



NORTH DAKOTA WILDLIFE

THREATENED &
ENDANGERED
SPECIES
AND
MIGRATORY BIRDS

A FIELD GUIDE FOR IDENTIFICATION
AND HESS BAKKEN PROTOCOLS



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AVAILABLE NOW

NEW APP FOR REPORTING BIRDS

A NEW MOBILE APP IS NOW
AVAILABLE - **SURVEY 123**.
IT WILL TAKE PICTURES,
AUTOMATICALLY POPULATE
YOUR LAT/LONG ALONG
WITH OTHER KEY DETAILS
AND DISTRIBUTE TO THE
HESS REGULATORY &
ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM.



INSTRUCTIONS TO DOWNLOAD
THE APP HAVE BEEN EMAILED,
IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED,
GO TO XXX TO DOWNLOAD.

The Endangered Species Act and Hess

WHY WE CARE

North Dakota's iconic beauty, hunting, fishing, and unique landscapes make living and working here special. Protecting wildlife is part of doing the right thing and being good neighbors. Also, *it's the law*.

DEFINITIONS

ENDANGERED Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

THREATENED Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future

APPLICABILITY

- ▶ Threatened and endangered (T&E) species have protection wherever they are found, whether on public or private lands.
- ▶ All permits issued to Hess are subject to Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance.
- ▶ Most protections that apply to species listed as endangered also apply to threatened species, however, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has discretion to limit the prohibitions, so threatened species protections may vary.
- ▶ North Dakota does not have any state-listed T&E species.
- ▶ Species include: fish, wildlife, and plants.

ENFORCEMENT

- ▶ To **take** means to: harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, capture, collect, kill, trap, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.
- ▶ Illegal **take** can give rise to *criminal enforcement*, *civil administrative penalties* and *civil judicial action* for injunctive relief. This prohibition applies to all persons and entities.
- ▶ Enforcement is not just by Agencies, such as FWS. Citizens and environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can bring suit for violations.

The FWS is highly visible in North Dakota, mostly in duck and goose management as well as the administration of refuges and waterfowl production areas. North Dakota has more Federal Wildlife Refuges than any other state in the nation.

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BOOKLET
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Migratory Bird Treaty Act

- ▶ Most native U.S. birds are subject to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (exceptions listed on page 10).
- ▶ Makes it illegal to remove or move nests that contain eggs or nestlings except under the terms of a valid permit.
- ▶ Sets seasons for hunting of migratory birds.
- ▶ The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for administering this Act. While the law is not often enforced, penalties include: up to two years in jail and \$250,000 fine for a felony conviction. Also, equipment used to pursue, hunt or trap may be seized.



Migratory Bird Protocol

HESS POLICY TO PROTECT MIGRATORY BIRDS

TYPICALLY FEBRUARY 1 - JULY 15

First and foremost – each and every one of us out in the field are the eyes of Hess and responsible for the protection of any nests with eggs and/or hatchlings and the adult birds themselves.

WHAT TO DO

If you find an occupied nest (eggs or hatchlings) during clearing of Right Of Way (ROW), on an active well or facility site:

- ▶ Stop working immediately near the nest – stay back a minimum of 25 feet
- ▶ Do not touch the nest
- ▶ Take a picture
- ▶ Call Rachelle Williamson (Bakken-Regulatory & Environmental Advisor) at **701-509-3378** with your location and share the

picture(s). If Rachelle isn't available, contact Larry Hackman, Minot Regulatory at (701-340-2253). *Have your location, the location of the nest, and note if the nest is occupied (eggs or hatchlings).*

- ▶ We will review and consult with our biologist as to the species and what the estimated incubation and/or fledging time is for that species.
- ▶ We will report back to you as quickly as possible with our plan forward.

What classifies as a Migratory Bird?

Just about every species we find in ND therefore assume protected.

Follow the same protocols for Eagles & Raptors: Maintain a buffer of 660 feet from active nests to any Hess activity.

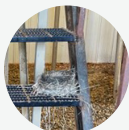
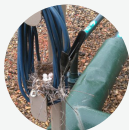
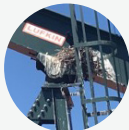


Procedures

If a Nest is found on operating location

Remember: Never disturb a nest!

