annual report describing prevention, research, and control activities in the Great Lakes Basin.

<http://www.glc.org/ans/panel.html>

The Western Regional Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species: This panel was formed in 1997 to help limit the introduction, spread, and impacts of aquatic nuisance species into the western region of North America. The Western Regional Panel encompasses an extensive geographic range, all states and provinces west of the 100th Meridian as well as Guam, Hawaii, and Alaska. One purpose is to prevent the spread of the zebra mussel west of the 100th Meridian, thus The 100th Meridian Initiative. <http://www.fws.gov/answest/>; <http://www.100thmeridian.org>

The Gulf and South Atlantic Regional panel on Aquatic Invasive Species: In late 1999, the EPA Gulf of Mexico Program as asked by the ANS Task Force to provide administrative support to form this panel. The States of Georgia and South Carolina joined in 2004 and 2005 respectively. This panel provides species summaries on non-native aquatic amphibians, birds, crustaceans, fishes, invertebrates, mammals, mollusks, reptiles, and viruses. It does not include invasive plants. <http://nis.gsmfc.org/>

The Northeast Aquatic Nuisance Species (NEANS) Panel: The Northeast Panel was established in 2001, the fourth and last panel to be established under the ANS Task Force. The panel's members include public and private sector interests. Their four working committees are: Ballast Water & Shipping; Communications, Education, and Outreach; Policy and Legislation; and Science and Technology. <http://www.northeastans.org/>

The ANS Task Force, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard are primary sponsors of a national call to action and public awareness campaign called **Protect Your Waters**. Their *Stop Aquatic Hitchhiker* campaign defines aquatic hitchhikers as non-native harmful aquatic plants, animals, or microscopic organisms that can readily be transported to other waters via popular recreational activities. The terms aquatic nuisance species, aquatic invasive species, and non-native, harmful aquatic species are used interchangeably throughout the campaign to describe aquatic hitchhikers. All regional panels use this campaign. <http://www.protectyourwaters.net/aboutus.php>

STATE AQUATIC WEED LAWS:_____

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin all have some type of aquatic weed law.

Purple loosestrife is found on both traditional (terrestrial) and aquatic weed lists, which makes sense since it is found in wetlands and uplands. This is likely to happen in the future with other invasive plants that have broad soil and moisture tolerance or can evolve this tolerance.

STATE INVASIVE PLANT LAWS:_____

This brings us to another level of state regulation. An invasive plant law listing aquatic plants now exists in Maine. Invasive plant law authorizes Departments of Natural Resources or Environmental Quality/Protection to act because these invasives are harmful to natural areas.

It might be easier to maintain one State noxious weed list that includes both terrestrial and aquatic plants, and includes invasives of each category. However, until State Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources can agree on shared authority, this is unlikely to happen.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:_____

APHIS, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA. The Aquatics.

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/nwauthor.html>

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. <http://www.anstaskforce.gov>

Aquatic Plant Information System (APIS) – an identification tool with species life history and control methods for aquatic plants. Army Corps of Engineers.

<http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/aqua/apis/>

Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants and Aquatic, Wetland and Invasive Plant Information Retrieval System (APIRS) – offers identification guide with images and line drawings for 94 non-native plants invasive to public waters and conservation lands of the Southeast. <http://aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Great Lakes Sea Grant Network. <http://www.greatlakesseagrant.org>

National Agricultural Library. <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov>

National Ballast Information Clearinghouse. <http://www.invasions.si.edu/nbic>

National Exotic Marine and Estuarine Species Information System. Smithsonian Environmental Research Center. <http://www.invasions.si.edu/nememis/>

National Invasive Species Act Summary. http://www.nemw.org/nisa_summary.htm

Protect Your Waters, Stop Hitchhikers. <http://www.protectyourwaters.net>

Sea Grant National Aquatic Nuisance Species Clearinghouse. <http://www.aquaticinvaders.org/>

Sea Grant Non-Indigenous Species. <http://www.sgnis.org>

The Nature Conservancy. <http://www.tnc.ucdavis.edu>

US Geological Survey Nonindigenous Species. <http://www.nas.er.usgs.gov>

Alabama

ALABAMA Weed Law Summary

Citation: Section 2-25-4 Code of Ala. 1975, Administrative code, Chapter 80-10-14 Noxious Weed Rules, 2000

Authority: The Commissioner of the State of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Industries.

Programs: Due to the great variation and diversity of noxious weeds and habitats in which noxious weeds might be detected, the Administrator is authorized to develop and implement control and/or eradication strategies as necessary to protect the State's agricultural, horticultural, aquacultural wildlife, tourism, forestry and recreational industries.

Enforcement: Violations due to movement of noxious weeds or articles contaminated with noxious weeds will be subject to the penalties imposed under Section 2-25-22, Code of Ala. 1975. E-Commerce is a problem.

Funding: Most from USDA through the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – Any living stage, including, but not limited to, seeds and productive parts of a parasitic or other plant of a kind, or subdivision of a kind, which may be a serious agricultural threat in Alabama. Evidence of noxious weed shall be considered a public nuisance.

Class A Noxious Weed – Plants on the Federal Noxious Weed List, or any noxious weed that is not native to the State, not currently known to occur in the State, and poses a serious threat to the State.

Class B Noxious Weed – Plants not native to the State, is of limited distribution statewide, and poses a serious threat to the State.

Class C Noxious Weed – Any other plant which poses harm to Alabama's various industries.

Regulated Article – Any noxious weed or any article listed herein which is capable of carrying a noxious weed: e.g. soil, compost, nursery stock and growing media, grass sod, soil-moving equipment, cultivating and harvesting machinery, hay, straw, and any conveyance of noxious weed.

Infestation – The presence of a noxious weed in any stage of development, including but not limited to seed and rhizomes the presence of which shall be considered evidence of a noxious weed.

Weed List Analysis:

(5) Class A Noxious Weeds including Garlic Mustard, and Old World Climbing fern.

(3) Class B Noxious Weeds including Purple loosestrife and Skunk vine.

(20) Class C Noxious Weeds including Phragmites,, Japanese knotweed and 9 aquatic plants.

How to List or Delist: Accomplished through the Plant Pest Administrator and the Board of the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries.



Kikuyu grass
Pennisetum clandestinum

ALABAMA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Division of Plant Industry, 2003. *Summary of Plant Protection Regulations*. Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries. <http://www.alabamaadministrativecode.state.al.us/docs/agr/10AGR14.htm#T1>

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>		class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	class A noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	balloon vine	class C noxious weed	native	annual, biennial, perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipilula	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	floating waterhyacinth	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	hairy crabgrass, mulberry weed	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese waterspinach	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	muraln-grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Linnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulia	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Mary's grass, Japanese grass	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	monochoria	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	pickerel weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather, watermilfoil	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	spinyleaf naiad	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star of Bethlehem	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	phragmites, common reed	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	longstalked phyllanthus	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	chamberbitter, niuri	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knot-weed, Japanese bamboo	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curlyleaf pondweed	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Prosopis alata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kurtzei</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rotifboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum vilarum</i>	tropical soda apple	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	borreria	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water-aloe	class C noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	coltsfoot	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849
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pattmg@auburn.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Alabama Dept. of Agriculture & Industries
Plant Protection & Pesticides Mgmt. Div.
Plant Protection Sec., PO Box 3336
Montgomery, AL 36109-0336
Ph: (334) 240-7171 / 7239 Fax: (334) 240-7168
<http://www.agi.alabama.gov/home>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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tomm.johnson@agi.alabama.gov

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Alabama DOT – <http://www.dot.state.al.us>
Howard Peavey, (334) 242-6282, peaveyh@dot.state.al.us
FHWA AL Div. – <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/aldiv>
Bill Van Luchene, (334) 223-7379,
William.Van.Luchene@fhwa.dot.gov

Alabama Wildflower Society
Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
2100 1st Ave. North, Suite 500
Birmingham, AL 35203
Ph: (205) 251-1155 Fax: (205) 251-4444
<http://www.alabamawildflower.org/>

Alabama Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
Birmingham Main Office
The Nature Conservancy of Alabama
2100 1st Avenue North, Suite 500
Birmingham, AL 35203
Ph: (205) 251-1155 Fax: (205) 251-4444
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/alabama/>

Alabama Natural Heritage Program
Huntingdon College, Massey Hall
1500 East Fairview Ave
Montgomery, AL 36106
Ph: (334) 834-4519 Fax: (334) 834-5439
<http://www.alnhp.org/>

Alabama Cooperative Extension System
Auburn Univ., Alabama A & M Univ.
Tuskegee Univ. Cooperative Extension Program
<http://www.aces.edu/>

Alabama Wildflower Advisory Committee
<http://www.auburn.edu/awac/>

Alabama Invasive Plant Council (AL-EPPC)
<http://www.se-eppc.org/states/alabama.cfm>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>



Alaska

ALASKA Weed Law Summary

Citation: 11 AAC 34.045-400

Authority: Division of Agriculture, Commissioner of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – any species of plants, either annual, biennial, or perennial, reproduced by seed, root, underground stem, or bulblet, which when established is or may become destructive and difficult to control by ordinary means of cultivation or other farm practices.

Invasive species – non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Weed List:

- (12) Prohibited and restricted noxious weeds.
- (09) Restricted noxious weeds.
- (10) Weed seed

How to list or delist: through rule-making.

Resource: The Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants management (CNIPM) provides information on invasive plants, but no list at this time.



Perennial Sowthistle
Sonchus arvensis

ALASKA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Division of Agriculture. 1996. Updated 2005. Plant Quarantine Summary. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	State Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	hempenettle	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	galinsoga	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Lactuca pulchella</i>	blue-flowering lettuce	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horsenettle	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTISTS

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charles_knight@dnr.state.ak.us

Jeff Conn, Research Agronomist
USDA Agricultural Research Service
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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Agriculture
PO Box 949, Palmer, AK 99645-0946
<http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/ag>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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Fairbanks, AK 99775-8155
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ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

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Larry Johnson, (907) 458-6899,
larry_johnson@dot.state.ak.us
FHWA AK Div. – <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/akdiv>
Tim Haugh, (907) 586-7430,
tim.haugh@fhwa.dot.gov

Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive
Plants Management (CMIPM)
P.O. Box 758155, Fairbanks, AK 99775-8155
Attn: Michele Hébert, Land Resources Agent
Ph: (907) 474-2423 ffmah@uaf.edu
<http://www.cnipm.org/index.html>

Alaska Native Plant Society
PO Box 141613, Anchorage, AK 99514-1613
Ph: (907) 333-8212
<http://www.alaskakrafts.com/pages/anps.htm>

Alaska Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
715 L St., Suite 100, Anchorage, AK 99501
Ph: (907) 276-3133 Fax: (907) 276-2584
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/alaska/>

Alaska Natural Heritage Program
Environment and Natural Resources Institute
Univ. of Alaska, 707 A St., Anchorage, AK
99501
Ph: (907) 257-2780 Fax: (907) 257-2789
<http://aknhp.uaa.alaska.edu/>

Cooperative Extension Service
Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks
<http://www.uaf.edu/ces/>



Arizona

ARIZONA Weed Law

Citation: Section R3-4-244 Regulated and Restricted Noxious Weeds, 1996;

R3-4-245 Prohibited Noxious Weeds, Article 2 Quarantine.

Administrator: Arizona Department of Agriculture, Plant Services Division

Definitions:

Exotic organism – a plant or animal that is NOT native (indigenous) to the region, area or locale in which it occurs. It can be introduced intentionally or unintentionally.

Weed: a plant that is competitive, persistent and pernicious. It interferes with human activities and as a result is UNDESIRABLE.

Noxious weed – a weed SPECIFIED BY LAW OR REGULATION for being particularly undesirable, destructive and difficult to control.

Weed Plant List:

(6) Regulated Noxious Weeds – exotic plant species which are well established and generally distributed in the State.

(15) Restricted Noxious Weeds – exotic plant species that occur in Arizona in isolated infestations or very low populations.

(31) Prohibited Noxious Weeds – exotic plant species with known qualities that do not yet occur in Arizona.



Buffelgrass
Pennisetum ciliare

ARIZONA NOXIOUS WEED LIST ¹

Plant Services Division. 2005. *Prohibited, Regulated and Restricted Noxious Weeds*. Arizona Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	restricted noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i>	lens podded hoary cress	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	globe-podded hoary cress	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	globe-podded hoary cress, whitetop	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	southern sandbur	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual	graminoid
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	southern sandbur	regulated noxious weed	native	annual	graminoid
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	field sandbur	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	field sandbur	regulated noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	restricted noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian starthistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	restricted noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	restricted noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle, St. Barnaby's thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea sulphurea</i>	Sicilian starthistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	regulated noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	creeping wartcress, coronopus	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Cucumis melo var. dudaim</i>	dudaim melon, Queen Anne's melon	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta</i>	odder	restricted noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta</i>	odder	prohibited noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla, lightning weed	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored water hyacinth	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	floating water hyacinth	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	floating water hyacinth	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	quackgrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	quackgrass	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euryops subcarnosus</i>	sweet resinbush	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	restricted noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	restricted noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla, Florida-elodea	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ipomoea</i>	morning glory	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	three-lobed morning glory	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	burclover	regulated noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	restricted noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Orobancha ramosa</i>	branched broomrape	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African rue, Syrian rue	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	buffelgrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum cillare</i>	buffelgrass	regulated noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	common purslane	regulated noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	common purslane	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	regulated noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Carolina horsenettle	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Stipa brachychaeta</i>	puna grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water-chestnut	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	regulated noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM COORDINATOR

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 Tucson, AZ 85717
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[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
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Arizona Natural Heritage Program
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[http://www.gf.state.az.us/w_c/edits/hdms
_natural_heritage.shtml](http://www.gf.state.az.us/w_c/edits/hdms_natural_heritage.shtml)

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Arkansas

ARKANSAS Weed Law Summary

Citation: The Plant Act of 1917, 77-101-116, Revised 1993

Purpose: aim to protect the plant industries of Arkansas.

Administrator: Arkansas State Plant Board (Department of Agriculture) oversees noxious weed programs to control or eradicate Itchgrass (1982), Purple loosestrife (1990 all *Lythrum* species), and Giant Salvinia.

Enforcement: none.

Funding: Very little

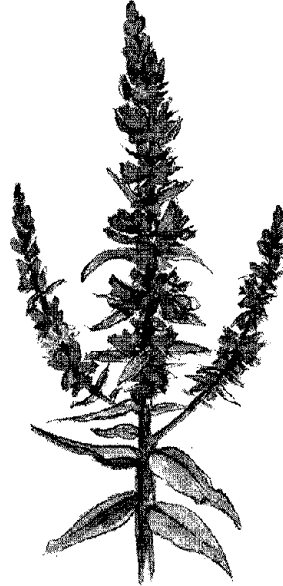
Definitions:

Noxious weed – any foreign insect, plant disease or weed which may be brought into Arkansas and whose habits and injuriousness under the conditions of agriculture in Arkansas are unknown, is regarded as dangerous and is declared to be a public nuisance.

Weed Plant List:

(38) noxious weeds

How to list or delist plants: Decided by the Plant Board.



Purple Loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria

ARKANSAS NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Arkansas State Plant Board. 1997. Updated 2003. Regulations on Plant Diseases and Pests. http://www.plantboard.org/plant_pdfs/plantdiseasereg.pdf

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	curly indigo	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	corncockle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Allium</i>	wild onion, wild garlic	noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera</i>	alligatorweed	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	cheat, chess	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	cheat, chess	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Calonyction muricatum</i>	moonflower	noxious weed	probably introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	balloonvine	noxious weed	native	annual, biennial, perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Carduus</i>	thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium</i>	thistle	noxious weed	native and introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	hedge bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Crotalaria</i>	crotalaria	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	bermudagrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	nut grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyardgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	blueweed	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Ipomoea</i>	morning glory	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	darnel	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Onopordum</i>	thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	red rice	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Plantago aristata</i>	bracted plantain	noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	buckhorn plantain	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	itchgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rumex</i>		noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Salsola</i>	thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Scolymus</i>	thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	tall indigo, coffee bean	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	giant foxtail	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Silybum</i>	thistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horsenettle	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	purple nightshade	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Xanthium</i>	cocklebur	noxious weed	native	annual	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

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 TDD: (501) 324-9150
<http://www.naturalheritage.com/>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

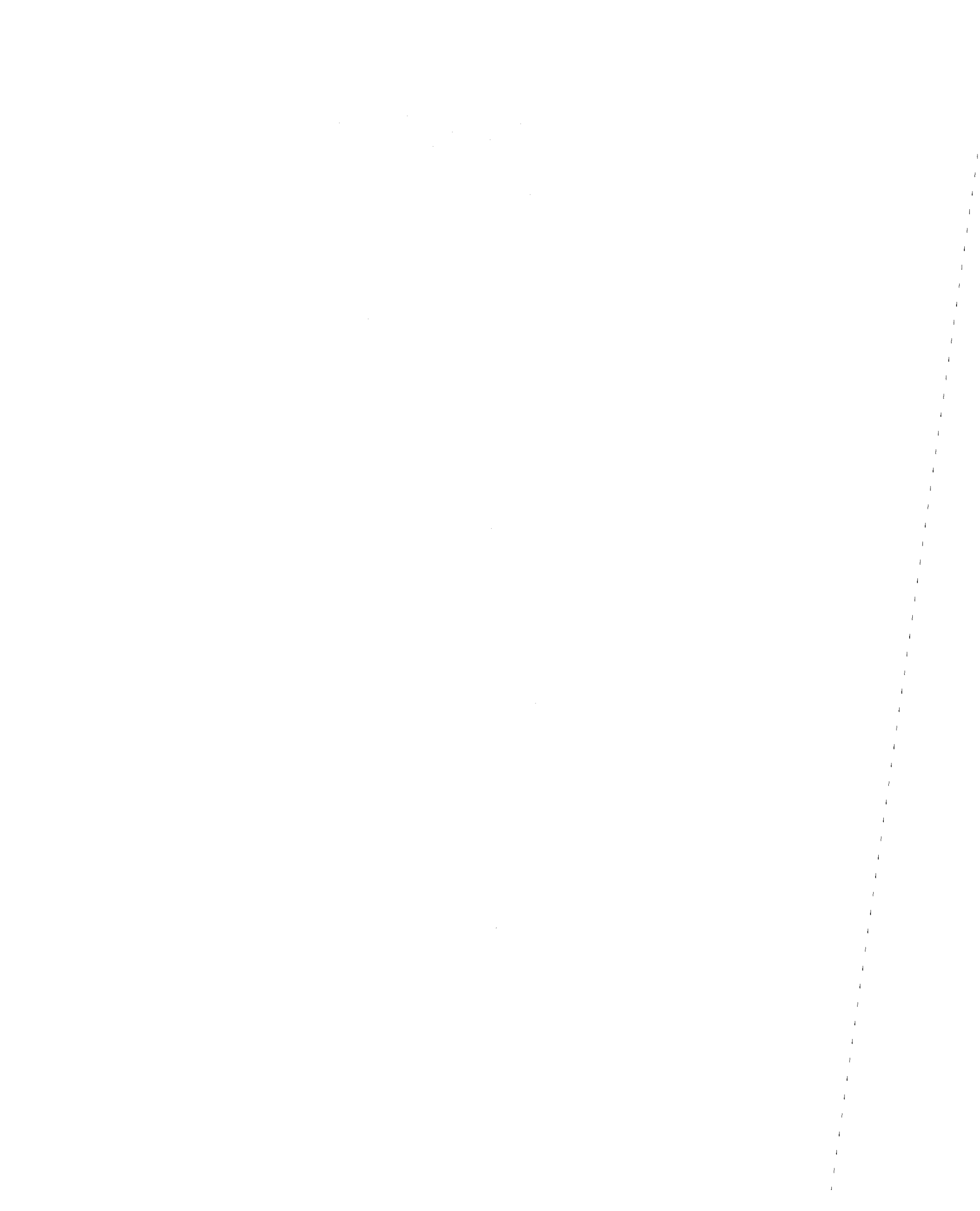
Arkansas Hwy & Trans. Dept. (AHTD)
<http://www.arkansashighways.com/> –
 Phillip Moore, (501) 569-2617,
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http://www.uapb.edu/academics/safhs/safhs_cooperative_extension.htm

Arkansas Native Plant Society
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<http://www.anps.org/>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>



California

CALIFORNIA Weed Law

Citation: *California Code of Regulations: Title 3, Sections 3854, 3855, and 4500.*

Purpose: Provide protection via noxious weed species and noxious weed seed law.

Authority: California Department of Food and Agriculture, Plant Health & Pest Prevention Services

Definitions:

"A" Pest Rating – eradication, containment, rejection, or other holding action at the state-county level. Quarantine interceptions to be rejected or treated at any point in the State.

"B" Pest Rating – Eradication, containment, control or other holding action at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

"C" Pest Rating – State endorsed holding action and eradication only when found in a nursery; action to retard spread outside of nurseries at the discretion of the Commissioner; reject only when found in cropseed for planting or at the discretion of the Commissioner.

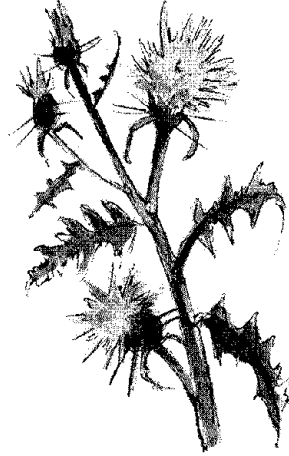
"Q" Pest Rating – Temporary "A" action outside of nurseries at the State-county level pending determination of a permanent rating. Species on List 2, "Federal Noxious Weed Regulation" are given an automatic "Q" rating when evaluated in California.

Weed Plant List:

- (45) "A" Pest Rating
- (54) "B" Pest Rating
- (24) "C" Pest Rating
- (12) "Q" Pest Rating

Projects: Interagency Noxious Weed Free Forage and Mulch program

- Range Management Advisory Committee Strategic Plan
- Weed Mapping Handbook
- Weed Education Clearinghouse
- Noxious Times Weed Newsletter
- Weed Management Areas
- CALWEED Weed Project Database



Yellow Starthistle
Centaurea solstitialis

CALIFORNIA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

California Department of Food and Agriculture. 2003. Pest Ratings of Noxious Weed Species and Noxious Weed Seed.

California Department of Food and Agriculture. 2003. Plant Quarantine Manual, California Plant Quarantine Policy - Weeds.

Food and Agriculture Code. 2003. Camelthorn, Section 7301-7305. State of California.

Food and Agriculture Code. 2003. Hydrilla, Section 6048-6049. State of California.

Food and Agriculture Code. 2007. Weeds as a public nuisance are unlawful, Section 5401. State of California.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	kangaroothorn	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Acaena novae-zelandica</i>	biddy biddy	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	pale biddy-biddy	A list (noxious weeds)	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	punagrass	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	ovate goatgrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barb goatgrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aeginetia</i>		quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Aeschynomene rudis</i>	rough jointvetch	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>		quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Athagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn	Public nuisance	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Athagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Allium paniculatum</i>	panicked onion	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild garlic	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	quarantine	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	B list (noxious weeds)	native	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Aratija sericefera</i>	bladderflower	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	capeweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i>	lens podded hoarycress	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	lens podded hoarycress	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	lens podded hoarycress	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	italian thistle	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slenderflowered thistle	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>	smooth distaff thistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	woolly distaff thistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i>	whitestem distaff thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	southern sandbur	C list (noxious weeds)	native	annual	graminoid
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	coast sandbur	C list (noxious weeds)	native	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	mat sandbur	C list (noxious weeds)	native	annual	graminoid
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	iberian starthistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	knapweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea sulphurea</i>	Sicilian starthistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	skeletonweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	purple mustard	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pillpillula	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium japonicum</i>	Japanese thistle	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i>	yellowspine thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	native	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	wavyleaf thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	native	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	swinecress	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	bearded creeper	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cucumis melo var. dudaim</i>	dudaim melon	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	paddy melon	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	quarantine	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	C list (noxious weeds)	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	giant dodder	A list (noxious weeds)	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cynodon</i>	bermudagrass	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	B list (noxious weeds)	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	waterhyacinth	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	quackgrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>	serrate spurge	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton carnation spurge	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	scarlet gaura	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Gaura drummondii</i>	Drummond's gaura	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Gaura sinuata</i>	wavy-leaved gaura	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	baby's breath	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i>	Russian salt tree	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	blueweed	A list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	tanglehead	A list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	Noxious aquatic weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb

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<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	frogbit	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Joscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	satintail	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese water spinach	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas Iris	C list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	western blue flag	C list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Schaemum rugosum</i>	murain-grass	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Va axillaris</i>	povertyweed	C list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Agarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial peppergrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnium spongia</i>	spongeplant	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Limnophila indica</i>	ambulia	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulia	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>talimatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	alkali mallow	C list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	monochoria	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	pickerel weed	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	nimblewill	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	graminoid

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<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Nothoscordum inodorum</i>	false garlic	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	banana waterlily	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Ononis alopecuroides</i>	foxtail restharrow	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i>	Illyrian thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>	Taurian thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	quarantine	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Orobanche cooperi</i>	Cooper's broomrape	A list (noxious weeds)	native	annual	herb
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	branched broomrape	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	perennial wild red rice	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Panicum antidotale</i>	blue panicgrass	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	harmel	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	long-leaf groundcherry	A list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Physalis viscosa</i>	grape groundcherry	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> var. <i>emersum</i>	kelp	C list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Prosopis alpataco</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

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<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	quarantine	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis callagastana</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tomillo	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	creeping mesquite	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Rorippa australica</i>	Austrian field cress	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	creeping yellow field cress	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb

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<i>Salsola collina</i>	spineless Russianthistle	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Salsola paulsenii</i>	barbwire Russianthistle	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	common Russianthistle	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf saltwort	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvia aethiops</i>	Mediterranean sage	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvia virgata</i>	southern meadow sage	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	salvinia	Q list (temporary "A" list noxious weed, pending final determination)	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	golden thistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford ragwort	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Setaria faberii</i>	giant foxtail	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</i>	heartleaf nightshade	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Carolina horsenettle	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i>	Torrey's nightshade	A list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	white horsenettle	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i>	lanceleaf nightshade	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	white-margined nightshade	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermocoe alata</i>	borreria	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Sphaerophysa salsua</i>	Austrian pea-weed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Striga asiatica</i>	witchweed	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Symphytum asperum</i>	rough comfrey	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	wild marigold	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	C list (noxious weeds)	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	B list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Viscum album</i>	European mistletoe	B list (noxious weeds)	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian beancaper	A list (noxious weeds)	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

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Dept. of Biology, California State Univ.
Fullerton, CA 92834 Ph: (714) 278-7034
<http://www.socalbot.org>

Theodore Payne Foundation
10459 Tuxford St.
Sun Valley, CA 91352-2126
Ph: (818) 768-1802
<http://www.theodorepayne.org>

California Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
201 Mission St., 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Ph: (415) 777-0487
[http://www.nature.org/wherework/
northamerica/states/california/](http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/california/)

California Natural Diversity Database
PO Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090
Ph: (916) 322-2493 Fax: (916) 324-0475
www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cnddb.html

California Cooperative Extension
Univ. of California, Agriculture and Natural
Resources
<http://ucanr.org/index.cfm>

California Invasive Plant Council (Ca-IPC)
<http://www.cal-ipc.org/>

Colorado

COLORADO Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Colorado Noxious Weed Act 35-5.5-119 (revised 2003)*

Purpose: Designate state list and provide guidelines for application and use of monies from the State Management Fund. The weed lists were generated by County input and public testimony. These lists are the basis for each local advisory board to choose their list and noxious weed management plan.

Administrator: Department of Agriculture, Division of Division Conservation Services.

Enforcement and penalties: Some County enforcement occurs. Then the control work is hired and billed to the landowner. Nonpayment results in a lien against property taxes. Working with the landowner is the preferred action.

Funding: When budget allows, grants are available through application forms submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Also competitive grants are available based on a.) extent of partnership, b.) use of IPM, c.) impact of the project on noxious weeds, d.) impact to continued work in future, and e.) availability of matching funds from the private/public sectors.

Temporarily limited by budgets.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – means an alien plant or parts of an alien plant that have been designated by rule as being noxious or has been declared a noxious weed by a local advisory board, and meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. aggressively invades or is detrimental to economic crops or native plant communities.
- b. is poisonous to livestock
- c. is a carrier of detrimental insects, diseases, or parasites
- d. detrimental to environmentally sound management of natural or ag. ecosystems.

A-list weeds – do not exist in Colorado or small enough populations to eradicate.

B-list weeds – well established in State, limited enough to specify geographic containment zones. Outside these zones, eradication is desired.

C-list weeds – widespread and control not mandated, but land managers asked to manage.

Eradication – means reducing the reproductive success of a noxious weed species or specified noxious weed population in largely uninfested regions to zero and permanently eliminating the species or population within a specified period of time. Once eliminated....intensive efforts continue until the existing seed bank is exhausted.

Weed Plant Lists:

(68) The 'A' list.

Apparently the B list of priority weeds and C list of low occurrence weeds no longer legally exist.



Oxeye Daisy

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

How to List or Delist: The Noxious Weed Law Advisory Committee creates the lists to be approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Rule-making follows. Statewide plans currently are underway to eradicate A-list species and B-list eradication species.

COLORADO NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

State of Colorado, 2000. Colorado Revised Statutes 35-5.5, Colorado Noxious Weed Act.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Anoda cristata</i>	spurred anoda	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	scentless chamomile	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	mayweed chamomile	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Arctium llnus</i>	common burdock	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	downy brome	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carum carvi</i>	wild caraway	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	meadow knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	squarrose knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	oxeye daisy	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Clematis orientalis</i>	Chinese clematis	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cruplna vulgaris</i>	common crupina	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian-olive	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	cypress spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Venice mallow	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Linaria dalmatca</i>	broad-leaved Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>	narrow-leaved Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Panicum millaceum</i>	wild proso millet	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African rue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvia aethiops</i>	Mediterranean sage	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	bouncingbet	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Taenatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead rye	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	moth mullein	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

K. George Beck, Colorado State Univ.
Weed Research Lab, Rm 116
Ft. Collins, CO 80523
Ph: (970) 491-7568 Fax: (970) 491-0564
george.beck@colostate.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Colorado Dept. of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Program
700 Kipling Street, Suite 4000
Lakewood, CO 80215-8000
<http://www.ag.state.co.us/dpi/weeds/Weed/CSD/CSDhome.html>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Eric Lane, State Weed Coordinator
Address above
Ph: (303) 239-4182 Fax: (303) 239-4182
eric.lane@ag.state.co.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Colorado DOT <http://www.dot.state.co.us>
Cathy Curtis, (303) 757-9174
cathy.curtis@dot.state.co.us
Mike Banovich, (303) 757-9542,
michael.banovich@dot.state.co.us
Wayne Lupton, (303) 273-1840,
wayne.lupton@dot.state.co.us
Bryan Roeder, (303) 512-4420,
bryan.roeder@dot.state.co.us
FHWA CO Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/codiv>
Rick Cushing, (720) 963-3683,
rick.cushing@fhwa.dot.gov

Colorado Native Plant Society
PO Box 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522-0200
<http://www.conps.org/conps.html>

American Penstemon Society
1569 South Holland Ct.
Lakewood, CO 80226
<http://www.biosci.ohio-state.edu/~awolfe/Penstemon/Penstemon.html>

Colorado Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
2424 Spruce St., Boulder, CO 80302
Ph: (303) 444-2950 Fax: (303) 444-2986
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/colorado/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/colorado/)

Colorado Natural Heritage Program
Colorado State Univ., 254 General Services Bldg.
Fort Collins, CO 80523-8002
Ph: (970) 491-1309 Fax: (970) 491-3349
www.cnhp.colostate.edu/

Colorado State University Cooperative
Extension
1 Admin. Bldg.
Fort Collins, CO 80523-4040
Ph: (970) 491-6281 Fax: (970) 491-6208
<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/>

Colorado Weed Management Association
www.cwma.org/



Connecticut

CONNECTICUT Weed Law

Citation: *Weed seed law only, Chapter 424, Section 22-55/61*

NO NOXIOUS WEED LAW, but public Act 04-203 extended the date by which the Invasive Plants Council shall make its report to the General Assembly to February 1, 2005. Some 54 plants were effectively banned from importation, movement, purchase, transplant, cultivation or distribution. In 2005 an additional list of 20 aquatic species was added.

Purpose: To protect agricultural (including lawn seeds) and vegetable seeds of gardens or truck farms.

Authority: Department of Agriculture (Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Center suggests a list of 16 problem plants.)

Enforcement and penalties: A fine assessed per plant to any person who violates the Act.

Definitions:

Weed seeds – includes the seeds of all plants generally recognized as weeds within this State and includes noxious-weed seeds.

Noxious-weed seeds: – shall be divided into two classes, prohibited and restricted.

Prohibited noxious-weed seeds: – seeds of perennial weeds such as not only reproduce by seed, but also spread by underground roots, stems and other reproductive parts, and which, when well



Spotted knapweed
Centaurea biebersteinii

CONNECTICUT NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Connecticut Invasive Plants Council. 2004. Connecticut Invasive Plant List. Connecticut Invasive Plants Council.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore maple	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	goutweed	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Allanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	invasive, banned	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	false Indigo	potentially invasive, banned	native	perennial	shrub
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	porcelainberry	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	hairy jointgrass	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	drooping brome-grass	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	invasive, banned	native	perennial	herb
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	pond water-starwort	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	narrowleaf bittercress	invasive, banned	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Japanese sedge	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	oriental bittersweet	invasive, banned	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed	invasive, banned	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	black swallow-wort	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	pale swallow-wort	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	jimsonweed	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian water-weed	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	common water-hyacinth	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	crested late-summer mint	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	winged euonymus	invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	cypress spurge	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	glossy buckthorn	invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Froelichia gracilis</i>	slender snake cotton	potentially invasive, banned	native	annual	herb
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed mannagrass	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket	invasive, banned	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	Japanese hops	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	ornamental jewelweed	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow iris	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	common kochia	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	border privet	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera xbella</i>	bell's honeysuckle	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera Japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	dwarf honeysuckle	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lychnis flos-cucull</i>	ragged robin	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneywort	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	European watercress	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stilt grass	invasive, banned	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	eulalia	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	forget-me-not	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaf watermilfoil	invasive, banned	native	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	brittle water-nymph	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>	American water lotus	potentially invasive, banned	native	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star-of-bethlehem	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princess tree	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	invasive, not banned	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	invasive, banned	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	potentially invasive, banned	native	perennial	herb
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada bluegrass	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i>	bristled knotweed	potentially invasive, banned	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute vine	invasive, banned	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	crispy-leaved pondweed	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	kudzu	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	fig buttercup	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust	invasive, not banned	native	perennial	tree
<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>	onerow yellowcress	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	rugosa rose	potentially invasive, not banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	wineberry	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	cup plant	potentially invasive, banned	native	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet nightshade	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	coltsfoot	invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	garden heliotrope	potentially invasive, banned	introduced	perennial	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Frank Himmelstein
Univ. of CT, 24 Hyde Ave.
Cooperative Extension System
Vernon, CT 06066
Ph: (860) 875-3331 Fax: (860) 875-0220
Frank.Himmelstein@uconn.edu

Pest Resources Online in New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)
<http://www.pronewengland.org/>

Connecticut Botanical Society
PO Box 9004, New Haven, CT 06532-0004
<http://www.ct-botanical-society.org>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

CT Agricultural Experiment Station
123 Huntington St., Box 1106
New Haven, CT 06504 Ph: (203) 974-8500
Michael.Last@po.state.ct.us
<http://www.caes.state.ct.us/>

Connecticut Chapter of the New England Wild Flower Society
25 Lanz Lane, Ellington, CT 06029-2310
Ph: (860) 871-8085 ctnewfs@att.net

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

CT Agricultural Experiment Station
153 Cook Hill Rd., PO Box 248
Windsor, CT 06095
Ph: (860) 683-4984 Fax: (860) 683-4987
todd.mervosh@po.state.ct.us

Connecticut Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
55 High St., Middletown, CT 06457-3788
Ph: (860) 344-0716 Fax: (860) 344-1334
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/connecticut/>

INVASIVE PLANT ISSUES

Donna R. Ellis, Extension Educator and Co-Chair, CT Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG)
Dept. of Plant Science Unit 4163
Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-4163
Ph: (860) 486-6448 Fax: (860) 486-0534
donna.ellis@uconn.edu

Connecticut Natural Diversity Data Base
Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection
79 Elm St., Hartford, CT 06106-5127
Ph: (860) 424-3000
<http://dep.state.ct.us/cgnhs/nddb/nddb2.htm>

Connecticut Cooperative Extension System
Univ. of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269 Ph: (860) 486-2000
<http://www.canr.uconn.edu/ces/>

Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG) <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/cipwg/>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Connecticut DOT <http://www.ct.gov/dot>
Bruce Villwock, (860) 594-2612,
bruce.villwock@po.state.ct.us
Delois Barnes, (860) 594-3307,
delois.barnes@po.state.ct.us
FHWA CT Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ctdiv>
Robert W. Turner, (860) 659-6703, ext. 3011
robert.turner@fhwa.dot.gov

Invasive Plant Atlas of New England's (IPANE)
<http://invasives.eeb.uconn.edu/ipane/>

New England Invasive Plant Group (NIPGro)
<http://www.newfs.org/conserves/invasive.htm>

New England Wild Flower Society
<http://www.newfs.org/>

Delaware

DELAWARE Weed Law

Citation: Title 3, Chapter 24 of Delaware Code as amended 1982, the DOA has adopted the following rules.

