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Summary

This plan explains the Washington State Department of Transportation’s (WSDOT) policy and practice for maintenance of roadside vegetation for Maintenance Area 4 within the agency’s Northwest Region. This area manages vegetation within approximately 235 miles of state highway corridor in south King and eastern Pierce Counties. Highways in this area carry some of the highest traffic volumes in the state. Major corridors include portions of Interstates 5 and 405. Other limited access corridors include State Routes 18, 167, 518, and a portion of 509. SR 410 east of Enumclaw is referred to as the Mather Memorial Parkway and has been designated as an All American Road. A map of the area is included as Figure 1 on the following page.

The primary objectives in maintenance of roadside vegetation within the area are in relation to safety of the highway users, preservation of the highway infrastructure, and control of legally designated noxious weeds where they occur on the right-of-way. Other considerations include protection and preservation of natural environment, preserving and enhancing the natural scenic quality of the roadside, and being a good neighbor to the many adjoining property owners. In all cases, roadside vegetation maintenance activities are planned and conducted in a way that discourages or eliminates unwanted vegetation and promotes desirable vegetation. This is the basic premise of Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) and the foundation of the program.

This document and associated information management tools serve as the primary reference for maintenance of roadside vegetation in the area. Included is detailed information on locations for planned routine maintenance practices, reoccurring weed infestations, sensitive areas, and other areas with special management considerations. Also included are guidelines and prescriptions for best management practices in dealing with roadside vegetation problems and opportunities. In effect, this plan supports WSDOT’s compliance with state law (RCW 17.15) by implementing the principles of Integrated Pest Management for the management of roadside vegetation. It also supports WSDOT’s long-range goals for the management of roadsides to:

- Create naturally stable, sustainable plant communities
- Improve effectiveness and efficiency in the control of weeds and unwanted trees and brush
- Reduce maintenance cost and herbicide use over time

This plan is organized around the major categories of roadside vegetation maintenance work. The major categories include: Zone 1 (or pavement edge maintenance), Routine Mowing, Noxious Weed Control, Nuisance Weed Control, Tree and Brush Control, and Special Maintenance Areas.

The management of roadside vegetation is a dynamic process and it is intended that this plan be continuously adapted over time based on input from a variety of sources. An integral component of the plan is a database for recording Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) treatments for specific vegetation controls and locations, and to record information on follow up evaluation on these treatments. This information will be used to refine planned treatments over time.

WSDOT is also requesting that local public and private entities with an interest in weed control and vegetation management provide input on the plan and cooperate in efforts where appropriate. Copies of the complete draft plan are available online: http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Maintenance/Roadside/mgmt_plans.htm, hard copies can also be provided upon request. Please contact Jerry Althauser or Ray Willard with questions or comments:

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Roadside Management Considerations

The primary objectives for maintenance of roadside vegetation are to provide for safe highway operation and to comply with legal regulations for control of noxious weeds and protection of the environment. Overall WSDOT maintenance policy and procedures are defined in Chapter 6 of the WSDOT Maintenance Manual (M51-01, August 2014) http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Publications/Manuals/M51-01.htm

Visual Quality

It is also important to maintain appropriate visual standards in the appearance of the roadside. All maintenance activities should be conducted in a way that minimizes visual impacts such as wide spread “brown-out” from herbicides or shattered limbs from side trimming. Roadsides should look as natural as possible throughout the year. Appropriate visual quality for roadsides throughout the state is defined in the WSDOT Roadside Classification Plan (November 2011) http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Publications/Manuals/fulltext/M25-31/RCP.pdf

Operational Zones

WSDOT roadsides are divided into several zones for the purposes of assigning management objectives, maintenance needs, and thresholds for triggering vegetation maintenance actions. Noxious weed species designated for control by state and county law are controlled throughout all zones. Not all management zones occur along all state highways. In some cases the narrow width of the right-of-way or adjoining land-use, limits the operational zones to Zone 1 and/or a narrow Zone 2 only. Roadside vegetation management zones are illustrated in Figure 2 below and defined as follows:

Zone 1 – The pavement edge zone is maintained in a manner and width necessary to address highway operational functions and safety, pavement preservation, guardrail maintenance, and stormwater management. Zone 1 may include a vegetation-free band adjacent to the pavement edge, particularly when guardrail is present, or may consist of desirable vegetation up to the pavement edge depending on site specific needs. Vegetation-free Zone 1 is maintained using non-selective soil residual herbicides. Routine annual mowing is required in most cases where vegetation is established up to the edge of pavement; periodic grading may also be required to prevent excess edge build up.

Zone 2 – The operational zone extends from Zone 1 to a width necessary to provide for safe errant vehicular recovery, site distance at corners, intersections and for regulatory signs, and to provide for other operational, safety, and environmental protection functions. Zone 2 is typically maintained through periodic mowing and trimming and through selective removal of undesirable trees and brush as needed.

Zone 3 – In areas with sufficient right-of-way width, a buffer or transition zone extends from Zone 2 to the right-of-way line or across the median to provide a buffer or transitional area between the highway facility and adjacent land uses. This area is maintained selectively, and to the greatest degree possible as a self-sustaining plant community, to minimize erosion as well as the growth of weeds and undesirable trees and brush. In some urban and suburban settings, additional maintenance is required on fence lines behind Zone 3.

Roadside Maintenance Activities

All roadside maintenance activities are to be planned and conducted in a way that discourages or eliminates unwanted vegetation and promotes desirable vegetation. This is the basic premise of Integrated Vegetation Management. In every case it is essential that the results of maintenance activities are evaluated and adjusted as necessary to maximize efficiency and effectiveness, and to establish desirable plant communities that are as self-sustaining as possible. However, in some cases maintenance activities are planned and conducted on a regularly scheduled repeating basis, such as maintenance of a vegetation-free Zone 1 and/or routine mowing cycles where appropriate.
Routine Maintenance Activities – When vegetation maintenance activities are intended to keep the area of roadside being treated in an annually controlled condition, they are considered routine. This is more critical for areas of vegetated roadside near the travel lanes, edge of pavement, and around guardrails. This plan provides prescriptions and gives locations for routine maintenance activities including maintenance of Zone 1 and annual mowing.