I have found a Nest on a well site or facility



If it is a suspected eagle or raptor nest, **STOP WORK!**

Reduce activity in the area to the minimum necessary to complete the task while maintaining a minimum avoidance distance of 25 feet.

Contact Rachelle Williamson, Hess' Regulatory Environmental Advisor
701-509-3378 (mobile)
701-420-7001 (office)
rwilliamson@hess.com
If Rachelle Williamson is unavailable, contact Larry Hackman, Minot Regulatory at 701.340.2253.

DOCUMENT THE FOLLOWING:

- Date/time found
- Location name
- Area where the nest is at (Description & GPS)
- Is there a safety or operations concern (specify)
- Primary point of contact
- If possible, identify if the nest is occupied or empty
- If occupied, specify eggs or hatchlings
- Is there a bird in the area claiming the nest as home
- Pictures of the nest and contents, if possible

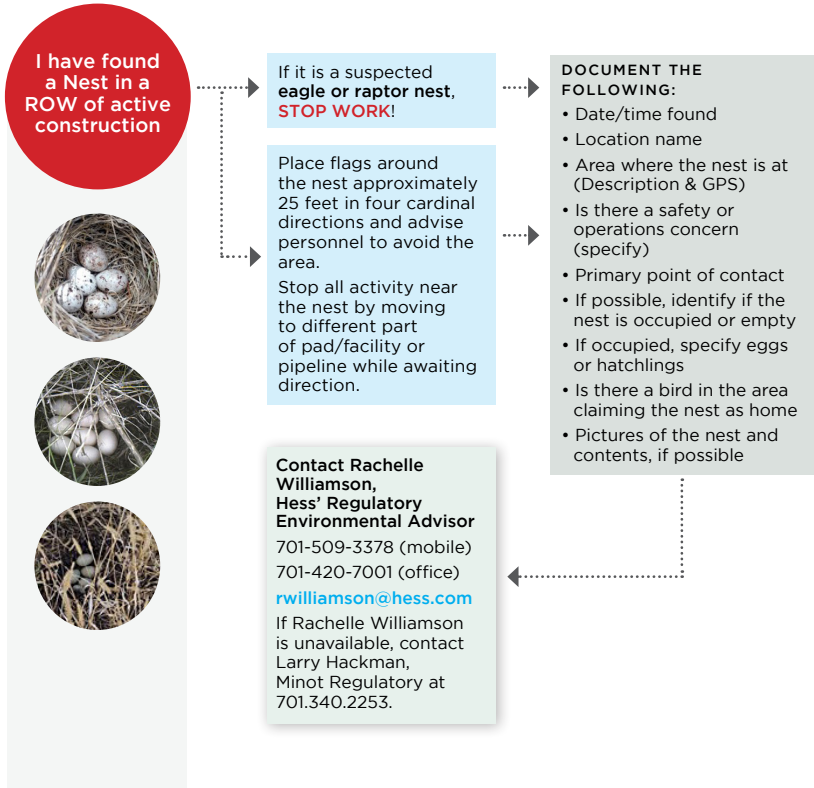
Regulations Protecting Nesting Birds

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC §703-712) and FWS 50 CFR 10, exist to protect migratory and non-game birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs, unless such activity is permitted by regulation. The Bald Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §668) prohibits the destruction of bald and golden eagle occupied and unoccupied nests.

Procedures

If Nest found during active construction:

Remember: Never disturb a nest!



Penalties for Violations: A violation of the Act can result in a criminal fine of \$100,000 (\$200,000 for organizations), imprisonment for one year, or both, for a first offense. Penalties increase substantially for additional offenses, and a second violation of this Act is a felony.

Types of Protected Areas in ND

FEDERALLY-DESIGNATED

- ▶ National Wildlife Refuge
- ▶ Wilderness Areas
- ▶ National Grassland
- ▶ National Forest
- ▶ Endangered/Threatened Species Critical Habitat
- ▶ National Parks
- ▶ Waterfowl Production Areas
- ▶ Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Land

STATE-DESIGNATED

- ▶ State Wildlife Management Areas
- ▶ State School Land
- ▶ State Parks
- ▶ State Recreation Areas
- ▶ North Dakota Reservations

LOCALLY-DESIGNATED

Counties, cities, townships and metropolitan authorities may designate local parks and conservation districts.