Authority: State Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry Section, may make investigations; institute a program of control and eradication; enter into agreement with counties; accept aid, gift, grant, or loan from any source for these purposes; and form a weed advisory committee of 5 which includes the noxious weed specialist, the Department, and three County representatives (chosen by the Governor's Council on Agriculture).

Enforcement and Penalties: Failure to comply results in the assessment of a civil penalty only after a hearing. The landowner or person who possesses or has the use of that land may enter into a written agreement with the DOA to control noxious weeds. Any person who interferes with the DOA in the enforcement as determined by hearing will be assessed \$50-\$500. Any person who refuses to comply will be assessed a minimum of \$100 or \$25 per acre of land upon which noxious weeds have seed, whichever is greater.

Funding: proceeds of fines will be deposited in a special fund that will be used for noxious weed eradication programs of the DOA.

Definitions:

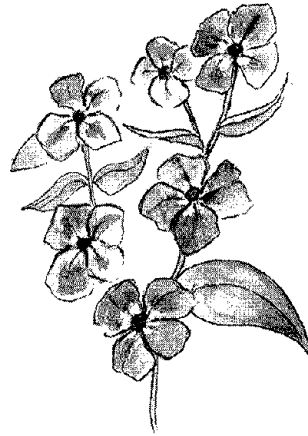
Noxious Weed — any species of plant or parts of plants, which have been designated by the Department, under Chapter 24, Title 3, Delaware Code, as having adverse effects or threaten agriculture production.

Weed Plant List:

(4) Noxious Weeds: Johnsongrass, Canada thistle, Bur cucumber, and Giant ragweed.

Projects:

Special TRANSPORTATION Provision: The department of transportation shall cut down, or cause to be cut down, noxious weeds growing in the rights-of-way over which it has charge or supervision, as often in each year as shall be sufficient to prevent them from going to seed. When particular problem areas have been identified, they shall be sprayed to eradicate the weed. (64 Del. Laws, c. 2851)



Periwinkle
Vinca Minor

DELAWARE NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Delaware Department of Agriculture. 1982. *Rules and Regulations for Noxious Weed Control*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	burcucumber	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, vine
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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University of Delaware
Research and Education Center—Carvel Bldg.
16483 County Seat Highway
Georgetown, DE 19947
Ph: (302) 856-2585 ext. 510
mjv@udel.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Delaware Dept. of Agriculture
Plant Industries Section
2320 So. DuPont Highway
Dover, DE 19901-5515
Ph: (302) 698-4580 Fax: (302) 697-6287
<http://www.state.de.us/deptagr/plantind/index.shtml>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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Delaware Dept. of Agriculture
Plant Industry Section
2320 So. Dupont Highway
Dover, DE 19901-5515 Ph: (302) 698-4580
Terry.VanHorn@state.de.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Delaware DOT <http://www.deldot.net>
Eugene Rosan, (302) 760-2185,
Eugene.Rosan@state.de.us
FHWA DE Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/dediv>
Robert Kleinburd, (302) 734-2966,
Robert.Kleinburd@fhwa.dot.gov

Delaware Native Plant Society
PO Box 369, Dover, DE 19903
Ph: (302) 674-5187
<http://www.delawarenativeplants.org>

Delaware Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
Community Service Building
100 West 10th St., Suite 1107
Wilmington, DE 19801
Ph: (302) 654-4707 Fax: (302) 654-4708
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/delaware/>

Delaware Natural Heritage Program
Div. of Fish and Wildlife
Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental
Control
4876 Hay Point Landing Rd.
Smyrna, DE 19977
Ph: (302) 653-2880 or 2881 Fax: (302)
653-3431
<http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/fw/wildrehe.htm>

Delaware Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Delaware
College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
113 Townsend Hall
Newark, DE 19717-1303
Ph: (302) 831-2501
<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/>

Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council (MA-EPPC)
<http://www.ma-eppc.org>

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia does not have a Noxious Weed List.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

Washington, DC does not have a designated State Weed Scientist. A very knowledgeable contact is:
James Parochetti, National Program Leader
Plant and Animal Systems
USDA, Cooperative State Research, Education,
and Extension Service
1400 Independence Ave. SW., Stop 2201
Washington, DC 20250-2201
Ph: (202) 401-4354 Fax: (202) 401-4888
jparochetti@csrees.usda.gov

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

District of Columbia DOT <http://www.ddot.dc.gov/ddot/site/default.asp> – John Thomas,
(202) 671-5133, john.thomas@dc.gov
FHWA DC Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/dcdiv>
Michael Hicks, (202) 219-3513,
michael.hicks@fhwa.dot.gov

The Botanical Society of Washington
Botany Dept., MRC 166
National Museum of Natural History
P.B. 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012
<http://www.botsoc.org/>

Maryland/DC Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 100
Bethesda, MD 20814
Ph: (301) 897-8570 Fax: (301) 897-0858
[http://www.nature.org/wherework/
northamerica/states/maryland/](http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/maryland/)

District of Columbia Community Outreach &
Extension Services (COES)
UDC, 4200 Connecticut Ave., NW,
Washington, DC 20008
Ph: (202) 274-7100 Fax: (202) 274-6654
<http://www.udc.edu/ces/about.htm>

Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council (MA-EPPC)
<http://www.ma-eppc.org>



Florida

FLORIDA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *F.S. 581.091 and DEP regulations Section 369.22*

Authority: Commissioner of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry

Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Invasive Plant Management, administers aquatic weed law in Florida's six named water management districts.

Funding: The DEP disburses funds to any district, special district, or other local authority to control nonindigenous aquatic plants and other noxious aquatic plants in the waters of the State. They may delegate control and maintenance functions to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Permits for removal are required.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – means any living stage, including, but not limited to, seeds and productive parts, of a parasitic or other plant of a kind, or subdivision of a kind, which may be a serious agricultural threat in Florida or have a negative impact on the plant species protected under s. 581.185.

invasive Plant – means a naturalized plant that disrupts naturally occurring native plant communities.

Aquatic plant – is any plant, including a floating, emersed, submersed, or ditchbank species growing in, or closely associated with, an aquatic environment, and includes any part or seed of such plant.

Class I Prohibited Aquatic Plant – Under no circumstances will these species be permitted for possession, collection, transportation, cultivation, and importation except as provided in Rule 62C-52.004, F.A.C.

Class II Prohibited Aquatic Plant – These species are considered to be highly invasive and noxious in localized areas in the State of Florida.

Nonindigenous aquatic plant – is any aquatic plant that is nonnative to the State of Florida and has certain characteristics, such as massive productivity, choking density, or an obstructive nature, which render it detrimental, obnoxious, or unwanted in a particular location.

Waters – means rivers, streams, lakes, navigable waters and associated tributaries, canals, meandered lakes, enclosed water systems, and any other bodies of water.

Weed lists:

(4) Parasitic weed genera with 338 species, within State Noxious Weed List.

(63) Terrestrial weeds including the problematic Old World fern, within the Noxious Weed List. Also included are melaleuca, two Australian pine species, Brazilian pepper and Mimosa pigra.

(25) Prohibited Aquatic Plants, Class I including waterhyacinth, hydrilla, Eurasian watermilfoil, and purple loosestrife.



Serrated tussock
Nasella trichotoma

(3) Prohibited Aquatic Plants, Class II including hygro, ambulia, and water lettuce.

How to list and delist: A biennial review by the Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plant Review Committee who makes recommendations to the Commissioner. Plants are then listed through rule-making. Also plants listed by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), shall be incorporated into the Department of Agriculture's list. The DEP also adds plant species by amending their rule.

Road Rules: No specific laws apply to Transportation in this regard. However, the DOT has initiated the use of certified weed free sods (free of topical soda apple and cogon grass specifically).

FLORIDA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Bureau of Aquatic Plant Management. 2002. *Aquatic Plant Importation, Transportation, Non-Nursery Cultivation, Possession and Collection*. Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Division of Plant Industry. 2000. *Introduction or Release of Plant Pests, Noxious Weeds, Arthropods, and Biological Control Agents*. Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>	aeginetia	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>	alectra	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed, green lead plant	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat, wild oat	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Borreria alata</i>	buttonweed	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Casuarina</i>	Australian pine	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipiliula	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	swamp stone crop	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	crupina	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Cuscuta</i>	codder	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couchgrass, fingergrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass, annual couchgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	white yam	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air potato	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	lightning weed	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Eichhornia</i>	waterhyacinth	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	native	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia prunifolia</i>	painted euphorbia	noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goat's rue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla, Florida elodea	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	hygrophila	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 2	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water spinach	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i>		prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	littlebell, Aiea morning glory	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	murainograss	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon</i>	African elodea	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limncharis flava</i>	Sawah flowering rush	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulla	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 2	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	small-leaved climbing fern	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	punktree	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Indian rhododendron	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	climbing hempweed	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive plant, cat's claw	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>		prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>		prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock grass	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Nechamandra alternifolia</i>		prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	wild red rice	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	wild red rice	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer-vine	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	kodomillet	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	Kyasuma grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass, thin napiergrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 2	native	perennial	herb
<i>Pontederia rotundifolia</i>	tropical pickerelweed	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis</i>		noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</i>	downy myrtle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>	itchgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	bramble blackberry	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild raspberry	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia</i>		prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peper-tree	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	native	perennial	herb
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water-aloë, soldier plant	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Trapa</i>	water chestnut	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liveseed grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Vossia cuspidata</i>	hippo grass	prohibited aquatic plant, Class 1	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTISTS

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gemac@mail.ifas.ufl.edu
<http://agronomy.ifas.ufl.edu/ResearchWeedSci.html>

Jason Ferrell, Extension Weed Specialist
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afferrell@ifas.ufl.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

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 PO Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 32614-7100
<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/~pi/index.html>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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 Address above
 Ph: (352) 372-3505 ext. 118
dixonw@doacs.state.fl.us
<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/~pi/Index.html>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Florida DOT <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/>
 Jeff Caster, (850) 414-5267,
jeff.caster@dot.state.fl.us
 Tim Allen, (850) 410-5757,
tim.allen@dot.state.fl.us
 FHWA FL Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/fldiv>
 George Hadley, (850) 942-9650 ext. 3011,
george.hadley@fhwa.dot.gov

Florida Native Plant Society
 FNPS PO Box 278, Melbourne FL 32902-0278
 Ph: (772) 462-0000
<http://www.fnps.org>

Florida Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
222 So. Westmonte Dr., Suite 300
Altamonte Springs, FL 32714
Ph: (407) 682-3664, ext. 129 Fax: (407)
682-3077
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/florida/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/florida/)

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
1018 Thomasville Rd., Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303 Ph: (850) 224-8207
Fax: (850) 681-9364 <http://www.fnai.org/>

Florida Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Florida, Christine T. Waddill
Dean for Extension, PO Box 110210
Gainesville FL 32611-0210
Ph: (352) 392-1761 <http://extension.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Georgia

GEORGIA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Georgia Ch. 40-4-22*

Authority: Georgia Department of Agriculture, Director of Plant protection Division and Director of Seed Division. (Aquatic nuisance species are the responsibility of the Georgia DNR, Wildlife Resources Division.)

Enforcement: Noncompliance results in a lien for the expense thereof against the place in or upon which such expense was incurred.

Funding: Funding of state program is by legislature and USDA APHIS PPQ.

Definitions:

Plant pest – means any organism which is determined by the Commissioner to be injurious to the agricultural, horticultural, or other interests of the state, including, but not limited to, insects, bacteria, fungi, viruses, or weeds.

Noxious Weed – same as Federal noxious weed definition.

Public Nuisance – The Commissioner may declare a dangerous plant pest, as well as any plant or other thing which has been infested or infected therewith or exposed to infestation or infection and is therefore likely to communicate the same, to be a public nuisance.

Aquatic Nuisance plant – Giant Salvinia and hydrilla

How to list or delist: Via regulations promulgated by the Georgia Department of Agriculture with agriculture industry input.



Bermuda Grass
Cynodon dactylon

GEORGIA

The State of Georgia does not have a Noxious Weed List.

Georgia Exotic Pest Council List of Non-native Invasive Plants

List Description:

The invasive plant list is separated into 4 categories, with one subcategory (see category definitions below). Species were ranked by EPPC members with input from other professionals and land managers. Detailed distribution information does not exist for many of these species, making it difficult to use demonstrable distribution data as a criterion for ranking a species. Efforts are underway to collect this distribution data and future revisions of the Georgia EPPC Invasive Species List will incorporate the data.

Category 1 - Exotic plant that is a serious problem in Georgia natural areas by extensively invading native plant communities and displacing native species.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (P. Mill.) Swingle	tree of heaven
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	mimosa
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	alligatorweed
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	common water hyacinth
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunb.	autumn olive
<i>Hedera helix</i> L.	English ivy
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L. f.) Royle	hydrilla
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> Turcz.	shrubby lespedeza
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Dum.-Cours.) G. Don	Chinese lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.	Chinese privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb. ex Murr.) Sw.	Japanese climbing fern
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Chinaberrytree
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin.) A. Camus	Nepalese browntop
<i>Murdannia keisak</i> (Hassk.) Hand.-Maz.	marsh dewflower
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. ex Steud.	princesstree
<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr.	kudzu
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb. ex Murr.	multiflora rose
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (L.) Small	Chinese tallow
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> (Sims) DC.	Chinese wisteria

Category 1 Alert - Exotic plant that is a not yet a serious problem in Georgia natural areas, but that has significant potential to become a serious problem.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai	Japanese chaff flower
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	garlic mustard
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	small carpgrass
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	oriental bittersweet
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Beauv.	cogongrass
<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	skunk vine

Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc.
Salvinia molesta D. S. Mitchell

Japanese knotweed
giant salvinia

Category 2 - Exotic plant that is a moderate problem in Georgia natural areas through invading native plant communities and displacing native species, but to a lesser degree than category 1 species.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> <u>Sims</u>	coral ardisia
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> <u>(L.) J. Presl</u>	camphortree
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> <u>(L.) Pers</u>	bermudagrass
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> <u>L.</u>	Chinese yam
<i>Egeria densa</i> <u>Planch.</u>	Brazilian waterweed
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> <u>Thunb.</u>	thorny olive
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> <u>Lam.</u>	oxeye daisy
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> <u>Thunb.</u>	Japanese privet
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> <u>(Rupr.) Herder</u>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> <u>Anderss.</u>	Chinese silvergrass
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> <u>(Vell.) Verdc.</u>	parrot feather watermilfoil
<i>Nandina domestica</i> <u>Thunb.</u>	sacred bamboo
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> <u>Alt. f.</u>	watercress
<i>Paspalum notatum</i> <u>Flueggé</u>	bahagrass
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> <u>Carr. ex A. & C. Rivière</u>	golden bamboo
<i>Sesbania herbacea</i> <u>(P. Mill.) McVaugh</u>	bigpod sesbania
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> <u>(Cav.) Benth.</u>	rattlebox
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> <u>L. f.</u>	Japanese spirea
<i>Tamarix gallica</i> <u>L.</u>	French tamarisk
<i>Vinca major</i> <u>L.</u>	bigleaf periwinkle
<i>Vinca minor</i> <u>L.</u>	common periwinkle

Category 3 - Exotic plant that is a minor problem in Georgia natural areas, or is not yet known to be a problem in Georgia but is known to be a problem in adjacent states.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> <u>(L.) R. Br. ex DC.</u>	sessile joyweed
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> <u>(Maxim.) Trautv.</u>	Amur peppervine
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> <u>L.</u>	sweet vernalgrass
<i>Arundo donax</i> <u>L.</u>	giant reed
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> <u>DC.</u>	Japanese barberry
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> <u>(L.) L'Hér. ex Vent.</u>	paper mulberry
<i>Carduus nutans</i> <u>L.</u>	musk thistle
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> <u>L.</u>	garden comflower
<i>Clematis terniflora</i> <u>DC</u>	sweet autumn virginsbower
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <u>(L.) Schott</u>	coco yam
<i>Coronilla varia</i> <u>L.</u>	purple crownvetch
<i>Daucus carota</i> <u>L.</u>	Queen Anne's lace
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> <u>L.</u>	water yam
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> <u>L.</u>	air yam
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> <u>(Schrad.) Nees</u>	weeping lovegrass

<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Maz.	winter creeper
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.	orange daylily
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	rose of Sharon
<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	lantana
<i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i> (DC.) Nakai	Thunberg's lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Ait. f.	glossy privet
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume	Asian marshweed
<i>Liriope muscari</i> (Dcne.) Bailey	monkeygrass
<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Schreb.) S.J. Darbyshire	tall fescue
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> Lindl. & Paxton	sweet breath of spring
<i>Mahonia bealei</i> (Fortune) Carr.	leatherleaf mahonia
<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	dwarf watercress
<i>Melilotus alba</i> Medikus	white sweetclover
<i>Melinis repens</i> (Willd.) Zizka	rose Natal grass
<i>Mentha x piperita</i> L. (pro sp.)	peppermint
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	white mulberry
<i>Mosla dianthera</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Maxim.	miniature beefsteakplant
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Panicum repens</i> L.	torpedo grass
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> Steud.	Vasey's grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	common reed
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	annual bluegrass
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	spotted ladythumb
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) Raf.	trifoliate orange
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L.	curly pondweed
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Dcne.	Callery pear (Bradford pear)
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) W.D. Clayton	itchgrass
<i>Rubus discolor</i> Weihe & Nees	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Sesbania vesicaria</i> (Jacq.) Ell.	bagpod
<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal	tropical soda apple
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	johnsongrass
<i>Stachys floridana</i> Shuttlew. ex Benth.	Florida hedgenettle
<i>Vernicia fordii</i> (Hemsl.) Airy-Shaw	tungoil tree

Category 4 - Exotic plant that is naturalized in Georgia but generally does not pose a problem in Georgia natural areas or a potentially invasive plant in need of additional information to determine its true status.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Akebia quinata</i> (Houtt.) Dcne.	chocolate vine
<i>Allium vineale</i> L.	wild garlic
<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i> (L.) DC.	white moneywort
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	common wormwood
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L.	Spanish needles
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	hairy beggarticks
<i>Bromus secalinus</i> L.	rye brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	cheatgrass
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	bull thistle
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	tropical spiderwort

<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link	scotchbroom
<i>Euonymus alata</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.	winged burning bush
<i>Fatoua villosa</i> (Thunb.) Nakai	hairy crabweed
<i>Firmiana simplex</i> (L.) W. Wight	Chinese parasol tree
<i>Gomphrena serrata</i> L.	arrasa con todo
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> Lindl. & Paxton	Chinese holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i> Thunb.	Japanese holly
<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> L.	red star
<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba cordatotriloba</i> Dennst.	tievine
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	tall morning glory
<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i> (L.) Griseb.	smallflower morning glory
<i>Kummerowia stipulacea</i> (Maxim.) Makino	Korean clover
<i>Kummerowia striata</i> (Thunb.) Schindl.	Japanese clover
<i>Liriope spicata</i> Lour.	creeping liriope
<i>Najas minor</i> All.	brittle water nymph
<i>Orobancha minor</i> Smith	small broomrape
<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i> Lam.	tussock paspalum
<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i> Blume	oriental lady thumb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> E. Schmidt ex Maxim.	giant knotweed
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> M. Roemer	scarlet firethorn
<i>Quercus acutissima</i> Carruthers	sawtooth oak
<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Michx.	Cherokee rose
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> Maxim.	wine raspberry
<i>Setaria faberi</i> Herrm.	Japanese bristlegrass
<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.) Roemer & J.A. Schultes	yellow bristlegrass
<i>Setaria viridis viridis</i> (L.) Beauv.	green bristlegrass
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	spiny sowthistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	common sowthistle
<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Huds.) Link	spreading hedgeparsley
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	common mullein
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> L.	purpletop vervain
<i>Verbena brasiliensis</i> Vell.	Brazilian vervain
<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i> Briq.	moss vervain
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> (Willd.) DC.	Japanese wisteria

Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council
<http://www.gaepcc.org>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Tim Murphy
UGA Griffin Campus, Crop & Soil Sciences
1109 Experiment St., C&SS Redding Bldg.
Griffin, GA 30223-1797
Ph: (770) 228-7300 Fax: (770) 229-3215
tmurphy@uga.edu

Georgia Plant Conservation Alliance
The State Botanical Garden of Georgia
2450 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, GA 30605
Ph: (706) 542-6448
<http://www.uga.edu/gpca/>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
Plant Protection Div., 19 MLK Jr. Dr., SW, Rm
243 Atlanta, GA 30334
Ph: (404) 651-9486 Fax: (404) 656-3644
<http://www.agr.georgia.gov/>

Georgia Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
1330 West Peachtree St., Suite 410
Atlanta, GA 30309-2904
Ph: (404) 873-6946 Fax: (404) 863-6984
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/georgia/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Mike Evans, Division Director
Plant Protection Division
Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
19 MLK Jr. Dr., SW, Atlanta, GA 30334
Ph: (404) 651-9486 Fax: (404) 656-3644
mevans@agr.state.ga.us

Georgia Natural Heritage Program
2117 US Hwy 278 SE
Social Circle, GA 30025
Ph: (770) 918-6411 or (706) 557-3032
Fax: (706) 557-3033
<http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/content/displaycontent.asp?txtDocument=87>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Georgia DOT - <http://www.dot.state.ga.us/>
Bill Wright, (404) 635-8194,
william.wright@dot.state.ga.us
Ray Dorsey, (404) 635-8734,
ray.dorsey@dot.state.ga.us
FHWA GA Div.-- <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/gadiv>
Katy Allen, (404) 562-3657,
katy.allen@fhwa.dot.gov

Georgia Cooperative Extension, Univ. of
Georgia
College of Agricultural and Environmental
Sciences
Athens, GA 30602
<http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/>

Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council
<http://www.gaepcc.org/>
Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC) at
<http://www.se-eppc.org/>
Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Georgia Native Plant Society
2 Idlewood Court NW,
Rome, GA 30165-1210 <http://www.gnps.org>

Georgia Botanical Society
<http://www.gabotsoc.org/>

Hawaii

HAWAII Weed Law

Citation: *Administrative Rule, Title 4, Subtitle 6, Chapter 68 Revised 1992.*

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry

Enforcement and Penalties: Hawaii is not punitive, but provides assistance and incentives, hampered only by budgetary constraints.

Funding: The legislature funds programs targeting specific weeds. Counties also provide funds for targeted species.

Definitions:

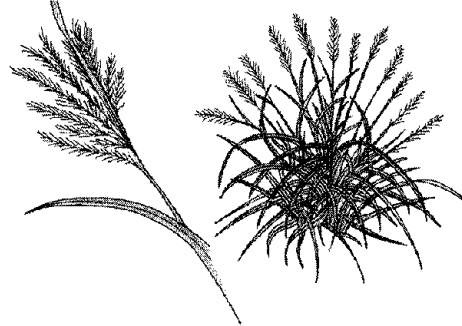
Declared Noxious weed – identified by the noxious weed committee. Agriculture programs target “incipient” infestations, which can be quite large.

Weed Plant List:

(79) plants that are described by island location. The entire genera of Melastomataceae are declared noxious!

How to list or delist plants: Each plant species designated as a noxious weed for eradication and control projects by the department shall meet specific criteria based on 1.) plant reproductive characteristics, 2.) growth characteristics, 3.) detrimental effects of the weeds, 4.) ability to effectively control, and 5.) distribution and spread of the plant. After study and evaluation of potential or specific plant species, the Head will submit the request for designation of a plant species to the Board or noxious weed committee. The designation shall be rescinded upon approval by the Board or noxious weed committee.

Hawaii Ecosystems at Risk Project (HEAR), www.HEAR.org.



Chinese silvergrass
Miscanthus sinensis

HAWAII NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Division of Plant Industry, 2003. *List of Plant Species Designated as Noxious Weeds*. Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	State Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Acaena novae-zelandica</i>	New Zealand bur	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Kat sola, Indian jointvetch	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	croftonweed, Maui pamakani	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	creeping croftonweed, Hamakua pamakani	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild garlic	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Allium vineale</i> ssp. <i>compactum</i>	wild garlic	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Andropogon bicornis</i>	West Indian foxtail	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	shoebuttan ardisia	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>	plume poppy	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Cereus uruguayanus</i>	spiny tree cactus, Peruvian apple	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	siamweed, bitterbush	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Clidemia hirta</i> var. <i>hirta</i>	Koster's curse	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Coccoloba grandis</i>	ivy gourd	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>		noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbwire grass	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	noxious weed	native and introduced	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>	French broom	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> var. <i>andreaeanus</i>	Scotch broom	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	aroma	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Dichrostachys nutans</i>	marabu	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	elephantopus, elephant's foot	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	State Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	spiny emex	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Eriocereus martinii</i>	moon cactus	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	kahiliiflower, Bank's grevillia	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>	comb hyptis	noxious weed	probably native	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	wild spikenard	noxious weed	native	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagascea mollis</i>	acuate	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Malachra alceifolia</i>	malachra	noxious weed	native	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Medinilla venosa</i>		noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Melastoma</i>	melastoma	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Miconia</i>	miconia	noxious weed	native and introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	climbing hempweed	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>	giant sensitiveplant	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitiveplant	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	thorny sensitive plant	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	miscanthus, Japanese silvergrass	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i>	tree daisy	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Myrica faya</i>	firetree, candleberry myrtle	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Oxyspora paniculata</i>		noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	banana passionfruit, banaba poka	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Passiflora pulchella</i>	wingleaf passionfruit	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountaingrass	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Piper aduncum</i>	spiked pepper	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>		noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	tropical kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</i>	downy rosemyrtle	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	State Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Rubus argutus</i>	prickly Florida blackberry	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> var. <i>obcordatus</i>	yellow Himalayan raspberry	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus niveus</i>	hill raspberry	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus sieboldii</i>	Molucca raspberry	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian thistle	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horsenettle	noxious weed	native	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum robustum</i>		noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry, terongan	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Stipa trichotoma</i>	nasella tussock	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	noxious weed	introduced	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Themeda villosa</i>	Lyon's grass	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Tibouchina</i>	tibouchina	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	parquet bur	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i>	Sacramento bur	noxious weed	native	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Urena lobata</i>	caesarweed	noxious weed	native	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	mullein	noxious weed	introduced	introduced	biennial	herb

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST
Cooperative Extension Service
Univ. of Hawai'i at Manoa

79-7381 Mamalahoa Highway
Kealahou, HI 96750-7911
Ph: (808) 322-4892 Fax: (808) 322-2493

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Hawai'i Board of Ag., PO Box 22159
Honolulu, HI 96823-2159
Ph: (808) 973-9551 Fax: (808) 973-9613
<http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Hawai'i Dept. of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control
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1428 So. King St., Honolulu, HI 96814-2512
cmoahu@yahoo.com
http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/pi_ppc_cm_noxious.htm

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Hawaii DOT - DOT <http://www.state.hi.us/dot/>
Christopher Dacus, Landscape Architect,
(808) 692-7600
Christopher.A.Dacus@hawaii.gov
FHWA HI Div. - <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hidiv>
Jodi Chew, (808) 541-2700 ext. 328,
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Native Hawaiian Plant Society
PO Box 5021, Kahului, HI 96733-5021
<http://www.angelfire.com/hi4/nhps/>

Hawai'i Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
923 Nu'uuanu Ave., Honolulu, HI 96817
Ph: (808) 537-4508 Fax: (808) 545-2019
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/hawaii/>

Hawai'i Natural Heritage Program
Univ. of Hawai'i, CCRT
677 Ala Moana Blvd. Suite 705
Honolulu, HI 96813
Ph:(808) 587-8601 Fax: (808) 587-8599
<http://www.hinhp.org>

Hawai'i Cooperative Extension
CTAHR, Univ. of Hawai'i at Manoa
<http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/ctahr2001/Extension/>

Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk (HEAR) Project
<http://www.hear.org/hear/OtherAlienSpeciesSites.htm>

Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC)
<http://www.hear.org/bimac/>



IDAHO Weed Law

Citation: IDAPA 02, Title 06, Chapter 22,
Idaho Department of Agriculture Noxious Weeds rules
Title 22, Agriculture and Horticulture, Chapter 24

Authority: the Director of the Department of Agriculture and on the local level, the Board of County Commissioners.

Enforcement and Penalties: A statewide weed coordinator consults with county control authorities. Idaho may accept any gift, grant, contract or other funds or grants-in-aid from the federal government or other entities for weed control. On the County level, a landowner has 5 days from notice to control weeds. Then the County will do the work and bill the landowner who has 60 days to pay or receive a lien against his property. If a tract of land is infested beyond the ability of the owner to control, the land can be quarantined. The County noxious weed fund is available. Up to \$1000 fine or one year in jail or both can be assessed if the landowner interferes in carrying out these provisions. Weed Control Advisory Committees may be appointed to assist in planning and carrying out control programs.

Funding: County Noxious Weed funds. Cost Share Program

Definitions:

Noxious Weeds – any plant having the potential to cause injury to public health, crops, livestock, land or other property; and which is designated as noxious by the Director.

Species of Concern – proposed for designation.

Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) – a distinguishable hydrologic, vegetative or geographic zone based upon geography, weed infestations, climate or human-use patterns. CWMAs may be composed of a portion of a county, a county, portions of several counties, or portions of one or more states.

Integrated Weed Management Plan – a plan developed to manage, control or eradicate a noxious weed(s) for a cooperative weed management area.

Weed List:

(36) Noxious Weeds

(08) Species of Concern

How to list or delist plants:

Unique to Idaho:

1. The Governor's Executive Order No. 2001.11 created the Idaho Invasive Species Council. The Council's recommendations have culminated in the Idaho Invasive Species Action Plan.
2. The Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw Certification Program helps growers to transport and sell Idaho forage and straw into and through states as restrictions appear, e.g. Forest Service requirement for weed free fire rehabilitation and/or roadside maintenance contracts requiring



Common crupina
Crupina vulgaris

weed free mulches. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture's voluntary program and the NAWMA standards are available. For sale within the State, only Idaho Standards are necessary. An Annual Operating Plan, and Integrated Weed Management Plan will be submitted to qualify for the Cost Share Program.

IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Idaho Department of Agriculture. 2001. *Noxious Weed Rules*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	skeletonleaf bursage	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	meadow knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	toothed spurge	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	meadow hawkweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Milium vernale</i>	milium	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermillfoil	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	matgrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian beancaper	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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WEED SCIENTIST

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Idaho Dept. of Ag., Div. of Plant Industries
 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Boise, ID 83707-9985
 Ph: (208) 334-8620 Fax: (208) 334-2283
<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/indexplantsandinsectshome.php>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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mvoile@idahoag.us
<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/NoxiousWeeds/indexnoxweedmain.php>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Idaho Transportation Dept. - Cathy Ford, Roadside Programs Administrator,
 (208) 334-8416, Cathy.Ford@itd.idaho.gov
 FHWA ID Div. - <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/iddiv/>
 Brent Inghram, (208) 334-9180 ext. 114,
brent.inghram@fhwa.dot.gov

Idaho Native Plant Society
 PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707-3451
<http://www.idahonativeplants.org>

Idaho Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
116 1st Ave. North, Hailey, ID 83333
Ph: (208) 788-8988 Fax: (208) 788-9040
[http://www.nature.org/wherework/
northamerica/states/idaho/](http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/idaho/)

Idaho Cooperative Extension System
Univ. of Idaho, College of Ag. and Life Sciences
Moscow, ID 83844
<http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/>

Idaho Conservation Data Center
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game HQ
600 S. Walnut, PO Box 25, Boise, ID 83707
Ph: (208) 334-3700 Fax: (208) 334-2114 or -2148
<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

Illinois

ILLINOIS Weed Law

Citation: *Illinois Noxious Weed Law, 505 ILCS 100 Part 220*
Compiled statutes: *Ch. 505, Par. 100/1 et seq.*
and Revised statutes: *Ch. 5, Par. 951 et seq.*

Authority: State of Illinois Department of Agriculture, bureau of Environmental Programs with the Control Authority of each county.

Enforcement and penalties: Both general and individual notices are used. Individual owners must reimburse County within 6 months, or face a property lien. If the infestation is beyond the landowner's capability, the land is quarantined. Half of the control cost will be borne by the Noxious Weed Control Fund. Violators of this Act will be fined not more than \$100 for the first offense and not more than \$200 for each offense thereafter.

Funding: County Noxious Weed Control Fund.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – an annual, biennial, or perennial plant propagated by seed or vegetative parts that is designated in this Part as being a noxious weed in accordance with Section 2(5) and Section 4 of the Act (Illinois Noxious Weed Law).

Noxious Weed Control Fund – the fund established by a Control Authority (governing board of each county) as authorized in Section 15 of the Act for receiving and disbursing monies collected from a tax levy for weed control and eradication.

Articles Designated as Capable of Disseminating Noxious Weeds – machinery or equipment, farm truck and common carriers, grain or seed, hay or straw, nursery stock and sod, seed and screenings of livestock feed, fencing and ties, manure and fertilizers, and soil.

Weed Plant List:

(8) Noxious Weeds including marihuana, Giant ragweed, Common ragweed, Canada thistle, Perennial sowthistle, Musk thistle, Sorghum perennial spp., and Kudzu. Section 220.210 amended at 26 Ill. Reg. 14644, effective September 23, 200.

How to list or delist plants: The Director, the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Illinois determine what weeds are noxious.



Marijuana, hemp
Cannabis sativa

ILLINOIS NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Bureau of Environmental Programs, 2002. *Illinois Noxious Weed Law and Rules*. Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	marijuana	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sorghum almum</i>	Columbus grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

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<http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/inps/>

Grand Prairie Friends of Illinois
PO Box 36, Urbana, IL 61803-0036
<http://www.prairienet.org/gpf>

Illinois Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
8 South Michigan Ave., Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60603
Ph: (312) 580-2100 Fax: (312) 346-5606
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/illinois](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/illinois)

Illinois Div. of Natural Heritage
Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702 Ph: (217) 785-8774
[http://dnr.state.il.us/conservation/
naturalheritage/index.htm](http://dnr.state.il.us/conservation/naturalheritage/index.htm)

Illinois Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Illinois, Office of Extension and
Outreach
214 Mumford Hall MC-710
1301 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, IL 61801
Ph: (217) 333-5900
<http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/state/index.html>

Indiana

INDIANA Weed Law Summary

Citation: Indiana Code 15-3-4.6

Authority: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology. A mix of county Weed Control Boards and Township Trustees have weed control responsibility. The State Chemist Office has certain authority to determine and enforce the weed seed list.

Enforcement and Penalties: A five day written notice to remove noxious weeds. Any person who fails to begin a weed control program is guilty of a Class C infraction. Owner must reimburse County (WCB) within 10 days of an itemized bill or amount will be claimed on the tax duplicate of the real estate. Not enforced consistently and often complaint-driven. Specific notes point to control on County highways, cemeteries and railroad rights-of-way.

Funding: WCBs use county funds. Funding is required for Township Trustee work.