Integrated Vegetation Management Activities – Although all activities are to be planned and conducted in accordance with the principles of IVM, many vegetation maintenance activities are intended to target a specific type or types of unwanted plants. By carefully planning and carrying out these target specific activities it is possible over time to establish desirable vegetation, which will prevent the re-infestation of unwanted plants. The process for determining and carrying out IVM actions is illustrated in Figure 3 below. This plan provides information, locations, and gives prescriptions for selective control of weeds and other unwanted vegetation and the promotion and establishment of desirable vegetation. Further information and guidance on the application of IVM is available in the document Integrated Vegetation Management for Roadsides (WSDOT, July 1997). A copy of this document can be obtained by contacting the state roadside maintenance program manager.

Special Maintenance Areas – In some locations there are unique situations that require consideration in determining appropriate vegetation maintenance actions. Examples of these are: environmentally sensitive areas, areas with special neighbor concerns, areas where a higher level of maintenance is expected such as gateway interchanges or formally landscaped areas, or along highways that cross tribal or federal lands. This plan provides information and guidance on the locations and unique requirements or restrictions on maintenance activities in all of these situations throughout the area.

Herbicide Use
WSDOT has conducted independent research on herbicide risk from toxicity and environmental fate, based specifically on agency application methods and use rates. Findings from this research have been used to establish an approved palette of herbicides and application limits for state highways. A complete summary of herbicides approved for use on WSDOT rights-of-way is included in Appendix B.

For all planned herbicide applications made on US Forest Service land WSDOT will submit a Pesticide Use Proposal Form (see Appendix E) to the Forest Service R6 Pesticide Use Coordinator at the start of each season, or at least one week prior to any scheduled application. At the end of each season the WSDOT HQ Maintenance Office will submit a report outlining herbicide use performed for highway sections in each National Forest.
Typical Roadside Vegetation Management Zones
Figure 2

**Pavement Edge Zone**
Low Growing or Routinely Mowed Vegetation and/or Vegetation-Free Strip
Maintained using mechanical and/or chemical methods for sight distance, stormwater drainage and filtration, noxious weed control, pavement preservation and roadside hardware maintenance.

**Operational Zone**
No Vegetation with Stem Diameter Greater than 4"
Maintained using IVM techniques for sign visibility, sight distance, errant vehicle recovery and weed control.

**Buffer Zone**
Native or Naturally Occurring Vegetation
Where adequate right of way exists, maintained using IVM techniques to encourage desirable, self-sustaining plant communities.
Continuously monitor roadside vegetation

Locate areas and situations where vegetation requires IVM treatment
Document location, situation and treatment plan

Apply initial IVM treatment

Monitor and document any significant observations

Were treatments effective?

Yes

Is follow-up treatment necessary?

Yes

Apply follow-up IVM treatments

Monitor and document any significant observations

Were treatments effective?

Yes

No

Adjust treatment plan

No

Adjust treatment plan

The IVM Decision-Making Process
Figure 3
Area 2014 IVM Work Plan

The purpose of this section is to identify the highest priority roadside vegetation management needs in Northwest Region, Area 4 and to describe in general the approach the area will take in addressing these needs in the coming year. The listed actions are goals and will be adjusted throughout the season as needed depending on unforeseeable circumstances.

Information here is presented in relation to the three major groups for roadside vegetation maintenance performance: Control of Vegetative Obstructions, Noxious Weed Control, and Nuisance Weed Control. This section is intended to supplement the information in the following section, Northwest Region, Area 4 – Roadside Vegetation Management Plan which details the guidelines and methods for accomplishing the work of roadside vegetation management along the highways within this maintenance area.

Control of Vegetative Obstructions
The work of this group of maintenance activities relates to the safety and operation of the highway and these items are considered first priority in terms of the overall roadside maintenance needs. Vegetation management goals in this category fall into two groups – Pavement Edge Maintenance/Zone 1, and Tree and Brush Control/Zone 2.

Pavement Edge Maintenance/Zone 1
- Reclaim roadway edge to bare earth to improve water runoff from shoulder in locations with pooling water (SR 18, I-5, SR 167)
- Mow 1 pass 1 time on all routes
- SR 164, MP 4.7 to 13.5 EB/WB, mow out further as needed at intersections.
- SR 167 mow out further as needed at interchanges
- SR 169, MP 1 to 4 NB/SB, mow out further as needed at intersections.

Tree and Brush Control/Zone 2
- I-5 NB S 200th to 405 interchange control alder trees in median ditch line and side slope
- SR 18 EB MP 1.25 to MP 2.45 remove danger trees
- SR 18 east and west MP 4 – 16.5 control alder and danger trees
- Continue to trim tree branches on selective routes to improve sight distances
- I-5 HOV By-pass ramps at 405 interchange cleared of brush for sight distance
- SR167 cut back cottonwood trees both directions between 180th and I-405
- SR 167 NB/SB S 272nd to W Main St MP 17-9 to MP 14.7 control willows, brush and remove danger trees
- SR 410 east and west MP 30 – 33 control alder and danger trees
- SR 410 east and west MP 44 – 61 control alder and danger trees
- SR 900 selectively trim encroaching brush and side branches, remove low-hanging overhead branches

Noxious Weed Control
Noxious weeds are those species legally designated by state and county regulations for required control by all property owners. Because laws are enforced with fines and/or control work and billing of property owners by county administration, work under this group is considered second priority after critical safety related locations have been addressed. Control of designated noxious weed species is typically carried out on all highways throughout the area on an as needed basis. However,
some locations merit more focused attention and effort to apply multi-year IVM treatments or coordinate with adjacent landowners. The general area-wide approach and areas of focused attention for 2014 include:

- I-5 Control Butterfly bush in median S188th to S144th using cutting and selective chemical application
- SR167 Continue to monitor and control policeman’s Helmet in Mill Creek area around SR 18 interchange by hand pulling
- SR 509 Continue to monitor location for previously controlled infestation of policemen’s helmet near Des Moines Way in the vicinity of S. 168th St. and Miller Creek.
- Attempt to treat all locations and species as noted by the King and Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Boards and shown on IVM GIS layers.

