



Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Division of Agriculture

Plant Materials Center

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ALASKA WEED FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Alaska's weed free forage certification is a voluntary program aimed at providing a weed free product to the public and land managers working in sensitive areas and a value-added product for producers to sell. The objective of this program is to help prevent and slow the potential for transport and dispersal of listed weed species following the North America Weed Management Association (NAWMA) and Alaska Certification Standards.

Forage minimum standards

Forage shall be free of those noxious weeds or undesirable plant species identified in the following list and those weeds declared noxious within the state of origin.

1. Forage shall be inspected in the State/Province of origin by proper officials or authority.
2. Forage shall also be inspected in the field of origin (field shall include surrounding ditches, fence rows, roads, easement, rights-of-way, or a buffer zone surrounding the field).
3. Field shall be inspected prior to cutting or harvesting by the proper officials or authority.
4. Forage which contains any noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, as identified in the following list, may be certified if the following requirements are met:
 - a. Field upon which the forage was produced was treated to prevent seed formation or seed ripening to the degree that there is no danger of dissemination of the seed, or any injurious portion thereof from such noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, or the propagating parts of the plant are not capable of producing a new plant.
 - b. Noxious weed(s) or undesirable plant species was treated not later than rosette to bud stage, or boot stage for grass species classified as weeds, prior to cutting or harvesting.
 - c. Treatment method can include but is not limited to: 1) burning, 2) mowing, cutting or rouging, 3) mechanical methods, or 4) chemicals.
5. An inspection certificate shall document that the above requirements have been met based upon a reasonable and prudent visual inspection

6. Interstate shipment of forage shall be accompanied by an original transit certificate issued by proper officials or authority in the state/province of origin. Shipments into restricted areas not accompanied by the proper transit certificate may be rejected.

Minimum Guidelines for field inspections:

The inspector will follow the following inspection procedures:

1. There shall be a minimum of two entry points per field.
2. There shall be a minimum of one entry point per each 10 acres.
3. Each point of entry shall be at least 150 feet into the field, and each additional 150 feet traveled shall constitute an entry point. Travel shall be uninterrupted, proceeding through the field being inspected.
4. The entire border shall be walked or driven.
5. Fields shall be inspected within 10 days prior to harvest.
6. The storage area shall also be inspected and meet the standards.
7. An inspector may not inspect gravel/borrow material of which said inspector has ownership or financial interest.
8. Inspector will follow all safety protocol set forth by gravel/borrow material owner/operator while on-site.

North American Weed Free Forage Certification Standards List



Absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hemp (marijuana)	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Henbane, Black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Hoary cress, (Whitetop)	<i>Cardaria spp)</i>
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>

Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Milium	<i>Milium vernal</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Perennial sorghum	<i>Sorghum almum</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Scentless chamomile	<i>Matricaria perforata</i> or <i>M. milaceum</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Sericea Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Skeletonleaf bursage	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Squarrose knapweed	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Syrian beancape	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Toothed spurge	<i>Euphorbia dentate</i>
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild proso millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pretense</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Additional Alaska Species of Concern

Narrowleaf hawkweed	<i>Hieracium umbelatum</i>
Narrowleaved hawksbeard	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>
Bird vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Hawkbit/fall dandelion	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis spp</i>
Black bindweed/wild buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>