

POWELL COUNTY VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

March 2014

INTRODUCTION

The locally appointed Powell County Weed Board is mandated by state statute to enforce Montana's County Noxious Weed Control Act (7-22-2101 Montana Code Annotated). The Powell County Weed Management Plan (PCWMP) provides the foundation for fulfilling that mandate.

For management purposes, Powell County is divided into 13 Vegetation Management Areas (VMA's). A VMA is defined as a unit of land with an infestation of one or more state or county listed noxious weeds in which adjoining landowners cooperate together to implement an Integrated Weed Management (IWM) effort. VMA's encompass 63% of the 1,491,190 acres within Powell County (See Figure 1. Appendix A.) The majority of remaining lands not encompassed by a VMA is under federal ownership, and much is designated as wilderness (See Figure 2. Appendix B.) An estimated 150,500 acres of Powell County (10.1%) is infested with noxious weeds.

An Integrated Weed Management (IWM) approach, which considers site conditions, and prescribes education and prevention, as well as mechanical/manual, biological, cultural, and chemical weed management practices where appropriate, will be implemented to manage noxious weeds in Powell County.

The PCWMP is supported by an Environmental Assessment (EA) completed on January 1, 1998. This EA is available for review at the weed board office and will be used to guide implementation of PCWMP.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Powell County Vegetation Management Plan is to:

- Maintain healthy, weed resistant plant communities that meet the management objectives of public and private land managers.
- Protect agricultural and natural resources of Powell County by preventing the spread of existing noxious weeds.
- Implement the County Noxious Weed Control Act (7-22-2101 MCA).
- Coordinate weed control efforts with private individuals and government agency personnel.
- Implement an ecologically based plan that will integrate prevention, public education, and various control methods to manage noxious weed infestations without significant adverse environmental effects.

The Powell County Noxious Weed List includes all Priority 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3 Noxious Weeds as listed in the Montana Department of Agriculture rule (4-5-205) as of September 2010.

Montana Noxious Weed List

Effective: December 2013

PRIORITY 1A These weeds are not present or have a very limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected, education, and prevention:

- (a) Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
- (b) Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)

PRIORITY 1B These weeds have limited presence in Montana.

Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education:

- (a) Knotweed complex (*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. * bohemicum*, *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis*, *F. * bohemica*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *R. sachalinensis*, and *R. * bohemica*)
- (b) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- (c) Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
- (d) Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

PRIORITY 2A These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*, *Jacobaea vulgaris*)
- (b) Meadow hawkweed complex (*Hieracium caespitosum*, *H. praealtum*, *H. floridundum*, and *Pilosella caespitosa*)
- (c) Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*, *Pilosella aurantiaca*)
- (d) Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
- (e) Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- (f) Yellowflag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
- (g) Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
- (h) Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)

PRIORITY 2B These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- (b) Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- (c) Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
- (d) Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*, *Lepidium draba*)
- (e) Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*, *Rhaponticum repens*)
- (f) Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*, *C. maculosa*)
- (g) Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
- (h) Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
- (i) St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- (j) Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
- (k) Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
- (l) Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- (m) Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
- (n) Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- (o) Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*)
- (p) Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
- (q) Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- (r) Curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)

Priority 3 Regulated Plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)

These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.

- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

The Montana Noxious Weed List has been developed so that management objectives align with the invasion stage of each species. The documented history of plant invasions recognizes four major stages in the geographic spread of weeds (Figure 1). The “exclusion stage” occurs when introduction of a weed to a new area can be prevented. The management goals of this stage are prevention, education, and awareness. This stage is the most cost-effective stage in which to manage weeds, and therefore species in this stage often receive priority.

After a weed becomes established, there is typically a lag phase before the weed begins to rapidly increase its range. During this phase eradication is the most effective management strategy; populations may occur in isolated areas throughout the state and are still small. Aggressive and persistent efforts may eliminate the weed or at least contain or reduce the population.

