

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MISSION:

The primary goal of this program is to prevent the movement of weed seeds via imported aggregate.

The secondary goals are to:

- Create a straight-forward method for managing weeds in quarries
- Help quarry operators develop and update their weed management plans
- Create a steady source of weed-free aggregate for regional land managers
- Provide incentive and recognition to quarry operators that implement good weed management practices

APPROACH:

While ultimately weed-free aggregate is a preventative measure to keep invasive plants out of roadsides and construction sites, the program is also conducted as an outreach service to quarries. The program will provide quarry operators botanical skills and access to resources necessary for efficient and effective weed control. Successful participation in this program by quarry managers allows the sale of aggregate to program participants and provides a marketable certificate that can increase the value of aggregate. Similar programs are in place in the Lake Tahoe basin, Glacier National Park, and the greater Yellowstone area.

METHOD:

This program has two primary components. First, each quarry will create a weed management plan based on a provided template and developed with assistance from a qualified botanist. The weed management plan has a set of general conditions that are common to all quarries and a set of specific conditions that are tailored to the individual quarry and the weeds encountered. An initial site assessment is conducted with a botanist to develop specific conditions for certification.

The second component of this program is a semi-annual inspection by a qualified botanist to verify that the weed management plan is implemented and to monitor for new weed populations. These regular inspections ensure that botanists visit quarries when weeds are identifiable. During each site visit the weed management plan is reviewed by the quarry managers and the inspectors. Following the inspection, the specific conditions for certification will be updated in response to changing weed populations. A rating is assigned to the quarry based on the quarry manager's implementation of the weed management plan. The ratings are as follows:

Passing:

Full compliance: The inspector is confident aggregate from the quarry is free of listed weeds

Conditional: The inspector cannot confidently state all aggregate from the quarry is weed-free. Certain restrictions are specified as to where on-site aggregate may be supplied from and what mitigation measures are still necessary

Failing:

Unacceptable: The inspector believes that aggregate from the quarry poses a threat of spreading listed weeds

Quarries receiving a passing rating will receive a weed-free certification valid until the next semi-annual inspection. Certified quarries are approved to sell aggregate to participating agencies. Construction project managers regularly receive a list with the status of local quarries, expediting purchases and ensuring that only weed-free aggregate is used, even during emergency situations.

Further details are found in the following program documents:

1. Weed management plan template
2. Inspection protocols
3. List of weeds requiring control
4. List of weed control groups and agencies
5. Inspection form
6. Inspection certificate
7. Gravel pit information and inspection history form
8. Acronyms and definitions.

This program is in full compliance with the national standards for weed-free gravel as developed by the North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA). Additionally, the program conforms to the California state mandate to control all A-listed noxious weeds as defined by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).

Participating Agencies:

Stanislaus National Forest
Sierra/San Joaquin National Forest
Sequoia National Forest
Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Park
Mother Lode Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management

Program Manager:

Garrett Dickman
Interdisciplinary Natural Resource Manager
Vegetation and Ecological Restoration
Division of Resources Management and Science
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 700
El Portal, CA 95318
(209) 379-3284
Garrett_Dickman@nps.gov

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Company Name

Site Name

I am requesting weed-free aggregate certification.

- I understand that this certification will require two inspections a year by an approved botanist.
- I agree to maintain the following required documents and furnish them upon request.
- I agree to adhere to the following general and specific conditions for certification.
- I understand that the specific conditions for certification are developed in response to current weed threats and will be revised as conditions change.

Checklist of required documents:

- This weed management plan, signed by an authorized representative.
- A current copy of the listed weeds
- A current map of the certification site identifying weed populations
- Records of past inspections
- Records of weed treatments

Authorized representative: _____ Title: _____

Authorized representative signature: _____ Phone: _____

Designated contact employee or contracted professional: _____

Phone: _____ Date: _____

General Conditions for Certification:**Aggregate:**

1. Aggregate are maintained free of listed weeds from the time of extraction until the time of delivery.
2. Aggregate exposed to actively flowing surface water (streams and rivers) cannot be certified as weed-free
3. Aggregate piles growing listed weeds cannot be certified as weed-free.

