



File Code: 1950-1/2150

Date: September 1, 2006

Dear Interested Forest Stakeholder:

I recognize the interest members of the public have concerning management on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest. Therefore, I am requesting your comments on a project proposed to control vegetation in young regeneration areas, wildlife openings, and areas where non-native invasive species are thriving. Project areas are located in Banks, Habersham, Stephens, Rabun, and White Counties, Georgia.



*Kudzu infestation along Stonewall Road*

**Young Regeneration Areas:** The focus of this restoration is to return shortleaf pine to sites where it naturally occurred, creating an historical forest community. The Chattahoochee-Oconee Forest Plan identifies restoration opportunities in the Goals and Objectives section. Existing conditions do not meet these goals, specifically, Goal 8, - Contribute to maintenance or restoration of native tree species whose role in forest ecosystems: (a) has been reduced by past land use; or (b) is threatened by insects and disease, fire exclusion, forest succession, or other factors. The proposed actions are designed to meet the forest plan goals by restoring forest composition, providing for forest health, wildlife habitat, and a more native and sustainable ecosystem.

Southern pine beetle infestations over the past 12 years have eliminated many shortleaf pine communities over the whole Chattahoochee National Forest, and more specifically, in the forest communities proposed for treatment. The young regeneration areas proposed for treatment have been planted with native shortleaf pine and this vegetation control treatment is designed to enable selected shortleaf pine to reach the overstory (the tallest trees in a forest community) by reducing the competition immediately (4-5 feet) surrounding them. Chestnut, southern red, scarlet, post, white, and black oaks would likely be present in the mixture of trees eventually dominating these sites, and species of hickory, yellow poplar, blackgum, flowering dogwood, and others would add to the species diversity in the overstory and below.

**Wildlife Openings:** Many of the wildlife openings on the two Districts are now dominated by plants that are both non-native and extremely invasive, meaning that their germinating seeds increase the area they cover each year, displacing plants that are much more beneficial to wildlife. These invasive plants include fescue, sericea lespedeza (see photo), crabgrass, foxtail



grass, and Johnson grass. In addition, white grubs from the non-native Japanese beetles and June bugs continue to damage the roots of beneficial plant species. Current management using mowing, plowing, and burning has had limited success due to the aggressive persistence and reseeding capabilities of the weeds and attempts to re-establish species beneficial to wildlife have been short-lived at best.



*Sericea lespedeza* inundating a wildlife opening near Wolf Creek Church Road.

This project would improve the condition of the wildlife openings so they produce high quality foods (instead of invasive and noxious weeds) for wildlife species. Clovers and small grains planted in these areas are utilized by a minimum of 54 species of birds and 14 species of mammals. Animals benefiting from these treatments would include white-tailed deer, wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, songbirds, black bears, cottontail rabbits, and other small mammals. These

treatments allow the openings to function much more effectively as a buffer to the natural food supply that is affected by mast failures and harsh winters.

**Non-native, Invasive Sites:** These include sites where exotic species are present and have a high potential to expand or proliferate, thereby reducing the growing space for native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Invasive species have been identified by the Chief of the Forest Service as one of the four significant threats to our Nation’s forest and grassland ecosystems. One of the actions recommended in the “National Strategy and Implementation Plan” (October, 2004) is early detection and rapid response, including finding new infestations and eliminating them before they become established. This proposal is designed to be a first step toward reducing infestations of non-native, invasive species on National Forest System lands on the East Zone (Chattooga and Tallulah Ranger Districts) in Georgia.

Plants to be treated here include kudzu, autumn olive, mimosa, oriental bittersweet, privet, *Microstegium*, and wisteria. NatureServe ranks all of these species as medium to high ecological impact.

Treatments are proposed on approximately 131 sites totaling an estimated 738 acres.

Proposed herbicide treatments are designed to treat only the targeted or unwanted vegetation. All herbicide applications will be done according to labeling information and site-specific analysis. This labeling and analysis are used to choose the herbicide, rate, and application method for the site. They are also used to select measures to protect human and wildlife health, non-target vegetation, water, soil, and threatened, endangered, proposed, and sensitive species. Site conditions may require stricter constraints than those on the label, but labeling standards are never relaxed. Method and timing of application are chosen to achieve project objectives while minimizing effects on non-target vegetation and other environmental elements.

