

PEST MANAGEMENT (595) CONSERVATION PRACTICE DOCUMENTATION JOBSHEET

COOPERATOR: _____ LOCATION: _____
FARM NO.: _____ TRACT: _____ FIELD(s): _____ CONTRACT NO. | ITEM NO.: _____ |
PRACTICE APPLICATION DATE(S): _____ to _____ TOTAL AREA TREATED: _____ acres
NRCS TECHNICIAN: _____ LANDOWNER SELF-CERTIFICATION: _____

The Pest Management conservation practice applies to all areas where pests will be managed. **This practice documentation worksheet is for use where plant pests (noxious and/or invasive weeds) are managed with use of herbicides as part of an integrated pest management plan.**

PURPOSE

The Pest Management practice is applied as a component part of a Resource Management System (RMS) to enhance the quantity and quality of commodities while minimizing the negative impacts of pest control on natural resources and/or humans.

SCOPE

The work shall consist of furnishing appropriate materials (pesticides), qualified labor, and adequate equipment to properly apply pesticides for the environmentally safe control and management of targeted plant pest species.

PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS

Prior to practice application, a NRCS pest management plan is to be developed as a component of a conservation plan for the planned treatment units.

Planned treatments that meet NRCS Pest Management standards and specifications for practice application are to be recorded on the Nevada NRCS Pest Management Jobsheet (NV-ECS-24).

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Appendix I provides additional information on pest management and planning for the chemical control of weed species.

Appendix II provides excerpts of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and Nevada law relating to the control of noxious weeds.

Appendix III provides excerpts of Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) relating to noxious weeds and Weed Control Districts. NAC 555.010 lists plants designated as noxious weeds in Nevada.

PRACTICE APPLICATION

In addition to completion of the Pest Management Jobsheet (NV-ECS-24), the following information is to accompany the Jobsheet:

1. Attach to Pest Management Jobsheet (NV-ECS-24), a copy of the material referenced for specific control requirements of the target plant pest. The target pest's physiological stage of growth desired at time of application, recommended herbicides for control, and other information can be obtained from University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Service publications available at the local Extension office or at <http://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/agriculture.html>. The Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook, available at <http://pnwpest.org/pnw/weeds?status.html> also provides similar information. References on management of plant pests obtained from other western land grant universities or similar creditable sources are also acceptable.
2. Attach the label of the chosen herbicide. Labels from different chemical products having the same active ingredient as the selected herbicide may also be attached and noted as alternative herbicides approved for use. Alternative herbicides/products must be evaluated and referenced on the Pest Management Worksheet (NV-ECS-23).

Labels can be downloaded and printed at: <http://www.cdms.net/pfa/LUpdateMsg.as>. Click on "Labels" and "MSDS" button.

PRACTICE APPLICATION GUIDANCE

GENERAL

Early detection is the key to controlling invasive plant species. Control can be difficult once a weed population becomes established. Repeated annual treatments, for several years, may be necessary to eradicate an invasive plant from a site.

Infested fields should be scouted annually to treat plants as they re-colonize the field. A grid system should be used to scout for patches of pest plants in large pastures. In areas of extensive infestation, or where pest plants are in scattered localities, pick an area to begin control and achieve complete control then move to the next area. Follow-up treatments to initial control areas may require the use of alternative herbicide(s) in order to prevent the development of herbicide resistant plants.

Stay alert and attentive when handling pesticide containers to prevent spills. **Do not** wash down the area with water if spills happen - use absorbents. Have adequate supplies of absorbents on hand and ready to use. Use soap and water if skin is contaminated by the spill or splash. Do not scrub vigorously or use brushes.

Herbicide formulations are tending towards more active molecules delivered in very concentrated formulations. It is essential that exact proportions are used in order to be cost efficient and to prevent adverse impacts on the environment.

Equipment shall be properly calibrated and in excellent working condition. Exact and specific tank mixing is required for successful treatment of weeds.

Use pesticides precisely according to label directions.

Contact your local herbicide product representative or Cooperative Extension agent if there is any question about mixing procedures, calculations, or calibration procedures.

Low volume spray applications using hand held nozzles or wands and backpack may be used on vegetation less than 10-feet tall. Always start the spray pattern at the top of the vegetation and zigzag downward.

Coverage should be on at least 50% of foliage and on both sides of large plants. Calibration of low volume hand held equipment is not generally practical or necessary

PRACTICE DOCUMENTATION

Determining Practice "Extent"

A determination of the "extent" of target weed infestation is required for documentation of the Pest Management practice.

Following are guidelines for determining "extent" of area to be treated:

1. Field visit required
2. Determine field(s) where Pest Management is needed and recommended
3. Observe entire field(s)
4. Estimate percent infestation of plant species to be controlled within each field by making a visual estimate of the percent foliar cover of the target weed(s). Foliar cover estimates should be made when the target weeds are at the "mature" stage of growth.

Refer to Figure I (*page 5*) for guidance on completing visual estimates of percent foliar cover.

5. Establish a GPS location point and take a digital picture of the field. For large areas more than one photo point may be required. Set GPS point at a central location and take photos in each cardinal direction (N, S, E, and W). Camera angle is adjusted to limit the amount of sky captured in photo.

The GPS point(s) will be used as the return location for taking follow-up photos to document pest control measures that have been applied.

Digital photos initially taken at the selected "return point" are downloaded to the Toolkit customer file for future reference.

6. In the NOTES portion on the bottom of page 3 of this Jobsheet, enter a brief description of how target weeds are distributed throughout the treatment area [*i.e.*, on field edges (borders, levees, pivot corners, etc); as localized clusters of weeds scattered throughout a field; as individual plants randomly spread throughout a field; or a combination of these distribution patterns].