Definitions:

Needs – rank vegetation

Noxious weeds – no definition, only a list of “detrimental plants” that includes Johnson grass, Sorghum alumun, bur cucumber and shattercane.

Need Control Board – consists of one township trustee, one soil and water conservation district supervisor, a representative from the agricultural community, a representative from the county highway department, and a cooperative extension service agent.

Weed List: Multiflora rose and Purple loosestrife may not be planted. Under IC 33-37-8 the weed control board may establish a marijuana control program. The noxious weed seed list includes 8 prohibited and 13 restricted species.

How to list or delist plants: Indiana legislature lists weeds.

The Indiana State Chemist Office at Purdue, administers weed seed law (Rule 1, Sec.5 and 6). Weed seeds are categorized as prohibited and restricted. Authority of this law is limited to weeds found in seed sold for seeding purposes.



Canada thistle
Cirsium arvense

INDIANA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology. 2003. *Summary of Plant Protection Regulations*. Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	permit required	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	permit required	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	burcucumber	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, vine
<i>Sorghum alnum</i>	Columbus grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shattercane	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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<http://www.nature.org/indiana>

Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center
Div. of Nature Preserves
Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources
402 W. Washington St., Rm W267
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Ph: (317) 232-4052 Fax: (317) 233-0133
<http://www.state.in.us/dnr/naturepr/center.html>

Indiana Cooperative Extension
Purdue Univ. Cooperative Extensions Service
Ph: 1-888-EXT-INFO 1-888-398-4636
<http://www.ces.purdue.edu>

Iowa

IOWA Weed Law

Citation: *Code of Iowa, Chapter 317, 1997*

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture and County Weed Boards. The Secretary appoints state botanist as the head of the botany and plant pathology section of the Iowa agricultural experiment station. Annual Report of weed status due on November 1 annually.

Enforcement and penalties: Five days written notice to landowner. Failure to comply results in County action to control weeds and a maximum fine of ten dollars each day, up to ten days, that the owner does not comply. The County will destroy the weeds and recover costs by an assessment against the tract of real estate.

Definitions: (not available)

Weed List:

(12) Primary: Quack grass, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, Bull thistle, Field bindweed, Horse nettle, Leafy spurge, Perennial pepper-grass, Russian knapweed, Buckthorn, and other thistles in the genera of *Cirsium* and *Carduus*.

(15) Secondary: Velvetleaf, Cocklebur, Wild mustard, Wild carrot, Buckhorn, Sheep sorrel, Sour dock, Smooth dock, Purple loosestrife, Poison hemlock, Multiflora rose, Wild sunflower, Puncture vine, Teasel, and Shattercane. (Exceptions for Multiflora rose and Shattercane when in production settings).

How to list or delist plants:

Roadside Rules: The County Boards of Supervisors and the State Department of Transportation shall control noxious weeds growing on the roads under their jurisdiction. Spraying for control of noxious weeds shall be limited to those circumstances when it is not practical to mow or otherwise control the weeds.

Nothing under this chapter shall prevent the landowner from harvesting, in proper season, the grass grown on the road along the landowner's land except for vegetation maintained for highway purposes as part of an integrated roadside vegetation management plan which is consistent with the objectives of section 3144.22.

Gravel pits infested with noxious weeds shall not be used as sources of gravel for public highways without previous treatment approved by board of supervisors.

The Director of the Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and County Conservation Boards or the Board of Supervisors, shall develop and implement projects which utilize alternative practices in remediation of noxious weeds and other vegetation within highway right-of-way.



Queen Anne's Lace
Daucus carota

IOWA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship. 2002. *The Iowa Weed Law.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	butterprint, velvetleaf	secondary noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Brassica arvensis</i>	wild mustard	secondary noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus</i>	thistle	primary noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium</i>	thistle	primary noxious weed	native and introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i>	bull thistle	primary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	secondary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	European morning glory, field bindweed	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace	secondary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	secondary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	teasel	secondary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>	teasel	secondary noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	wild sunflower	secondary noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	perennial pepper-grass	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	secondary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	secondary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	buckhorn	secondary noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Rhamnus</i>	buckthorn	primary noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	secondary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep sorrel	secondary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rumex altissimus</i>	smooth dock	secondary noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	sour dock	secondary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horse nettle	primary noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	primary noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shattercane	secondary noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	secondary noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Xanthium commune</i>	cocklebur	secondary noxious weed	native	annual	herb

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

Iowa does not have a designated STATE WEED SCIENTIST. For information contact:
John Harri, State Weed Commissioner
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
2230 South Ankeny Boulevard
Ankeny, Iowa 50023
Ph: (515) 725-1470 Fax: (515) 725-1471
John.Harri@idals.state.ia.us

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Iowa Dept. of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Wallace State Office Building
502 E. 9th St., Des Moines, IA 50319
Ph: (515) 281-5321
<http://www.agriculture.state.ia.us/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

John A. Harri, Plant Pathologist and State Weed Commissioner
Iowa Dept. of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Ph: (515) 242-5180 Fax: (515) 242-6371
John.Harri@idals.state.ia.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Iowa DOT - <http://www.dot.state.ia.us/>
Mark Masteller, (515) 239-1424,
Mark.Masteller@dot.iowa.gov
Joy Williams, (515) 233-7729,
Joy.Williams@dot.iowa.gov
Steve Holland, (515) 239-1768,
Steven.Holland@dot.iowa.gov
FHWA IA Div. - <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/iadiv>
Janice Thompson, (515) 233-7324,
janice.thompson@fhwa.dot.gov

Iowa Native Plant Society
<http://www.public.iastate.edu/~herbarium/inps/inpshome.htm>

Iowa Prairie Network
<http://www.IowaPrairieNetwork.org/>

Iowa Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
The Homestead Building
303 Locust St., Suite 402
Des Moines, IA 50309
Ph: (515) 244-5044 Fax: (515) 244-8890
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/iowa/>

Iowa Natural Areas Inventory
Dept. of Natural Resources
Wallace State Office Bldg.
502 East 9th St., Des Moines, IA 50319-0034
Ph: (515) 281-5918 TTY/TDD: (515) 242-5967
<http://www.lowadnr.com/other/inventory.html>

Iowa State Univ. Cooperative Extension
Dr. Robert Hartzler
Iowa State University
2104 Agronomy Hall, Ames, IA 50011
Ph: (515) 294-1164 hartzler@iastate.edu
<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/>

Kansas

KANSAS Weed Law Summary

Citation: *K.S.A. 2-1314 – 2-1334*

Authority: Kansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Weed Control Program.

Enforcement and penalties: If any public land fails to control noxious weeds after 15 days notice, The Board of County Commissioners will control and notify the governing body with a demand for payment. Both general and individual notices are used. Individual landowners must reimburse County for weed control by December 31. Enforcement accomplished by 10-15% of Counties as forced spraying or criminal prosecution (2-1331).

Funding: County, township, and city tax levies put in a "noxious weed eradication fund". Accomplished at the county level.

Definitions:

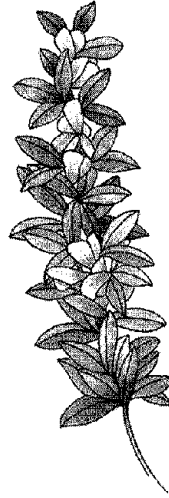
Noxious Weed – means 12 named plant species declared by Legislature., no definition. *Noxious authorized* – means a County Board may declare Bull thistle, and/or Multiflora rose as noxious weeds within their boundaries.

Weed List:

(11) Noxious Weeds

(02) Noxious Authorized Weeds (County option weeds)

How to list or delist: State legislature



Sericea lespedeza
Lespedeza cuneata

KANSAS NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Division of Plant Health. 2003. *Kansas Noxious Weed Law*. Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	bur ragweed	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hoffmannsegglia densiflora</i>	pignut	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED COORDINATOR

Bill Scott
 Kansas Dept. of Agriculture
 PO Box 19282, Topeka, KS 66619-0282
 Ph: (785) 862-2180 Fax: (785) 862-0727
bscott@kda.state.ks.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Kansas DOT <http://www.ksdot.org/>
 Scott Shields, (785) 296-4149, scottsh@ks.dot.org
 FHWA KS Div <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ksdiv/index.htm>
 David LaRoche (785) 271-2448 ext. 210
david.laroche@fhwa.dot.gov

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Kansas Dept. of Agriculture
 Plant Protection and Weed Control Program
 Bill Scott, Program Manager
 PO Box 19282, Topeka, KS 66619
 Ph: (785) 862-2180
bscott@kda.state.ks.us

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

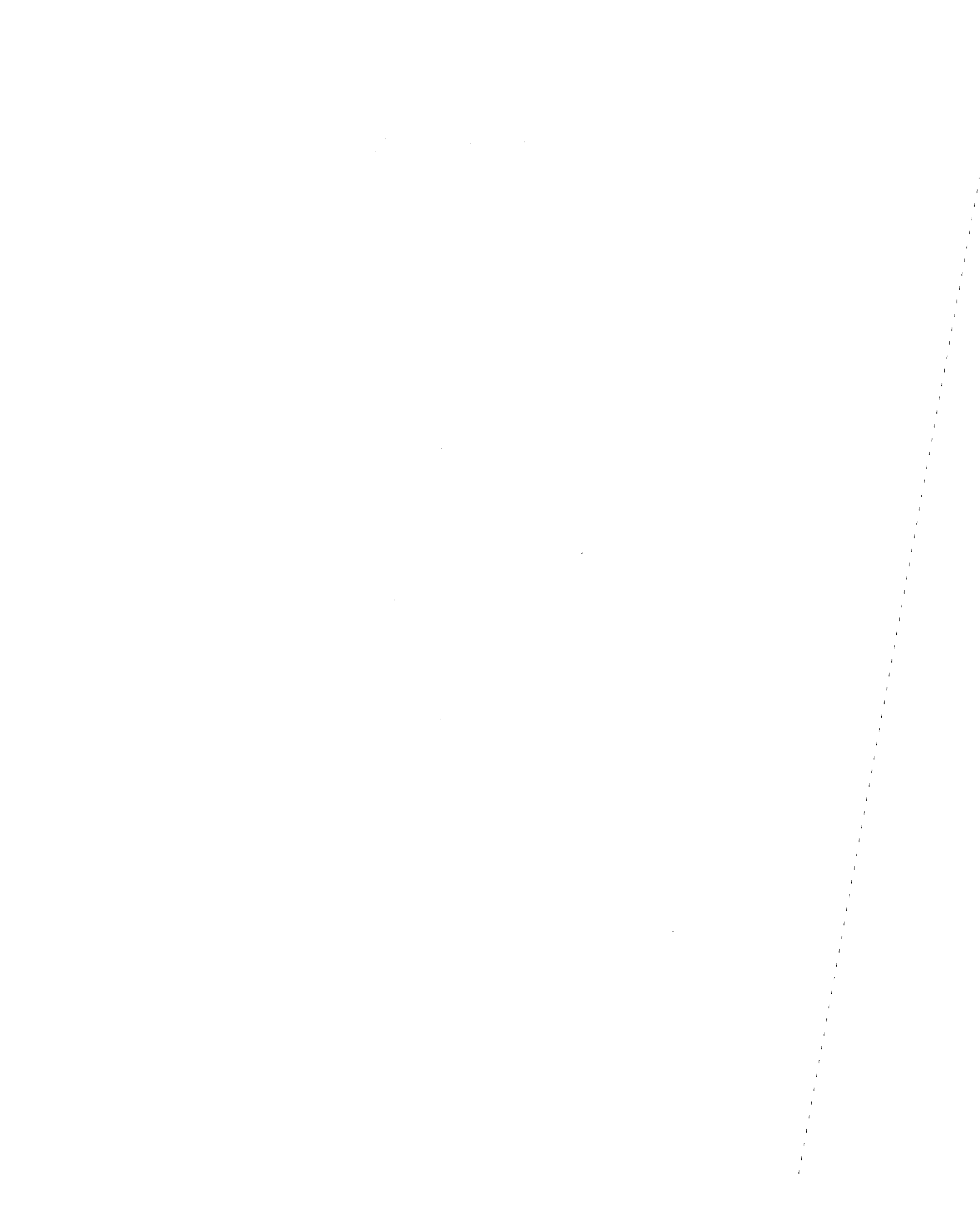
Dallas Peterson
 Extension Weed Specialist
 2014 Throckmorton Hall
 Manhattan, KS 66505
 (785) 532-5776

Kansas State Research and Extension
County Extension Offices
<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/>

Kansas Wildflower Society
R.L. McGregor Herbarium
Univ. of Kansas, 2045 Constant Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66047-3729
<http://www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org>

Kansas Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
700 SW Jackson, Suite 804
Topeka, KS 66603
Ph: (785) 233-4400 Fax: (785) 233-2022
kansas@tnc.org

Kansas Biological Survey
2101 Constant Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66047-3759 USA
Ph: (785) 864-1500 Fax: (785) 864-1534
<http://www.kbs.ku.edu/>



Kentucky

KENTUCKY Weed Law Summary

Citation: KRS249.183-195

Authority: Commissioner of Agriculture, Office for Consumer & Environmental Protection, Noxious Weed Control

Enforcement and penalties: Landowner has 15 days to cut and destroy weeds. If fails to do so, will be billed for work. Violations can be fined no more than \$1000 or 6 months imprisonment.

Funding: The Division of Environmental Services offers two control programs:

1. Thistle Program – will furnish chemical for 10 acre demonstration plots to a maximum of seven farmers per county.
2. Multiflora rose Program – 100 gallon of chemical mix demonstrations are available to fencerow and pasture infestations.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – List of specific plant species only.

Weed List: Canada and Nodding thistles, plus Johnsongrass.

Weed Seed List: Includes 13 plant species which cannot exceed 480 seeds per pound in commercial seed. Statute: KRS 250.081.

How to list or delist plants: through legislative action.

Road Rules:

195.195 Thistle eradication on highway and utility right-of-ways.

All public utilities, the State Highway Department.....shall

- 1) take action to control and eradicate Canada and nodding thistles and prevent their regrowth and reinfestation on all lands, right-of-ways and easements owned, occupied, or controlled by them.
- 2) employ methods of control and eradication and for the prevention of regrowth and reinfestation by April 15 of each year.

Resource: Kentucky Exotic Pest Plant Council, 2000 List with 25 "Severe threat" plant species, 31 plants of "Significant threat", and 38 exotic plants of "Lesser threat".



Musk thistle
Carduus nutans

KENTUCKY NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	giant foxtail	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	wild cucumber	noxious weed	native	annual	herb, vine
<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	black nightshade	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

Kentucky does not have a designated STATE WEED SCIENTIST. For information contact the Cooperative Extension Scientist listed below.

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Office of State Entomologist
 5-225 Agricultural Science Center North
 Lexington, KY 40546-0091
 Ph: (859) 257-7450
john.obrycki@uky.edu

NOXIOUS PEST AND WEEDS CONTACT

Kentucky Department of Agriculture
 Div. of Environmental Services
 107 Corporate Dr.
 Frankfort, KY 40601
 Ph: (502) 573-0282
http://www.kyagr.com/environ_out/pestweed/

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
<http://www.kytc.state.ky.us/> - David Cornett,
 (502) 564-4556 davidp.cornett@ky.gov
 FHWA KY Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/kydiv>
 Anthony Goodman, (502) 223-6742
anthony.goodman@fhwa.dot.gov

Kentucky Native Plant Society
 Department of Biological Science
 Eastern Kentucky University
 Richmond, KY 40475
<http://www.knps.org/>

Kentucky Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
 642 West Main St., Lexington, KY 40508
 Ph: (859) 259-9655 Fax: (859) 259-9678
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/kentucky/>

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601
Ph: (502) 573-2886
<http://www.kynaturepreserves.org/>

Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service
University of Kentucky
Associate Dean for Extension
College of Agriculture
S-107 Agriculture Science Center North
Lexington, KY 40546-0091
Ph: (859) 257-4302
<http://ces.ca.uky.edu/ces/>

Extension Weed Scientist
Dr. William W. Witt
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences
411 Plant Science Building
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40546-0312
Ph: (859) 257-5020, Ext. 80745
wwitt@uky.edu

Extension Weed Scientist
Dr. J.D. Green
Dept of Plant and Soil Sciences
413 Plant Science Building
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40546-0312
Ph: (859) 257-4898 Fax: (859) 257-7874
jdgreen@uky.edu

Kentucky Exotic Pest Plant Council
<http://www.se-eppc.org/states/kentucky.cfm>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Louisiana

LOUISIANA Weed Law Summary

Citation: R.S. 3:1791, Part V, Noxious Plants, 1995

SEED LAW, Title 7, Part XIII. Seeds Subchapter A. 109 R.S. 3:1433

Authority: Agriculture and Forestry, State Noxious Weed Coordinator

Enforcement and penalties: 1950's law not utilized or enforced at this time.

Funding: At this time funding is at issue.

Definitions:

Noxious weeds – weeds which are highly destructive and difficult to control by good cultural practices and the use of herbicides.

Weed seeds – are seeds of all plants that are considered to be undesirable or troublesome in an area where the plant is not wanted.

Weed List: Chinese tallow plant and Johnson grass.

Weed Seed List: (34) Weed species not allowed above 500 seeds per pound.

How to list or delist: Legislative action

Currently formulating an invasive species list for plants and animals.

Louisiana Aquatic Invasive Species Council and Louisiana Non-Indigenous Aquatic Invasive Species Advisory Task Force are developing a statewide aquatic invasive species plan.



Johnsongrass
Sorghum halepense

LOUISIANA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Louisiana State Code. 1995. Agriculture and Forestry. State of Louisiana.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	tree

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Dearl Sanders
Idlewild Research Station
4419 Idlewild Rd., Clinton, LA 70722
Ph: (225) 683-5848 Fax: (225) 683-3281
dsanders@agcenter.lsu.edu

FHWA LA Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ladiv>
Robert Mahoney, (225) 757-7624,
robert.mahoney@fhwa.dot.gov

Louisiana Native Plant Society
216 Caroline Dormon Rd.
Saline, LA 71070, <http://www.lnps.org>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Quarantine Programs
Horticulture and Quarantine Division
Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
LA Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 3596, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596
Ph: (225) 925-3770 Fax: (225) 925-3760
<http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/divisions/aes/quarantineprograms.asp>

Louisiana Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
PO Box 4125, Baton Rouge, LA 70821
Ph: (225) 338-1040 Fax: (225) 338-0103
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/louisiana/>

Louisiana Natural Heritage Program
LA Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries
PO Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898
Ph: (225) 765-2821
<http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/experience/naturalheritage/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Tad Hardy, Administrative Coordinator
LA Dept. of Agric. and Forestry [address above]
Ph: (225) 952-8100 Fax: (225) 925-3760
tad_h@ldaf.state.la.us

Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service
LA State Univ. Agricultural Center
101 Efferson Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Ph: (225) 578-4161 Fax: (225) 578-4143
http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/administration/about_us/extension/

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Louisiana Dept. of Transportation and
Development <http://www.dotd.state.la.us/> -
Roy Dupuy, (225) 379-1969,
roydupuy@dotd.louisiana.gov
A.J. Roeling, (337) 262-6117,
aroeling@dotd.louisiana.gov

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Maine

MAINE Weed Law Summary

Maine has no Noxious Weed Law, but it does have 1) NOXIOUS WEED SEED LAW. 2) INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANT LAW and 3) INVASIVE SPECIES LAW.

Citations: Chapter 434, S.P. 630 – L.D. 1812, 2001 - aquatic plant law. Chapter Agr 3800, RSA 430:55, 2004 - invasive species law.

Authorities: Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. An advisory Interagency Task Force on Invasive Aquatic Plants and Nuisance Species of 5 agencies and 12 members of the public provides recommendations. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Markets, and Food.

Enforcement: The Commissioner implemented a program to prevent infestation of and to control invasive aquatic plants. (An annual watercraft license with lake and river protection stickers is issued. Watercraft and trailers are inspected at or near the border of the State and at boat launching sites where invasives are known to exist. A \$500 fine may be adjudged for the first violation and a forfeiture not to exceed \$2500 may be adjudged for a subsequent violation.)

Funding: An Invasive Aquatic Plant Nuisance Species Fund has been established in the Department of Environmental Protection. A lake and River protection Fund exists in the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Definition:

Aquatic plant – a vascular plant species that requires a permanently flooded freshwater habitat.

Invasive aquatic plant – means a species of aquatic plant described in Title 38, section 410-N

Nuisance species – means an aquatic or terrestrial nonindigenous species that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species, the ecological stability of infested waters or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural or recreational activity dependent on such waters as identified by the department through rulemaking.

Invasive species – an alien species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Native species – with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

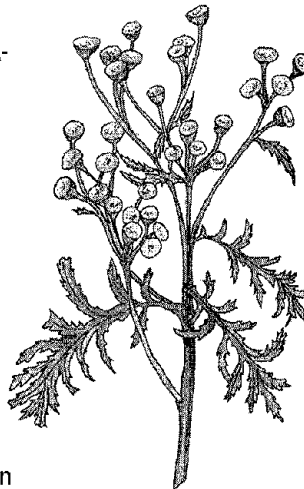
Invasive Aquatic Plant List:

Invasive Species List:

(18) terrestrial plant species including garlic mustard, giant hogweed, tatarian honeysuckle, Japanese knotweed, Swallow-worts, and common buckthorn.

(15) insects including the Asian longhorned beetle, Asian gypsy moth, and hemlock woolly adelgid.

(03) terrestrial plants of commercial importance to be prohibited after January 1, 2007. They are Norway maple, Japanese barberry, and burning bush.



Common tansy
Tanacetum vulgare

MAINE NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

An Act to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Aquatic Plants. Public Laws of Maine. 1999. State of Maine.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	invasive aquatic plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	frogbit	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrot feather	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaf water milfoil	invasive aquatic plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	European nalad	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly pondweed	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

Maine does not have a designated STATE WEED SCIENTIST. For information contact the Noxious Weed Coordinator (contact information below).

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

ME Dept. of Ag., Food & Rural Resources
Div. of Plant Industry
28 State House Station Deering Bldg. - AMHI
Complex
Augusta, ME 04333-0028 Ph: (207) 287-3891
<http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pi/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Ann Gibbs, State Horticulturist
ME Dept. of Agriculture, Augusta ME 04333
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ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Maine DOT - <http://www.maine.gov/mdot/>
Bob LaRoche, (207) 624-3100,
Robert.LaRoche@maine.gov
FHWA ME Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/mediv>
Mark Hasselmann, (207) 622-8350 x 101,
mark.hasselmann@fhwa.dot.gov

Josselyn Botanical Society
Rick Speer, Corr Secty,
566 N. Auburn Road., Auburn, ME 04210

Maine Chapter, New England Wild Flower
Society
Ginger Carr, Sawyers Island, RR #1, Box 79,
Boothbay, ME 04537 Ph: (207) 633-4327
gccarr@gwi.net news@newfs.org

Maine Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
Fort Andross, 14 Maine St., Suite 401
Brunswick, Maine 04011
Ph: (207) 729-5182 Fax: (207) 729-4118
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/maine/>

Maine Natural Areas Program
Maine Dept. of Conservation
93 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0093
Ph: (207) 287-8044
<http://www.mainenaturalareas.org/>

Univ. of Maine Cooperative Extension
5741 Libby Hall, Orono, ME 04469-5741
Ph: (207) 581-3188 or (1-800-287-0274 in
Maine)
TDD: 1-800-287-8957 Fax: (207) 581-1387
<http://www.umext.maine.edu/>

New England Invasive Plant Group
<http://www.se-eppc.org/states/newengland.cfm>

New England Wild Flower Society
<http://www.newfs.org/>



Maryland

MARYLAND Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Code of Maryland Title 9, Subtitle 4. weed control*

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture with an ongoing agreement with 20 Counties.

Enforcement and penalties: Failure to control the noxious weed is considered a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of no more than 3 months, or both. The penalty for a second or subsequent offense includes a fine to not exceed \$1000 and/or imprisonment of one year.

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – the existence of growth of certain species of plants is declared to be noxious.

Exotic Plant – a plant species not previously known to occur in the state or known to be of only limited distribution in the state.

Noxious Weed List:

(3) Thistles (including Canada, musk, plumeless, and bull), Johnson-grass or hybrids of, and Shattercane/wild cane.

How to list or delist plants: Following public hearing, the Secretary may designate as noxious weeds other species of plants which adversely affect or threaten agricultural production.



Giant Phragmites
Phragmites australis

MARYLAND NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Annotated Code of Maryland, 1994, *Weed Control*, State of Maryland.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shatter cane, wild cane	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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Plant Protection and Weed Mgmt. Sec.
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Plant Protection and Weed Mgmt. Sec.
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Annapolis, MD 21401 Ph: (410) 841-5920
[http://www.mda.state.md.us/sc/plants-pests/
plant_protection_weed_mgmt/noxious_weeds.
md/index.php](http://www.mda.state.md.us/sc/plants-pests/plant_protection_weed_mgmt/noxious_weeds.md/index.php)

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

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Charlie Adams, (410) 545-8640,
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FHWA MD Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/mddiv>
Dan Johnson, (410) 779-7154,
danw.johnson@fhwa.dot.gov

Maryland Native Plant Society
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<http://www.mdflora.org>

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[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/maryland/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/maryland/)

Maryland Natural Heritage Program
Wildlife & Heritage Service HQ
Tawes State Office Bldg.
E-1 580 Taylor Ave., Annapolis, MD 21401
Ph: (410) 260-8540 Fax: (410) 260-8596
<http://www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife/nhplintro.asp>

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Natural Resource Sciences & Landscape
Architecture (NRSL)
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rritter@umd.edu

Maryland Invasive Species Council (MISC)
<http://www.mdinvasivesp.org>

Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council (MA-EPPC)
<http://www.ma-eppc.org>

Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS Weed Law Summary

Citation: Noxious and/or invasive plants – *Proposed Prohibited Plant list, 2005, under Massachusetts General law including, but not limited to, Chapter 128 Section 2 and Sections 16-31A. Weed seed, Chapter 128, Section 83 Definitions.*

Authority: Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, for both weed seed and noxious and/or invasive plants. The proposed action consists of three parts:

- a. Prohibit importation of all listed plants, January 1, 2006.
- b. Prohibit the sale, trade distribution, and related activities of all except 12 species* noted below, January 1, 2006.
- c. Permit listed plants if a significant public benefit exists or the risks posed by these species can be adequately controlled.

Enforcement and penalties: The proposed action can be found at http://mass.gov/agr/farmproducts/proposed_prohibited_plant_list.htm

The action, if accepted, begins January 1, 2006 with phase out times for industry noted for 12 ornamental plants commonly sold.

* (Norway maple, Sycamore maple, Japanese barberry, Winged euonymus, Yellow iris, Japanese honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle, Morrow's honeysuckle, Tartarian honeysuckle, Bell's honeysuckle, Amur silvergrass, and Forget-me-not). Phase out for herbaceous plants is January 1, 2007 and for woody species, January 1, 2009. The action does not impact existing plantings of the listed species in the state.

Definitions:

Noxious-weed seeds – include prohibited and restricted noxious weeds.

Prohibited noxious-weed seeds – seeds or perennial weeds...when established, are highly destructive and difficult to control by ordinary good cultural practice.

Restricted noxious-weed seeds – seeds of such weeds as are very objectionable in fields, lawns or gardens, but which can be controlled by good cultural practice.

Noxious-Weed Seed List:

(3) Prohibited noxious-weed seeds include Canada thistle, field bindweed, and quack grass.

(12) Restricted noxious-weed seeds include: dodder, horsenettle, India-wild-black mustards, wild garlic and wild onion, sowthistle, buckhorn plantain, wild radish, bedstraw, and annual bluegrass.

Proposed Noxious and/or Invasive Plant List: (140) identified and under consideration.

How to list or delist plants: The Commissioner may add to or subtract from the list after public hearing.



Giant hogweed
Heracleum mantegazzianum

MASSACHUSETTS NOXIOUS WEED LIST ¹

Director, Division of Regulatory Services. 2003. Personal Communication. Department of Agricultural Resources.
 Massachusetts State Code. 1997. Agriculture Code. State of Massachusetts

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>		noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>		noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		noxious weed	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipitiula	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Elchhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	murain-grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulia	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lycium ferrocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit2
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	monochoria	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	pickerel weed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Prosopis alata</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis Ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermatocoe alata</i>	borreria	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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Pest Resources Online in New England (CT, ME,
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ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

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FHWA MA Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/madiv>
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New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in
the Woods
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Ph: (508) 877-7630, TTY (508) 877-6553
Fax: (508) 877-3658 <http://www.newfs.org/>

New England Botanical Club
Harvard Univ. Herbaria
22 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138-2020
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205 Portland St., Suite 400
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Fax: (617) 227-7688
[http://www.nature.org/wherework/
northamerica/states/massachusetts/](http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/massachusetts/)

Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program
Massachusetts Div. of Fisheries and Wildlife
North Drive, Westborough, MA 01581
Ph: (508) 792-7270 ext. 200 Fax: (508) 792-7821
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Massachusetts Cooperative Extension
Extension Director's Office, Draper Hall
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Amherst, MA 01003-9244
Ph: (413) 545-4800 Fax: (413) 545-6555 (fax)
<http://www.umassextension.org/>

New England Invasive Plant Group
<http://www.se-eppc.org/states/newengland.cfm>



Michigan

MICHIGAN Weed Law Summary

Citation: Act 329 of 1965 and Regulation 715 – prohibited & restricted weeds and seed law. Act 259 of 1941 listed 10 plant species as noxious weeds.

Authority: Department of Agriculture

Enforcement and penalties:

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious Weeds – 1941 listed 10 species.

Prohibited Noxious Weeds – species that cannot be sold or grown in the state.

Restricted Noxious Weeds – species that may occur within the state and are generally considered as nuisances or economically detrimental.

Noxious Weed List:

- (19) Prohibited noxious weeds
- (23) Restricted noxious weeds
- (10) Noxious weeds

How to list or delist plants: Legislative action.



Russian knapweed
Acroptilon repens

MICHIGAN NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division, 2002. *Noxious and Restricted Weeds and Prohibited Plants - Michigan*. Michigan Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	ragweed	noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Berberis</i>		prohibited	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Brassica</i>	mustard	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Heracleum montegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	prohibited	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum</i>	purple loosestrife	sale prohibited	native and introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Mahonia</i>		prohibited	native and introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	prohibited	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	poison ivy	noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Ribes</i>	currant, gooseberry	plant pest	native and introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sinapis</i>	mustard	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	poison sumac	noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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Minnesota

MINNESOTA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Minnesota Statutes 2005, Chapter 18, 18.76-18.88, 1505.0730*

Authority: Commissioner of Agriculture, terrestrial plants
Commissioner of Natural Resources, aquatic plants

Enforcement: A general weed notice must be published before May 15 each year. Individual notices can be served in writing by a weed inspector. County agricultural inspectors and local weed inspectors may enter upon land without consent. They may order the control or eradication on any land within the State. Noncompliance results in control by the weed inspector. Reimbursement will be collected as other real estate taxes are collected. An appeal process exists. Violations will be prosecuted in local jurisdiction.

Funding: The County Board pays the expenses of the county inspector and County weed control, and related expenses of quarantine from the general revenue or other fund for the County. Municipalities do the same.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – means an annual, biennial, or perennial plant that the commissioner designates to be injurious to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property.

Prohibited noxious weed list –this list is considered injurious to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock and other property. Control is enforced.

Restricted noxious weed list – the plants listed are plants whose only feasible control is to prohibit the importation, sale, and transportation of them or their propagating parts in the State.

Control – means to destroy the aboveground growth of noxious weeds by a lawful method that prevents the maturation and spread of noxious weed propagating parts from one area to another.

Eradicate – means to destroy the aboveground growth and the roots of noxious weeds by a lawful method that prevents the maturation and spread of noxious weed propagating parts from one area to another.

Weed List Analysis: (11) noxious weeds are prohibited in Minnesota.

The list includes Purple loosestrife.

The latest species to be added was Garlic mustard.

How to List or Delist: The Commissioner shall adopt necessary rules under Chapter 14.

Prohibited or restricted noxious weeds are re-evaluated every five years by the Noxious Weed Potential Evaluation Committee.

ROAD RELATED: A noxious-weed-free forage and mulch certification agency will be determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture.



Smooth brome
Bromis inermis

MINNESOTA NOXIOUS WEED LIST ¹

Agronomy Services Division. 2003. *Minnesota Noxious Weed Rules*. Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aegletta</i>		prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>		prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	hemp	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipliliula	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	prohibited noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	murain-grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Lyodium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	prohibited noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Whittet Kikuyu grass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Prosopis alpataco</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis Ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn, European buckthorn	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	glossy buckthorn	restricted noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	borreria	prohibited noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	poison ivy	prohibited noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	flverseed grass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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Minnesota Exotic Aquatic Species
[http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/exotics/index.
html](http://www.seagrant.umn.edu/exotics/index.html)

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Noxious Weeds: Rule 41: Sections 69-25-1-47, Chapter 380, 2004. Aquatics: Mississippi Code 49-7-80.*

Authority: Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Bureau of Plant Industries and its Advisory Board.

Enforcement and penalties: Federal noxious weeds may only be listed after being found in Mississippi or after a federal regulatory agency requests the Bureau's assistance, funded through a cooperative agreement. Quarantine on the existing list may be imposed when detected. An emergency quarantine of a non-listed noxious weed may be implemented for 90 days while the Advisory Board investigates. No known enforcement except for nurseries not being able to sell plants on the noxious weed list.

Funding: Through federal ear marks.

Definitions:

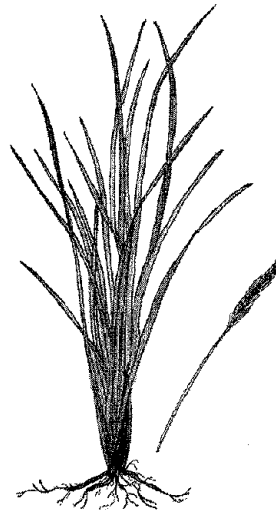
Noxious Weed – a plant that adversely affects agricultural/horticultural production or the environment.

Aquatic prohibition – prohibits releasing of aquatic species that are not native to Mississippi into public waters

Noxious Weed List:

(8) Seven are from the Federal Noxious Weed List, only Chinese Tallow is unique.

How to list or delist plants: The Bureau of Plant Industry accepts written petitions. Testimony at Board meetings must provide evidence that proposed species is injurious to agricultural resources.



Cogongrass
Imperata cylindrica

MISSISSIPPI NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Regulation of Noxious Weeds. Bureau of Plant Industry. 2004. State of Mississippi

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasilensis</i>	Brazilian satintall	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree, popcorn tree	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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Picayune, MS 39466 Ph: (601) 799-2311
<http://msstate.edu/dept/crec/camain.html>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Missouri

MISSOURI Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Missouri Revised Statutes: Chapter 263, Insect Pests and Weeds*

Sections 450-474

Authority: Missouri Department of Agriculture

Enforcement and penalties: The County Commission will notify the owner who has 15 days from acknowledgement date of return receipt, or date of refusal of acceptance of delivery, to control all such plants growing upon his land. Noncompliance results in control by the County and billing of land owner. Collected proceeds are credited to the county control fund. Very little enforcement occurs. Budget cuts have reduced enforcement.

Funding: Per law, if declared a noxious weed control area, a County may assess a tax by the county commission, township board and special road district. The funds are for the purpose of paying for inspections and expense of control on county roads, rights-of-way, and at other places where noxious weeds may be found. Cost of control on DOT owned or supervised lands shall be paid by the DOT.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – specific plants (includes bindweed and Johnson grass) designated as noxious by rules and regulations promulgated by the director of the department of agriculture.

Noxious weed control area - A county can be declared a "Noxious Weed Control Area". All property owners within that area must control a list of noxious weeds by no later than April 13 following the publication of the notice. A County weed control board is appointed to oversee control.

Noxious Weed List: 12 listed invasive plants that fit traditional definitions.

How to list or delist plants: The Director of the Department of Agriculture designates weeds as noxious.

Department of Transportation: Section 263.458

The DOT along with public utilities, DNR, Department of Conservation, U.S. government, and railroads have the following responsibilities:

- (1) To control noxious weeds and to prevent their regrowth and reinfestation;
- (2) To employ methods of control and for the prevention of the regrowth and reinfestation of noxious weeds as directed by the county weed control board;
- (3) To comply with all orders, rules and regulations promulgated by the county commission pursuant to the provisions of sections 263.450-474.



