Jacobs

Montague Solar Facility

~~Montague Solar Facility~~Noxious Weed Control Plan

_March 2021
Revised ~~February~~ 2024, ~~XX~~November~~October~~ 2025
~~Avangrid Renewables, LLC~~
~~d/b/a~~ Montague Solar, LLC
_Arlington, Oregon

~~Montague Solar Facility~~

~~Project No:~~	~~D3404200 A.CS.EV.01.09~~
~~Document Title:~~	~~Montague Solar Facility Weed Control Plan~~
~~Document No.:~~	~~PPS0119211817PDX~~
~~Date:~~	~~March 2021~~ ~~Revised February 2024~~
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Facility	~~Montague Solar~~Pachwaywit Field Solar Power Facility
Jacobs	Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.
Montague	Montague Solar, LLC
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
PLS	Pure Live Seed

1. Introduction

Montague Solar, LLC (Montague) holds a Site Certificate from the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council for the Montague Solar Facility (Facility) in Gilliam County, Oregon. Condition 43 of the site certificate requires the following:

> *"During construction and operation of the facility, the certificate holder shall implement a weed control plan approved by the Gilliam County Weed Control Officer or other appropriate County officials to control the introduction and spread of noxious weeds."*

This plan was prepared to comply with Condition 43 and describes the weed control measures that will be implemented during ~~construction and~~ operation of the Facility.

1.1 Background Information

The Gilliam County Weed Department works to keep noxious weed at a minimum on roadways and throughout the county, assists area landowners with land maintenance needs, and follows the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) noxious weed policy and classification system as part of ODA's Noxious Weed Control Program (ODA 2020; see the appendix to this plan). Noxious weeds are identified on the State of Oregon noxious weed list and mapped by ODA as occurring in Gilliam County. "A" listed weeds are economically important, nonnative species with limited distribution in the county. "B" listed weeds are economically important, nonnative species that are regionally abundant. At the County level, eradication is required for "A" listed weeds at an intensive level, with containment the goal for "B" listed weeds. "T" listed weeds are a designated group of weed species that are selected and will be the focus for prevention and control by the Noxious Weed Control Program. Action against these weeds will receive priority (see the appendix to this plan).

For the purposes of this weed control plan, the term "weed" refers to any species on the Gilliam County weed list regardless of its "A" or "B" status. The Facility area includes cultivated or otherwise developed agricultural land (cropland) as well as one small area of annual exotic grassland. Noxious weeds are present within the site boundary, and construction activities could spread these weeds. This plan outlines the measures Montague will implement to control weeds within areas disturbed by Facility construction and operation.

1.2 Weed Control Goals

The intent of this plan is to ensure ~~construction~~ operations and maintenance activities will not result in the unabated introduction or spread of noxious weeds and other undesirable weeds species.

2. Weed Species of Concern

Montague completed field surveys during spring, summer, and fall 2009 through 2010, spring 2017, and summer 2020 to map habitat types and other resources. Although these surveys were not targeted at weed species, a number of species on the ODA weed list (ODA 2020) were observed (see Table 1). These species were noted to occur in low densities throughout the site boundary and were not necessarily located within or adjacent to the disturbance areas. Where the weed species occurred, their cover was between 1 and 3 percent.

The results of these preconstruction surveys were reviewed along with the weed maps for Gilliam County (ODA 2017, 2020) to identify the weed species of greatest concern either occurring or with a high potential for occurring in the vicinity of the Facility site boundary. Additional monitoring will be necessary to ensure that each weed species on the Gilliam County list is identified and treated appropriately.

