

APPENDIX F-2
DATA POINT ATTRIBUTE FILE

Data point	Map datum	UTM grid zone	UTM easting	UTM northing	Sample area photo #	Special status species potential?	Special status species present?	Wetland hydrology source(s)	Wetland hydro-geomorphic classification (HGM)	Wetland dominant type classification (Cowardin)
1	NAD 83	11T	0420961.2	4947053.0	C-1,C-2	yes	no	n/a	n/a	R3UB1H
2a	NAD 83	11T	0421032.0	4947029.0	C-1,C-2	yes	no	Mason Dam Releases	Riverine Flow Through	PSSK
2a										
2a										
2b-1	NAD 83	11T	0420922.0	4947057.0	C-2	yes	no	Mason Dam Releases	Riverine Flow Through	PEMK
2b-2	NAD 83	11T	0420935.0	4947080.0	C-2	yes	no	Mason Dam Releases	Riverine Flow Through/	PEMB
2b-2										
2b-2										
3-1	NAD 83	11T	0420047.0	4946102.0	C-4a	yes	no	Springs, snowmelt	Riverine Flow Through/ Hedwater Slope	PSSC
3-1										
3-1										
3-1										
3-1										
3-1										
3-1										
3-1										
3-2	NAD 83	11T	0420490.3	4946191.2	C5-c,C5d	yes	no	Springs, snowmelt	Riverine Flow Through	PFO/PSSC
3-2										
3-2										
3-2										
3-2										
3-3	NAD 83	11T	0420560.0	4946308.0	C4-b	yes	no	Springs, snowmelt	Riverine Flow Through	PSSC
3-3										
3-3										
3-3										

7a-2	NAD 83	11T	0420849.0	4946928.0	C-6a		yes	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
7a-2											
7a-2											
7a-2											
7b	NAD 83	11T	0420780.0	4946602.0	n/a		yes	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
7b											
7b											
7b											
7b											
7b											
7b											
7b											
7c	NAD 83	11T	0420440.0	4946141.6	n/a		yes	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
7c											
7c											
7c											
7d	NAD 83	11T	0420708.2	4946009.8	C-7a		yes	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
7d											
7d											
7d											
8	NAD 83	11T	0420519.0	4946192.0	C-7b		yes	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
8											
8											
8											

Plant community type/ association	Dominant/Sub-dominant trees	Dominant shrubs	Dominant Herbs	Cover dominant trees (%)	Cover dominant shrubs (%)	Cover dominant herbs (%)	Tree Dbn height (ft.) or in non-forested areas	Snag density (#/ acre)	Coarse woody debris density (#/ acre)
n/a	n/a	n/a	Ranunculus aquatilis	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
POTR15/ALIN	Populus trichocarpa	Alnus incana	Agrostis stolonifera	5	25	60	10.5-11	0.06	0.08
		Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera)			15				
		Salix amygdaloides			7				
Undefined, det	n/a	Populus trichocarpa	Agrostis stolonifera	n/a	20	80	1.5 (non-tree)	0	0
CAAM	n/a	Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera)	Agrostis stolonifera	n/a	15	20	2 (non-tree)	n/a	n/a
			Carex amplifolia			25			
			Carex aquatilis var. aquatilis			25			
ALIN2/COST4	n/a	Alnus incana	Agrostis stolonifera	n/a	15	30	2 (non-tree)	0	0
		Symphoricarpos albus	Elymus glaucus		5	10			
		Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera)	Dipsacus fullonum (D. sylvestris)		2	15			
		Ribes spp.	Cynoglossum officinale		2	5			
			Geum macrophyllum			5			
			Cirsium spp.			2			
			Juncus ensifolius			1			
			Juncus articulatus			trace			
POTR5/ALIN2	Populus tremuloides	Alnus incana	Agrostis stolonifera	30	30	25	2.25-24	1.0	7.7
		Symphoricarpos albus	Elymus glaucus		20	15			
		Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera)	Geum macrophyllum		20	3			
		Ribes spp.	Galium spp.		5	2			
COST4	n/a	Alnus incana	Agrostis stolonifera	n/a	5	15	15	1.0	7.7
		Symphoricarpos albus	Cinna latifolia		trace	10			
		Cornus sericea (C. stolonifera)	Glyceria striata (G. elata)		50	5			
		Ribes spp.	Equisetum hyemale		2	1			

