

# Oregon State Weed Board

## Minutes

February 15 - 16, 2007

Corbett, Oregon

### ATTENDANCE:

#### Weed Board Members Present

Patti Milne  
Bill Hansell, (Chairman)  
Jerry Erstrom

Don Richards  
Jim Harris (Vice-chair)

#### Others

Tim Butler, ODA  
Jo Davis, ODA  
Bonnie Rasmussen, ODA  
Beth Myers, ODA  
Martin Nugent, OISC  
Tom Forney, ODA  
Eric Coombs, ODA  
Nancy Phelps, USFS  
Brad Knotts, ODF  
Meridith Savage, OISC  
Mark Hitchcox, USDA-APHIS  
Dave Bridgwater, OISC  
Don Farrar, OISC  
Chris Guntermann, OISC  
Bill Reynolds, OISC

Randy Henry, OISC  
Mandy Tu, OISC  
Mark Weigart, OISC  
Sam Chan, OISC  
Kim Lawson, ODA  
Mark Systema, OISC  
James Altland, OSU  
Vern Holmes, NW Weed Management Partnership  
Shannon Brubaker, ODA  
Merle Keys, Wasco County  
Sandy Smith, Wasco County

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### February 15, 2006 - Joint meeting with Oregon Invasive Species Council (OISC)

**Bill Hansell (OSWB-Chair)** – called the meeting to order and introductions were made.

#### **Tim Butler, ODA** – OSWB/ODA Overview of 2006 Projects

An overview of the Noxious Weed Control Program's mission in Oregon. Highlighted the biocontrol program and 2006 projects. Program implemented 135 projects with 672 treatments, 419 on federal lands and 253 on other lands. Biocontrol releases were made on 100 sites and monitored 220 biocontrol sites. Oregon Pilot Weed Free Forage and Hay Certification Program were established. Certified noxious weed-free products are now available. A total of 900 acres were inspected by ODA by different growers. There is a list of participating growers and will be made available on the ODA website or upon request. A Program Option Package (POP) was submitted to the governor's budget. An increase of \$1.2 million for the OSWB Grant Program that includes the new grants position.

#### **Sam Chan, OSU- Sea Grant-** (OISC) Overview 2006 Projects

The Oregon Conservation Strategy incorporates information and insights from a broad range of natural resources assessments and conservation plans, supplemented by the professional expertise and practical experiences of a cross-section of Oregon's resource managers and conservation interests. It has a wide variety of applications both inside and outside of state government. The strategy will provide the basis for a common understanding of the challenges facing Oregon's wildlife, and a shared set of priorities for addressing the state's conservation needs.

## **Jim Gores, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife- Feral Swine Action Plan**

The rapid proliferation of feral swine can be attributed to humans releasing them in the wild for game hunting purposes. In the South and the Midwest, some folks are herding up pigs into horse trailers and literally releasing them in the middle of the night to areas where they'd like to hunt them. Even though it may be possible that aggressive feral swine could potentially create a human safety issue, that is not the reason concerned folks from several agencies and organizations are discussing measures to prevent a feral swine explosion in Oregon. Feral swine do a tremendous amount of natural resource damage and are serious carriers of disease. They have been known to do considerable crop damage and can easily take out a garden in one night. Feral pigs threaten tree seedlings and can be as damaging as drought, if not more so. Some of their favorite targets are wetland areas and cool streams. They tear things up, increasing erosion and affecting water quality. Wild or feral swine can spread *Guardia*, a waterborne disease spread to humans who ingest water contaminated by animal feces. Recently feral pigs were also implicated in the spinach *E. coli* outbreak in California where over 204 people in 26 states and a Canadian province became ill and three people died. The bacteria were found in a creek, the gastrointestinal tract of a feral pig on a ranch, and in cattle feces. Health authorities speculate that feral pigs spread the *E. coli* from the ranch to the spinach field. Telling signs were tracks in the soil and torn-down fencing. The diseases feral pigs most commonly harbor are the pseudo-rabies virus and swine brucellosis. Both diseases cause abortions, infertility and other reproductive symptoms in adult domestic sows. Besides reducing the size of their herds, it affects the marketability of ranchers' livestock. Wild animals like elk aren't immune to the risk, either. Feral swine can be devastating to native, sensitive and endangered species. An indirect result can then be increased federal government and land use restrictions or implications. At the very least people need to report sightings of feral swine sightings to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. In Oregon, feral swine are considered a predator, just like coyotes. There aren't any bag limits and a landowner may shoot pigs on his private property without a license. If feral swine are hunted on public land, then only an Oregon hunting license is required. When you consider the dense understory and terrain of Oregon, it is often more cost-efficient to shoot feral swine than to try to trap them. Feral swine quickly learn they are being hunted and can readily make themselves scarce. Animal experts claim they can smell scents seven miles away and 25 feet underground, and they have been documented swimming ocean channels two miles wide with buoyant ease. More and more we're hearing about little pockets of pigs around the state, especially in southwest Oregon and coastal areas. As these little pockets of pigs start to reproduce, we're going to have some serious problems.

