Introduction

Cooperative Weed Management Area, Noxious Weeds, Invasive Weeds and Overall Plans

Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) are local organizations that combine noxious and invasive plant management resources across jurisdictional boundaries in order to provide benefits to adjoining communities. This is an attempt to control undesirable plants that was first developed in the Western states of the United States. The idea was incorporated through the need to control invasive plants by combining forces of local citizens, city, county, state, tribal and federal leaders through parcel boundaries. Local communities have used these alliances to provide aggressive approaches to controlling invasive plants. Alliances can and currently have success in further development of CWMAs by the use of formal agreements formed during organization of the CWMA. These agreements set up long-term goals for eradicating an ongoing problem through the use of networking and shared resources. The idea is to have complete CWMA coverage in every state to enhance monitoring, prevention and control of invasive plants through increased education and control efforts.

There are hundreds of CWMAs covering approximately 20 states located primarily in the Western United States. Some states are nearing complete coverage, while other states are in the beginning stages. The CWMAs have gathered numerous local, governmental and private organization thoughts and ideas to educate and eliminate a vast number of invasive weeds around the country.

Mission Statement:

The goal of the CWMA partners is to eradicate invasive plant species through leadership in promoting preservation and conservation of native vegetation by means of education and research.
Overview

The Wright CWMA would like to maintain a proactive approach in its accomplishment of short and long term goals. As the partners further their research and discover potential solutions to more improved control measures, the Strategic Management Plan will be subject to revision in its approach to accommodate break-through in technology and research.

1. The Wright Cooperative Weed Management Area’s primary concern is cooperation between the partners who signed the Cooperative Agreement and the private landowners signing a “Hold Harmless Agreement” (See Appendix A).

2. The Wright CWMA is committed to eradication of invasive plants by incorporating all necessary means of control. Eradication efforts may include, but not limited to, mechanical, chemical, biological and cultural methods depending on terms of “Hold Harmless Agreement”.

3. The Wright CWMA has constructed a management plan carried out by the following:
   - Public outreach through the use of education
   - Control of existing and new infestations
   - Prevent additional invasive plants into the designated area

Wright CWMA Partners

The Wright CWMA will seek to establish a positive working relationship with multiple project partners and supporters from a comprehensive representation of diverse organizations all working toward the common goals within the CWMA boundaries. Since the CWMA organization was conceived, additional supporters have come forward to express their concerns towards invasive plants and have chosen to work with the Wright CWMA partnership at voluntary management efforts. The Wright CWMA will persist in focusing efforts toward the enlistment of additional partners and supporters in its activities through the use of education and outreach events.

The current cooperators of the Wright County Cooperative Weed Management Area have chosen to make personal, personnel and/or financial commitments toward the success of this organization and seek to continue and build this strategic alliance for the continued protection and management of Wright County from invasive plant species:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wright County Weed Inspector</td>
<td>Ken Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright County HWY Dept</td>
<td>Steve Meyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodland Township</td>
<td>Gene Janikula</td>
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<td>DNR</td>
<td>Nicholas Snavely</td>
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<td>Fred Bengtson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright SWCD</td>
<td>Brian Sanoski, Kerry Saxton</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Commissioner Area 3</td>
<td>Jack Russek</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chris Uecker</td>
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<td>Roseanne Peterson</td>
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<td>Corinna Township</td>
<td>Vi Novotne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright County Extension Services</td>
<td>Brenda Postel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright County Parks</td>
<td>Marc Mattice</td>
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**Partner and Supporter Roles and Responsibilities**

All partners belonging to the Wright CWMA are encouraged to sign a “Cooperative Agreement” that requests a commitment to the identification, control, inspection and monitoring of invasive plant locations throughout the designated boundaries. Dedicated partners are also requested to recognize the degrading impacts to aquatic, native, terrestrial and wetland systems and the natural ecosystem function imposed by over abundance of invasive plant species throughout Wright County. By networking with staff, researchers and volunteers, the Wright CWMA could further the research and possibly discover better control methods by describing the effort and providing action guidelines for state and local governmental agencies, private landowners, residents, and stakeholders. Additional supporters or partners will be encouraged to join the CWMA at anytime during the existence of the group.
A Steering Committee for the Wright CWMA will be selected through a voting process with selected officers serving a two year term from the maximum of fifteen delegates. This select group will be responsible for the organization of partners, establishment of priorities, identification of funding, assignment allocation and accomplishment of the goals that brought participants together initially. The Steering Committee will have a balance of representatives which reflect the community it represents - a greater representation of committee members maybe necessary to represent the groups involved in this CWMA.

