

Forest



CLACKAMAS COUNTY SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
www.conservationsdistrict.org

Good dirt. Clean water.

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*Visit
235
8/13/15*

9/10/15

SEPT 14TH MON
INFORMAL
MEETING 10AM

GLADSTONE LIBRARY

SUBJECT CONCERN ABOUT SPREAD OF
TREE OF HEAVEN.

BOTANICAL NAME

AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA

SPREADING BY SEED DISPERSAL WIND/BIRDS/ECT

PROBLEMS RAPID GROWER // EASY TO COME
UP THROUGH CONCRETE



EXAMPLE PORTLAND AVE FOUND SMALL TO 5FT POST OFFICE 4/5FT
UP AND DOWN STREETS LARGER EXAMPLES
ARLINGTON ST OLD NURSING HOME SITE TAKEN OVER
BEFORE BUILDING TORN DOWN. NOW NEW HOUSES

THIS "WEED" IS CLASSIFIED CLACKAMAS COUNTY
2015 (AS) NOXIOUS WEED B LIST

BUT NOT ON A LIST

BUT WIDE SPREAD IN AREAS
OF GLADSTONE

Public Input

ADDRS

445 EAST ARLINGTON John K Lister
GLADSTONE

OR 97027-2411

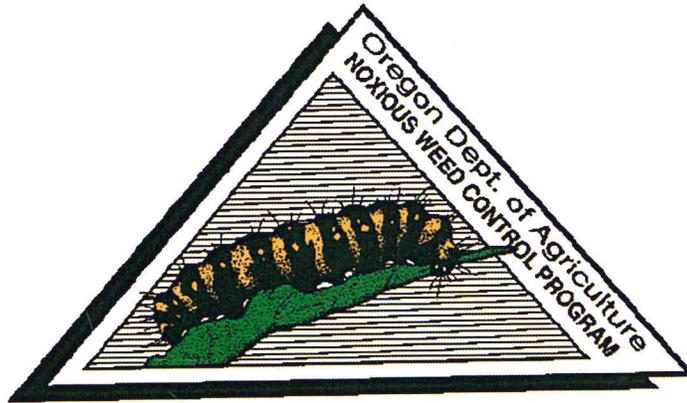
PHONE 503-656-0533

NO E MAIL

contact info-

8/13/15

Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System 2015



Oregon Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Control Program

635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532, Tel (503)-986-4621
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/Pages/Default.aspx>

Mission Statement:

To protect Oregon's natural resources and agricultural economy from the invasion and proliferation of exotic noxious weeds.

Program Overview

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Noxious Weed Control Program provides statewide leadership role for coordination and management of state listed noxious weeds. The state program focuses on noxious weed control efforts by implementing early detection and rapid response projects for new invasive noxious weeds, implementing biological control, implementing statewide inventory and survey, assisting the public and cooperators through technology transfer and noxious weed education, maintaining noxious weed data and maps for priority listed noxious weeds, and assisting land managers and cooperators with integrated weed management projects. The Noxious Weed Control Program also supports the Oregon State Weed Board (OSWB) with administration of the OSWB Grant Program, developing statewide management objectives, developing Weed Risk Assessments, and maintaining the State Noxious Weed List.

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Program Manager
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503-986-4621

Noxious Weed Control Policy and Classification System

DEFINITION:

“Noxious weed” means a terrestrial, aquatic or marine plant designated by the State Weed Board under ORS 569.615 as among those representing the greatest public menace and as a top priority for action by weed control programs.

Noxious weeds have become so thoroughly established and are spreading so rapidly on private, state, county, and federally owned lands, that they have been declared by ORS 569-350 to be a menace to public welfare. Steps leading to eradication, where possible, and intensive control are necessary. It is further recognized that the responsibility for eradication and intensive control rests not only on the private landowner and operator, but also on the county, state, and federal government.

