

Integrated Pest Management

IPM is an ecosystem-based strategy focusing on long-term prevention of pests (in this case noxious weeds) through a combination of control methods, including the use of biological controls, modification of cultural practices or mechanical techniques and / or application of herbicides.

Steps for Successful IPM

1. Identify & Profile the Pest

Upon identification of your pest, research the factors that influence its behavior. Once you have a better understanding of the pest, management becomes easier and more successful.

2. Evaluate your Location

Is your pest infestation near water, in sand or clay, or on a rocky slope? Are you surrounded by livestock or agricultural land? Different areas may require a specialized approach to maximize results and minimize unwanted side effects.

3. Determine Land Use Goals

Each landowner has a different goal for their land. You may want to harvest timber, grow vegetables, or maintain a golf course. Depending on your land use goals, control strategies may vary greatly between scenarios.

4. Develop & Implement you IPM Plan

Consider all of these factors about your pest species, location, and land use goals. Will mowing encourage or discourage the weeds? Are herbicides appropriate for your location? Will planting native species reduce noxious weeds and meet your land use goals? Determine which combination of control methods will best address the pest throughout the year. Begin implementation.

5. Monitor

Monitor the population and its behavior. IPM may take multiple seasons or years to reduce or eradicate the pest. You may need to adjust the plan.

6. EDRR & Prevention

Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR) is essential in preventing infestations from expanding or establishing, saving you time and money.

Your Noxious Weed IPM Plan

Gather information about the noxious weeds and your property to determine the best combination of techniques needed to increase the success of your control efforts.

Noxious Weed(s) Present:

Noxious Weed(s) Profile:

Ex: preferred environment, method of spread, toxicity, best time to treat, seed viability, etc.

Location Evaluation:

- Ag- [] Agricultural Land [] Near Water
For- [] Forest [] On a slope
[] Grazing Pasture [] Ornamental
[] Lawn [] Right-of-Way
[] Livestock
[] Other:

- Soil [] Type: [] Sand
Clay [] [] Silt
[] Loam

Other: _____

Land Use Goals:

Applicable Control Methods:

- Biological _____
Chemical _____
Cultural _____
Mechanical _____

Activity Timeline: After considering all of your options, outline the timing for the best control options for you and your land-use goals. Be sure to monitor!

Spring: _____
Summer: _____
Fall: _____
Winter: _____

RCW 17.10

Washington State's Noxious Weed Law established all property owners' responsibility for helping to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds. Since plants grow without regard to property lines or political jurisdictions, everyone's cooperation is needed—gardeners, farmers, government agencies, foresters, ranchers, and all other landowners have a role to play. Washington's weed laws spell out these responsibilities and create the government infrastructure needed to educate citizens and ensure that the laws are respected.

Contact Us!

Contact us to report noxious weeds or to learn more about controlling noxious weeds in Jefferson County:

Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control Board:

121 Oak Bay Road,
Port Hadlock, WA 98339
360-316-9332
sdegroot@co.jefferson.wa.us

Washington State

Noxious Weed Control Board:

P.O. Box 42560,
Olympia, WA 98504
360-725-5764
nwcb.wa.gov

Washington State

Department of Agriculture:

P.O. Box 42560,
Olympia, WA 98504
360-902-1800
agr.wa.gov



Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control Board

Integrated Pest Management Resource & Strategy Guide



Prepared with assistance from the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board

Biological Control

Biological control is the use of natural enemies to manage noxious weeds. Biological control options take time and are most effective on large, isolated infestations.

Common Biological Control Methods:

- Grazing Livestock: prescribed grazing utilizes animals that consume the target pest species, which may prevent weeds from producing seeds
- Biological Agents: There are a few approved insects and pathogens in Washington State that can help manage weeds by consuming or interfering with the reproductive process of the plants.

In some cases, the uses of biological control methods encourages the growth of certain weeds. Please research and contact your Noxious Weed Control Board for more information.

Chemical Control

Chemical Control is the use of herbicides to manage only the target noxious weed. Select the right product, the follow the instructions on the label for safety and success.

Common Herbicide Use Factors:

- Identification: correctly identify the target species and nearby species to avoid accidental damage.
- Timing: herbicides vary in effectiveness based on the life cycle stage of the target species. Timing is critical for success.
- Land Use & Location: the label dictates where the bericide can be applied based on factors like proximity to water, soil type, or presence of trees, animals, or crops.
- The Label is the Law: herbicides should only be applied at the rates and sites specified on the label. Follow all label directions.

Some noxious weeds can only be managed by the use of herbicides.

Cultural Control

Cultural control is the modification of environments to suppress noxious weeds by minimizing conditions and resources they need to survive.

Common Cultural Control Methods:

- Revegetation: planting native species and providing the proper nutrients for them may discourage establishment of noxious weeds.
- Soil Modification: changing the soil composition, texture, acidity, or water and nutrient availability in the soil can make it uninhabitable for certain plants
- Exposure: mulching, plastic covering, or planting shade trees can reduce available sunlight, & prevent seeds from germinating.
- Other strategies: prescribed burns, crop rotations

Land use goals help determine cultural control.

Mechanical Control

Mechanical control is the act of physically altering or removing noxious weeds and is most practical on small infestations, since it can be physically-intensive and time-consuming.

Common Mechanical Control Methods:

- Cut and Bag: removing the flower heads, or cutting the plant at the base, and disposing of it in a bag.
- Mowing/ Brushing-Hogging/ Weed-Eating: depending on the plant, this strategy can be effective prior to seed production, or repetitively to exhaust nutrients and resources.
- Digging / Weed Wrenching: removes the root of the plant and is effective for noxious weeds with a deep taproot or woody structure.

Some noxious weeds spread vegetatively or are stimulated to grow if mowed, or can re-sprout if left on the ground, leading to denser infestations.

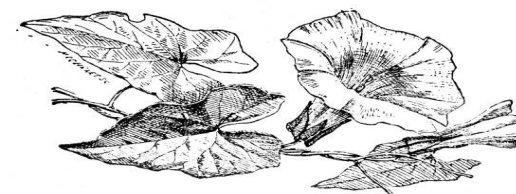
Courtesy Lists for Noxious Weed Control Services:

The following contractor and herbicide dealer lists are provided for your convenience. Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control Board does not endorse these companies, and you are not required to use or purchase from these companies to control noxious weeds. These lists are not all-inclusive and determined by response & interested of the company. Herbicides may be purchased from other retailers not listed, in addition to online stores.

| Contractor | Services / Specialties |
|---|---|
| Quality Landscapes (360) 385-6663 qualitylandscapes@cablespeed.com | Residential / Commercial; Herbicide Application— Agricultural, Ornamental, Right-of-way |
| Moving Earth LLC (360) 385-4415 www.movingearthllc.com | Landscaping, Brush cutting, stump removal |
| Matthew Berberich Horticulture (856) 745-5363 www.mattprogardening.com | Landscaping, heavy-duty mowing |
| Call Luke (360) 912-2049 www.CallLukePest.com | Pest Control: Turf, Weed, Ornamental, Rights-of- way, agricultural, Pre-emergent |
| Resource Renewal (360) 531-0453 | Weed Control; Reforestation, timber stand im- provement; mowing, spraying, pruning; seedling release; brush control |

Noxious Weed Control Board Mission

“To protect lands within Jefferson County from the degrading impacts of noxious weeds by educating residents, landowners, land managers, county departments, city governments, and state & federal agencies to be responsible stewards.”



For additional information on current weed classifications and lists, best management practices for noxious weeds, and the meeting schedule, please visit our website:

<https://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/195/Noxious-Weed-Control-Board>