The third stage of invasion is the “suppression stage.” Populations may be expanding rapidly during this stage. Emphasis is placed on suppressing infestations from further growth, especially through control of satellite infestations, which are small infestations that occur beyond the existing perimeter of a core infestation. Populations may be abundant and widespread in many counties; therefore integrated management that delivers cost-effective, long-term suppression of weeds is critical during this stage. The final stage of invasion occurs when the geographic breadth of the invasion reaches its maximum. Most suitable habitat has already been invaded, and further expansion of the weed may not occur. Effective control is unlikely without massive resource inputs. Often management is directed towards the use of biocontrol and other low input methods that will suppress weed abundance.

Priority 1A weeds of the Montana Noxious Weed List correspond to the “exclusion stage” of the invasion process illustrated in Figure 1. These weeds will be eradicated if detected, and education and prevention efforts will be employed.

Priority 1B weeds, depending on the weed species and location within the county, correspond with the “eradication stage”. These weeds will be eradicated or contained if detected. Education efforts will be employed.

Priority 2A weeds, depending on the weed species and location within the county, correspond with the “eradication stage” or the “suppression stage”. Priority 2A species will be a priority within the county weed district. The status of each weed in its invasion stage will vary within the county. These weeds will be eradicated or contained where less abundant if detected, and education efforts will be employed. Any one method, or a combination of chemical, biological, and prescription grazing control methods will be implemented where possible and appropriate.

Priority 2B weeds, again depending on the species and location within the county, correspond with the “suppression stage”. These weed species shall be a priority within the county weed district. The status of each weed in its invasion stage will vary within the county. Any one method, or a combination of chemical, biological, and prescription grazing control methods will be implemented where possible and appropriate.

Priority 3 or Regulated Plant management criteria include limiting the intentional sale of these species, the intentional distribution as a contaminant of agricultural products, and implementation of research, education, prevention, and control programs where appropriate within the county.

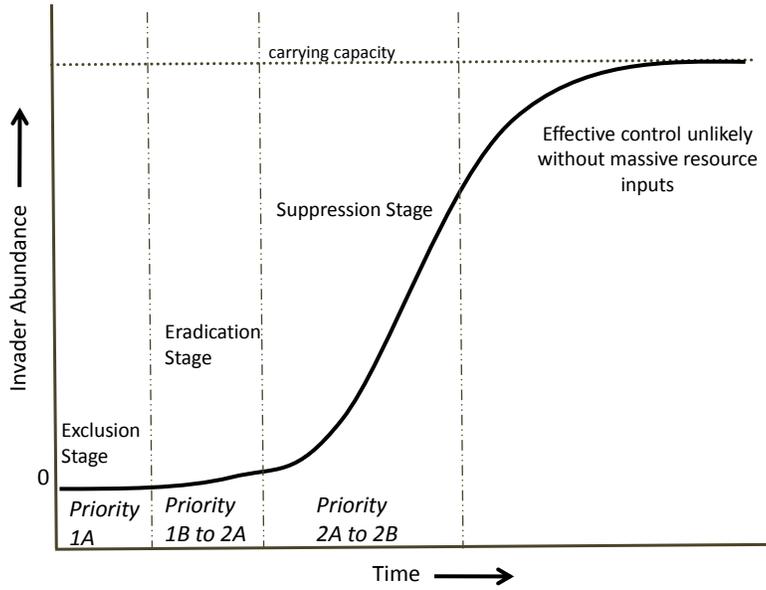


Figure 1. Four stages of invasion for a typical weed as related to management criteria and Montana noxious weed priority listing.