WEED CONTROL POLICY

Therefore, it shall be the policy of ODA to:

1. Assess non-native plants through risk assessment processes and make recommendations to the State Weed Board for potential listing.
2. Rate and classify weeds at the state level.
3. Prevent the establishment and spread of listed noxious weeds.
4. Encourage and implement the control or containment of infestations of listed noxious weed species and, if possible, eradicate them.
5. Develop and manage a biological weed control program.
6. Increase awareness of potential economic losses and other undesirable effects of existing and newly invading noxious weeds, and to act as a resource center for the dissemination of information.
7. Encourage and assist in the organization and operation of noxious weed control programs with government agencies and other weed management entities.
8. Develop partnerships with county weed control districts, universities, and other cooperators in the development of control methods.
9. Conduct statewide noxious weed surveys and weed control efficacy studies.

WEED CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The purpose of this Classification System is to:

1. Act as the ODA’s official guideline for prioritizing and implementing noxious weed control projects.
2. Assist the ODA in the distribution of available funds through Oregon State Weed Board to assist county weed programs, cooperative weed management groups, private landowners, and other weed management entities.
3. Serve as a model for private and public sectors in developing noxious weed classification systems that aid in setting effective noxious weed control strategies.

Noxious Weed Control Classification Definitions

Noxious weeds, for the purpose of this system, shall be listed as either A or B, and may be added to the T List, as directed by the Oregon State Weed Board.

TREE OF HEAVEN
NOT ON
(A)
LIST

- **A Listed Weed** – a weed of known economic importance which occurs in the state in small enough infestations to make eradication or containment possible; or is not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states make future occurrence in Oregon seem imminent (Table 1).

Recommended action: Infestations are subject to eradication or intensive control when and where found.

A

(B) JUST ON B LIST

- **B Listed Weed** – a weed of economic importance which is regionally abundant, but which may have limited distribution in some counties (Table 2).

Recommended action: Limited to intensive control at the state, county or regional level as determined on a site specific, case-by-case basis. Where implementation of a fully integrated statewide management plan is not feasible, biological control (when available) shall be the primary control method.

- **T Designated Weed** – Annually, a designated list of weed species is selected that will be the focus for prevention and control by the Noxious Weed Control Program. Action against these weeds will receive priority. T designated noxious weeds are determined by the Oregon State Weed Board and directs ODA to develop and implement a statewide management plan. T designated noxious weeds are species selected from either the A or B list.

Table II: B listed weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (<i>R. procerus</i> , <i>R. discolor</i>)
Biddy-biddy	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
Broom	
French*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Portuguese (T)	<i>Cytisus striatus</i>
Scotch*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (<i>B. variabilis</i>)
Common bugloss (T)	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Creeping yellow cress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>
Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i> (<i>H. hibernica</i>)
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Field bindweed* (T)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Garlic mustard (T)	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Geranium	
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Shiny leaf geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Gorse* (T)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Indigo bush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Knapweeds	
Diffuse*	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Meadow*	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>
Russian*	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Spotted* (T)	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> (<i>C. maculosa</i>)
Knotweeds	
Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (<i>Polygonum</i>)
Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (<i>Polygonum</i>)
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Meadow hawkweed (T)	<i>Pilosella caespitosum</i> (<i>Hieracium</i>)
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
Medusahead rye	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>

* Indicates weeds targeted for biocontrol (T) T designated species

Continuation of B listed weeds	
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow starthistle*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

* Indicates weeds targeted for biocontrol (T) T designated species

8/13/15

"B" Rated Weeds

A weed of economic importance which is regionally abundant,
but may have limited distribution in some counties

Tree-of-heaven
Ailanthus altissima

Other common names:

USDA symbol: AIAL
ODA rating: B



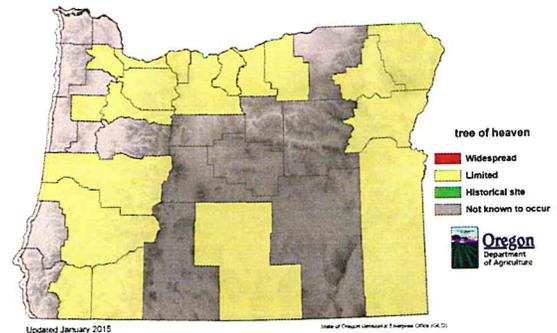
Introduction: Tree-of-heaven is native to China. Many of the west coast populations were the result of Chinese laborers importing and growing the plant for use in herbal medicine. It forms thickets utilizing creeping roots that are difficult to remove or control.

