

## **PARK COUNTY WEED CONTROL BOARD SUBDIVISION REQUIREMENTS**

The following must be submitted to the Weed Control Office

1. Application Form
  2. Map of Proposed Project
  3. Seventy Five (\$75) dollar Application Fee
  4. Inspection Fee -- \$75 per lot
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1. The landowner agrees to abide by the Montana County Noxious Weed Management Act, title 7, chapter 22, sections 7-22-2101 through 7-22- 2153. The landowner further agrees to manage noxious weeds as defined under the same law and in accordance with the requirements of the Park County Weed Control Board.
  2. Any person wishing to subdivide property into parcels less than 160 acres in size must submit an application to the Weed Board.
  3. It is recommended that all excavation equipment be power washed before entering and leaving the proposed subdivision to help prevent the introduction of weed seeds.
  4. All roadsides and disturbed areas must be reclaimed with soil suitable for desirable plant species establishment and persistence (specifications available on request from Weed Board Office). Desirable plant species must be re-established with Noxious Weed Free Seed. Contact local Natural Resource Conservation Service or County Extension Office for desirable species and seedling rates. All borrow materials such as gravel, sand, topsoil, rock, road mix, mulch, straw, hay, and grass seed must come from a noxious weed free source.
  5. Sub-divider, landowners, or homeowners association will be responsible for noxious weed control on any roadsides and parks within the subdivision.
  6. Following preliminary plat approval, the applicant shall complete and sign a Weed Subdivision Application. A \$75 application fee plus \$75 per lot fee shall be included with the request. Application must include a plat map and the proposed sub-division. Weed Coordinator will complete a weed management plan for the proposed subdivision. A final plat cannot be issued by the County commission until the Weed Board and the Developer have accepted the weed management plan. Allow 60 days for completion of this process.

The Park County Weed Coordinator, or someone appointed by the Coordinator, will inspect each lot of the proposed development and compile a weed management plan for the subdivision. This plan will be submitted to the weed board, planning board staff and the developer. The report will consist of the presence or absence of each Park County declared noxious weed management procedures. After acceptance of the plan by the weed board and the planning board, the management plan shall become part of the conditions for final plat approval. The report will also be the Noxious Weed Management Plan for the subdivision.

Developer shall notify coordinator when he has selected a weed management firm and provide the name and phone number of the firm. Coordinator will contact the firm to determine an appropriate timetable for management activities. The firm shall notify coordinator when the initial

management procedures have been accomplished to allow the coordinator time to inspect the lots.

If the coordinator feels that the developer is not following the recommended control procedures, he shall notify, in writing, the Planning Board, the Weed Board, and the County Commissioners.

7. All noxious weeds must be treated by June 15<sup>th</sup> and retreated by September 15<sup>th</sup>.

#### **Noxious Weed Control Methods**

#### **Approved by the Park County Weed control Board**

1. Prevention is by far the best method in controlling noxious weeds.

- a. Educate land developers and landowners on noxious weed identification and control.
- b. Wash all equipment prior to excavation on the subdivision.
- c. Use weed free seed when re-vegetating disturbed sites with desirable plant species that are adapted to that area. (Contact local NRCS office for desirable plant species and seedling rates)

2. Chemical Control is the most effective and efficient method used for controlling noxious weeds. Noxious weeds should be treated mid spring and early fall, if needed, to suppress seed production. Recommended chemicals are listed below.

Tordon 22K is a broadleaf herbicide with a residual up to four years depending on soil type. Tordon 22K can be used on rangeland and roadsides at a rate of 1 pint per acre for treating Spotted Knapweed and Sulfer Cinquefoil. For weeds such as Leafy Spurge, Canada Thistle, Common Tansy 1 quart per acre should be used.

Tordon 22K should be mixed with no less than twenty gallons of water per acre rate. Tordon 22K should not be applied on soils with rapid permeability, areas with high water tables, flood plain areas or areas where run off could contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Other areas where this chemical should not be used are where broadleaf plant species, shrubs or trees are going to be planted in the future. The purchase and application of Tordon 22K requires a private or commercial license.

Curtail is a broadleaf herbicide with a residual up to 18 months depending on soil type. Curtail can be used on pastures and rangelands at a rate of 2 quarts per acre mixed with no less than 10 gallons of water per acre for treating Spotted knapweed, Canada Thistle, and Musk Thistle. Curtail should not be applied to soils with rapid permeability, areas with high water tables, flood plain areas, or areas where run off could contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. When using Curtail you must wait 12-18 months before planting broadleaf plant species. Curtail is a general use product.