Once the steering committee is in place, a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson will be selected to take the leadership roles in being active members who work collectively on developing an Annual Plan. It is recommended that the selected Chairperson be someone with dedication to the project and have the ability to motivate others and provide adequate time to this commitment of leadership responsibilities. Following the Strategic Management Plan guidelines, the committee leadership will be responsible for facilitating meetings and the organization and vitality of the steering committee. Part of the direct Chairperson’s responsibilities will be establishing a schedule of meetings, searching for funding sources, organizing and coordinating efforts and ensuring compliance with project and grant requirements. The Vice-Chairperson is responsible for providing assistance with leadership and administrative tasks.

**Funding and Administration**

Competitive grants are anticipated as the primary funding source of accomplishing Annual Plan goals. The Wright Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) will act as fiscal agent for these funds but technical and fiscal reporting materials will be the responsibility of the individual partners and supporters performing specific tasks and duties which accomplish the objectives of Annual Plan. To support this responsibility, it will be the partners/supporter’s responsibility to provide expense receipts and time logs to the Wright SWCD in an accurate and timely manner for distribution of grant funds. Cost-share may cover costs up to 75% of the total expenses on supplies and labor devoted to control of invasive plants. Cost-share authorization will be given by the CWMA. Supplies may include, but are not limited to: herbicides, applicators, safety gear, education materials, etc… An overall in-kind or cash match of 25% is required from the final budget expenses during the life of the program.

**Wright CWMA Geographic Description**

*Location:* The Wright CWMA is geographical defined as the lands and waters within the geopolitical boundaries of Wright County, Minnesota. Wright County covers 716 square miles, of which about 72% of its land is classified as agriculture. The county stretches approximately 31 miles from North to South, and 36 miles from East to West. There are 17 cities and 18 townships located among the county. Approximately 300 lakes can be utilized for activities such as fishing, boating, or recreational water activities.
Wright County lies in East Central Minnesota, bordered on the north by the Mississippi River and the east by the Crow River. Due to its proximity to the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, this County is one of the fastest growing in the state. Since the 2000 census counted a population of 89,986 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007), it is estimated Wright County’s population has increased by 19% to a 2004 estimated population of 106,734. Exponential population growth of the County has begun to lessen over the past couple years, as of 2007 population estimates are at 117,372 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007).

**Landscape:** The vast majority of Wright CWMA falls within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest “Province” and within that, most is classified as “Big Woods”. The pre-settlement vegetation essentially was a big unbroken block of hardwood forest. Wright County is cut in half by two major watersheds, the North Fork of the Crow River and the Mississippi River. The present day land cover is mostly cropland, and is obviously quite different from the pre-settlement vegetation. Only 7% of the current land cover is “Big Woods” and only 2% of that is high quality habitat for plants and animals. There are numerous wetlands in the County and abundant public lands as well. Most of the ecoregion is considered low relief but ground truth shows a slightly rolling topography across the County. The average elevation of the county is 1,000 feet above sea level.

**Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern:** Over the years, Wright County’s prime land has been converted into agriculture land. Now with over 70% of land being converted into farmland, the county has lost or endangered the biodiversity of some of its valuable resources. Many landscapes, plants and animal communities have been degraded and at one time may have been near extinction. To see an individual list of the species affected, please focus attention to the list (Appendix F).