Distribution in Oregon: The first documented site of Tree-of-heaven in Oregon was in 1904 in Wasco County. Currently it is scattered throughout western Oregon, mostly escaped from urban plantings. It is very abundant along the Columbia River and populations are also expanding along the pools of the Snake River Dams at Brownlee and Hells Canyon.

Description: Tree-of-Heaven can reach a height of 25 to 50 feet. The leaves are often mistaken for sumac, with prominent leaf scars on the bark remaining when they are detached from the stem in the fall. The flowers are small, yellowish to reddish in color, and have five petals. Tree-of-heaven has a rank odor, similar to foul smelling peanuts.

Impacts: Tree-of-heaven creates problems in natural systems by forming large thickets via root suckering. Riparian areas are especially affected. Western Oregon populations invade road rights-of-way, parks, and private property. Its growth outpaces many native trees, which reduces the biodiversity of important habitats. Lateral rooting can push up pavement and sidewalks and has been noted to ruin septic tank drain fields in its search for moisture. It produces large numbers of seeds and vigorously resprouts after cutting, making control difficult. Herbicide applications while the tree is leafed out have been minimally successful.

Biological controls: Biological control is not yet available for tree-of-heaven, but researchers are seeking approval for the release of the weevil *Eucryptorhynchus brandti*.



Oregon Department of Agriculture • Noxious Weed Control Program
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Photos by Eric Coombs, ODA

8/13/15

Gladstone - (<http://qcode.us/codes/gladstone/>)

8.04.141 Noxious vegetation.

No owner or person in charge of property may maintain or allow noxious vegetation on any property or within public rights-of-way adjacent to that property:

EXAMPLE GLADSTONE^{US} POST OFFICE
PARKING LOT

(1) The term "noxious vegetation" includes:

- (a) Weeds more than 10 inches high;
- (b) Grass more than 10 inches high;
- (c) Trees, bushes, roots, other natural growth, soil or solid waste that obstructs public sidewalks or roadways;
- (d) Dead or decaying trees or tree limbs, dead bushes, stumps, and any other thing likely to cause a fire or that presents a safety hazard to the public or to abutting property owners;
- (e) Uncontrolled or uncultivated growth of weeds, brush, berry vines, poison oak, poison ivy, tansy ragwort, or grasses which offer vector or rodent harborage, contribute noxious pollens to the atmosphere, constitute a fire hazard or unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of abutting public or private property;
- (f) Vegetation that is a health hazard;
- (g) Trees, bushes, hedges, shrubbery, natural growth or other obstructions, weeds, grass or debris on property, or on adjoining street or public right-of-way, which interfere with street or sidewalk traffic, impair the view of a public thoroughfare, or otherwise make use of the thoroughfare hazardous. This includes trees and bushes on property and on the adjoining right-of-way which are not trimmed to a height of not less than seven and one-half feet above sidewalk level, over the street area at an elevation of not less than 11 feet above the street level and to a height of not less than 14 feet above the street level on any street designated as an arterial or one-way street, and where parking has been prohibited.

(2) The term "noxious vegetation" does not include vegetation that constitutes an agricultural crop, unless that vegetation is a fire, health or traffic hazard and is vegetation within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section. The term "noxious vegetation" does not include vegetation that is part of the natural topographic condition of city or state parks and greenway areas.

Statutory Reference: ORS 221.410.

History: Ord. 670 § 110, 1964; Ord. 1387, 2007.

8/13/15

Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Also known as Chinese sumac and stinking sumac.

Prohibited nuisance plant in the cities of Portland and Salem, Oregon.

Listed as a Weed of Concern in San Mateo Count, California.

Threat: Prolific seed producer that grows rapidly to overrun native vegetation • Can form impenetrable thickets • Produces toxins in the soil that prevent other plants from becoming established • Root system is aggressive enough to damage sewers and foundations.