Procedures

Oiled/Injured/Deceased Bird or Animal

In addition to previous guidance, if you find an oiled, injured or deceased bird/animal on-site - **DO NOT APPROACH OR TOUCH!**

- ▶ Stop
- ▶ Take a picture
- ▶ Call Rachelle Williamson, Hess' Regulatory Environmental Advisor at 701-509-3378 or if not available, contact Larry Hackman, Minot Regulatory at 701-340-2253
- ▶ The appropriate agencies will be contacted and you will receive a call back from us with instructions on plan forward.
- ▶ No one other than Rachelle or Larry are to contact FWS.



A new web-based Bird survey app is now available. It can be used to simplify and expedite your track and notify Regulatory.

DOWNLOAD SURVEY 123 APP HERE:



Black-Footed Ferret

Bakken Biodiversity Management Protocol

Each and every Hess employee and contractor in the Bakken is obligated to ensure compliance with all applicable policies, procedures and regulations regarding Biodiversity.

Hess has an established protocol in the Bakken which is our “Environmental Siting Program” which must be followed for any project across the asset requiring new ground disturbance. Over arching process is called the Mitigation Hierarchy:

- ▶ **AVOIDANCE** - involves changes in early project planning to ‘design out’ impacts or risks. Measures taken to avoid impacts can therefore take place at different scales and in both time and space.
- ▶ **MINIMIZATION** - measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity, significance and/or extent of impacts (including direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, as appropriate) that cannot be completely avoided, as far as is practically feasible’.
- ▶ **RESTORATION/ REHABILITATION** - measures taken to repair degradation or damage to specific biodiversity features and ecosystem services of concern (which might be species, ecosystems/habitats or particular ecosystem services) following project impacts that cannot be completely avoided and/or minimized.
- ▶ **OFFSETS** - Measurable conservation outcomes, resulting from actions applied to areas not impacted by the project, that compensate for significant, adverse impacts of a project that cannot be avoided, minimized and/or restored.

Every Bakken project that requires new ground disturbance, regardless of size, must include this process - from the planning stage through to execution.

Hess' Environmental Siting Program

INITIAL DESKTOP/DATA REVIEW

- ▶ Contact Hess' Regulatory Environmental Advisor in the Bakken (Rachelle Williamson - Minot Office) during initial planning - to discuss scope of proposed project. (701-509-3378)
- ▶ A high-level data review will then be conducted of extended area to include:
 - ▶ Pre-recorded archaeological sites at SHPO (State Historical Preservation Office)
 - ▶ Potential wetlands/streams/aquifers
 - ▶ Potential habitat areas for protected species under the ESA.
 - ▶ Pre-recorded eagle/raptor nests
 - ▶ Fish and Wildlife easement areas
- ▶ Upon completion of this review - Hess' Regulatory Environmental Advisor will meet with the requesting functional team and review development options in relation to preliminary findings.

CONDUCT REQUIRED FIELD SURVEYS

- ▶ After landowner approval is obtained - a biodiversity team will be sent to the field to conduct professional delineations/surveys/observations on all applicable areas of concern for said project.

REVIEW DATA, MITIGATE AND EXECUTE

- ▶ These findings are added into our Hess' GIS geo data (managed by Bakken Regulatory/Environmental Advisor) and are once again reviewed with the requesting functional team.
- ▶ No field findings - no adjustments required.
- ▶ All findings will be discussed with the functional team and mitigation agreed upon to ensure complete compliance and no disruption to development plans.
- ▶ If required, Hess' Regulatory Environmental Advisor will communicate with applicable State and/or Federal Agencies, obtain USACE permit, request occupancy surveys for ESA species or any other requirements to ensure new development will not directly impact protected habitat and/or species and that any required permits/approvals are obtained.
- ▶ Approval to proceed with designs/routing will be given to Functional Team Lead by Regulatory Environmental Advisor following final review or receipt of required permits/approvals.
- ▶ It is the responsibility of the Project Lead to contact Regulatory Environmental Advisor if there are required changes to the design/route prior to or during execution to ensure we remain in compliance.