		Salix amygdaloides	Geum macrophyllum		3	10			
			Galium triflorum			3			
			Mimulus moschatus			1			
			Circaea alpina			1			
			Maianthemum stellatum (Smilacina stellata)			1			
Non-native ru	Pinus ponderosa	Horticultural spp.	Agropyron cristatum	7	<1	30	2.5 (non-tree)	0	0
		Artemisia tridentata	Thinopyrum intermedium (Agrop		<1	20			
			Bromus tectorum			25			
			Festuca idahoensis			5			
			Epilobium brachycarpum (E. paniculatum)			5			
ARTRV-PUTR	n/a	Pinus ponderosa (yc	Thinopyrum interme	n/a	3	40	5-3 (non-tree)	0	0.7
		Artemisia tridentata	Koeleria macrantha (K. cristata)		3	5			
		Mahonia repens	Pheleum pratense		15	5			
		Chrysothamnus spp.	Calamagrostis rubescens		15	5			
			Carex geyeri			5			
			Achillea millefolium			5			
			Festuca idahoensis			5			
Undefined, de	Pinus ponderosa	Amelanchier alnifolia	Agropyron cristatum	15	10	7	7-15	0.5	0.8
	Populus tremuloide	Ribes aureum	Bromus tectorum	1	4	7			
		Chrysothamnus visc	Festuca idahoensis		2	7			
		Artemisia tridentata			1				
		Purshia tridentata			1				
		Juniperus occidentalis			trace				
n/a	n/a	n/a	Cirsium spp.	n/a	n/a	<1	n/a	0	0
PIPO/SYAL	Pinus ponderosa	Symphoricarpos albu	Thinopyrum interme	40	20-25	20	13 (avg)	0	0.15
	Pseudotsuga menz	Purshia tridentata	Festuca idahoensis	<1	2	20			
	Pinus contorta		Calamagrostis rubes	<1		10			
			Carex geyeri			5			
			Bromus carinatus			5			
			Koeleria macrantha (K. cristata)			5			
			Achillea millefolium			5			

PIPO/SYAL	Pinus ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa (yoc)	Thinopyrum interme	40	7	20	13 (avg)	0	0.15
	Pseudotsuga menz	Symphoricarpos albu	Festuca idahoensis	1	20	20			
		Mahonia repens	Calamagrostis rubescens		5	10			
		Chrysothamnus visc	Carex geyeri		5	5			
PIPO/CARU	Pinus ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa (yoc)	Festuca idahoensis	50	15	30	5-23	0.2	0.7
	Pseudotsuga menz	Pseudotsuga menz	Calamagrostis rubes	10	5	25			
		Symphoricarpos albu	Carex geyeri		5	15			
		Mahonia repens	Thinopyrum intermedium (Agrop		7	5			
			Helianthella uniflora			10			
			Achillea millefolium			5			
			Lupinus spp.			3			
			Fragaria virginiana			3			
PIPO/CAGE	Pinus ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa (yoc)	Carex geyeri	40	5	40	15 (avg)	0.1	0.6
		Pseudotsuga menz	Calamagrostis rubescens		10	15			
		Symphoricarpos albus			15				
		Mahonia repens			15				
PIPO/CAGE, e	Pinus ponderosa	Pinus ponderosa (yoc)	Carex geyeri	15	35	40	25-26	0.7	2.4
		Mahonia repens	Koeleria macrantha (K. cristata)		10-15	20			
		Symphoricarpos albu	Pheleum pratense		5-10	5			
			Poa pratensis			5			
PSME/CAGE2	Pseudotsuga menz	Symphoricarpos albu	Calamagrostis rubes	45	20	25	5-25	0.3	0.4
	Pinus ponderosa	Spiraea betulifolia	Carex geyeri	15	15	25			
		Mahonia repens	Elymus glaucus		12	25			
		Rosa woodsii	Arnica cordifolia		2	5			

