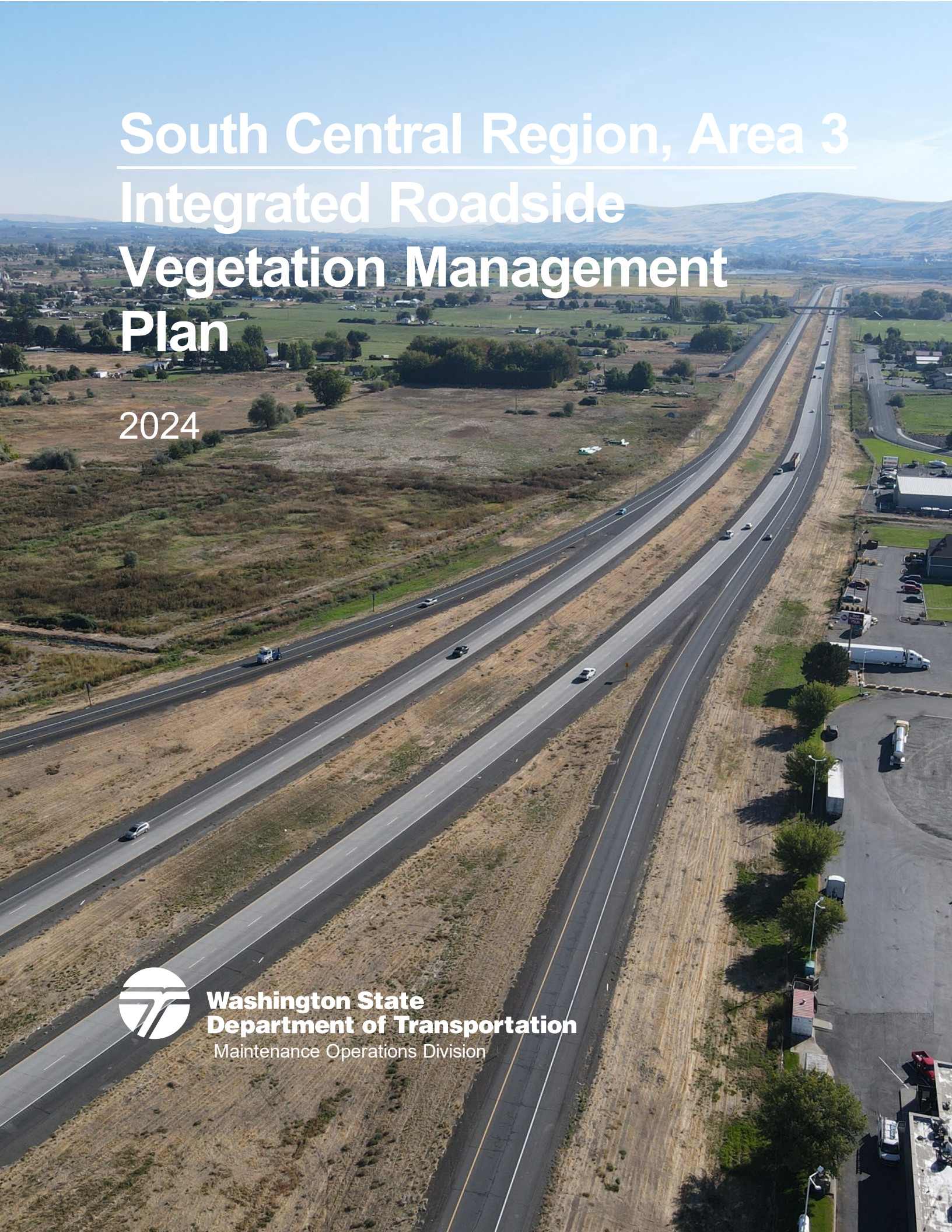
South Central Region, Area 3 Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan

2024



Washington State Department of Transportation
Maintenance Operations Division

Introduction

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) South Central Region, Area 3 manages approximately **930 miles** of roadside right-of-way throughout Adams, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla and Yakima counties. This right-of-way is part of the state highway system including I-82, I-182, US-12, SR-395, SR-17, SR-14 as well as and a number of other state routes in the area. A map of the area is shown on the following page.

