Greetings Idaho County No Spray Participants,

The following is the No Spray Agreement and Management Documentation required to participate in the No Spray Program for 2022. Idaho County Weed Control Department plans to treat Idaho County Road and Bridge rights-of-ways beginning May 1st, 2022 as required by Idaho State Law to control state listed noxious weeds. Please thoroughly read the Agreement and return by April 25th, and the Management Documentation by October 15th. If there are any questions regarding your No Spray Agreement please reach out to me at 208) 983-2667. We appreciate your weed control efforts.

***SPECIAL NOTE: PLEASE VERIFY THAT THE COUNTY ISSUED STOP AND START SIGNS ARE VISIBLE, SERVICEABLE, AND PROPERLY IN PLACE. After a long winter one of both could be down or damaged. A distinct stop (RED) and start (GREEN) must be visible. It is your responsibility to ensure they are up. No other signage will be recognized.

Thank you,

April 2022,

Joe Slichter
Idaho County Noxious Weed Superintendent



| THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this | day of | |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Idaho, by a | nd through it | ts Board of County Commissioners |
| (therinafter called "County") and | <u>,</u> a Idaho | County landowner, (therinafter called |
| "Owner"). | | |

WHEREAS, the Idaho County Commissioners have the duty and responsibility for controlling noxious weed on the lands under their control:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

- Owner will comply with the Idaho State law regulating noxious weed control by taking the necessary steps to control noxious weeds on County's right-of-way adjacent to Owner's property.
- Owner will control noxious weeds on said County right-of-way. Briefly describe the
 management actions taken each season on attached **Documentation Sheet** Owner used to
 control all State and County listed noxious weeds (see listed) on described rights-of-way and
 return this form by October 15th of each year.
- 3. The following is a list of approved weed management actions as alternatives to herbicides:
 - For biennial, short-lived perennial and perennial weeds manual removal of roots and prohibiting seed production by digging, shoveling or hand pulling.
 - o E.g. hounds tongue, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed
 - For annual weeds manual removal of plants in bolt or pre-flower stage
 - o E.g. yellow starthistle
- 4. Owner will assist County's employees in identifying areas not to be sprayed, and to place and maintain **County issued signs** on Owner's property adjacent to the road right-of-way indicating where herbicide spraying should cease, and spraying should resume. Only property owners adjacent to the right-of-way may apply for County issued No Spray signs. Signs must be less than 10 feet from the shoulder of the right-of-way and in clear view. Signs are available from the Idaho County Weed Control Department at 320 W. Main Street, RM#3, Grangeville, ID telephone number (208) 983-2667.
- 5. In consideration of Owner's desire and demonstrated willingness to perform weed control on the applicable right-of-way, County will refrain from spraying in those locations properly designated.
- 6. Owner agrees and understands that failure to perform the weed control prior to July 15th shall cause this agreement to be null and void. If the problem is not satisfactorily negotiated between the county weeds manager and the landowner by July 15th, the right-of-way will be treated with herbicide.
- 7. Owner further agrees to indemnify and hold harmless County for any and all injury to persons or property that may occur as a result of Owner's weed control efforts on County property.

- 8. This is a <u>yearly, renewable agreement</u>, and becomes <u>null and void December 31st</u> in the year it was signed. This agreement must be signed by the Owner and the Designated County Authority to be an effective agreement. The Designated County Authority shall be the Idaho County Noxious Weed Superintendent, or in their absence, an Idaho County disgnee.
- 9. This agreement must be signed and returned to the Idaho County Weed Control Department 320 W. Main Street, RM#3, Grangeville, ID 83530. Your signs must be posted before spraying takes place in your area. Spraying of the rights-of-way usually begins by May 1st, in lower elevations each year.
- 10. The following are the minimum requirements:
 - All rights-of-way must be controlled from the road shoulder outward to the property lines.
 - No windborne seeds will be tolerated if known to travel more than 15 feet, such as various thistles and hawkweeds.
 - Weeds that infest right-of-way for more than 50 continuous feet per ¼ mile will not qualify for no spray.
- 11. The attached Notice lists the noxious and local weeds requiring landowner control.

I agree to return the No-Spray Agreement by April 25th, 2022.