### **Eric Coombs, ODA – Biocontrol of Weeds Update**

Biological agents were released at more than 100 sites in Oregon during 2006. Over 100 biocontrol sites were monitored to determine establishment and impact of agents. The USDA APHIS-PPQ (APHIS) biocontrol program, under the direction of Gary Brown, remains a very important partner in implementing biocontrol in Oregon. ODA and APHIS typically supply surplus biocontrol agents to many local agencies and other states. The ODA program continues to work on cooperative research projects with Dr. Jeff Miller and Dr. Peter McEvoy and his staff at Oregon State University. The ODA biocontrol program also serves as the state level biological control of weeds data center for the U.S.

**Dalmatian toadflax:** The stem-boring weevil, *Mecinus janthinus*, is emerging as a very promising biocontrol agent which drastically reduced toadflax density in several counties in Oregon in 2005 and 2006. Collection for redistribution in Oregon began in 2006 and will continue for several years.

**Knotweed:** Prerelease studies on Japanese knotweed and its allies were conducted at several sites in Oregon. These studies are necessary before any new agents can be released in Oregon. A new quarantine facility, the first in Oregon, was opened at Oregon State University (OSU) Forestry Sciences, which will be used to conduct host specificity studies for prospective biocontrol agents. The project is being coordinated by Dr. Fritzi Grevstad and primarily funded by USFS, with ODA as a major partner. Prospective biocontrol agents are expected to arrive in quarantine in early 2007.

Mediterranean sage: An ongoing cooperative study with Dr. Jeff Miller, OSU Dept. of Range Science, is studying the regional long-term impacts of the root/crown weevil *Phrydiuchus tau*. Most ODA release sites from 1970-1983 have shown significant control, especially at sites now dominated by perennial grasses and shrubs. Results from regional studies will be submitted for publication in 2007.

Purple loosestrife: The *Galerucella* leaf beetles have reduced numerous infestations of purple loosestrife throughout Oregon by more than 90%. Cooperative biocontrol projects continued with APHIS staff, Dr. Ralph Garono, Earth Designs Inc., and Dr. Peter McEvoy of OSU, to monitor and redistribute the biocontrol agents throughout the lower tidal zones of the Columbia River area. Many purple loosestrife stands are declining following severe defoliation by the leaf beetles.

Tansy ragwort: In 2005, numerous sites in the Willamette Valley experienced a resurgence of tansy ragwort, especially in Marion County. Biocontrol agents were found at all of the recalcitrant infestations. Fewer ragwort rosettes were observed during fall of 2006 (less than 10 % of the density of the 2005 outbreak) therefore the severe local outbreaks are expected to be short-lived. No livestock deaths associated with the 2005 outbreak have been reported to ODA.

Garlic mustard: In 2006, ODA began pre-release monitoring studies in conjunction with Dr. Bernd Blossey, Cornell University, NY. Host specificity testing is currently underway and releases could be made in the next several years.

### **Legislative Updates: Randy Henry, OISC**

House bill 2433 requires that seller of property larger than three acres disclose in seller's property disclosure statement certain information about noxious weeds.

House bill 2289 allows Oregon Department of Agriculture to adopt rules establishing maximum permissible amounts of viable noxious weed seeds in wild bird feed.