Nuisance Vegetation Control

Nuisance vegetation control includes control/management of weed species that are recommended but not mandated by state and/or county law. It also includes work such as mowing of grass and weeds in areas where a more neatly maintained appearance is desired such as in gateway interchanges or highways in urbanized areas. Because nuisance vegetation control is lower priority after safety related and legally mandated activities, the location and work actions listed below may be postponed depending on availability of resources. For 2014, the overall approach to control of nuisance vegetation and locations where focused efforts will be applied if time and resources allow include:

- 415430 – Mow out interchanges on SR 518, 509, 516 and the North end of SR 167 and I-405 every other year starting this season. The SeaTac Airport gateway will be mowed annually for esthetic purposes.
- 415420 – Control blackberry and leaning trees on the South Center wall SB I-5 at MP 154.1 to MP 153.5
- Mow 2nd pass in locations needing additional sight distance requirements
- I-5 control blackberries, brush, and lower tree limbs by mowing and cutting in S 200th, S 320th and SR 516 interchanges for gateway/visibility impacts
- SR 509, control scotch broom in S. 160th I/C quadrants
- SR 518, Control blackberries in planting beds and scotch broom in SR 99 I/C quadrants and entrance to SeaTac Airport.
- SR 516 MP 2.3 to 3.3 control scotch broom and blackberry to enhance this section as a gateway into Kent.
- SR410, MP 27.4 to MP 27.9 mow all right-of-way for appearance of parking for horse trail riding.
- SR 410 at view point on and continue east on SR 410 to MP 57.7, continue spraying and removing or mowing Scotch broom.
1. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Roadside maintenance activities are considered routine when a regularly occurring cycle of treatment is required to keep vegetative growth from interfering with highway operational and maintenance objectives. Typical routine maintenance activities are maintenance of a vegetation-free band at the edge of pavement where required, and certain types of mowing and trimming operations.

1.1. Shoulder Maintenance (Zone 1)

Some type of routine maintenance is required in most cases for maintenance of vegetation at the edge of pavement. Annual herbicide applications are required where a vegetation-free condition is specified, and regular cycles of mowing and/or grading are required where grass is allowed to grow up to the edge of pavement. Determination on maintenance practices and cycles for vegetation at the edge of pavement varies by roadway section. Key factors in determining the best management approach include: Lowest life cycle cost, pavement edge design/construction, environmental precautions for herbicide use, and available area resources.

1.1.1. Guidelines

- A vegetation-free Zone 1 is maintained in reclaimed locations as well as under and around guardrail or cable rail in NW Region, Area 4.
- A vegetation-free Zone 1 under guardrail or cable rail is maintained at 3’ width or less when the rail is immediately adjacent to the pavement edge.
- All shoulders where a vegetation-free Zone 1 is not maintained will be mowed at least once a year to control grass height as needed. Edge build-up in these areas will be addressed through routine annual winter maintenance (plowing) and/or shoulder sweeping operations.

1.1.2 Methods

- Zone 1 under guardrail or cable rail is maintained with an annual application of non-selective post-emergent and soil residual pre-emergent herbicides in May.
- All shoulders will be monitored for edge build-up and low spots where storm water ponds on shoulder will be selectively graded as needed.
- See Appendix A, Zone 1 Maintenance – Bareground Treatment

1.1.3 Locations

- Delineation for Zone 1 maintenance can be found using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#)

Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

1.2. Mowing/Trimming (Zones 1 and 2)

Regular mowing cycles are required in locations where seasonal grass growth next to the pavement is tall enough to interfere with traffic operations and safety. In some locations, particularly on secondary highways with narrow rights-of-way, periodic trimming is required to prevent growth of shrubs/brush or side branches on trees from interfering with traffic operations and safety.

1.2.1. Guidelines
Routine annual mowing only occurs on limited access highways and in designated areas along secondary highways adjacent to edge of pavement in Zone 2, and beyond Zone 2 in designated focus areas such as interchanges, intersections and urban segments. In all other areas mowing is only used occasionally as part of IVM treatments for weed and brush control as described below in Section 2.

Routine annual mowing occurs on all secondary roads in NW Region, Area 4. Routine mowing on secondary roads extends one pass along the edge of pavement, except where additional width is required for site distance on curves or at intersections. Mowing in these locations is conducted at least once per year.

1.2.2. Methods

- On limited access corridors, routine annual mowing areas are designated as either single pass or multiple pass.
- Single pass mowing consists of one pass up to the maximum width of mowing equipment, which typically extends 6’ to 8’ from the edge of pavement.
- In areas designated as multiple pass mowing on limited access highways, roadsides are mowed out from edge of pavement to the right-of-way line, the edge of shrub or tree lines, or across the entire median widths depending on the location and the presence of desirable vegetation.
- See Appendix A, Routine Maintenance Prescriptions, Zone 2 Maintenance

1.2.3. Locations

- Single pass routine mowing occurs on all roadsides in the area, except for inaccessible steep slopes behind Jersey barrier or guardrail.

1.3. Hazard Tree Monitoring and Removal (Zone 3)

In areas where there is adequate right-of-way width to accommodate Zone 3 the main objective is to establish vegetation that requires as little maintenance as possible. Whatever activities are conducted are targeted selectively at removal of unwanted vegetation and establishment of desirable vegetation. However, large trees with health or structural problems can pose a significant threat to the highway or private property, therefore both monitoring for the presence of potential hazard trees and removal when necessary are considered routine and ongoing roadside maintenance activities.

1.3.1. Guidelines

- Hazard tree removal is considered a routine maintenance activity because maintenance is constantly on the lookout for any trees that pose an imminent threat to the highway, private property, or traffic, and whenever hazard trees are identified they are routinely removed as soon as possible.
- Hazard trees may be dead, diseased, leaning, or structurally unsound. Best horticultural judgment will be used in evaluating trees that appear diseased or structurally unsound or are believed to pose a long-term threat to determine the best course of action.
- Another consideration in removal of trees is the contribution to shading in areas prone to frost and ice formation on the highway surface. When such areas are identified, the surrounding canopy may be thinned through selective removal of large trees on the right-of-way.
1.3.2. Methods

- Hazard trees are removed in such a manner to minimize damage and impact to the highway structure and other healthy trees and under-story vegetation.
2. INTEGRATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
All roadside vegetation maintenance activities technically fall under IVM. IVM is a coordinated decision making process that uses the most appropriate vegetation management methods and strategy, along with a monitoring and evaluation system, to achieve long-term roadside maintenance goals and objectives in an environmentally and economically sound manner. Even routine activities should be evaluated for effectiveness and refined whenever possible to reduce annual maintenance requirements. However, for the following activities the ultimate goal is to eliminate and prevent the future growth of unwanted plants, and to promote and enhance desirable vegetation. Activities are planned and carried out using the decision making process diagrammed in Figure 3 on page 6. The goal in utilizing the IVM approach is the establishment of stable, low maintenance native or naturalized plant communities on the roadside that are compatible with:

- Highway maintenance and safety objectives
- Preservation of environmental quality
- Weed control requirements
- The concerns of WSDOT’s customers and neighbors

Long term, the use of the IVM approach can reduce the intensity and cost of maintenance as well as minimizing the need to use herbicides.