UPDATE MAILING ADDRESS

Please update your mailing address below. Indicate the closest town of no-spray agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NO-SPRAY AREA (where will signs be posted?):

| **County Road Name: | - | |
|---------------------------------|------------|--|
| **Approximate Length of Area: | | |
| ** Further Description of Area: | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| **Address: | | |
| **Town: | | |
| **Phone: | | |
| **Date: | | |
| **Signed | Print Name | |

In addition to the **No-Spray Agreement** you are required to complete the **Noxious Weed Control Documentation** demonstrating noxious weed control completed to your no-spray area. You must keep track of your completed work and return this form to: <u>Idaho County Weed Department at 320 W. Main Rm. 3</u>

<u>Grangeville, ID 83530</u> by October 15th, 2022. If not returned on time, your no spray agreement for the following year could be canceled.

| Noxious Weed Control Documentation for No-Spray | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|--|
| When | Target Weed | Method | Laborer's Name | # HRS | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| Example: October 14th- 25th | Spotted knapweed | Gas weed-eater, lawn mower | John Smith | 25 | | |

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture and Idaho County Weed Control are required to remind landowners of the Noxious Weed Law, IDAHO STATUTE TITLE 22 CHAPTER 24. With a Primary focus on SECTIONS 7 & 8 (LANDOWNER AND CITIZEN DUTIES & POWERS) in which describes (1) It shall be the duty and responsibility of all landowners to control noxious weeds on their land and property, in accordance with this chapter and with rules promulgated by the director.

- (2) The cost of controlling noxious weeds shall be the obligation of the landowner.
- (3) Noxious weed control must be for prevention, eradication, rehabilitation, control or containment efforts. However, areas may be modified from the eradication requirement if the landowner is a participant in a county-approved weed management plan or county-approved cooperative weed management area.
- (4) The landowner shall reimburse the county control authority for work done because of failure to comply with a five (5) day notice, as outlined in section 22-2405, Idaho Code.
- (5) If an article is infested with noxious weeds, it shall not be moved from designated premises until it is treated in accordance with the applicable rules, or in accordance with the written permission of a control authority.

Idaho has 69 weed species and 4 genera designated noxious by state law. 53 of these species are terrestrial and 16 are aquatic. Please visit http://idahocounty.org/weed-management/ to view this list and images online.

The 4 Statewide Prohibited genera are Cytisus, Genista, Spartium, and Chameacytisus. 10 of the 53 terrestrial species under the Statewide Early Detection Rapid Response List are Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum), Temporarily listed Goatsrue or professor-weed (Galega officinalis), Iberian starthistle (Centaurea iberica), Policeman's helmet (Himalayan balsam), Purple starthistle (Centaurea calcitrapa), Squarrose knapweed (Centaurea virgata), Syrian beancaper (Zygophyllum fabago), Tall hawkweed (Hieracium piloselloides), Temporarily listed Turkish thistle (Carduus cinereus), and Yellow devil hawkweed (*Hieracium x floribundum*). 19 of the 53 terrestrial species under the Statewide Control List are Black henbane (Hyamoscymus niger), Bohemian knotweed (*Polygonum x bohemicum*), Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*), Common crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*), Dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria), Giant knotweed (Polygonum sachalinense), Japanese knotweed (Polgyonum cuspidatum), Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense), Matgrass (Nardus stricta), Meadow hawkweed (Heiracium caespitosum), Meditarranean sage (Salvia aethiopis), Nodding plumeless thistle (Carduus nutans), Orange hawkweed (Hieracium auranticum), Field sow thistle (Sonchus arvensis), Hardheads (Acroptilon repens), Scotch broom (Cytisis scoparius), Small bugloss (Anchusa arvensis), Common viper's bugloss (Echium vulgare), yellow hawkweed (Hieracium findleri). 24 of the 53 terrestrial species under Statewide Containment List are Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), Dalmatian toadflax (Linaria dalmatica), Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa), Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), Hoary alyssum (Berteroa incana), Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale), Jointed goatgrass (Aegilops cylindrica), Leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula), American milletgrass (Milium effusum), Oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), Broadleaved pepperweed (Lepidium latifolium), Spiny plumeless thistle (Carduus acanthoides), Poison hemlock (Conium maculatum), Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris), Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), Rush skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea), Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima), Scotch thistle (Onopordum acanthium), Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe), tansy ragwort (Senecio jacobaea), White bryony (Bryonia alba), Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis), and Yellow toadflax (Linaria vulgaris). 11 of the 16 aquatic species under the Statewide Early Detection Rapid Response List are Brazillian waterweed (Egeria densa), Common/European frogbit (Hydrocharis morsus-ranae), Fanwort (Cabomba), Feathered mosquitofern (Azolla pinata), Giant silvinia (Silvinia bilboa), Hydrilla (Hydrilla), Variable-leaf-milfoil (Myriophyllum heterophyllum), Waterchestnut (Eleocharis dulcis), Water hyacinth (Eichhornia), Yellow floating heart (Nymphoides peltate), 3 of the 16 aquatic species under Statewide Control List are Common reed (Phragmites australis), Eurasian watermilfoil

(Myriophyllum spicatum), and Parrot feather milfoil (Myriophyllum aquaticum). 3 of the 16 aquatic species under Statewide Containment List are Curlyleaf pondweed (Potamogetum crispus), flowering rush (Butomus umbellatus), and paleyellow iris (Iris pseudacorus).