**Goals**

**Short-term - Eradicate Wild Parsnip**
1. Inspect all areas of possible future infestation
2. Completed base map of infestation extent
3. Further educate the vast majority of landowners on problem with wild parsnip
4. Mass mailing to landowners within a five mile buffer area of known affected area requesting them to watch for encroachment onto personal property
5. Adopt wild parsnip into the county noxious weed list
6. Completely wipe out small areas on infestation (Appendix G)
7. Reduce large infestations to a manageable level (Appendix G)

**Long-term**
1. Wipe out European Buckthorn
2. Control Curly-leaved Pond Weed
3. Incorporate successful native vegetation in areas previously infested by invasive species
4. Expand CWMA boundaries to surrounding counties
Weeds of concern within the CWMA

Over the past several years, observations have been made by many local, state, county and federal agencies regarding the extent of problematic weeds in Wright County. Results have shown some of the higher concentrations being from terrestrial plants including the following: Wild Parsnip, European Buckthorn, Purple Loosestrife, Leafy Spurge and Reed Canary Grass to name a few. Wright County also faces problems with aquatic invasive plants on a majority of our shallow depression lakes which could potentially be cleaned up in the future. Though invasive plant species have been observed throughout Wright County, the mapping and documentation of location or extent were never recorded.

As resources (time and funding) are very limited and the control season is very short, management efforts had be prioritized. Management priorities were based upon health effects, ecological advantage, economic impacts, management objectives, available resources and landowner support. Due to the large number of invasive plants present in Wright County, the CWMA partners had to make a choice which invasive plant to attempt to control first. Wild parsnip was selected because of the health risks (severe blisters and/or rash) it causes humans.

Existing research and management for wild parsnip should drastically assist in its control/eradication. Expanding the volunteer base and educating landowners should help provide enough individuals to clear small sites initially and larger sites at a later date (Appendix G). Areas where there is an increased amount of grassland should be cleared first - these areas may include: Federal, State, County, Parks, CRP and RIM lands (Appendix C). This should be done to avoid further spreading of invasive plants into highly potential areas. Secondly, small concentrations of plants in remote locations will be targeted. Finally, larger infestations will be controlled by larger numbers of people to cover the greater extent of the problem area.

In its collective activities, the Wright CWMA will adhere to legal guidelines regarding the use of herbicides and tools and will enforce the appropriate use of all required personal protective equipment. To insure that herbicides and tools are used wisely, proper courses will be taken to obtain a “Certified Herbicide Applicator’s License”. Partners will insure that appropriate documentation, licensure, certification, accident and first aid equipment is available at all cooperative events as well as in the field.

Equipment, supplies, people, and other resources available for the CWMA from each partner

Collectively, essential apparatus, personnel and assets to the CWMA could be recognized to accomplish short-term goals within a reasonable time frame. Necessary equipment can vary depending on the control method used to manage specific invasive plants. As this group continues to grow and develop, supplies maybe made available to landowners willing to help with weed management. Currently partners have supplied the following:

- Shovels
- Hand sprayers
- Backpack sprayers
- Commercial sprayers
- Herbicides
- Propane torches
- Safety equipment
Objectives

There are six main objectives to aid in accomplishing goals:
1. Organize a successful CWMA
2. GIS mapping
3. Education outreach
4. Control
5. Monitoring/Inspection
6. Additional funding

**Objective 1:** To manage and accelerate a successful Cooperative Weed Management Area as proposed in the CWMA Guidebook. Tasks and duties to forming a “Cooperative Weed Management Area” can be different with every CWMA, the proposed guidelines include:

1. Start with an initial leader or champion
   - Wright Soil and Water Conservation District

2. Establish geographic boundaries
   - Wright County

3. Identify potential partners and begin building support
   - Establish committed partners for the CWMA group

4. Determine common goal(s)
   - Eradication of wild parsnip from Wright County

5. Choose a CWMA fiscal manager
   - Wright Soil and Water Conservation District

6. Hold a public meeting, and invite all partners
   - After common goals are established, the Wright CWMA will hold a meeting to increase participation and support
7. Establish a Steering Committee
   - Organize members, establish priorities, make assignments to accomplish the goals developed by the group
   - Delegate a maximum of 15 members of various representations for Steering Committee
   - Set term lengths for committee members to allow revolving representation
   - Determine how to induct representatives, i.e. voting or delegation
   - Elect a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

8. Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson Duties, Goals and Terms
   - Facilitate meetings and help organize and energize efforts while ensuring the Steering Committee members are involved, engaged and focused
   - Two year terms recommended
   - Delegate monthly or every other month meetings

9. Develop Formal Agreements (every partner will carefully read, subscribe to and support)
   - Specify terms of agreement
   - Establishing roles and responsibilities, allocate funds and resources, create long term relationship with partners
     - Identify partners and responsibilities
     - Establish legal authority under which agreement is made
     - Define purpose of agreement
     - List items of agreement
     - Describe land area covered under agreement
     - Detail how CWMA will function
     - Describe products CWMA will produce: Strategic Plan, annual operating plan, and reports
   - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
   - Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
   - Hold Harmless Agreement

10. Develop a Strategic Management Plan
    - Define the goals of the CWMA and actions planned to accomplish these goals
    - Serve as a road map as projects begin
    - Identify concerns, quantify scale and scope or problems and set short-term/long-term priorities
      - Accurate map of area
      - Inventory and map of known priority invasive plants
      - Management responsibilities including the establishment of management areas or zones
      - Criteria for the prioritization of invasive plant management activities
      - Control techniques
      - Equipment, supplies, people and other resources available from each partner
11. Develop an Annual Operating Plan
   - Details annual projects, expected in-kind contributions, funding and personnel needed for project completion
   - Details documentation for implementation, coordination, expenditures, in-kind, completion, photos and final reports

12. Implementation Plans
   - Gain interest in the group and problems needing correction within Wright County
     • Ad hoc and standing committees
     • Education
     • Prevention
     • Early Detection
     • Control Efforts
     • Monitoring

13. Celebrate success and get media attention
   - Utilize media and newsletters to broadcast accomplishments
   - Hold annual meeting of partners, participants, volunteers and interested members of the public

14. Prepare and distribute an Annual Report

**Objective 2:** In order to properly control invasive plants a strong base map is essential to locate all known existing infestations. Mapping invasive species in the Wright CWMA is essential to document existing infestations, identify potential infestations, prioritize management efforts and track progress of the control efforts. To obtain sufficient data for mapping the following information will be recorded:
   - Geographic Location – GPS coordinates or detailed description to document
   - Date – infestation was noticed
   - Invasive Plant Species
   - Extent
   - Property Identification
   - Control Method used to Manage

Each individual partner and landowner will be responsible for recording accurate and descriptive data. Data will be submitted to Wright Soil and Water Conservation District to be collectively incorporated into ArcMap and monitoring success will be recorded thereafter.
Objective 3: In order to supply a large enough army to control invasive plants, it will take a great number of partners and supporters. Education of invasive and noxious weeds is critical to the success of a CWMA, without stakeholders the battle is already lost. By prevention and early detection invasive species can be reduced to controllable levels and possibly even eliminated from designated areas.

**Awareness, education, and training events**

Educational outreach to local citizens within and beyond the boundaries of the Wright CWMA will be encouraged to provide a knowledgeable public in the area of invasive plants. Rather than implementing enforcement actions, educational tools can be used to inform and acquire volunteers. Wright CWMA will work to expand and allocate, time and materials towards public education on invasive species by the following:

- Construct informational pamphlets, brochures, posters, newsletters and maps. This information will be obtainable throughout state, county and private organizations
- Display information and examples of invasive species at the local county fair to inform local entities
- Develop presentations, display boards, training sessions and meetings to be presented for townships, cities, and local citizens
- Provide precise, in depth, and up-to-date materials
- Updated web information and posted annual reports
- Attend invasive species events to be used as an educational tool to be shared with partners
- Host an Annual Weed Management Day to inform the public and control invasive plants through hands-on activities
- Provide representation at meetings, conferences and other related functions