Table 1. Weed Species of Greatest Concern in Vicinity of Facility Site Boundary

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mapped in Facility Vicinity[a]	Observed 2009-2010[b]	Observed 2017[c]	Observed 2020[d]
A Listed Weeds					
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	X			
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	X	X		
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe*	X			
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	X			
B Listed Weeds					
Dicots					
Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	X			
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	X			
Dalmation toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	X			
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	X		X	X
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	X	X	X	
Knapweed	*Centaurea sp.*	X		X	
Kochia	*Kochia (Bassia) sp.*	X			
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	X			
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	X			
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	X			
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	X			
Spikeweed	*Hemozonia pungens*	X			
Whitetop	*Cardaria draba*	X		X	
Monocots					
Jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*	X	X	X	
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*	X	X	X	X
T Listed Weeds					
Dalmation Toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	X			
Kochia	*Kochia (Bassia) sp.*	X			

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mapped in Facility Vicinity[a]	Observed 2009-2010[b]	Observed 2017[c]	Observed 2020[d]
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	X	X		
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	X			
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	X			

[a] Source: ODA 2017, 2020.
[b] Sources: CH2M HILL 2010a. Field surveys conducted June 2010.
CH2M HILL 2010b. Field surveys conducted October 2009 and February 2010.
[c] Sources:
CH2M 2017a. Field surveys conducted May - June 2017.
CH2M 2017b. Field surveys conducted April - May 2017.
HDR Engineering, Inc. 2017. Field surveys conducted April 2017.
[d] Source:
Jacobs 2020. Field survey conducted June 24, 2020.

3. Weed Control Plan

~~3.1 Construction~~

~~During construction, weed management will focus on the prevention of weed species introduction and spread among existing population of weeds. Areas within the proposed solar array fence will be mowed, graded, or both, for the permanent facilities. Land disturbance will be kept to a minimum and, where feasible, natural vegetation will be retained, protected, and supplemented across the site.~~

~~Montague will implement best management practices during construction to help prevent the invasion and spread of noxious weeds onsite. These may include the following:~~

- ~~Information regarding target weed species will be provided at the operations and maintenance building.~~
- ~~Vehicles and equipment will be cleaned prior to entry into revegetation areas to help minimize introduction of noxious weed seeds to the site.~~
- ~~Temporarily disturbed areas will be revegetated soon as possible, and as seasonally appropriate.~~
- ~~Seed and straw mulch to be used for site rehabilitation will be inspected and certified free of weed seed and propagules.~~

~~During construction, weed control contractors will survey for and control target weeds within construction areas. Because most of the target weeds are susceptible to herbicide treatment only at certain stages of their growth cycle, survey and herbicide control measures will be conducted~~ when effective treatment can be done in the context of construction sequencing and timing.

~~3.2~~3.1 Operations

Weed control measures during operations will include long-term weed control through the seeding of perennial grasses known to compete well with noxious weeds (Table 2) ~~or by maintaining the existing cover in the buffers,~~ and by regular herbicide treatment.

~~3.2.1~~3.1.1 Seeding

The areas in the solar array will undergo seeding ~~in the first fall or spring after construction is complete.~~as necessary during operations if vegetation is removed or disturbed from fire or maintenance activities. Soil will be decompacted as needed, and seeding methods may include drill seeding, broadcast seeding, or aerial seeding. The Gilliam County Weedmaster has recommended the seed mixes in Table 2. Montague may use an approved alternate seed mix depending on the availability of seeds at the time of planting.

Table 2. Recommended Seed Mix for Solar Array

Grass Seed Mix 1		Grass Seed Mix 2	
Sheep Fescue	4 PLS	Sheep Fescue	4 PLS
Sandberg Bluegrass	3 PLS	Sandberg Bluegrass	3 PLS
Nevada Bluegrass	3 PLS	Canada Bluegrass	3 PLS

Note:
Seed coat should be used if seeding by air or broadcast seeding methods.
PLS = Pure Live Seed

~~3.2.2~~3.1.2 Herbicide Treatment

Short-term weed control will be through herbicide use. However, it will be important to ensure that the short-term herbicide use does not affect the establishment of the perennial grass cover intended to provide long-term control. Early detection and management of small populations before they can expand into larger populations is important for successful control.

