



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 American Invasive Species Management Association (NAISMA) 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.

NAISMA Weed Free Forage Minimum Certification Standards List



Absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria</i> spp.)
Austrian fieldcress (<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>)	Horsenettle (<i>Solanum carolinense</i>)
Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	Houndstongue (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)	Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)
Caucasian Bluestem (<i>Bothriochola bladhii</i>)	Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)
Common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	Meadow knapweed (<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>)
Common crupina (<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>)	Medusahead (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)
Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Musk thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	Orange hawkweed (<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)
Cutleaf teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)	Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Dame's rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
Dalmatian toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)	Perennial sowthistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	Plumeless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
Dyers woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)	Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Field scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>)	Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
Hoary Alyssum (<i>Berteroa incana</i>)	Quackgrass (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)

Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*)
Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria perforata* or *M. milaceum*)
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
Sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*)
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)
Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata*)
St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)

Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
Vipers Bugloss/Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
Wild oats (*Avena fatua*)
Wild proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)
Yellow Bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*)
Yellow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

Alaska's Additional Species of Concern

Narrowleaf hawkweed (*Hieracium umbelatum*)
Bird vetch (*Vicia cracca*)
Hawkbit/fall dandelion (*Leontodon autumnalis*)
Hempnettle (*Galeopsis* spp.)

Black bindweed/wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*)
Corn spurry (*Spergula arvensis*)