2.1. Integrated Vegetation Management Planning and Tracking Database

2.1.1. Guidelines
- An Integrated Vegetation Management Records database is available for use statewide. This database is accessed through the same WSDOT network application as the Pesticide Application Records database.
- Any activities focused on treatment of a specific location and species infestation, or focused on treatment of any types of unwanted vegetation throughout the area will be documented with an initial IVM record outlining the long-term treatment plan. These same records will be updated over time whenever planned treatments are carried out, or when observations are made as to the success or failure of past treatments.
- Treatment records may be printed out and inserted into Appendix E in the plan binder.

2.2. Noxious Weed Control
WSDOT defines noxious weeds as any species listed for mandatory control under state law (WAC 16-750) or by the local county codes. Other weed species that may be listed as noxious weeds on the state and county lists but not legally mandated for control are defined as nuisance weeds and managed as described under section 2.3 in this plan.

2.2.1. Guidelines
- Noxious weed control is a high priority for WSDOT because of state law requiring control of designated species. Transportation rights of way are high priority locations for control of noxious weed species within the state because they cross and link so many adjacent properties and land uses.
- Whenever possible, designated noxious weed species and infestations locations will be documented and treated following plans as defined by IVM record forms in the database.
- Washington State Law classifies noxious weeds in three classes: A, B, and C. All Class A species require eradication wherever they
occur statewide. The law allows for individual county weed boards to designate individual Class B and C weeds for control within the counties depending on how widespread and potentially harmful they are at the local level.

**Class A**
Class A noxious weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in the state. Giant hogweed is known to exist on WSDOT rights of way in this area.

**Class B**
Class B weeds are more widespread than Class A, with control mandated by law only if infestations are generally limited and the species are designated within the individual counties by the County Noxious Weed Control Boards. The following Class B weeds are known to exist on state right-of-way and are designated for mandatory control in King and/or Pierce Counties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name/Botanical Name</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Pierce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policeman’s helmet/Impatiens glandulifera</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>Not present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragwort tansy/Senecio jacobaea</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed sp./Centaurea sp.</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple loosestrife/Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild chervil/Anthriscus sylvestris</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur cinquefoil/Potentilla recta</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkweed sp./Hieracium sp.</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalmatian toadflax/Linaria dalmatica</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorse/Ulex europaeus</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison hemlock/Conium maculatum</td>
<td>Not selected</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common reed/Phragmites australis</td>
<td>◆</td>
<td>Not present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class C**
Class C noxious weeds are widely established throughout Washington or may impact the agricultural industry. County weed boards may still designate Class C species for control if they are limited in distribution in the county and they pose a significant potential threat. Absinth wormwood and hawkweed are known to exist on state right-of-way which are designated for mandatory control in King and/or Pierce Counties.

### 2.2.2. Methods
- Because noxious weed species are often difficult to control, herbicides treatments are often the primary, initial means of control.
- If infestations are limited to a few plants, hand pulling is also effective when the entire root system is also removed. Maintenance employees are encouraged to be aware of and look for new noxious weed occurrences, and to stop and pull these plants whenever possible.
- In conjunction with weed control treatments, a variety of other measures may be taken to promote natural vegetative competition through seeding, planting, and soil enhancement. The IVM Record and database are essential to the execution and success of these control measures.
- For recommended treatments specific to noxious weed species, see **Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Noxious Weed Control**
2.2.3. Locations

- Priority locations for control of designated noxious weed species in NW Region, Area 4 can be found using a web base map viewer application at: IVM Map Viewer

  Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

2.3. Nuisance Weed Control

2.3.1. Guidelines

- For the purposes of this plan, nuisance weed species are defined as species listed as Class B and C weeds on the state noxious weed lists, but not selected for mandatory for control within individual counties.

- Nuisance weed control, while not required by state law, provides many positive benefits to the overall condition of the roadside, enhances ecological function by maintaining and enhancing native plant communities, reduces the potential for continuing spread of weed infestations, and enhances visual quality.

- Nuisance weed species will be controlled when time and budget allows.

- Priority will be given to locations with the highest chance for success including relatively new infestations and where there is potential for infestations to spread to un-infested areas of the right-of-way or to un-infested neighboring properties.

- Species considered nuisance weeds in NW Region, Area 4 and known to exist on state rights of way include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name/Botanical Name</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Pierce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly bush/Buddleja davidii</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison hemlock/Conium maculatum</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Noxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed sp./Polygonum sp.</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johnswort/Hypericum perforatum</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common tansy/Tanacetum vulgare</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull thistle/Cirsium vulgare</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle/Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch broom/Cytisus scoparius</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Mullein/Verbascum thapsus</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan blackberry/Rubus discolor</td>
<td>☑</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2. Methods

- Control measures for nuisance weed are dependent on the type of plant.

- Woody species such as Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry are most effectively treated with a combination of cutting, herbicide treatments and encouragement of native vegetation.

- Perennial species such as Canada thistle are most effective controlled by succeeding years of properly timed herbicide applications.

- Annual or biennial species such as bull thistle and common tansy may also be effectively controlled with herbicide applications when
plants are in the rosette stage in spring, or by hand pulling prior to seed set.

- See Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Nuisance Weed Control.

2.3.3. Locations

- Locations for nuisance weed control activities where they will occur if time and resources are available are identified in the Area IVM Goals section of the plan beginning on Page 9.

2.4. Tree and Brush Control

2.4.1. Guidelines

- Trees and brush are controlled for safety reasons including preservation of sight distance at curves and intersections, and for visibility of signs, and preventing trees with large trunk diameter from growing too close to traffic lanes.
- If present, native large shrub and small tree species should be allowed to grow and mature in Zone 2 and side trimmed if they begin to encroach on site distance or other traffic operational requirements.
- Large coniferous or hardwood deciduous tree species such as Douglas fir, big leaf maple, alder, or cottonwood left to grow in Zone 2 and in some cases parts of Zone 3, can reach substantial size over a relatively short period of time and should be removed when young.