PRACTICE DOCUMENTATION *continued*

PRE-TREATMENT CONDITIONS (HERBACEOUS PLANTS)					
Field	Acres	Target Species*	Target Species Infestation Foliar/Canopy Cover	Noxious Species? Appendix I	Acceptable Level of Target Species Reduction (% kill)
			%		%
			%		%

if more than two target species, use additional NV-CPA-595 forms

CHEMICAL TREATMENT					
PLANNED			AS APPLIED		
HERBICIDE	RATE	TREATMENT DATE	HERBICIDE	RATE	DATE

TREATMENT METHOD							
PLANNED				AS APPLIED			
AERIAL SPRAY	BOOM-TYPE SPRAYER	SPOT-SPRAY USING HAND WAND	OTHER (list)	AERIAL SPRAY	BOOM-TYPE SPRAYER	SPOT-SPRAY USING HAND WAND	OTHER (list)
		acres				acres	

Target Species	After Treatment Foliar/Canopy Cover of Target Species	
	Year 1	%
Year 2	%	
Year 3	%	

Target Species	After Treatment Foliar/Canopy Cover of Target Species	
	Year 1	%
Year 2	%	
Year 3	%	

Additional Practice Documentation Elements

- Form NRCS-CPA-52 "Environmental Effects for Conservation Plans" completed with potential impacts to Threatened or Endangered Species recorded? *Attached In Case File*
- Pest Management plan (NV-ECS-24) completed? *Attached In Case File*
- For woody plant (shrub) control, Brush Management practice documentation worksheet (form NV-CPA-314) completed? *N/A Attached In Case File*
- Herbicide(s) used are labeled for site conditions? Yes No and land use? Yes No
- Establishment of permanent vegetation needed as follow-up? Yes No N/A
- Receipts for product, labor, equipment, and scouting are in good order? Yes No
- Photo plots established and photo documentation completed?

Year 1	Yes	No	Initials ¹	Year 2	Yes	No	Initials ¹	Year 3	Yes	No	Initials ¹
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¹Individual certifying practice application initial in appropriate column

- Repeat herbicide applications required?

Year 1	Yes	No	Initials ¹	Year 2	Yes	No	Initials ¹	Year 3	Yes	No	Initials ¹
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¹Individual certifying practice application initial in appropriate column

NOTES:

CHECK OUT AND PRACTICE CERTIFICATION

Nevada NRCS Field Office District Conservationists (DC) have the flexibility to decide whether or not to utilize landowner self-certification within the Field Office service area and to establish parameters for quality control. A minimum of 10% of landowner-certified practices must be reviewed for quality assurance each year. The DC may wish to perform quality reviews on more than the minimum until comfortable with the procedures and the results. The DC shall have the authority to determine which landowners will be permitted to self-certify.

Cooperators that obtain self-certification responsibility for Pest Management practice application are to complete all appropriate entries on this form (NV-CPA-595a) and ensure that the Pest Management Worksheet (NV-ECS-23) and Pest Management Jobsheet (NV-ECS-24) have been completed for all planned treatment areas (fields).

Landowner/Cooperator Acknowledgement

1. I have received a copy of the Pest Management conservation practice National standard and Nevada practice specifications, including attachments, and that I have a good understanding of the requirements for the application/installation of the practice.
2. I agree to apply this practice as designed and planned.
3. I understand that the information provided in the Pest Management plan and NRCS practice standards and specifications is not intended to be a complete guide to pest management. Before using any chemical, the label will be read and then followed.

_____ / ____ / _____
 Cooperator Date NRCS Planner

I certify that this practice has been applied and meets NRCS Practice Standards and Specifications.

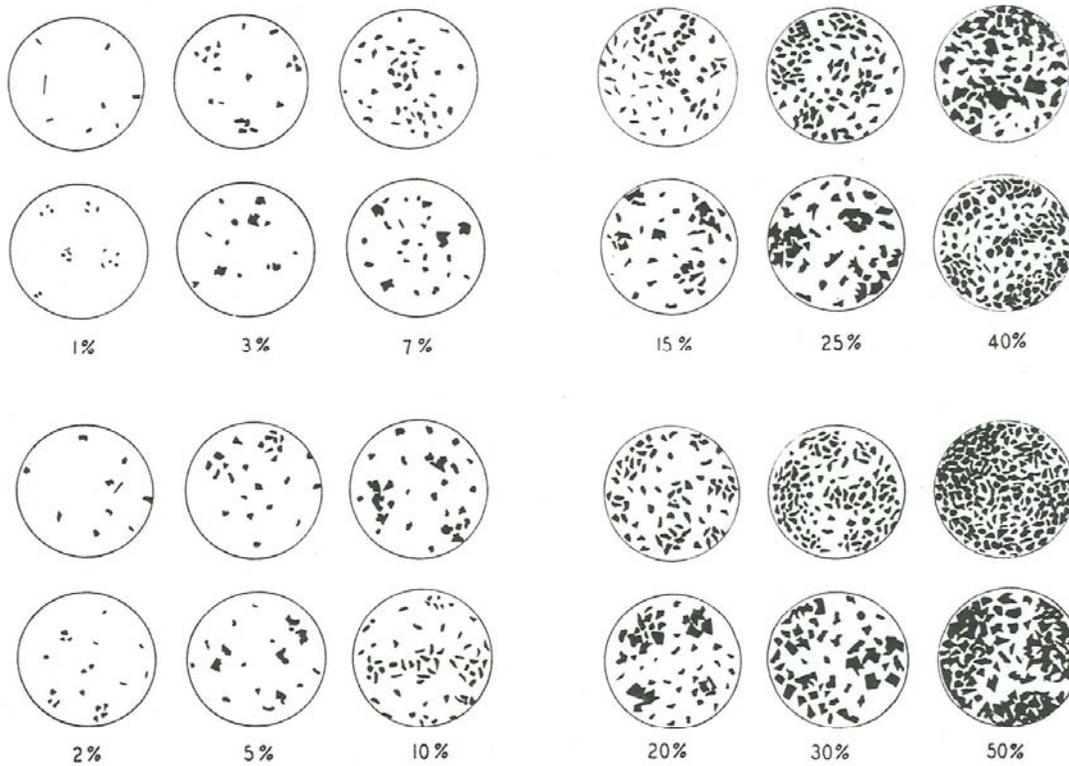
_____ / ____ / _____
 Cooperator Self-Certification Date NRCS Planner