The primary roadside vegetation management objectives are in relation to traffic safety, employee safety, and preservation of the highway infrastructure. Additionally, as a landowner WSDOT is required to control all listed noxious weeds that occur on the right-of-way by state law (RCW 17.10 and 15.15.010). It is important that WSDOT not only meet the legal requirements for weed control, but also consider the needs and concerns of adjacent landowners in this area.

In order to best manage roadsides with these priority objectives in mind, WSDOT practices an annually cycling process called Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM). Plans like this are maintained and updated annually for all areas of the state, with an overall goal of establishing the most naturally self-sustaining roadsides vegetation possible. Adjustments are made year to year in each area plan based on monitoring the previous years' accomplishments and results, available budget, and prioritization of other highway maintenance activities.

This plan serves as the guidance document for vegetation maintenance in South Central Region Area 3 for the 2024 growing season. It identifies priority locations and prescribes treatments for accomplishing safety and weed control objectives through the use of a combination of seasonally-timed control measures. Each year's actions are designed as part of a coordinated multi-year strategy to minimize roadside maintenance requirements wherever possible. This plan also accounts for specific locations where maintenance tactics are adjusted due to environmental issues, neighboring properties, local partnerships, or restoration work done through WSDOT design and construction.

The information contained in this plan document can be geographically referenced by crews in the field using iPads and the agency's Highway Activity Tracking System (HATS). Accomplishments and results are also tracked geographically through this system, providing site specific reference of historic actions and results. This development in WSDOT maintenance management will greatly improve the agency's success in properly executing planned actions, monitoring and documenting results of treatments, and in measuring cost and results over time.

WSDOT welcomes input from local public and private entities on its weed control and vegetation management activities. Wherever appropriate the agency is looking for opportunities to plan, cooperate, and partner with others in managing the roadside. Please direct any questions, comments or suggestions to the South Central Region Area 3 Superintendent – Larry Wilhelm, or the State's Roadside Asset Manager – Ray Willard.