Maps displaying the vicinity of the treatments are attached, and specific methods are given below:

Description of area	Ac (est.)	Proposed Treatment	Forest Plan Goals/Objectives
An estimated 19 young (1-2 years) shortleaf pine forest communities that are being adversely affected by overtopping hardwoods	291	Release shortleaf pine using foliar spray with imazapyr in the late summer twice over the next five years.	<p>Goal 3: Restore disturbance – dependent forest types (in this case, shortleaf pine).</p> <p>Objective 3.1 – restore shortleaf pine on the Chattahoochee where it once occurred.</p> <p>Areas are within Management Prescriptions 7.E.1, 8.A.1, 9.A.3, and 9.H. This treatment for the areas proposed is consistent with Prescription Emphasis, Objectives and Standards.</p>
An estimated 5 young pine communities that have been killed by the southern pine beetle	132	Release regenerating shortleaf pine by spraying stems of competing and overtopping trees using a mixture of triclopyr (ester) and imazapyr in the late winter twice over the next five years.	<p>Goal 3 and Objective 3.1 as stated above; also:</p> <p>Goal 8: Maintain or restore native tree species (shortleaf pine) whose role in forest ecosystems is threatened by insects (southern pine beetle), fire exclusion, or forest succession.</p> <p>Areas are within Prescriptions 9.A.1 and 9.H, and the specific treatment is consistent with the Prescription Emphasis, Objectives and Standards.</p>
Approximately 39 areas infested by kudzu, a non-native, invasive species.	63	Foliar spray using clopyralid for four treatments over six years.	<p>Goal 12: Minimize adverse effects of invasive native and non-native species. Control such species where feasible.</p> <p>Goal 40: Reduce populations of non-native pests.</p> <p>Areas are within Prescriptions 4.D, 4.F, 4.H, 7.A, 7.E.1, 7.E.2, 9.A.1, 9.A.3 and 9.H, and the specific treatment is consistent with these Prescriptions.</p>
One area of kudzu, a non-native, invasive species, near Davidson Creek.	5	Clear kudzu into piles and prescribed burn; scatter piles following burn; foliar spray individual re-sprouting kudzu with an aquatic formulation of glyphosate annually during the growing season for up to ten years.	<p>Same as above.</p> <p>This area is within Prescription 4.H, and drains into Davidson Creek, a municipal water source for the City of Toccoa.</p>

Description of area	Ac (est.)	Proposed Treatment	Forest Plan Goals/Objectives
An estimated three sites infested by privet, a non-native, invasive species.	12	Basal or cut-stem spray with a mixture of triclopyr ester and imazapyr for the first treatment. Foliar spray with a mixture of triclopyr and imazapyr up to four times over six years to control root suckers and sprouts.	Same as above. Areas are within Prescriptions 4.F, 9.A.1 and 9.H, and the specific treatment is consistent with the Prescription Emphasis, Objectives and Standards.
One site (Sarah's Creek Campground, infested by autumn olive), treatment to reduce populations of this species.	5	Basal spray (stems less than six inches in diameter) or cut-stem/stump treatment (stems greater than six inches in diameter) with triclopyr ester during the late winter or early spring. Dead wood would be piled and burned, and root suckers would be treated with up to five annual treatments of imazapyr in the late summer.	Same as above. Area is within Prescription 7.E.2, and the specific treatment is consistent with the Prescription Emphasis, Objectives and Standards.
Two sites infested by Microstegium, a non-native invasive species.	9	Three treatments over five years of selective foliar spray with glyphosate during the active growing season.	Same as above. These areas are within the 9.H and 9.F Management Prescriptions, and this specific treatment is consistent with the emphasis and objectives in this zone.
One site of oriental bittersweet, a non-native, invasive vine.	0.10	Three treatments over five years of selective foliar spray with glyphosate late in the growing season	Same as above. This area is within the 9.A.3 Management Prescription, and this treatment is consistent with the prescription.
One site of mimosa, a non-native, invasive tree.	0.25	Inject or cut-stem treatment with glyphosate for the first treatment; foliar treatment using glyphosate for up to five years thereafter.	Same as above. This area is within the 4.H Management Prescription, and this treatment is consistent with this prescription.
One site of wisteria, a non-native vine.	0.50	Foliar spray using clopyralid for four treatments over six years.	Same as above. This area is within the 9.H Management Prescription, and this treatment is consistent with this prescription.