Field checked by:

Date Initials		
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

Individual certifying practice application, date and initial in appropriate columns

COMPARISON CHARTS FOR VISUAL ESTIMATION OF FOLIAGE COVER 1/



1/ Developed by Richard D. Terry and George V. Chilingar. Published by the Society of Economic Paleontologist and Mineralogist in its Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 25 (3): 229-234, September 1955.

Anderson, E. William 1986 A Guide for Estimating Cover
RANGELANDS 8(5):236-238. October

Figure 1

Appendix I

MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR CONTROL OF PLANT PESTS

Pest management plans for the control of noxious and/or invasive plants are applied as a component part of a comprehensive conservation plan for all natural resources within a specified planning unit.

Objectives for managing plant pests include:

- Restoration of natural plant communities
- Eradication of unwanted plants from desired vegetation
- Reduction in the environmental load of agrichemicals
- Ensuring a low complaint rate and to pose minimal risk of adverse effects to the aquatic and terrestrial environment by using pesticides according to label directions
- Maintenance of economic value for agronomic crops
- Maintenance of economic value for material resources

NRCS PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN:

The primary goal of NRCS pest management technical assistance is to help decisionmakers understand how their pesticide applications and management interrelates with the local climate, and their water, soil, and crop management.

Computer tools are used to evaluate the environmental impacts of pesticide applications and use site-specific mitigation strategies to minimize risks identified.

NRCS employees do not give pesticide recommendations. NRCS technicians evaluate pesticide recommendations referencing to site-specific environmental factors to provide a pesticide application risk analysis. Alternatives are then offered that can minimize the identified risks.

A Pest Management Plan includes:

- Aerial photograph, or a sketched map, of treatment area that locates sensitive areas or resources (nearby waterbodies, wetlands, drainageways to a waterbody, endangered species habitat, domestic drinking water supply)

- A soils map with soil legend
- Documentation of the current and planned crop rotation with *realistic* crop yield goals
- Target pest name
- Name of pesticide used
- Rate and timing of pesticide application
- Management treatments currently used (mechanical, biological, cultural).
- Copy of pest management recommendations provided by consultant
- WIN-PST analysis of environmental risk on pesticide/soil interaction
- Other assessment tools as needed: (*i.e.*, WEQ for wind erosion)
- Mitigation practices offered as alternatives to minimize identified risks (*i.e.*, filter strips, crop rotations, application rates, timing of application).
- Alternatives for the recommended pesticide application rates and timing.
- Offer of record-keeping worksheets (if not already in use) to promote field scouting for early detection and identification of potential pests. See NV-ECS-25 "Field Record Forms".
- Consideration of alternate methods of pest control other than chemical applications as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Operation and Maintenance plan/procedures.

Pesticides considered for use and the associated hazard ratings from the WIN-PST report are entered in the automated Nevada Pest Management Worksheet (NV-ECS-23). Alternative methods of plant pest control are also entered. The selected alternative to control identified plant target species is then recorded on the Pest Management Jobsheet (NV-ECS-24).

The completed Nevada Pest Management Worksheet and Jobsheet (with map delineating treatment sites) comprise the Pest Management plan.

Appendix I *continued*

Alternative Methods for Pest Control:

Consider alternative or supplemental pest control strategies as elements of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

- Hand-pulling
- Mowing and cutting
- Prescribed burning
- Prescribed grazing
- Agronomic control (water and nutrient management, tilling, re-vegetating with species selection based on site characteristics)
- Biological control agents
- Herbicides

Identify Sensitive Areas: Use information from the pesticide label regarding environmental hazards/risks. Sensitive areas may be found on all land uses. All pest management activities and strategies must be in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Following are common examples of areas that require special consideration when planning for the chemical control of pests.

- Well head protection areas
- Natural and man-made lakes
- Streams and rivers
- Wetlands/Riparian
- Threatened and Endangered species critical habitat
- Root zone of non-target plants such as trees

WIN-PST Mitigation Actions: WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool) is a pesticide environmental risk screening tool that is used to evaluate the potential for pesticides to move with water and eroded soil/organic matter and affect non-target organisms. The WIN-PST model considers depth of water table, irrigation, residue management and pesticide application area, method and rate class (Standard, Low, Ultralow). Pesticides planned for use can be entered in WIN-PST by product name or active ingredient. Long-term human and fish toxicity data and ratings are also included in WIN-PST. These toxicity ratings can be combined with the off-site movement potential of a pesticide to provide an overall rating of the potential risks from pesticide movement below the root zone and past the edge of the treated field.

WIN-PST pesticide hazard ratings are:

- low (l) or very low (vl) - *no further action required*
- intermediate (i) - *requires mitigation only if located in a sensitive area*
- high (h), very high (vh), extra high (x) - *mitigation measures required*

CONSIDERATIONS

Early detection is the key to controlling invasive plant species. Control can be difficult once a weed population becomes established. Repeated annual treatments, for several years, may be necessary to eradicate an invasive plant from a site.