Table 1 - Acres of Noxious Weeds by Vegetation Management Area

<i>Weed species were inventoried on 945,300 acres within active VMA's</i>	Avon (168,700 acres)	Beck Hill (55,600 acres)	Cottonwood (54,800 acres)	Dempsey Drainage (67,600 acres)	Douglas Creek (97,400 acres)	Eastside (25,900 acres)	Gold Creek (107,300 acres)	Middle Blackfoot (49,600 acres)	Nevada Creek (68,700 acres)	North Fork (80,400 acres)	Patterson Prairie (27,900 acres)	River Junction (57,600 acres)	South Garnet (83,800 acres)	Total Acres by Species
Blueweed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Canada thistle	2676	140	804	660	1260	784	1708	2592	1656	1748	240	1036	1208	16,512
Common Tansy	268	4	4	ND	48	12	204	188	248	332	8	ND	80	1,396
Dalmatian Toadflax	132	8	ND	ND	152	ND	84	28	32	44	ND	ND	1,244	1,724
Diffuse Knapweed ¹	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Field Bindweed	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI	P-NI
Hoary alyssum	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Houndstongue	1588	364	32	164	1928	36	524	1360	936	3908	1732	496	952	14,020
Whitetop	64	28	112	148	148	1772	188	28	68	12	ND	16	184	2,768
Leafy Spurge	28	28	356	3156	40	3380	964	692	16	172	4	ND	548	9,384
Oxeye Daisy	268	52	4	ND	76	ND	64	1244	104	884	32	64	152	2,944
Russian Knapweed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	ND	ND	4	ND	ND	4	8	116
Spotted Knapweed	5428	2176	1928	2848	4892	2756	10484	5428	4504	13312	4428	1288	11320	70,792
Sulfur Cinquefoil	748	ND	ND	ND	68	ND	4	520	192	2076	12	ND	120	3,740
St. Johnswort	24	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	396	52	436	12	ND	ND	928
Yellow Toadflax	344	152	64	52	204	32	64	1288	132	4196	108	168	520	7,324
Dyers Woad	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Meadow Hawkweed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	40	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	40
Orange Hawkweed	ND	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4	4	ND	ND	16
Perennial Pepperweed	8	ND	1200	ND	ND	40	560	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,808
Purple Loosestrife	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tall Buttercup	32	ND	16	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	48
Tansy Ragwort	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tamarisk	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Common Crupina	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Eurasian water milfoil	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Rush Skeletonweed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Yellow Starthistle	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Yellowflag iris	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
County														
Wild Caraway	1668	28	136	ND	4	ND	208	104	1020	16	ND	4	40	3,228
Black Henbane	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Total Acres	13276	2980	4664	7028	8828	8912	15056	13909	8964	27140	6580	3076	16376	136,789

ND – Not Detected

NS - Not Surveyed

P-NI – Present in small quantities but Not Inventoried

MANAGEMENT METHODS

Education and prevention are the foundation of any noxious weed management program. Beyond that, multiple management techniques can be used to contain, control, or eradicate noxious weeds. These include cultural methods (seeding, grazing systems, fertilization, irrigation, etc), mechanical methods (hand pulling, cultivation, etc.) and biological methods (insects, pathogens, grazing animals, etc) and chemical methods. Integrated Weed Management (IWM) is generally recommended and used by the Weed Board to control extensive weed infestations that often occupy riparian areas, foothills, and other ecological niches. IWM is defined as any effort combining two or more weed control methods.

Public Education: Early detection and treatment of weeds, and an overall effective preventive weed management program is dependent on education. Public education programs, such as tours, workshops, meetings, radio and newspaper announcements, youth programs, etc., are useful for preventing the spread of noxious weeds. Educational programs should also address range management. Proper range management allows desirable plants to remain vigorous and competitive, and is the most practical and effective weed preventive strategy on pasture and rangeland.

Prevention: The prevention of introduction of weed seed and plant parts into non-infested sites is the most practical and cost-effective method of weed control. Measures include minimizing soil disturbance, warning against the transport of weed-contaminated seed and feed, advising that machinery and equipment should be cleaned before they are moved from weed-contaminated areas, warning against the transport of weed seed-contaminated gravel, and preventing newly established weeds to set seed.