Description of area	Ac (est.)	Proposed Treatment	Forest Plan Goals/Objectives
Georgia Mountain Orchard, to reduce populations of Autumn olive, privet, and some selected shortleaf pine, creating a savanna with widely spaced, open grown pines scattered on the edges.	90	Basal or cut-stem spray with a mixture of triclopyr ester and imazapyr once to control large autumn olive, privet and selected shortleaf pine. Foliar spray autumn olive and privet with a mixture of triclopyr and imazapyr during the late summer up to five times over ten years, and treat pine as above three times over the next ten years. Following the first or second foliar treatment, prescribe burn during the growing season every three years .	Same as above. Also: Goal 3: Create and/or enhance habitats for wildlife and plant communities, including disturbance-dependent forest types. Objective 3.4: Restore and/or maintain savannas and grasslands on a five-year burning cycle or less. This area is within the 9.H Management Prescription, and this specific treatment is consistent with the emphasis and objectives in this zone.
Areas within and adjacent to 57 wildlife openings: Treatment of undesirable non-native species including tall fescue, Japanese stilt grass, Sericea lespedeza, foxtail grass, crabgrass, Bermuda grass, and white grubs of June bugs, Japanese beetles, and chafer beetles.	130	Foliar spray with glyphosate, sethoxydim, and carbaryl during the growing season to control the undesirable and invasive species.	Same as above. Also: Goal 12 states “minimize adverse effects of invasive native and non-native species . . . control where necessary to protect national forest resources.” Wildlife openings proposed for treatment are within the following Management Prescriptions: 2.A.3, 4.H, 5.A (Glassy Mountain), 7.E.1, 8.A.1, 8.A.2, 9.A.1, 9.H and 12.A. The specific treatments are consistent with desired conditions envisioned in the Forest Plan.

- *Imazapyr is an active ingredient currently found in brand names Arsenal and Chopper.*
- *Triclopyr in the amine formulation is currently found in brand name Garlon 3A; triclopyr in the ester formulation is currently found in brand names Garlon 4, Forestry Garlon 4, and Pathfinder II.*
- *Clopyralid is the active ingredient found in the brand name Transline.*
- *Glyphosate is the active ingredient in brand names such as Roundup, Accord and Rodeo (aquatic labeling).*
- *Sethoxydim is the active ingredient in the brand name Poast.*
- *Carbaryl is the active ingredient in Sevin.*

All applicable mitigation measures would be carried out as detailed in the Forest Plan and the Best Management Practices for Georgia. Some selected important mitigation measures for the treatments described above include the following:

- Only selective treatments using aquatic-labeled herbicides would be used within the riparian corridor (Standard FW-022). Specifically, this would include the use of aquatic labeled formulations of glyphosate at the lowest effective rate in the riparian corridor.
- All herbicides would be applied at the lowest rate effective in meeting project objectives and according to guidelines for protecting human and wildlife health (Standard FW-012).

- Herbicides and application methods have been proposed to minimize the risk to human and wildlife health and the environment. Vegetable oils would be used as the carrier for triclopyr used in its ester formulation (Standard FW-011).
- Prescribed burning would only be conducted with full adherence to Forest Service internal guidance for air quality and the pollution control methodologies prescribed by air quality regulatory agencies.
- Mitigation of bare soil (where invasive plants are removed) will include re-vegetation to a minimum of 85% coverage within 30 days of completion (Standards FW-067 and FW-068). This would include seeding and mulching of the area to protect against raindrop erosion. Within riparian corridors, erosion control blankets would be used in place of mulch. In addition, if needed, one or more silt fences or hay bale rows would be installed immediately adjacent to the bare soil in the direction of the runoff.
- Herbicide mixing, loading, or cleaning areas in the field would not be located in sensitive areas or within 200 feet of private land, open water or wells.



*Pine seedling overtopped by competition near Wolf Creek Church.*

**I would like to hear from you regarding this project.** This project proposal is a starting point for discussion and analysis and no decision has been made. Responses from the local community, interested individuals and groups, other government agencies, and Forest Service employees are needed to help determine the extent of analysis so we meet the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Comments received help us to develop issues and viable alternatives to the proposal, and/or indicate additional mitigation and monitoring measures needed. Please note that you will be sent further correspondence on this proposed project *only* if you comment on it or if you request further correspondence.