House bill 2470 makes livestock district and open range laws inapplicable to some bovine animals. Provides that landowner is not required to fence against hogs or bison to make owner or possessor of hogs or bison liable for damage by trespassing animal. Prohibits allowing bison to run on property of another. Makes violation punishable by maximum of \$90 fine.

Senate bill 432 – a person may in the waters of this state:

' (a) Dismantle for removal a ship that has been shipwrecked if the Department of State Lands determines, in consultation with others as the department finds appropriate including, but not limited to, other state agencies, the United States Coast Guard and the shipowner, that it is physically impracticable to move the shipwreck to a dry dock.

' (b) Partially dismantle a ship as may be required in the process of ship repair.

' (4) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to the ship breaking of a flat-bottomed barge that is not self-propelled and that operates in the waters of this state.

Legislative 2967- Creates Shipping Transport of Aquatic Invasive Species Task Force. Revises definition of 'cargo vessel'.

### **Brad Knotts, Oregon Department of Forestry**

In November 2006, the Oregon Board of Forestry agreed to elevate invasive species management to one of the eight major issues it plans to focus on in the next several years. The Board directed the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to begin developing a Board work plan to address the invasive species issue. The plan is in the very early stages, but potential Board actions that could be outlined in the plan include the following: Direct ODF to develop a department invasive species action plan (this is very likely to be included in the Board work plan). Consider establishing an ODF invasive species coordinator position. Direct ODF to identify and support voluntary actions and best management practices to address invasive species problems. Support amendments to the Oregon Forest Practices Act to emphasize the seriousness of invasive species problems and encourage forest managers to address the problems. At the request of ODF, and with the support of the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and the Oregon Invasive Species Council, Governor Kulongoski introduced HB 2068 to the 2007 Oregon Legislative Assembly.

The bill would add the State Forester (the ODF agency director) as a voting, ex officio member of the Oregon Invasive Species Council. The House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on the bill on January 18, 2007, at which time ODF and ODA testified in support of the bill. There was no testimony opposing the bill. The committee then held a work session on January 23, 2007, at which time ODA provided explanatory testimony. At the conclusion of the work session, the committee voted unanimously to move the bill to the House floor with a do-pass recommendation. On February 8, 2007, the House passed HB 2068, which now is in the Senate awaiting committee referral. ODF is increasing coordination among its three land management programs, which are Private Forests, State Forests, and Protection from Fire. The State Forests Program is progressing on its formal invasive species management plan, and has identified field invasive species representatives for most of the ODF State Forests field administrative units.

### **Julie DiLeone, East Multnomah SWCD (EMSWCD)– Garlic Mustard, *Alliaria petiolata* Overview**

Multnomah County is the center of garlic mustard infestation in Oregon. Garlic mustard is a biennial. The rosettes emerge in March then over winters. Leaves are alternate, triangular to heart shaped with scalloped edges and deep veins, has garlic odor when crushed. The plant flowers on the 2<sup>nd</sup> year in April or May. Flower stalk is 2 inches to 3 feet tall. White flowers with 4 petals White 's' shaped curve at stem base, similar to some natives and non-natives. Garlic mustard out competes native plants. It has Allelopathic-exudes a toxic chemical and forms a monoculture. In the Columbia River Gorge, garlic mustard infestations increased in just the just 3 years. It is spread by mowers, wildlife, pets, hikers, bikers, and water. The plant has the potential to negatively impact rare, sensitive, and threatened plant species in the Columbia & Sandy River Scenic Areas & Mt Hood NF. Each plant can produce hundreds of seeds that remain viable for 5 years. Plants die after seeding leaving stem and brown seedpods. Most common in partial shade but can grow in full sun and deep shade. Tolerates many soil types, but prefer wetter sites. Has been observed to reduce abundance of natives. Garlic mustard has a short window of opportunity for id- flowering. Mowing is the major vector. Do not mow during flowering or seed set. If cut too high, plant will still flower and seed. May be OK to mow/cut back in rosette stage during winter. Manual control can produce re-sprout, it does not eradicate and timing is crucial. Chemical control is limited on public land and can damage the plants we're trying to protect. Biological is promising but has some public resistance. Other efforts are being done by Forest Park. Public education, research, and control. 3 control points (winter, spring, fall)- doing monitoring to determine number of sprays at each control point. Hand pulling in some areas has mixed success. Forest Park is developing a Garlic Mustard Control Plan and work plan- will be on [www.noivyleague.com](http://www.noivyleague.com) in early 2007. The Garlic Mustard Working Group's goals are to identify edges of infestation and contain them as much as possible; Manage roadsides/equipment to avoid spread to new areas; Protect un-infested areas like Mt Hood National Forest; and raise public awareness. The Garlic Mustard Working Group have mapped infestation sites and developed a brochure that were mailed to property owners adjacent to known infestations. Successes that partners made happen: State Parks hired crews to hand pull, ODOT sprayed triclopyr in early June before seed set. Multnomah County sprayed triclopyr in October. ODA supplied technical assistance and the brochure. There was small response from private landowners. Plans for 2007: State Parks plans to do more mapping, pull both new sites and 2006 sites and evaluate need for use of herbicide. East Multnomah SWCD will conduct follow up roadside mapping, evaluate control, and will with USFS on mapping their sites. Continued control of ODOT and Multnomah County infestations. More outreach to private landowners and other potential partners.