APPENDIX G

BAKER BIRD CLUB OBSERVATIONS WITHIN THE MASON DAM VICINITY

"PHILLIPS LAKE AND SURROUNDING AREA (including dredge tailings) BIRD SIGHTINGS

We saw others outside this area, including wood duck, Brewer's sparrow, Swainson's hawk, Virginia rail, vesper sparrow, and I've seen (in the past) a warbling vireo and gray catbird at the dredge park, and a veery at both the dredge park and the Powder River trail. I also picked up a rock wren at the railroad depot trail through the tailings.

4/28/07 and 5/5/07

Tree swallow	Mourning dove
Oregon junco	Great gray owl
American robin	Barn swallow
Western bluebird	Black-capped chickadee
Brown-headed cowbird	Spotted sandpiper
Cassin's finch	Vaux's swift
Red crossbill	Eurasian starling
Pine siskin	California quail
Clark's nutcracker	Yellow warbler
Red-breasted nuthatch	Merlin
White-breasted nuthatch	Common yellowthroat
Canada goose	Chipping sparrow
Mountain chickadee	Common merganser
Evening grosbeak	
Common raven	
Red-winged blackbird	
Spotted towhee	
Snadhill crane	
Yellow-rumped warbler (Audubon's)	
Brewer's blackbird	
Opsrey	
Common loon	
Western/Clark's grebe	
Killdeer	
Ring-billed gull	
Gadwall	
Ruby-crowned kinglet	
Mallard	
Red-shafted flicker	
Williamson's sapsucker	
Song sparrow	
Calliope hummingbird	
Western meadowlark	
Black-billed magpie	
Red-tailed hawk	
Bald eagle	
Sharp-shinned hawk	
Violet-green swallow	
Kingfisher	
Cliff swallow	
Pygmy nuthatch	
Steller's jay	
Ring-necked duck	
American coot	
Turkey vulture	
Cinnamon teal	
Mountain bluebird	
American avocet	
Green-winged teal	
Northern shoveler	
Pied-billed grebe	
American kestrel	
Northern rough-winged swallow	
White-crowned sparrow	
American dipper	
Townsend's solitaire	
Savannah sparrow	
Hairy woodpecker	

APPENDIX H
NOXIOUS WEED ASSESSMENT

Noxious Weed Assessment

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1.0 Introduction

Baker County has applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to develop hydroelectric energy at the existing Mason Dam. Mason Dam is located in Baker County, Oregon approximately 15 miles southwest of Baker City off of State Highway 7. The majority of the Project is located within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Mason Dam was built by the US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) on the Powder River for irrigation, water delivery, and flood control. Water is stored behind Mason Dam in Phillips Lake (or Phillips Reservoir), and released during the irrigation season by Baker Valley Irrigation District. Water is generally stored between October and March and released April through September (Baker County 2006). Releases average approximately 10 cfs (cubic feet per second) between October and January, increase to an average 20 to 50 cfs during February and March and generally remain above 100 to 200 cfs through the remainder of the year.

1.1 Weed Assessment Study Area

The study area for the noxious weed survey consists of 100 feet beyond the area that contains the powerhouse and tailrace facilities, and the substation to the interconnect with IPC (Idaho Power) transmission line. It also includes 50 feet on each side of the underground power line that will be placed within the Black Mountain Road right of way. See Exhibit 7.5.1 for a map showing the Mason Dam noxious weed study area.

2.0 Study Goals and Objectives

The goals of the noxious weed survey of the Mason Dam Hydroelectric Project was to evaluate the effects of project construction, operation and maintenance, and other related activities on the location, distribution and abundance of noxious weed infestation in the Project area (see Exhibit 7.5.1). For the survey, the term “noxious weed” includes species listed on the Baker County Weed Control Noxious Weed List (see Exhibit 7.3) and any additional noxious weeds on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest list (see Exhibit 7.4).