Please provide the following information in order to for us to use your comments most effectively:

- 1) Your name and address.
- 2) Title of the Proposed Action. (East Zone Vegetation Control 2006)
- 3) Specific substantive comments on the proposed action, along with supporting reasons that the Responsible Official should consider in reaching a decision.

4) Your signature or other means of identification verification. For organizations, a signature or other means of identification verification must be provided for the individual authorized to represent your organization.

In order to be most helpful, comments should be received by October 3, 2006. Send your written comments to the Tallulah District office at the address given on the letterhead. You may also comment by phone (see letterhead), e-mail to Steve Cole (sncole@fs.fed.us) or in person at our office in Clayton, Georgia. Phone or hand-delivered comments may be made at the Ranger District office at (address and phone on letterhead) within the normal weekday business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. In accordance with regulations, all written comments received, including those submitted electronically, will be placed in the project file and will become a matter of public record.

This letter is being sent to organizations and individuals who have previously participated or have been interested in our project proposals. This letter assumes that you have some familiarity with the planning process as conducted by the Forest Service in accordance with NEPA. If you are receiving this letter and are unsure of the context or how to participate, please contact Steve Cole at the Tallulah District office (address and phone on letterhead). Management of the National Forest is a public trust and is best conducted with broad participation.

Thank you for your interest and involvement.

Sincerely,

***David Scott Hill (for)***  
DAVID W. JENSEN  
District Ranger

Enclosure: Table of treatment sites and maps of treatment locations.

### Young Regeneration Area Treatments:

Area Prefix	Area #	Area Name or Location (Compartment = C; Stand = Std)	Acres (est.)	Treatment Description Number	Management Prescription (from Forest Plan)
R	1	C-68, Std 19	15	1	8.A.1
R	2	C-66, Std 9	19	1	8.A.1
R	3	C-67, Std 14	10	1	8.A.1
R	4	C-62, Std 30	8	1	8.A.1
R	5	C-67, Std 9	7	1	8.A.1
R	6	C-62, Std 4	12	1	9.H
R	7	C-60, Std 18	8	1	9.A.3
R	8	C-60, Std 16	15	1	9.A.3
R	9	C-55, Std 11	8	1	9.A.3
R	10	C-87, Std 1	19	1	9.H
R	11	C-42, Std 6	22	1	9.A.3
R	12	C-203, Std 4	30	1	9.H
R	13	C-205, Std 20	30	2	9.H
R	14	C-205, Stds 24, 43	16	1	9.H
R	15	C-205, Std 4	39	2	9.H
R	16	C-209, Stds 29, 30	13	1	9.H
R	17	C-213, Std 31	19	1	9.H
R	18	C-215, Std 23	6	1	9.H
R	19	C-211, Std 37	21	1	9.H
R	20	C-229, Std 39	15	2	9.A.1
R	21	C-232, Std 14	24	2	9.H
R	22	C-232, Std 36	24	2	9.A.1
R	23	C-62, Std 37	13	1	9.H
R	24	C-79, Std 20	30	1	7.E.1
			<b>423</b>		
Treatment #1: Foliar spray with the active ingredient (a.i.) imazapyr in the late summer twice over the next five years.					
Treatment #2: Basal or cut-stem/stump spray of competing and/or overtopping trees using a mixture of the a.i. triclopyr and imazapyr in the late winter twice over the next five years.					