Protected Species

Birds with Special Status

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, even though they have been delisted under the Endangered Species Act.

Prohibits anyone, without a permit, from “taking.”

Provides criminal penalties for persons who “take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest or egg thereof.”

Defines “take” as “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.”

“Disturb” means: to agitate or bother to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment. This definition also covers impacts that result from alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present.

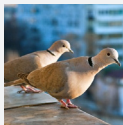
Migratory Birds include all migratory game birds and most birds found in the United States with the exception of the house sparrow, feral pigeon (commonly called rock dove), European starling, Eurasian collared dove, mute swan, and upland game birds, which are protected by state laws. A complete list of protected migratory birds are found in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, Section. 10.13.

Banded birds provide important management information. If you find a bird with a federal band, report it at: www.reportband.gov or call (800) 327-BAND (2263) along with the band number, date, and location. You can receive a certificate with information about the bird. The band is yours to keep.

Birds That Do Not Have Protected Status



House Sparrow



Eurasian Collared Dove



Rock Dove (Pigeon)



European Starling

Bald Eagle

STATUS PROTECTED

DESCRIPTION

A large raptor, the Bald Eagle has a wingspread of about seven feet. Adults have a dark brown body and wings, white head and tail, and a yellow beak. Juveniles are mostly brown with white mottling on the body, tail, and undersides of wings.

HABITAT

Migrating eagles are found throughout North Dakota.



BREEDING RANGE



Golden Eagle

STATUS PROTECTED

DESCRIPTION

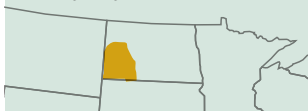
Dark brown overall, feathered legs, brown eyes, and black beak. The head turns golden as an adult.

HABITAT

Open shrubland and grasslands of shortgrass. They avoid heavily forested areas but will use riparian or woodland/brushland habitat. Typically nesting on cliffs but also in trees such as cottonwood and green ash, or even on or near the ground. Nests will be reused by returning eagles or a new pair.



BREEDING RANGE



Endangered Species

Black-Footed Ferret

STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

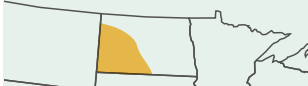
A mink-size member of the weasel family. Pelage is buff with the throat and belly generally whiter. The feet are black, as is the tip of the tail. A black band covers the eyes, and is more prominent in younger animals.

HABITAT

They inhabit short-grass prairies, always within close proximity to prairie dog towns. They use burrows for shelter.



WEIGHT	2-3 LBS.
BODY LENGTH	26"
BREEDING SEASON	MAR-APR
HABITAT RANGE	FWS



Northern Long-Eared Bat

STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

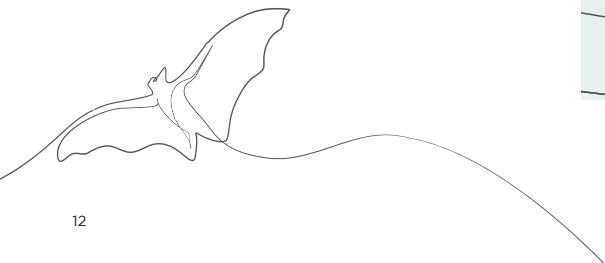
Small bat. Fur generally brown in color. Ears and tail are longer than other myotis species of its size. Tragus also longer than similar sized bats, such as the Little Brown Bat.

HABITAT

They are most often found in remnants of native prairie in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and in fens in Michigan.



HABITAT RANGE	FWS
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Pallid Sturgeon

STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

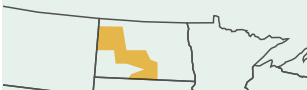
Light gray in color with a lighter underside. Small black eyes set on a large shovel-shaped head. Four barbels on the underside of the head with the two inner barbels shorter than the outer two. This distinguishes it from the more common Shovelnose Sturgeon. The top side of its body is covered in large scales called scutes.