Weeds:

4. Tier 1 listed weeds are not allowed to set seed where likely to contaminate the extraction pit, processing facilities, storage sites, or on-site roads (collectively referred to as the “active area”). Tier 2 listed weeds are not allowed to grow on or immediately adjacent to aggregate for sale
5. Listed weeds are promptly and aggressively controlled. Control is continual and ongoing
6. Reproductive plant parts are disposed of by on-site burning away from the active area. If burning is not feasible, reproductive plant parts must be bagged and taken to a municipal waste facility
7. Herbicide use is in strict accordance with the label and with consultation from a UC cooperative extension, county agricultural commissioner, or licensed pest control advisor

Surrounding Area:

8. The active area and periphery is regularly inspected to monitor identified weed populations
9. When listed weeds are present on adjacent property and threaten to contaminate aggregate: berms, tall vegetation, mesh fences or other mechanical barriers are established to impede the movement of seed
10. To prevent the establishment of weeds: dense native vegetation is established whenever possible to cover berms, roadsides and other open land within the active area

Specific Conditions for Certification:

An initial inspection is performed in conjunction with a qualified botanist to establish a priority weed list and develop the following specific conditions for certification. These conditions are reviewed before and after each inspection. Updates are made as necessary to respond to current weed infestations and maintain aggregate in a weed-free state.

Listed Weed Species Encountered: _____ **Date** _____

The following treatments are required to prevent the spread of listed weeds:

Access roads: _____

Active pit area: _____

Perimeter of property: _____

Vehicle parking & wash areas: _____

Stock Piles: _____

Additional areas: _____

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

INSPECTION PROTOCOLS

What is required before inspection?

The aggregate inspectors will provide:

- a list of weeds that require control
- a qualified, knowledgeable botanist
- a template for a weed management plan

The quarry managers will:

- provide a large format map of the site (11"x17" or larger)
- designate a staff member or contractor to be the contact for this program
- complete a basic information form

Together the aggregate inspectors and the quarry managers will:

- identify and map listed weed species on-site
- develop a list of specific conditions required for certification
- discuss methods to treat weeds
- complete and sign a weed management plan

Copies of the weed management plan and site weed map will be maintained by both the inspectors and quarry managers and must be on hand during future inspections.

What is inspected for certification?

After the weed management plan has been implemented:

- The inspectors will review the weed management plan and weed map with the quarry representative
- The inspectors will examine the entire site for listed weeds including:
 - extraction area
 - processing machinery
 - all on-site roads
 - storage areas
 - fence lines
- All listed weeds will be mapped
- The inspectors will certify that:
 - the conditions of certification in the weed management plan have been met
 - all saleable aggregate is free of listed weeds
 - it's unlikely that first tier listed weeds have set seed in the active area

What happens after inspection?

- The findings of the inspection will be discussed with the quarry representative and a certification rating will be assigned to the quarry
- The weed management plan and site weed map will be reviewed and updated with the quarry representative to help plan for future weed treatments
- An official inspection form and a certificate of inspection will be delivered to the quarry managers. These documents must be maintained by both the quarry and the inspectors

What are the certification ratings?

A rating will be assigned to the quarry based on how weedy the site is. Quarries receiving a passing rating are approved to sell aggregate to participants in the program.

The ratings are as follows:

Passing:

Full compliance: The inspector is confident aggregate from the quarry is free of listed weeds

Conditional: The inspector cannot confidently state all aggregate from the quarry is weed free. Certain restrictions will be specified as to where on-site aggregate may be supplied from and what mitigation measures are still necessary

Failing:

Unacceptable: The inspector believes that aggregate from this site poses the threat of spreading listed weeds

How is certification kept current?

Continued certification will require a spring and autumn inspection each year. Following each inspection the “specific conditions for certification” are expected to be updated as weed populations change over time.

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

LISTED WEEDS

First Tier Weeds

The following plants are **first tier** listed weeds and require control to receive weed-free certification. These plants are not allowed to grow in the active areas of gravel pits or set seed where likely to contaminate mineral material. These plants are California Department of Food and Agriculture A-rated noxious weeds, North American Weed Management Association designated noxious weeds, or deemed a threat to the region.

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Aizoaceae	sea-fig, iceplant
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Aizoaceae	Hottentot-fig, iceplant
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Aizoaceae	crystalline iceplant
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Amaranthaceae	alligatorweed
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Apiaceae	poison-hemlock
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Apiaceae	fennel
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Apiaceae	hedgearsley
<i>Vinca major</i>	Apocynaceae	big periwinkle
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Aquifoliaceae	English holly
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Araliaceae	English ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	Algerian ivy
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Asteraceae	Russian knapweed
<i>Arctotheca calendula (fertile)</i>	Asteraceae	fertile capeweed
<i>Arctotheca calendula (sterile)</i>	Asteraceae	sterile capeweed
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Asteraceae	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Asteraceae	musk thistle
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Asteraceae	Italian thistle
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Asteraceae	woolly distaff thistle
<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i>	Asteraceae	whitestem distaff thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Asteraceae	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	Asteraceae	meadow knapweed
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Asteraceae	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Asteraceae	Iberian starthistle
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Asteraceae	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Asteraceae	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Asteraceae	Malta starthistle, tocalote
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Asteraceae	yellow starthistle
<i>Centaurea virgata</i>	Asteraceae	squarrose knapweed
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Asteraceae	rush skeletonweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Asteraceae	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i>	Asteraceae	yellowspine thistle
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	Asteraceae	wavyleaf thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	bull thistle
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	bearded creeper, common crupina
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Asteraceae	Cape-ivy, German-ivy
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Asteraceae	stinkwort