Cultural Methods: Cultural weed management methods enhance the growth of desired vegetation that should help to slow weed invasion. The use of irrigation, fertilization, plant competition, smother crops, and crop rotation are methods often most suited to cropland agriculture. Maintaining native or desirable vegetation in a healthy condition and minimizing soil disturbance are beneficial for slowing spread of noxious weeds into recreation and wildland sites. On some forest sites, improving shrub and tree canopy cover can reduce spotted knapweed density and slow invasion. Reseeding with competitive, adapted species may also be necessary when rehabilitating a noxious weed impacted site.

Mechanical Methods: The use of manual methods to eliminate weeds can be effective on small infestations that are not well established, or on intensively managed sites such as seeded turf. Hand pulling, hoeing, tilling, mulching, burning and mowing are all commonly used methods. Physical and mechanical methods are labor intensive and may not be effective on deep-rooted perennial weeds.

Biological Methods: Biological control involves the use of living organisms, such as insects, pathogens, or grazing animals, to control a weed infestation. Biological control attempts to recreate a balance of plant species with predators. Since noxious weeds are not native to the plant community in which they have established, they have no natural predators.

Chemical Methods: Herbicides are a valuable tool for managing noxious weeds; however, it is important to understand the effects and limitations of these products. Herbicides are categorized as selective or non-selective based on their ability to control certain kinds of plants. Selective herbicides will control either broadleaf or grass plants depending on the product selected. Non-selective herbicide will kill both grasses and broadleaf plants. Herbicides can also be selective based on the rate of application.

Chemical Management Procedures

The Powell County Noxious Weed Program Environment Assessment details consequences of and provides mitigation measures for the use of chemicals (herbicides). Consistent with that information, the following procedures are established.

- Pesticide application will be contracted to commercial pesticide applicators. Seasonal plan(s) will be established with commercial applicators that respond to goals of the responsible agencies for weed control. The seasonal plan will also be responsive to the weed control efforts of cooperative weed management groups.
- Herbicide application will be recorded by the spray contractor(s) in terms of date, location, environmental conditions, herbicide used, and application rate. Records will be submitted to the Weed Board upon completion of work.
- The following weed control equipment will be made available to landowners for their weed control efforts.
 - Slide in sprayer
 - ATV spray rigs
 - Backpack sprayers
 - Trailer Boomless sprayer
 - Mini-drill and broadcast seeder

IWM will be recommended for control activities within Powell County.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is conducted to find out what is happening over time. The Powell County Weed Board will monitor to determine the effectiveness of management methods as well as the current range of weed infestations. Monitoring data will be geographically referenced using GIS and GPS where possible. The coordinator will compile and maintain maps of known weed infestations throughout the county based on land owner reports, agency maps, and school and county sponsored mapping projects. The maps will be the best known up-to-date information, but will be limited by the accuracy and reporting participation of the citizens with the county. The GIS database will be maintained and updated annually to provide data for portraying changes on a large scale and to transfer this information to audiences of different backgrounds. Data will include weed species location, biorelease locations, right of way control locations, and any other data associated with Weed Board activities. Periodic photo points will be recorded and linked to the GIS data to evaluate change over time.

ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan lists a series of actions that are designed to:

- Fulfill the purpose of the PCWMP
- Address the county’s noxious weed situation
- Meet the Plan’s Management Methods

The Powell County Weed Board will monitor the progress on this Action Plan and make necessary adjustments.