HABITAT

Large rivers with high turbidity and a natural flow. Preferred habitat has a diversity of depths and velocities formed by braided channels, sand-bars, islands, sand flats and gravel bars. The range of depths used vary seasonally, with most fish being found shallow in the spring and deeper in the fall. In North Dakota they are only found in the Missouri River and parts of the Yellowstone River, usually in fast current areas with a firm sand or gravel bottom.



WEIGHT	85 LBS
BODY LENGTH	UP TO 7'
WING SPAN	20"
BREEDING SEASON	MAY-JUL
HABITAT RANGE	NATURESERVE



Poweshiek Skipperling

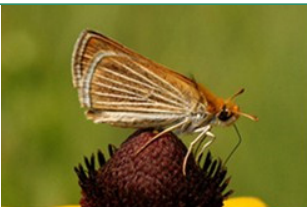
STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

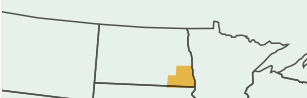
The Poweshiek Skipperling is a small butterfly with a wing-span of about 1 inch. It is dark brown above with some light orange along the wing margins and a lighter orange head.

HABITAT

Poweshiek Skipperlings live in high quality tall grass prairie in both upland, dry areas as well as low, moist areas. They are most often found in remnants of native prairies and fens. They may have been extirpated from North Dakota.



HABITAT RANGE FWS



Whooping Crane

STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

All white except for black wing tips and a red crown. Long black legs set it apart from White Pelicans which are sometimes confused for Whoopers.

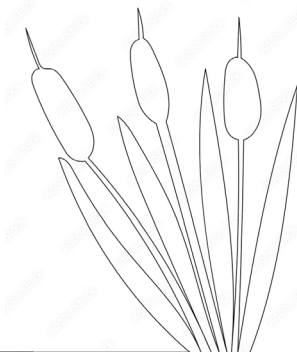
HABITAT

During migration, use primarily wetlands and cropland ponds for roosting, feeding, or both. Seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands are the most commonly used. Large wetlands are used for roosting and smaller wetlands for foraging.

** Reporting obligation and de-energizing all equipment when observed*



WEIGHT	15 LBS.
BODY LENGTH	52"
WING SPAN	87"R
HABITAT RANGE	



Rusty Patched Bumble Bee

STATUS **ENDANGERED**

DESCRIPTION

The Bees have mostly yellow upper thorax, black Spot or band between wings that may extend toward back in a v-shape. Bottom of thorax is black. Rusty Patched queens are entirely yellow on first two abdominal segments and rest of abdominal segments are black.

HABITAT

They inhabit a variety of habitats including prairies, woodlands marshes, agricultural landscapes, and residential parks and gardens.



LENGTH (QUEEN)	16-23 MM
LENGTH (FEMALE)	9-16 MM
LENGTH (MALE)	14-17 MM

Threatened Species

Dakota Skipper

STATUS **THREATENED**

DESCRIPTION

A small butterfly with a 1-inch wingspan with a thick body and a faster, more powerful flight than most butterflies. The upper side of the male's wing is tawny-orange to brown with a prominent mark on the forewing. The upper side of the female's wing is darker brown with tawny-orange spots and a few white spots on the forewing margin.

HABITAT

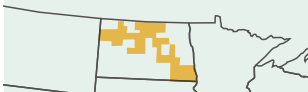
Found in high quality native prairie containing a high diversity of wildflowers and grasses. Habitat includes two prairie types: 1) low (wet) prairie dominated by bluestem grasses, wood lily, harebell, and smooth camas; and 2) upland (dry) prairie dominated by bluestem grasses, needlegrass, pale purple and upright coneflowers and blanketflower.

ACTIVE FLIGHT SEASON

(actually a butterfly): ~3 weeks per year typically starting ~ mid-June but completely dependent on weather.



HABITAT RANGE FWS



Piping Plover

STATUS THREATENED

DESCRIPTION

Small gray/brown shorebird with white belly. Adults have orange legs. Black band running across the forehead and a single narrow black band around the breast. Bill is a black-tipped orange.