During operations, Montague will treat the following facilities annually with bare ground herbicide:

- Roads within the solar array
- Inverter pads
- Laydown yards
- Fence lines around the solar array
- Substation

In addition, Montague will use herbicidal ~~spot~~ treatments for noxious weeds found within the solar array. The rush skeletonweed, knapweeds, field bindweed, whitetop, yellow starthistle, and medusahead rye are the species of primary concern ("target" species) as they were observed onsite during the preconstruction surveys. The herbicides used and the timing of application will differ depending on whether the species are (1) perennial, broad-leaved, or dicot weeds (knapweeds and thistles, field bindweed, whitetop), or (2) annual grasses or monocots (goatgrass and medusahead).

Herbicide application will occur twice in Year 1, in the spring (knapweeds, thistles, bindweed) and fall (other species). ~~,~~ Until the weed control plan success criteria have been met, ~~and then~~ herbicide application will occur a minimum of once a year ~~thereafter~~ during the spring (mid to late May) through Year 5 of operations. Montague may perform additional herbicide treatments. Herbicide will be applied with a spreader sticker surfactant (e.g., Dynamic Green Concepts, Phase). Rush skeletonweed will be treated throughout the growing season as it occurs. Information on identification of this and other target weed species will be included in the environmental training materials to be provided to Montague operations staff. If rush skeletonweed is observed during routine operations activities at any time during the growing season, the weed control specialist will be contacted to treat this species as soon after it is observed as practicable. Table 3 provides a summary of recommended treatment by target species. ~~–~~

In an effort to improve weed control and vegetation management, a sheep grazing program may be implemented. Under the program, sheep would be present throughout the year with stocking levels ranging from 500 to 2500 head. Stocking level and rotation would be based on forage consumption rate and vegetation response, profile, and density. Sheep grazing activities and evaluation of success in vegetation management and noxious weed control, will be monitored and reported as established in Section 4 of this plan.

~~Spot herbicide~~ Herbicide treatments would continue to be implemented for noxious weeds throughout the site. ~~However, it is anticipated that these treatments would be reduced when combined with the sheep grazing program.~~

Table 3. Recommended Weed Treatments for Target Weed Species

Weed Category	Common Name	Scientific Name	Recommended Treatment

Knapweeds	Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed Russian knapweed Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea diffusa* *Centaurea maculosa* *Acroptilon repens* *Centaurea solstitialis*	~~Spot application~~ Application of post- emergent, species-specific herbicide.

Weed Category	Common Name	Scientific Name	Recommended Treatment
Thistles	Bull thistle Creeping thistle Musk thistle Scotch thistle	*Cirsium vulgare* *Cirsium arvense* *Carduus nutans* *Onopordum acanthium*	~~Spot application~~Application of post- emergent, species-specific herbicide.
Other Dicot (Broad-leaved) Weeds	Dalmatian toadflax Field bindweed Kochia Poison hemlock Puncturevine Spikeweed Rush skeletonweed Whitetop	*Linaria dalmatica* *Convolvulus arvensis* *Kochia sp.* *Conium maculatum* *Tribulus terrestris* *Hemozonia pungens* *Chondrilla juncea* *Lepidium draba*	Application~~Spot application~~ of post-emergent, species-specific herbicide.
Grasses	Jointed goatgrass Medusahead rye	*Aegilops cylindrica* *Taeniatherum caput- medusae*	Application~~Spot application~~ of post-emergent, species-specific herbicide.

~~3.2.3~~3.1.3 Special Considerations

During treatment activities, Montague will consider the following sensitive area:

- **Ephemeral streams/draws.** No herbicide will be sprayed where the drift can enter standing water or saturated soil. This precaution will likely only be necessary during the spring. However, it will be the herbicide applicators' responsibility to ensure that no herbicide or drift enters standing water.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted on an annual basis by a qualified botanist for the first 5 years following initial seeding to assess weed growth and to recommend weed control measures. The weed monitoring will consist of two general components:

- Site survey to identify weed species that have established within the ~~disturbed areas~~site survey area; and
- ~~Inspections of treated areas to assess~~ the success of the weed treatments