Table 2. Powell County Weed Board Action Plan

ACTION ITEM	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY
County Weed Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biennial review and update 	Weed Board – Coordinator
Monthly Board Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet on the third Tuesday of every month unless otherwise posted • Approval of minutes, expenditures, reports, weed management plans, etc 	Weed Board
Annual Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and submit annual budget to commissioners • Participate in annual Federal Audit • Evaluate permanent revenue levels and pursue additional funding if necessary 	Weed Board Coordinator
Facility and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for upkeep and maintenance of facilities • Maintain and repair rental equipment • Maintain up-to-date technology and office equipment 	Weed Board Coordinator, Contractors, County maintenance personnel
Weed Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist private landowners and land managers with weed management plan development • Accept weed management plans for compliance from public agencies, private landowners, railroads, etc • Accept biennial budget/reports from State agencies • Facilitate verification of noxious weed control plan for Mined Land Reclamation Permits • Accept revegetation plans as per MCA 7-22-2152 • Insure compliance of subdivision regulations pertaining to noxious weeds issues 	Weed Board Coordinator
County and MDT Road Right-of-Way Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop seasonal management treatment plan(s) with contractors • Meet with and coordinate with road maintenance personnel • Oversee maintenance of county vegetation management GIS based geodatabase to track contracted herbicide applications, biocontrol, and other control measures • Complete reporting and invoice requirements 	Weed Board Coordinator and staff
Cooperative Participation and Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host annual meeting of local, state, and federal agency officials that manage public lands in Powell County in cooperation with the Blackfoot Challenge to discuss annual plans and cooperative projects • Cooperate with adjoining counties, watershed organizations and other land management organizations (e.g. Blackfoot Challenge, WRC, TNC, and Montana Weed Control Association) • Work with public agencies to facilitate vegetation management (e.g. BLM, BPA, MDT, FWP, DNRC, City of Deer Lodge) • Pursue MOU’s for cooperative projects 	Weed Board Coordinator Contractor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Superfund noxious weed management in cooperation with EPA and MDEQ personnel 	
Education and Tours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct annual VMA meetings • Facilitate annual Tri-County Fair weed/plant booth • Provide school and youth group presentations • Advertise where and when possible • Support and pursue funding for youth weed pulls and other related events • Make educational materials available • Facilitate plant ID • Facilitate training of VMA leaders, board members, and commissioners 	Weed Board Coordinator
New Invader Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to continue and fund a Powell County new invaders program • Pursue funding/support for Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) approach to new invaders 	Weed Board Coordinator
WMA & Landowner Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with landowners and evaluate lands for weed plan development • Make equipment available for herbicide control and revegetation • Provide cost share through grants to participants of WMA's • Provide organizational support for bio-control, multi-species grazing, and other IWM projects 	Weed Board Coordinator
Grant Funding & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and submit county grant proposals to Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund • Prepare and submit grant applications (NWTF, NFWF, USFWS, BLM, BPA, RMEF, NRCS, CIPM, etc) to provide cost share for on the ground control and support for integrated weed management practices for project cooperators • Fulfill and complete reporting requirements for grants 	Coordinator
Biocontrol Release & Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire insects for release on suitable locations through various organizations or grant funds • Evaluate previous sites for effectiveness • Facilitate collection and redistribution 	Coordinator Contractor
Photopoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take photopoints at representative locations within all WMA's, along county and state ROW's, at new invader sites, at new insect releases, and of multi-species grazing projects. • Display photographs in public venues 	Coordinator MSU Extension
GIS Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a GIS database that includes current weed location maps, county ROW control locations, biorelease GPS points, new invader GPS locations, etc • Create maps for display, grants, and project use 	Coordinator
Research and Demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support university projects that will benefit long term noxious weed management • Implement and support demonstration projects that promote ecologically based innovative practices 	MSU Extension Weed Board Coordinator

To further implement the action items, the Powell County Weed Board will adhere to the policies as listed in Appendix C.

PROGRAM BUDGET

The following budget reflects the cost of full implementation of this Plan. Income sources include both firm dollars, pass through and grant dollars. Maintaining income sources are dealt with in the Action Plan. Should income not meet the costs of full implementation the Weed Board will adjust costs (and PCWMP Action Plan) to reflect actual available dollars.