To join Garlic Mustard Working Group, email at: [julie.dileone@or.nacdnet.net](mailto:julie.dileone@or.nacdnet.net)

Acknowledgements to the following people: Lynn Gibbons - Menucha, Glenn Miller and Beth Myers-Shenai - ODA, Sandy Diedrich - Portland Parks & Rec, Vern Holm - NOIWMP, John Cowan - State Parks, Kevin Fitzgerald - Multnomah County, Brian Walker - ODOT, and Aaron Guffey, East Multnomah SWCD.

### **Weed Tour hosted by Lynn Gibbons, Menucha**

## **2006 Oregon Invasive Species Council Awards**

Recipients of the 2006 Eagle Eye Awards – Bruce O’Neil and Ken White, Premier Manufacturing.  
Honorable Mention Eagle Eye Awards: Richard Kelley, Kim Lawson & Mark Hitchcox. Outstanding Defender Award: Fred Arnold, South Coast Lumber; Honorable Mention as Outstanding Defender: Vern Holmes and Lynn Gibbons. Ten Fingers in the Dike Award: Lesley Richman, BLM Burns. Honorable Mention for Ten Fingers in the Dike Awards: Ian Davidson and Bill Woosley; Invader Crusader Awards: Kit Rouhe, OSU, Stefania Padalino, OSU; Outstanding Service Awards: Meridith Savage and Dan Hilburn. Certificate of Appreciation, Professor Gomi

## **February 16, 2007 (OSWB only afternoon meeting)**

### **Approval of Sep 7-8, 2006 Meeting Minutes:**

Meeting minutes for Sep 7-8, 2007 Enterprise, Oregon approved by Board.

### **James Altland, OSU – Butterfly Bush Research Update**

*Buddleja davidii* was introduced from China in 1890. It was first reported spreading in 1999. Lag time from introduction to invasion is 100+ years, which is common among invasive plants. ODA received reports as early as 1999 about escaped plants. Risk assessment was done in 2004. Listed on Oregon Noxious Weed List in 2004, elevated to Oregon Noxious Weed Quarantine List in 2005. Butterfly bush grows on shingle banks and river margins in China. In England, it grows on rubble and waste areas. New Zealand populations are on streambeds, roadsides, and disturbed areas. In the US, 19 states reported escaped cultivations. The research objectives are to: Document and describe natural sites invaded by *Buddleja davidii*; determine if nursery production practices affect invasiveness; determine seed release dates and dispersal distance; and evaluate herbicides for control of butterfly bush. Observations on selected sites shows colonizing species grows from floodplains to mountain slopes and in loam to rock soils. Data collected are *Buddleja* density, coexisting and/or surrounding vegetation, landscape position, precipitation data, canopy characterization, disturbance history, seed source distance and plant height range. Key observations shows densest invasions are on regularly disturbed sites. Butterfly bush will transform riparian areas where it invades. All biotypes of *B. davidii* should be considered equal in their invasive tendencies. Differences in seed number and viability (%). Invasion is not a function of seed number with this species. For detailed information about this research, please visit: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/nursery-weeds/>

### **Weed List Update:** Tim Butler proposed changes on the Oregon Noxious Weed List:

Add to “T” List: garlic mustard, *Alliaria petiolata*

Add to “B” List: Parrots feather, *Myriophyllum aquaticum* and Perennial peavine, *Lathyrus latifolius L.*

The Motion to approve proposed changes on Oregon Noxious Weed List was carried unanimously.