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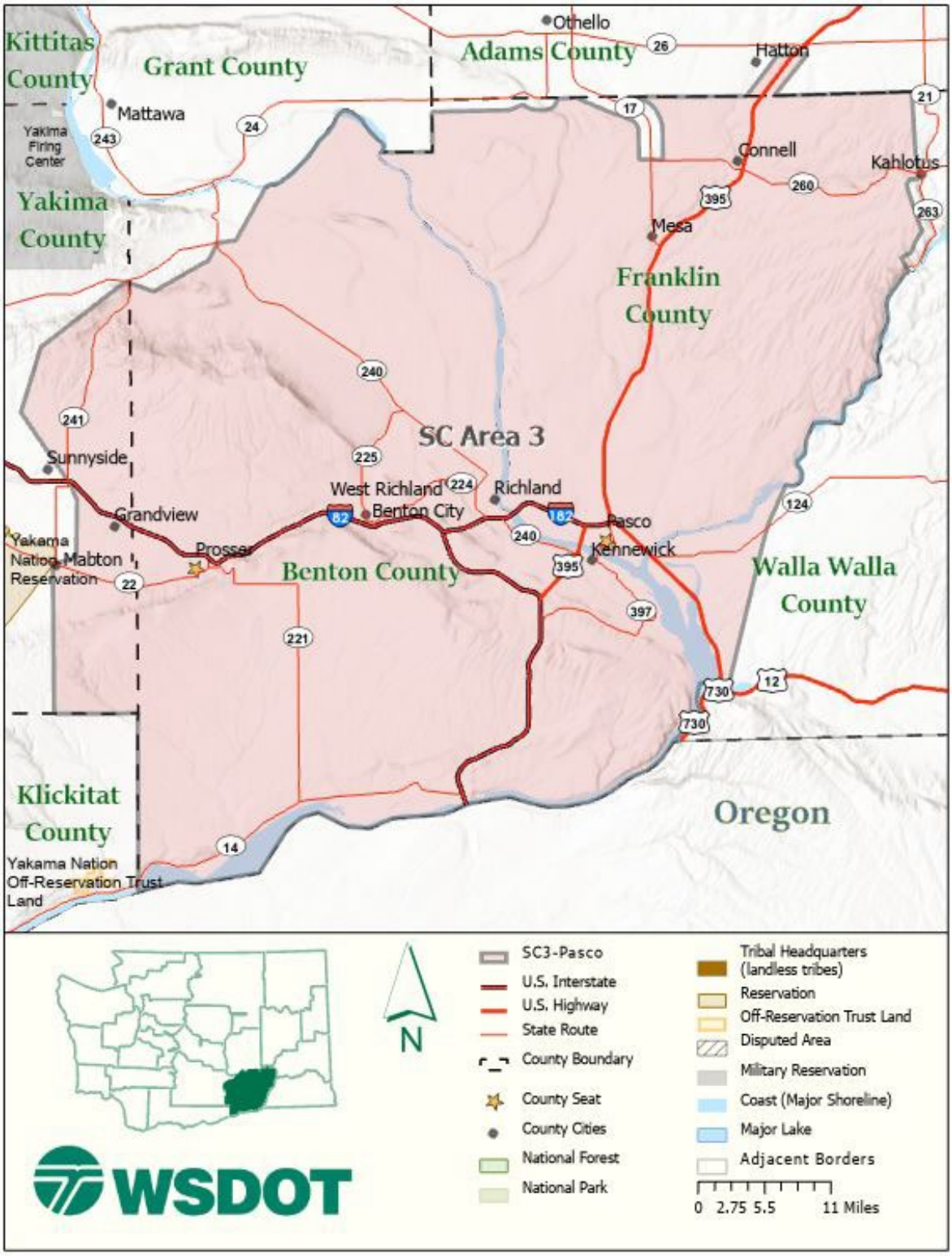

South Central Region Area 3 – Vicinity Map
Figure 1

The section outlines the overall approach and geographic distribution of roadside vegetation management requirements throughout the maintenance area in 2024. Information is organized in relation to the four major groups defined in the WSDOT Maintenance Accountability Program (MAP) for the performance of roadside vegetation maintenance activities: **Control of Vegetative Obstructions**, **Noxious Weed Control**, **Nuisance Vegetation Control**, and **Landscape Maintenance**. Sections on **Stormwater and Drainage** and **Safety Rest Area Landscape Maintenance** are also included. Specific locations as noted in this work plan are also mapped in the Highway Activity Tracking System (HATS) for reference by maintenance in the field.

Safety First

Safety of our employees, the traveling public, and the environment are WSDOT's highest priorities and key to our success. Pre-Activity Safety Plans (PSAP) are developed for all activities. Crews review, discuss and sign these plans at tailgate meetings, prior to each day's work. When applying herbicides, our licensed pesticide applicators read the entire label before using products and use the products strictly in accordance with label precautionary statements and directions. WSDOT has implemented additional agency specific environmental restrictions on some products, to minimize any risk to aquatic or terrestrial ecosystems. Applicators wear protective equipment applicable to the products being used and discuss any potential environmental and/or human health risks as part of the daily PASP meeting. Technicians inspect their calibrated equipment daily to ensure it is in proper working order. Herbicides are kept in locked storage facilities which are always kept in an organized condition.

Control of Vegetative Obstructions – 3A4

The work of this group of maintenance activities relates to the safety and operational requirements of the highway. These items are considered first priority in terms of the overall roadside maintenance needs. Vegetation management objectives and measured work activities in this category fall into four groups – **Pavement Edge Maintenance/Zone 1**, **Safety Mowing/Zone 2**, **Tree and Brush Control/Zone 2 and 3**, and **Hazard Tree Removal/Zone 3.**

Pavement Edge Maintenance/Zone 1
Work Operation: 1615
HATS Form: Pesticide Application – Spray Zone 1
HATS Map Layer: Reference lines – Roadside Features/Spray Zone 1 Reference