**Prevention and early detection programs**

Be proactive on new and existing invasive plants to ensure infestations do not become too extreme. Keep citizens informed regarding new invasive plants, prevention and control techniques which will be vital to annual progress. The Wright CWMA plans to proactively approach these measures by the following:

- Identify and map infestations within the CWMA boundaries into structured database
- Work with local governments to develop weed ordinances and prevention regulations
- Allocate time and materials for supporters, highway personnel, county, state, landowners and others to identify and document new invasive plants
- Develop working control measures to be incorporated by landowners or with the assistance of CWMA members
- Develop a standardized document for landowners to complete regarding new infested areas, control measures taken and follow-up inspection records
- Identify concerns, quantify scale and scope of problem areas
**Objective 4:** Use an aggressive approach to control new invasive plants and manage existing infestations. Eradication efforts may include, but not limited to, mechanical, chemical, biological and cultural methods depending on site-specific infestation.

**Mechanical Methods**

Manual or mechanical methods for control of an invasive plant can be considered time consuming and labor intensive. Techniques include pulling, cutting, burning, or mowing of plants where populations are relatively minute. Manual techniques often involve large numbers of individuals. In areas, such as, organic farmland mechanical control methods are the more acceptable and desirable techniques. This technique is extremely effective on desirable species, reducing disturbance among native vegetation. Manual control methods are susceptible to increased human error, which can lead to several treatment applications throughout a growing season. Degradation to the biodiversity of the area may occur from soil compaction and native vegetation disturbance, providing suitable conditions for invasion of invasive species.

*Hand Pulling*

Grip the plant stalk just above the ground and pull the plant from the ground. Works better in saturated soil and drought like conditions when the roots shrink. Results have an effect on removing the plant stalk, but re-growth may occur. The plant will need to be removed multiple times throughout the year to ensure there is no regeneration.

*Cutting the Root*

Using a spaded shovel or object with a blunt edge, cut the plants roots approximately 1” below the ground. Make sure the cut is just below the crown of the plant root. For ease of cutting or an ideal condition, execute after rain events when the ground is soft.

*Burn the Seeds*

After a plant has gone to seed and chemical spraying is no longer a possibility, burning the seed from the plant with a torch is a possibility. Burning the seed should be done after rain events to avoid starting fires on private and public land. By burning the seed, plants may become unable to germinate from the disruption caused by heat.

*Cut and Collect the Seed*

Once the plant has gone to seed and is still viable, cutting the viable seed from the plants with a scissors or clippers and bagging the seed will reduce the number of viable seeds for the following year. This collected viable seed will then need to be discarded appropriately to ensure that it is destroyed.

*Mowing*

Cutting invasive species and noxious weeds with a mower can occasionally cause more harm than good when trying to eliminate. If mowed too early in the year plants may re-sprout or worse develop additional plants. When mowed too late viable seeds can be spread amongst the site and be transported elsewhere from riding on mower decks or other parts of the machine. However, in some circumstances mowing can be effective given the proper location and type of plant.
**Chemical Methods**
For larger infestations which have become over-run and unmanageable, herbicide application maybe the only feasible technique to use. Proper selection of herbicide and application rating are essential to control the invasive specie, while maintaining desirable plant species. The hazard of using herbicides must out weigh the negative impact of the invasive species on the area of concern and the effectiveness of chemical control should be evaluated against other methods. At all times, proper safety devices should be worn during application of the herbicide and all safety warnings on a herbicide’s label should be adhered to. Labels include information on the following: procedures related to rate, timing, transportation, storage, disposal, cleanup and emergency precautions. Minnesota law requires that herbicides be applied in accordance with the product label and in a manner that will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, endanger humans, or damage agricultural products, food, livestock, fish, or wildlife. Herbicides may not be applied onto property beyond the boundaries of the target site nor directly on a human by overspray. Spray drift should be minimized; most herbicide labels indicate methods for reducing spray. The treated area must be posted if the labels indicate a specific time delay before safe human reentry. Except for those herbicides that are cleared for use in aquatic environments, herbicides must be introduced into the application equipment after it is filled with water. Proper coverage is important for effective control, especially when using systemic herbicides.