Description: Fast-growing deciduous tree 80 feet tall or more • Bark is smooth and pale grey, twigs are light brown, with alternating leaves • Large compound leaves grow up to 4 feet long and bear 11 to 25 leaflets, which each have one to several glandular teeth near their base • Clusters of small, yellow-green flowers appear near the branch tips in late spring, and female trees produce seeds in late summer • Seeds ripen into flat, twisted papery samaras that twirl as they fall to the ground • All parts of the tree have a strong, somewhat offensive odor.



History: Native to central China and brought to the United States in the early 1800's.

Spread: Reproduces both from seeds and vegetative sprouts, re-sprouts easily from cut stumps, and produces suckers from roots • A single tree can produce from 325,000 to 350,000 seeds each year, which are easily spread by wind.

Control: Elimination requires diligence • Remove young plants before taproot is established, and pull young seedlings when soil is moist to ensure complete root removal • Establishment of heavy native vegetation cover will discourage seedlings • Target large female trees to reduce seed volume • Tree cutting is often counter-productive, since plant responds with stump sprouts and root suckers • Repeated cutting frequently over years may exhaust plant reserves • Herbicides are effective if used correctly, especially when treating the trunk by one of several means • Contact Oregon Department of Agriculture for updates on the proper use of herbicides to control tree of heaven.

Alternatives: There are many varieties of pine (native and horticultural) that will grow quickly to provide shade and are not invasive. Consult your local nursery for appropriate, non-invasive alternatives.

For more information:

Alien Plant Working Group- www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/aial1.htm

The Nature Conservancy, The Global Invasive Species Initiative- <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/esadocs/documnts/aialt.rtf>

Oregon Department of Agriculture- http://egov.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/docs/pdf/weed_2005policy2.pdf



4 COUNTY
Cooperative Weed
Management Area

Prepared by Julie Reilly, Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District, as a project for the Clackamas, Clark, Multnomah, and Washington Counties Cooperative Weed Management Area.
Designed: Environmental Services, City of Portland. ES 0701

SAM LEININGER

503-210-6000



Navigation

FOR FURTHER INFO.

INTERSECTION PEARL ST
LOCATION OLD COPELAND SITE

WeedWise

A conservation program of the **Clackamas County SWCD**

WEEDS

What are weeds?

There are a whole host of terms to describe weeds. The term "weeds" itself can refer to any plant that occurs in an undesirable location. Terms like "non-native", "exotic", "alien" or "non-indigenous" refer to plants that occur in areas where they historically did not occur. These terms make no distinction whether plants are desirable or undesirable. The term "invasive" refers to a plant or animal that exhibits aggressive growth and displace other species. Other terms like "noxious" or "nuisance" refers to plants that have special designation by the state or by a municipality the prohibits their sale or cultivation. With this broad diversity of terms, it is no wonder that many people find themselves confused and wondering how to make sense of it all.

At the WeedWise program we hope to clarify this issue by focusing on plants we refer to as "invasive weeds". Invasive weeds are plants that live outside their historic geographical range, and whose aggressive growth habit has a detrimental effect on our social, economic, or ecologic resources. The three key components of invasive weeds are that they:

1. Did not historically occur in our area, but have been brought in either intentionally or unintentionally through human action.
2. Exhibit aggressive growth which displaces native or desirable vegetation, and will continue to spread unless actively controlled.
3. Have a negative impact on our community.

These three characteristics clarify invasive weeds as those plants that pose the greatest threat to our community. By focusing on invasive weeds the WeedWise program is working to maximize its limited resources to realize the greatest benefit to Clackamas County.

Defining our priorities

All invasive weeds pose a major threat to the residents of Clackamas County, but some of these pests can be more damaging than others. In addition, the costs to control these invasive weeds greatly exceeds the resources available for their management. As a result, the WeedWise program has prioritized its efforts to

target invasive weeds that pose the greatest risk, have the greatest negative impact, and may still be limited enough in their distribution to allow for eradication or containment in Clackamas County. For these "priority" invasive weeds, the WeedWise program may have resources available to assistance Clackamas County landowners to control or manage these weeds. For more common invasive weeds, the WeedWise program offers technical information and consultations to improve your efforts and to make your management practices more effective.