This work includes the application of herbicides to road shoulders where necessary throughout the area. The objective of these applications in designated locations is preserving of a band of gravel shoulder adjacent to the pavement that is free of vegetation. This treatment is necessary in the mapped locations described below to provide visibility and maintainability of roadside hardware and guideposts, allow room for vehicles to safely pull off on shoulders, facilitate stormwater drainage, and/or provide added visibility of wildlife approaching the highway.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- Apply approximately **700 acres** of herbicide treatment to road shoulders throughout the area.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Planned treatment sites are mapped in HATS map layer – **Zone 1 Spray** (under development)
- Approximately two-thirds of the shoulders in the area are maintained to be vegetation free, other shoulders are maintained as low growing vegetation up to the edge of pavement and mowed as needed.
- A separate mixture of herbicides will be applied in areas with environmental or agricultural sensitivities in the following locations:

- SR 225 MP 3 - 5.67
- SR 225 MP 0-0.1 Benton City roundabout
- SR 14 MP 158.2-158.9, mp161.9-162, and 167.75- 167.95
- SR 12 MP 299.36-300.74
- SR 12 MP 305.94-306.04

Treatment Methods

- For typical applications, spray equipment will be calibrated to deliver a 5 ft. band of spray on a flat surface adjacent to the spray truck for all shoulder where no hardware is present. For treatment around guardrail base and where wider bare ground is required, additional nozzles may be activated to deliver between a 5 and 18 ft. band on a flat surface adjacent to the truck.
- Application width around the base of hardware shall extend 1 to 2 ft. beyond the back of the hardware.
- Actual width of treatment on shoulders may vary depending on the steepness of the slope away from pavement.
- All other noted locations will be treated in early spring with the following mixture of herbicides and adjuvants:

  Blend R1
  - Method 240SL @ 12.64 oz./acre
  - Esplanade @ 5 oz./acre
  - Roundup-Pro Conc. @ 16 oz./acre
  - Escort XP @ 1.5 oz./ acre
  - In-Place @ 8 oz/acre

  Sensitive areas:
  - Roundup Pro Conc. @ 32 oz/acre
  - Esplanade SC @ 6 oz/acre
  - Frequency @ 8 oz/acre
  - In-Place @ 8 oz/acre

Safety Mowing/Zone 2
Work Operation: 1625
HATS Form: Mowing Zone 2
HATS Map Layer: Reference lines – Roadside Features/Mowing Zone 2 Reference

This work includes routine mechanical cutting of all vegetation on the road shoulder in a band width immediately adjacent to pavement. Mowing is necessary in areas where taller growing grasses or other vegetation are present and must be annually or semi-annually cut back for visibility and maintenance of roadside hardware and delineators, to maintenance traffic sight distance at curves and intersections, and for improved visibility of wildlife approaching the highway. Mowing height for these operations is typically 6 to 8 inches above the ground.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- Approximately **400 acres** of shoulder mowing is planned throughout the area.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Locations that will be mowed one pass are mapped in HATS map layer – **Zone 2 Mowing** (under development)
- Locations that typically get mowed once per year include:
  - I-82 MP 69-82
  - SR225 MP 3-4.5
  - SR225 MP 7-11
  - SR14 MP 152-180
  - I-182 MP 2.70-10.68
  - SR240 MP 39.05-42.57
  - SR395 MP 24.13-37.49
  - SR395 MP 14.93-19.95

- US12 MP 291-303
- All other roadsides are mowed one pass as needed and as equipment and crews are available.
- Some areas require occasional mowing for sage and brush growth.

Treatment Methods

- Mowing will be conducted with tractor mounted mowing deck or side arm booms.
- Mowing widths vary between 5 ft. and 15 ft. depending on equipment used and shoulder configuration.