### Non-Native, Invasive Treatments:

Prefix	Area #	Area Name or Location (Compartment = C; Stand = Std)	Acres (est.)	Treatment Description Number	Management Prescription (from Forest Plan)	Notes
N	1	Lake Russell Road #1	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	2	Lake Russell Road #2	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	3	Lake Russell Road #3	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	4	Lake Russell Road #4	2.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	5	Lake Russell Road #5	5.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	6	Lake Russell Road #6	1.50	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	7	Sellers Road	3.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	8	Brown Bottoms #1	6.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	9	Lathan/Guard Camp	0.10	3	4.H	Kudzu
N	10	Hwy 123/Currahee Rd	1.50	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	11	Old Lake Russell Rd	4.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	12	Wofford Rd #1	2.00	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	13	Wofford Rd #2	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	14	Anderson Road #1	1.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	15	Anderson Road #2	3.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	16	Anderson Road #3	0.25	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	17	Black Walnut Plantation	0.50	3	4.D	Kudzu
N	18	Black Mtn Rd #1	0.50	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	19	Shirley Grove/Bear Gap #1	1.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	20	Shirley Grove/Bear Gap #2	0.50	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	21	Panther Creek Rec Area	0.50	3	4.H	Kudzu
N	22	Toccoa Pump Station	5.00	3	4.H	Kudzu
N	23	Black Mtn Rd #2	1.00	3	9.A.1	Kudzu
N	24	Stephens Rd	3.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	25	Chenocetah Mtn	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	26	Lon Lyons Rd	0.25	3	4.F	Kudzu
N	27	Silly Cook	0.25	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	28	Hwy 75	0.25	3	7.A	Kudzu
N	29	Red Root	0.50	3	9.H	Wisteria
N	30	Brown Bottoms #2	4.00	4	9.H	Privet
N	31	Georgia Mtn Orchard	90.00	5	9.H	Autumn olive, privet, encroaching shortleaf pine
N	32	Lake Russell Dam	7.00	4	4.F	Privet
N	33	Lime Kiln/Walker Br.	0.50	4	9.A.1	Privet
N	34	Apple Pie Mtn	1.50	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	35	Raper Creek Bridge	0.25	6	4.H	Mimosa
N	36	Eastman Rd	5.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	37	Deaden Timber	1.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	38	Speed Fields	3.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	39	Sarahs Cr./Warwoman Rd	3.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	40	Sarahs Cr. Camp South	1.00	3	7.E.2	Kudzu
N	41	Sarahs Cr. Camp #1	5.00	7	7.E.2	Selected Autumn olive within campground.

N	42	Sarabs Cr. Camp #2	2.00	3	7.E.2	Kudzu: three locations within campground.
Prefix	Area #	Area Name or Location (Compartment = C; Stand = Std)	Acres (est.)	Treatment Description Number	Management Prescription (from Forest Plan)	Notes
N	43	Hwy 76 W/Turkey Gap	5.00	3	8.A.1-8.A.2	Kudzu: approx. 7 sites adjacent to both sides of Hwy 76
N	44	Hale Ridge Road	0.25	8	9.H	Microstegium
N	45	Finney Creek Road	0.10	8	9.A.3/5.A	Oriental bittersweet
N	46	Camp Creek Road	0.50	3	8.A.1	Kudzu
N	47	Warwoman Road	1.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	48	Stephens Road #2	0.50	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	49	Silly Cook	1.00	3	7.E.1	Kudzu
N	50	Stonewall Road	1.00	3	9.H	Kudzu
N	51	Buck Branch Road	9.00	8	9.A.1	Microstegium along road
			<b>183.95</b>			
Treatment #3: Kudzu - foliar spray using a.i. clopyralid for four treatments over the next six years.						
Treatment #4: Privet - Basal spray/cut-stem/stump treatment with a mixture of triclopyr and imazapyr in the late summer for the first treatment. Foliar spray with a mixture of the same herbicides up to four times over the next six years.						
Treatment #5: Autumn olive, privet and encroaching shortleaf pine @ Georgia Mountain Orchard - Basal or cut-stem spray with triclopyr ester and imazapyr once for large stems. Foliar spray Autumn olive and privet with a mixture of triclopyr and imazapyr during the growing season up to five times over the next ten years, and treat encroaching pine as above three times over the next ten years. Following the first or second foliar treatment, prescribed burn during the growing season every three years.						
Treatment #6: Mimosa at the Raper Creek Bridge - annual cut-stem/stump of stems with glyphosate for up to five years.						
Treatment #7: Autumn olive @ Sarah's Creek - Basal spray or cut-stem/stump treatment with triclopyr (ester) during the late winter or early spring, treated annually up to three times. Dead wood would be piled and burned, and root suckers would be treated with up to five annual treatments of imazapyr in the late summer.						
Treatment #8: Microstegium & oriental bittersweet - Three (3) treatments over five (5) years of foliar spray with glyphosate late in the growing season.						