Invasive Weed List

Search:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	B	
Biddy-biddy	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	B	
Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	B	yes
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	B	yes
Ovate Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops ovata</i>	A	yes
Barbed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	A	yes
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	B	
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	A	yes
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	B,T	yes
Yellow tuft	<i>Alyssum corsicum</i>	A,T	yes
Yellow tuft	<i>Alyssum murale</i>	A,T	yes
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	B	yes
Skeletonleaf bursage	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>	A	yes



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
False indigo bush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	B	
Common bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	B,T	yes
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>		
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	B	
Hoary allysum	<i>Bertoa incana</i>	A,T	yes
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	B	yes
White bryonia	<i>Bryonia alba</i>	A	yes
X Butterfly bush	<u><i>Buddleja davidii</i></u> (<i>Buddleja varabilis</i>)	B	
Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	A,T	yes
Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	A,T	yes
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	B	yes
Italian Thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	B	yes
Slender-flowered Thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	B	yes
Drooping Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>		
Smooth distaff Thistle	<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>	A	yes
Woolly distaff Thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	A	yes
Purple Starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	A,T	yes
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	B	
Iberian Starthistle	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	A,T	yes

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> (C. stoebe)	B,T	
Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i> (C. jacea x nigra)	B	
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	B	yes
Squarrose knapweed	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	A,T	yes
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	B	
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	B	
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	B	
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	B	
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	B	
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	B,T	
Jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	B	yes
Common crupina (bearded creeper)	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	B	
Japanese dodder	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	A,T	yes
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	B	
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	B	yes
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	B	
Purple nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	A	yes
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	B	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
Portuguese Broom	<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	B,T	
Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	B	yes
Cape ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	A	yes
Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	B	yes
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	A,T	yes
South American waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	B	
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	B	
Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	B	yes
Myrtle Spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	B	
Oblong spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	A,T	yes
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	B	yes
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (<i>Polygonum sachalinensis</i>);	B	yes
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	A	yes
French Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	B	
Shiny leaf geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	B	
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	B	
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	B	yes

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	B	
Irish ivy	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	B	
Spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	B	yes
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	A	yes
Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	A,T	yes
Meadow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	B,T	yes
Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	A,T	yes
Mouse-ear Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	A,T	yes
King-devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	A,T	yes
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	A	yes
Common frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	A	yes
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	B	
Policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	B	yes
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	B	
Dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	B	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	B	yes
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	B	
Perennial peavine	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	B	
Lens-podded Whitetop	<i>Lepidium chalepensis</i>	B	yes

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
Hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	B	yes
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	B,T	yes
Hairy Whitetop	<i>Lepidium pubescens</i>	B	yes
West Indian spongeplant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>	A	yes
Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	B	
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	B	
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	B	
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	B	
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	B	
Money Plant	<i>Lunaria annua</i>		
Garden yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	A	yes
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	B	yes
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	B	yes
Parrots feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	B	
Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	A,T	yes
Yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	A	yes
Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	B	yes
Taurian Thistle	<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>	A,T	yes
Small broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	B	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	A,T	yes
Japanese Butterbur	<i>Petasites japonica</i>		
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	B	yes
American pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>		
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	B	yes
Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	B	yes
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	A,T	yes
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	B	
Creeping yellow cress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	B	
Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry	<i>Rubus bifrons</i> (R. <i>armeniacus</i> , R. <i>procerus</i> , R. <i>discolor</i>)	B	
Ravennagrass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	A	yes
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	B	
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	B	
Blessed Milk Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	B	yes
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	A	yes
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	B	
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	B	yes
Smooth Cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	A, T	yes

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ODA LISTING	PRIORITY
Common Cordgrass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	A,T	yes
Dense-flowered Cordgrass	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	A,T	yes
Saltmeadow Cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	A,T	yes
Spanish Broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	B	yes
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	B	
Medusahead rye	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	B	yes
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	B	
European water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>	A	yes
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	B	yes
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	A	yes
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	B,T	yes
Spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	B	yes
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	A	yes

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