Tree and Brush Control/Zone 2 and 3
Work Operations: 1622, 1625, 1626
HATS Forms: Tree/Brush Control – Spray, Trimming Mechanical, Trimming Manual, and Mowing
HATS Map Layer: None

This includes safety and traffic operations related vegetation obstructions in Zone 2, such as periodic side-trimming or removal of brush and trees or tree branches encroaching on or overhanging traffic operations, and impacting sign visibility. Also included is work in Zone 2 and 3 when selectively controlling emergent early succession tree species – to prevent them from growing into mature hazard trees within striking distance of the road.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- Approximately **10 acres** per year will be mechanically trimmed to reduce the height of native brush species in Zone 2, with a goal of addressing all areas with this type of growth once every 3 to 4 years.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Roadside locations with this type of growth at the edge of pavement include:
  - SR 397 MP 12 to 16
  - SR 022 MP 27.5 to 28.6 north side of the road.
  - SR 225 MP 3-5

Treatment Methods

- The goal in locations where trimming sage brush is not to remove the native species, but to reduce their height along the edge of pavement. The areas addressed will be trimmed with tractor mounted boom mowers to a height of approximately 12 inches. The width of trimming will typically be one pass equivalent to the width of the mowing deck.
- Method of treatment will be mowing with arm mower.
- Manual trimming frill and/or cut stump treatment.

Hazard Tree Removal/Zone 3
Work Operation: 1628
HATS Forms: Hazard Tree Removal – Individual Tree Removal, Stand Removal, and Cleanup Fallen Trees
HATS Map Layer: None

Trees within and adjacent to the right of way are routinely monitored by maintenance staff for potential risk to the highway and/or neighboring structures. Individual and stands of mature trees identified as a potential imminent threat will be further evaluated and removed as soon as possible where needed. This work also includes removal of trees and large limbs blown down from “non-disaster” events.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- As many as **100 trees** may be treated and removed in any year.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Tree of Heaven and Russian Olive are the main target in the area and trees will continue to remove as time allows.

Noxious Weed Control – 3A2

This group of activities includes control of non-native invasive weed species as defined by state law and individual county designation. This group of activities is second priority vegetation management work after safety related objectives have been addressed. While all Class A, B, and C noxious weed species as listed in RCW 17.10 are considered potential targets for WSDOT noxious weed control, the agency is currently not funded to achieve 100% control of all noxious weeds. Therefore, the top priorities for weed control are focused on locations and species that are more limited in distribution on the right of way – where there is a chance of successful eradication. To prioritize control of species that are already widespread in the area, WSDOT works with the local county noxious weed boards and coordinators, to annually review and determine which species and locations will be specifically targeted.

To prioritize, plan, and track noxious weed control, WSDOT maps and monitors weed infestations in two categories: **Priority Treatment** and **Planned Treatment Reference**. **Priority** locations are where Class A noxious weed species exist on the right of way, and complete eradication is required by state law. **Planned Treatment** sites are locations where there are new, and/or limited distribution infestations of Class B and C noxious weed exist, and eradication is possible.

Priority Noxious Weed Control

Work Operations: 1616, 1618, 1641, 1699

HATS Point Feature-based Forms: Priority Infestation

HATS Map Layer: Feature points – Roadside Features/Noxious Weed Control Priority

These operations are directed at locations where Class A noxious weed species are present on the right of way and state law requires complete eradication. Site specific integrated treatment plans are developed for each identified location/species, and all control activities are recorded as point feature data in HATS. Ongoing operations will combine field monitoring and a mixture of seasonally timed treatment methods over a series of years. Sites must also be monitored for 3 to 5 years after control to check for grow back.

Species and Locations

- No Class A species are known to existing in SC Region Area 3 at this time.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- If infestations are discovered, they will be recorded as features in HATS layer – **Noxious Weed Control Priority** for species location and distribution.

Planned Noxious Weed Control

Work Operations: 1616, 1618, 1699, 1641

HATS Form: Noxious Weed Control General – Noxious Weed Control-Spray, Noxious Weed Control-Mechanical, Noxious Weed Control-Manual, and Noxious Weed Control-Biological

HATS Map Layer: Reference points – Roadside Features/Noxious Weed Control General (Under Development)

These operations are timed and carried out throughout the season to prevent the spread of designated noxious weed species, and to reduce or eliminate populations wherever possible. Integrated treatments as described in the table below, are planned to address infestations through 1.) seasonally timed treatments of identified priority sites, or 2.) during late spring/early summer section patrols to treat all visible

target weed species. Successful plans are consistently implemented over a series of years and annually adjusted as necessary based on field observations. Care is taken in all cases to avoid damage to surrounding desirable/native vegetation.