The site survey will be a ~~pedestrian~~ qualitative survey. The "site survey area" will include of ~~the established~~ disturbed areas16 monitoring plots (MP) within the fenced solar array (see attached figures for MP locations); ~~areas, within and~~ outside of the substation,~~;~~ and~~,~~ along the transmission line corridor/pole locations. The number of plots may be reduced if success criteria are met at a given plot. The timing of the site survey ~~will~~is suggested to be ~~conducted~~ in mid to late May, to identify early growth and allow for treatment prior to seeding. The timing of surveys may be adjusted if environmental conditions warrant variation from this schedule. The survey will be initiated slightly before the herbicide application to identify any weed species. The focus will be on weed species observed prior to construction on the site (knapweed, field bindweed, whitetop, jointed goatgrass, medusahead rye), as well as any other species on the Gilliam County weed list that might require different control methods.

The results of the site survey will be summarized in a short memorandum in which (1) treatment ~~actions implemented~~recommendations ~~at the site during the year~~ based on monitoring results will be identified, ~~including use of sheep grazing (stocking rates/month)~~ (2~~1~~) any new weed species observed and treatment protocols are identified, (2~~3~~) the location and weed species within the ~~buffers~~ site survey area are described, and (3~~4~~) ~~reference plot~~monitoring plot cover values are ~~listed~~provided in comparison to predisturbance values of 1-3%. ~~Monitoring plot cover~~Cover values from permanent plots, as well as observations from qualitative~~will be relied~~ surveys, will be utilized to ~~upon to~~ evaluate noxious weed control success for the site survey area. S[1] ~~S~~uccessful noxious weed control will demonstrate achievement of cover values equal to or less than predisturbance

[1] ~~Because MP were established prior to construction, they provide the best proxy for evaluating noxious weeds and success of weed treatment for the overall site. Therefore, success of noxious weed treatments for the entirety of the site survey area will be evaluated based on evaluation of cover values within the MP.~~

values.

If after year 5 of monitoring, noxious weed cover is not achieving success criteria, methods will be modified to address the deficiencies as identified by monitoring results. Methods will be continue to be evaluated at 5-year intervals until success criteria area achieved. The review will consider treatment methods, timing, noxious weed seed bank, and adjacent landowner noxious weed presence.

Once success criteria are achieved, qualitative surveys for noxious weeds will be conducted every three years or as needed evaluate noxious weed control success.

~~Subsequent monitoring results will be summarized in short memorandums in which the treatment success is described, any recommendations to improve treatment success (if necessary) are made, and any new weed species or emergence are noted.~~

5. References

CH2M HILL. 2010a. Rare Plant Survey Report, Montague Wind Power Facility, Gilliam County, Oregon.

CH2M HILL. 2010b. Montague Wind Power Facility Wetlands and Other Waters Delineation Report, Gilliam County, Oregon.

CH2M. 2017a. 2017 Rare Plant Surveys for Montague Wind Power Facility – Phase 1.

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Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). 2017. Oregon WeedMapper. http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/Pages/WeedMapper.aspx.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). 2020. Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System. Noxious Weed Control Program, Salem, Oregon. https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/shared/Documents/Publications/Weeds/NoxiousWeedPolicyClassification. pdf.

Appendix
Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System 2020

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System 2020

Noxious Weed Control Program

Address: 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 986-4621 **Fax:** (503) 986-4786
www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/Pages/AboutWeeds.aspx

Mission Statement

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

Program Overview

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Noxious Weed Control Program provides statewide leadership 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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Noxious Weed Control Policy and Classification System

Definition

"Noxious weed" means a terrestrial, aquatic or marine plant designated by the Oregon 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 governments.

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 Oregon 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 the 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.

Criteria for Determining Economic and Environmental Significance

Detrimental Effects

1. A plant species that causes or has the potential to cause severe negative impacts to Oregon's agricultural economy and natural resources.
2. A plant species that has the potential to or does endanger native flora and fauna by its encroachment into forest, range, aquatic and conservation areas.
3. A plant species that has the potential or does hamper the full utilization and enjoyment of recreational areas.
4. A plant species that is poisonous, injurious, or otherwise harmful to humans and/or animals.