### **Grant Program Proposed Changes:** Tim Butler and Shannon Brubaker, ODA

Monitoring: The program will be going towards a tri-level monitoring plan. This is in the preliminary stages and details will be defined and clearly written for grantees. Level one will include all monitoring of reports and data tracking done in Salem. All awarded grants will be selected for this level of monitoring. Level two will be specific on the ground monitoring done by both field staff and grant analyst, this will last the duration of the awarded grant. Such things as spot checks during treatments, photo points, and other monitoring related to implementation of projects will be documented. This level can be done at any time during the duration of the awarded grant. Level three will be for follow-up monitoring after the timeline of the awarded grant. It will be to check and document successes and failures of projects, to find out if the restoration component has been completed (when it may occur after the awarded grant has been completed), or help determine if the project continues without the use of OSWB funding.

All monitoring levels will be clearly defined within the Grant Agreement so that all awarded grantees will understand the levels and by signing the agreement accept the monitoring criteria. There will be a new

requirement of grantees to contact ODA area staff and the grant analyst with the time start of the project, if this contact is not made, ODA will withhold 15% of the awarded amount, said funding will go back into the budget to be allocated in future grant cycles. The objective is to hold both grantee and ODA staff accountable and it will also tighten the oversight of the projects. Monitoring continues to be a concern to the auditors so all interim and final reports will now be sent to the staff person in the area of the project for their verification of the information provided. Staff will be asked to respond with an ok to fund or a request for further information.

The motion to approve proposed changes in grant administration was approved unanimously with the exception that the 15% will not be withheld currently and that staff will report back if there are issues of non-compliance. The board may then reconsider withholding a percentage in the future.

### **Potential Conflict of Interest**

As Chairman of the Oregon State Weed Board, I make the following statement on behalf of the entire Board. All members of the Board agree, if there is an item the Board is taking action on which is a potential conflict of interest to that member, such member will abstain from voting on such action. When a member believes there is a potential conflict of interest, said member shall indicate to the Chairman and will be officially recorded in the minutes. State Law defines potential conflict of interest as:

"Any means of action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person's relative, or a business with which the person or person's relative is associated."

In addition, to ensure that there is equal opportunity to all grant applicants, the Oregon State Weed Board has adopted the following guidelines:

- During grant award discussion, the public present at the meeting shall not address the Board unless specifically asked for input, comment or clarification on a particular item.
- ODA staff is present to provide input to the Board on information that was used in making a particular grant recommendation. The discussion between staff and the Board is intended to assist the Board in making an informed decision to fund or not fund a particular grant.
- The Board expects that the applicants present will refrain from lobbying for grants during breaks and other interactions with the members of the Board.

The intent of these guidelines is to help ensure that one applicant does not have an advantage over another because they are present at the meeting to lobby for their grant(s).

This statement is read and entered into the minutes of the State Weed Board on February 15, 2007.

### **Tim Butler, ODA - GRANT BUDGET UPDATE**

Total Budget for the 2005-2007 Biennium	\$ 1,551,340.00
To date Biennial expenditures	\$ 878,747.45
Previous awards remaining to pay	\$ 129,552.00
Grant position	\$ 55,000.00
Total remaining to allocate	\$ 488,040.00

## GRANT AWARDS

The OSWB decided the grant applications would be separated into four categories: Fund in full, Partial funding, Denied, and Reconsidered.

