# Invasive Shoreline Plants Information

Lake Roesiger Community and Boat Club 10 am, June 4, 2022 at Lake Roesiger Park

#### Definitions

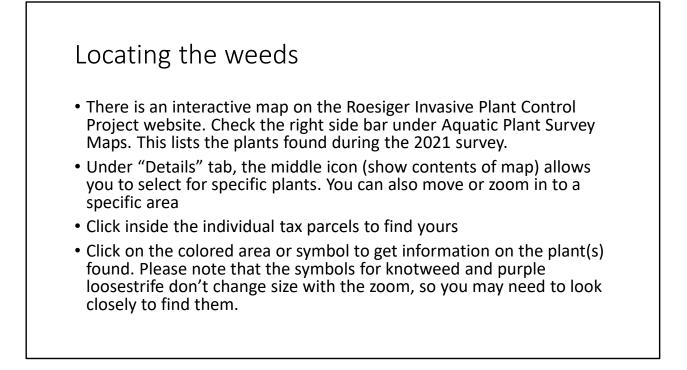
https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/750/Noxious-Weeds-List

- Class A noxious weeds are those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and that pose a serious threat to the state. These weeds are a threat to all counties of the state and eradication is required.
- Class B noxious weeds are those noxious weeds not native to the state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the state and that pose a serious threat to that region. There is a long list of weeds requiring control in Snohomish County.
- Class B designated weeds are common in the county and are not designated by the State Weed Board to be controlled in that county, however the County has chosen to control these weeds and have included them on the County Weed List. Control in Snohomish County is required.
- Class C noxious weeds are designated by the State Weed Board as noxious so any county within the state may control these weeds within the county if they desire. Snohomish County has chosen to only require control of English Hawthorne.

#### Timing

- WDFW recommended timing for in-water work is July 15 thru September 15 to minimize fish impacts, although their pamphlet states that control and removal of invasives has no timing restrictions.
- No restrictions for land-based work
- See individual weed pamphlets for "best practice" recommendations based on control method used
- Its often easier to remove plants when the lake level is lower so you don't need to go wading. If you prefer to wait, clip and dispose of flowers or seed pods to prevent them reseeding while you wait.

Tools you might find handy: Pick Mattock Root Slayer shovel Travis tool Chemical sprayer with drift guard



https://snoco-

gis.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9e0f62acbf2b41b9b9561e5cd7 642780&extent=-121.9391,47.9755,-121.8837,47.9984

# Yellow Flag Iris (Class C)

 Characterized by showy yellow flowers and dense, lance-shaped leaves, this emergent wetland plant quickly spreads through seed and underground rhizomes and rhizome fragments. Its dense, root-like mat collects sediment and severely reduces water flow, affecting plants, fish, and other animals.

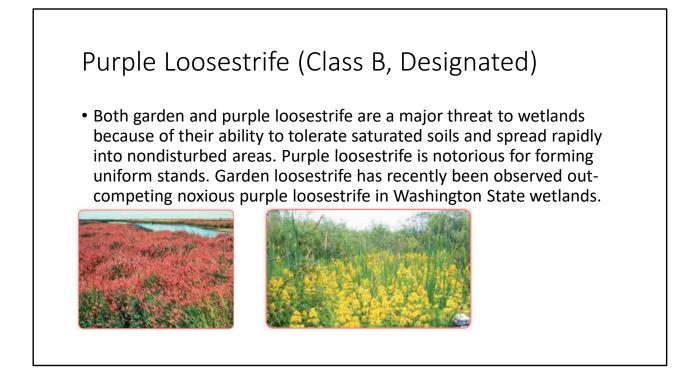


# Yellow Flag Iris Control Options

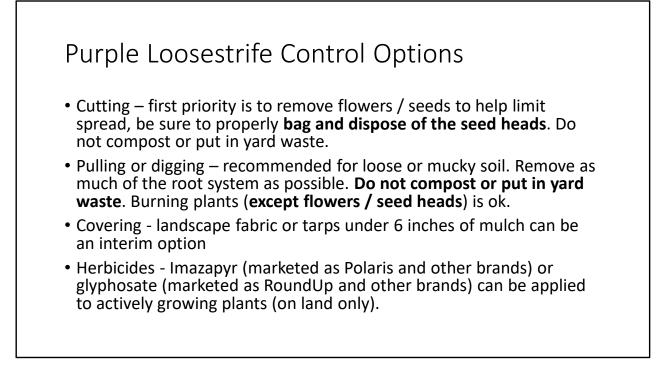
- Cutting highest priority is to remove seed pods to help limit spread, be sure to properly **bag and dispose of the seed pods**.
- Pulling or digging wear gloves; resins on leaves and rhisomes can cause skin irritation.
- Covering landscape fabric or tarps has been moderately effective, but must be maintained over several years.
- Herbicides Imazapyr (marketed as Polaris and other brands) or glyphosate (marketed as RoundUp and other brands) can be applied to actively growing plants in the summer or fall (on land only).