Plant Reproduction

1. A plant that reproduces by seed capable of being dispersed over wide areas or that is long-lived, or produced in large numbers.
2. A plant species that reproduces and spreads by tubers, creeping roots, stolons, rhizomes, or other natural vegetative means.

Distribution

1. A weed of known economic importance which occurs in Oregon in small enough infestations to make eradication/containment possible; or not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states makes future occurrence seem imminent.
2. A weed of economic or ecological importance and of limited distribution in Oregon.
3. A weed that has not infested the full extent of its potential habitat in Oregon.

Difficulty of Control

A plant species that is not easily controlled with current management practices such as chemical, cultural, biological, and physical methods.

Noxious Weed Control Classification Definitions

Noxious weeds, for the purpose of this system, shall be listed as either A or B, and may also be designated as T, which are priority targets for control, as directed by the Oregon State Weed Board.

- **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 I).

  Recommended action: Infestations are subject to eradication or intensive control

when and where found.

- **B Listed Weed:**
  A weed of economic importance which is regionally abundant, but which may have limited distribution in some counties (Table II).
  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 (T):**
  A designated group of weed species that are selected and 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.

Weed Biological Control

Oregon implements biological control, or "biocontrol" as part of its integrated pest management approach to managing noxious weeds. This is the practice of using host-specific natural enemies such as insects or pathogens to control noxious weeds. The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program has adopted the International Code of Best Practices for biological control of weeds. Only safe, effective, and federally-approved natural enemies will be used for biocontrol.

Table I: A Listed Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
African rue (T)	*Peganum harmala*
Camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*
Cape-ivy (T)	*Delairea odorata*
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
Common frogbit	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*
Cordgrass	
Common	*Spartina anglica*
Dense-flowered (T)	*Spartina densiflora*
Saltmeadow (T)	*Spartina patens*
Smooth (T)	*Spartina alterniflora*

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Delta arrowhead (T)	*Sagittaria platyphyla*
European water chestnut	*Trapa natans*
Flowering rush (T)	*Butomus umbellatus*
Garden yellow loosestrife (T)	*Lysimachia vulgaris*
Giant hogweed (T)	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*
Goatgrass Barbed (T) Ovate	 *Aegilops triuncialis* *Aegilops ovata*
Goatsrue (T)	*Galega officinalis*
Hawkweed King-devil Mouse-ear (T) Orange (T) Yellow (T)	 *Hieracium piloselloides* *Hieracium pilosella* *Hieracium aurantiacum* *Hieracium floribundum*
Hoary alyssum (T)	*Berteroa incana*
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*
Japanese dodder	*Cuscuta japonica*
Kudzu (T)	*Pueraria lobata*
Matgrass (T)	*Nardus stricta*
Oblong spurge (T)	*Euphorbia oblongata*
Paterson's curse (T)	*Echium plantagineum*
Purple nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*
Ravennagrass (T)	*Saccharum ravennae*
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Squarrose knapweed (T)	*Centaurea virgata*

(T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

(Continued) **Table I: A Listed Weeds**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Starthistle Iberian (T) Purple (T)	 *Centaurea iberica* *Centaurea calcitrapa*
Syrian bean-caper	*Zygophyllum fabago*
Thistle Plumeless (T) Smooth distaff Taurian (T) Turkish (T) Welted (curly plumeless) (T) Woolly distaff (T)	 *Carduus acanthoides* *Carthamus baeticus* *Onopordum tauricum* *Carduus cinereus* *Carduus crispus* *Carthamus lanatus*
Water soldiers	*Stratiotes aloides*
West Indian spongeplant	*Limnobium laevigatum*
White bryonia	*Bryonia alba*
Yellow floating heart (T)	*Nymphoides peltata*
Yellowtuft (T)	*Alyssum murale, A. corsicum*