3.0 Methods

The noxious weed survey of the Mason Dam study area was performed using commonly accepted botanical survey methods to systematically locate and identify noxious weed presence and distribution. Survey methods are straight forward, and involve visually searching the study area for the presence of noxious weeds.

The objective was to measure the density and presence of individuals within a given area. Line transects provided the most efficient, cost-effective method to quantify this measurement. Noxious weeds from the Baker County Weed Control Noxious Weed List (Exhibit 7.3) and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest list (Exhibit 7.4) were

documented on Forest Service forms, Invasive Plant field form (found in Exhibit 7.6 Attachment G) and Rangeland General Form (found in Exhibit 7.6 Attachment H). Noxious weeds are defined as any plants listed on Baker County's noxious weed list (Exhibit 7.3) and the Forest Service (Exhibit 7.4). Identification references for noxious weeds are listed in the bibliography.

3.1 Pre Field Screening

Existing information on noxious weeds in and near the Project area is limited. No known dedicated noxious weed surveys had been conducted in Forest Service-owned portions of the study area. A spreadsheet defining the features required for identification of noxious weeds generally requires a flowering and identifiability time table. Exhibit 7.1 summarizes the floral start and end time pertaining to identification.

3.2 Field Methods

Noxious and invasive weed species were observed during the Vegetation and TES studies. Field surveys were done using three linear transects, measuring 300' paralleling the Black Mountain Road, during the surveys that were conducted June-August in 2007 (BCWD 2007). As noted in section 2.0 of the combined Vegetation and TES report, the Mason Dam study area was subject to a complete vascular plant survey during the fall of 2007, July and August of 2008. During these surveys, a running list was maintained with notes pertaining to the location of noxious/invasive weed concentrations. The timing of the surveys were done to better quantify all noxious/invasive weeds present based on their identifiable time (ECW 2009).

4.0 Results

A total of 211 vascular plant species were observed and verified to species/subspecies during these surveys. Of the above 211 plant species 13 are on the noxious/invasive weed lists provided by Baker County (Exhibit 7.3) and Forest Service (Exhibit 7.4). In December 2008, the locations of the previously noted weed populations were mapped and the number of individuals tallied. The data collected during the previous surveys for the related botanical resources allowed these weed concentrations to be readily re-located. The weather during Fall 2008 was relatively mild and the ground was snow-free in early December. Some of the species had senesced and detailed data was not able to be collected. However, most of the weed species were still intact and able to be censused. In particular, all of the Baker County Class A and B weeds were still recognizable. Tables 1 and 2 provide an evaluation of which previously observed species were in suitable condition for an accurate late season census and which species were not. The following criteria were used to evaluate the accuracy of the late season census:

- **Excellent:** Species was readily identifiable in previously noted occurrences and able to be mapped in other small patches that were encountered. It is not likely that any occurrences were missed or species numbers underestimated due to the late mapping date.

- **Good:** Species was readily identifiable in previously noted occurrences. Some small patches may have been missed or the numbers slightly underestimated due to the late mapping date.
- **Fair:** Evidence of species visible in previously noted occurrences, allowing a general location to be mapped, but no tally possible. Some patches may have been missed
- **Poor:** Species observed during July 2008 surveys not able to be re-located. There were no noxious or invasive species in the Mason Dam study area that fell into this mapping category.

The December mapping included all species listed on the Baker County 2008 Noxious Weed List and the species listed as invasive species in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (WWNF) Invasive Plant Program EIS (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w/projects/invasive-plants/index.shtml>). The WWNF Invasive Plant EIS addressed all 40 invasive species known on the WWNF and assigned each species a treatment priority by Ranger District (see Appendix A). According to the Regional Forester's List for the entire Pacific Northwest (PNW)(received in February 2009), there are additional invasive species that occur in the study area. These species are listed in table 2. Some of these species had been mapped as they can affect special habitats (e.g., sweet clover). However, other species, such as orchard grass and stinging nettle, which are invasive in western Oregon are not necessarily invasive in this locale. These species were not mapped as they were not identified as invasive species prior to the field work, and there was no indication that the species were acting as invasives during the field surveys.