Sources:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board King County pamphlet Kitsap County pamphlet Whatcom County pamphlet

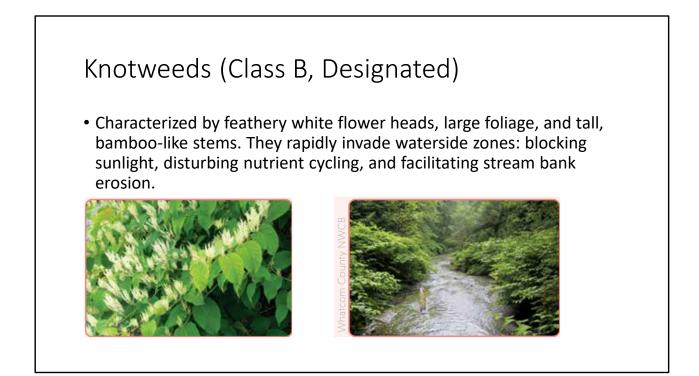


Note similarity to Native Spirea (not invasive) and Butterfly Bush (also a Class B noxious weed)



Sources:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board King County pamphlet Whatcom County pamphlet



Looks like bamboo, but with large leaves.

### Knotweed Control Options - County

- Snohomish County has offered to help homeowners eradicate knotweed on their lakefront properties
- Geraldine Saw is the coordinator for noxious weeds for Public Works, Road Maintenance – <u>Geraldine.Saw@snoco.org</u>
- See also Snohomish County's Noxious Weeds webpage and note that you can borrow a stem injector from the county (look under the Knotweed Control Project).

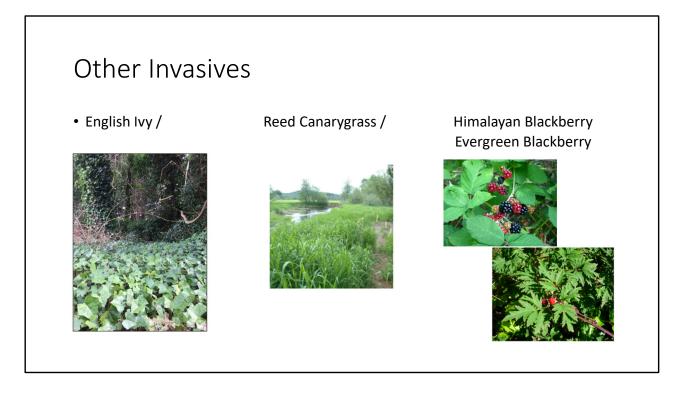
https://snohomishcountywa.gov/722/Noxious-Weeds

### Knotweed Control Options - Homeowner

- Practice four T's Timely / Tenacious / Tough / Thorough
- Cut twice a month or more to keep plants from growing taller than 6 inches. **Dry stems before composting or yard waste** they can re-root.
- Dig as much of the root as possible in August over at least 3 years. **Dispose of the roots in your garbage**.
- Covering Plan on leaving in place for at least 5 growings seasons. Covering should extend at least 7 feet beyond outside stems.
- Herbicides Imazapyr or glyphosate can be applied after seed set until first frost (on land only). Applicator wand with a sponge on the end is an alternative to lower risk of overspray. Stem injection also recommended.

Sources:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board King County pamphlet Lincoln County pamphlet Whatcom County pamphlet



Blackberries – dig out the roots, making sure to remove the main root ball as well as as much of the spreading roots as possible

Reed canarygrass – mowing may be an option, removing seed heads before they mature and exposing the ground to light which allows more native plants to grow, in mixed areas pull or dig out at the roots,

English Ivy – hand pull or dig out, where vines are climbing, cut at least waist high and pull the lower part of the stem away from the tree. Ivy can re-root, so dispose of vines in yard waste or set out on a tarp or similar surface to dry out.