Common teasel
Dipsacus fullonum

MISSOURI NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Revised Statutes of Missouri. 2003. *Insect Pests and Weeds*. Missouri Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	marijuana	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cut-leaved teasel	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

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Div.
Noxious Weed Control, PO Box 630
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Ph: (573) 751-2462 Fax: (573) 751-0005
<http://www.mda.mo.gov>
[http://www.mda.mo.gov/Pest/noxiousweed.
htm](http://www.mda.mo.gov/Pest/noxiousweed.htm)

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FHWA MO Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/modiv>
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Center for Plant Conservation
Missouri Botanical Garden
PO Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166
<http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/>

Missouri Native Plant Society
PO Box 20073, St. Louis, MO 63144-0073
http://www.missouri.edu/~umo_herb/monps/

Missouri Prairie Foundation
Box 200, Columbia, MO 65205
<http://www.moprairie.org/>

Missouri Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
2800 S. Brentwood Blvd. St. Louis, MO 64144
Ph: (314) 968-1105
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/missouri/>

Missouri Natural Heritage Database
Missouri Dept. of Conservation
PO Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
Ph: (573) 751-4115 Fax: (573) 526-5582
<http://www.mdc.mo.gov/nathis/heritage/>

Univ. of Missouri Outreach and Extension
Columbia, MO 65211 Ph: (573) 882-7477
<http://muextension.missouri.edu/>

Lincoln Univ. of Missouri Cooperative Research
and Extension
900 Chestnut St. Jefferson City, MO
65102-0029
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Missouri Exotic Pest Plant Council
<http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/mepp/MOEPPC2.html>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>



Montana

MONTANA Weed Law Summary

Citation: MCA 7-2101-2153, 1948 Ammended 1991.

Authority: Counties.

Enforcement: If a landowner does not control his weeds, he will receive notification from the county weed board requesting an inspection within 10 days. If voluntary compliance is not possible, and the landowner makes no control proposal, the county will institute weed control measures and bill the landowner. If unpaid after 30 days, a special land tax will be assessed, or a direct claim against the lessee.

Funding: The county creates a noxious weed management fund separate from the general fund. A noxious weed control two mill levy may be assessed. Cost-share programs are available. The district may contract with the Montana Department of Transportation for rights of way management with compensation paid by the state highway fund.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – any exotic plant species which may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife or other beneficial uses or that may harm native plant communities.

Weed Management District – may include more than one county. 56 weed control districts exist in Montana.

County Weed Board – administers the weed program, writes management criteria for all lands, and attempts to affect all federal agency lands. The Weed board also provides education and mapping programs.

Category 1 Noxious Weeds – currently established and are generally widespread.

Category 2 Noxious Weeds – recently introduced or rapidly spreading.

Category 3 Noxious Weeds – not yet detected in State or only in small local infestations.

They are pests in nearby States and can render land unfit for beneficial uses.

Weed list:

(14) Category 1 Noxious Weeds include the knapweeds, oxeye daisy, & toadflax.

(08) Category 2 Noxious Weeds include dyers woad, purple loosestrife, & saltcedar.

((05) Category 3 Noxious Weeds include starthistle and water milfoil.

How to list or delist. By rule of the Department of agriculture or county-wide noxious weeds by district weed boards following public notice of intent and a public hearing.

Road Rule: If a person or agency disturbs vegetation on an easement or right-of-way within a district by construction of a road... or other development, the district weed board shall require the disturbed areas to be seeded, planted or otherwise managed to reestablish a cover of beneficial plants. A written plan must be approved by the chairman of the weed board. This plan must describe the time and method of seeding, etc.



Houndstongue
Cynoglossum officinale

MONTANA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Montana Department of Agriculture. 2003. *County Noxious Weed Control Act*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop, hoary cress	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	category 3 noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	category 3 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	ox-eye daisy	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	category 3 noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium xfloribundum</i>	meadow hawkweed	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	meadow hawkweed	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	meadow hawkweed	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	category 3 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife, lythrum	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife, lythrum	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	category 3 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil, erect cinquefoil	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	tall buttercup	category 2 noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tamarix</i>	tamarisk, saltcedar	category 2 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	category 1 noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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For questions contact LRES main office:
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Ph: (406) 994-7060 Fax: (406) 994-3933
lresinfo@montana.edu
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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Montana Dept. of Agriculture
PO Box 200201, Helena, MT 59620-0201
Ph: (406) 444-3144 Fax: (406) 444-5409
TDD: (406) 444-4687
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Fax: (406) 444-7336
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ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Montana DOT <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/>
Phil Johnson, (406) 444-7657
phjohnson@mt.gov
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cipm@montana.edu <http://weedcenter.org/>

Montana Native Plant Society, PO Box 8783
Missoula, MT 59807-8782
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The Statewide Noxious Weed and Awareness
and Education Campaign
Carla Hoopes, Project Coordinator
MSU LRES, P.O. Box 173120
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Ph: (406) 994-5683
<http://www.weedawareness.org>

Montana Field Office of The Nature
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32 South Ewing, Helena, MT 59601
Ph: (406) 443-0303 Fax: (406) 443-8311
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/montana/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/montana/)

Montana Natural Heritage Program, Montana
State Library
1515 East Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620-1800
Ph: (406) 444-5354
Fax: (406) 444-0581 <http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us/>

Montana State Univ. Extension Service,
Bozeman, MT 59717
<http://extn.msu.montana.edu/>



Nebraska

NEBRASKA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Noxious Weed Control Act 2-945.01-2-966*
Noxious Weed Regulations – Title 25, Chapter 10, 2004

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry,
Weed Division and County Weed District Board

Enforcement and penalties: General notices before May 1 and individual notices are given. Noncompliance by a landowner can result in a fine of \$100/day up to \$1500. If control has not occurred in 10 days, the County will do the work and bill the landowner.

Funding: Noxious weed control fund. the fund includes registration of pesticide fees, fines, gifts, grants and donations, plus reimbursement for control work, plus an amount from the State general fund. A noxious weed and invasive plant species assistance fund exists and is partially funded by the Legislature. Those funds are used in a grant program to assist local control, conduct applied research, for demonstrations, rapid response to new introductions, monitoring or education. County programs are funded by levy.

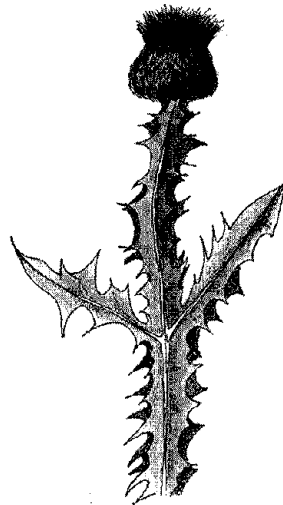
Definitions:

Noxious Weeds – any weeds designated and listed as noxious in rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the Director.

Noxious Weed List:

(06) Noxious weeds include: Canada, musk, and plumeless thistles, leafy spurge, spotted and diffuse knapweeds.

How to list or delist: A plant can be added through petition and public hearing and then submitted to the Director of Agriculture for final decision. The Director may remove a plant after review of a petition. A plant can be temporarily named as noxious weed for 18 months in consultation with an advisory committee.



Scotch thistle

Onopordum acanthium

NEBRASKA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Bureau of Plant Industry. 2000. *Noxious Weed Regulations*. Nebraska Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

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[http://www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/nwp/
nwp1.htm](http://www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/nwp/nwp1.htm)

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index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nediv/index.htm) - Edward Kosola, (402) 437-5973,
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[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/nebraska/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/nebraska/)

Natural Legacy Project, Nebraska Natural
Heritage Program
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
2200 North 33rd St., Lincoln, NE 68503
Ph: (402) 471-0641
[http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/wildlife/
programs/legacy/](http://www.ngpc.state.ne.us/wildlife/programs/legacy/)

Univ. of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
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<http://www.extension.unl.edu/>

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It also emphasizes the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the financial data.

3. Furthermore, the document highlights the role of transparency in building trust with stakeholders.

4. The final section concludes by stating that these practices are essential for the long-term success of any organization.

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Nevada

NEVADA Weed Law Summary

Citation: NAC 555.005-201, 2005

Authority: Nevada Department of Agriculture, Plant Industry Division

Enforcement: Landowners who do not control or eradicate all noxious weeds will receive notice. If they do not comply, the county board of commissioners (weed district) will be notified and asked to do the control work to be billed to the landowner. Unpaid costs will become a lien against the property.

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious Weed –

Category "A" – weeds not found or limited in distribution throughout the state; actively excluded from the ____ and actively eradicated wherever found; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; as required by the state in all infestations.

Category "B" – weeds established in scattered populations in some counties of the state; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in 000 where populations are not well established or *previously unknown to occur*.

Category "C" – weeds currently established and generally widespread in many counties of the state; a ____ - eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; abatement at the discretion of the state quarantine office.

Weed List:

(28) Category "A" Noxious Weeds including purple loosestrife, giant salvinia, and houndstongue.

(07) Category "B" Noxious Weeds including medusahead and Scotch thistle.

(10) Category "C" Noxious Weeds including Johnsongrass, tamarisk and green fountain grass.

How to List or Delist:



Medusahead rye
Taeniatherum caput-medusa

NEVADA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Nevada Administrative Code. 2003. *Control of Insects, Pests, and Noxious Weeds*. State of Nevada.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	camelthorn	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	mayweed chamomile	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop, hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta thistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea virgata</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	water hemlock	noxious weed	native	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goats rue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Klamath weed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African rue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvia aethiops</i>	Mediterranean sage	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Carolina horsenettle	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	white horsenettle	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sorghum alnum</i>	Columbus grass	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	perennial sweet Sudan	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sorghum propinquum</i>	sorghum	noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Austrian peaweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	saltcedar, tamarisk	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar, tamarisk	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

Nevada does not have a designated **STATE WEED SCIENTIST**. Nevada Dept. of Agriculture Weed Contacts for NV Counties can be found at http://agri.nv.gov/nwac/Weeds_StateMap.htm. For additional information on weeds in the entire State contact Dawn Rafferty, Noxious Weed Coordinator (contact information below). For information on the Eastern portion of Nevada, contact Bob Wilson with White Pine County Cooperative Extension (contact information below).

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Nevada Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry
 Nevada Weed Action Committee
 350 Capitol Hill Ave., Reno, Nevada 89502
 Ph: (775) 688-1180 Fax: (775) 688-1178
http://agri.nv.gov/PLANT_NoxWeeds_index.htm

Weed Contacts for NV Counties are listed at http://agri.nv.gov/nwac/Weeds_StateMap.htm

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Dawn Rafferty
 Nevada Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry
 350 Capitol Hill Ave., Reno, NV 89502
 Ph: (775) 688-1180 ext. 269 Fax: (775) 688-1178
rafferty@agri.state.nv.us

Bob Wilson, White Pine County Cooperative Extension
 Univ. of Nevada – Reno, PO Box 210,
 Ely, NV 89301-0210
 Ph: (775) 289-4459 Fax: (775) 289-1642
wilsonr@unce.unr.edu

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Nevada DOT <http://www.nevadadot.com/>
James Souba, P.E., Maintenance Division, 775-888-7854, jsouba@dot.state.nv.us
Lucy Joyce-Mendive, Landscape Design, 775-888-7537, lmendive@dot.state.nv.us
Lori Bellis, Environmental Services, 775-888-7035, lbellis@dot.state.nv.us

FHWA NV Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nvdiv/nevada.html> - Ted Bendure, (775) 687-5322
ted.bendure@fhwa.dot.gov

Northern Nevada Native Plant Society
PO Box 8965, Reno, NV 89507-8965
<http://heritage.nv.gov/nnps.htm>

Nevada Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
One East First St., Suite 1007
Reno, NV 89501 Ph: (775) 322-4990
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/nevada/>

Nevada Natural Heritage Program
Richard H. Bryan Bldg, 901 South Stewart St.,
Suite 5002
Carson City, NV 89701-5245
Ph: (775) 684-2900 Fax: (775) 684-2715
<http://heritage.nv.gov/index.htm>

Univ. of Nevada Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV
Ph: (775) 784-7070
<http://www.unce.unr.edu/>

Western North America: Center for Invasive
Plant Management (CIPM)
<http://www.weedcenter.org/index.html>

New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE Weed Law Summary

Citation: *New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, 2004. Invasive Species, Chapter Agr.3801.*

Authority: RSA 430:55, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, Markets and Food

(The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services regulates aquatic species.)

Enforcement and penalties: Noncompliance is a misdemeanor and can be fined not to exceed \$5,000/day for continuing violation.

Funding: Grants and/or other funding sources are needed for outreach.

Definitions:

Alien Species – means with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating or reproducing that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

Invasive species - defined in RSA 430:52 VII, means an alien species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Invasive species committee – established by law to include the state entomologist, commissioners of environmental services, resources and economic development, transportation, and the executive director of fish and game, the dean of the college of life sciences and agriculture, along with three persons appointed by the governor for a term of 3 years. These three will include someone to represent the interests of horticulture, environment, and the public.

Native species – means with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

Prohibited Invasive Plants - prohibited collection, importation, transportation, sale, propagation of these species.

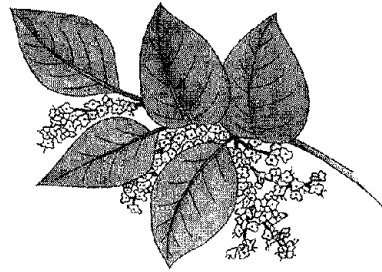
Restricted Invasive Plants - A "Watch" list shown to be invasive in nearby states.

Weed List:

(21) Prohibited Invasive Plants – Norway Maple, Burning Bush & Japanese Barberry were added on January 1, 2007..

(16) Restricted Invasive Plants – 16 species

How to List or Delist: Invasive species are evaluated by a set of criteria and reviewed by the New Hampshire Invasive Species Committee who then makes recommendations to the Commissioner.



Japanese knotweed
Polygonum cuspidatum

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOXIOUS WEED LIST ¹

New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, 2004. *Invasive Species, Chapter Agr. 3800*. State of New Hampshire.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	prohibited invasive species	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European barberry	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	prohibited invasive species	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i>	black swallow-wort	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	pale swallow-wort	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	burning bush	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	water-flag	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	blunt-leaved privet	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera xbella</i>	showy bush honeysuckle	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	Japanese knotweed	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	glossy buckthorn	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	prohibited invasive species	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

INVASIVE SPECIES COORDINATOR

Douglas Cygan, Invasive Species Coordinator/
Assistant State Entomologist
NH Dept. of Agriculture
Markets and Food Plant Industry Div., Lab D
29 Hazen Dr., Concord, NH 03301
Ph: (603) 271-3488 Fax: (603) 271-3692
dcygan@agr.state.nh.us
<http://agriculture.nh.gov/>

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

John Roberts, Extension Turf Specialist
UNH Cooperative Extension
38 College Rd., Spaulding Hall
Durham, NH 03824-3544
Ph: (603) 862-3202 Fax: (603) 862-2717
john.roberts@unh.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

NH Dept. of Agriculture, Markets & Food
PO Box 2042, Concord, NH 03302
Ph: (603) 271-3551 Fax: (603) 271-1109
http://www.nh.gov/agric/about/plant_industry.htm

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

New Hampshire DOT <http://www.nh.gov/dot/index.htm> - Guy Giunta, (603) 271-6476,
ggiunta@dot.state.nh.us
FHWA NH Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nhdiv/index.htm> - Harry S. Kinter, (603) 228-3057 ext.
109, Harry.S.Kinter@fhwa.dot.gov

Pest Resources Online in New England (CT, ME,
MA, NH, RI, VT)
<http://www.pronewengland.org/>

New Hampshire Chapter of the New England
Wild Flower Society
8 Boulters Cove, North Hampton, NH 03862
Ph: (603) 964-1982 anmoo@earthlink.net

New England Wild Flower Society at Garden in
the Woods
180 Hemenway Rd., Framingham, MA 01701
Ph: (508) 877-7630 -- TTY: (508) 877-6553
<http://www.newfs.org/>

New Hampshire Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
22 Bridge St., 4th Floor, Concord, NH 03301
Ph: (603) 224-5853
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/newhampshire/>

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau
Forests and Lands / D.R.E.D.
PO Box 1856, 172 Pembroke Rd.
Concord, NH 03302-1856
Ph: (603) 271-3623 Fax: (603) 271-2629
<http://www.nhdfi.org/formgt/nhiweb/>

Univ. of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension
Karen P. Bennett, Extension Professor
Forest Resources, UNH Cooperative Extension
RM 212 Nesmith Hall, 131 Main St.,
Durham, NH 03824
Ph: (603) 862-4861 Fax: (603) 862-0107
karen.bennett@unh.edu
<http://ceinfo.unh.edu>

Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE)
Dept. of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, Univ.
of Connecticut
Storrs, CT, USA. ipane@uconn.edu
<http://invasives.eeb.uconn.edu/ipane/index.htm>



New Jersey

NEW JERSEY Weed Law Summary

Citation: Weed seed law ONLY.

Authority: New Jersey Department of Agriculture

Definitions:

Prohibited Weed Seed – not allowed in agricultural, flower, tree, shrub or lawn and turf seed.

Restricted Weed Seed (in agricultural, vegetable, flower, or shrub seed) – must be on label if present, and in what quantities. The terms “free” and “none” shall mean that no noxious weed seed was found in a test conducted using the Association of Seed Analysts (AOSA) established methods

Restricted Weed Seed (in lawn and turf seed) – if present in lawn grasses, they shall be listed on the label under the heading “Noxious Weed Seed” or “Undesirable Grass seed” with total amount not to exceed 0.5 percent by weight.

Weed List:

(04) Prohibited Weed Seed

Includes bindweeds, quackgrass, Canada thistle and horse nettle.

(10) Restricted Weed Seed in agriculture

Includes Johnsongrass, cheat grass, and Bermuda grass.

(09) Restricted Weed Seed in lawn and turf.

Includes tall fescue, bentgrass, and Bermudagrass.

Resource: www.state.nj.us/agriculture/plant/weedseed



Chicory
Cichorium intybus

The State of New Jersey does not have a Noxious Weed List.

Native Plant Society of New Jersey *Invasive Plant Species*

Category 1: Strongly Invasive and Widespread

Herbaceous Dicots:

<i>Achillea millefolium,</i>	Yarrow
<i>Alliaria petiolata,</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Artemisia vulgaris,</i>	Mugwort
<i>Cichorium intybus,</i>	Chicory
<i>Coronilla varia,</i>	Crown Vetch
<i>Daucus carota,</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Glechoma hederacea,</i>	Gill-Over-The -Ground
<i>Hesperis matronalis,</i>	Dane's Rocket
<i>Lythrum salicaria,</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Malva moschata,</i>	Musk Mallow
<i>Melilotus alba,</i>	White Sweet Clover
<i>Plantago lanceolata,</i>	English Plantain
<i>Polygonium cuspidatam,</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Rumex crispu,</i>	Curly Dock
<i>Trifolium pretense,</i>	Red Clover
<i>T. repens,</i>	White Clover

Monocots:

<i>Allium vineale,</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Arundinaria,</i>	Bambusa or any Hardy Bamboo
<i>Dendrocalamus,</i>	Bamboo
<i>Cynodon dactylon,</i>	Bermuda Grass
<i>Dactylis glomerata,</i>	Orchard Grass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis,</i>	Crab Grass
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli,</i>	Barnyard Grass
<i>Hemercallus fulva,</i>	Day Lily
<i>Microstegium vimineum,</i>	Japanese Stilt Grass
<i>Phragmites australis,</i>	Common Reed

Vines and Woody Plants

<i>Acer platanoides,</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Alianthus altissima,</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Berberis thunbergii,</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus,</i>	Asian Bittersweet
<i>Elaeaghus angustifolia,</i>	Russian Olive
<i>E. umbellate,</i>	Autumn Olive
<i>Hedera helix,</i>	English Ivy

<i>Lonicera japonica</i> ,	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Rhamnus cartharticus</i> ,	Buckthorn
<i>R. frangula</i> ,	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> ,	Multiflora Rose

Category 2: Invasive But Not As Widespread (Yet)

Herbaceous Dicots:

<i>Ajuga reptans</i> ,	Common Bugleweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> ,	Spotted Knapweed
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> ,	Celandine
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> ,	Ox-Eye Daisy
<i>Dianthus armeria</i> ,	Depford Pink
<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i> ,	Galinsoga
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> ,	Purple Dead Nettle
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> ,	Butter-and-Eggs
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> ,	Moneywort
<i>Matricaria matricariodes</i> ,	Pineapple Weed
<i>Mentha spicata</i> ,	Spearmint
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> ,	Lady's-Thumb
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> ,	Purslane
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> ,	Common Buttercup
<i>R. bulbosus</i> ,	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>R. ficaria</i> ,	Lesser Celandine
<i>R. repens</i> ,	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> ,	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> ,	Broad Dock
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> ,	Common Mullein
<i>V. blattaria</i> ,	Moth Mullein

Monocots:

<i>Commelina communis</i> ,	Day Flower
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Vines and Woody Plants:

<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> ,	Mimosa
<i>Prunus avium</i> ,	Crab Cherry
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> ,	Wisteria
<i>W. floribunda</i> ,	Wisteria

Native Plant Society of New Jersey
 Office of Continuing Professional Education
 Cook College
 102 Ryders Lane
 New Brunswick, NJ 08901
http://www.npsnj.org/invasive_species_0103.htm

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Stephen Hart
Dept. of Plant Biology and Pathology
Cook Campus, Foran Hall Rm 182,
59 Dudley Rd.
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Ph: (732) 932-9711 ext: 166 Fax: (732)
932-4293
hart@aesop.rutgers.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY
New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture
Div. of Plant Industry, John Fitch Plaza
PO Box 330, Trenton, NJ 08625-0330
Ph: (609) 292-5441 Fax: (609) 292-4710
<http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/>

NOXIOUS WEED CONTACT

Saullus Vaiciunas, Plant Pest Survey
New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture
Div. of Plant Industry, PO Box 330
Trenton, NJ 08625-0330
Ph: (609) 292-5442 agpvaic@ag.state.nj.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

New Jersey DOT <http://www.state.nj.us/transportation/> - David Byers, (609) 530-5670
david.byers@dot.state.nj.us
FHWA NJ Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/njdiv/index.htm> - Jeanette Mar, (609) 637-4203
jeanette.mar@fhwa.dot.gov

Native Plant Society of New Jersey
Office of Continuing Professional Education
Cook College, 102 Ryders Lane
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8519
<http://www.npsnj.org>

New Jersey Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
200 Pottersville Rd., Chester, NJ 07930
Ph: (908) 879-7262 Fax: (908) 879-2172
<http://www.newjersey@tnc.org>
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/newjersey/>

New Jersey Natural Heritage Program
Dept. of Environmental Protection
PO Box 402, Trenton, NJ 08625-0402
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/natural/heritage/index.html>

New Jersey - Rutgers Cooperative Extension
Rutgers, The State Univ. of New Jersey
Cook College, 88 Lipman Dr.
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8525
Ph: (732) 932-9306
<http://www.rce.rutgers.edu/>

Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council (MA-EPPC)
<http://www.ma-eppc.org>

New Mexico

NEW MEXICO Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Noxious Weed Management Act, Article 7D, 1998.*

Executive Order 00-22, Governor Gary E. Johnson, June, 2000.

This Order reminds State agencies of their responsibility for noxious weed integrated pest management. Each agency should submit an annual weed inventory to the Department of Agriculture. All agencies will participate in internal and public awareness on this issue.

Authority: Director of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA) subject to the directives, policies and regulations of the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University.

Enforcement and penalties: The Director shall notify the landowner of noxious weeds and methods for controlling them. Upon request of a landowner, the Director shall develop a control program in cooperation with the landowner. The Director also notifies governmental entities managing lands and, when possible, develops a management plan for control. The Director may develop and implement cooperative agreements with federal and state agencies, the Commissioner of public lands and Indian nations, tribes and pueblos to carry out provisions. The Director cannot enter private land without invitation of the owner. No enforcement is done at this time.

Funding: Only State funding through the legislature.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – a plant species that is not indigenous to New Mexico and that has been targeted pursuant to the Noxious Weed Management Act for management or control because of its negative impact on the economy or the environment.

Class A weeds – all of which are non-native to New Mexico. Class A weeds are species currently not present or have limited distribution.

Class B weeds – species limited to portions of the state. In uninfested areas these species should be treated as Class A weeds. In areas of severe infestations, management plans should be designed to contain the infestation and stop further spread.

Class C weeds – species that are wide-spread. management decisions for these should be determined at the local level based on feasibility of control and level of infestations.

Noxious Weed Lists:

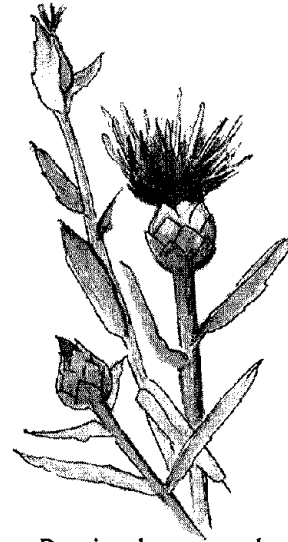
These lists do not include every species with potential negative impact to the state's environment and economy. Vegetation managers are encouraged to recognize plant species on the federal noxious weed list as well as other western states' weed lists and manage them accordingly.

(19) Class A Weeds

(08) Class B Weeds

(05) Class C Weeds

This law is unusual in that it also lists some 58 protected plants to be considered in control efforts.



Russian knapweed
Acroptilon repens

How Weeds are listed or delisted:

The NMDA Director selects species of plants to target for control and eradication.

Or the District Commission/District can add or remove plants from their list.

Road rules:

EO 00-22 – furthermore, noxious weeds growing in transportation corridors provide a source of seeds and a method for rapidly transporting noxious weeds into other regions of the state which may have been previously uninfested; interagency coordination on noxious weed control is called for to avoid duplication of efforts.

Section 76-8-1 lists protected plants to include “all plants growing within four hundred yards of any highway, except noxious weeds.”

NEW MEXICO NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Office of the Director/Secretary, 1998. *New Mexico Noxious Weed List*. New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta starthistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Lactis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>calmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermillfoil	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Feganum harmala</i>	African rue	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tamarix</i>	saltcedar	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

BRUSH CONTROL WEED SPECIALIST

Keith Duncan
New Mexico State Univ., Artesia Science Center
67 E Four Dinkus Rd., Artesia, NM 88210
Ph: (505) 748-1228 kduncan@nmsu.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

New Mexico Dept. of Agriculture
MSC 3189 Box 30005,
Las Cruces, NM 88003-8005
Ph: (505) 646-3007 <http://nmdaweb.nmsu.edu/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

John Wanstall
New Mexico Dept. of Agriculture
PO Box 464
Tome, NM 87060
Ph: (505) 565-4224
jwanstall@thuntek.net

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

New Mexico DOT <http://www.nmshtd.state.nm.us> - Stephen Ader (505) 827-5688,
stephen.ader@nmdot.state.nm.us
FHWA NM Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nmdiv/nmhome.htm>
Greg Heitmann, (505) 820-2027
greg.heitmann@fhwa.dot.gov

Native Plant Society of New Mexico
734 North Reymont St.
Las Cruces, NM 88002
<http://npsnm.unm.edu/welcome/about.htm>

New Mexico Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
212 East Marcy, Suite 200, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Ph: (505) 988-3867 Fax: (505) 988-4095
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/newmexico/>

Natural Heritage New Mexico
UNM Biology Dept., MSC03 2020
1 Univ. of NM, Albuquerque NM 87131-0001
Ph: (505) 277-3822 Fax: (505) 277-3844
<http://nmnhp.unm.edu/>

New York

NEW YORK Weed Summary

New York has no weed law at this time. Their Invasive Plant Council of New York State has identified four non-native, invasive plants that pose a threat to the lands of the State. The four are: garlic mustard, oriental bittersweet, water chestnut, and common reed.

For more information: <http://www.ipcnys.org>



Japanese siltgrass
Microstegium vimineum

The State of New York does not have a Noxious Weed List.

Invasive Plant Council of New York State

Six Target Plants

The Invasive Plant Council of NY State is working to collect and disseminate information for six target plants:

- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)(a.k.a. *Fallopia japonica*)
- Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)
- Mile-a-Minute Vine (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)
- Pale Swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum rossicum*)(a.k.a. *Cynanchum rossicum*)
also Black Swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)(a.k.a. *Cynanchum louiseae*)
- Water Chestnut (*Trapa natans*)

Invasive Plant Council of New York State
195 New Karner Road, Ste. 200
Albany, NY 12205
<http://www.ipcnys.org>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST FOR ROADSIDE WEEDS

Leslie Ann Weston, PhD.
Senior Weed Associate Professor
20 Plant Science Bldg., Ithaca, NY 14853
Ph: (607) 255-0621 or Lab (607) 255-0884
Fax: (607) 255-9998 LAW20@cornell.edu

STATE LAND GRANT COLLEGE WEED AUTHORITY / EXPERT

Bernd Blossey, Assistant Professor
122E Fernow Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853 Ph: (607) 255-5314
Fax: (607) 255-0349 bb22@cornell.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

New York Dept. of Agriculture & Markets
Div. of Plant Industry, Cooperative Ag. Pest
Survey (CAPS) Program
10B Airline Drive, Albany, NY 12235
Ph: (800) 554-4501
<http://www.agmkt.state.ny.us/PI/PIHome.html>

Kennoth Carnes, CAPS State Survey Coordinator
New York Dept. of Agriculture & Markets
Div. of Plant Industry, CAPS Program
10B Airline Drive, Albany, NY 12235
Ph: (518) 457-2087 Fax: (518) 457-1204
Kennoth.Carnes@agmkt.state.ny.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

New York DOT <http://www.dot.state.ny.us/>
Charlie Nagel, (518) 457-4461,
cnagel@dot.state.ny.us
Kyle Williams, (518) 457-5566,
kwilliams@dot.state.ny.us
FHWA NY Div. [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nydiv/
index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nydiv/index.htm) - Chris Woods, (518) 431-4125 ext.
255 chris.woods@fhwa.dot.gov

New York Flora Assoc., New York State Museum
3132 CEC, Albany, NY 12230
<http://www.nyflora.org>

The Finger Lakes Native Plant Society of Ithaca
532 Cayuga Heights Rd., Ithaca, NY 14850
Ph: (607) 257-4853
<http://www.fingerlakesnativeplantsociety.org>

Niagara Frontier Botanical Society
Buffalo Museum of Science, 1020 Humboldt
Parkway, Buffalo, NY 14211
<http://www.acsu.buffalo.edu/~insrisg/botany/>

Long Island Botanical Society
Museum of Long Island Natural Science
Earth & Space Science Bldg.
SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY
11794-2100
Ph: (516) 632-8230 Fax: (516) 632-8240
<http://libotanical.org/>

Torrey Botanical Club
<http://www.torreybotanical.org/>

NY TNC Field Offices and Chapters are listed on
The Nature Conservancy web site at
<http://www.nature.org/contactus/contact/>

New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-4757
Ph: (518) 402-8935 Fax: (518) 402-8925
[http://www.dec.state.
ny.us/website/dfwmr/heritage/](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/heritage/)

New York Cooperative Extension
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Univ., 365 Roberts Hall
Ithaca NY 14853-5905 Ph: (607) 255-2237
<http://www.cce.cornell.edu>

Invasive Plant Council of New York State
<http://www.ipcnys.org>

North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Statutory Authority G.S. 106-420; effective 1991.*

Chapter 48, subchapter 48A, Section 1700

Authority: Commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Plant Industry Division, Plant Protection Section.

Enforcement and penalties:

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – Any plant in any stage of development including parasitic plants whose presence whether direct or indirect, is detrimental to crops or other desirable plants, livestock, land, or other property, or is injurious to the public health.

Class A Noxious Weed – any weed on the Federal Noxious Weed List or any noxious weed that is not native to the State, not currently known to occur in the State, and poses a serious threat to the State.

Class B Noxious Weed – any weed that is not native to the State, has limited distribution statewide, and poses a serious threat.

Class C Noxious Weed – Any other designated noxious weed.

Infestation – The presence of a noxious weed in any stage of development.

Noxious Weed Lists:

(5) Class A Noxious Weeds and Federal List, 7 C.F.R. 360.200

(9) Class B Noxious Weeds

(1) Oriental bittersweet, *Celastrus orbiculatus*

Regulated areas: A list of 12 specific weeds and counties where movement is prohibited.

Regulated articles: These articles are capable of carrying noxious weeds: soil, compost, soils, manure, gravel, nursery stock, grass sod, soil moving equipment and other machinery, hay and straw and other conveyances.

How plants are listed or delisted: The North Carolina Board of Agriculture

Transportation Requirements: Note that any agriculture specialist may stop and inspect any means of conveyance upon probable cause. The specialist is authorized to seize, treat, destroy, or otherwise dispose of articles moving in violation.



Wild red rice
Oryza rufipogon

Aquatic Weed Control Act: Article 15, Chapt. 113A of General Statutes

Authority: Secretary of Environment, Health, and natural Resources directs control, eradication and regulation. The Commissioner of Agriculture regulates the importation, sale, use, culture, collection, and transportation aspects.

Enforcement and penalties: a fine of \$50-%1000 or imprisonment for 10-180 days for each offense.

How to list or delist aquatics: After consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, Director of Extension Service, Wildlife Resources Commission, and the Marine Fisheries Commission, a plant is listed or deleted with concurrence of the Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA NOXIOUS WEED LIST ¹

North Carolina Department of Agriculture. 2003. *Regulations for State Noxious Weeds.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>		class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	sticky snakeroot	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Alectra</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	class A noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	feathered mosquitofern	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	jeweled distaff thistle	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	class C noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	golden false beardgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	jio	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	swamp stonecrop	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	bluecouch	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet crabgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	sandwort drymary	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Emex australis</i>	southern threecornerjack	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	spiny threecornerjack	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	professorweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	waterthyme	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water spinach	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	ribbed murainagrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon</i>	African elodea	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Chinese sprangletop	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Uruguay waterprimrose	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Lycium ferrocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum</i>		class B noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	punktree	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Malabar melastome	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	heartleaf hempvine	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	bittervine	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant false sensitive plant	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	black mimosa	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	arrowleaf falsepickerelweed	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	heartshape falsepickerelweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock grass	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	long-stamen rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	brownbeard rice	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck lettuce	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	ricegrass paspalum	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	Kyasuma grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Prosopis alpacato</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	yellow fieldcress	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	shrubby blackberry	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	eelkek	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Hawaii arrowhead	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	shrubby Russian thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia</i>	water fern	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	yellow bristlegrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	simplestem bur-reed	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	borreria	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Stachys floridana</i>	Florida betony	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa</i>	water-chestnut	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coatbuttons	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	panic liverseed grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

North Carolina does not have a designated STATE WEED SCIENTIST. For information contact the Noxious Weed Coordinator: Dr. David Patterson, Weed Specialist with NCDA & CS (contact information below).

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Plant Industry Div., Plant Protection Section
PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27699-1060
Ph: (919) 733-3933 Fax: (919) 733-1041
<http://www.agr.state.nc.us/plantind/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Dr. David Patterson, Weed Specialist
NCDA & CS, Plant Industry Div., Plant Protection Section
1060 Mail Service Center,
Raleigh, NC 27699-1060
Ph: (919) 733-3610 ext. 246 Fax: (919) 733-1041
David.Patterson@ncmail.net

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

North Carolina DOT <http://www.ncdot.org/>
Don Lee, (919) 733-2920 ext. 60,
dlee@dot.state.nc.us
Charles Tomlinson, (919) 733-2920 ext. 48,
ctomlinson@dot.state.nc.us
Derek Smith, (919) 733-2920 ext. 62,
dcsmith@dot.state.nc.us
FHWA NC Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ncdiv/index.htm> - Michael Dawson, (919) 856-4336
ext. 127 michael.dawson@fhwa.dot.gov

North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society
North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Garden Center
3375 Univ. of NC, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3375
<http://www.ncwildflower.org/>

North Carolina Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
One Univ. Pl., Suite 290
4705 University Dr., Durham, NC 27707
Ph: (919) 403-8558 Fax: (919) 403-0379
<http://nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/northcarolina/>

North Carolina Natural Heritage Program
Office of Conservation and Community Affairs
1601 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1601
Ph: (919) 715-4195 Fax: (919) 715-3085
<http://www.ncnhp.org/>

North Carolina Cooperative Extension
North Carolina State Univ.
Office of Extension and Engagement
1F Holladay Hall, Campus Box 7012
Raleigh, NC 27695 Ph: (919) 513-0388
Fax: (919) 513-0387
<http://www.ncsu.edu/extension/>

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC)
<http://www.se-eppc.org/>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *North Dakota Century Code chapter 63-01.1-01, 2002*

Authority: Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. The County Weed Board implements weed control on the ground.