2.4.2. Methods

- Removal of undesirable tree and brush species is typically accomplished by hand cutting, hand pulling, properly timed selective mowing, properly timed herbicide applications, or combinations thereof.
- In some locations it is most effective to mow or cut back the majority of the existing vegetation and then selectively treat undesirable re-growth with herbicides in succeeding years, allowing desirable vegetation to grow up around and form a competitive cover.
- In some cases when tree and brush species are cut by hand, the debris can be fed through a chipper and placed back on the roadside in the form of mulch.
- Timing of these activities has a significant effect on how the vegetation grows back. Herbicide applications made by hand, directly to the cut surfaces of undesirable plants may be used to reduce or eliminate grow back.
- Chemical control methods will not be used on conifers greater than 2 feet in height.
- Chemical control methods will not be used on deciduous tree and brush species until after the first of September, except for as stump treatments in conjunction with mechanical cutting to eliminate grow-back.
- Whenever possible, safe and practical, seedling trees will be dug or pulled by hand and transplanted to areas where there growth will be beneficial and appropriate. Agreements may be signed to allow private citizens to collect seedlings for use as transplants.
- See Appendix A, IVM Prescriptions, Tree and Brush Control.
3. **SPECIAL MAINTENANCE AREAS**

Special Maintenance Areas are any locations with unique maintenance requirements or special considerations for roadside management. These areas may include interchanges, community entrances or enhancement areas, areas maintained by cities, bicycle paths, storm water retention ponds, state park land, wellheads, environmentally sensitive areas, school zones and roadsides adjacent to individual properties with current or annual no-spray agreements.

3.1. **Interchanges/Intersections**

3.1.1. Guidelines
- Interchange areas are sometimes developed to a greater level than general roadside areas to include storm water management facilities, pedestrian areas, and permanent vegetation designed for screening, and visual enhancements for community entrances.

3.1.2. Locations
- Interchange and intersections with unique maintenance considerations and/or interchanges that are considered urban gateways along with a description of special maintenance activities can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#)
Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

3.2. **Formally Landscaped Sections**

3.2.1. Guidelines
- In some areas such as around the entrance to SeaTac airport, the roadides have been planted with ornamental landscaping. In general, Zone 3 in roadsides on limited access highways in urban areas are maintained to a higher level when possible.

3.2.2. Locations
- Areas considered as formally landscaped can be referenced along with notes describing general practices for each location using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#)
Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

3.3. **City Maintenance Areas**

3.3.1. Guidelines
- In most cases where non-limited access highways exist within city limits, the roadside (all area outside the highway pavement and drainage systems) are maintained by the local city government.

3.3.2. Locations
- Areas where roadsides are maintained by cities can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#)
Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.
3.4. Herbicide Sensitive Areas

3.4.1. Guidelines

- In some situations herbicide use is limited or restricted because of legal requirements, neighbor concerns, or WSDOT imposed environmental safety precautions.
- In these locations, vegetation must be managed without the use of herbicides or with only a limited palette of herbicide types.

3.4.2. Locations

- Herbicide sensitive areas and reason/type of limitations on herbicide use can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#).
  Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

3.5. Adopt-a-Highway and Neighbor Maintained Agreements

3.5.1. Guidelines

- In some locations WSDOT has signed agreements with private citizens or neighboring businesses for maintenance of roadside vegetation.

3.5.2. Locations

- Areas with existing agreements for others to maintain a portion of the roadside, along with notes describing arrangements for each location can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#).
  Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

3.6. Storm Water Management Facilities

3.6.1. Guidelines

- Storm water management facilities include bio-filtration swales, retention ponds and infiltration ponds.
- Storm water management facilities are managed for noxious and nuisance weeds following the same guidelines mentioned in previous sections. The primary objectives with regard vegetation management within these facilities are maintenance the functionality in terms of the designed volume of retention and water flow, and the maintenance of the surrounding fence.
- Trees and brush should be cleared along both sides of the perimeter fencing for a width of approximately 8 feet as needed.
- Inlets and outfalls should be kept clear of vegetation and debris.

3.6.2. Locations

- Storm water management facilities, along with notes describing general maintenance requirements for each location can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: [IVM Map Viewer](#).
3.7. Wetland Mitigation Sites

3.7.1. Guidelines
- Wetland mitigation sites are carefully monitored through WSDOT’s Environmental Services Office for up to 10 years following their creation to ensure compliance with environmental regulation. In most cases vegetation in these sites is planted and established through the construction process so the maintenance actions are not required unless noxious weeds or hazardous trees become an issue.

3.7.2. Locations
- All wetland mitigation sites within Northwest Region, Area 4 along with notes describing dates construction and permit requirements for each location can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: IVM Map Viewer

3.8. Protected Terrestrial Species

3.8.1. Guidelines
- WSDOT is currently working with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify highway locations where known populations of federally listed threatened and endangered terrestrial species exist on or near the highway right-of-way. These locations are then being matched against maintenance activities with potential to have adverse impacts on the protected species so that necessary maintenance activities can timed to avoid impacts whenever possible.
- Methods and timing of roadside maintenance activities to avoid impacts on protected terrestrial species are described in the Region Maintenance Environmental Compliance Guidance for Protected Terrestrial Species.

3.8.2. Locations
- Once locations and guidelines have been finalized in the region compliance guide, locations and descriptions of limitations on vegetation maintenance activities will be added to a web base map viewer application at: IVM Map Viewer

3.9. Railroad Crossings

3.9.1. Guidelines
- State law requires that all trees and brush be kept clear on highway rights of way within 100’ of railroad crossings.
To maximize safety at rail crossings, trees and brush should be cleared as far back as practical to maximize site distance.

3.9.2. Locations
- Locations of all railroad crossing in NW Region, Area 4 can be referenced using a web base map viewer application at: IVM Map Viewer. Data and locations represented on this map are for general reference and planning purposes only and are subject to change without notice. WSDOT cannot guarantee complete accuracy.

3.10. IVM Treatment Sites

3.10.1. Guidelines
- As discussed in Section 2.1, selected sites are designated for planning, carrying out and monitoring multi-year IVM treatments for control of weeds or other unwanted vegetation.
- IVM treatment sites are documented with an initial record in the IVM Treatment Database, to identify the problem to be addressed, location(s), management goals, and integrated treatment plan.
- Records are updated each time a treatment is made, results observed, or when the treatment plan is modified based on observations.