EXPENSES:

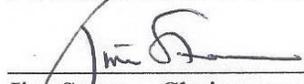
2140 Weed Budget.....	\$ 200,000
Personal Services	
Office Supplies & Maintenance	
Operating Supplies	
Repair	
Publicity	
Telephone	
Utilities	
Professional Services	
Travel	
Training	
Education	
Contracted Services	
Insurance	
Outlay	
2840 Noxious Weed Grant Budget.....	\$ 200,000
Contracted Services or Grant Reimbursement	

REVENUE:

2140 Weed Budget.....	\$ 200,000
Taxes—Real, Personal, & Motor Vehicle	
Penalty and Interest	
County Option	
State Reimbursement of Personal Property	
State Entitlement Share	
Payment in Lieu-MSP	
Planning Fees	
Weed Services	
BPA and BLM Assistance	
Miscellaneous Revenue	
Other	
2840 Noxious Weed Grant Budget.....	\$ 200,000
Federal, State and Private Grants	

The Powell County Weed Management Plan will become effective upon the date of the last signature of all parties indicating acceptance and will be reviewed and updated biennially.

POWELL COUNTY WEED BOARD



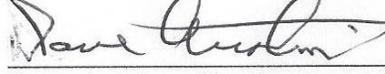
Jim Stone – Chairperson