However, as noted in section 6.4 of the TES/Vegetation report, the species of greatest concern in the study area due to (1) their highly invasive nature, (2) proximity to special habitats and (3) proximity to construction or staging areas are diffuse knapweed, creeping and bull thistles, teasel and sulfur cinquefoil. (ECW 2009)

5.0 Discussion/Recommendation

5.1 Discussion

Though construction details and project design have not been formulated, project related activities, especially ground disturbing activities will have potential impacts on noxious weeds establishing themselves in the project area. These activities include construction of the powerhouse, power line, substation, and travel in and out of the project area.

Project-related disturbance has a very high potential to spread noxious weeds with in the project site and onto adjacent land. Steps must be taken to minimize that potential. Since the project site includes NFD RD 1145 (Black Mountain Road), a well-traveled arterial road, all Baker County and US Forest Service listed species present on the site must be given high priority status for treatment.

5.2 Recommendation

For this study area, there are two types of management strategies to be considered, Site-specific or Adaptive Management approach. Due to the sensitivity of the surrounding

areas the management strategies must be consistent with an Early Detection, Rapid Response approach. For the following reasons, we submit that the noxious weed management strategies should not take a site-specific approach, but an adaptive management approach of the project area.

1. Considering the relatively small elements of scale, we believe it would be erroneous to focus on specific sites (including along the road or around structures), and potentially exclude areas of future weed encroachment of the species currently present.
2. This site-specific approach has the potential to ignore other species that may encroach once the site is opened to project-related disturbance.
3. The very nature of the noxious weed species present on the site requires a comprehensive rather than exclusive focus. Inherent within the nature of invasive noxious weeds is their ability to occupy new sites.

An adaptive management approach should be implemented consistent with the way Baker County treats other “A” and “B” listed weeds. Past history on similar projects have taught us that this approach will provide results that are more effective. We propose that the study area will be grid surveyed in June and again in September for the first 2 years post-project completion for all “A” and “B” listed weeds. Within this time frame, all noxious weeds will be treated using site-appropriate herbicides, consistent with the programmatic Forest Service noxious Weeds. After the initial 2 years, the site will be monitored and treated using effective methods, timing, and rates of appropriate herbicides.





Current EIS limitations, Scotch Thistle-*Onopordum ancathium* and Canada thistle-*Cirsium vulgare*, are best treated with a late spring or mid-fall application of Picloram (Tordon 22K). Unfortunately, with current court injunction limitations in place, there are no effective herbicide options available for Whitetop – *Cardia draba*. As the programmatic EIS is finalized and in place, there may be additional options available for treatment of these weeds. For this reason, we highly recommend that these options be updated periodically to reflect current available herbicide technologies.

References


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Exhibit 7.1 Pre Field Noxious Weed List likely to occur in Baker County







Watch List-Few Known Sites, Controlled by Baker County Weed Department

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Musk Thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)	No	Flowers in Early June	*	Yes	1	0
	Mediterranean Sage (<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)	No	June	July	Yes	1	0
	Dyers Woad (<i>Isthis tinctoria</i>)	No	April	July	Yes	NL	
	Common bugloss (<i>Anchusa officianalis</i>) <i>Moved from an "A" Designated Weed in 2006-07 to a "Watch List" Weed in 2008</i>	No	May	October *	Yes	1	0






"A" Designated-Mandatory Control County-wide

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Tansy ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	No	July	September	Yes	NL	






“A” Designated-Mandatory Control County-wide Continued

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	No	mid-May	June **	Yes	1	51.60
	Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	No	July	September	Yes	1	0
	Spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)	Yes	August	September *	Yes	1	0
	Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	Yes	June	September *	Yes	1	417.85
	Dalmation toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)	No	July	September	Yes	1	258.36
	Yellow star-thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	No	June	Frost *	Yes	1	9.93