3.10.2. Locations
- All designated IVM treatment sites with NW Region, Area 4 can be referenced through records in the Statewide Pesticide Tracking Database.
### Zone 1 Maintenance - Bareground Treatment

**OPTION 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATMENT TYPE:</th>
<th>Pavement Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT GOALS:</td>
<td>Vegetation free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHOD:</td>
<td>Annual herbicide application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQUIPMENT:</td>
<td>Spray truck w/ boom mounted nozzles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIALS:</td>
<td>Perspective 8 ozd./acre, Sulfomet 5 ozd./acre, Ranger Pro 64 ozl./acre, Insist 16 ozl./acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING:</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVM FOLLOW-UP:</td>
<td>Evaluate control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMARKS:</td>
<td>Typically applied in a 2 to 3 ft. band.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Zone 2 Maintenance - Tree and Brush

| OPTION 1 |
|----------------|------------------|
| **TREATMENT TYPE:** | Tree and Brush |
| **MANAGEMENT GOALS:** | Control vegetation obstruction |
| **METHOD:** | Herbicide treatment |
| **EQUIPMENT:** | Spray truck w/ boom mounted nozzles |
| **MATERIALS:** | Krenite S 192 ozl./acre MSO 16 ozl./acre |
| **TIMING:** | Fall season |
| **IVM FOLLOW-UP:** | Evaluate control |
| **REMARKS:** | |

*Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan*

**Northwest Region, Area 4**

2014
## Noxious and Nuisance Weed Control - General

### OPTION 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATMENT TYPE:</th>
<th>Chemical application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTION THRESHOLD:</td>
<td>Where ever present (dependent on available resources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT GOALS:</td>
<td>Eradication of noxious weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHOD:</td>
<td>Spot treatment w/ herbicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQUIPMENT:</td>
<td>Handgun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| MATERIALS: | Element 3A 48 ozl./acre  
Milestone 5 ozd./acre  
MSO 16 ozl./acre |
| TIMING: | During growing season |
| IVM FOLLOW-UP: | Reapply if necessary following year. Restore site w/ native vegetation. |
| REMARKS: | |
# Herbicide Guidelines

## Herbicides Approved for Use on WSDOT Rights of Way

When making herbicide applications:
1. Always read and follow product labels
2. Always use personal protective equipment when mixing, loading, and applying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Product Names</th>
<th>Mode of Action (WSSA Class)</th>
<th>Where Used</th>
<th>How/Why Used</th>
<th>Notes/ Recommendations</th>
<th>WSDOT Restrictions</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Agri Star 2, 4-D LV4, Basecamp Amine 4, Clean Amine, Crossbow, Curtail, ES, Escalade, Low Vol 4 Ester, Platoon, RangeStar, Savage, Solution, Veteran 720, Weedar 64, WeedDestroy, Weedmaster, Weedone LV4</td>
<td>Growth regulator - phenoxy synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, and tree and brush control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Ester and acid formulations of 2,4-D may provide a good alternative to amine formulations. A number of the 2,4-D products come premixed with other herbicides.</td>
<td>Amine formulations of 2,4-D are restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Amine formulations cause irreversible eye damage and are highly toxic to rainbow trout. All 2,4-D products pose risks when applied near grapes and other sensitive crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminocyclopyrachlor</td>
<td>Perspective Plainview, Streamline, Viewpoint</td>
<td>Growth regulator - mimics plant hormones synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3, Plainview is a bare-ground mixture</td>
<td>Depending on which mixture, can be either selective broadleaf or non-selective pre-emergent control</td>
<td>Each product is premixed with other herbicide to achieve either selective or non-selective control</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels</td>
<td>Refer to product labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminopyralid</td>
<td>Milestone, Milestone VM, Milestone VM Plus Capstone</td>
<td>Growth regulator - mimics plant hormones synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and noxious weed control Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Effective on many perennial weed species due to some amount of soil residual activity on suppressing seed germination</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels</td>
<td>Refer to product label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromacil</td>
<td>Krovar 1 DF, Hyvar</td>
<td>Photosynthetic inhibitor photosystem II, site A (5)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Krovar is premixed with diuron</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use Eastside - Krovar restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Bromacil is potentially mobile in soil, use caution if rain is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromoxynil</td>
<td>Buctril 2EC, BroClean Brox 2E, Maestro 2EC</td>
<td>Photosynthetic inhibitor photosystem II, site C (6)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Effective broadleaf weed control without grass seed suppression</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use Eastside - Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Can cause irreversible eye damage, highly toxic to fresh water fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorsulfuron</td>
<td>Telar XP, Landmark XP, Throttle XP Perspective</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitors - ALS inhibitor (2)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Product highly effective on difficult perennials such as Canadian thistle and horsetail. Landmark is premixed with Oust.</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels</td>
<td>Refer to product labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopyralid</td>
<td>Transline, Curtail</td>
<td>Growth regulator - pyridinecarboxylic acid synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Curtail is premixed with 2,4-D, Pathfinder is premixed with triclopyr</td>
<td>Curtail and Pathfinder are restricted for use within 60’ of all water because of mixture with other restricted herbicides.</td>
<td>Curtail contains 2,4-D amine which causes irreversible eye damage and is highly toxic to rainbow trout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Herbicide Guidelines