Date 6-2-14



Scott Perkins – Vice Chairperson

Date 5-20-14



Dave Austin – City Representative

Date 5-20-14



Bob Burns – Member

Date 5-20-14



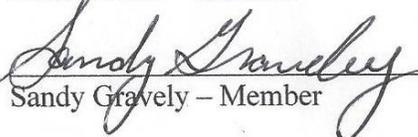
Joe Dippold – Member

Date 5-20-14



Dean Dutton – Member

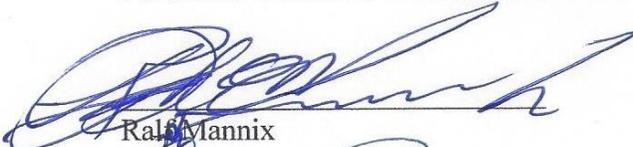
Date 5-20-14



Sandy Gravely – Member

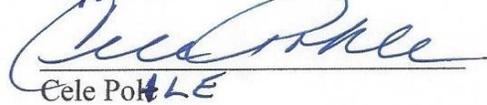
Date 5-20-14

POWELL COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



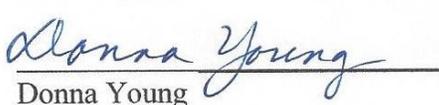
Ralph Mannix

Date 5/20/14



Cele Pollock

Date 6/16/14



Donna Young

Date 6/24/14

Figure1. Appendix A

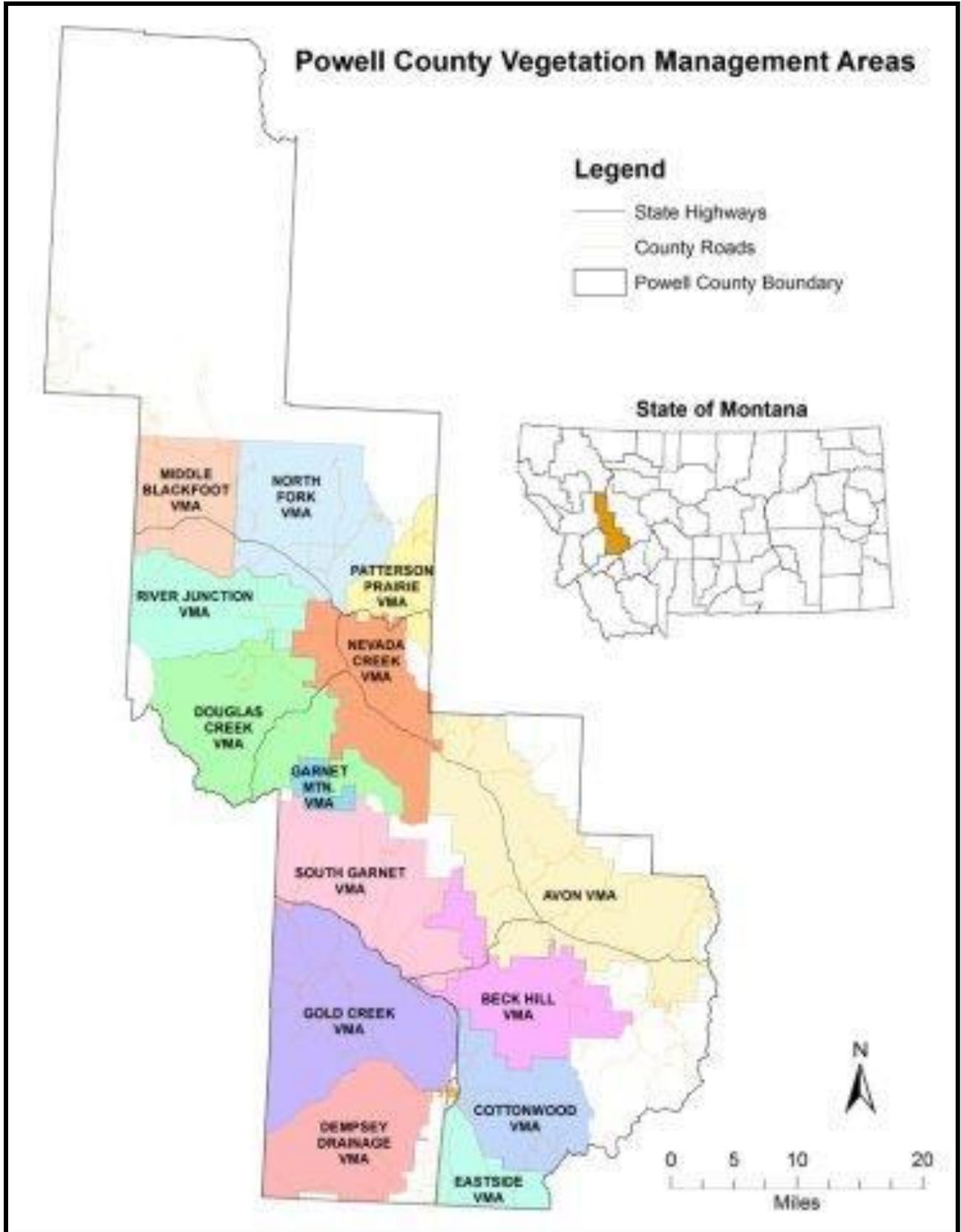
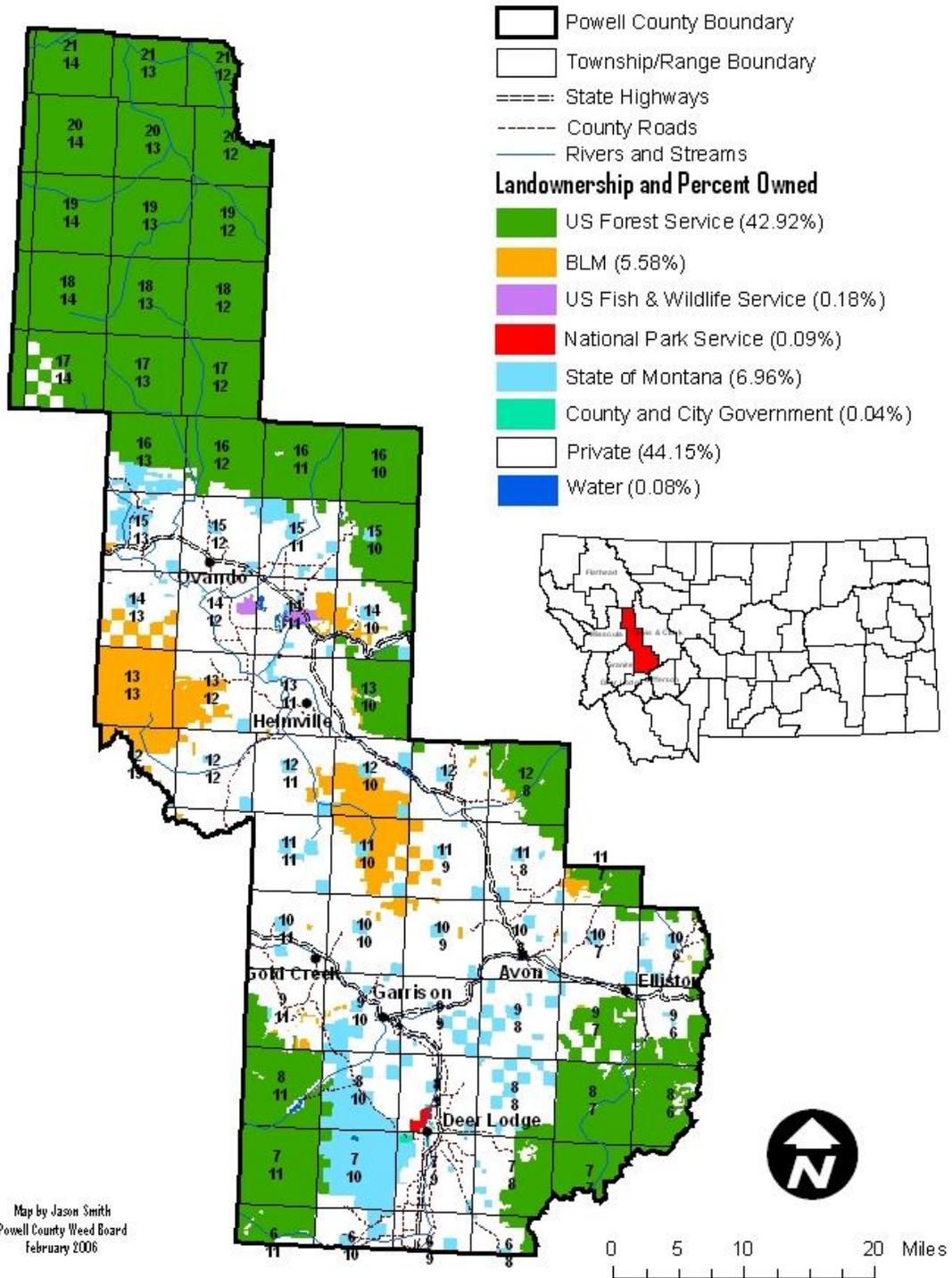


Figure 2. Appendix B. Powell County, Montana (1,491,190 Acres)



APPENDIX C.

Weed Board Policies –June 2014

1. Landowners are treated equally with regard to enforcement of the Montana Noxious Weed Law, whether the owner is a private or a public entity.
2. Each Landowner is responsible for weed control on his or her property.
3. Vegetation Management Areas (VMA's) are supported, encouraged, and developed.
4. The Powell County Weed Board works in cooperative management strategies for weed control with private, corporate, and governmental agencies.
5. The Powell County Weed Board works toward "Helping landowners help themselves".
6. The Powell County Weed Board supports and promotes education/awareness programs wherever the opportunity is available or where the Board can make an opportunity available.
7. The Powell County Weed Board supports and encourages using an integrated approach to weed control to control noxious weeds, including but not limited to, the use of chemical, cultural, mechanical, and bio-agents (insects, grazing).
8. The Powell County Weed Board will only be directly involved with those weeds that are listed on the Montana and County Noxious Weed List. In special projects, such as roadway projects, total vegetation removal may be encouraged and other plant species may be considered for control measures.