Enforcement: A landowner is served a written notice requiring control or eradication. Noncompliance results in weed control by the county and expenses levied against the land.

Funding: The County Weed Board may use funds authorized in section 63-01.1-06 if an extreme financial burden would be put on a landowner for control. A county general fund may be tapped for expenses and weed control along public highways in the county. An annual property tax of no more than two mills is the basis for the fund. If a county assesses more than three mills, one mill must be dedicated to control of leafy spurge. Legislative appropriations might be available.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – means any plant propagated by either seed or vegetative parts which is determined by the commissioner after consulting with the North Dakota State University Extension Service, or a county weed board after consulting with the county extension agent, to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.

Eradicate or eradication – means to destroy a plant or, if authorized, a pest so that it is not viable.

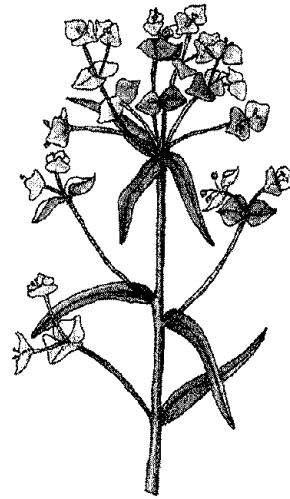
Weed List: (12) noxious weeds which are considered difficult to control include saltcedar and all cultivars of Lythrum.

How to list or delist: By the Commissioner after consulting with the Extension.

ROAD RELATED:

Gravel and sand pits as well as hay must be certified as uncontaminated.

If the county controls noxious weeds on State land, it must be reimbursed. Operators of custom or commercial tillage, seeding, and harvesting equipment must clean equipment to prevent spread of weeds by seed or propagating parts prior to movement. Construction equipment is implicated.



Leafy spurge
Euphorbia esula

NORTH DAKOTA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

North Dakota Century Code. 2003. *Noxious Weed Control*. State of North Dakota.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

1. Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2. Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Rodney G. Lym
 Dept. of Plant Sciences, Loftsgard Hall 474B
 PO Box 5051, North Dakota State Univ.
 Fargo, ND 58105 Ph: (701) 231-8996
 Fax: (701) 231-8474 Rod.Lym@ndsu.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

North Dakota Dept. of Agriculture
 600 East Blvd Ave, Dept 602,
 State Capitol, 6th Floor
 Bismarck, ND 58505-0020
<http://www.agdepartment.com/Programs/Plant/NoxiousWeeds.html>

NOXIOUS WEED SPECIALISTS

North Dakota Dept. of Agriculture
600 East Blvd Ave, Dept 602
Bismarck, ND 58505-0020
Rachel Selfert, Ph: (701) 328-2983
rselfert@nd.gov
Ken Eraas, Ph: (701) 328-2980 keraas@nd.gov

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

North Dakota DOT <http://www.dot.nd.gov/>
Brad Darr, (701) 328-2545 bdarr@nd.gov
FHWA ND Div. - Mark Schrader, (701) 250-4343
ext. 111 mark.schrader@fhwa.dot.gov

North Dakota Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
PO Box 1156, Bismarck, ND 58502-1156
Ph: (701) 222-8464 Fax: (701) 222-8061
[http://www.nature.org/wherework/
northamerica/states/northdakota/](http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/northdakota/)

North Dakota Cooperative Extension
North Dakota State Univ., 1301 12th Ave. North
Fargo, ND 58105
<http://www.ext.nodak.edu/>

Ohio

OHIO Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 901:5-37-01.*

Authority: The Board of County Commissioners, Board of Township Trustees, or Street Commissioners of a municipal corporation with the support of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Pest Plant Control Section.

Enforcement and penalties: The revised code includes specific sections that pertain to enforcement for removing noxious weeds from 1.) agricultural property, 2.) municipal corporations, and 3.) highways, roads, bridges.

Definitions:

Prohibited Noxious Weed – a plant designated by the legislature.

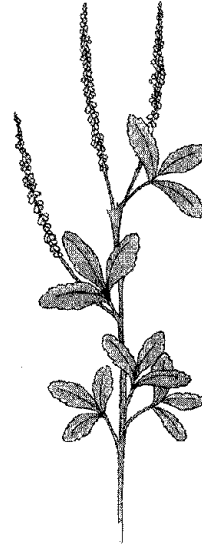
Restricted sale Plants – plant species that cannot be sold or planted in Ohio without permit from the Director of Agriculture.

Invasive Non-native Plants – defined by the Ohio Department of natural Resources as plants introduced from other states or countries for many uses or by accident which have escaped and cause impacts. They list their top ten.

Noxious Weed Lists:

- (17) Prohibited Noxious Weeds now include Mares tail, Giant hogweed, and Apple of Peru.
- (02) Restricted Sale: *Lythrum salicaria*, and Multiflora rose
- (10) Invasive Non-native Plants, no legal standing

How to list and delist: by legislative action



White sweetclover
Melilotus officinalis

OHIO NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Ohio Department of Agriculture. 1997. *Noxious Weeds*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Brassica kaber</i> var. <i>pinnatifida</i>	wild mustard	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> var. <i>pinnatifidum</i>	ox-eye daisy	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	wild parship	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute weed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Salsola kali</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Russian thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Senecio jacobellus</i>	cressleaf groundsel	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shatter cane	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	grapevines	prohibited noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	shrub, vine

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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 202 Kottman Hall, Ohio State Univ.
 2021 Coffey Rd., Columbus, OH 43210
 Ph: (614) 292-9081 Fax: (614) 292-7162
loux.1@osu.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Ohio Dept. of Agriculture
 Div. of Plant Industry - Plant Pest
 8995 East Main St.
 Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-3399
 Ph: (614) 728-6400
<http://www.ohioagriculture.gov/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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Div. of Plant Industry, Ohio Dept of Agriculture
8995 E Main St., Reynoldsburg, Oh 43068
Ph: (614) 728-6270 Fax: (614) 728-6412
schleich@mail.agri.state.oh.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Ohio DOT <http://www.dot.state.oh.us/>
Scott Lucas, (614) 644-6603
scott.lucas@dot.state.oh.us
FHWA OH Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohdiv/index.htm> - David Snyder, (614) 280-6852
David.Snyder@fhwa.dot.gov

Holden Arboretum
9500 Sperry Rd. Kirtland, OH 44094-5172
(440) 946-4400 <http://www.holdenarb.org>

Cincinnati Wild Flower Preservation Society
9005 Decima St., Cincinnati, OH 45242
<http://home.att.net/~cwfps/>

Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio
2651 Kerwick Rd., Univ. Heights, OH 44118
<http://groups.msn.com>
[/NativePlantSocietyofNortheastOhio](http://NativePlantSocietyofNortheastOhio)

Ohio Native Plant Society
6 Louise Dr., Chagrin Falls, OH 44022
<http://dir.gardenweb.com/directory/onps1/>

Ohio Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
6375 Riverside Dr., Suite 50
Dublin, OH 43017
Ph: (614) 717-2770 Fax: (614) 717-2777
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/ohio/>

Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources
Div. of Natural Areas & Preserves
1889 Fountain Square Court, Bldg. F-1
Columbus, OH 43224
Ph: (614) 265-6453
<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap/default.htm>

Ohio State Univ. Extension Service
College of Food, Agricultural, and
Environmental Sciences
3 Agricultural Admin. Bldg.
2120 Fyffe Rd., Columbus, OH 43210
Ph: (614) 292-6181
<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/>

Oklahoma

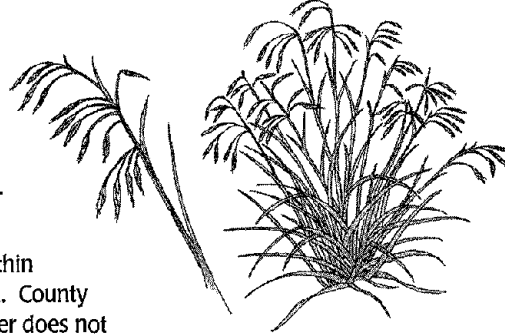
OKLAHOMA Weed Law Summary

Citation: Title 2, Section 3-220, 1994

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Food & Forestry

Enforcement and penalties: Limited to weed seed in seed and feed products plus seed and plant parts associated with nursery stock, packing materials, etc.

This law passed in 1994 for three species within four counties. Enforcement is complaint-driven. County Commissioners give 10 day notice. If landowner does not comply, the County will enter and control the weeds and send a bill to be paid in 30 days. Nonpayment results in a lien against the property.



Cheat grass
Bromus tectorum

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – Named by legislation: musk, Scotch, and Canada thistles.

Invasive Plant – a species that is introduced, accidentally or intentionally without its natural competition. Three such species are named by The Nature Conservancy as threats to Oklahoma: Sericea lespedeza, eastern redcedar (native), and salt cedar.

Weed Lists:

(03) Noxious Weed

(03) Invasive Plant

How to list or delist: Through legislative action.

OKLAHOMA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Oklahoma House of Representatives. 1998. *House Bill 2277*. State of Oklahoma.
Oklahoma Noxious Weed Law and Rules. May 11, 2000. State of Oklahoma.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration ²	Growth Habit ³
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Life cycle source: Integrated Management of Invasive thistles in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK <http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2325/F-7318web.pdf>

3 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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Ph: (405) 744-5419 Fax: (405) 744-9709
Dennis.L.Martin@okstate.edu

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Doug.Montgomery@okstate.edu

Case R. Medlin
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279 Ag Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
Ph: (405) 744-9588 Fax: (405) 744-5269
Case.Medlin@okstate.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Oklahoma Dept. of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry
Div. of Plant Industry & Consumer Services
PO Box 528804, Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4298
<http://www.oda.state.ok.us/aghomes.htm>

STATE WEED COORDINATOR

Jeanetta Cooper, Horticulture Program
Administrator
Oklahoma Dept. of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry
PO Box 528804, Oklahoma City, OK
73105-4298
Ph: (405) 521-3864 Cell: (405) 206-7594
Fax: (405) 522-4584 jcooper@oda.state.ok.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Oklahoma DOT <http://www.okladot.state.ok.us/>
Joanne Orr, (405) 521-4037, jorr@odot.org
FHWA OK Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/okdiv/index.htm> - Elizabeth Romero, (405) 605-6040
Ext 315 elizabeth.romero@fhwa.gov

Oklahoma Native Plant Society
Tulsa Garden Center
2435 S. Peoria, Tulsa, OK 74114-1350
<http://www.usao.edu/~onps/>

Oklahoma Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
2727 East 21st St., Suite 102
Tulsa, OK 74114
Ph: (918) 585-1117 Fax: (918) 585-2383
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/oklahoma/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/oklahoma/)

Oklahoma Natural Heritage Inventory
Oklahoma Biological Survey
111 East Chesapeake St.
Norman, OK 73019-0575
Ph: (405) 325-1985 Fax: (405) 325-7702
<http://www.oknaturalheritage.ou.edu/>

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension
Oklahoma State Univ.
139 Agriculture Hall, Stillwater, OK 74078
Ph: (405) 744-5398 Fax: (405) 744-5339
<http://www1.dasnr.okstate.edu/oces/>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>



Oregon

OREGON Weed Law Summary

Citation: ORS 570.505, 2005

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Noxious Weed Control Program

Enforcement and penalties:

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – a plant that is injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

"A" Designated Weed – known to occur in small infestations or in neighboring states.

"B" Designated Weed – of economic importance which is regionally abundant.

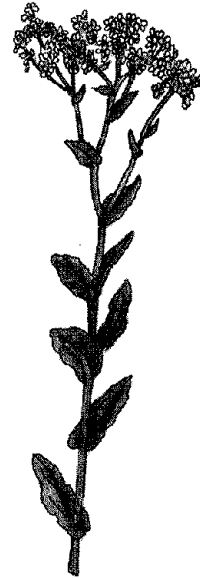
"T" Designated Weed – a priority target on which the DOA will implement a statewide plan.

Quarantined Plants – Both Purple loosestrife and Kudzu are State regulated, commodities regulated, and restricted from transport, purchase, sale or transplant.

Weed List:

- (31) "A" Designated Weeds
- (58) "B" Designated Weeds, 23 of these have biocontrols
- (08) "T" Designated Weeds
- (02) Quarantined Plants

How to list or delist: Designated by the Oregon State Weed Board.



Whitetop, Hoary cress
Cardaria draba

OREGON NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Oregon Administrative Rules. 2003. *Quarantine; Noxious Weeds, Chapter 603-52-1200*. State of Oregon.

Oregon Department of Agriculture. 2003. *Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System*. Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Brassica kaber</i> var. <i>pinnatifida</i>	wild mustard	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> var. <i>pinnatifidum</i>	ox-eye daisy	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	wild parship	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum perforlatum</i>	mile-a-minute weed	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Salsola kall</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Russian thistle	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Senecio glabellus</i>	cressleaf groundsel	prohibited noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shatter cane	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	prohibited noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Vitis</i>	grapevines	prohibited noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Acaena novae-zelandica</i>	biddy biddy	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Acaena novae-zelandica</i>	biddy biddy	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	ovate goatgrass	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	ovate goatgrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goatgrass	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goatgrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Aeginetia</i>		quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Alectra</i>		quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	quarantine	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	ragweed	"B" designated weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	ragweed	quarantine	native	annual	herb
<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	skeletonleaf bursage	"A" designated weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	skeletonleaf bursage	quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss	quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i>	lens-podded whitetop	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i>	lens-podded whitetop	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop, hoary cress	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop, hoary cress	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	"A" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slender flowered thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slender flowered thistle	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>	smooth distaff thistle	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>	smooth distaff thistle	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	woolly distaff thistle	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	woolly distaff thistle	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		quarantine	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian starthistle	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian starthistle	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	short fringed knapweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	short fringed knapweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	meadow knapweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>	meadow knapweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	squarrose knapweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	squarrose knapweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pillpillula	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	"B" designated weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	quarantine	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	"B" designated weed	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	quarantine	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>	French broom	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Portugese broom	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Portugese broom	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf teasel	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf teasel	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	"A" designated weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Elodea densa</i>	South American waterweed, elodea	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Elodea densa</i>	South American waterweed, elodea	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	giant horsetail	"B" designated weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	giant horsetail	quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb

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<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge	quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	"A" designated weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed	"B" designated weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed	quarantine	native	annual	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium xfloribundum</i>	yellow hawkweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium xfloribundum</i>	yellow hawkweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouse ear hawkweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouse ear hawkweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	king devil hawkweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	king devil hawkweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	meadow hawkweed	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	meadow hawkweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort, Klamath weed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese waterspinach	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	muraln-grass	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid

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<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulia	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	monochoria	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	pickerel weed	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	matgrass	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	matgrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	quarantine	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	small broomrape	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	small broomrape	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid

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<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	wild proso millet	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Panicum millaceum</i>	wild proso millet	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African rue	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African rue	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Prosopis alata</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	quarantine	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis flebrigii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

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<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis Ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	creeping yellow cress	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	creeping yellow cress	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	womleaf salsola	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvia aethiops</i>	Mediterranean sage	"B" designated weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvia aethiops</i>	Mediterranean sage	quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb

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<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	"A" designated weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	quarantine	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur	"B" designated weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur	quarantine	native	annual	herb
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	quarantine	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	"A" designated weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	quarantine	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense-flowered cordgrass	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense-flowered cordgrass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina patens</i>	saltmeadow cordgrass	"B" designated weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina patens</i>	saltmeadow cordgrass	quarantine	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	borreria	quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Austrian peaweed	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Austrian peaweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead rye	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead rye	quarantine	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Trapa natans</i>	European water chestnut	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	European water chestnut	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	coltsfoot	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	coltsfoot	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	"B" designated weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur	"B" designated weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur	quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper	"A" designated weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Larry Larson, Professor of Range Ecology
Program Coordinator
205B Badgley Hall, OSU Agriculture Program
Eastern Oregon Univ.,
La Grande, Oregon 97850
Ph: (541) 962-3547 Fax: (541) 962-3444
llarson@eou.edu

odot.state.or.us

FHWA OR Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ordiv/>
Michelle Eraut, (503) 587-4716 michelle.eraut@fhwa.dot.gov

Native Plant Society of Oregon
PO Box 902, Eugene, OR 97440-0902
<http://www.NPSOregon.org>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, Plant Div.
635 Capitol St. NE, Salem 97301-2532
Ph:(503) 986-4644 Fax: (503) 986-4786
<http://www.oda.state.or.us/Plant/index.html>

Oregon Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
821 SE 14th Ave., Portland, OR 97214
Ph: (503) 230-1221 Fax: (503) 230-9639
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/oregon/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Tim Butler, State Weed Coordinator
Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, Plant Div.
635 Capitol St, NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532
Ph: (503) 986-4625 Fax: (503) 986-4737
tbutler@oda.state.or.us

Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center
1322 SE Morrison St., Portland, OR 97214-2531
Ph and Fax: (503) 731-3070
<http://oregonstate.edu/ornhic/>

Oregon Cooperative Extension
Oregon State Univ., Extension Service Admin.
101 Ballard Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-3606
Ph: (541) 737-2713 Fax: (541) 737-4423
<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/index.php>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Oregon DOT <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/>
- Will Lackey, (503) 986-3010 william.lackey@

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Noxious Weed Control law, 1997.*

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Enforcement and penalties: Once a weed control area is identified, the landowners must comply within 30 days of the publication of order. How to post is described in detail. If a private landowner does not contest the order within 7 days, he must comply within 30. If not, the municipality will control and recover all costs from the landowner.

Funding:

Definitions:

Noxious weed – a plant that is determined to be injurious, to public health, crops, livestock, land or other property.

Weed control area – a municipality, geographic region, or tract of land where a noxious weed is treated as prescribed under this act.

Noxious Weed Control Committee – with powers of a departmental administrative board in the Department of Agriculture. It is composed of the heads of agriculture, environment, game commission and the agriculture rural affairs committees of the Senate and the House.

Invasive Plant – as defined by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and natural Resources: a species that has become a weed pest, a plant which grows aggressively, spreads, and displaces other plants.)

Weed List:

(13) Noxious Weeds listed (last additions in 2000)

How to list or delist: The Noxious Weed Control Committee determines the list and has the authority to add or delete plants.



Dame's Rocket
Hesperis matronalis

PENNSYLVANIA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, 2000. *Summary of Plant Protection Regulations.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	marijuana	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canadian thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle, spear thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb, subshrub
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heraclium mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu-vine	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	shattercane	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTISTS

William Curran, Penn State, College of Agricultural Sciences
 116 Agricultural Sciences and Industries Bldg.
 University Park, PA 16802
 Ph: (814) 863-1014 Fax: (814) 863-7043
wcurran@psu.edu

A.E. Gover, Penn State, LMRC Orchard Rd.
 116 Agricultural Sciences and Industries Bldg.
 University Park, PA 16802
 Ph: (814) 863-1184
aeg2@psu.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry
 2301 North Cameron St.,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
 Ph: (717) 787-4737 <http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/plantindustry/site/default.asp>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Pennsylvania DOT <http://www.dot.state.pa.us/>
 Joe Demko, (717) 783-9453
jodemko@state.pa.us
 FHWA PA Div. - Karyn Vandervoort, (717) 221-2276
Karyn.Vandervoort@fhwa.dot.gov

Delaware Valley Fern & Wildflower Society
263 Hillcrest Rd., Wayne, PA 19087
<http://www.dvfws.org/>

Muhlenberg Botanical Society
c/o The North Museum; 400 College Avenue
Lancaster, PA 17603
<http://snipurl.com/Muhlenberg>

Philadelphia Botanical Club
Dept. of Botany, The Academy of Natural
Sciences
1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103-1195
http://www.acnatsci.org/hosted/botany_club/

Pennsylvania Native Plant Society
1001 E. College Ave., State College, PA 16801
<http://www.pawildflower.org>

Pennsylvania Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
15 East Ridge Pike, Suite 500
Conshohocken, PA 19428
Ph: (610) 834-1323 or (800) 75-NATURE
Fax: (610) 834-6533
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/pennsylvania/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/pennsylvania/)

Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program
Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry, PO Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552
Ph: (717) 787-3444
<http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/>

Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension
College of Agricultural Sciences at Penn State
217 Ag. Admin., Univ. Park, PA 16802
<http://www.extension.psu.edu/>

Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council (MA-EPPC)
<http://www.ma-eppc.org>



Puerto Rico

PUERTO RICO Weed Law Summary

Citation: None at this time.

Authority: Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Services

Noxious Weed List: No longer in use.

(109) Plants including cogongrass, melaleuca, salvinia, and tamarisk.

(14) Plant viruses

Many fungal and bacterial diseases and pests affecting crops.



Reed canary grass
Phalaris arundinacea

PUERTO RICO

Invasive Plant Species Listed by the Global Invasive Species Database*:

(Although no noxious weed law exists, the following plants are known to be invasive and threaten agriculture, human health, and the environment of Puerto Rico.)

Acacia farnesiana (shrub, tree), acacia jaune, aroma, mimosa, etc.

Adenanthera pavonia (tree), bead tree, coral bean tree, redbeadtree, etc.

Alternanthera philoxeroides (aquatic plant), alligator weed

Anredera cordifolia (vine), Madeira vine

Casuarina equisetifolia (tree), Australian pine

Cinnamomum camphora (tree), camphor laurel

Egeria densa (aquatic plant), Brazilian elodea

Eichhornia crassipes (aquatic plant), Water hyacinth

Eugenia uniflora (shrub, tree), Brazilian cherry

Ipomoea aquatica (vine), swamp cabbage

Leucaena leucocephala (tree), many common names

Ligustrum sinense (shrub, tree), Chinese privet

Lonicera japonica (vine), Japanese honeysuckle

Ludwigia peruviana (aquatic plant), water primrose

Lygodium japonicum (fern, vine), Japanese climbing fern

Melaleuca quinquenervia (tree), melaleuca

Melia azedarach (shrub, tree), many common names

Microstegium vimineum (grass), Japanese stilt grass

Pennisetum ciliare (grass), buffel grass

Pennisetum setaceum (grass), fountaingrass

Pistia stratiotes (aquatic plant), water lettuce

Psidium guajava (shrub, tree), guava

Ricinus communis (shrub, tree), castor bean

Rottboellia cochinchinensis (grass), itchgrass

Schinus terebinthifolius (tree), Brazilian pepper

Sorghum halepense (grass), Johnson grass

Spathodea campanulata (tree), African tulip tree

Syzygium cumini (tree), jambolan

Tradescantia fluminensis (herb), wandering Jew

Urochloa maxima (grass), Guinea grass

Ziziphus mauritiana (shrub, tree), Chinese apple

* <http://www.invasivespecies.net/database/species>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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David Padilla Velez
State Plant Regulatory Agency
Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Services
PO Box 10163
Santurce, PR 00980-1163
Ph: (787) 722-5301
Fax: (787) 724-6955
sprodpadilla@yahoo.com

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Pedro Rodriguez-Dominguez
University of Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Ag Extension Service
PO Box 9031
Mayaguez, PR 00681
Ph: (787) 832-4040
P.Rodriguez@seam.upr.clu.edu

Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Rhode Island State Seed Law, 1979.*

(Also has a Ballast Water Law)

Authority: Association of official Seed Analysts.

Enforcement and penalties:

Definitions:

Prohibited Noxious Weed seed – Sale of agricultural, vegetable or lawn seed containing any prohibited noxious weed seeds is prohibited.

Restricted Noxious Weed seed – These species may be in goods, but the label shall show the name and approximate number per ounce or per pound of each kind of restricted species.

Weed Seed Lists:

(04) Prohibited Noxious Weeds

(09) Restricted Noxious Weeds

How to list or delist:



Garlic mustard
Alliaria petiolata

The State of Rhode Island does not have a designated noxious weed list.

Rhode Island Wild Plant Society
Invasive Species Council's Official List of Invasive Plants

Widespread and Invasive

Cabomba caroliniana, Fanwort
Celastrus orbiculatus, Asiatic Bittersweet
Elaeagnus umbellata, Autumn Olive
Lonicera japonica, Japanese Honeysuckle
Lythrum salicaria, Purple Loosestrife
Polygonum cuspidatum, Japanese Knotweed
Potamogeton crispus, Curly Pondweed
Rhamnus cathartica, Common Buckthorn
Rosa multiflora, Multiflora Rose
Vincetoxicum nigrum, Black Swallowwort

Restricted and Invasive

Ailanthus altissima, Tree of Heaven
Alliaria petiolata, Garlic Mustard
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata, Porcelain-berry
Myriophyllum heterophyllum, Variable Water-milfoil
Ranunculus ficaria, Lesser Celandine
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum, Watercress
Rubus phoenicolasius, Wineberry
Vincetoxicum rossicum, White Swallowwort

Rhode Island Wild Plant Society
P.O. Box 2488
Providence, RI 02906
http://www.rlwps.org/PlantLibrary/invasives/invasivelist_winter2001.html

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

The position of STATE WEED SCIENTIST, customarily located within the Dept. of Plant Sciences, College of the Environment and Life Sciences (CELS), Univ. of Rhode Island, is currently vacant. Information on invasive plant species is available on their web site at <http://www.uri.edu/cels/pls/researchfoci#Invasives.html>

The Department of Plant Sciences, CELS, Univ. of Rhode Island can be reached at Ph: (401) 874-2791, Fax: (401) 874-2494

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Dept. of Environmental Management (DEM)
Bureau of Natural Resources
Div. of Agriculture, Plant Industry Unit
83 Park St., 6th floor, Providence, RI 02903
Ph: (401) 222-6800
<http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/bnatres/agricult/index.htm>

RHODE ISLAND DOES NOT HAVE A
DESIGNATED NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Rhode Island DOT - Barbara Petrarca, (401) 222-2023 ext. 4090 bpstrarca@dot.state.ri.us
Sheleen Clarke, (401) 222-6765 ext. 4849
sclarke@dot.state.ri.us
FHWA RI Div. - Michael Butler, (401) 528-4564
michael.butler@fhwa.dot.gov

The Rhode Island Wild Plant Society
P.O. Box 2488, Providence, RI
Ph: (401) 453-3777
<http://www.office@riwps.org>

Rhode Island Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
159 Waterman St. Providence, RI 02906
(401) 331-7110 www.ri@tnc.org
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/rhodeisland/>

Rhode Island Natural History Survey (RINHS)
Room 301, Ranger Hall
Kingston, RI 02881
Ph: (401) 874-5800 Fax: (401) 874-5868
<http://www.uri.edu/ce/rinhs/index.html>

Rhode Island Cooperative Extension
Univ. of Rhode Island
College of the Environment and Life Sciences
Kingston, RI 02881 Ph: (401) 874-2900
<http://www.uri.edu/ce/index1.html>

New England Invasive Plant Group (NIPGro)
<http://invasives.uconn.edu/ipane/relatedinfo/NIPGro.htm>

New England Wild Flower Society
<http://www.newfs.org/>



South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *South Carolina Noxious Weed Act, Code of Laws, section 46-23, 2004.*

Aquatic Plant Management Act, Code of Laws, sections 49 and 50.

(Ten of these "noxious water weeds" were listed under Noxious Weed Law.)

Authority: Department of Agriculture

Department of Natural Resources, Aquatic Nuisance Species Program

Enforcement and penalties: The Commissioner may quarantine any county or portion thereof to prevent the spread of any noxious weed, after a public hearing. State inspectors may stop any person or conveyance suspected of noxious weeds. Probable cause allows for disposal of noxious weeds. Noncompliance with noxious weed law results in a misdemeanor and a fine of no more than \$500 or 1 year imprisonment or both.

Funding: A trust fund exists for the work of the Aquatic Plant Management Program, under the Department of Natural Resources. It is eligible to receive appropriations, other government funds and private donations, etc.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – any living stage of any plant including seed or reproductive parts thereof or parasitic plants or parts thereof which is determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture to be directly or indirectly injurious to public health, crops, livestock, or agriculture including but not limited to waterways and irrigation canals.

Aquatic Plant Management Program – created to prevent, identify, investigate, manage, and monitor aquatic plant pests in the public waters of South Carolina.

Aquatic Plant Management Council – A ten member council to provide interagency coordination and advise the department on all aspects of management and research. They are also to develop a statewide management plan with public input.

Weed List:

(26) Aquatic weeds, water hyacinth and hydrilla.

How to list or delist: Terrestrial weeds are determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Aquatic weeds are determined by the Aquatic plant Management Council.



Scotch broom
Cytisus scoparius

SOUTH CAROLINA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

South Carolina Aquatic Nuisance Species Program. 2003. *Illegal Aquatic Plants in South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

State Crop Pest Commission. 2000. *Designation of Plant Pests*. State of South Carolina.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>		plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	croftonweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	corn cockle	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alectra</i>		plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed, pigweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	plant pest	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	sterile oats	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	pinnate mosquito fern, mosquito fern	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Calonyction muricatum</i>	purple moonflower	plant pest	probably introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	balloonvine	plant pest	native	annual, biennial, perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	jeweled distaff thistle	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	caulerpa	invasive aquatic plant	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		plant pest	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pillpillula	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Citrus reticulata ssp. unshiu</i>	Unshu orange	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	blessed thistle	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	tropical spiderwort	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	plant pest	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couchgrass, fingergrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	rooted water hyacinth	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored water hyacinth, rooted water hyacinth	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	waterhyacinth	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered Jack	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	spiny emex	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia prunifolia</i>	painted euphorbia	plant pest	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	plant pest	native	perennial	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Miramar weed	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Indian hygrophila, Miramar weed	plant pest	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water spinach	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water spinach, swamp morningglory	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	three-lobed morning-glory, little bell, Aiea morningglory	plant pest	native	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	soramollagrass	plant pest	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African oxygen weed	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Chinese sprangletop	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulla	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	limnophila, ambulla	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	darnel	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	Uruguay primrose	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Lyctium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	paperbark tree	plant pest	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Banks melastoma, melastoma	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	African mile-a-minute	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	plant pest	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	arrow-leaved monochoria	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	arrowleaf monochoria	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	monochoria	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	monochoria	plant pest	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	slender naiad	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	brittleleaf naiad	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	plant pest	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	wild red rice	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	wild red rice	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	wild red rice	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	red rice	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	kodomillet	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasumagrass	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass, thin napiergrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	plant pest	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Phragmites communis</i>	common reed	invasive aquatic plant	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	invasive aquatic plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	plant pest	native	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute weed	plant pest	introduced	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Prosopis alata</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	mesquite	plant pest	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis callngastana</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	mesquite	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	mesquite	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	mesquite	plant pest	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojasiana</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	mesquite	plant pest	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass, corngrass, raoulgrass	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wld raspberry	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Molluco raspberry	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola, Mediterranean saltwort	plant pest	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual, perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	plant pest	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	invasive aquatic plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	plant pest	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidiflora</i>	cattailgrass	plant pest	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	plant pest	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	plant pest	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	plant pest	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur reed	invasive aquatic plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	branched burreed	plant pest	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	winged false buttonweed	plant pest	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	invasive aquatic plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut, water nut	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coatbuttons, tridax daisy	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseedgrass	plant pest	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

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South Carolina Native Plant Society
PO Box 759, Pickens, SC 29671
<http://www.scnps.org>

Southern Appalachian Botanical Society
Newberry College, 2100 College St.
Newberry, SC 29108
<http://www.newberry.net.com/sabs/>

Wildflower Alliance of South Carolina Chapters
LowCountry, Charleston: John Brubaker, brubakej@musc.edu
MidState, Columbia: Bert Pittman, Ph: (803) 796-4231, bertp@scdnr.state.sc.us
Piedmont, Rock Hill: Mary Morrison, Ph: (803) 329-6990
UpState, Clemson-Greenville: Bill Stringer, Ph: (864) 885-9458

South Carolina Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
PO Box 5475, Columbia, SC 29250
Ph: (803) 254-9049 Fax: (803) 252-7134
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/southcarolina>

South Carolina Heritage Trust
SC Dept. of Natural Resources
Wildlife Diversity Section
PO Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202
<http://www.natureserve.org/nhp/us/sc/>

South Carolina Cooperative Extension
Clemson Univ., 103 Barre Hall
Clemson, SC 29634-0101
Ph: (864) 656-3382 Fax: (864) 656-5819
<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/>

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC)
<http://www.exoticpestplantcouncil.org/>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *South Dakota Weed & Pest Control, Chapter 38-22, Article 12:62, 1996.*

Authority: State Weed and Pest Coordinator from the Department of Agriculture

Enforcement and penalties: Non compliance with notice of responsibility is a Class 2 misdemeanor for any person or land manager who fails to comply with an order of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Commission. Also the weeds will be controlled and billed to landowner.

Funding: A weed and pest control fund is managed by the Commission. The money is expended through grants or contracts to weed and pest control boards, agencies, and/or projects. Some special grants may be given, but most by cost-share programs.

Definitions:

Weed – any plant which the Commission has found to be detrimental to the production of crops or livestock or to the welfare of persons residing within the state.

Noxious weed – perennial, capable of rapid spread and growth, not controlled by normal practices, capable of reducing production or value of land, and is not native to the state.

Local Noxious Weed – biennial, perennial, or pernicious annual, capable of spreading rapidly, not easily controlled, capable of decreasing production or land value.

Weed and Pest Control Commission – the Commission includes heads of Agriculture, Transportation, Game, Fish & Parks, School and Public Lands, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, the State Association of County Commissions, the South Dakota County Association of Weed and Pest Boards and six appointed by the Governor. They formulate the state weed and pest program. They may promulgate rules.

Infestation – weeds or pests in any amount considered infestation.

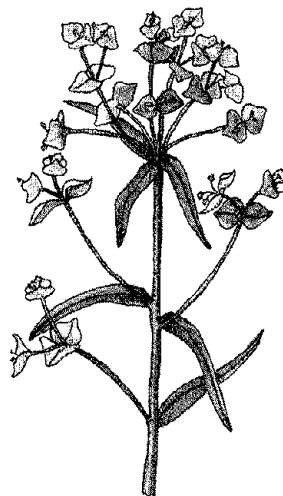
Regulated Articles – include soil, quarry materials, uncleaned equipment, uncertified forage, etc.

Weed List:

(07) State Noxious Weeds (Salt cedar pending)

(18) Local Noxious Weeds

How to list or delist: Determined by the Weed and Pest control commission and public hearing.



Leafy spurge
Euphorbia esula

SOUTH DAKOTA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

South Dakota Code. 2003. *Plant Quarantine & Treatment, Chapter 38-24A, Article 12:51*. State of South Dakota.

South Dakota Code. 2003. *South Dakota Weed and Pest Control, Chapter 38-22, Article 12:62*. State of South Dakota.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	regulated non-native plant species	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia pseudovirgata</i>	leafy spurge	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	regulated non-native plant species	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	salt cedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	salt cedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	salt cedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	salt cedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	salt cedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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Ph: (605) 773-3796 Fax: (605) 773-3481
<http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/>

South Dakota Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
The Nature Conservancy Great Plains Div.
1101 West River Parkway, Suite 200,
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<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/southdakota/>

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South Dakota Wildlife Diversity Program and Natural Heritage Program
South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish and Parks
523 E. Capitol-Foss Bldg.
Pierre, SD 57501-3182 Fax: (605) 773-6245
<http://www.sdgrp.info/Wildlife/Diversity/index.htm>

South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service
South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007
Toll Free: (800) 952-3541
<http://sdces.sdstate.edu/>



Tennessee

TENNESSEE Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Plant Pest Act 43-6-101, 1999.*

Authority: Department of Agriculture

Enforcement and penalties:

Definitions:

Pest plants – plant species, and parts thereof that might be used for propagation, which are injurious to the agricultural, horticultural, silvicultural, or other interests of the state.