## Herbicides Approved for Use on WSDOT Rights of Way

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1. Always read and follow product labels
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Product Names</th>
<th>Mode of Action (WSSA Class)</th>
<th>Where Used</th>
<th>How/Why Used</th>
<th>Notes/Recommendations</th>
<th>WSDOT Restrictions</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Vanquish</td>
<td>Growth regulator - benzoic acids/synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, and tree and brush control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Vanquish is the dicamba formulation without 2,4-D</td>
<td>WSDOT Restrictions</td>
<td>Veteran 720 is restricted for use within 60’ of all water because of 2,4-D amine content. Veteran 720 contains 2,4-D amine which causes irreversible eye damage and is highly toxic to rainbow trout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veteran 720</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Veteran HD E2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Escalade</td>
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<td>Range Star</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Viewpoint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dichlobenil</td>
<td>Norosac 4G</td>
<td>Cell wall (cellulose) synthesis inhibitor (20)</td>
<td>Ornamental planting beds</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds. Post-emergent control of grasses.</td>
<td>Highly effective for pre-emergent control of unwanted weeds in ornamentals</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water.</td>
<td>Dichlobenil is highly toxic to aquatic insects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Casoron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diflufenopyr</td>
<td>Overdrive</td>
<td>Auxin transport inhibitor (19)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on labels.</td>
<td>Refer to the product label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuron</td>
<td>Karmex</td>
<td>Photosynthetic inhibitor photosystem II, site B (7)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Cost effective weed control for Zone 1 in Eastern Washington</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use Eastside - Restricted for use within 60’ of all water.</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diuron 4 L</td>
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<td>Diuron 80 DF</td>
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<td>Parrot</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sahara DG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flumioxazin</td>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>Cell membrane disrupter - PPO inhibitor (14)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent weed control</td>
<td>Requires constant agitation to keep in suspension</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all salt water.</td>
<td>Highly toxic to estuarine invertebrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluroxypyr</td>
<td>Vista E2</td>
<td>Growth regulator - pyridocarboxylic acid synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Highly effective on Kochia</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels.</td>
<td>Highly toxic to Eastern Oyster, high surface runoff potential.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Escalade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fosamine</td>
<td>Krenite S</td>
<td>Growth regulator - inhibits bud and leaf formation (27)</td>
<td>Tree and brush control in Zones 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Effective broadleaf tree control without visual impacts</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on labels.</td>
<td>Refer to the product label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>Roundup Pro</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitor - EPSP synthase inhibitor (9)</td>
<td>Zone 1, spot spray around shrub and tree plantings, aquatic weed control (Rodeo, Aquamaster)</td>
<td>Nonselective control of all vegetation</td>
<td>Rodeo, Aquamaster and Aquaneat are approved for use in or over water. Aquatic versions of glyphosate products are approved for use with NPDES permit.</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels.</td>
<td>Refer to the product label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Razor Pro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buccaneer</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Aquamaster</td>
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<td>Mad Dog Plus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ranger Pro</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix B

**Herbicide Guidelines**

**Herbicides Approved for Use on WSDOT Rights of Way**

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<th>WSDOT Restrictions</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imazapic</td>
<td>Plateau</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitors - ALS inhibitor (2)</td>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Pre-emergent control of undesirable grasses</td>
<td>WSDOT tests plots show a significant impact on desirable perennial grasses at rates above 6 oz per acre.</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use, Eastside - Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Moderate to high potential to leach into groundwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imazapyr</td>
<td>Arsenal Habitat Polaris Sahara DG Imaazuron</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitors - ALS inhibitor (2)</td>
<td>All zones</td>
<td>Pre and post-emergent non-selective control of all vegetation</td>
<td>Habitat is an aquatic version of Arsenal - good alternative to glyphosate in certain cases, approved for use with NPDES permit.</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indaziflam</td>
<td>Esplanade</td>
<td>Cellulose-biosynthesis inhibitor (21)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent weed control</td>
<td>Effective control of annual weeds such as marestail, kochia, and crab grass.</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioxaben</td>
<td>Gallery 75DF</td>
<td>Cell wall (cellulose) synthesis inhibitor (20)</td>
<td>Turf &amp; Ornamental</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds</td>
<td>Works well by itself or with Ronstar</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Moderate to high potential to leach into groundwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metsulfuron-methyl</td>
<td>Escort XP Methyl 60 DF MetCel VMF Streamline</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitors - ALS inhibitor (2)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, and tree and brush control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf and conifer treatment</td>
<td>Good control on many difficult perennials.</td>
<td>No WSDOT use restrictions beyond those specified on product labels</td>
<td>Refer to product labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norflurazon</td>
<td>Predict</td>
<td>Bileaching - carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor (12)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in Zone 1 and ground cover beds</td>
<td>Good Zone 1 product but may be difficult to keep in suspension</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzalin</td>
<td>Oryzalin A.S. SurfSan A.S.</td>
<td>Seedling growth inhibitor - microtubule assembly inhibitor (3)</td>
<td>Zone 1 Ornamental planting beds</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in Zone 1 and ground cover beds</td>
<td>Product requires additional rinsing to thoroughly remove residues from empty container</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxadiazon</td>
<td>Ronstar G Ronstar WSP</td>
<td>Cell membrane disrupter - PPO inhibitor (14)</td>
<td>Turf &amp; Ornamental</td>
<td>Pre-emergent weed control in ground cover beds</td>
<td>Works well by itself or with Gallery</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water, gardens, plants bearing edible fruit</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendimethalin</td>
<td>Pendulum 2G Pendulum Aqua</td>
<td>Seedling growth inhibitor - microtubule assembly inhibitor (3)</td>
<td>Zone 1 Ornamental</td>
<td>Nonselective/Selective depending on rate, Pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Highly effective for conifer and broadleaf weed control in Eastern Washington</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use, Eastside - Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish, high potential for loss on eroded soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picloram</td>
<td>Tordon</td>
<td>Growth regulator - pyridinocarboxylic acid synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Highly effective for conifer and broadleaf weed control in Eastern Washington</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use, Eastside - Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Highly mobile in soil and readily adsorbed through roots of desirable trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyraflufen</td>
<td>Edict Edict 2SC</td>
<td>Cell membrane disrupter - PPO inhibitor (14)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>2,4-D substitute, effective on Kochia, Russian thistle</td>
<td>Effective with Roundup for Kochia control</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60’ of all water</td>
<td>Irreversible eye damage, highly toxic to Rainbow Trout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Northwest Region, Area 4**

**Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan**

Page 03

2014
**Herbicide Guidelines**

### Herbicides Approved for Use on WSDOT Rights of Way

When making herbicide applications:
1. Always read and follow product labels
2. Always use personal protective equipment when mixing, loading, and applying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Product Names</th>
<th>Mode of Action (WSSA Class)</th>
<th>Where Used</th>
<th>How/Why Used</th>
<th>Notes/Recommendations</th>
<th>WSDOT Restrictions</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfentrazone</td>
<td>Portfolio, Throttle XP</td>
<td>Cell membrane disrupter - PPO inhibitor (14)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Use caution in sandy soils</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential, potentially mobile in soil if rain is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfometuron-methyl</td>
<td>Oust</td>
<td>Amino acid synthesis inhibitors - ALS inhibitor (2)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre/post emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Landmark is a premix with Oust and Telar</td>
<td>Refer to product labels</td>
<td>Oust has been proven to move with wind if not watered in to the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuthiuron</td>
<td>Spike 80DF</td>
<td>Photosynthetic inhibitor photosystem II, site B (7)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Refer to product label</td>
<td>Westside - Restricted use Eastside - Restricted for use within 60' of all water</td>
<td>High surface runoff potential, potentially mobile in soil if rain is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topramezone</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Bleaching - carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor (12)</td>
<td>Zone 1 bare-ground</td>
<td>Nonselective pre-emergent grass and weed control</td>
<td>Use in combination with another bare-ground chemical</td>
<td>Refer to product label</td>
<td>Refer to product label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr Amine</td>
<td>Capstone, Element 3A, Garlon 3A, Milestone VM Plus</td>
<td>Growth regulator - pyridinecarboxylic acid synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, and tree and brush control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Refer to product label</td>
<td>Can cause irreversible eye damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr Ester</td>
<td>Crossbow, Crossbow L, Element 4, Garlon, Pathfinder</td>
<td>Growth regulator - pyridinecarboxylic acid synthetic auxin (4)</td>
<td>Noxious and nuisance weed control, and tree and brush control, Zones 2 and 3</td>
<td>Selective broadleaf treatment</td>
<td>Works well for cut-stump or basal treatments applications. Crossbow is premixed with 2,4-D, Pathfinder with clopyralid</td>
<td>Restricted for use within 60' of all water</td>
<td>Highly toxic to fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D  Noxious Weed Identification