**Biological**
Biological weed control includes the use of insects or pathogens. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is conducting a major biological control program that involves importing, propagating and distributing some weeds natural enemies. These feeding insects inhibit the growth and reproduction of weeds, reducing their ability to compete with desirable native plants. In general, these insects are best used in areas of large infestation. Smaller infestations are better treated with herbicides. The following are some examples of control using biological methods:
- Five beetles are available for use with leafy spurge
- Thistle Yellows bacterium will be available soon to be used against Canada Thistle infestations
- A leaf-eating beetle is available for use on purple loosestrife.
- One of twelve insect species cleared by the USDA for use in the United States can be used on spotted and diffuse knapweeds. These insects are either root-borers (Agapeta zoegana, Cyplocleonus achates, Pterolonche inspersa, Sphenoptera jugoslavica) or seedhead agents (Metzneria paucipunctella, Bengasterus fausti, Chaetorellia acrolophi, Larinus minutus, Larinus Obtusus, Terellia virens, Urophora affinis, Urophora quadrifasciata).

**Cultural**
Cultural control of weeds includes planting native grasses or competing plant species to overcome noxious and invasive weeds.
**Objective 5:** In the future, monitoring of invasive plants is crucial to ensure infestations are contained and destroyed. Monitoring logs (Appendix E) have been established to document dates, condition, volume of plants and control method used to eradicate invasive plants. Management techniques for each species should be compiled to address effectiveness and extent. Monitoring and documentation of the results after control methods are applied should also include follow-up inspection and scheduling of maintenance treatments. Inspections are to occur once on an every two week rotation during the growing season. Specific specie infestations will be broken down by township and displayed on maps to provide general reference of their location. Partners and landowners will be encouraged to provide assistance and log data collected as well as documentation of hours and expenses for partial reimbursed. All data will be entered into a database and analyzed digitally to be observed and made readily available to the public.

**Objective 6:** In order to begin the start-up of the Wright CWMA, assistance was required. Future funds will be needed to manage and administer proper techniques to perform successful tasks and duties to evolve the Wright CWMA as an advocate in weed management.

**Initial Startup Expense**
- Awarded an initial set up CWMA grant from the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) in the amount of $20,000
- Wright County contributed $10,000 cash match plus in-kind labor
- Wright Soil and Water Conservation District contributed $10,000 cash match plus in-kind labor
- Pheasants Forever Wright County Chapter contributed $500 cash

**Future Funding Opportunities**
- Wright Soil and Water Conservation District is committed to weed management and could contribute additional funding to this program
- Wright County through the Highway and Parks Departments may offer additional funding to this program
- Additional funding is anticipated through the application for competitive grants

**Funding Administration and Collection**
Funds will be administered through the Wright Soil and Water Conservation District, an active member, who will act as the fiscal agent for this project
1. All awarded grants will be recorded by Wright Soil and Water Conservation Districts secretary/treasurer
2. Partners of the CWMA can be reimbursed for supplies, chemicals, and labor by filling out a Voucher (Appendix G) for work on their own lands or with other CWMA partners. When CWMA members are working with private landowners, they need to use both a voucher form and a cost-share form (Appendix H)
3. The Wright Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Supervisors will oversee activities and administer funds for work performed by landowners and partners unless the CWMA assumes this responsibility
4. All technical and fiscal responsibilities (progress reports, copies of receipts, in-kind and match recording) will be the responsibility of the secretary/treasurer
Appendix A:

Wright County Cooperative Weed Management Area
Cooperative Agreement

This Cooperative Agreement serves as the inaugural document seeking to organize and implement a “Weed Management Area” within the legally defined boundaries of Wright County. The undersigned recognize the degrading negative threats to native aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial systems posed by invasive plant species and the existing negative impacts currently altering natural ecosystem function due to abundances throughout the County. The undersigned are a cooperator of the ongoing Cooperative Weed Management Area that seeks to: inventory, map, monitor, and control invasive plant infestations. By networking with staff, researchers and volunteers we could discover control methods by describing the effort and providing action guidelines for State and local governmental agencies, private landowners, residents, and stakeholders.