HABITAT

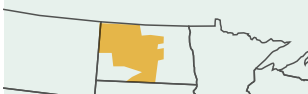
In the Great Plains, piping plovers inhabit barren sand and gravel shores of rivers and lakes. Plovers avoid dense vegetation. Nearly all natural lakes used by plovers in North Dakota are alkaline in nature and have salt-encrusted, white beaches. Beaches used by piping plovers generally are 10-40 yards wide. In North Dakota, piping plovers use barren river sandbars on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

ACTIVE NESTING SEASON

April 15 – August 15 (depending on the seasonal weather) with peak breeding season occurring from late May to mid-July.



WEIGHT	2 OZ.
BODY LENGTH	7.25"
WING SPAN	19"
BREEDING SEASON	
HABITAT RANGE	FWS



Red Knot

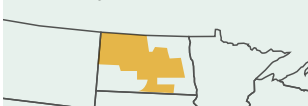
STATUS THREATENED

DESCRIPTION

Length: 25-28 cm. *Adults in spring*: Finely mottled with grays, black and light ochre, running into stripes on crown; throat, breast and sides of head cinnamon-brown; dark gray line through eye; undertail coverts white. *Adults in winter*: Pale ashy gray, from crown to rump with feathers on back narrowly edged with white; underparts white, the breast lightly streaked and speckled. *Adults in autumn*: Underparts of some individuals show traces of the "red" of spring.



HABITAT RANGE



HABITAT

The species breeds in the high Arctic on dry tundra including weathered sandstone ridges, upland areas with scattered willows and poppy, moist marshy slopes and flats in foothills, well-drained slopes hummocked with Dryasspp and upland glacial gravel close to streams or ponds. (Birdlife International)

Western Prairie Fringed Orchid

STATUS THREATENED

DESCRIPTION

Platanthera praeclara has a showy open raceme of up to 24 white to creamy white flowers, each with a long nectar spur. The lower petal of each flower is deeply 3-lobed and fringed. The single, smooth stem is up to 85 cm (34 in.) tall. Flowering plants have 3 or more smooth, elongate leaves. Nonflowering plants have 1-3 leaves of similar appearance.



HABITAT RANGE



HABITAT

Occurs in moist tall grass prairies and sedge meadows. In North Dakota it is commonly found with sedges, reedgrass, and rushes or where those plants meet big bluestem, little bluestem, and switchgrass.

Candidate Species

CANDIDATE SPECIES ARE THOSE THAT ARE PROPOSED FOR LISTING AND UNDER REVIEW BY THE FWS

Greater Sage Grouse

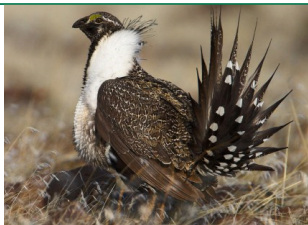
STATUS PROPOSED FOR LISTING

DESCRIPTION

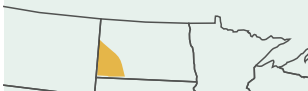
The largest of North American grouse species, males are dark brown overall with white breast, pointed tail, and yellow above eye.

HABITAT

Primarily associated with sagebrush, particularly big sagebrush. Silver sagebrush and rabbitbrush is used to a lesser extent. Riparian and upland meadows, irrigated and non-irrigated croplands and pasturelands are also used, especially for brood-rearing habitat. Leks may be natural openings within a sagebrush community or dry stream bed channels, ridges, grassy meadows, burned areas, gravel pits, sheep bedding grounds, plowed fields, and roads. Nest under larger bushes generally within 1.5-3 km of the lek.



WEIGHT	6.3 LBS"
BODY LENGTH	28"
WING SPAN	38"
BREEDING SEASON	MAY-JUL
HABITAT RANGE	FWS



Sprague's Pipit

STATUS PROPOSED FOR LISTING

DESCRIPTION

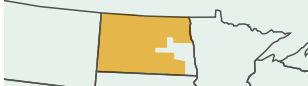
Slender, rather dull light brown, wears a "necklace" of fine streaks.