Designated for control in NW area 4:
(Pierce and King County)

- Policeman’s Helmet/ Impatiens glandulifera
- Tansy Ragwort/ Senecio jacobaea
- Knapweed sp./ Centaurea sp.
- Purple Loosestrife/ Lythrum salicaria
- Wild Chervil/ Anthriscus sylvestris
- Sulfur Cinquefoil/ Potentilla recta

Northwest Region, Area 4  Page NWI - 1
Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan  2014
Appendix D  Noxious Weed Identification

Designated for control in NW area 4:
(Pierce and King County)

- Hawkweed sp./ Heiracium sp.
- Dalmation Toadflax/ Linaria dalmatica
- Gorse/ Ulex europaeus
- Common Reed/ Phragmites australis
- *Poison Hemlock/ Conium maculatum

*Designated for control in Pierce County, nuisance in King County
Appendix D  Nuisance Weed Identification

Nuisance weeds in NW area 4:
(Pierce and King County)

- Butterfly Bush/
  *Buddleja davidii*
- *Poison Hemlock/
  *Conium maculatum*
- Knotweed sp./
  *Polygonum sp.*
- St. Johnswort/
  *Hypericum perforatum*
- Common Tansy/
  *Tanacetum vulgare*
- Bull Thistle/
  *Cirsium vulgare*

*Nuisance in King, designated for control in Pierce County
Appendix D  Nuisance Weed Identification

Nuisance weeds in NW area 4:
(Pierce and King County)

Canada Thistle/
Cirsium arvense

Scotch Broom/
Cytisus scoparius

Common Mullein/
Verbascum thapsus

Himalayan Blackberry/
Rubus discolor
### Integrated Vegetation Management Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chg Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vegetation Management Zone(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 435420   | Grays Harbor   | 8/7/2006   | Zone 1  
|          |                |            | Zone 2  
|          |                |            | Zone 3                          |

#### Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR</th>
<th>101 MP 104</th>
<th>9 MP 137</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Check Appropriate Boxes:

- [ ] Roadside
- [ ] Landscaped Area
- [ ] Interchange
- [ ] Mitigation Site
- [ ] Third Party Damage
- [ ] Sensitive Sites

#### Target

- [ ] Noxious Weeds
- [ ] Brush/Tree
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Nuisance Weeds
- [ ] Hazard Tree

**List Target/Species:**

- Orange Hardweed

#### Reason for Action:

- [ ] Noxious Weeds
- [ ] Nuisance Weeds
- [ ] Fire Prevention
- [ ] Restore Native Veg.
- [ ] Zone 1 Pilot
- [ ] Aesthetic
- [ ] Site Distance
- [ ] Hazard Vegetation
- [ ] Customer Request
- [ ] Enhance Vegetation
- [ ] Slope Stabilization
- [ ] Other

**Long term IVM plan (Describe goals/objectives and a step-by-step approach over time):**

To control and eradicate this weed from zones 1 & 2. This year we are seeing good results from the previous treatments from the year before.

**Approximate Acres to Accomplish:** 1.5

#### Activities

**Planned date of Treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manual</th>
<th>Digging</th>
<th>Pulling</th>
<th>Planting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chemical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>3119456</th>
<th>Reason Number</th>
<th>8/7/2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #1 Evaluation and Date

**#2 Evaluation and Date**

**#3 Evaluation and Date**
# Pesticide Application

## Equipment Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Particular Licenses</th>
<th>Operator Signature</th>
<th>Date of Application</th>
<th>Number of Acres Treated</th>
<th>Total Gallons Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21A35-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/31/2006</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chemical Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Name</th>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>EPA Reg. No.</th>
<th>Lot Number</th>
<th>Pesticide Use</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total Usable</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Carrier</td>
<td>Spokane St.</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>50 Gal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquamaster</td>
<td>Pesticide</td>
<td>524-343</td>
<td>MTR00805AJ</td>
<td>48 Oz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
<td>73552</td>
<td>32 Oz</td>
<td>16 Oz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TurfTrax</td>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
<td>34294</td>
<td>32 Oz</td>
<td>16 Oz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

- 50 Acres
- Total gallons: 100

### Remarks

No water was present at the time of spray.

**Division of Emergency Management (206-256-5998)**

**Additional Notes**
# Pesticide Use Proposal

**Reference FSM 2150**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</th>
<th>CONTACT/PHONE NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>FOREST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1) Objective
- a) Project No.
- b) Specific Target Pest
- c) Purpose

## 2) Pesticide
- a) Common Name
- b) Formulation
- c) % AI, A.E, or lb / Gal.
- d) Registration No.

## 3) Form Applied
- a) Form Applied
  - b) Use Strength (%) or Dilution Rate
  - c) Diluent

## 4) lbs. AI Per Acre or Other Rate

## 5) Application
- a) Method
- b) Equipment

## 6) Acres or Other Unit to be Treated
- a) Acres or Other Unit to be Treated
- b) Number of Applications
- c) Number of Sites
- d) Specific Description of Sites

## 7) Month(s) of Year
- a) Month(s) of Year
- b) States

## 8) Sensitive Areas
- a) Areas to be Avoided
- b) Areas to be Treated with Caution

## 9) Remarks
- a) Precautions to be Taken
- b) Use of Trained / Certified Personnel
- c) State and Local Coordination
- d) Other Pesticides Being Applied to Same Site
- e) Monitoring
- f) Other