

Owner Response to Appeal

December 20, 2019

RE: MP-19-02 206 Holmes Ln Oregon City

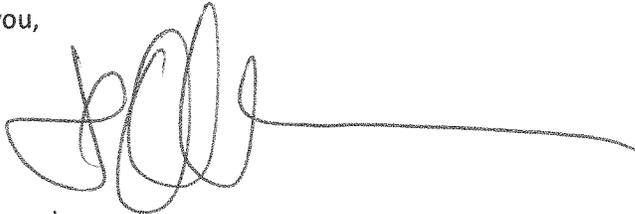
City of Oregon City

In 2018, I met with Linda Lords to discuss her concern about the Lessor Celandine that grows in the area. She stated that the invasive species was out of control on my property and that I needed to do something to control it. I had recently purchased the property and was unaware of the plant or its presence on my property. We agreed to schedule a meeting with Jeff Lesh, WeedWise Conservation Specialist with Clackamas Soil & Water Conservation District to understand the best way to control the plant.

After the meeting, we established a control plan and we agreed to adhere to the plan. In early 2019 we treated the property for the Lessor Celandine per the control plan and have continued to monitor the property. In early 2020, we will continue the control plan.

I have attached the control plan, an email from Jeff Lesh, and information Jeff Lesh provided.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jeff Edmondson

Lesser Celandine Control Plan

206 Holmes Ln Oregon City

1. Fall of 2018 re-establish front lawn and landscaping.
2. Maintain landscaping through fall and winter.
3. January 2019 begin to watch for emerging Lesser Celandine in the front, side, and back yard areas.
4. Treat any Lesser Celandine with herbicide such as Triclopyr. Treatment to be in accordance with herbicide guidelines and applied at times when it will be most effective in controlling the Lessor Celandine.
5. Repeat treatment as necessary to control Lessor Celandine.
6. Continue to monitor landscaping through the spring and summer.
7. Repeat the process in future years to best control the Lessor Celandine.

Process to be monitored by Jeff Edmondson, member Roundtop, LLC

Any questions or concerns can be directed to Jeff Edmondson at 24/7 Properties

24/7 Properties

2051 Willamette Falls Dr

West Linn, OR 97068

503-482-0500



Jeff Edmondson <jeff@247prop.com>

Fwd: 206 Holmes Ln OC - Lessor Celandine Control Plan

1 message

Jeff Edmondson <jeff@247prop.com>
To: Jeff Edmondson <jeff@247prop.com>

Mon, Dec 16, 2019 at 7:43 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Jeff Edmondson** <jeff@247prop.com>
Date: Fri, Nov 2, 2018 at 1:34 PM
Subject: Re: 206 Holmes Ln OC - Lessor Celandine Control Plan
To: <jlesh@conservationdistrict.org>

Yes you can share it with her. I am hoping to meet with her next week as well.

On Fri, Nov 2, 2018 at 1:31 PM Jeffrey Lesh <jlesh@conservationdistrict.org> wrote:

Hi Jeff,

I just spoke with Linda Lord about this issue and realized that I never responded to you on your control plan.

The control plan makes sense. I have attached a Best Management Practices (BMP) document for control timing and application method. Glyphosate is a better recommendation than triclopyr, but it does kill grasses. If your infestation is extensively mixed with grasses, you can use a product with triclopyr, such as Vastlan, that is labeled for use in non-crop residential areas with a similar concentration.

If you aren't planning this with Linda soon, can I share your plan and my comments with her? She is very interested in seeing this.

-Jeff

Jeff Lesh

WeedWise Conservation Specialist

Clackamas Soil & Water Conservation District

221 Mollala Ave, Suite 102 Oregon City, OR 97045

Desk: 503-210-6010 **Work Cell: 503-998-1672** Fax: 503-655-1188

jlesh@conservationdistrict.org

work schedule: Tuesday – Friday 7am-5:30pm



Control Options for Lesser Celandine

General Information

Lesser celandine, also called fig buttercup, is a native of Europe, Asia and North Africa. It has been introduced into North America as a garden ornamental. It invades moist woodlands, forming a dense monoculture very early in the spring. Although the foliage dies back by June, a dense network of underground roots and tubers remain, inhibiting the growth of native flowers. Lesser celandine reproduces by seed, bulblets and underground tubers, and can easily be spread when soil is disturbed or moved. The bulblets, which are produced on the stem, can also be spread by floodwaters and heavy rain. Many varieties of lesser celandine are still sold as garden ornamentals, with flower color ranging from white to orange, and foliage ranging from green to bronze.



Manual/Mechanical Techniques

Any method of control for lesser celandine will require persistence and monitoring. Small infestations of lesser celandine can be controlled by hand digging. Care must be taken to remove as much of the plant material (including all root material, bulblets and tubers) as possible. Removed plant parts should be bagged and disposed of as garbage and should never be composted. Follow-up work will be required to control any plants that develop from missed plant parts.

Chemical Recommendations

Lesser celandine can be managed using specific herbicides. Since the plant is often growing with other desirable plants and grass, care should be taken not to injure off-target plants. When using herbicides, always read and follow label directions for rates, spraying conditions, personal protective equipment and grazing intervals. Do not spray when it is windy or raining, or when rain is forecast. Herbicides should not be sprayed within 60 feet of water bodies and creeks, without further consultation with the Noxious Weed Board. Remember, it is the herbicide applicators responsibility to apply the product in accordance to the instructions on the label.

Herbicides which contain the active ingredient glyphosate are effective in controlling (but not necessarily eradicating) lesser celandine. However, application timing and herbicide concentration must be correct to obtain control. Application should be made in late winter or early spring when leaves are visible, but prior to full flowering, and when temperatures are above 40°F. Apply a 1 to 1.5% rate of a 53.8% active ingredient glyphosate. An added non-ionic surfactant will improve herbicide uptake by the plant. Glyphosate will impact other vegetation so try to target only the celandine. It may take 1-2 weeks before the full effects of the treatment are visible. The site should be monitored and retreated in subsequent years, as needed.

Herbicides containing triclopyr may also be effective in controlling celandine.

NEVER apply herbicides to standing water unless they are distinctly labeled for aquatic use. Ingredients in these products may be toxic to fish.

- Always read and understand the label of the herbicides you choose to use.
- More is NOT better when using herbicides, and may actually hinder the ability of the herbicide to injure the target plant if the solution is too strong. This wastes money and effort and puts more product into the environment than is necessary. ALWAYS follow the recommended rates on the label.
- With all herbicides, when you apply them is as important as how you apply them.

The mention of a specific product brand name in this document is not, and should not be construed as an endorsement or as a recommendation for the use of that product. Herbicide information is taken from the WSU Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook and King County Noxious Weed Program.