Transline is a broadleaf herbicide with a residual up to 2 years depending on soil type. Transline can be used on roadsides, industrial sites, pasture and rangelands at 1 pint per acre rate with no less than 10 gallons of water per acre for Spotted Knapweed, Canada Thistle, and Must Thistle. Transline should not be applied to soils with rapid permeability, areas with high water tables, flood plain areas or areas where run off could contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. When using Transline you must wait up to 2 years before planting broadleaf plant species. Transline is a general use product.

2,4-D Amine is a herbicide with a very little residual. 2,4-D Amine with aquatic label can be used on roadsides, ornamental turf, pastures and rangelands at a rate of 2 quarts per acre mixed with no less than 10 gallons of water to treat any broadleaf weed. Do not apply 2,4-D Amine directly

to water or to areas where water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. When using 2,4-D Amine you must wait for 3 months before planting broadleaf plant species. 2,4-D Amine you must wait for 3 months before planting broadleaf plant species. 2,4-D Amine is a general use product.

Redeem is a broadleaf herbicide with a residual up to 18 months depending on soil type. Curtail can be used on pastures and rangelands at a rate of 2-3 pints per acre mixed with no less than 10 gallons of water per acre for treating Spotted Knapweed, Canada Thistle and Musk Thistle. Redeem should not be applied to soils with rapid permeability, areas with high water tables, flood plain areas, or areas where run off could contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation of domestic purposes. When using Redeem you must wait 24 months depending on soil type before planting broadleaf plant species. Curtail is a general use product.

Escort is a Broadleaf Herbicide with a residual of 18-24 months depending on soil type. Escort can be used on Roadside rangeland and pasture at ½ ounce per acre rate mixed with no less than 10 gallons of water to treat such weeds as Hounds Tongue, Common Mullen, Dyers Woad and White Top. 2,4-D Amine at 1 quart to 2 quart per acre rate with a silicone base surfactant must be mixed with Escort. Escort should not be applied to soils with irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. When using Escort you must wait up to 2 years before planting broadleaf species. Escort is a general use product.

When using any herbicide always read and follow label directions. For more information on correct chemical use contact the Park County Weed Control at 406-222-4158.

### 3. Cultural Control

- a. Cultivate throughout the growing season suppressing seed production
- b. Re-vegetate cultivated area with desirable plant species that are adapted to the area.

### 4. Mechanical Control

- a. Pull or grub noxious weed throughout the growing season suppressing seed production
- b. If noxious weeds have matured beyond the bud stage they should be pulled or cut and bagged or burned.

### 5. Biological Control

- a. Any Biological control that is permissible and effective in suppressing seed production that the weed control board approves.

**PARK COUNTY WEED BOARD**

414 East Callender Street, Livingston, Montana 59047 (406-222-4158, Fax 222-4107)  
**SUBDIVISION NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Major \_\_\_\_\_ Minor \_\_\_\_\_ Date Inspected \_\_\_\_\_

Plan Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. OWNERSHIP AND LOCATION:**

A. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Location: Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4

Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_

C. A MAP identifying or locating the Ownership or area being Subdivided must be included.

D. Subdivision Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOXIOUS WEED DATA KEY:**

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Leafy Spurge       | 15. Purple Loosestrife    |
| 2. Spotted Knapweed   | 16. St. Johnswort         |
| 3. Diffused Knapweed  | 17. Tamarisk              |
| 4. Houndstongue       | 18. Orange Hawkweed       |
| 5. Canada Thistle     | 19. Yellow Starthistle    |
| 6. White Top          | 20. Tansy Ragwort         |
| 7. Dyer's Woad        | 21. Common Crupina        |
| 8. Sulfur Cinquefoil  | 22. Rush Skeleton Weed    |
| 9. Dalmatian Toadflax | 23. Tall Buttercup        |
| 10. Field Bindweed    | 24. Meadow Hawkweed       |
| 11. Russian Knapweed  | 25. Perennial Pepperweed  |
| 12. Ox-eye Daisy      | 26. Eurasian Watermilfoil |
| 13. Yellow Toadflax   | 27. Yellow Iris           |
| 14. Common Tansy      | 28. Mullein               |