### Wildlife Opening Treatments:

ID	District	Name	Acres	Treat ment Code	Management Prescription (from Forest Plan)
W1	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #1	2.22	9	12.A
W2	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #2	0.57	9	12.A
W3	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #3	3.26	9	12.A
W4	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #4	0.30	9	12.A
W5	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #5	1.02	9	12.A
W6	Tallulah	Poplar Gap #6	0.42	9	12.A
W7	Tallulah	Abe Gap #1	1.00	9	8.A.2
W8	Tallulah	Abe Gap #2	0.22	9	8.A.2
W9	Tallulah	Chestnut Knob	1.25	9	8.A.2
W10	Tallulah	Chestnut Mtn #1	0.90	9	8.A.2
W11	Tallulah	Chestnut Mtn #2	0.16	9	8.A.2
W12	Tallulah	Flat Branch #1	1.23	9	8.A.2
W13	Tallulah	Flat Branch #2	1.00	9	8.A.2
W14	Tallulah	Flat Branch #3	3.44	9	8.A.2
W15	Tallulah	Flat Branch #4	1.25	9	8.A.2
W16	Tallulah	Flat Branch #5	0.21	9	8.A.2
W17	Tallulah	Flat Branch #6	0.83	9	8.A.2
W18	Tallulah	Flat Branch #7	0.49	9	8.A.2
W19	Tallulah	Flat Branch #8	0.21	9	8.A.2
W20	Tallulah	Flat Branch #9	0.73	9	8.A.2
W21	Tallulah	Glassy Mtn	2.00	9	5.A
W22	Tallulah	Ramey Fields	2.00	9	8.E.3
W23	Tallulah	Deaden Timber #1	1.25	9	9.H
W24	Tallulah	Wolf Creek #1	0.75	9	9.H
W25	Tallulah	Wolf Creek #2	1.30	9	9.H
W26	Tallulah	Wolf Creek #3	1.60	9	9.H
W27	Tallulah	Wolf Creek #4	0.50	9	9.H
W28	Tallulah	Goldmine #1	2.30	9	9.H
W29	Tallulah	Goldmine #2	5.40	9	9.H
W30	Tallulah	Cornpen Gap	3.20	9	9.H
W31	Tallulah	Hicks Tract	8.00	9	9.H
W32	Tallulah	Joe Mtn #2	2.00	9	7.E.1
W33	Tallulah	Dads Ridge	2.20	9	8.A.1
W34	Tallulah	Worley Ridge #2	1.50	9	8.A.1
W35	Tallulah	Stonewall #1	7.30	9	9.H
W36	Tallulah	Stonewall #2	1.50	9	9.H
W37	Chattooga	Frady Br #1	2.40	9	9.H
W38	Chattooga	Wilbanks	2.30	9	9.H
W39	Chattooga	Long Branch	1.50	9	7.E.1
W40	Chattooga	Sillycook	1.00	9	7.E.1
W41	Chattooga	Raper Creek	7.50	9	7.E.1
W42	Chattooga	Walker Branch	2.80	9	9.A.1
W43	Chattooga	Table Mtn Pine	7.00	9	9.A.1
W44	Chattooga	Honeystand	3.25	9	9.H
W45	Chattooga	Tugaloo Br	0.80	9	9.H
W46	Chattooga	New Liberty Cr	1.25	9	9.H
W47	Chattooga	Black Mtn Rd	1.00	9	9.A.1
W48	Chattooga	Anderson Road	0.00	9	9.H
W49	Tallulah	Coleman River #1	1.05	9	4.H

ID	District	Name	Acres	Treatment Code	Management Prescription (from Forest Plan)
W50	Tallulah	Coleman River #2	3.40	9	4.H
W51	Tallulah	Abe Gap #3	1.46	9	8.A.2
W52	Tallulah	Abe Gap #4	0.75	9	8.A.2
W53	Tallulah	Abe Gap #6	1.02	9	8.A.2
W54	Tallulah	Virge Field	2.30	9	8.A.2
W55	Tallulah	Nicholson Fields	3.00	9	2.A.3
W56	Tallulah	Russell Fields	4.00	9	2.A.3
W57	Tallulah	Whispering Pine	2.00	9	8.A.1
			<b>113.29</b>		
Treatment #9: Foliar spray with glyphosate, sethoxydim, and carbaryl during the growing season, when needed, over the next 10 years.					