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Erechtites glomerata</i>	Asteraceae	Australian fireweed, Australian burnweed
<i>Erechtites minima</i>	Asteraceae	Australian fireweed, Australian burnweed
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Asteraceae	blueweed
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Asteraceae	rough catsear, hairy dandelion
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	ox-eye daisy
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Asteraceae	Scotch thistle
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i>	Asteraceae	Illyrian thistle
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>	Asteraceae	Taurian thistle
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Asteraceae	golden thistle
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Asteraceae	perennial sowthistle
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Asteraceae	wild marigold
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	common tansy
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Brassicaceae	black mustard
<i>Cardaria chalepensis</i>	Brassicaceae	lens-podded white-top
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Brassicaceae	shortpod mustard, summer mustard
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Brassicaceae	dyer's woad
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Brassicaceae	perennial pepperweed, tall whitetop
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Australian saltbush
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Chenopodiaceae	halogeton
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	Chenopodiaceae	wormleaf salsola, wormleaf saltwort
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Cucurbitaceae	dudaim melon
<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Cuscutaceae	giant dodder
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Dipsacaceae	common teasel
<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>	Dipsacaceae	fuller's teasel
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Euphorbiaceae	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	serrate spurge
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Chinese tallowtree
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Fabaceae	camelthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Fabaceae	Scotch broom
<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Fabaceae	Portuguese broom
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Fabaceae	French broom
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i>	Fabaceae	Russian salt tree
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	Fabaceae	Argentine screwbean, creeping mesquite
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Fabaceae	Spanish broom
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Fabaceae	Austrian peaweed
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Fabaceae	rose clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Fabaceae	gorse
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Geraniaceae	cutleaf geranium
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Haloragaceae	parrotfeather
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrocharitaceae	hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Hydrocharitaceae	frogbit
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae	St. John's wort, klamathweed
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Lamiaceae	pennyroyal
<i>Salvia virgata</i>	Lamiaceae	southern meadow sage
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Lythraceae	purple loosestrife
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Mimosoideae	silver wattle
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Tasmanian blue gum
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Onagraceae	Uruguay water-primrose

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Onagraceae	creeping water-primrose
<i>Orobanche cooperi</i>	Orobanchaceae	Cooper's broomrape
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Orobanchaceae	branched broomrape
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Oxalidaceae	Bermuda buttercup, buttercup oxalis
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Papilionaceae	red sesbania, scarlet wisteria
<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	Poaceae	punagrass
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Poaceae	European beachgrass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Poaceae	sweet vernalgrass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Poaceae	giant reed
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Poaceae	ripgut brome
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Poaceae	red brome
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Poaceae	jubatagrass
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Poaceae	pampasgrass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	bermudagrass
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Poaceae	hedgehog dogtailgrass
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Poaceae	tall fescue
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Poaceae	tanglehead
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Poaceae	common velvet grass
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Poaceae	Mediterranean barley, hare barley, wall barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Poaceae	Mediterranean barley, hare barley, wall barley
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Poaceae	Italian ryegrass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Poaceae	hardinggrass
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Poaceae	medusahead
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Poaceae	rattail fescue
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Polygonaceae	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Polygonaceae	Sakhalin knotweed
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Polygonaceae	red sorrel, sheep sorrel
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Potamogetonaceae	curlyleaf pondweed
<i>Acaena novae-zelandica</i>	Rosaceae	biddy biddy
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	Rosaceae	pale biddy-biddy
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Rosaceae	orange cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Rosaceae	Parney's cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Rosaceae	silverleaf cotoneaster
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Rosaceae	Himalaya blackberry
<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Dalmation toadflax
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Scrophulariaceae	yellow toadflax, butter and eggs
<i>Striga asiatica</i>	Scrophulariaceae	witchweed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	tree-of-heaven
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Solanaceae	tree tobacco
<i>Physalis longifolia</i>	Solanaceae	long-leaf groundcherry
<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</i>	Solanaceae	heartleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i>	Solanaceae	Torrey's nightshade

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Tamaricaceae	saltcedar, tamarisk
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	Zygophyllaceae	harmel
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Syrian beancaper

Second Tier Weeds

The following plants are **second tier** listed weeds and are not allowed to grow on material for sale. While presence on the site is permissible, control on and around stock piled material is required. These plants are California Department of Food and Agriculture A-rated noxious weeds, North American Weed Management Association designated noxious weeds, or deemed a threat to the region.