Infested fields should be scouted annually to treat plants as they re-colonize the field. A grid system should be used to scout for patches of pest plants in large pastures. In areas of extensive infestation, or where pest plants are in scattered localities, pick an area to begin control and achieve complete control then move to the next area. Follow-up treatments to initial control areas may require the use of alternative herbicide(s) in order to prevent the development of herbicide resistant plants.

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Herbicide formulations are tending towards more active molecules delivered in very concentrated formulations. It is essential that exact proportions are used in order to be cost efficient and to prevent adverse impacts on the environment.

Equipment must be properly calibrated and in excellent working condition. Exact and specific tank mixing is required for successful treatment of weeds.

Contact your local herbicide product representative or Cooperative Extension agent if there is any question about mixing procedures, calculations, or calibration procedures.

Stay alert and attentive when handling pesticide containers to prevent spills. **Do not** wash down the area with water if spills happen - use absorbents. Have adequate supplies of absorbents on hand and ready to use. Use soap and water if skin is contaminated by the spill or splash. Do not scrub vigorously or use brushes.

Appendix I *continued*

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT – *continued*

- Always read and follow pesticide label instructions. Use pesticides precisely according to label directions.
- Wear label-recommended personal protective clothing and equipment.
- Measure and pour pesticides below eye level to prevent spills and splashes
- Have 10 gallons of clean water available for emergency use
- Have procedures for cleaning up spills on hand
- Post medical emergency phone numbers
- Do not subject herbicides to freezing temperatures
- Check temperature requirements at time of application listed on label.
- Herbicide storage shall be separate from other products
- Pesticide containers must be disposed of properly
- Mixing sites should be away from natural run off areas and not have the potential to drain into a water body.
- Always read and follow pesticide label mixing instructions
- Have a copy of the label at hand
- Determine (from label) if signs are required to be posted following pesticide application.
- Determine (from label) if there are time restrictions for re-entry of grazing on treated sites
- Determine, through calibration or spray equipment operational manuals, the gallons per acre (GPA) of spray being applied. Divide tank size by GPA and multiply by product rate/acre to determine amount of product to put in tank.
- Handgun calibration is not generally practical or necessary.

- Add products to the tank in the following order:
 - 1) fill tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full of desired water volume and start agitator
 - 2) wettable powder
 - 3) dry flowable
 - 4) emulsifiable concentrate
 - 5) water soluble liquids
 - 6) adjuvants

Triple rinse each container into the tank. Fill tank with water for desired volume ensuring that an air space exists between filler hose end and surface of spray solution.

- Clean inside of tank when switching products or when all spraying is done for the season. Rinse tank with clean water.
- Spray rinse water onto a label-approved site or to recently completed spray field. Rinse twice if future target pest is significantly different or if there is a potential for application in fields with sensitive areas.

PESTICIDE APPLICATION

- Determine whether water applications (irrigation scheduling) affect timing of control
- Ensure that the pesticide applicator knows the exact area to be sprayed
- Ensure that the pesticide applicator knows how to recognize the target pest
- Determine the least acceptable wind direction in terms of spray drift.
- Avoid spray drift by applying pesticides when wind speeds are less than 5 mph or wind direction is away from sensitive areas.
- Make wind speed and direction observations during pesticide application.
 - Flags stir at 4-12 mph.
 - Flags flap at 13-18 mph.
 - Flags ripple at 19-24 mph.
 - Flags beat at 25-31 mph.

Low volume spray applications using hand held nozzles or wands and backpack may be used on vegetation less than 10-feet tall. Always start the spray pattern at the top of the vegetation and zigzag downward. Coverage should be on at least 50% of foliage and on both sides of large plants. Calibration of low volume hand held equipment is not generally practical or necessary.

Appendix II

NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (Nevada law relating to *noxious weeds*)

NRS 555.130 Designation of noxious weeds. The State Quarantine Officer may declare by regulation the weeds of the state that are noxious weeds, but a weed must not be designated as noxious which is already introduced and established in the State to such an extent as to make its control or eradication impracticable in the judgment of the State Quarantine Officer.

[Part 1:174:1929; NCL § 414]—(NRS A 1997, 479)

NRS 555.140 General powers and duties of State Quarantine Officer; use of funds received for purpose of control or eradication of noxious weeds.

1. The State Quarantine Officer shall carry out and enforce the provisions of [NRS 555.130](#) to [555.220](#), inclusive.
2. To secure information better to carry out the provisions of [NRS 555.130](#) to [555.220](#), inclusive, the State Quarantine Officer may conduct reasonably limited trials of various methods of controlling or eradicating noxious or potentially noxious weeds under practical Nevada conditions.
3. The State Quarantine Officer may provide supervision and technical advice in connection with any project approved by him for the control or eradication of any noxious weed or weeds in this state.
4. All funds appropriated for, or received incident to, the control or eradication of any noxious weeds must be available for carrying out the provisions of [NRS 555.130](#) to [555.220](#), inclusive.

[2:174:1929; A 1941, 377; 1931 NCL § 415]—(NRS A 1961, 523; 1997, 479)

NRS 555.150 Eradication of noxious weeds by owner or occupant of land. Every railroad, canal, ditch or water company, and every person owning, controlling or occupying lands in this state, and every county, incorporated city or district having the supervision and control over streets, alleys, lanes, rights-of-way, or other lands, shall cut, destroy or eradicate all weeds declared and designated as noxious as provided in [NRS 555.130](#), before such weeds propagate and spread, and whenever required by the State Quarantine Officer.

[Part 1:174:1929; NCL § 414]—(NRS A 1961, 524; 1987, 1728; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.160 State Quarantine Officer to investigate noxious weeds; notice to owner or occupant of land where noxious weeds are found.