Joseph Plains Cooperative Weed Management Area has identified the following 6 noxious weeds as Early Detection Rapid Response: Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa), Japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum), Orange hawkweed (Hieracium auranticum), paleyellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), Dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria), Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense); and the following 5 noxious and local* weeds as New Invaders: Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe), Blooddrops (Adonis annua)*, Whitetop (Cardaria draba), Rush skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea), and Leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula).

Salmon River Cooperative Weed Management Area has identified the following 29 noxious and local weeds as Early Detection Rapid Response: Hardheads (Acroptilon repens), Blooddrops (Adonis annua)*, Nodding plumeless thistle (Carduus nutans), Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa), Tyrol knapweed (Centaurea nigrescens), Squarrose knapweed (Centaurea virgata), Scotch broom (Cytisis scoparius), Pricklybur (Datura inoxia)*, Common viper's bugloss (Echium vulgare), Cypress spurge (Euphorbia cyparissias), Toothed spurge (Euphorbia dentata), Leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula), Myrtle spurge (Euphorbia myrsinites), Orange hawkweed (Hieracium auranticum), Meadow Hawkweed (Hieracium caespitosum), Tall hawkweed (Hieracium piloselloides), Kingdevil (Hieracium praealtum), Black henbane (Hyoscyamus niger), Dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria), Roundleaf cancerwort (Kickxia spuria)*, Perennial pea (Lathyrus latifoilius)*, Broadleaved pepperweed (Lepidium latifolium), Butter and eggs (Linaria valgaris), Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), matgrass (Narduus stricta), Japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum), Giant knotweed (Polygonum sachalinense), Bohemian knotweed (Polygonum x bohemicum), Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense), Saltcedar (Tamarix ramosissima), Common tansy (Tanacetum vulgare); and the following 4 noxious weeds as New Invaders: Spiny plumeless thistle (Carduus acanthoides), Whitetop (Cardaria draba), Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe), and yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis).

Upper Clearwater Cooperative Weed Management Area has identified the following 31 noxious and local* weeds as Early Detection Rapid Response: Hardeads (Acroptilon repens), Bloodrops (Adonis annua), garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolate), small bugloss (Anchusa arvensis), Garden yellowrocket (Barbarea vulgaris), Hoary alyssum (Berteroa incana), flowering rush (Butomus umbellatus), Nodding plumeless thistle (Carduus nutans), Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe), Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa), Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius), Purple foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Common viper's bugloss (Echium vulgare), Toothed spurge (Euphorbia dentata), Leafy spurge (Euphorbia vulgaris), Myrtle spurge (Euphorbia myrsinites), Tall hawkweed (Hieracium piloselloides), Kingsdevil (Hieracium praealtum), Black henbane (Hyoscymus niger), Ornamental jewelweed (Imaptiens gladulifera), Paleyellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), Perennial pea (Lathyrus latifolius)*, Broadleaved pepperweed (Lepidium latifolium), Butter and eggs (Linaria vulgaris), Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), Stinking willie (*Senecio jacobaea*), Buffalobur nightshade (Solanum rostratum), Puncturevine (Tribulus terrestris); and the following 17 noxious and local* weeds as New Invaders: Whitetop (Cardaria draba), Italian thistle (Cardaus pycnocephalus)*, Spotted knapweed (Centaurea stoebe), Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis), Rush skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea), Cypress spurge (Euphorbia cyparissias)*, Orange hawkweed (Hieracium auranticum), Meadow hawkweed (Hieracium caespitosum), Kingdevil (Hieracium praealtum), Perennial pea (Lathyrus latifolius)*, Dalmatian toadflax (Linaria dalmatica), butter and eggs (Linaria vulgaris), Bohemian knotweed (Polygonum x bohemicum), Japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum), Tall buttercup (Ranunculus acris)*, Common tansy (Tanacetum vulagre)*.