Weed List:

(02) Pest Plants – Purple loosestrife and Tropical soda apple



Crownvetch
Coronilla varia

TENNESSEE NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Department of Agriculture of Tennessee. 1998. *Plant Pest Act*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	plant pest	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	plant pest	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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American Association of Field Botanists
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Tennessee Native Plant Society
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Tennessee Field Office of The Nature
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2021 21st Ave. South, Suite C-400
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<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/tennessee/>

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Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture, Ellington
Agricultural Center
Box 40627, Melrose Station,
Nashville, TN 37204
Ph: (615) 837-5103
<http://tennessee.gov/agriculture/administ/agcenter.html>

Tennessee Div. of Natural Heritage
Tennessee Dept. of Environment &
Conservation
7th Floor, L&C Annex
401 Church St., Nashville, TN 37243-0447
Ph: (615) 532-0431
<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/nh/>

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Tennessee Exotic Pest Plant Council
<http://www.tneppc.org>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC)
<http://www.se-eppc.org/>

TEXAS Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Administrative Code, Chapter 78, Quarantines & Noxious Plants, 2005*

Revised Exotic Species Rules

Authorities: Department of Agriculture

Texas parks and Wildlife Department – Fisheries

Enforcement and penalties: The District Board notifies landowner in writing when weeds need control. The Board may sue and court orders compliance.

Funding: The Board determines an annual assessment to not exceed six cents/acre. The Board reports money received by September 1 annually. The Department disburses monies appropriated by the legislature to the Districts.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – a plant declared to be noxious weed by state law, or by the Department.

Noxious Weed Control District – not less than 32,000 acres and no more than 5 counties. Each District has a Board of Directors who determines which noxious weeds to control.

Target Weed – those controlled by biological agents.

Exotic Species – a nonindigenous plant or wildlife resource not normally found in public water of this state.

Weed List:

(04) target weeds considered rangeland weeds

(05) target weeds considered aquatic weeds

(12) families of plants, harmful or potentially harmful exotic plants

How to list or delist: by legislature, Department of Agriculture, or Districts.



Giant reed
Arundo donax

TEXAS NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Department of Agriculture. 2003. *Quarantines and Noxious Plants, Chapter 19*. The Texas Register.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	camelthorn	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	hedge bindweed	noxious plant	native and introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	balloonvine	noxious plant	native	annual, biennial, perennial	herb, subshrub, vine
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	Japanese dodder	noxious plant	introduced	annual	herb, vine
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	rooted waterhyacinth	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	waterhyacinth	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water spinach	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	lagarosiphon	noxious plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Metaleuca quinquenervia</i>	paperbark	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	noxious plant	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	branched broomrape	noxious plant	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss	noxious plant	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	waterlettuce	noxious plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	noxious plant	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Salvinia</i>	salvinia	noxious plant	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peppertree	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i>	giant duckweed	noxious plant	native	perennial	herb
<i>Tamarix</i>	saltcedar	noxious plant	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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Soil and Crop Sciences Dept.
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College Station, TX 77843-2474
Ph: (979) 845-4880 p-baumann@tamu.edu

Native Plant Society of Texas
PO Box 891, Georgetown, TX 78627-0891
<http://www.npsot.org>

Texas Conservation Data Center
Texas Chapter Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
PO Box 1440, San Antonio, TX 78295-1440
Ph: (210) 224-8774 Fax: (210) 228-9805
<http://nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/texas/science/art6069.html>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Texas A&M University
Soil and Crop Sciences Dept.
370 Olsen Blvd., College Station, TX
77843-2474
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Texas Cooperative Extension
Jack K. Williams Admin. Bldg.,
College Station, TX 77843-7101
Ph: (979) 845-7800 Fax: (979) 845-9542
<http://texasextension.tamu.edu/>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Texas DOT <http://www.dot.state.tx.us/>
Dennis Markwardt, (512) 416-3093
dmarkwt@dot.state.tx.us
Karen Clary (512) 416-2767
kclary@dot.state.tx.us
FHWA TX Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/txdiv/index.htm> - Sandra Allen, (512) 536-5944
sandra.allen@fhwa.dot.gov

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>



Utah

UTAH Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Utah Noxious Weed Act 4-2.2 and 4-17-3*

Authority: Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the Division of Wildlife Resources oversees aquatic nuisance regulations and controls.

Enforcement and penalties: Each County Weed Board publishes a general notice of noxious weeds before May 1 annually. A written notice is served individual land owners who do not control or prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Failure to control within 5 working days results in County control. Incurred expenses must be paid by the landowner within 90 days or a lien is put against the property.

Funding: A county noxious weed control fund is authorized in each county.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – any plant the Commissioner determines to be especially injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.

Aquatic Nuisance Species – one that threatens native species' abundance of diversity, stability of aquatic systems and commercial or water recreational use.

State Weed Committee – five appointed members who confer with and advise the Commissioner of Agriculture on matters of the state noxious weed program.

County Weed Control Board – three to five appointed members who enforce provisions.

Weed-Free Hay List – since 1998 weed free hay, straw, and mulch is required.

Weed List:

(18) Noxious Weeds with Bermudagrass exempt in Washington County only.

How to list or delist: The State weed committee recommends changes to the Commissioner of Agriculture.



Dyer's woad
Isatis tinctoria

UTAH NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Utah Department of Agriculture. 2003. *Utah Noxious Weed Act*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	bermudagrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Sorghum spp.</i>	various	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Utah Dept. of Agriculture and Food
PO Box 146500
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500
Ph: (801) 538-7100 Fax: (801) 538-7126
UDAF-Information@utah.gov
<http://www.ag.state.ut.us/>

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stburningham@ag.utah.gov

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

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Terry Johnson, (801) 965-4598,
terryjohnson@utah.gov
FHWA UT Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/utdiv/utah.htm> - Greg Punske, (801) 963-0078 x237,
gregory.punske@fhwa.dot.gov

Utah Native Plant Society
PO Box 520041, Salt Lake City, UT 84152-0041
<http://www.unps.org/index.html>

Utah Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
559 E. South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
Ph: (801) 531-0999 Fax: (801) 531-1003
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/utah/>

Utah Conservation Data Center UCDC
Utah Div. of Wildlife Resources
PO Box 146301, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
Ph: (801) 538-4700 Fax: (801) 538-4745
<http://dwr.cdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/>

Utah Cooperative Extension
Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84321
Ph: (435) 797-1000
<http://extension.usu.edu/>

Utah Weed Control Association
<http://www.utahweedcontrolassociation.org>

Vermont

VERMONT Weed Law Summary

Citation: 6 V.S.A., Chapter 84, Pest Survey, Detecton and Mangement

Authority: Department of Agriculture, Food 7 markets

Enforcement and penalties:

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – any plant in any stage of development, including parasitic plants whose presence whether direct or indirect, is detrimental to the environment, crops or other desirable plants, livestock, land, or other property, or is injurious to the public health.

Class A Noxious Weed – any noxious weed on the Federal Noxious Weed List (7C.F.R. 360.200), or any noxious weed that is not native to the State, not currently known to occur in the State, and poses a serious threat to the State.

Class B Noxious Weed – any weed that is not native to the State, is of limited distribution statewide, and poses a serious threat to the State, or any other designated noxious weed being managed to reduce its occurrence and impact in the State.

Weed List:

(11) Class A Noxious Weeds, the list is now dominated by aquatic plants.

(20) Class B Noxious Weeds, includes terrestrial and aquatic plants.

How to list or delist: Consideration to list occurs when the following are met:

1. A quarantined plant must pose a threat to substantial ag, forestry, or environmental interest and /or the general public.
2. Establishment of quarantine will prevent or limit the spread or severity of impacts.



Purple loosestrife
Lythrum salicaria

VERMONT NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Food and Markets. 2003. *Quarantine #3 - Noxious Weeds*. Vermont Department of Agriculture,

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Aeginetia</i>		class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	goutweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	tree
<i>Alectra</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	sessile joyweed	class A noxious weed	native	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onionweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	animated oat	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	mosquito fern	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i>	wild safflower	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced		nonvascular
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	class B noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	vine
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	pilipiliula	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal dayflower	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta</i>	dodder	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Digitaria scalarum</i>	African couch grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Digitaria velutina</i>	velvet fingergrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	alfombrilla	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored waterhyacinth	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Emex australis</i>	three-cornered jack	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	devil's thorn	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, sub-shrub, shrub
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Homeria</i>	Cape tulip	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	frogbit	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	East Indian hygrophila	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Imperata brasillensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese waterspinach	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	murain-grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	graminoid
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	oxygen weed	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Asian sprangletop	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		graminoid
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	ambulia	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lonicera xbella</i>	Bell honeysuckle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow honeysuckle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Lycium ferrocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Mikania cordata</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Mimosa Invisa</i>	giant sensitive plant	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	monochoria	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	pickerel weed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrot feather	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaved milfoil	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	graminoid
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	jointed prickly pear	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Orobanche</i>	broomrape	class A noxious weed	native and introduced	annual	herb
<i>Oryza longistaminata</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza punctata</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual	graminoid
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	red rice	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	duck-lettuce	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo-millet	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyugrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feathergrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	kyasuma-grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	missiongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly leaf pondweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Prosopis alata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis argentina</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis articulata</i>	velvet mesquite	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis burkartii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis caldenia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis calingastana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis campestris</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis castellanosi</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis denudans</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis elata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis farcta</i>	Syrian mesquite	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis ferox</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis fiebrigii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis hassleri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis humilis</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis kuntzei</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	kiawe	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Prosopis palmeri</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis reptans</i>	tornillo	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Prosopis rojalana</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruizlealii</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis sericantha</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Argentine screwbean	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Prosopis torquata</i>	mesquite	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	glossy buckthorn	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	itchgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	wild blackberry complex	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	wild blackberry	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	shrub
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	wild sugarcane	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	arrowhead	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	wormleaf salsola	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>	cattail grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub, vine
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub, tree
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	exotic bur-reed	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Spermacoce alata</i>	borreria	class A noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Striga</i>	witchweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	coat buttons	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	liverseed grass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	pale swallow-wort	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	black swallow-wort	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

Sidney C. Bosworth, Agronomist
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Dept. of Plant and Soil Science
Hills Agricultural Bldg.
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Sid.Bosworth@uvm.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets
Div. of Plant Industry, 116 State St., Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05320-2901
<http://www.vermontagriculture.com/pid.htm>
<http://www.vermontagriculture.com/CAPS/invasive/noxiousweeds.htm>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Timothy Schmalz, State Plant Pathologist
Plant Industry Section
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and
Markets/Laboratories Building
103 South Main St., Waterbury, VT 05671-0101
Ph: (802) 241-3544 Tim@agr.state.vt.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Vermont AOT <http://www.aot.state.vt.us/> - Chris
Slesar, (802) 828-5743 chris.slesar@state.vt.us
FHWA VT Div. - Ken Sikora, (802) 828-4435 ext.
234 ken.sikora@fhwa.dot.gov

Pest Resources Online in New England (CT, ME,
MA, NH, RI, VT)
<http://www.pronewengland.org/>

Vermont Botanical and Bird Clubs
Deborah Benjamin, Secretary
959 Warren Rd., Eden, VT 05652
Ph: (802) 635-7794 edenart@together.net

Vermont Chapter New England Wild Flower
Society
Thelma Hewitt, President
PO Box 2333, New London, NH 03257
Ph: (603) 763-0045 Tkhewitt@aol.com
<http://www.newfs.org/vermont/index.htm>

New England Wild Flower Society at Garden in
the Woods
180 Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701
Ph: (508) 877-7630 TTY: (508) 877-6553
<http://www.newfs.org/>

Vermont Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
27 State St., Montpelier, VT 05602-2934
Ph: (802) 229-4425 Fax: (802) 229-1347
<http://www.nature.org/wherework/northamerica/states/vermont/>

Vermont Nongame and Natural Heritage
Program
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
103 So. Main St., Waterbury, VT 05671-0501
Ph: (802) 241-3700 Fax: (802) 241-3295
<http://www.vtfishandwildlife.com/wildlife/nongame.cfm>

Vermont Cooperative Extension
The Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405
Ph: (802) 656 3131
<http://www.uvm.edu/~uvmext/>

New England Invasive Plant Group
<http://www.se-eppc.org/states/newengland.cfm>

Virginia

VIRGINIA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Noxious Weed Law, Code of Virginia 3.1-296.11*

Authority: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

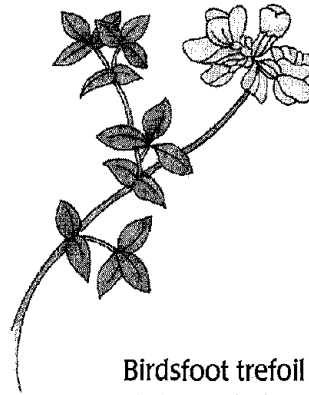
Enforcement and penalties:

Funding:

Definitions:

Weed List:

How to list or delist:



Birdsfoot trefoil
Lotus corniculatus

VIRGINIA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. 2003. *Virginia Noxious Weed Law*.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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Plant Path. Phys., and Weed Science
Virginia Tech - 410 Price Hall
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0331
Ph: (540) 231-6762 Fax: (540) 231-7477
shagood@vt.edu

American Chestnut Cooperators' Foundation
2667 Forest Service Rd. 708
Newport, VA 24128
<http://www.accf-online.org>

Virginia Native Plant Society
400 Blandly Farm Lane #2
Boyce, VA 22620 Ph: (540) 837-1600
vnpsoc@shentel.net <http://www.vnps.org>

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

Virginia Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Office of Plant & Pest Services
PO Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23218
<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov>

Virginia Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
490 Westfield Rd.,
Charlottesville, VA 22901-1633
Ph: (434) 295-6106
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/virginia/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

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Virginia Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Office of Plant & Pest Services
PO Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23218
Ph: (804) 786-3515 Fax: (804) 371-7793
Frank.Fulgham@vdacs.virginia.gov

Virginia Natural Heritage Program
Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation
217 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219
Ph: (804) 786-7951 Fax: (804) 371-2674
<http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/>

Virginia Cooperative Extension
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ.
Blacksburg, VA 24061
Ph: (540) 231-6000 <http://www.ext.vt.edu/>

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Virginia DOT <http://www.virginiadot.org/>
M. Brian Waymack, (804) 662-7512,
Brian.Waymack@vdot.virginia.gov
FHWA VA Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/vadiv/index.htm> - Edward Sundra, (804) 775-3338,
Ed.Sundra@fhwa.dot.gov

Exotic Pest Plant Council of the Mid-Atlantic region: <http://www.ma-eppc.org>

Southern Weed Science Society
<http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/>

Washington

WASHINGTON Weed Law Summary

Citation: Chapter 16-750 WAC and 17-10 RCW.

Authority: Director of the Department of Agriculture with the input of the State Noxious Weed Control Board.

Enforcement and penalties: Any owner knowing of the existence of noxious weeds on his land and failing to control will be assessed monetary penalties per parcel, per weed species, per day after expiration of notice to control. A penalty system for each level of noxious weed is defined with cost of first offense and subsequent offenses ranging from \$250 - \$1000 each.

Funding: At the local level

Definitions:

Class A noxious weeds – those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and that pose a serious threat to the state, the highest priority. Eradication is required by law.

Class B noxious weeds – those not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the state and that pose a serious threat to that region. Prevention of new infestations is a high priority.

Class B designate – those Class B noxious weeds whose populations in a region or area are such that all seed production can be prevented within a calendar year.

Class C noxious weeds – are any other noxious weeds that are nonnative and widespread. Local option to prioritize.

Plant Monitor List – these are suspect weeds to monitor spread and gather more information and may be used to justify addition to the state noxious weed list. No native species of Washington are included.

Noxious Weed Control Board – Four are elected by County Boards. The Board also includes the Director, one from activated weed districts, one from State Association of Counties, and the Director appoints one from the east side and one from the west side of the state. Three nonvoting members represent scientific expertise.

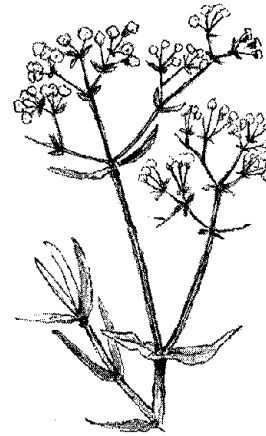
Weed list:

(30) Class A noxious weeds (includes garlic mustard, kudzu, and hydrilla)

(67) Class B noxious weeds (includes Saltcedar, starthistle, and milfoil)

(29) Class C noxious weeds (includes reed canarygrass)

How to list or delist: The State Noxious Weed Control Board annually votes on any changes requested by any person.



Baby's breath
Gypsophila paniculata

WASHINGTON NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Washington Administrative Code. 2002. *Noxious Weed Control, Chapter 16-752*. State of Washington

Washington Administrative Code. 2003. *State Noxious Weed List And Schedule Of Monetary Penalties, Chapter 16-750*. State of Washington.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	graminoid
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	shrub
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush, lead plant	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	perennial	shrub
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	annual bugloss	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss, alkanet, anchusa	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryony	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	longspine sandbur	class B noxious weed	native	annual	graminoid
<i>Centaurea xmoncktonii</i>	meadow knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced		herb
<i>Centaurea xmoncktonii</i>	meadow knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced		herb
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed, rayed knapweed, brown centaury, horse-knobs, hardheads	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	dwarf snapdragon	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	class C noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	class C noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	smoothseed alfalfa dodder	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	class B noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	quarantine	native and introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge	quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed, blue thistle, blue devil, viper's bugloss, snake flower	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow herb	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge	class C noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert	class B noxious weed	native	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	mud mat	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	babysbreath	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	English ivy	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	vine
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed	class C noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed, giant cow parsnip	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Venice mallow, flower-of-an-hour, bladder ketmia, modesty, shoo-fly	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Hieracium</i>	hawkweed	class C noxious weed	native and introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Hieracium xfloribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium xfloribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium atratum</i>	polar hawkweed	class B noxious weed	cultivated, or not in the U.S.	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed, orange paintbrush, red daisy flame-weed, devil's weed, grim-the-collier	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed, yellow paintbrush, devil's paintbrush, yellow devil, field hawkweed, king devil	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>	smooth hawkweed	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frog-bit	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	iris, yellow flag iris	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers' woad	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia, summer-cyprus, burning-bush, fireball, Mexican fireweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African elodea	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	cultivated, or not in the U.S.		herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lepyradiclis holosteoides</i>	lepyrodiclis	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	ox-eye daisy	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy, white daisy, whiteweed, field daisy, marguerite, poorland flower	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	wand loosestrife	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	purple loosestrife	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	scentless mayweed	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock, umbrella-wort	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	marsh dew flower, Asian spiderwort	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Najas minor</i>	slender-leaved naiad, brittle naiad	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant water lily	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	class B noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	class C noxious weed	native	perennial	subshrub, shrub
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	hawkweed oxtongue	class B noxious weed	native and introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub, shrub
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	unicorn-plant	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	annual	herb
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	native	perennial	herb

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage	class A noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Secale cereale</i>	cereal rye	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	graminoid
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort	quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Silene latifolia ssp. alba</i>	white cockle	class C noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual, biennial	herb
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur	class A noxious weed	native	annual	herb
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffaloburr	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	native	annual	herb
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	class B noxious weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	denseflower cordgrass	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense-flowered cordgrass	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass	class A noxious weed	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	native	perennial	graminoid
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	swainsonpea	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	class C noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax	class A noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgearsley	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgearsley	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut, bull nut	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	class B noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	class B noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse, furze	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Utricularia inflata</i>	swollen bladderwort	wetland and aquatic weed quarantine	native	perennial	herb
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur	class C noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian beancaper	class A noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian beancaper	noxious weed seed and plant quarantine	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

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willardr@wsdot.wa.gov
FHWA WA Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/wadiv/Index.htm> - Sharon Love, (360) 753-9558 Sharon.Love@fhwa.dot.gov

Washington Native Plant Society
6310 NE 74th Street, Suite 215E
Seattle, WA 98115
Ph: (206) 527-3210 or (888) 288-8022
<http://www.wnps.org>

Washington Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
217 Pine St., Suite 1100, Seattle, WA 98101
Ph: (206) 343-4344 Fax: (206) 343-5608
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/washington/>

Washington Natural Heritage Program
Washington Dept. of Natural Resources
PO Box 47014
Olympia, WA 98504-7014
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/>

Washington State Cooperative Extension
Washington State Univ., Hulbert 411
Pullman, WA 99164-6230
<http://ext.wsu.edu/>

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board
PO Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560
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<http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA Weed Law Summary

Citation: *West Virginia Noxious Weed Act, Chapter 19-Article 12, 1998.*

Authority: Commissioner of Agriculture may survey for weeds, set up a multiflora rose eradication program, cooperate with other agencies.

Enforcement and penalties: Following written notification of 48 hours, the Commissioner may enter the lands to examine for noxious weeds. A voluntary cost-share program exists to control these weeds. Any violations of this act is punishable by a fine of \$10 - \$100.

Funding: Volunteer cost-share program.

Definitions:

Noxious weed – any living plant, or part thereof, declared by the Commissioner, after public hearing, to be detrimental to crops, other desirable plants, waterways, livestock, land or other property, or to be injurious to public health or the economy. Drug producing plants like marijuana are also declared noxious.

Regulated article – any article of any character which is transporting or which is capable of transporting any noxious weed.

Prohibited noxious weed seed – include seeds of quack grass, Johnson grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, and serrated tussock.

Restricted noxious weed seed – includes 14 species from bindweed to oxeye daisy.

Tall fescue and Bermuda grass is not allowed in lawn and turf seed mixtures.

Weed List:

(02) Multiflora rose and marijuana.

Autumn olive is prohibited in 2 counties only.

Permits to cultivate kudzu may be issued.

How to list or delist:

The Commissioner surveys for noxious weeds and when an infestation is determined to exist, the Commissioner can declare the weed noxious following public hearing.



Marijuana
Cannabis sativa

WEST VIRGINIA NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

West Virginia Department of Agriculture. 2003. Regulations Governing the Distribution of Plant Material in West Virginia.

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	marijuana	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	curled thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	opium poppy	noxious weed	introduced	annual	herb
<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	kudzu	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	subshrub, vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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Jim Riggs, (304) 558-9490,
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FHWA WV Div. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/wvdiv/wv.htm> - Jeannie Zopp, (304) 347-5931,
Jeannie.Zopp@fhwa.dot.gov

West Virginia Native Plant Society
PO Box 75403, Charleston, WV 25375-0403
<http://www.wvnps.org/>

Eastern Panhandle Native Plant Society
PO Box 1268, Shepherdstown, WV 25443
<http://www.epnps.org/>

West Virginia Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
PO Box 250, Elkins, WV 26241
Ph: (304) 637-0160 Fax: (304) 637-0584
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/washington/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/washington/)

West Virginia Natural Heritage Program
PO Box 67 Elkins, WV 26241
Ph: (304) 637-0245 Fax: (304) 637-0250
<http://www.wvdnr.gov/wildlife/wdpintro.shtml>

West Virginia Univ. Extension Service
507 Knapp Hall, Morgantown, WV 26506-6031
Ph: (304) 293-4221 Fax: (304) 293-6611
<http://www.wvu.edu/~exten/>

Exotic Pest Plant Council of the Mid-Atlantic
Region: <http://www.ma-eppc.org>



Wisconsin

WISCONSIN Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Wis. Statutes 66.0407, 66.96 and 66.955 Noxious weeds,*

Wis. Statute 23.235 Nuisance weeds, Wis. Statute 23.24 Aquatic plants

Authority: Open ended with the governing body of any municipality or county can declare a plant noxious within its boundaries. State law is under review by the Noxious Weed Technical Advisory Committee. Currently no State agency has authority. A State Noxious Weed Council appointed by DNR and DATCP is recommended to oversee weed issues in the future.

Enforcement and penalties: Rare

Funding: No State general funding program exists to fund weed control at State or local levels.

Definitions:

Noxious Weed – means Canada thistle, leafy spurge and field bindweed and any other weed the governing body of any municipality or the county board of any county by ordinance or resolution declares to be noxious within its respective boundaries.

Nuisance Weed – means 1) any nonnative member of the genus *Lythrum* or hybrids thereof and 2) Multiflora rose hybrids.

Invasive aquatic plant – means an aquatic plant that is designated under sub.(2) (b). (Eurasian water milfoil, curly leaf pondweed, and purple loosestrife)

(if a plant has the ability to cause significant adverse change to desirable aquatic habitat, to significantly displace desirable aquatic vegetation, or to reduce the yield of products produced by aquaculture.)

Weed List:

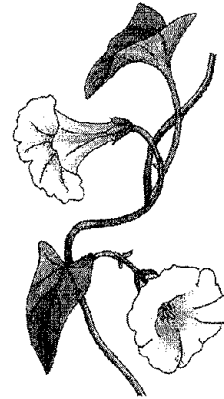
(03) Noxious Weeds: Canada thistle, Field bindweed, and Leafy spurge.

(02) Nuisance Weeds: Purple loosestrife and Multiflora rose.

(04) Prohibited Noxious Weed Seed: Canada thistle, Field bindweed, Leafy spurge, and Quack grass.

(03) Invasive aquatic plants: Eurasian water milfoil, curly leaf pondweed, and purple loosestrife.

How to list or delist: Currently State legislative process and/or local entities.



Field bindweed
Convolvulus arvensis

WISCONSIN NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Doll, J. 1990. *Noxious Weeds in Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Programs

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed, creeping Jenny	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum spp</i>	purple loosestrife	nuisance weed	native and introduced	perennial	aquatic
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	nuisance weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, vine

1 Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

2 Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

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The Prairie Enthusiasts
<http://www.theprairieenthusiasts.org/>

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Wisconsin Field Office of The Nature Conservancy
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<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/wisconsin/>

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<http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/>

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
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101 South Webster St., Madison, WI 53703
Ph: (608) 266-2621
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Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin (IPAW)
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www.ipaw.org

Wyoming

WYOMING Weed Law Summary

Citation: *Wyoming Weed & Pest Control Act of 1973.*

W.S. 11-5-102 and 11-12-104

Authority: State Department of Agriculture with input from the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council.

Enforcement and penalties: With probable cause and lawful entry procedures, the District may enter land to assess the infestation. The Board notifies the landowner by mail of the infestation and control needs and costs. The landowner is given the choice of carrying out control as an individual or on a cooperative basis with the District. Noncompliance results in a \$50/day fine up to \$2,500 per year.

Funding: County tax levies support the weed and pest control fund in each District. Legislative funds are also allocated by an allocation committee. Cities and Counties may request allocations.

Definitions:

Designated Noxious Weeds – weeds, seeds or other plant parts that are considered detrimental, destructive, injurious or poisonous, either by virtue of their direct effect or as carriers of diseases or parasites that exist within this state, and are on the designated list.

Declared Species – weed and pest species determined for each County Control District.

Wyoming Weed and Pest Council – composed of one person of each District as authorized by that Board of Directors. The Director of the Department of Agriculture serves ex officio.

County Weed and Pest Control District – any county weed and pest control district.

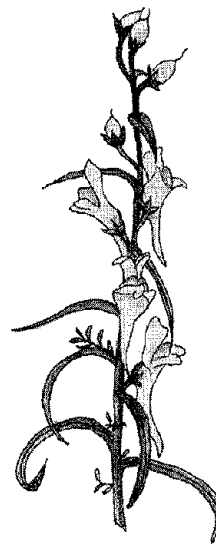
Integrated Management System – a coordinated program utilizing all proven methods...including but not limited to education, preventive measures, physical methods, biological agents, pesticide methods, cultural methods and management.

Weed List:

(24) Prohibited Noxious Weeds statewide (including Saltcedar and Oxeye daisy)

(2-27) Designated Noxious Weeds, depending on the County.

How to list or delist: From time to time designated by the Weed and Pest Council.



Yellow toadflax
Lunaria vulgaris

WYOMING NOXIOUS WEED LIST¹

Wyoming Department of Agriculture. 2003. *Designated Noxious Weeds and Prohibited Noxious Weeds.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	US Nativity	Duration	Growth Habit ²
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	graminoid
<i>Arctium minus</i>	common burdock	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress, whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hoary cress, whitetop	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	annual, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	ox-eye daisy	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, vine
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Franseria discolor</i>	skeletonleaf bursage	noxious weed	native	perennial	herb
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad	noxious weed	introduced	biennial, perennial	herb
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb, subshrub
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	noxious weed	introduced	biennial	herb
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb
<i>Tamarix</i>	saltcedar	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	shrub, tree
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	noxious weed	introduced	perennial	herb

¹ Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Plant Data Center, PLANTS Database, <http://plants.usda.gov>.

² Growth Habit definitions are from http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Note: Contact information is provided here as a convenience to readers, and was correct when this information was collected. In case a URL or phone/fax number is no longer correct, the user is advised to use any of the available Internet search engines to locate the correct URLs and contact numbers.

STATE WEED SCIENTIST

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Plant/Soil/Insect Sciences
Univ. of Wyoming
1000 E. University Ave.
Laramie, WY 82071
Ph: (307) 766-3113 Fax: (307) 766-5549
sfenloe@uwyo.edu

STATE PLANT REGULATORY AGENCY

WY Dept. of Agriculture
Roy Reichenbach, State Plant Regulatory Official
Technical Services Division
2219 Carey Ave.,
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100
Ph: (307) 777-6590 Fax: (307) 777-6593
reich@State.wy.us
<http://wyagric.state.wy.us/>

NOXIOUS WEED COORDINATOR

Slade Franklin, Weed and Pest Coordinator
WY Dept. of Agriculture, Technical Services
Division
2219 Carey Ave.,
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100
Ph: (307) 777-6585 Fax: (307) 777-6593
sfrank@state.wy.us

ROADSIDE VEGETATION CONTACTS

Wyoming DOT <http://www.dot.state.wy.us/> -
John Samson, (307) 777-4416,
John.Samson@dot.state.wy.us
Kevin Powell, (307) 777-3997
FHWA WY Div. [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
wydiv/index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/wydiv/index.htm) - Rodney Vaughn, (307) 772-
2004 ext. 148 Rodney.Vaughn@fhwa.dot.gov

Wyoming Native Plant Society
1604 Grand Ave., Suite 2
Laramie, WY 82070
<http://www.rmh.uwyo.edu/wnps.html>

Wyoming Field Office of The Nature
Conservancy
258 Main St., Suite 200, Lander, WY 82520
Ph: (307) 332-2971 Fax: (307) 332-2974
[http://www.nature.org/wherewework/
northamerica/states/wyoming/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/wyoming/)

WY Natural Diversity Database
PO Box 3381, Laramie, WY 82071-3381
Ph: (307) 766-3023 Fax: (307) 766-3026
<http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/WYNDD/>

WY Cooperative Extension Service
Univ. of Wyoming, PO Box 3354
Laramie, WY 82071-3354
<http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/uwces/>

Center for Invasive Plant Management (CIPM)
<http://www.weedcenter.org/index.html>



Part Three

national weed policies



WEED AWARENESS CHRONOLOGY

Bonnie L. Harper-Lore

- 1795 Vermont, first noxious weed designated was Canada thistle.
- 1845 William Darlington definition: "Weeds are plants out of place."
- 1887 Hatch Act guaranteed federal funding for agricultural research stations.
- 1896 25 States or territories had weed acts, most in the North.
- 1930s Kudzu introduced by USDA to control erosion.
- 1930s USDA "a weed is a plant whose potentialities for harm are greater than its potentialities for good."
- 1945 Herbicides or chemical weed killers begin with release of 2,4-D.
- 1956 The Weed Science Society of America met to promote research and education to inform weed control decisions on managed and natural ecosystems.
- 1960s A.H. Bunting, describes weeds as "pioneers of secondary succession."
- 1970 USDA's *Selected Weeds of the United States* reprinted as *Common Weeds*.
- 1977 **Executive Order 11987** by President Jimmy Carter directed federal agencies to restrict the introduction of exotic species into natural ecosystems.
- 1979 *Purple Loosestrife Alert* handout by USFWS.
- 1980s Intermountain Noxious Weed Advisory Council (INWAC) goes to D.C.
- 1981 Minnesota Purple Loosestrife Task Force activated.
- 1984 Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council begins, Tennessee, and California soon follow.
- 1980s The NAWMA weed free forage standards began as Regional Standards.
- 1983 The Greater Yellowstone Coalition established for ecosystem management.
- 1987 Minnesota State Exotic Species Program in Department of Natural Resources. Purple Loosestrife added to Minnesota's State Noxious Weed List.
- 1990 *Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act*.
- 1991 *Biological Pollution, the Control and Impact of Invasive Exotic Species*, a Symposium at the Indiana University-Purdue University on invasives.
- 1991 *Weeds of the West* written by Tom Whitson, et al. University of Wyoming.
- 1993 *Harmful Non-Indigenous Species in the United States*, compiled by the Office of Technology Assessment in their report to Congress, Washington D.C.
- 1994 MOU signed by 16 federal agencies to create FICMNEW and new cooperation and communication and sharing of limited resources for the war on weeds.
- 1996 PULLING TOGETHER: *A National Strategy for Management of Invasive Plants*. defined the outline on which most Partnerships across the country are based. Endorsed by stakeholders who met in Albuquerque, Denver, and Fort Lauderdale.
- 1996 *America's Least Wanted, Alien Species Invasions of U.S. Ecosystems* was produced by The Nature Conservancy. Their "dirty dozen" included purple loosestrife, tamarisk, leafy spurge, hydrilla, miconia, and Chinese tallow.
- 1996 *Invasive Plants, Weeds of the Global Garden* was published by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.
- 1997 North American Weed Mgt. Association (NAWMA) began in Manhattan, Kansas.
- 1998 *Invasive Plants, Changing the Landscape of America* was printed as a fact book by the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds.
- 1999 **Executive Order 13112** by President William J. Clinton directed federal agencies and federally funded projects to cooperate and communicate on invasives.
- 2000 First Weed Awareness Week in D.C. by public-private sector coalition.
- 2001 Meeting the Invasive Species Challenge, NISC Plan published.
- 2001 FHWA published *Common Roadside Invasive Plants*, a field guide.
- 2001 St. Louis Declaration developed by invasive plant stakeholders in Missouri.
- 2002 First Weed Across Borders Conference takes place in Tucson, Arizona.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Memorandum

Subject: **INFORMATION: Guidance Implementing**

Date: August 18, 1999

Executive Order on Invasive Species

From: James M. Shrouds ---signed---
Director of Natural Environment

Attn. of: HEPN-30

To: Division Administrators
Federal Lands Highway Division Engineers

Each year approximately \$23 billion nationwide is lost to invasive plant impacts to agriculture, industry, recreation, and the environment. An estimated 4600 acres of land are invaded daily by invasive plants. In response to these impacts and to those of invasive animal species, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13112 (E.O.) on February 2, 1999 (attached). The Invasive Species E.O., directs Federal agencies to expand and coordinate their efforts to combat the introduction and spread of plants and animals not native to the United States.

The Federal Highway Administration has developed guidance to implement the E.O. It provides a framework for preventing the introduction of and controlling the spread of invasive plant species on highway rights-of-way. Controlling invasive plants on rights-of-way can often be a complex effort involving various governmental jurisdictions, adjacent landowners and the general public. Our guidelines were developed with a goal of promoting improved cooperation, communication, and joint eradication efforts with agencies at all levels and the private sector. In order to reduce economic and ecological costs and improve eradication effectiveness, States may wish to incorporate elements of this guidance into their planning and implementation of construction, erosion control, landscaping, and maintenance measures.

A copy of the guidance is attached for your information and use. It is effective 90 days from the date of this memorandum. In addition, attached for your information is: (1) a paper providing answers to questions related to the E.O. and the implementing guidance; (2) a copy of Secretary Slater's Policy Statement on Invasive Species; and (3) the Executive Memorandum on Landscaping referenced in the E.O. If you have further questions, please contact Ms. Bonnie Harper-Lore of my staff at (651) 291-6104. Please share copies with those in the State DOTs that have responsibility for construction, erosion control, landscaping, and maintenance.

cc: Resource Center Directors
5 Attachments

August 10, 1999

BACKGROUND

On February 3, 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order (E.O.)13112 which calls on Executive Branch agencies to work to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive species. Nonnative flora and fauna can cause significant changes to ecosystems, upset the ecological balance, and cause economic harm to our Nation's agricultural and recreational sectors. For example, introduced plants, such as Kudzu in the southeastern States and purple loosestrife throughout the country, have choked out native plant species and consequently have altered wildlife and fish habitat. Transportation systems can facilitate the spread of plant and animal species outside their natural range, both domestically and internationally. Those species that are likely to harm the environment, human health, or economy are of particular concern.