1. The State Quarantine Officer shall make or cause to be made a careful examination and investigation of the spread, development and growth of noxious weeds in this state. Upon the discovery of those weeds he shall ascertain the name of the owner or occupant of the land and the description of the land where the weeds are found. The State Quarantine Officer may serve notice in writing upon the owner or occupant of the land to cut, eradicate or destroy the weeds within such time and in such manner as designated and described in the notice. One such notice shall be deemed sufficient for the entire season of weed growth during that year.
2. Notices may be served upon the owner or occupant by an officer or employee of the Department, and must be served in writing, personally or by certified mail, with receipt given therefore.

[3:174:1929; NCL § 416]—(NRS A 1961, 524; 1993, 1711; 1997, 480; [1999, 3642](#))

NRS 555.170 Neglect of owner or occupant to eradicate weeds after notice; action by county commissioners; payment of costs by county.

1. If any owner or occupant of the lands described in the notice served, as provided in [NRS 555.160](#), shall fail, neglect or refuse to cut, destroy or eradicate the weeds designated, upon the land described, in accordance with the requirements of the notice, the State Quarantine Officer may notify the board of county commissioners of the county or counties in which the land is located of such failure, neglect or refusal.
2. Upon notice as provided in subsection 1, the board of county commissioners concerned shall proceed to have cut, destroyed or eradicated the weeds in question in accordance with the requirements of the notice served upon the owner or occupant of the land in question, paying for such cutting, destruction or eradication out of county funds.
3. Upon the completion of such work of cutting, destruction or eradication of such weeds, the board of county commissioners shall prepare in triplicate itemized statements of all expenses incurred in the cutting, destruction or eradication of the weeds involved, and shall deliver the three copies of the statements to the county treasurer within 10 days of the date of the completion of the work involved.

[4:174:1929; NCL § 417]—(NRS A 1961, 524)

Appendix II *continued*

NRS 555.180 County treasurer to mail itemized statement of costs to owner or occupant; objections and hearing; costs constitute lien on land.

1. Upon receipt of the itemized statements of the cost of cutting, destroying or eradication of such weeds, the county treasurer shall forthwith mail one copy to the owner or occupant of the land on which the weeds were cut, destroyed or eradicated, together with a statement that objections may be made to the whole or any part of the statement so filed to the board of county commissioners within 30 days. A hearing may be had upon any objections made.
2. If any objections to any statement are filed with the board of county commissioners, the board shall set a date for a hearing, giving due notice thereof, and upon the hearing fix and determine the actual cost of cutting, destroying or eradicating the weeds and report its findings to the county treasurer.
3. If no objections to the items of the accounts so filed are made within 30 days of the date of mailing the itemized statement, the county treasurer shall enter the amount of such statement upon his tax roll in a column prepared for that purpose; and within 10 days from the date of the action of the board of county commissioners upon objections filed, the county treasurer shall enter the amount found by the board of county commissioners as the actual cost of cutting, destroying or eradicating the weeds in the prepared column upon the tax roll.
4. If current tax notices have been mailed, the costs may be carried over on the rolls to the year following. The costs incurred shall be a lien upon the land from which the weeds were cut, destroyed or eradicated, and shall be collected as provided by law for the collection of other liens.

[5:174:1929; NCL § 418]—(NRS A 1961, 525)

NRS 555.190 Incorporated city to pay county for any expense incurred by county to eradicate noxious weeds within city. Any expense incurred by any county in the cutting, destroying or eradicating of noxious weeds from any street, lane, alley or other property owned or controlled by an incorporated city in that city, in accordance with the provisions of [NRS 555.170](#), must be repaid to the county from the general fund of the incorporated city, upon presentation to the governing body of the incorporated city of an itemized statement of the expense so incurred.

[6:174:1929; NCL § 419]—(NRS A 1987, 1728; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.200 Removal of noxious weeds from public domain; reimbursement by Federal Government.

1. Whenever a noxious weed is found growing upon the public domain or any other lands in this state owned by the Federal Government, the State Quarantine Officer may serve notice, as provided in [NRS 555.160](#), upon the person within the county or this state who is in charge of the activities of the federal agency having control or jurisdiction of the land.
2. If the agency described in the notice fails or refuses to comply with the notice, the State Quarantine Officer may provide for the cutting, destruction or eradication of the weeds in any manner permitted by federal law. The State Quarantine Officer or the political subdivision shall seek reimbursement from the Federal Government for any expense incurred by the State or the political subdivision pursuant to this section.

[7:174:1929; NCL § 420]—(NRS A 1961, 525; 1979, 292; 1997, 480)

NRS 555.201 Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of [NRS 555.130](#) to [555.200](#), inclusive, or failing, refusing or neglecting to perform or observe any conditions or regulations prescribed by the State Quarantine Officer, in accordance with the provisions of [NRS 555.130](#) to [555.200](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 9:174:1929; NCL § 422]—(NRS A 1969, 518)

Appendix III

NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (NAC)

NAC 555.010 Designation of noxious weeds (NRS 555.130) The following weeds are designated noxious weeds:

Common Name	Scientific Name
1 African rue	<i>(Peganum harmala)</i>
2 Austrian fieldcress	<i>(Rorippa austriaca)</i>
3 Austrian peaweed	<i>(Sphaerophysa salsula); (Swainsona salsula)</i>
4 Black henbane	<i>(Hysocyamus niger)</i>
5 Camelthorn	<i>(Alhagi camelorum)</i>
6 Common crupina	<i>(Crupina vulgaris)</i>
7 Dyer's woad	<i>(Isatis tinctoria)</i>
8 Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>(Myriophyllum spicatum)</i>
9 Giant salvinia	<i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>
10 Goats rue	<i>(Galega officinalis)</i>
11 Green fountain grass	<i>(Pennisetum setaceum)</i>
12 Hemlock, Poison	<i>(Conium maculatum)</i>
Hemlock, Water	<i>(Cicuta maculata)</i>
13 Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>(Solanum carolinense)</i>
Horsenettle, White	<i>(Solanum elaeagnifolium)</i>
14 Houndstongue	<i>(Cynoglossum officinale)</i>
15 Hydrilla	<i>(Hydrilla verticillata)</i>
16 Knapweed, Diffuse	<i>(Centaurea diffusa)</i>
Knapweed, Russian	<i>(Centaurea repens)</i>
Knapweed, Spotted	<i>(Centaurea maculosa)</i>
Knapweed, Squarrose	<i>(Centaurea virgata)</i>
17 Leafy spurge	<i>(Euphorbia esula)</i>
18 Malta starthistle	<i>(Centaurea melitensis)</i>
19 Mayweed chamomile	<i>(Anthemis cotula)</i>
20 Mediterranean sage	<i>(Salvia aethiopsis)</i>
21 Medusahead	<i>(Taeniatherum caput-medusae)</i>
22 Perennial pepperweed	<i>(Lepidium latifolium)</i>
23 Puncture vine	<i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i>
24 Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria; Lythrum virgatum and cultivars)</i>
25 Rush skeletonweed	<i>(Chondrilla juncea)</i>
26 Saltcedar	<i>(Tamarix ramosissima, Tamarix parviflora)</i>
27 Sorghum species, perennial, including, but not limited to: (a) Johnson grass; (b) Sorghum alum; and, (c) Perennial sweet sudan	<i>(Sorghum spp.)</i>
28 Starthistle, Iberian	<i>(Centaurea iberica)</i>
Starthistle, Purple	<i>(Centaurea calcitrapa)</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>(Centaurea solstitialis)</i>
29 St Johnswort	<i>(Hypericum perforatum)</i>
30 Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>(Potentilla recta)</i>
31 Syrian bean caper	<i>(Zygophyllum fabago)</i>
32 Thistle, Canada	<i>(Cirsium arvense)</i>
Thistle, Musk	<i>(Carduus nutans)</i>
Thistle, Scotch	<i>(Onopordum acanthium)</i>
Thistle, Sow	<i>(Sonchus arvensis)</i>
33 Toadflax, Dalmation	<i>(Linaria dalmatica)</i>
Toadflax, Yellow	<i>(Linaria vulgaris)</i>
34 Whitetop or hoary cress	<i>(Cardaria draba)</i>

Appendix III *continued*

NEVADA WEED CONTROL DISTRICTS

NAC 555.035 Paradise Valley Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control. ([NRS 555.209](#))

The following weeds are subject to control in the Paradise Valley Weed Control District:

Common Name	Scientific Name
1. Austrian fieldcress	(<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>)
2. Austrian peaweed	(<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>) or (<i>Swainsona salsula</i>)
3. Camelthorn	(<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>)
4. Klamath weed	(<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)
5. Hemlock, Poison	(<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Hemlock, Water	(<i>Cicuta maculata</i>)
6. Horsenettle, Carolina	(<i>Solanum carolinense</i>)
Horsenettle, White	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)
7. Knapweed, Diffuse	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
Knapweed, Russian	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)
8. Leafy spurge	(<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)
9. Licorice	(<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>)
10. Mediterranean sage	(<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)
11. Medusa head rye	(<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>)
12. Puncture vine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
13. Sorghum species, perennial, including, but not limited to: (a) Johnson grass; (b) Sorghum alum; and, (c) Perennial sweet sudan	(<i>Sorghum spp.</i>)
14. Thistle:	
(a) Canada	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
(b) Musk	(<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
(c) Scotch	(<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)
(d) Sow	(<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
(e) Iberian star	(<i>Centaurea iberica</i>)
(f) Purple star	(<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>)
(g) Yellow star	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)
15. Toadflax, Dalmatian	(<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)
16. Whitetop or hoary cress	(<i>Cardaria draba</i> , <i>Lepidium draba</i> , <i>Lepidium repens</i> , <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> , <i>Hymenophysa pubesens</i>)
17. Field bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
18. Dodder	(<i>Cuscutia spp.</i>)

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Agriculture, eff. 3-27-92)

NAC 555.036 Paradise Valley Weed Control District: Powers and duties. ([NRS 555.209](#))

1. When considering chemical control of designated weeds, the Board of Directors of the Paradise Valley Weed Control District shall follow the directions for the use of chemicals approved by the United States Department of Environmental Protection.
2. When considering the mechanical control of designated weeds, the Board shall determine the method to be used.
3. The District may inspect machinery capable of disseminating the propagating parts of any weeds designated for control from moving into and within the District. If upon inspection the machinery is found to be infested with propagating parts of weed, it must be cleaned in a manner approved by the District.
4. If a landowner refuses to allow the District to control a designated weed on his property, the Board may request the Director to initiate legal proceedings as provided by law.

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Agriculture, eff. 3-27-92)

Appendix III *continued*

NAC 555.040 Ruby Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control. ([NRS 555.130](#), [555.209](#))
The weeds subject to control within the Ruby Weed Control District are those weeds designated in [NAC 555.010](#).