Target Species on WSDOT Right of Way in South Central Region Area 3

Common Name/Botanical Name	***Treatment Notes***
Buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Bugloss, annual *(Anchusa arvensis)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Cereal rye *(Secale cereal)*	Not controlled except where mapped for planned treatment due to neighboring agricultural interests
Common Mullen (*Verbascum thapus*)	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Common reed *(Phragmites australis)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring
Common St. Johnswort *(Hypericum perforatum)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Dalmatian toadflax *(Linaria dalmatica)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring, sites are monitored and retreated in the fall if there is any grow back
Hoary cress *(Cardaria draba)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring
Houndstongue *(Cynoglossum officinale)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Knapweed sp. *(Centaurea sp.)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Knapweed, Russian *(Acroptilon repens)*	When present in large, well established patches in Zone 3, control only as described under Nuisance Vegetation Management/ Zone 3. When present in small patches or isolated plants, control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*	When present in large, well established patches in Zone 3, control only as described under Nuisance Vegetation Management/ Zone 3. When present in small patches or isolated plants, control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Longspine sandbur *(Cenchrus longispinus)*	Monitor only, no infestations are currently known to exist in the area
Loosestrife, purple *(Lythrum salicaria)*	Target sites mapped and treated at early flower stage in summer
Perennial pepperweed *(Lepidium latifolium)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Poison hemlock *(Conium maculatum)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring
Puncturevine *(Tribulus terrestris)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring
Rush skeletonweed *(Chondrilla juncea)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring, sites are monitored and retreated in the fall if there is any grow back
Saltcedar *(Tamarix ramosissima)*	Not typically found on the right of way, any plants that appear will be controlled
Spikeweed *(Hemizonia pungens)*	Present on the east end of the area. Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols.
Tansy ragwort *(Senecio jacobaea)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols

Common Name/Botanical Name	*Treatment Notes*
Teasel *(Dipsacus sylvestris)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Thistle, bull *(Cirsium vulgare)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Thistle, Canada *(Cirsium arvense)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Thistle, Scotch *(Onopordum acanthium)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols
Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)	
Yellow nutsedge *(Cyperus esculentus)*	Target sites mapped and treated in early spring, sites are monitored and retreated in the fall if there is any grow back
Yellow starthistle *(Centaurea solstitialis)*	Control where visible in conjunction with summer seasonal patrols

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- Approximately **100 acres** will be treated with herbicides.
- Minor amounts of hand pulling will be conducted incidental to other activities.
- Approximately **400 acres** will be mowed to prevent seed production on larger, established infestations.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Planned treatment areas and species as described in the table above are identified in collaboration with the local County Noxious Weed Boards and mapped in the HATS map layer – **Noxious Weed Control General**.

Treatment Methods and Timing

- As described in the table above, treatments of species and locations takes place in three time windows throughout the growing season. Herbicide mixtures used within each window are prescribed as follows:

Early Season Targets. February-April

- Milestone @ 5oz/acre
  Spreader 90 @ 32ozl/100g

Mid-Season Targets

- Milestone @ 5oz/acre
  Spreader 90 @ 32ozl/100g

Late Season Targets

- Milestone @ 5oz/acre
  Spreader 90 @ 32ozl/100g

Site specific focus areas

- E-2 @ 48 oz/acre
- Syl-Tac @ 8 oz/acre

Nuisance Vegetation Control – 3A3

Nuisance vegetation control takes place only in a select set of carefully prioritized locations throughout the area. These locations are delineated on maps in HATS as polygon outlines in Zone 3. Locations are prioritized to take place where there is heightened local interest in the visual appearance and condition of the roadside vegetation. Typical locations include: wider areas along limited access freeways in urban and suburban areas, freeway interchanges for local urban centers, environmentally sensitive areas, and areas where neighbors are willing to partner with WSDOT on management efforts. Because nuisance weed control activities are not related to safety or legal requirements and are primarily undertaken to improve the

visual appearance of the roadside, they are considered the last priority vegetation management needs.