The primary goal of the undersigned is to protect the natural ecosystem biodiversity of Wright County from invasive species impacts by minimizing the spread and distribution of invasive plant species and rehabilitating natural systems already impacted. Each cooperator may make personal, personnel and/or financial commitments for the Wright County Cooperative Weed Management Area and seeks to continue to build this strategic alliance for the continued protection and management of Wright County from invasive plant species.

This Cooperative Agreement shall stay in effect until rescinded. There is a 30 day cancelation period that applies to this agreement in effect from the date of signing.

WRIGHT COUNTY WEED MANAGEMENT AREA COOPERATORS

Cooperator Name, Title
Organization Name
Mailing address Street Name, City, State, Zip Code

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

1. _______________, do hereby agree to allow the Wright Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and/or members of the Wright County Cooperative Weed Management Area committee, and/or other community volunteers to enter my property located at ____________________________ (address, section, twp, range, etc.) for the purpose of controlling ______________ (weed type) for removal of said invasive weeds.

Treatments may include ____________________________ for removal of said invasive weeds.

I understand that herbicides may be applied at recommended labeled rates and in accordance with all label directions.

I agree to hold harmless from any liability, the above named groups or individuals for any activities they undertake in connection with applying noxious weed treatments or otherwise removing invasive weeds from my property. I understand that the intention for this weed control is for the benefit of myself and my property and I will be participating in this project in some capacity.

Signed ____________________________ Date ______________
Landowner or his/her representative

Cooperative Agreement

Hold Harmless Agreement
Appendix E:

## Wild Parsnip Inspection Log

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<th>Weather Conditions</th>
<th>Approximate Size of Infestation</th>
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# Appendix F:

## 2008 List of Rare Species Observed in Wright County, Minnesota

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartramia longicauda (Upland Sandpiper)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo lineatus (Red-shouldered Hawk)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cygnus buccinator (Trumpeter Swan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dendroica cerulea (Cerulean Warbler)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empidonax virescens (Acadian Flycatcher)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emydoidea blandingii (Blanding's Turtle)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Etheostoma microperca (Least Darter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon)</td>
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<td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Bald Eagle)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanius ludovicianus (Loggerhead Shrike)</td>
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<td>Notropis anogenus (Pugnose Shiner)</td>
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<td>Podiceps auritus (Horned Grebe)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterna forsteri (Forster's Tern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterna hirundo (Common Tern)</td>
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<td>Alasmidonta marginata (Elktoe)</td>
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<td>Lasmigona compressa (Creek Heelsplitter)</td>
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<td>Ligumia recta (Black Sandshell)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sand - Gravel Oak Savanna (Southern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dry Sand - Gravel Prairie (Southern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elm - Basswood - Black Ash - (Hackberry) Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesic Prairie (Southern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Plant Community, Undetermined Class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Poor Fen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Rich Fen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Oak - Sugar Maple - Basswood - (Bitternut Hickory) Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedge Meadow, Lake Sedge Subtype</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Maple - (Virginia Creeper) Floodplain Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Seepage Meadow/Carr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar Maple Forest (Big Woods)</td>
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<td>Tamarack Swamp (Southern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow - Dogwood Shrub Swamp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alder - (Maple - Loosestrife) Swamp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cirsium hillii (Hill's Thistle)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cypripedium arietinum (Ram's-head Lady's-slipper)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panax quinquefolius (American Ginseng)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruppia maritima (Widgeon-grass)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utricularia gibba (Humped Bladderwort)</td>
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References:


http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFPopulation?_event=Search&_name=wright+county&_state=04000US27&_county=wright+county&_cityTown=wright+county&_zip=&_sse=on&_lang=en&pctxt=fph