HABITAT

Requires native grasslands of intermediate height and sparse to intermediate vegetation density, low forb density, and little bare ground but low litter depth. Introduced grasslands may be utilized, but to a much lesser extent. Pipits are most abundant in idle grasslands, but are tolerant of light to moderate grazing. They avoid areas with woody vegetation and deep litter. The species appears area sensitive, requiring large grasslands of at least 190 ha.



WEIGHT	.88 OZ
BODY LENGTH	6.5"
WING SPAN	10"
BREEDING SEASON	MAY-AUG
HABITAT RANGE	



Present in North Dakota from mid-April to mid-October.

Monarch Butterfly

STATUS PROPOSED FOR LISTING

DESCRIPTION

Adult Monarchs possess two pairs of brilliant orange-red wings, featuring black veins and white spots along edges. Males possess distinguishing black dots along veins of wings are slightly bigger than females.

HABITAT

Two main populations of migratory monarchs in North America. One breeds west of Rockies that overwinters in CA and 2nd population Monarchs found in ND breed east of Rockies and overwinter in Mexico. Monarchs in caterpillar stage rely exclusively on milkweed.



WING SPAN	4"
BREEDING SEASON	SPRING
WEIGHT	0.5 GRAMS

*Eastern population winters in Mexico.
Native prairie lands throughout North America.*

North Dakota Noxious Weeds

Musk Thistle

DESCRIPTION

Musk Thistle or nodding thistle, is a member of the Asteraceae or sunflower family. It can grow up to 6-feet tall. Upright stems of the plant are winged and can be single or multiple and highly branched. Rosette leaves of the plant are elliptic to lanceolate and pinnately lobed with each lobe ending in a spine. Leaf surfaces are green, glabrous to densely pubescent with margins ranging from white to purple in color. Cauline leaves are similar to the rosette leaves, but are smaller, simple, alternate, and decurrent. Flower heads are terminal, 1 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, and usually bent over. Flowers are typically deep rose, violet, or purple, or occasionally white in color and have very characteristic brown bracts that resemble a pine cone.



Musk Thistle is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Purple Loosestrife

DESCRIPTION

Purple Loosestrife or purple lythrum is a member of the Lythraceae or Loosestrife family. The plant often sends up multiple stems that can range in height from 6 to 8 feet. The stems are four to eight sided and can either be smooth or pubescent. The erect stems are tough and often appear to be woody at the base of the plant. Leaves are simple, entire, and can be opposite or whorled. Purple Loosestrife flowers are arranged on a spike that is from 2-inches to 3-feet long. Individual flowers have five to seven petals that arise from a cylindrical green tube. Petals of the flower are typically purple but can range from white, to pink or red. Purple loosestrife seeds are light tan, angular, and 1/32 of an inch in size.



Purple Loosestrife is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Russian Knapweed

DESCRIPTION

Russian Knapweed is a member of the Asteraceae or Sunflower family. It grows 1 to 3-feet tall. Stems are erect, covered with fine, white hairs and openly branched. Lower leaves are often lobed and toothed, and 2 to 4-inches long. Upper leaves are entire or serrated on upper leaf margins, but are attached to the stem without a stalk at their base. Flowers are cone-shaped and 1/4- to 1/2-inch in diameter. Flower heads, found at the tip of the leafy branches of the plant, are usually pink to lavender in color.

The root of the plant is dark brown to black in color and the plant is scaly and brown. Russian knapweed seeds are oblong, grey-brown and approximately 1/16 of an inch in length.

Russian Knapweed is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.



Spotted Knapweed

DESCRIPTION

Spotted Knapweed is a member of the Asteraceae or Sunflower family. It can grow 1 to 3-feet tall. Basal rosette leaves are borne on short stalks and grow up to 6 inches long. Rosette leaves are deeply divided into lobes on both sides of the center vein. Spotted Knapweed stems can have more than one stem and are branched on the upper half. Flower heads are born solitary or in clusters of two or three and are found at the branch ends. Flower heads are ovate to oblong and are pinkish-purple or, rarely, cream colored. The center spine of the bracts is shorter than the lateral spines. It has obvious longitudinal veins and black-tipped bracts that give the flower head a spotted appearance.