Grant#	Project Title	Requested	Recommended
2007-15-01	Plumeless Thistle in Fox Valley	\$6,300.00	\$6,300.00
2007-15-02	Squarrose Knapweed West of Long Creek	\$6,126.00	\$6,126.00
2007-15-03	Hay Creek/Scott Canyon Integrated WMA	\$13,350.00	\$10,224.00
2007-15-04	Medusahead Demonstrational Test Plots Project	\$12,800.00	0
2007-15-05	Lonerock/Thirtymile Integrated WMA	\$33,187.50	\$23,320.00
2007-15-06	A Canal Bike Path Rehabilitation	\$4,920.00	\$4,920.00
2007-15-07	Scotch Thistle Dominance of Rudio Creek	\$7,348.00	0
2007-15-08	Perennial Pepperweed 2007	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
2007-15-09	Yamhill Knotweed Control	\$4,575.00	\$4,575.00
2007-15-10	Mediterranean Sage Infestation of Grant County	\$12,536.00	0
2007-15-11	Control and Contain Yellow Starthistle	\$79,520.00	0
2007-15-12	Union County Meadow Hawkweed Survey & Treatment	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
2007-15-13	Cow Creek Knotweed Control	\$14,500.00	\$14,500.00
2007-15-14	Alder Creek Leafy Spurge Control	\$22,500.00	0**
2007-15-15	Meadow Hawkweed Early Detection & Control	\$39,000.00	\$38,610.00
2007-15-16	Whitetop & Perennial Pepperweed – 2007	\$15,800.00	\$15,800.00
2007-15-17	Snake River Corridor Weeds – 2007	\$7,350.00	0
2007-15-18	Yellow starthistle – Central Douglas County	\$24,221.00	0
2007-15-19	Japanese Knotweed Control – Phase 2	\$20,005.00	\$20,005.00
2007-15-20	Wooly Distaff Thistle Control	\$25,017.00	\$25,017.00
2007-15-21	Portuguese Broom Control	\$29,653.00	\$29,653.00
2007-15-22	JWA Starthistle CP 2007	\$4,300.00	\$4,300.00
2007-15-23	Lincoln County Clematis Vitalba Control	\$43,538.00	0
2007-15-24	Lower Deschutes River & Lower Crooked River Leady Spurge	\$4,500.00	0**
2007-15-25	<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i> Biocontrol: Columbia River Estuary	\$13,105.00	\$10,675.00*
2007-15-26	Scappoose Bay Knotweed Control Project	\$9,905.00	\$9,905.00
2007-15-27	Sherman County Noxious Weed Control	\$17,257.00	0
2007-15-28	Beaver Creek Watershed – Mt Wilson Drainage	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
2007-15-29	Fifteenmile Creek- Knotweed Survey & Control Project	\$7,500.00	0
2007-15-30	Redmond Cooperative Restoration & Weed Management	\$16,500.00	0
2007-15-31	MCWCD Puncturevine Project	\$7,500.00	0
2007-15-32	MCWCD False Brome Control Project	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
2007-15-33	Fuller Canyon Yellow Starthistle Project	\$22,000.00	0
2007-15-34	Johnson Creek Yellow Flag Iris Control	\$9,231.00	0**
2007-15-35	Malheur Target Species Reduction Project	\$25,00.00	0
2007-15-36	Malheur River Riparian Weed Control Project-Phase 2	\$25,00.00	\$25,000.00
2007-15-37	Jordan Valley CWMA Weed Prevention Control Project	\$24,750.00	\$24,750.00