The Department of Transportation's efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species are consistent with: (1) the Department's strategic goal of protecting the natural environment, service, and teamwork; (2) statutory mandates to protect against aquatic invasive species; (3) the Department's active participation on interagency committees such as the Federal Interagency Committee for Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), the Native Plant Conservation Initiative (NPCI), the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task force, and the Interagency Working Group on Endangered Species; and (4) the 1994 Presidential Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping Practices. The U.S. Department of Transportation has traditionally been in the forefront of national efforts to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species. On April 22, 1999, Secretary Slater issued a policy statement directing DOT's operating administrations to implement E.O. 13112.

Highway corridors provide opportunities for the movement of invasive species through the landscape. Invasive plant or animal species can move on vehicles and in the loads they carry. Invasive plants can be moved from site to site during spraying and mowing operations. Weed seed can be inadvertently introduced into the corridor during construction on equipment and through the use of mulch, imported soil or gravel, and sod. Some invasive plant species might be deliberately planted in erosion control, landscape, or wildflower projects. Millions of miles of highway rights-of-ways traverse public and private lands. Many of these adjacent lands have weed problems and the highway rights-of-way provide corridors for further spread.

GUIDELINES

Under the E.O., State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) have new opportunities to address roadside vegetation management issues on both their construction activities and maintenance programs. Through new levels of cooperation and communication with other agencies and conservation organizations at all levels, the highway program offer a coordinated response against the introduction and spread of invasive species.

The E.O. builds on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provide for their control, and take measures to minimize economic, ecological, and human health impacts. In response to the proactive policy of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation and the E.O., the FHWA offers the following guidance:

Use of Federal Funds:

Under the E.O., Federal agencies cannot authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere unless all reasonable measures to minimize risk of harm have been analyzed and considered. Complying with the E.O. means that Federal-aid and Federal Lands Highway Program funds cannot be used for construction, revegetation, or landscaping activities that purposely include the use of known invasive plant species. Until an approved national list of invasive plants is defined by the National Invasive Species Council, "known invasive plants" are defined as those listed on the official noxious weed list of the State in which the activity occurs. The FHWA recommends use of Federal-aid funds for new and expanded invasive species control efforts under each State DOTs' roadside vegetation management program.

FHWA NEPA Analysis:

Determinations of the likelihood of introducing or spreading invasive species and a description of measures being taken to minimize their potential harm should be made part of any process conducted to fulfill agency responsibilities under NEPA. Consideration of invasive species should occur during all phases of the environmental process to fulfill the requirements of NEPA. For example, during scoping, discussions with stakeholders should identify the potential for impacts from invasive species and include possible prevention and control measures. The actual NEPA analysis should include identification of any invasive terrestrial or aquatic animal or plant species that could do harm to native habitats within the project study area. This could involve the mapping all existing invasive populations on and adjacent to the project and a survey of existing soils for invasive potential. Also, the analysis should include the potential impact of the disturbances caused by construction on the spread of invasives. Finally, the analysis should include a discussion of any preventative measures or eradication measures that will be taken on the project. Measures may include the inspection and cleaning of construction equipment, commitments to ensure the use of invasive-free mulches, topsoils and seed mixes, and eradication strategies to be deployed should an invasion occur. Until the National Vegetation Management Plan specified in the E.O. is completed, NEPA analyses should rely on each State's noxious weed list to define the invasive plants that must be addressed and the measures to be implemented to minimize their harm.

The FHWA strongly encourages statewide, right-of-way inventories of vegetation that map existing invasive plant infestations to provide information for NEPA analysis. In addition, the FHWA encourages the DOTs to develop their own vegetation management plans based on the E.O., their own statewide invasive plant inventories, and the National plan when available. In absence of a specific State or State DOT plans, the National plan will serve as policy and guidance to the States.

State DOT Activities and Funded Facilities:

The FHWA encourages the State DOTs to implement the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping at every opportunity. This includes applying it to highway landscaping projects, rest area construction, scenic overlooks, State entrances, and Transportation Enhancement activities. In addition, FHWA recommends that roadside maintenance programs be given the necessary support to control and prevent invasive species.

Innovative Design:

The FHWA encourages the selection of construction and landscaping techniques and equipment that will contribute to accomplishing the intent of the E.O. These include bio-control delivery systems, more efficient equipment cleaners, improved seeding equipment for steep slopes, safer burn management equipment, easier-to-use Geographic Positioning Systems for invasive population inventories, and methods to minimize soil disturbance during vegetation management activities so as to reduce the opportunities for the introduction of invasive species.

Coordinated Research:

The FHWA environmental research program will promote studies on invasive plant control methods, and restoration of native species after control. We will make a concerted effort to support applied research relevant to State DOT vegetation management programs. Results will proactively be shared among States and other State and Federal resource agencies.

Training:

The FHWA suggests increased training of vegetation managers in maintenance districts, landscape units, and erosion control sections within each State DOT. Integrated vegetation management principles should be included in this training. The FHWA will provide training materials for identification of invasive plants, and restoration of native plants, plus encourage regional workshops in its four national Resource Centers. The FHWA supports increased public education, especially resulting from interagency partnerships. State agencies are also encouraged to take steps to increase public awareness about invasive plant species and the integrated management methods used to control and prevent invasives.

Interagency Cooperation:

The FHWA recommends that State DOTs participate in State invasive species councils as they are established. These interagency councils will likely include Federal agencies, State, local and tribal governments. Many States have already begun to organize these councils to promote cooperative work on invasive species issues within their State. These groups can share public awareness, training, data bases, policy, and research information and be a resource the National Invasive Species Council. The FHWA suggests that each State DOT cooperate with adjacent State DOTs to establish coordinated prevention and control measures for invasive species.

Interagency Committees:

The FHWA will continue to participate in the coordinated activities of FICMNEW, NPCI, and the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANS). The FICMNEW initiates cooperative projects aimed at public awareness, policy, training, and research on invasive plant issues. The NPCI addresses non-native invasive species issues across agencies in an effort to protect and to restore native plant communities nationwide. The ANS focuses interagency efforts on those aquatic plant and animal species that impact our Nation's waterways. The FHWA encourages participation by State DOTs in the State Interagency Invasive Species Councils.

Invasive Species

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.), Lacey Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 42), Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150aa et seq.), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other pertinent statutes, to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Definitions*

- (a) "Alien species" means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.
- (2) "Control" means, as appropriate, eradicating, suppressing, reducing, or managing invasive species populations, preventing spread of invasive species from areas where they are present, and taking steps such as restoration of native species and habitats to reduce the effects of invasive species and to prevent further invasions.
- (c) "Ecosystem" means the complex of a community of organisms and its environment.
- (d) "Federal agency" means an executive department or agency, but does not include independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104.
- (e) "Introduction" means the intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity.
- (f) "Invasive species" means an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
- (g) "Native species" means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.
- (h) "Species" means a group of organisms all of which have a high degree of physical and genetic similarity, generally interbreed only among themselves, and show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.
- (1) "Stakeholders" means, but is not limited to, State, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, non-governmental entities including environmental, agricultural, and conservation organizations, trade groups, commercial interests, and private landowners.
- (10) "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and all possessions, territories, and the territorial sea of the United States.

Section 2. *Federal Agency Duties*

- (1) Each Federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, (1) identify such actions;(2) subject to the availability of appropriations, and within Administration budgetary limits, use relevant programs and authorities to: (i) prevent the introduction of invasive species;

(ii) detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; (iii) monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; (iv) provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; (v) conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and (vi) promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them; and (3) not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

- (2) Federal agencies shall pursue the duties set forth in this section in consultation with the Invasive Species Council, consistent with the Invasive Species Management Plan and in cooperation with stakeholders, as appropriate, and, as approved by the Department of State, when Federal agencies are working with international organizations and foreign nations.

Section 3. *Invasive Species Council*

- (a) An Invasive Species Council (Council) is hereby established whose members shall include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Council shall be Co-Chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. The Council may invite additional Federal agency representatives to be members, including representatives from sub-cabinet bureaus or offices with significant responsibilities concerning invasive species, and may prescribe special procedures for their participation. The Secretary of the Interior shall, with concurrence of the Co-Chairs, appoint an Executive Director of the Council and shall provide the staff and administrative support for the Council.
- (b) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., to provide information and advice for consideration by the Council, and shall, after consultation with other members of the Council, appoint members of the advisory committee representing stakeholders. Among other things, the advisory committee shall recommend plans and actions at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order. The advisory committee shall act in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species. The Department of the Interior shall provide the administrative and financial support for the advisory committee.

Section 4. *Duties of the Invasive Species Council*

The Invasive Species Council shall provide national leadership regarding invasive species, and shall:

- (a) oversee the implementation of this order and see that the Federal agency activities concerning invasive species are coordinated, complementary, cost-efficient, and

effective, relying to the extent feasible and appropriate on existing organizations addressing invasive species, such as the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, and the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources,

- (b) encourage planning and action at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order, in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species,
- (c) develop recommendations for international cooperation in addressing invasive species,
- (d) develop, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, guidance to Federal agencies pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act on prevention and control of invasive species, including the procurement, use, and maintenance of native species as they affect invasive species,
- (e) facilitate development of a coordinated network among Federal agencies to document, evaluate, and monitor impacts from invasive species on the economy, the environment, and human health,
- (6) facilitate establishment of a coordinated, up-to-date information-sharing system that utilizes, to the greatest extent practicable, the Internet; this system shall facilitate access to and exchange of information concerning invasive species, including, but not limited to, information on distribution and abundance of invasive species; life histories of such species and invasive characteristics; economic, environmental, and human health impacts; management techniques, and laws and programs for management, research, and public education, and
- (7) prepare and issue a National Invasive Species Management Plan as set forth in section 5 of this order.

Section 5. *Invasive Species Management Plan*

- (a) Within 18 months after issuance of this order, the Council shall prepare and issue the first edition of a National Invasive Species Management Plan (Management Plan), which shall detail and recommend performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for Federal agency efforts concerning invasive species. The Management Plan shall recommend specific objectives and measures for carrying out each of the Federal agency duties established in section 2(a) of this order and shall set forth steps to be taken by the Council to carry out the duties assigned to it under section 4 of this order. The Management Plan shall be developed through a public process and in consultation with Federal agencies and stakeholders.
- (b) The first edition of the Management Plan shall include a review of existing and prospective approaches and authorities for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species, including those for identifying path-ways by which invasive species are introduced and for minimizing the risk of introductions via those path-ways, and shall identify research needs and recommend measures to minimize the risk that introductions will occur. Such recommended measures shall provide for a science-based process to evaluate risks associated with introduction and spread of invasive species and a coordinated and systematic risk-based process to identify, monitor, and interdict pathways that may be involved in the introduction of invasive species. If recommended measures are not authorized by current law, the Council

shall develop and recommend to the President through its Co-Chairs legislative proposals for necessary changes in authority.

- (c) The Council shall update the Management Plan biennially and shall concurrently evaluate and report on success in achieving the goals and objectives set forth in the Management Plan. The Management Plan shall identify the personnel, other resources, and additional levels of coordination needed to achieve the Management Plan's identified goals and objectives, and the Council shall provide each edition of the Management Plan and each report on it to the Office of Management and Budget. Within 18 months after measures have been recommended by the Council in any edition of the Management Plan, each Federal agency whose action is required to implement such measures shall either take the action recommended or shall provide the Council with an explanation of why the action is not feasible. The Council shall assess the effectiveness of this order no less than once each 5 years after the order is issued and shall report to the Office of Management and Budget on whether the order should be revised.

Section 6. *Judicial Review and Administration*

- (1) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.
- (b) Executive Order 11987 of May 24, 1977, is hereby revoked.
- (c) The requirements of this order do not affect the obligations of Federal agencies under 16 U.S.C. 4713 with respect to ballast water programs. (d) The requirements of section 2(a)(3) of this order shall not apply to any action of the Department of State or Department of Defense if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense finds that exemption from such requirements is necessary for foreign policy or national security reasons.

/ S /

William J. Clinton



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 3, 1999
[FR Doc. 99-3184]

Memorandum

Subject: Policy Statement on Invasive Alien Species _____

April 22, 1999

From: / S /
The Secretary

To: Secretarial Officers
Heads of Operating Administrations

On February 3, 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13112, which calls on Executive Branch agencies to work to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Nonnative flora and fauna can cause significant changes to ecosystems, upset the ecological balance, and cause serious economic harm to our nation's agricultural and recreational sectors. For example, in Guam, the brown tree snake, which was introduced from New Guinea by military aircraft during World War II, eliminated 9 of 11 species of native birds, has inflicted harmful bites, and, by climbing on power lines and into electronic equipment, has caused major power outages. Zebra mussels introduced into the Great Lakes in the ballast water of cargo ships have colonized water pipes, boat hulls, and other surfaces, wreaking havoc on water systems, transportation, and native shellfish. Introduced plants, such as kudzu in the southeastern states and purple loosestrife in the north, have choked out native plant species and, through them, wildlife and fish.

The Department of Transportation has been in the forefront of our national efforts to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species. The Coast Guard, the Maritime Administration and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation cooperate with the international community to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive aquatic species to the nation's waterways. The Federal Highway Administration works with other federal agencies and state governments to combat the introduction and spread of invasive species. The Federal Aviation Administration cooperates with other federal and state agencies in developing a comprehensive strategy to reduce the risk of introducing invasive species at airports in Hawaii; cooperates in federal research for screening baggage, cargo, and passengers; and protects native species in the management of its facilities and FAA-funded and licensed facilities throughout the country. The Federal Railroad Administration works with other federal agencies to reduce the risk from invasive species, including cooperating with the Department of Agriculture to lessen the opportunity for spreading karnal bunt, a serious crop disease, across international borders.

At its recently held triennial meeting, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted a resolution, which was drafted by the Department, that will enable ICAO to assist other United Nations agencies in preventing the introduction of invasive species. The Assembly also called on its 185-member nations to support efforts to reduce the risk of introducing, through civil air transportation, potentially invasive species to areas outside the species' natural range.

I commend these efforts; however, the problem is formidable. Therefore, I direct the Secretarial offices and operating administrations to implement Executive Order 13112 by adhering to the attached policy statement.

Attachment:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION POLICY ON INVASIVE SPECIES

Background

Transportation systems facilitate the spread of species outside their natural range, both domestically and internationally. Of particular concern are those species that are likely to harm the environment, human health or economy.

In response to this concern, the Clinton Administration has mounted a national effort. On February 3, 1999, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13112, which calls for Executive Branch agencies to work to prevent the introduction and control the spread of invasive species and eliminate or minimize their associated economic, ecological and human health impacts.

The Department of Transportation's (DOT) efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species (a) are in keeping with the Department's strategic goals, which include both ensuring transportation safety and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment affected by transportation, (b) are in accord with its statutory mandate to protect against aquatic invasive species, (c) reflect Departmental participation on interagency committees, such as the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Federal Interagency Committee for Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, the Native Plants Conservation Initiative, the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force, and the Interagency Working Group on Endangered Species, and (d) reflect compliance with the Presidential Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds.

Policy

The Department's policy is to fully participate in Administration efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species by:

- a. pursuing appropriate authorities and funding for implementation;
- b. participating on interagency committees;
 1. analyzing invasive species' effects in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 13112;
- d. increasing coordinated research;
5. implementing, at DOT facilities and DOT-funded facilities, the Presidential memorandum on beneficial landscaping;
6. coordinating with international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Organization for Standardization on cooperative efforts;
- g. training agency personnel and informing the public;
- h. coordinating with other federal agencies and with state, local and tribal governments; and
- i. encouraging innovative designs for transportation equipment and systems.

BENEFICIAL LANDSCAPING MEMORANDUM

The Report of the National Performance Review contains recommendations for a series of environmental actions, including one to increase environmentally and economically beneficial landscaping practices at Federal facilities and federally funded projects. Environmentally beneficial landscaping entails utilizing techniques that complement and enhance the local environment and seek to minimize the adverse effects that the landscaping will have on it. In particular, this means using regionally native plants and employing landscaping practices and technologies that conserve water and prevent pollution.

These landscaping practices should benefit the environment, as well as generate long-term costs savings for the Federal Government. For example, the use of native plants not only protects our natural heritage and provides wildlife habitat, but also can reduce fertilizer, pesticide, and irrigation demands and their associated costs because native plants are suited to the local environment and climate.

Because the Federal Government owns and landscapes large areas of land, our stewardship presents a unique opportunity to provide leadership in this area and to develop practical and cost-effective methods to preserve and protect that which has been entrusted to us. Therefore, for Federal grounds, Federal projects, and federally funded projects, I direct that agencies shall, where cost-effective and to the extent practicable:

Use regionally native plants for landscaping:

- (1) Design, use, or promote construction practices that minimize adverse effects on the natural habitat;
- (2) Seek to prevent pollution by, among other things, reducing fertilizer and pesticide use, using integrated pest management techniques, recycling green waste, and minimizing runoff. Landscaping practices that reduce the use of toxic chemicals provide one approach for agencies to reach reduction goals established in Executive Order No. 12856 "Federal Compliance with Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements;"
- (3) Implement water-efficient practices, such as the use of mulches, efficient irrigation systems, audits to determine exact landscaping water-use needs, and recycled or reclaimed water and the selecting and siting of plants in a manner that conserves water and controls soil erosion. Landscaping practices, such as planting regionally native shade trees around buildings to reduce air conditioning demands, can also provide innovative measures to meet the energy consumption reduction goal established in Executive Order No. 12902, "Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities;" and
- (4) Create outdoor demonstrations incorporating native plants, as well as pollution prevention and water conservation techniques, to promote awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of implementing this directive. Agencies are encouraged to develop other methods for sharing information on landscaping advances with interested non-Federal parties.

In order to assist agencies in implementing this directive the Federal Environmental Executive shall:

Establish an interagency working group to develop recommendations for guidance, including compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C.4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347, and training needs to implement this directive. The recommendations are to be developed by November 1994; and Issue the guidance by April 1995. To the extent practicable, agencies shall incorporate this guidance into their landscaping programs and practices by February 1996. In addition, the Federal Environmental Executive shall establish annual awards to recognize outstanding landscaping efforts of agencies and individual employees. Agencies are encouraged to recognize exceptional performance in the implementation of this directive through their awards programs. Agencies shall advise the Federal Environmental Executive by April 1996 on their progress in implementing this directive. To enhance landscaping options and awareness, the Department of Agriculture shall conduct research on the suitability, propagation, and use of native plants for landscaping. The Department shall make available to agencies and the public the results of this research.

/ S /

William J. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 26, 1994

INVASIVE POLICY IS EVOLVING

Faith Campbell

An effective response to invasions by exotic/alien plants will require sensible national policies. It is true that the plant invasion problem manifests itself in regionally: the suite of problems species varies from one region or ecosystem to another. However, crucial prevention efforts depend upon national policies and programs. Why?

First, the federal government has the responsibility under the Constitution for regulating imports, that is, preventing introductions of new plant species that may be invasive. States cannot assume this role since customs and international commerce are federal activities.

Second, the federal government is also responsible for regulating interstate commerce, and two-thirds or more of the plant species now invading natural areas are currently sold in commerce. States can regulate sales within their jurisdiction, but federal efforts provide comprehensive guidelines in support of inconsistent or patchwork state regulations.

Unfortunately, we are still in the early stages of developing the national policies needed to repel the threat from invasive weeds. At present, national policy does not provide for many important actions (and note that parallel policies at the state level would be beneficial in most of these cases):

1. a pre-import screening system under which plant species proposed for importation would be evaluated for potential "weediness" and rejected if necessary
2. curtailing interstate shipment of known invasive exotic plant species already in the country, other than the listed Federal noxious weeds
3. enforcing the non-use of invasive species in federal agency programs
4. denying use of federal funds to plant invasive exotic plant species for highway rights of way, habitat "enhancement" for wildlife, etc.
5. careful analysis of activities that facilitate establishment and spread of exotic species through NEPA and other planning/analysis processes
6. greatly increased funds for prevention and control of invasions and restoration of areas that have been invaded, or are vulnerable to invasion

Executive Order 13112 addresses some of these gaps, particularly 3-5. It is still too early to assess the effectiveness of the first version of the Management Plan to be issued under the Executive Order. I expect new NEPA Guidelines based on EO 13112 to be adopted by the end of the year. Stakeholders are more actively discussing erection of pre-import "weediness" screening for "new" species—not those that are already in the plant trade. The value of curtailing interstate movement and federal agency use of known invasive species has been emphasized by some of the EO's working groups. Which plants should be prohibited? Should decisions be based on peer-reviewed studies which often lag far behind land managers' knowledge of problem species? Clearly, a meaningful program must go beyond the restrictions of federal or state noxious weed lists. Finally, federal agencies need much more money and staff to respond to the challenge. The full influence of new and existing national policies remains to be seen.

THE NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

Anna Cherry

In February of 1999, the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) was established by Executive Order 13112 to provide leadership and coordinate federal efforts to curb invasive species. Council members include the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, State, Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Transportation, Health and Human Services, as well as the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

When NISC was formed, so was the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC). The ISAC was established to advise the federal government on the issue of invasive species and to act as representatives of the many interested parties and stakeholders. The approximately 30 members of ISAC advise and make suggestions to assist NISC in its coordination and communications about invasive species issues.

The development and distribution of the National Invasive Species Management Plan in 2001 is one key to achieving success against the many challenges presented by invasive species. The plan provides a framework for a wide variety of stakeholders to come together and strategically begin to solve the problems caused by invasives. The NISC plan tries to link together the multitude of resources—human and capital—expended in this struggle.

NISC is currently (2005-2006) engaged in other projects including:

- launching a revised www.invasivespecies.gov Web site,
- enhancement of the National Agriculture Library's site: www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov,
- working with State Councils as requested on state plans and reports,
- coordinating an interagency economic analysis of western tamarisk,
- and clarifying the definition of invasive species for NISC' use.

Further information is available on the NISC Web site, <http://www.invasivespecies.gov>. You can write to NISC for more information: National Invasive Species Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

THE ST. LOUIS DECLARATION

Excerpted from the 2001 meeting in St. Louis, Missouri Botanical Garden Web site:
<http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/invasives>

In December 2001, experts from across the globe met in St. Louis, Missouri to develop voluntary approaches to preventing the introduction and spread of non-native invasive plants. The landmark gathering resulted in two major elements: 1. Findings and Principles, and 2. Draft Voluntary Codes of Conduct. Five years later, these elements are respected and used often to stop the spread.

The three-day effort included government agencies, nursery professionals, the gardening public, landscape architects and botanic gardens and arboreta. Participants agreed on the threat to natural systems and biodiversity and the extent of the invasive plant species issue. Codes of conduct were drafted and have been adopted by these groups and others. Visit www.centerforplantconservation.org for the full report. A copy of the government agency code is found on the following page of this book.

The Voluntary code of conduct for government agencies includes common sense ideas like:

- Enforce invasive plant species legislation at all levels.
- Develop partnerships and incentive programs.
- Foster international cooperation.
- Encourage federal employees to participate in invasive plant training.
- Facilitate public awareness on the issue.
- Collaborate on databases, early warning systems, monitoring, etc.

To this day, public and private sector organizations are signing on to the St. Louis Declaration which clarified the issue of invasive plants and our responsibility to take action. The organizers included:

- John M. Randall, University of California,
- Patricia D. Raven, Missouri Botanical Garden,
- Peter H. Raven, Missouri Botanical Garden,
- Sarah Reichard, University of Washington,
- Peter S. White, North Carolina botanical garden, and
- Kate Fay, K.C. Fay and Associates.

The St. Louis Six key principles include:

1. Plant introduction can be done in a way that notes and minimizes harm.
2. Implement prevention and management with national goals or standards in mind, while recognizing regional differences.
3. Prevention and early detection are the most cost effective tools against invasives.
4. Research and Education are essential to full understanding and needed changes.
5. All stakeholders must work together.
6. Success will come from use of codes of conduct, BMPs, and appropriate regulation.

VOLUNTARY CODE OF CONDUCT—GOVERNMENT

From the 2001 meeting in St. Louis, Missouri came Voluntary Codes of Conduct that have been endorsed by many. This one is specifically for government agencies. Codes are also listed for nursery professionals, gardeners, landscape architects, botanic gardens and arboreta. See <http://www.centerforplantconservation.org/invasives/codes>

1. Require risk assessment for government-led or financed plant introductions to ensure that no new harmful plant species are introduced, intentionally or unintentionally.
2. Do not distribute existing holdings of invasive plant species to areas where they can potentially do harm; eliminate these holdings or maintain new or existing holdings using appropriate safeguards.
3. Coordinate and facilitate collaboration in databases, early warning systems, monitoring, and other means of preventing invasive plant species problems.
4. Lead and fund (subject to budgetary considerations) the development of environmentally sound methods to control harmful invasive plant species, seek control of such species on public lands and promote their control on adjacent private lands.
5. Develop and promote the use of non-invasive plant species within all government units and to the public.
6. Facilitate, lead, coordinate and evaluate public outreach and education on harmful invasive plant species.
7. Encourage that employees and management participate in ongoing training programs on invasive plant species.
8. Foster international cooperation to minimize the risk of the import and export of potentially invasive plant species.
9. Develop partnerships and incentive programs to lessen the impact of invasive plant species and provide non-invasive restoration materials.
10. Provide a forum for regular evaluation of the effectiveness of these voluntary codes of conduct towards preventing the invasive plant species problem.
11. Enforce invasive plant species legislation at all levels.



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Memorandum

Subject: INFORMATION: **Guidance on 23 U.S.C. §329
on the Control of Noxious Weeds and Aquatic
Noxious Weeds and Establishment of Native Species** Date: May 16, 2006

(Original signed by)
From: Cynthia J. Burbank Reply to: HEPN-30
Associate Administrator, Planning,
Environment and Realty

To: Directors of Field Services
Division Administrators
Federal Lands Highway Division Engineers

The FHWA is issuing the attached guidance on implementing 23 U.S.C. § 329, a new provision of law added to Title 23 by §6006 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). This guidance discusses the new eligibility of Federal-aid funds for the control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species provisions under this section.

AUTHORITY: SAFETEA-LU § 6006, 23 U.S.C. § 329

BACKGROUND: On August 10, 2005, the President signed into law the new surface transportation act, SAFETEA-LU. Section 6006 of SAFETEA-LU includes a provision that makes activities for the control of noxious weeds and the establishment of native species eligible for Federal-aid funds under the NHS and the STP. The control of terrestrial noxious weeds and aquatic weeds is commonly done by maintenance districts or contracted crews of each State department of transportation. Historically, maintenance activities have been the responsibility of the State and therefore have not been eligible for Federal-aid dollars.

The SAFETEA-LU makes certain weed control activities and the establishment of native plants eligible for NHS and STP funds. The addition of Section 329 to Title 23 U.S. Code not only provides for Federal-aid eligibility for weed control by State vegetation managers, but also supports their work concurrently with, in advance of, or following the construction of a project funded under this title. This flexibility should be of great assistance to State vegetation managers to respond to weed infestations at any time.

The 1987 STURAA required that one-quarter of 1 percent of the landscape budget on a federally-funded project be reserved for establishment of native wildflowers (see 23 CFR §§ 752.4 and 752.11). SAFETEA-LU Section 6006 expands eligibility to establishment of native plants, which include not only native wildflowers, but also grasses, shrubs, trees, and vines. This additional eligibility for establishment of native plants will be beneficial in supplementing FHWA's environmental stewardship efforts in the areas of wetland mitigation, wildlife habitat planting, native plant restoration, and plant community preservation.

Questions regarding this guidance should be directed to Ms. Bonnie Harper-Lore, Office of Natural and Human Environment, (651) 291-6104, bonnie.harper-lore@fhwa.dot.gov.

GUIDANCE: Eligibility for Control of Noxious Weeds

1. Purpose:

The purpose of this guidance is to discuss the new eligibility of Federal-aid funds for the control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species provisions contained in Section 6006 of the SAFETEA-LU. A copy of Section 6006 is attached to this guidance.

2. Definitions:

The following are definitions for terms used in SAFETEA-LU Section 6006 and this guidance:

Abatement of Stormwater Runoff: avoiding and minimizing impacts on hydrology and water quality by protecting native vegetation and soils that provide natural processes to promote stormwater detention and infiltration.

Aesthetic Enhancement: landscape, plantings, beautification, and native wildflowers per CFR 23, Part 752, *Landscape and Roadside Development*.

Cooperative Weed Management Area: A Cooperative Weed Management Area is a partnership of Federal, State, and local government agencies; tribes; individuals; and various interested groups that manage noxious weeds or invasive plants in a defined area.

Fuel Breaks: refers to elimination of flammable noxious weed biomass and restoration of native plants along highways to buffer or limit wildfires that impair driver visibility, and safety.

Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management: a long term approach to vegetation management that systematically evaluates each area to be managed; determines which plant communities best fit the area; develops procedures that will encourage, enhance or reestablish desirable plant communities; provides self sustaining, diversified, visually interesting vegetation; keeps safety and an improved environment as priorities; and utilizes the most beneficial methods to prevent or correct undesirable situations caused by disturbance or less than optimum ground cover.

Invasive Species: means an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. (EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, February 3, 1999)

Native Plant: means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem. (EO 13112)

Nonnative Plant: means a plant species that did not originally exist in the United States, but was introduced for human purpose. A plant moved from a region in which it is native to a new region of the United States where it is not, is also considered "nonnative." A naturalized plant is nonnative.

Noxious Weed: The term "noxious weed" means any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. (**Plant Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq.**)

Restoration: a multidisciplinary approach to the repair of land disturbances with the goal to reestablishing an appropriate native plant cover that is site-specific. Restoration is used in wetland, grassland, or forest mitigation.

Stabilization of Soil: means utilization of erosion and sediment control measures such as mulching before, during and after maintenance and construction activities.

State Noxious Weed: Most States have legislation regarding the identification and treatment of noxious weeds within their borders in order to protect agriculture, human health, and the environment. State laws are generally tied to Federal law, the Plant Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. § 7701 et seq. States that do not currently have legislation dealing with noxious weeds should refer to State law(s) relating to noxious weeds in adjacent States, for planning and decision-making purposes.

3. Applicability:

The NHS and STP funds may be used for vegetation management activities that include control of terrestrial and aquatic noxious weeds, and the establishment of native plant species. Federal-aid funds made available to carry out § 329 may be used for the following activities, if these activities are related to transportation projects funded under Title 23:

1. **Establishment of plants.** This category refers to the establishment of native or non-native species, but **not “known invasive plants” or noxious weeds** for one or more of these functions: abatement of storm water runoff, stabilization of soil, and/or aesthetic enhancement.
2. **Management of plants (noxious weeds):** Activities eligible for Federal funding under vegetation management include: weed prevention; rapid response to new weed infestations; weed control; restoration; and annual monitoring for plants which have been determined by State or local transportation authorities to impair or impede the establishment, maintenance, or safe use of a transportation system.

23 U.S.C. § 329 specifically lists the following activities as being eligible under the establishment and management of plants categories listed above:

1. **Right-of-way surveys to determine management requirements to control Federal or State noxious weeds:** These vegetation surveys or inventories may be accomplished with new technology and incorporated into the State’s GIS system, which will allow for more efficient planning and efficient use of limited resources while providing successful weed control, and documentation of success.

Examples of current best practices for vegetation inventories are available through:

- i. The Nature Conservancy, which provides information on a pocket PC unit to note infestations and track them over time – the Weed Information Management System (WIMS). For more information about WIMS, see: <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/wims.html>. This system is suitable for highway corridors and compatible with GIS databases.
 - ii. The North American Weed Management Association, which offers practical field mapping standards. See: <http://www.nawma.org/>.
2. **Establishment of plants, whether native or nonnative with a preference for native to the maximum extent possible:** In carrying out eligible activities under this section, each State should be guided by their State natural heritage program and natural heritage list of native plants.

In order to assure a sustainable native plant program once native plant preferences emerge, State growers and/or potential new growers should be notified in order to prepare for expanded demand of native seed.

3. **Control or elimination of plants (noxious weeds):** Eligible activities include: cultural, mechanical, bio-control, and/or chemical methods commonly used in corridor vegetation management for plants which have been determined by State or local transportation authorities to impair or impede the establishment, maintenance, or safe use of a transportation system. To accomplish an integrated approach to control or eliminate noxious weeds, a vegetation management plan, based on inventories, is necessary. The vegetation management plan should be structured to emphasize a combination of tools and methods so as to prevent weed resistance to any one tool.
4. **Elimination of plants to create fuel breaks for the prevention and control of wildfires:** Included are activities for the removal of those plants that are considered a fire hazard in a region as well as the addition of native grasses, forbs, and/or shrubs considered fire tolerant. It is recommended that flammable plants like Kochia, Russian thistle, cheat grass, Sahara mustard, and Medusa-head rye be eradicated before attempting to establish native plants so that they will not out compete the new plantings.
5. **Training:** This category includes updated, annual education of State internal forces, contracted crews, and construction contractors in the use of integrated roadside vegetation management in all highway corridor activities, as well as public outreach and coordination with other public or private weed control initiatives and cooperative weed management areas adjoining the highway right of way. For more information about cooperative weed management areas see: http://www.weedcenter.org/weed_mgmt_areas/wma_overview.html

In these activities may be carried out concurrently with, in advance of, or following the construction of a project funded under this title. **However, activities in advance of a construction project must be related to a transportation project funded under Title 23 and must be carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations) and State transportation planning processes.**

Questions regarding this guidance should be directed to Ms. Bonnie Harper-Lore, HEPN-30, (651) 291-6104, bonnie.harper-lore@fhwa.dot.gov .

SEC. 6006. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT; CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS AND AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE SPECIES.

- (a) MODIFICATION TO NHS/STP FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, POLLUTION ABATEMENT, CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS AND AQUATIC NOXIOUS WEEDS.—
- (1) MODIFICATIONS TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—Section 103(b)(6) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
- “(Q) Environmental restoration and pollution abatement in accordance with section 328.
- “(R) Control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species in accordance with section 329.”.
- (2) MODIFICATIONS TO SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM.—Section 133(b) of title 23, is amended by striking paragraph (14) and inserting the following:
- “(14) Environmental restoration and pollution abatement in accordance with section 328.
- “(15) Control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species in accordance with section 329.”.
- (b) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Chapter 3 of title 23, United States Code, is further amended by adding after section 327 the following:

“§ 328. Eligibility for environmental restoration and pollution abatement

- (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), environmental restoration and pollution abatement to minimize or mitigate the impacts of any transportation project funded under this title (including retrofitting and construction of stormwater treatment systems to meet Federal and State requirements under sections 401 and 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341; 1342)) may be carried out to address water pollution or environmental degradation caused wholly or partially by a transportation facility.
- (b) MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE.—In a case in which a transportation facility is undergoing reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, or restoration, the expenditure of funds under this section for environmental restoration or pollution abatement described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 20 percent of the total cost of the reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, or restoration of the facility.

“§ 329. Eligibility for control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species

- (a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with all applicable Federal law (including regulations), funds made available to carry out this section may be used for the following activities if such activities are related to transportation projects funded under this title:
- (1) Establishment of plants selected by State and local transportation authorities to perform one or more of the following functions: abatement of stormwater runoff, stabilization of soil, and aesthetic enhancement.