“A” Designated-Mandatory Control County-wide Continued

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)	No	May	September	Yes	NL	
	Purple loosestrife (<i>Lyrum salicaria</i>)	No	June	September	Yes	1	0
	Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	No	May	September	Yes	NL	
	Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)	No	June	August *	No	NL	
	Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)	No	Mid- Summer	September *	No	NL	







“A” Designated-Mandatory Control County-wide Continued

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Japanese knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	No	July	October	Yes	1	0
	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)	Yes	Purple Flower In June	*	Yes	2	88.78
	Yellow flag iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) <i>Recently added to list in 2008</i>	No	April	May	No	NL	
	Salt Cedar (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>) <i>Recently added to list in 2008</i>	No	April	October *	No	NL	
	Whitetop (<i>Lepidium draba</i>)	No	Flower in early May	September	Yes	2	104.34



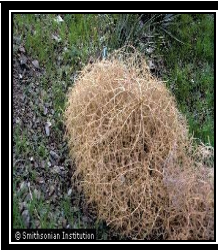

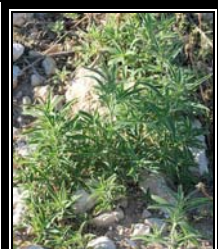
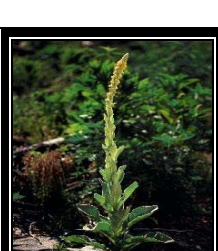
“B” Designated-Widespread and/or of High Concern

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	No	June	October	Yes	2	
	Canada/Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Yes	July	October *	Yes	2	470.91
	Venice mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)	No	June	End of August	No	NL	
	Yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)	No	Flowering May Fruiting August	October November	No	2	0
	Dodder (<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>)	No	June	October	No	4	0
	Chickory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	No	As early as March June	October	Yes	NL	




“B” Designated-Widespread and/or of High Concern Continued




	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)	Yes	July	October *	Yes	2	22.02
	Common Tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	No	July	October	Yes	NL	
	Klamathweed (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	No	June	September *	No	NL	0
	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	No	July	October	Yes	3	0
	Myrtle spurge (<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>) <i>Moved from an “A” Designated Weed in 2006-07 to a “B” Designated Weed in 2008</i>	No	May	June **	No	NL	
	Sulfur cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla recta</i>) <i>Recently added in 2008</i>	Yes	Late May	October	Yes	2	80.89



“C” Designated-Widespread and/or Moderate Concern

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)	No	June	September	Yes	3	0
	Morningglory (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	No			Yes	1	0
	Russian thistle (<i>Salsola iberica</i>)	No	Flowering July Fruiting August	Frost Winter	Yes	3	0
	Medusahead wildrye (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)	No	May	September	Yes	1	0
	Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	No	July	September	Yes	NL	
	Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>)	Yes	June	*	Yes	NL	

“C” Designated-Widespread and/or Moderate Concern Continued

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Moth mullein (<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>)	No	June	September	No	NL	
	Bur buttercup (<i>Ranunculus testiculatus</i>)	No	May	July	No	NL	
	Water hemlock (<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>)	No	June	September	No	NL	

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Slender Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>)	NO				1	
	Broadleaved Pepperweed (<i>lepidium latitollum</i>)					1	
	Squarrose Knapweed (<i>Centaurea Triumfettii</i>)	No	June	September		1	
	Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	No				1	

	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Occurrence within Project Area	Flowering ID Start	ID End	USFS Listed Baker District		
					PNW	Priority Level	Acres
	Clary Sage (<i>senecio sp.</i>)	No				1	
	Stinking Willie (<i>Senecio jacobaca</i>)	No				1	3.0
	Creeping Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)		July	October		2	470.9
	Italian thistle (<i>Cirsium subniveum</i>)		July	October		1	2.19
	Houndstounge (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)		June	September		3	210.8
	Scotchbroom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)		May	June ***		1	.32

- * Identified by fruit until hard frost
- ** the genus Euphorbia is recognizable year-round
- *** vegetatively identifiable most of the year
- NL Not Listed