2007-15-38	Deschutes County- Perennial Pepperweed, Scotch Thistle  & Whitetop – Phase 3	\$8,900.00	\$8,900.00
2007-15-39	Yellow Flag Iris – County Wide	\$9,790.00	0
2007-15-40	Clatsop Knotweed Control IV	\$17,325.00	\$17,325.00
2007-15-41	Upper Burnt River Invasive Plant Control	\$21,615.00	\$21,615.00
2007-15-42	Wallowa County Common Bugloss – Phase 2	\$10,000.00	\$9,900.00
2007-15-43	Winchuck River Knotweed Eradication	\$3,724.60	\$3,725.00
2007-15-44	LVID Weed Control	\$5,775.00	0
2007-15-45	Upper Grande Ronde Noxious Weed Treatment	\$24,000.00	0
2007-15-46	Takilma Road Meadow Knapweed Control Project	\$15,000.00	0
2007-15-47	Columbia River Gorge Noxious Weed Control	\$26,290.00	0
2007-15-48	Nocita Property Noxious Weed Control	\$10,000.00	0
2007-15-49	Burns-Hines Weedy Project	\$5,115.00	0**
2007-15-50	South Fork Malheur River Pepperweed Project	\$11,557.00	\$11,557.00
2007-15-51	Trout Creek Whitetop Management Project	\$20,000.00	\$19,800.00
2007-15-52	Upper Crooked River Weed Control	\$26,630.00	\$26,630.00
2007-15-53	South Fork Crooked River Weed Control	\$23,540.00	0
2007-15-54	Beaver Creek Weed Control	\$21,500.00	\$21,500.00
2007-15-55	South Jefferson County Spotted Knapweed	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
2007-15-56	Mohawk Knotweed Control Project	\$10,200.00	0
2007-15-57	Western Lane Gorse Control	\$7,260.00	\$7,260.00
2007-15-58	Wild Iris Ridge Upland Prairie Restoration	\$22,770.00	0
2007-15-59	Western Lane Knotweed Control Project	\$8,360.00	\$8,360.00
2007-15-60	Hendricks Park English Ivy Control Demonstration	\$7,500.00	0
2007-15-61	Lower Columbia River Yellow Flag Iris Control	\$8,333.00	0
2007-15-62	Lower Columbia River Knotweed Control	\$5,591.00	\$5,591.00
2007-15-63	North Fork Priority Weed Control	\$13,136.00	\$9,743.00
2007-15-64	Main-Stem Luckiamute Knotweed Control Project	\$19,184.00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,002,390.10</b>	<b>\$476,086.00</b>

\*Reconsidered grant(s).

\*\* These grants are to be funded under the discretion of staff if additional funds become available towards the end of the current biennium.

**\*2006-15-25: *Lythrum salicaria* Biocontrol: Columbia River Estuary**

Jerry Erstrom voiced concerned that this project appears to be experimental. Bill Hansell voiced support due to the innovation of this project. It shows integrated approach. Jim Harris was concerned that earlier the board established not to support research however; Army Corps of Engineer will do the research component of this project. Eric Coombs (ODA Entomologist) explained that the research would happen after this project is done or after the insects have been released on the ground. ODA will supply the insects to the grantee. Jim Harris added that this project should have Level 3 monitoring by ODA staff.

Moved that the total amount allocated on funded projects for the 15<sup>th</sup> cycle is \$476,086.00. Motion carried unanimously.

**Discussion of the Weed List:**

The Butterfly bush scientific research by OSU has proven that many of the cultivar will revert to the species that are invasive. Recommendation to remove the “except horticulture variety” and add “variables and hybrids” to the weed list. ODA was requested by OSWB to include in the quarantine process for this year that the *Buddleja* species and varieties can be grown in Oregon by the nursery industry but not sold locally.



Motion carried unanimously. English ivy listed as *Hedera helix* should be changed to *Hedera helix/hibernica*. Removed “except horticultural variety”. Growers in pots and hanging baskets can ask for exceptions. Motion carried unanimously.

**Other Discussion:**

Discussion of forage or straw from other state. Discussion on regulating the entry of forage and straw to Oregon to be certified weed free. Tim Butler was concerned that requiring from other states to export only weed-free hay and forage to Oregon while Oregon does not regulates it’s hay and forage to be weed-free will not fly. Oregon’s hay growers do not want to pay extra for certifying their forage. Tim Butler will talk to Katy Coba and others that this issue was raised as a concern and if they have any thoughts on how we can deal better with the situation. Motioned to ask that ODA will start dialogue or discussion with appropriate people to look into issues surrounding contaminated hay and forage. Motion carried unanimously.

A replacement for Ken Bare was discussed. Tim Butler will report to the board in the September meeting. Bill Hansell requested that a certificate of appreciation for many years of service to the board for Ken Bare be sent.

**Public comment:** No public comment

**Next Meeting and Location:**

The next meeting will be in Florence, Oregon on September 6-7, 2007.

**MEETING ADJOURNED**