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88; A by St. Quarantine Officer by R148-98, 12-14-98)

NAC 555.041 Ruby Weed Control District: Chemical control of weeds. ([NRS 555.209](#)) When considering chemical control of designated weeds, the Board of Directors of the Ruby Weed Control District shall follow the latest recommendations of the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88)

NAC 555.042 Ruby Weed Control District: Mechanical control of weeds. ([NRS 555.209](#)) When considering mechanical control of designated weeds the Board shall determine the method to be used.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88)

NAC 555.043 Ruby Weed Control District: Inspections. ([NRS 555.209](#)) The District may inspect any medium used in agricultural production including machinery, livestock, forage, feed grain and seed for planting which is moving to or within the District and is capable of spreading weeds designated for control by the District. If upon inspection the agricultural medium is found to be infested with viable reproductive parts of a designated weed, it must be treated in a manner approved by the District.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88)

NAC 555.044 Ruby Weed Control District: Initiation of legal proceedings. ([NRS 555.209](#)) If a farmer, rancher or landowner refuses to allow the District to control a designated weed on his property or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the Board of Directors may request the Director to initiate legal proceedings as provided by law.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88)

NAC 555.045 Ruby Weed Control District: Cooperation with persons outside of District. ([NRS 555.209](#)) The District may cooperate financially or otherwise with any landowner or political subdivision outside of the District infested with a weed subject to control within the District if the infestation renders a potential problem to the control of weeds within the District.

(Added to NAC by Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-19-88)

Appendix III *continued*

NAC 555.050 Diamond Valley Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control. ([NRS 555.209](#))
 The following weeds are subject to control within the District:

Common Name	Scientific Name
1. Austrian fieldcress	(<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>)
2. Austrian peaweed	(<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>) or (<i>Swainsona salsula</i>)
3. Camelthorn	(<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>)
4. Klamath weed	(<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)
5. Hemlock, Poison	(<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Hemlock, Water	(<i>Cicuta maculata</i>)
6. Horsenettle, Carolina	(<i>Solanum carolinense</i>)
Horsenettle, White	(<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)
7. Knapweed, Diffuse	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
Knapweed, Russian	(<i>Centaurea repens</i>)
8. Leafy spurge	(<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)
9. Licorice	(<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>)
10. Mediterranean sage	(<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>)
11. Medusa head rye	(<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>)
12. Puncture vine	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
13. Sorghum species, perennial, including, but not limited to: (a) Johnson grass; (b) Sorghum alum; and, (c) Perennial sweet sudan	(<i>Sorghum spp.</i>)
14. Thistle:	
(a) Canada	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
(b) Musk	(<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
(c) Scotch	(<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)
(d) Sow	(<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
(e) Iberian star	(<i>Centaurea iberica</i>)
(f) Purple star	(<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>)
(g) Yellow star	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)
15. Toadflax, Dalmatian	(<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)
16. Whitetop or hoary cress	(<i>Cardaria draba, Lepidium draba,</i> <i>Lepidium repens, Lepidium latifolium,</i>

Other Weeds

1. Bindweed, field	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
2. Foxtail barley	(<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)
3. Poverty weed	(<i>Iva axillaris</i>)

[Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 6-18-70; A 2-15-77]

NAC 555.060 Diamond Valley Weed Control District: Methods of control; inspections; legal proceedings. ([NRS 555.209](#))

1. When considering chemical control of designated weeds the Board of Directors of the Diamond Valley Weed Control District shall follow the latest recommendations of the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department.
2. When considering mechanical control of designated weeds the Board shall determine the method to be used.
3. The District may inspect machinery capable of disseminating the propagating parts of any of the weeds designated for control moving from, to and within the District. If upon inspection the machinery is found to be infested with the propagating parts of designated weeds, it must be cleaned in a manner approved by the District.
4. If a landowner refuses to allow the District to control a designated weed on his property, the District may request the Director to initiate legal proceedings as provided by law.

[Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 6-18-70; A 2-15-77]

Appendix III *continued*

NAC 555.070 Douglas County Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control; methods of control; inspections; legal proceedings; cooperation with subdivision outside of District. ([NRS 555.130](#), [555.209](#))

1. The following weeds are subject to control within the Douglas County Weed Control District:
 - (a) Canada thistle (*Cirsium* spp.);
 - (b) Puncture vine (*Tribulus* spp.);
 - (c) Russian knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.);
 - (d) Whitetop (*Cardaria* spp., *Lepidium* spp.);
 - (e) Yellow star thistle (*Centaurea* spp.); and
 - (f) Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*).
2. The control of any designated weed by the application of a chemical (herbicide) must be in accordance with the latest recommendations issued cooperatively by the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department.
3. When chemical control is not feasible, mechanical methods to prevent seeding or storage of food may be used under the direction of the Weed Control Officer.
4. Any medium used in agricultural production moving from, to or within the District which is capable of spreading weeds designated for control by the District is subject to inspection by a director or the Weed Control Officer. If it is found infested with viable reproductive parts of a designated weed, a director or the Weed Control Officer may order the medium treated or cleaned by using methods and procedures approved by the director or Weed Control Officer.
5. If any person refuses to allow the District to control designated weeds on his land or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the District Board of Directors may request the initiation of legal action by the Director of the Department as provided by law.
6. The District may cooperate financially or otherwise with any owner of land or political subdivision outside of the District infested with a weed subject to control within the District if the infestation renders a potential problem to the control of weeds within the District.

[Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 2-27-70]—(NAC A by St. Quarantine Officer, 7-14-92)

NAC 555.075 Goose Creek Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control; methods of control; inspections; legal proceedings; cooperation with subdivision outside of District. ([NRS 555.130](#), [555.209](#))

1. The weeds subject to control within the Goose Creek Weed Control District are:
 - (a) Those weeds designated in [NAC 555.010](#);
 - (b) Black Henbane; and
 - (c) Larkspur.
2. When considering chemical control of designated weeds, the Board of Directors of the Goose Creek Weed Control District shall follow the latest recommendations of the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department.
3. When considering mechanical control of designated weeds, the Board of Directors shall determine the method to be used.
4. The District may inspect any medium used in agricultural production, including, without limitation, machinery, livestock, forage, feed grain and seed for planting, which is moving to or within the District and is capable of spreading weeds designated for control by the District. If upon inspection the agricultural medium is found to be infested with viable reproductive parts of a designated weed, the medium used in agricultural production must be treated in a manner approved by the District.
5. If a farmer, rancher or landowner refuses to allow the District to control a designated weed on his property or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the Board of Directors may request the Director to initiate legal proceedings as provided by law.
6. The District may cooperate financially with a subdivision outside the District which is infested with a weed that is subject to control within the District if that infestation renders a potential problem to the control of weeds within the District.

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Agriculture, eff. 3-27-92; A by St. Quarantine Officer by R148-98, 12-14-98)

Appendix III *continued*

NAC 555.080 Lovelock Valley Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control; methods of control; legal proceedings; inspections; limitation of terms and recall of director of District. ([NRS 555.209](#))

1. The following weeds are subject to control within the Lovelock Valley Weed Control District:
 - (a) Whitetop (*Cardaria* spp., *Lepidium* spp.);
 - (b) Knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.);
 - (c) Puncture vine (*Tribulus* spp.); and
 - (d) Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza* spp.).
2. The control of any designated weed by the application of a chemical (herbicide) must be in accordance with the latest recommendations issued cooperatively by the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department. In areas where chemical control is not feasible, other methods of weed control approved by the directors of the District must be used.
3. If a farmer or landowner refuses to allow the District to control designated weeds on his land, or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the directors may request the initiation of legal action by the Director of the Department as provided by law.
4. Any medium used in agricultural production moving from, to and within the District that is capable of spreading weeds designated for control by the District is subject to inspection by a district director or Weed Control Officer. If it is found infested with viable reproductive parts of a designated weed, the director or the Weed Control Officer may order the item treated or cleaned.
5. Any livestock originating outside of the District must be penned on the owner's property or in other suitable corrals for not less than 36 hours immediately upon arrival in the District.
6. All seed to be planted within the Lovelock Valley Weed Control District is subject to inspection by the District or a Weed Control Officer. Seed must be free from the designated weeds within the District.
7. All incoming forage and feed grain is subject to inspection by the District or a Weed Control Officer unless such forage and feed grain is destined to a mill approved by the District. The District shall adopt standards for controlling the dissemination of weed seeds in and around mills.
8. A director is limited to two successive terms. Recall procedures must be initiated by the county commissioners upon receiving a petition signed by 51 percent of the landowners or tenants within the District. [Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 5-12-70]

NAC 555.090 Walker River Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control; methods of control; legal proceedings. ([NRS 555.130](#), [555.209](#))

1. The Walker River Weed Control District is created for the control of designated noxious weeds within the prescribed boundaries.
2. Weeds to be controlled are limited to the following:
 - (a) Whitetop (*Cardaria* spp., *Lepidium* spp.)
 - (b) Knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.)
 - (c) Canada thistle (*Cirsium* spp.)
 - (d) Musk thistle (*Carduus* spp.)
 - (e) Scotch thistle (*Onopordum* spp.)
 - (f) Yellow star thistle (*Centaurea* spp.)
 - (g) Puncture vine (*Tribulus* spp.)
 - (h) Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza* spp.)
3. The control of any designated weed by the application of a chemical (herbicide) must be in accordance with the latest recommendations issued cooperatively by the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department. In areas where chemical control is not feasible, other approved methods of weed control must be used.
4. A diligent effort must be made to conduct control measures against every infestation of these weeds within the District at no direct charge to the landowner regardless of size or location of the infestation.
5. The District shall make no separate charge or assessment to any person for weed control on his property except by agreement made before the work is started.
6. The District shall have no regulation for the indirect control of noxious weeds by regulation of possible carriers.
7. If a farmer or landowner refuses to allow the District to control designated noxious weeds on his land, or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the director may request the initiation of legal action by the Director of the Department as provided by law.

Dep't of Agriculture, eff. 2-25-70]—(NAC A by St. Quarantine Officer by R148-98, 12-14-98)

Appendix III *continued*

NAC 555.095 Lamoille Weed Control District: Weeds subject to control; methods of control; inspections; legal proceedings; cooperation with subdivision outside of District. ([NRS 555.130](#), [555.209](#))

1. The weeds subject to control within the Lamoille Weed Control District are those weeds designated in [NAC 555.010](#).
2. When considering the control of a designated weed by the application of a chemical, the Board of Directors of the District shall follow the latest recommendations of the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Department.
3. When considering the control of a designated weed by mechanical methods, the Board of Directors of the District shall determine the method to be used.
4. A director of the District or the Weed Control Officer may inspect any medium used in agricultural production, including, without limitation, machinery, livestock, forage, feed grain and seed for planting, which is moving from, to or within the District and is capable of spreading a designated weed. If, upon inspection, the medium is found to be infested with viable reproductive parts of a designated weed, the director of the District or the Weed Control Officer may order the medium to be treated or cleaned by using methods and procedures approved by the director or Weed Control Officer.
5. If a farmer, rancher or owner of land in the District refuses to allow the District to control a designated weed on his property or refuses to perform the necessary control measures himself in a manner acceptable to the District, the Board of Directors of the District may request that the Director of the Department initiate legal proceedings as provided by law.
6. The District may cooperate financially or otherwise with:
 - (a) An owner of land; or
 - (b) A political subdivision, whose land is located outside of the District and is infested with a weed designated for control by the District, if the infestation renders a potential problem to the control of weeds within the District.

(Added to NAC by St. Quarantine Officer, eff. 10-23-97; A by R148-98, 12-14-98)