Spotted Knapweed is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Yellow Toadflax

DESCRIPTION

Yellow Toadflax, also referred to as butter-and eggs, Jacob's ladder, common toadflax, and wild snapdragon, is a member of the Scrophulariaceae or Figwort family. It is a herbaceous perennial with stems that are somewhat woody at the base and smooth towards the top of the plant. Stems of yellow are sparingly branched and usually 1 to 3-feet tall. Leaves are linear, narrow, pointed at both ends, and usually 1 to-2 inches in length. Both stems and leaves are pale green in color. The flowers that grow at the base of the upper leaves resemble a snapdragon, the upper lip is yellow, the corolla is two-lobed and the lower lip is three-lobed with an orange spot. A long spur is located at the base of the flower and can be as long as the rest of the flower combined. Yellow Toadflax can be distinguished from Dalmatian Toadflax by leaf structure. Yellow Toadflax has narrow linear leaves and Dalmatian Toadflax has broad, heart-shaped leaves.



Dalmatian Toadflax

DESCRIPTION

Dalmatian Toadflax is a member of the Scrophulariaceae or Figwort family. It is a herbaceous perennial weed with stems that are robust and somewhat woody at the base and smooth towards the top of the plant. Stems of Dalmatian toadflax are waxy and can grow 2 to 3-feet tall. The leaves of the plant are alternate, light green, waxy and heart-shaped. The base of the leaf tends to clasp the stem. Flowers resemble a snapdragon and are bright yellow with an occasional orange colored throat. A long spur is located at the base of the flower and can be as long as the rest of the flower combined. Dalmatian Toadflax can be distinguished from Yellow Toadflax by leaf structure. Dalmatian Toadflax has broad, heart-shaped leaves and Yellow Toadflax has narrow, linear leaves.



Yellow and Dalmatian Toadflax is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Saltcedar

DESCRIPTION

Saltcedar, also referred to as tamarisk or tamarik, is a member of the Tamaricaceae or Tamarisk family. It is a deciduous shrub or small tree that can grow from 5 to 30-feet tall. Trunks of the trees are slender upright, or branched, and covered with smooth reddish-brown bark that becomes ridged and furrowed with age. Leaves are deciduous, appressed, small, graygreen and scale like. Flowers are five petaled, pink to white in color and crowded into numerous clusters on the end of twigs. Seeds are reddish-brown and extremely tiny.

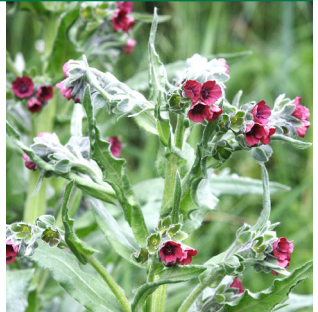


Saltcedar is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Houndstongue

DESCRIPTION

Houndstongue is a biennial plant that can grow from 8-48 in. (0.2-1.2 m) tall. The first year's growth is strictly vegetative with flowering occurs the second year. The basal leaves are petiolate, elliptical, dark green and 6-8 in. (15.2-20.3 cm) long. The leaves on the flowering stem are alternate and narrower towards the top of the plant. In early summer, flowers appear in racemes from the axils of the upper leaves. Flowers are reddish-purple with a five-lobed corolla. Each flower can produce up to 4 fruits. Fruit is flat and densely covered with small, barbed hooks that facilitate dispersal by animals. Invades disturbed areas, roadsides, rangeland, old fields/meadows, forest margins, riparian zones and coastal sand dunes. It is native to Eurasia.



Houndstongue is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.

Palmer Amaranth

DESCRIPTION

Palmer Amaranth is native to the desert regions of southwest United States and northern Mexico. It's an erect, branching, summer annual that usually grows from 6-8 ft tall. The petiole is longer than the leaf. The alternate leaves are ovate to diamond shaped and some leaves will have a white watermark shaped like a chevron or V. The small inconspicuous flowers are clustered tightly in linear or sparingly branched terminal spikes up to 18 inches long. The seeds are shiny and dark reddish brown to brown. They are about 0.04-0.05 in. in diameter.



Palmer Amaranth is considered a noxious weed under North Dakota state law, thus landowners are required to eradicate or control the spread of the plant.



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