

STORMWATER UPDATE

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CSW Training Upcoming Dates

KSU CIT Program

<http://citksu.com>

March 18-19, 2019

March 20-21, 2019

May 6-7, 2019

May 7-8, 2019

Kansas Contractors Association

<http://www.kansascontractors.org/>

No Classes Scheduled

**Construction Stormwater
(CSW) Training has replaced
the EIT/EMT courses.
EIT/EMT Certifications
remain valid for two years
from date of certification.**

All completed inspection reports must be submitted to the responsible Area Engineer and the contractor's WPCM within 24 hours of each inspection. The Area Engineer must sign within 3 calendar days and submit to KDOT.stormwaterinspection@ks.gov. Failure to complete and submit inspection reports on time may result in disincentive assessment.

Stormwater Deficiencies: How much time do I have?



You and the contractor's inspector have just finished doing an inspection and have documented several deficiencies. The Area Engineer and WPCM have signed the 247 form and the WPCM has notified the Erosion Control Contractor (ECC). The ECC arrives and begins

correcting all the deficiencies but by day 7 they still have several to fix and will not be completed by the end of the day. Will disincentives take effect?

Section 901.3e states, "Remedy any deficiencies noted during a SWPPP Inspection within 7 days of the inspection despite weather conditions that make it difficult (but not impossible) to perform corrections. No additional time shall be granted to remedy deficiencies on the basis of weather unless it is infeasible due to flooding or frozen ground conditions for the Contractor to complete the remedy within the 7 days allowed. No additional time will be granted to remedy deficiencies unless approved by the Stormwater Compliance Engineer."



Long story short: unless the Stormwater Compliance Engineer has granted a time extension all deficiencies identified on the 247 form must be completed within 7 days otherwise the disincentive assessment begins on all remaining items.

A Weed, or Not A Weed? That's the Question!

By Melissa Davidson, Roadside Vegetation Manager

Controlling noxious weeds on our roadsides is strongly tied to our roadside's ability to naturally recover, grow and thrive after being repeatedly exposed to the various pollutants found on our roadsides (salt, brine, vehicle exhaust, cargo spills, gas, oil, etc). The extensive root systems that our native grasses and wildflowers possess can filter out these harmful pollutants before they reach our water sources.

Noxious weeds are one of the greatest threats to the Kansas environment. They displace native plant species, interfere with the production of agricultural crops, increase erosion, destroy wildlife habitat and decrease property values.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture is responsible for the administration of the state Noxious Weed Law. The State Weed Specialist works to aid in the control and management of noxious and invasive weeds in Kansas. The Noxious Weed Control Program provides technical assistance to individual landowners, state and federal agencies as well as other companies and organizations that manage land in our great state. For more info: <https://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/plant-protect-weed-control/noxious-weed-control-program>



Canada Thistle – BAD!

Although pollinators love this thistle, and the female flowers smell like vanilla, this particular species has to be controlled due to its ability to grow in dense patches and quickly infest an area, preventing good natives from growing. A 1-year old plant may have as many as 200 buds, and each plant may produce over 40,000 seeds that remain viable for up to 21 years!

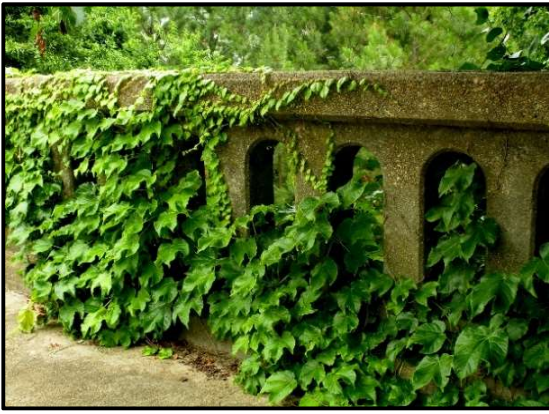


Johnsongrass – BAD!

Named after Colonel William Johnson, who introduced this species to his fertile river bottom farm in Alabama around 1840.

An easy way to help identify this aggressively growing grass species is the white line that runs the length of the leaf.





Kudzu – BAD!

This vigorous grower in the pea family can make our roadsides look like Jurassic Park in no time! One root produces up to 30 vines that can grow 60 feet long each season, or 1 foot per day!



Musk Thistle – BAD!

A biennial herb in the sunflower family, also known as ‘Nodding Thistle’ due to its tendency to start to ‘nod’ over. Particularly spiny! Because musk thistle reproduces solely from seed, the **key** for successful management is to **prevent seed production**.



Sericea Lespedeza – BAD!!

Flowering plant in the legume family. Infests nearly 450,000 acres in Kansas (*K-State Research & Extension 2017*). Planted in the past to control soil erosion, provide forage for livestock, and provide cover and food for wildlife. From these plantings, it has spread by animals and movement of hay contaminated with sericea seed to native prairies. Herbicides applied at the correct time and under favorable environmental conditions can significantly reduce sericea lespedeza, but retreatment has proven to be required. If the plants are not actively growing, **DO NOT APPLY HERBICIDES**. Results will be poor and not cost effective.



Teasel - BAD!!

Although not listed as a noxious weed, this plant can certainly be a problem, and is very difficult to eradicate.

Reaches 7 feet tall, entire plant is prickly and untouchable. A single plant can produce as many as 40 blooms, EACH of which producing MORE than 800 seeds!

The key to control is to prevent any mature plants from setting seeds. Large stands can be treated carefully with the appropriate chemical.



Stormwater Update Online

This issue and all past issues of this quarterly bulletin are available online at KDOT's Stormwater website:
<http://www.ksdot.org/burconsmain/Connections/swppp.asp>

Contact Mervin Lare (mervin.lare@ks.gov) for questions, comments or suggestions for future content.