- “(2) Management of plants which impair or impede the establishment, maintenance, or safe use of a transportation system.
- “(b) INCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—The establishment and management under subsection (a)(1) and (a)(2) may include—
 - “(1) right-of-way surveys to determine management requirements to control Federal or State noxious weeds as defined in the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) or State law, and brush or tree species, whether native or nonnative, that may be considered by State or local transportation authorities to be a threat with respect to the safety or maintenance of transportation systems;
 - “(2) establishment of plants, whether native or nonnative with a preference for native to the maximum extent possible, for the purposes defined in subsection (a)(1);
 - “(3) control or elimination of plants as defined in subsection(a)(2);
 - “(4) elimination of plants to create fuel breaks for the prevention and control of wildfires; and
 - “(5) training.
- “(c) CONTRIBUTIONS.—
 - “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), an activity described in subsection (a) may be carried out concurrently with, in advance of, or following the construction of a project funded under this title.
 - “(2) CONDITION FOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN ADVANCE OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.—An activity described in subsection (a) may be carried out in advance of construction of a project only if the activity is carried out in accordance with all applicable requirements of Federal law (including regulations) and State transportation planning processes.
- (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for <<NOTE: 23 USC 301.>> chapter 3 of title 23 is further amended by adding after the item relating to section 327 the following:
 - “328. Eligibility for environmental restoration and pollution abatement.
 - “329. Eligibility for control of noxious weeds and aquatic noxious weeds and establishment of native species.”

Part Four

for your information



CONTRIBUTORS

Phil S. ALLEN is currently Professor of Landscape Management at Brigham Young University. Dr. Allen's research focuses on ecology and physiology of seed germination under adverse environmental conditions. Current research projects include: restoration of sagebrush ecosystems, simulation models for seed germination, taxonomic key for seeds of invasive species and novel soil testing procedures. Phil teaches undergraduate course in Landscape management and is volunteer director of the Rock Canyon ecological restoration. He can be contacted at: phil_allen@byu.edu.

John BELL, John's Forest Service career includes forest engineer positions in California, Oregon, and Arizona. In 1998, John transferred to Forest Service Headquarters in Washington where he is the program manager for Road System Operations and Maintenance; Signing; and Traffic Safety. He is actively connected to transportation issues via AASHTO and TRB committee work. John was the prime mover in the production of *Dangerous Travelers*.

Bernd BLOSSEY, is associate professor in the Department of natural Resources at Cornell University and director of the Ecology and Management of Invasive Plants Program. He participates in biocontrol programs targeting purple loosestrife, garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, introduced phragmites and water chestnut. Bernd's research focuses on impacts of invasive plants on native species, plant-insect interactions, and factors controlling invasiveness of introduced plants. His extension program provides information about invasions and procedures to allow citizen participation in research.

Faith CAMPBELL has worked as a policy analyst and advocate on issues related to biodiversity conservation, especially endangered plants and invasive species. In this role, Dr. Campbell has represented Natural Resources Defense Council, National Association of Exotic Pest Plant Councils and American Lands Alliance. Since 2004 Faith has worked with The Nature Conservancy, focusing on introduced insects and pathogens that attack North American tree species.

Jeff CASTER is Florida's State Transportation landscape Architect. He is responsible for conservation of natural resources and scenic beauty; for the development of environmental legislation, policy, rule, procedure, standards, specifications, research, and training that affect the planning, project development, design, construction, and maintenance of State Highways. Areas of specialization include: beautification, wildflowers, urban forestry, aesthetics, outdoor advertising, water conservation and more. He serves as an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Florida A&M University, School of Architecture. Contact Jeff at: 850.414.5267 or jeff.caster@dot.state.fl.us

Janet K. CLARK is Director of the Center for Invasive Plant Management at Montana State University—Bozeman. She has worked on weed-related issues in various capacities, often coordinating weed-related projects with scientists, government personnel, and land managers. She also has served as co-editor of the books *Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds* (Oregon State University Press) and *Invasive Plants of Range and Wildlands and Their Environmental, Economic, and Societal Impacts* (Weed Science Society of America). Her work is found at www.weedcenter.org.

Alfred F. COFRANCESCO is the Technical Director for Environmental Engineering and Sciences at the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. Over the last 25 years his

research focuses on integrated pest management, in particular biological control of noxious and nuisance plants. Dr. Cofrancesco has served since 1991 as Chairman of the USDA-APHIS, Technical Advisory Group for Biological Control Agents of Weeds.

Mark DIMMITT, After earning his Ph.D. in Biology from the University of California at Riverside, he spent four years as a vertebrate ecologist in the California Desert District of the Bureau of Land Management. In 1979 he moved to Tucson to become Curator of Botany at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum(ASDM). Since 1997 he has been Director of Natural History at ASDM, where he conducts field research and shares oversight of the scientific aspects of the museum's operations. Mark has published about 50 scientific and popular articles and book chapters.

Ron G. DUCKWORTH is a principal in Duckworth-Cole, Inc., an environmental consulting firm that provides simple, natural solutions to complex environmental problems. Mr. Duckworth's Texas A&M studies were in range science and mechanized agriculture. Ron's goal is to utilize local ecotypes of native plants to restore and rehabilitate ecosystems and provide sustainable benefits to multiple users. A current project goal is to establish practical and inexpensive methods for landowners to create a new native seed supply of local ecotypes while meeting their own goals of habitat creation.

Sheree EYRE-EDWARDS, Chief, Office of Roadside Maintenance, California Department of Transportation. Sheree does oversight and policy management for roadside areas of: maintenance rehab projects, stormwater, culvert condition and inspections, rest area maintenance, Adopt-a-Highway, graffiti, and roadside and landscape management. How to safely balance and merge issues and needs, while meeting mandates and regulations, providing service to the public, yet preserving the environment in an economically responsible way describes her commitment. Ms. Edwards can be reached at (916) 654-5784 or sheree_edwards@dot.ca.gov.

Richard FELGER founded Drylands Institute in Tucson in 1991 (drylandsinstitute.org). Richard's interests and publications focus on desert botany, ethnobiology, and conservation. Recent books include: *Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Conservation in Northern Mexico* and *Dry Borders: Great Natural Reserves of the Sonoran Desert*. Current projects and dreams include Grasses of the Sonoran Desert and Relationships of global Population to Warfare, Peace and Sustainability. Contact Richard at rfelger@ag.arizona.edu.

Cathy FORD, Roadside Program Administrator for the Idaho Transportation Department. She oversees the vegetation management program as well as coordinates the rest area program. Responsibilities include: develop revegetation and erosion control plans, control noxious weeds, promote and implement planting plans that use perennial and native vegetation, and coordinate with counties and CWMAs on noxious weed issues. Committee work includes IWCC, IWCA, Idaho Invasive Species Council, Idaho Native Plant Society, and the Idaho Nursery & Landscape Association. You may reach Ms. Ford at cathy.ford@itd.idaho.gov or 208.3344444.8416.

Bob GRAHAM, former District 14 Manager of the Oregon Department of Transportation (DOT) retired in 2004. Before he did he described one of the first and best on-the-ground partnerships this Editor has witnessed. His District joined forces with the BLM and Malheur County to share interagency resources in their war on weeds. Recently, Bob said that the partnership was tremendously rewarding. Located in rural Oregon, their weed management and re-seeding program efforts were highly regarded by the surrounding agricultural community. Bob reports that he still cannot drive down any road without watching for weeds!

Bonnie L. HARPER-LORE works as a restoration ecologist for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Her training focused on the restoration and management of disturbed native plant communities. Much of Ms. Harper-Lore's work centers around information-sharing, e.g. *Greener Roadsides*, newsletter; *Weeds Across Borders*, biennial conference; and *Roadside Use of Native Plants*, handbook. She participates in the Federal Interagency Committee for Management of Exotic and Noxious Weeds (FICMNEW) and the Plant Conservation Alliance (PCA). Recently, Bonnie developed guidance for SAFETEA-LU, Section 6006 on noxious weeds.

Kirk HENDERSON is Coordinator for Iowa's county Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) program. The position is funded by the Iowa Department of Transportation and is located at the University of Northern Iowa's native Roadside Vegetation Center. His mission is to increase county participation in the State's IRVM program and provide support for counties in the program. He was primary editor for the Iowa IRVM Technical Manual, principal investigator for Tree and Brush Control for County Road Rights-of-Way. He wrote the Roadside Almanac and produces the IRVM newsletter, *Roadside Digest*. Contact: kirk.henderson@uni.edu

Evelyn A. Howell is Professor and Chair of the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. A plant ecologist, her primary research and teaching interests are the preservation, restoration and management of Midwestern prairies, savannas, and forests, and the use of native plants in landscape design. Professor Howell, her students and colleagues have completed restoration and management projects for the National Park Service, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Nature Conservancy, as well as for several state and local conservation parks. She recently co-edited the *Historical Ecology Handbook*, and is now collaborating on a restoration ecology textbook.

Nelroy E. JACKSON, a scientific advocate on Invasive Species issues. His career of technical development of herbicides for use in crops, industrial, turf, ornamental, forestry, utility ROW, aquatics and natural areas is noteworthy. Nelroy pioneered the use of Roundup and Rodeo herbicides for use in habitat restoration and control and management of invasive plants. As a consultant, he continues to be involved with the Weed Science Society of America, Western Society of Weed Science, California Weed Science Society, California Invasive Plant Council, IWAC, NIWAW, and Invasive Species Advisory Committee. Contact Doctor Jackson at 951-279-7787 or nelroyjackson@sbcglobal.net.

Robert JACOBSON began with the Minnesota Department of Transportation by surveying roadside/railroad prairie remnants. Over 15 years he provided rare plant expertise along with critical area stabilization. For 7 years he supervised Mn/DOT's Erosion Control unit. He currently works at the Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources (BWSR) on an interagency agreement doing wetland and upland buffer restoration. He can be reached at BWSR (651) 297-4958 or bob.jacobson@bwsr.state.mn.us or Mn/DOT (651) 284-3767 and robert.jacobson@dot.state.mn.us.

Maggie JOHNSON is a biologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency where she conducts outreach programs helping stakeholders learn how to use computer models. Maggie has conducted botanical field surveys and worked for the Smithsonian Institution. Ms. Johnson was Co-Editor of *Roadside Use of Native Plants*.

Kelly KEARNS, Plant Conservation Program Manager at the Bureau of Endangered Resources, WI Department of Natural Resources (DNR). She coordinates DNR activities regarding ecologi-

cally invasive terrestrial plants. Additional responsibilities include education and outreach, grants management, policy and rule revisions, partnerships, research, control information, and the WI early detection project for invasive plants. Ms. Kearns also works with the WI DNR Invasive Species Team, Forest Invasives Leadership Team, and Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species. Kelly is one of the founders of the Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin and the Midwest Invasive Plant Network. You may contact Kelly at (608) 267-5066 or kearns@dnr.state.wi.us.

Janet MARINELLI, Director of Publishing at Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Janet Marinelli is a pioneer in the field of ecological landscaping and a leading advocate of plant conservation. She is co-editor of *Invasive Plants* (Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1996). Her latest book, *Plant* (DK, 2005), features over 2,000 endangered species worldwide and what landscape designers and others can do to help save them.

Mark MASTELLER, As Chief Landscape Architect for the Iowa Department of Transportation, Mark oversees the Roadside Development Section of the Office of Design. He and his staff's main areas of responsibility include highway landscaping, seeding and erosion control for highway construction projects, developing projects for improvements to the interstate rest area system, helping develop and support the department's vegetation management programs and administering the Living Roadway Trust Fund and the DOT/DNR Fund.

Tim W. MEIKLE is a restoration ecologist for Bitterroot Restoration Inc. (BRI). As the Director of Research & Development, he focused his efforts on the development of new technologies to increase the success of restoration projects while reducing costs. Later, Mr. Meikle, as Director of Consulting, provided ecological consulting services for large-scale disturbances. His specific expertise has been plant-soil relationships with an emphasis on the impact of heavy metals and salts. Prior to working with BRI, Tim conducted endangered species surveys, environmental education, and restoration projects for the USFWS, NPS, and the University of Wisconsin.

James MORIN is the Roadside Maintenance Manager for the Washington Department of Transportation. He manages the Integrated Vegetation Management program for the Eastern side of the State. For the past ten years, James has worked in the restoration field, both habitat restoration and mitigation site development. He can be reached at morinj@wsdot.wa.gov, or 360.709.8218

John M. RANDALL is Director of The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Wildland Invasive Species Team. John's team provides leadership, scientific information and advice on the prevention and control of invasive species in natural areas. He also helps develop public policy approaches to this issue on a national level. John helped found the California Exotic Pest Plant Council and now is a member of the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Invasive Species specialist Group. One of his many publications includes the 1996 *Invasive Plants: Weeds of the Global Garden*.

Sarah REICHARD is an Associate Professor of Conservation Biology at the University of Washington's Center for Urban Horticulture. She serves on the Federal Invasive Species Advisory Committee, the Invasive Species Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and within Washington State, she serves on the Committee which advises the State Noxious Weed board. She is curator of the Hyde Herbarium at the University which documents hardy plants in cultivation in western Washington as well as introduced weeds. Contact: reichard@u.washington.edu

Roy J. REICHENBACH was a certified weed and pest supervisor for a local weed and pest district in Wyoming for 17 years. He then went to work for the Wyoming Department of Agriculture as the state weed and pest program coordinator, a position he held for 6 years before accepting a position as the manager of the Technical Services section of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. Roy has published and contributed to several weed identification publications. Mr. Reichenbach has worked at the national and international level to develop weed-free forage programs in the US and Canada. He can be contacted by phone at 307-777-6590 or e-mail at rreich@state.wy.us.

Ana L. REINA-G received an undergraduate degree from the Universidad de Sonora in Hermosillo in Agricultural Sciences. Her undergraduate thesis was on Medicinal Plants of the Mountain Pima Indians of the Municipio de Yécora, Sonora. She has been involved in ethnobotanical studies with the Seri and Mayo Indians. She is interested in the ethnobotany of Sonoran cacti and is a collaborator in the *Cáctaceas de Sonora* and *My Nana's Remedies* books. For the last ten years has been involved in floristic surveys in eastern Sonora and the Arizona-Sonora border region.

Mark W. SKINNER is the National Botanist for the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and is on the National Plant Data Center staff in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is the architect (with Scott Peterson), data manager, and chief writer for the National PLANTS database (<http://plants.usda.gov/>). Before joining the NRCS Mark was the rare plant botanist for the California Native Plant Society, where he edited the 4th edition of the California endangered plant inventory and led CNPS efforts to improve State and Federal protection for rare plants. Contact Mark at: 225.775.6280 or mark.skinner@la.usda.gov

Richard STARK works with roadside vegetation management issues for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). Employed as a landscape architect by the DOT since 1967, Dick initially worked in the areas of roadside site development and roadside planting design. His current responsibilities include monitoring consultants who perform design and construction related services for WisDOT. He also represents WisDOT on the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council.

Alan V. TASKER serves the APHIS Plant Protection & Quarantine (PPQ) as National Noxious Weed Program Manager. His job includes planning and coordination of APHIS Domestic Weed Programs. Dr. Tasker serves as co-chair of the weed group FICMNEW (Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds). Al, as Sheriff Al, together with Randy Westbrook (Randy the Weed Wrangler), has been singing weed songs at Kid's Fun Day at National Weed Awareness Week for three years. Contact: 301.734.5708 or Alan.V.Tasker@aphis.usda.gov .

Thomas R. VAN DEVENDER's 1973 doctoral dissertation at the University of Arizona. was on Late Pleistocene plants and animals of the Sonoran Desert. Tom was an endangered species botanist for the Arizona Natural Heritage Program. Since 1983, he has been Research Scientist at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. His interests have included: reconstructing vegetation and climate in the Chihuahuan and Sonoran deserts, floristic studies in tropical deciduous and pine-oak forests in Sonora (Mexico), ethno-botany of the Mayo Indians, ecology of the Sonoran desert tortoise, cacti of Sonora, plant-hummingbird interactions and migratory pollinators in eastern Sonora, and invasive species. He has published about 150 book chapters and journal articles.

Marie VENNEN has worked as a consultant to State Departments of Transportation focusing on environmental needs and requirements more than 10 years. She served as AASHTO's Natural Resources Technical Assistance program manager for 7 years and managed the Colorado DOT's Natural Resources Unit. Marie has worked on 9 NCHRP research projects as Principal Investigator. Most recently Ms. Venner authored NCHRP Synthesis 36-05 on Invasive Species Control Methods, which is in publication. In addition, Marie maintains the AASHTO Compendium of Environmental Practices, Policies, and Procedures in use by State DOTs.

Paul WALVATNE works as the Forestry Unit Supervisor for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The Unit provides leadership, policy, technical expertise, training, and research support in all matters related to roadside vegetation management. Mr. Walvatne's special interests include: living snowfence, plant identification, construction specifications to prevent the spread of weeds, hazard tree identification, plant protection plans for projects, and potential weed inventory with control measures. He has been an active member of the National Roadside Vegetation Management Association for years. Paul can be reached at 651.284.3793, or Paul.Walvatne@dot.state.mn.us.

Kyle WILLIAMS, Associate Environmental Specialist for the New York State Department of Transportation, covers environmental issues in maintenance and construction projects. In this position he coordinates invasive species issues and participates in the Governor's Invasive Species Task Force Steering Team. Kyle focuses on the relationship of transportation systems to landscape-level ecology. You may contact Mr. Williams at kwilliams@dot.state.ny.us.

INVASIVE PLANT COUNCILS

- <http://www.caleppc.org> California's wildland plant threats as part of the work of the **California Exotic Pest Plant Council (CALEPPC)**.
- <http://www.cwma.org> is the website of the **Colorado Weed Management Association (CWMA)**.
- <http://www.cipwg.org> serves the **Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG)**. Among their links, Native Alternatives for Invasive Ornamental Plant Species.
- <http://www.fleppc.org> is home to the **Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council**, an information-packed site.
- <http://www.gaepcc.org> is home to the **Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council**.
- <http://www.hear.org> is home to Hawaii's effort, the **Big Island Invasive Species Committee**.
- <http://www.ipcnys.org> is the domain of the **Invasive Plant Council of New York State**. They include a list of concern along with alternative plants to use.
- <http://www.mdinvasivesp.org> is the new site of **Maryland's Invasive Species Council**.
- <http://www.ma-eppc.org> addresses the exotic plants that threaten the **Mid-Atlantic** region's economy, environment and human health. The site appears to be the only one of its kind in Spanish
- <http://www.forestry.msu.edu/mipc> or **MIPC.org** serves the **Michigan Invasive Plant Council** that is developing an interim short list of invasives of concern in their State.
- <http://www.mobotgradstudents.org> will lead you to the **Missouri Exotic Pest Plant Council**.
- <http://www.eeb.uconn.edu/ipane>. Since 1999 the **New England Invasive Plant Group** has focused on an Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE) and an early warning system.
- <http://www.se-eppc.org> includes seven southeast States in the **Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council**. and provides a compilation of invasives for 13 Southern States including SC Council.
- <http://www.usgs.nau.edu> describes the **Southwest Exotic Plant Council** includes a mapping program.
- <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ipaw> is home to the **Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin (IPAW)** promotes stewardship of natural resources through public awareness and more.
- <http://www.wnps.org> is home to the **Pacific Northwest Exotic Pest Plant Council**.

INVASIVE PLANT INFORMATION

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- Westbrooks, R. 1998, *Invasive Plants, Changing the Landscape of America*, a handbook. Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), Washington D.C. Update in progress.

INVASIVE PLANT WEB SITES

- <http://www.fhwa.DOT/roadsides> is the **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** Web site which attempts to connect private and public sector supporters of greener roadsides.
- <http://www.plants.usda.gov> is the **National Plant Database Project**.
- <http://www.nawma.org> offers mapping standards and other land managers' information
- <http://www.nps.gov/plants/aliens> is the **Weeds Gone Wild** site of the Plant Conservation Alliance.
- <http://www.tncweeds@ucdavis.edu> TNC's **Wildland Invasive Species Program** offers decision-makers years of land management experience regarding problem plants, control methods, a power point presentation you can use, a press release template, and ways to utilize volunteers.

CENTERS OF INVASIVE PLANT INFORMATION

- <http://www.aquat1.ifas.ufl.edu> is the **Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants** since 1979. The site contains images and information for 383 native and non-native species found in Florida
- <http://www.invader.dbs.umt.edu> is the Web site of the **INVADERS Database System** from the University of Montana contains the **INVADERS Database System** provided by the Agricultural research Service (ARS), USDA. Site includes U.S. and Canadian noxious weed lists.
- <http://www.newfs.org> the **New England Wild Flower Society** addresses plants in New England.
- <http://www.uni.edu/irvm> is the **Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management** homepage from the new national vegetation center at the University of Northern Iowa.
- <http://www.usgs.nau.edu/SWEPIC/swemp> serves the southwest via the **Southwest Exotic Plant Information Clearinghouse**. This site is filled with practical information.
- <http://www.weedcenter.org> is home to an in-depth western weed clearinghouse of information. The information comes from the **Center for Invasive Plant Management in Montana**.

NATIVE PLANT REFERENCES

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- Tester, John R., 1995. *Minnesota's Natural Heritage*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.
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NATIVE PLANT WEB SITES

- <http://www.natareas.org> is the home of the **Natural Areas Association**, an international nonprofit with a mission to preserve natural diversity . . . lots of land management information.
- <http://www.natureserve.org> is the website of **Nature Serve Explorer**, an online encyclopedia for 50,000 plants and ecological communities of the United States and Canada. With the common or scientific name of a plant, you can learn its life history, distribution map, and more.

<http://www.mobot.org> is the long-recognized home of the **Center for Plant Conservation**. Packed with information for homeowners and land managers, the site offers a State contacts Directory.

<http://www.nps.gov/plants> is federal interagency **Plant Conservation Alliance** that began in 1994 with the purpose of sharing information and resources on behalf of native plants.

<http://www.ser.org> is the home of the **Society for Ecological Restoration** whose goals include restoration of native plants globally.

<http://www.wildflower.org> is the Web site of the **Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center** which educates about environmental necessity, economic value, and natural beauty of wildflowers and native plants across America.

CENTERS OF NATIVE PLANT INFORMATION

<http://www.bbg.org> – **Brooklyn Botanic Gardens** has published a series of native plant books and provides regional information.

<http://www.chicagobotanic.org> – **Chicago Botanic Garden** offers a native garden example, related workshops, and so much more for the Midwest.

<http://www.nativeplants.wcu.edu> – **Culowhee Native Plant Conference** has offered an annual native plant conference annually for many years at the Western Carolina University near Asheville. So respected, the conference now goes on the road to other regions.

<http://www.epa.gov/greenacres> – **Great Lakes EPA** The EPA has taken a regional approach to the use of native plants with green landscaping.

<http://www.wildflower2.org> – **Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center** is an online resource for native plants with a regional spotlight on the Southwest.

<http://www.uni.edu/irvm> – **Native Roadside Vegetation Center** The University of Northern Iowa offers native vegetation information relative to many regions. They are reknown for their Iowa ecotype work and County system native plantings

<http://www.NEWFS.org> – **New England Wildflower Society** The New England Wildflower Society has a long history of native plant protection and native plant use information.

<http://www.uwarboretum.org> – **University of Wisconsin Arboretum** Well known for its 1930's native plant restoration, plant community approach, ongoing research, and its new Wisconsin Native Plant garden.

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News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: June 7, 2004

CONTACTS: Geir Friisoe, Plant Protection Section Manager, 651-297-7174
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DRAFT

Governor Pawlenty proclaims June invasive species month

ST. PAUL, Minn.—To highlight the importance of fighting invasive pests such as gypsy moths, purple loosestrife and zebra mussels, Governor Tim Pawlenty has proclaimed June 2004 as Invasive Species Month in Minnesota. The announcement is designed to draw public attention to the increasing risk invasive pests pose to Minnesota's landscape and waters, and steps citizens can take to prevent the spread in their own neighborhoods.

Invasive species are non-native plants, animals and pathogens that cause environmental damage, economic loss or harm to human health. These pests displace native species, harm habitats and degrade natural, managed and agricultural landscapes. Minnesota is presently battling a number of invasive pests, including gypsy moth, zebra mussels, Eurasian water-milfoil, purple loosestrife, and garlic mustard. There are also many new invasive species that could arrive and damage our forests, lakes and rivers. The list of potential invaders includes Asian longhorned beetle, emerald ash borer, bighead carp, silver carp, hydrilla and kudzu.

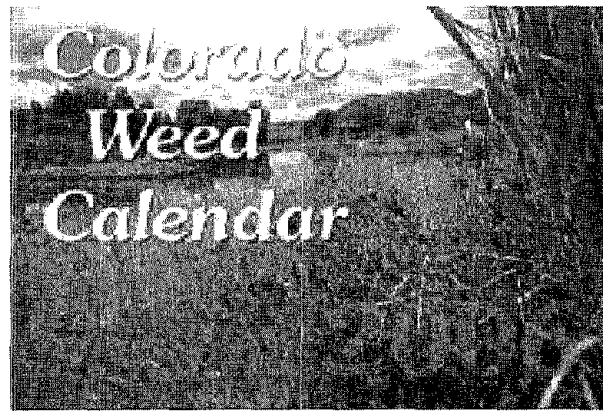
In addition to harming the recreational value of our natural resources, invasive pests pose serious economic threats to major Minnesota industries such as agriculture, tourism and forestry. Nationwide, some estimates peg the economic damage of invasive pests at more than \$100 billion a year. In declaring June as Invasive Species Month, Governor Pawlenty said public awareness is a key to preventing the spread of invasive species.

"Our state is blessed with beautiful waterways, prairies, forests, and agricultural areas that contribute to our quality of life," Governor Pawlenty said. "Unfortunately, these resources face a growing threat from invasive pests. These pests are often introduced accidentally by people, and that's why we all have a role to play in protecting our state."

Experts offer six tips for citizens looking to join the fight against invasive pests:

1. Ask nursery staff to verify that plants you buy for your yard or garden are not invasive;
2. Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers! When boating or participating in other water recreation, remove aquatic plants and animals from boats, trailers and equipment, and drain water before moving it to other waters;
3. Remove seeds, plants, and mud from clothing, footwear, and equipment before hiking in a new area;
4. Don't pack a pest when returning to Minnesota after visiting other states or countries—fruits, vegetables, plants and animals can carry invasive pests;
5. Don't release aquarium fish and plants, water garden plants, live bait or other exotic animals into lakes, rivers or storm drains; and
6. Volunteer at a local park or wildlife area to remove invasive species. Inform others about the threat.

To learn more about invasive pests and the fight against them, consider attending the one of many events being held by members of the Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council in June (see list below). For details please visit the MDA website at www.mda.state.mn.us or DNR website at www.dnr.state.mn.us.



2006 Colorado Weed Calendar Order Form

Organization: _____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City State Zip: _____

Delivery address(UPS) if different : _____

Telephone Number: _____

I would like to order _____ calendars, each at a \$3 donation, the total donation being _____ I understand there will be no shipping charges this year.

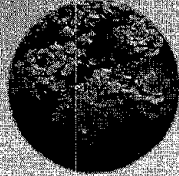
Please return the order and payment to:

***Colorado Big Country RC&D
PO Box 2168
Glenwood Springs CO 81602***

Any special handling or questions, call Connie at 970 945-5494 Ext. 4.

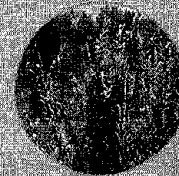
National Invasive Weed Awareness Week

February 26 – March 3, 2006



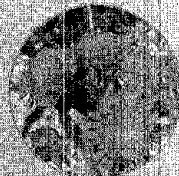
Water Chestnut *Trapa natans*

- Can grow in both freshwater and brackish water, from intertidal zones to 12 feet deep.
- Found in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, with many other states, provinces, and territories. Found in Lake Champlain, Hudson River, Potomac River and the upper Delaware River.
- Reduces oxygen levels, potentially increasing fish kills.
- Competes with native vegetation and is of little value to waterfowl.
- Forms dense floating mats, severely blocking boating, fishing, boating and other recreational activities.
- Most float here now can be found in open water.



Giant Reed *Arundo donax*

- Also known as water cane.
- Introduced from Europe by a Dutch sailor in 1614 through the state and it has since from which to California and Mexico (southern).
- A tall, woody grass that grows up to 30 feet tall.
- Dense stands block drainage ditches and streams, interfere with water control, and reduce water quality and fish habitat. It is also a fire hazard, especially in dry areas.
- Reduces water quality and affects boating, fishing, and other recreational activities.
- It is a very hard to control a weed.



Orange Hawkweed *Hieracium aurantiacum*

- Native to Europe and Asia.
- Reported to be a major pest of the dairy industry in the United States, where it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.
- A perennial herb, it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.

Looks Can Kill.

Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*

- Native to Europe and Asia, it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.
- A perennial herb, it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.



Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*

- Native to Europe and Asia, it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.
- A perennial herb, it is a common weed in pastures and hay fields.
- It is a very hard to control weed, especially in pastures and hay fields.

The most beautiful plants can also be the most harmful. While appealing to the eye, these plants are weeds—invasive and noxious weeds that have caused severe ecological and economic devastation nationwide. Non-native plant species have infested hundreds of millions of acres throughout America, crowding out native vegetation and threatening biologically diverse habitats.



How You Can Help

- Learn to identify invasive plants in your area.
- Use native plants whenever possible in landscaping.
- Report weed sightings to your local county or land management agency.
- Support local, state and federal efforts to control invasive and noxious weeds.
- Prevent the spread of seeds by cleaning off boating boots, deep-seats and vehicles.

For more information:
<http://www.niwaw.org> <http://www.usda.gov>
<http://www.invasive.org/plants> <http://www.invasive.org>
<http://www.invasive.org> <http://www.usda.gov>
<http://www.invasive.org> <http://www.invasive.org>



LEAST WANTED: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas

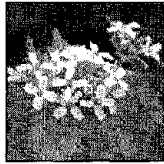
Fact Sheets

Illustrated, easy-to-read fact sheets on invasive alien plants with native ranges, plant descriptions, ecological threats, U.S. distributions & habitats, background of introductions, plant reproduction & dispersal, management approaches, alternative native plants, and other useful information.

AQUATICS



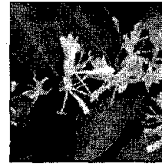
HERBS



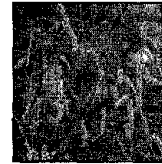
VINES



SHRUBS



TREES



[Aquatics](#) | [Herbs](#) | [Vines](#) | [Shrubs](#) | [Trees](#)
General Educational

ENTIRE LIST OF COMPLETED FACT SHEETS

WeedUS Plant List

List of plants known to be invasive in natural areas in the United States, including Hawaii. The scientific names list includes the associated common names and is viewable in its entirety or in smaller sections.

Plant list by scientific name (web format)

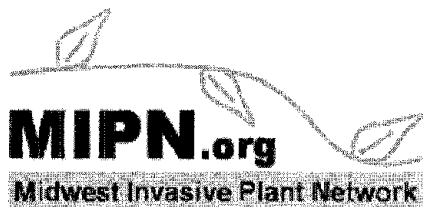
Download the complete WeedUS Excel file

[APWG HOME PAGE](#) | [PCA WEBSITE](#)

Comments, suggestions, and questions about the website should be directed to the webmaster:
<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/facts/main.htm>
Last updated: 12-Jul-2006

Why Should I Care About Invasive Plants?

**HOW INVASIVE PLANTS IMPACT
HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING,
GARDENING, HIKING, BIKING,
HORSEBACK RIDING, AND
OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN THE MIDWEST**





Fact Sheet 98-80

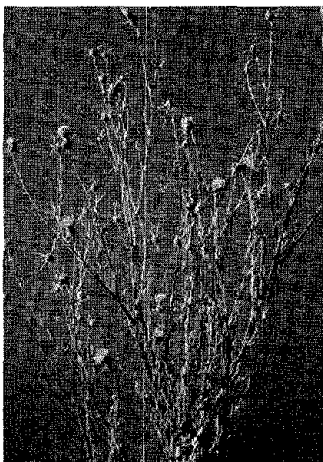
WANTED— Dead, Not Alive!

This outlaw weed is hiding out! Find it. Eradicate it.

Yellow Starthistle

Alias: *Centaurea solstitialis*

Yellow starthistle is a Mediterranean weed that dominates rangelands, roadsides, and fields primarily in Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho. It is found scattered throughout the rest of the U.S. In Nevada, it can dominate rangeland that receives less than 15 inches of annual precipitation. It completely changes the natural habitat it invades. The injurious nature of its vicious spines negatively impacts recreationists, livestock, and wildlife. It is poisonous to horses, causing a nervous disorder called "chewing disease" when they are forced to eat it. Yellow starthistle is listed as a noxious weed by Nevada Administrative Code.



In Nevada, this weed dominates rangeland that receives less than 15 inches of annual precipitation. It completely changes the natural habitat it invades.

Distinguishing features:

- ◆ Grows up to 3 feet tall as a multi-branched plant.
- ◆ First leaves form a rosette of deeply lobed leaves up to 8 inches long. These form close to the ground in the fall or spring after germination.
- ◆ Second year leaves grow low on the plant, are deeply lobed, and 2 to 4 inches long. Upper leaves are narrower, pointed and smaller, forming fringe-like extensions along the stems. Both stem and leaves of the mature plant have a wooly appearance.
- ◆ Flower heads are yellow and located singly at the tips of branched stems with outward pointing, inch long, stiff spines.

Take action:

- ◆ Report its location to the land owner, gardener, manager or park ranger.
- ◆ Remove all weed seeds from clothing, pets, vehicle, and tire treads before moving out of an area.
- ◆ Monitor dry waste areas. Carefully remove any seeds, dig up the plant and dispose in a sealed garbage bag through the trash. Herbicides may be available to kill this plant.

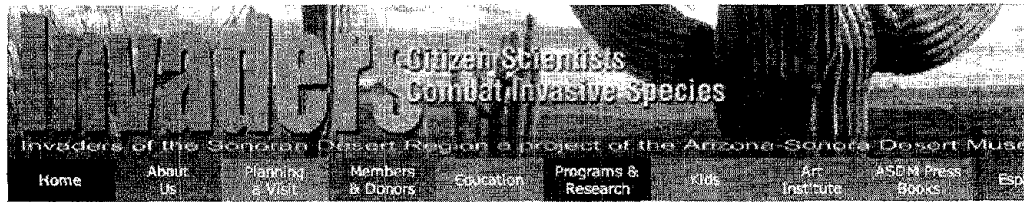
Your reward:

A cleaner, healthier environment and the satisfaction that you have helped make the difference!

For more information about controlling this and other invasive weeds, contact:

Nevada Cooperative Extension
775-784-1334;
Nevada Division of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry,
775-688-1180; or
Your local Weed District manager or
Conservation District:

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
A County-State-Federal Partnership



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It's like something out of science fiction...
 Invading species of plants and animals are creating wastelands across the desert. They have enormous powers; they spread disease; they devour native life. Some are destroying the very land under our feet. Think of them as the first wave of an assault that could drive the greatest mass extinction since the end of the dinosaurs.

What is causing this invasion?

What can we do to stop the rising tide?

In this confusing era, only one thing is certain:
 these are... **strange days on planet Earth.**

Support for this initiative is provided by Vulcan Productions, Inc., National Geographic Television and Film and Sea Studios Foundation





Lady Bird Johnson

Wildflowercenter

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Our Programs

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We're much more than a pretty place to visit - this is what we do!



Landscape Restoration

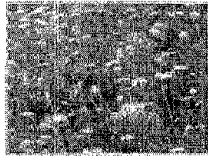
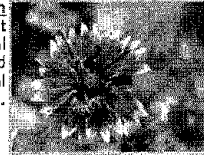
The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center's Land Restoration Program works to better understand the delicate balance between plants and people.

In This Section

- [Landscape Restoration](#)
- [Plant Conservation](#)
- [Horticulture](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Native Plant Articles](#)

Plant Conservation

The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center's Plant Conservation Program protects the ecological heritage of Texas by conserving its rare and endangered flora through sound ecological citizenship.

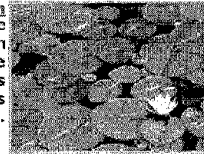


Horticulture

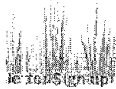
The primary focus of the Horticulture department is to manage the gardens that represent the native plants of the Central Texas Hill Country and its associated communities. In addition, we are charged with the nursery operation and overseeing the two annual Plant sales.

Education

The Brown Center for Environmental Education at the Wildflower Center strives to bridge the gap between people and the natural world by sharing the importance and beauty of native plants. Programs are for all ages and all levels of experience. Join us while we experience nature.



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4801 La Crosse Avenue Austin, Texas 78739 (512) 292-4100 ([contact information](#))



"The mission of the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center is to increase the sustainable use and conservation of native wildflowers, plants, and landscapes."