(T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

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Table II: B Listed Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus (R. procerus, R. discolor)*
Biddy-biddy	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*
Broom French* Portuguese (T) Scotch* Spanish	 *Genista monspessulana* *Cytisus striatus* *Cytisus scoparius* *Spartium junceum*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Butterfly bush	*Buddleja davidii (B. variabilis)*
Common bugloss (T)	*Anchusa officinalis*
Common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*
Common reed	*Phragmities australis ssp. australis*
Creeping yellow cress	*Rorippa sylvestris*
Cutleaf teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*
Dodder Smoothseed alfalfa Five-angled Bigseed	 *Cuscuta approximata* *Cuscuta pentagona* *Cuscuta indecora*
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
English hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
False brome	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*
Field bindweed*	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Garlic mustard (T)	*Alliaria petiolata*
Geranium Herb Robert Shiny leaf	 *Geranium robertianum* *Geranium lucidum*
Giant reed (T)	*Arundo donax*
Gorse* (T)	*Ulex europaeus*
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Indigo bush	*Amorpha fruticosa*

* Biocontrol (See page 4) (T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

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Continued) Table II: B Listed Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ivy	
Atlantic	*Hedera hibernica*
English	*Hedera helix*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Jointed goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Jubata grass	*Cortaderia jubata*
Knapweed	
Diffuse*	*Centaurea diffusa*
Meadow*	*Centaurea pratensis*
Russian*	*Acroptilon repens*
Spotted* (T)	*Centaurea stoebe (C. maculosa)*
Knotweed	
Bohemian	*Fallopia x bohemica*
Giant	*Fallopia sachalinensis (Polygonum)*
Himalayan	*Polygonum polystachyum*
Japanese	*Fallopia japonica (Polygonum)*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lesser celandine	*Ranunculus ficaria*
Meadow hawkweed (T)	*Pilosella caespitosum (Hieracium)*
Mediterranean sage*	*Salvia aethiopis*
Medusahead rye	*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*
Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*
Parrot feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Perennial peavine	*Lathyrus latifolius*
Perennial pepperweed (T)	*Lepidium latifolium*
Pheasant's eye	*Adonis aestivalis*
Poison hemlock*	*Conium maculatum*
Policeman's helmet	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Puncturevine*	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purple loosestrife*	*Lythrum salicaria*
Ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ribbongrass (T)	*Phalaris arundinacea var. Picta*
Rush skeletonweed* (T)	*Chondrilla juncea*
Saltcedar* (T)	*Tamarix ramosissima*

*Biocontrol (See page 4) (T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

(Continued) Table II: B Listed Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Small broomrape	*Orabanche minor*
South American waterweed	*Egeria densa (Elodea)*
Spanish heath	*Erica lusitanica*
Spikeweed	*Hemizonia pungens*
Spiny cocklebur	*Xanthium spinosum*
Spurge laurel	*Daphne laureola*

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Formatted: Portuguese (Brazil)

Spurge	
Leafy* (T)	*Euphorbia esula*
Myrtle	*Euphorbia myrsinites*
St. Johnswort*	*Hypericum perforatum*
Sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*
Swainsonpea	*Sphaerophysa salsula*
Tansy ragwort* (T)	*Senecio jacobaea (Jacobaea vulgaris)*
Thistle	
Bull*	*Cirsium vulgare*
Canada*	*Cirsium arvense*
Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*
Milk*	*Silybum marianum*
Musk*	*Carduus nutans*
Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*
Slender-flowered*	*Carduus tenuiflorus*
Toadflax	
Dalmatian* (T)	*Linaria dalmatica*
Yellow*	*Linaria vulgaris*
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Ventenata grass	*Ventenata dubia*
Primrose Willow	
Large-flower (T)	*Ludwigia grandiflora*
Water primrose (T)	*Ludwigia hexapetala*
Floating (T)	*Ludwigia peploides*
Whitetop	
Hairy	*Lepidium pubescens*
Lens-podded	*Lepidium chalepensis*
Whitetop (hoary cress)	*Lepidium draba*
*Biocontrol (See page 4)	(T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

Yellow archangel	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon*
Yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
Yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*
Yellow starthistle*	*Centaurea solstitialis*

*Biocontrol (See page 4)

(T) T-Designated Weed (See page 4)

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