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Araceae	calla lily
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Asteraceae	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Asteraceae	slenderflower thistle
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Asteraceae	brassbuttons
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Asteraceae	common crupina, bearded creeper
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	Asteraceae	licoriceplant
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Asteraceae	smooth catsear
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Asteraceae	bristly oxtongue
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Asteraceae	tansy ragwort
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Asteraceae	blessed milkthistle
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Boraginaceae	pride-of-Madeira
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	Boraginaceae	common forget-me-not
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Brassicaceae	birdsrape mustard, field mustard
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Brassicaceae	European sea-rocket
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Brassicaceae	flixweed, tansy mustard
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Brassicaceae	sweet alyssum
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	radish
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Brassicaceae	wild mustard, charlock
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	bouncingbet
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	Chenopodiaceae	fivehook bassia
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Russian-thistle
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	oblong spurge
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	Fabaceae	black acacia, blackwood acacia
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Fabaceae	yellow bush lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Fabaceae	California burclover
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fabaceae	black locust
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Geraniaceae	redstem filaree
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Iridaceae	montbretia
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Iridaceae	yellowflag iris
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Iridaceae	bulbil watsonia
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Lamiaceae	white horehound

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Liliaceae	New Zealand cabbage tree
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Lythraceae	hyssop loosestrife
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Myrtaceae	red gum
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Oleaceae	olive
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Phytolaccaceae	common pokeweed
<i>Pinus radiata cultivars</i>	Pinaceae	Monterey pine
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	buckhorn plantain, English plantain
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Poaceae	Pacific bentgrass
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Poaceae	creeping bentgrass
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Poaceae	big quackinggrass, rattlesnakegrass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Poaceae	soft brome
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Poaceae	Japanese brome, Japanese chess
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Poaceae	orchardgrass
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Poaceae	kikuyugrass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Poaceae	common reed
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Poaceae	smilograss
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Poaceae	Kentucky bluegrass
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Poaceae	rabbitfoot polypogon
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Polygonaceae	curly dock
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Ranunculaceae	creeping buttercup
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rosaceae	hawthorn
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Rosaceae	cherry plum
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia,</i>	Rosaceae	pyracantha, firethorn
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Rosaceae	pyracantha, firethorn
<i>Pyracantha crenulata,</i>	Rosaceae	pyracantha, firethorn
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Scrophulariaceae	bellardia
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Scrophulariaceae	foxglove
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	yellow glandweed, sticky parentucellia

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

WEED CONTROL RESOURCES

County Agricultural Commissioners:

A public service to provide weed identification, advice on methods to control weeds and pesticide applicator permits.

County	Commissioner	Phone #	Web Address
Colusa	Joseph Damiano	(530) 458-0580	www.countyofcolusa.org/index.aspx?NID=80
Del Norte	Ken Smith	(707) 464-7235	dnco.org
Glenn	Jim Donnelly	(530) 934-6501	www.countyofglenn.net/govt/departments/ag/
Humboldt	Jeff Dolf	(707) 441-5261	co.humboldt.ca.us/ag/?c=12
Mendocino	Chuck Morse	(707) 463-4208	www.co.mendocino.ca.us/agriculture/
Napa	Dave Whitmer	(707) 253-4357	countyofnapa.org/Pages/DepartmentContact.aspx?id=4294967372
Shasta	Mary Pfeiffer	(530) 224-4949	www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/ag_index.aspx
Siskiyou	Pat Griffin	(530) 841-4033	www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/AG/ag.aspx
Sonoma	Tony Linegar	(707) 565-2371	www.sonoma-county.org/agcomm/directions.htm?c=49
Tehama	Rick Gurrola	(530) 527-4504	www.co.tehama.ca.us/index
Trinity	Mark Lockhart	(530) 623-1356	www.trinitycounty.org/Departments/Ag/agdept.htm?c=53
Yolo	John Young	(530) 666-8140	www.yolocounty.org/Index.aspx?page=504