For all areas designated to receive Nuisance Vegetation Control, multi-year treatment plans have been developed. The actions contained in these plans will be executed and tracked in relation to specific Zone 3 polygons for **Nuisance Vegetation Control Zone 3,** referenced on HATS maps and described below.

Nuisance Vegetation Control
Work Operations: 1611, 1612, 1641, 1699
HATS Feature-based Forms: Herbicide Application, Manual/Mechanical, Biological, and Seed/Fertilize/Mulch
HATS Map Layer: Feature polygons – Roadside Features/Nuisance Vegetation Control Zone 3

Maintenance activities in each identified location are planned and tracked as multi-year treatment strategies utilizing monitoring and the most effective combination of control methods – with a goal of establishing desirable vegetation that requires only minimal maintenance. Undesirable species are identified and specifically targeted while care is be taken to avoid damage to surrounding desirable/native vegetation. In some cases, soil enhancements may be used as well as seeding or planting of beneficial competition species. Successful plans are consistently implemented over a series of years and annually adjusted as necessary based on field observations.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- Approximately **20 acres** will be treated with a combination of herbicides and mowing for nuisance weed control for site restoration.
- Approximately **50 acres** will be mowed for gateways in urban areas.

Locations and Methods of Planned Treatments

- Reference HATS map layer – **Zone 3 Nuisance Vegetation Control**.
- Herbicides will be not be used in any cases where there is potential for damage to neighboring agricultural interests.
- Locations and actions prioritized for nuisance weed control include:
  - SR 395 at the Ridgeline Interchange
  - SR 182 at Road 100
- Herbicides used:
  - E2 @ 48 to 64 oz/acre
  - Spreader 90 @ 16 oz/acre

Landscape Maintenance – 3A5

Landscape maintenance work includes all vegetation management activities that take place on roadsides within areas designated as formal urban planting areas where the intention is to enhance the appearance of freeways through urban centers. For these roadsides the goal is to maintain healthy plantings in all three zones and to control all weeds. Planted vegetation is intended to be preserved and enhanced over time through pruning, hedging, trimming, and fertilization where necessary.

Landscape
Work Operations: 1516, 1518, 1525, 1541, 1552, 1561, 1599
HATS Polygon Feature-based Form: Roadside Features/Landscape Maintenance
HATS Map Layer: Feature polygons – Roadside Features/Landscape Maintenance

Landscape maintenance operations are only conducted in a limited number of locations as described below and mapped in HATS. Maintenance activities in each identified location are planned based on a multi-year treatment strategy. Treatment decision are based on monitoring and the proven most effective combination of maintenance actions, to keep plantings (and lawns if present) looking healthy and trimmed throughout the year.

Total Units of Planned Treatment

- There are approximately **43 acres** of formally landscaped roadside.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- Reference HATS map layer – **Landscape Maintenance**.
- Locations of designate formal landscape include:
    - SR395/SR240 Interchange
    - SR395 Lewis St. Interchange
    - SR395/SR182 Interchange
    - Bare rock ground cover SR240 along Richland noise wall
    - Bare rock ground cover SR395 through Kennewick
    - US12/SR730, park at Wallula Junction (SC4 is currently maintaining)
    - Roundabouts – US12/SR124, SR240/SR225 intersection, and SR 240 at Steptoe, I-82 in Benton City

Treatment Methods and Timing

- Areas with permanent irrigation require annual winterization and startup of systems.
- Lawn at Wallula gets mowed by SC4 weekly during the growing season.
- Areas maintained as vegetation-free rock for groundcover are treated annually with the following mixes of pre-emergent herbicides:

Richland rock areas:

Blend R1

- Method 240SL @ 12.64 oz./acre
- Esplanade @ 5 oz./acre
- Roundup-Pro Conc. @ 16 oz./acre
- Escort XP @ 1.5 oz./ acre
- Spreader

Kennewick rock areas:

- Roundup Pro Conc. @ 32 oz/acre
- Esplanade 200 SC @ 5 oz/acre
- Frequency @ 8 oz/acre
- Spreader 90 @ 16 oz/acre

Drainage and Stormwater Facilities Maintenance – 2A

Highway drainage features which require vegetation management include ditches and culvert ends. Stormwater facilities maintenance operations that include vegetation management considerations are discussed in this section of the plan. This work is regulated by the agreement WSDOT has established under the statewide National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit granted to the agency by the USEPA.

Drainage System and NPDES Maintenance

Work Operations: 1331, 1368, 1399

HATS Forms: Pesticide Application (for all spray applications), other forms are in Stormwater Feature Layer

HATS Map Layer: All feature types listed under Stormwater Features Layer

Periodic removal of vegetative growth is necessary in ditches and around culvert ends to allow access for routine inspection and repair. There are several vegetation management activities necessary to maintain function and operation of certain constructed stormwater management facilities such as vegetated filter strips and swales along the edge of pavement and throughout the roadside, and stormwater retention/detention ponds in the more urbanized areas. Each of these design features should include a manual which details the requirements in relation to control of vegetation and sediment buildup over time.

Locations of Planned Treatments

- All stormwater management facilities are mapped within the Stormwater Features Layer in HATS.
- All culverts are mapped in HATS, vegetation around culvert ends is maintained to be low growing and free of trees and brush.
- Vegetation management activities in stormwater management features are specified in the Highway Runoff Manual, Chapter 5, and Owner's Manual for each constructed feature (if it exists). If no Owner's Manual questions should be directed to Region Hydraulics and Landscape Architecture.
- Required work in stormwater features within the area for 2024 include:
    - None required

Treatment Methods and Timing

- Weed control within stormwater management features is carried out in concert with other weed control activities throughout the area, as described in the plan section Noxious Weed Control – 3A2 above.
- Removal of trees and brush in ditches and around culvert ends may be conducted in conjunction with other chemical and mechanical tree and brush control operations.

Safety Rest Operations – 7B1

All safety rest areas have planted areas and vegetation maintenance requirements throughout the facility. These are some of WSDOT's most heavily accessed facilities and often one the first impressions of Washington State for the visiting public. The goal in maintenance of rest area landscape plantings is to present a well-kept appearance and plantings are intended to be maintained in a set condition throughout the year. For landscape treatments in these facilities the goal is to maintain healthy plantings in all three zones and to control all weeds. Planted vegetation is intended to be preserved and enhanced over time through pruning, hedging, trimming, and including irrigation and fertilization where necessary.

Safety Rest Area Landscape Maintenance
Work Operations: 1711, 1752, 1789, 1799
HATS Forms: Pesticide Application (for all spray applications)
HATS Map Layers: Formal Landscape and Natural Landscape polygons (coming soon to HATS)

Rest area landscape maintenance operations may be conducted by rest area attendants and/or maintenance area IVM specialists. Planting areas at all rest area sites are mapped as two sets of reference polygons in HATS showing areas with formal landscape plantings and those with naturalized plantings. Treatment plans are based on monitoring and evaluation of previous years' actions and results. Annually adaptive plans are based on the proven most effective combination of maintenance actions to keep plantings (and lawns if present) looking healthy and trimmed throughout the year.

Locations of Safety Rest Areas in South Central Region Area 3

- Prosser SRA SR 82
- Polygons have been created for outlines on high and low maintained landscape areas throughout each site. These polygons will be incorporated with HATS in the future.

Treatment Methods and Timing

- Vegetation management activities within Safety Rest Areas is conducted by the Area 3 crew with some assistance from the rest area attendants.
- Routine landscape related work requirements include:
    - Annual startup and winterization of irrigation.
    - Weekly mowing and routine edging of lawn areas
    - Weed control in lawns and in planting beds around pedestrian areas