UC Cooperative Extension:

County offices can provide advice on weed control methods, literature on specific species and other expertise:

County	Phone #	Web Address
Colusa	(530) 458-0570	cecolusa.ucdavis.edu
Del Norte	(707) 464-4711	cehumboldt.ucdavis.edu
Glenn	(530) 865-1107	ceglenn.ucdavis.edu
Humboldt	(707) 464-4711	cehumboldt.ucdavis.edu
Mendocino	(707) 463-4495	cemendocino.ucdavis.edu
Napa	(707) 253-4221	cenapa.ucdavis.edu
Shasta	(530) 224-4904	ceshasta.ucdavis.edu
Siskiyou	(530) 842-2711	cesiskiyou.ucdavis.edu
Sonoma	(707) 565-2621	cesonoma.ucdavis.edu
Tehama	(530) 527-0917	cetehama.ucdavis.edu
Trinity	(530) 623-3746	cetrinity.ucdavis.edu
Yolo	(530) 666-8143	ceyolo.ucdavis.edu

Web-based Resources:

All the following websites have excellent photos and descriptions of control methods

Organization	Web Address
CA Dept. of Food and Agriculture	www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc/weedinfo/winfo_photogal-frameset.htm
Cal-IPC	www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/sciname.php
Center for Invasive Plant Management	www.weedcenter.org/inv_plant_info/images.html
Invasipedia	wiki.bugwood.org/Invasipedia
North American Weed Management Association	www.nawma.org/Ed.html
The Nature Conservancy (Control Handbook)	www.invasive.org/gist/handbook.html
The Nature Conservancy (Photos)	www.invasive.org/gist/photosa-c.html
UC Davis (Control)	ucce.ucdavis.edu/specialsites/weed_sept/
UC Davis (Photos)	www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/weeds_intro.html

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTION

This certifies that the quarry has been inspected according to certification standards.

Operator: _____ Phone No.: _____ - _____ - _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Site Location: _____

Material Type: Sand Gravel Rock Top soil Other: _____

Level of Certification

A. _____ **Full compliance:** The inspector is confident that aggregate from this site is free of listed weeds

B. _____ **Conditional:** The inspector cannot confidently state that all aggregate from this site is weed-free.
Certain restrictions will be specified as to where on-site aggregate may be supplied from

Restrictions: _____

C. _____ **Unacceptable:** The inspector believes that the aggregate poses the threat of spreading listed weeds

Explanation: _____

Additional Comments: _____

REQUIREMENTS

Aggregate will be maintained free of listed weeds from the time of extraction until the time of delivery. Listed weeds will not be allowed to set seed where likely to contaminate the extraction pit, processing facilities, storage sites, or on-site roads.

Certification shall be based on a reasonable and prudent visual inspection.

This facility was inspected on: Date: _____ / _____ / _____

This certification is issued on: Date: _____ / _____ / _____

This certification terminates on: Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Certified by: _____ Affiliation: _____

Inspection Findings (continued)				
Weed Species	Location on Site	Approx. Area	Distance from Material	Mapped?

Mitigation Required: _____

Additional Remarks: _____

Weed-Free Aggregate Program

Northwest Region

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Active area	Anywhere within a quarry where aggregates are processed or stored including: extraction pits, crushing and sifting facilities, storage piles and on-site roads
Aggregate	Sand, gravel, or crushed stone
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
Conditional	A <i>passing</i> inspection rating signifying that the inspector cannot confidently state that all aggregate from this site is weed free. Certain restrictions are specified as to where on-site aggregate may be supplied from and mitigation measures may be required
First tier listed weed	Highest priority weeds that require control anywhere in the active area. Plants are not allowed to set seed where contamination of the active area is likely
Full compliance	A <i>passing</i> inspection rating signifying that the inspector is confident aggregate from this site is free of listed weeds
General conditions for certification	Actions or measures required of all aggregate suppliers regardless of weed populations
Listed weeds	Plants with the potential to threaten natural resources . A weed list is provided to all participants in the program
Mitigation	Immediate actions required to address on-site weed populations
NAWMA	North American Weed Management Association
Quarry	Gravel pit or equivalent extraction site
Second tier listed weed	Common weeds that are not allowed to grow in material for sale. Control is require in and around stock piled material
Specific conditions for certification	Actions or measures required to mitigate specific weed populations encountered on site. These are developed in consultation with a botanist and are amended in response to changing weed populations
Unacceptable	A <i>failing</i> inspection rating signifying the inspector believes that aggregate from this site poses a threat of spreading listed weeds