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Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

December 2007



# Invasive Plant Treatments

## Record of Decision

### *Part 1 – Watersheds Where There is No Effect to Listed Fish Species*

### **Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests, Crooked River National Grassland**

Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Crook, Wheeler,  
and Grant Counties, Oregon

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**Site-Specific Invasive Plant Treatments for  
Deschutes National Forest, Ochoco National Forest,  
and Crooked River National Grassland  
Including Ochoco Forest Plan Amendment**

**RECORD OF DECISION  
Part I**

and Finding of Non-Significant Forest Plan Amendment

USDA Forest Service  
Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Crook, Wheeler, Grant Counties, Oregon

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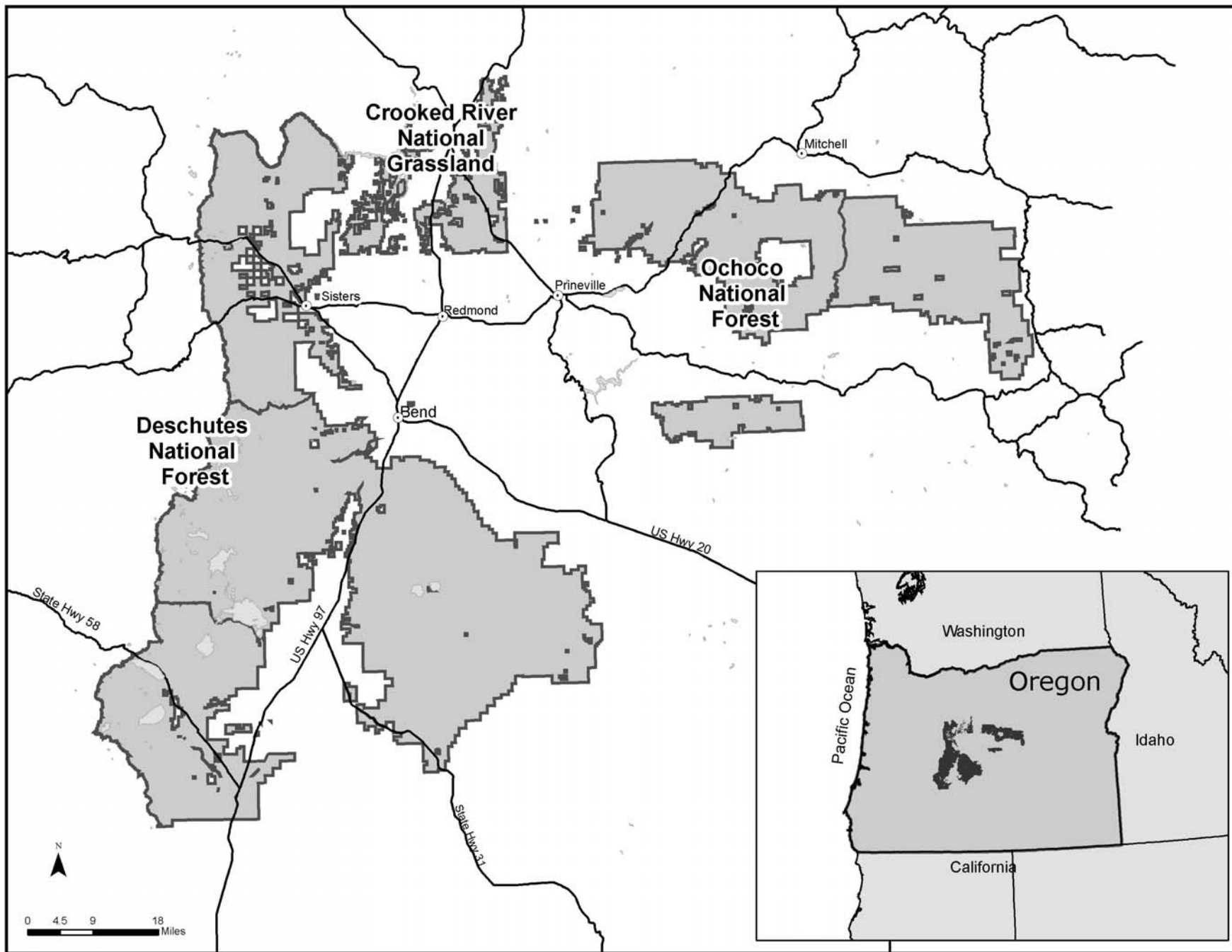


Figure 1. Project Area Vicinity Map showing Forest and Grassland Boundaries.

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**RECORD OF DECISION**  
**AND NON-SIGNIFICANT FOREST PLAN AMENDMENT**  
*Part 1-Watersheds Where There is No Effect to Listed Fish Species*  
**Invasive Plant Treatment Project**

USDA Forest Service

Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests & Crooked River National Grassland  
Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, and Wheeler Counties, Oregon

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In this Record of Decision, we, the Forest Supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest, and the Forest Supervisor of the Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland, jointly approve a portion of Alternative 2 of the Final EIS for Invasive Plant Treatment. This Record of Decision (ROD) documents our decision and rationale for the selection. It also includes a non-significant amendment to the Ochoco National Forest Plan. The amendment aligns standards in the Ochoco LRMP with standards from the R6 2005 Invasive Plant Program ROD (USFS 2005b).

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for site-specific invasive plant treatments applies to the entirety of the Deschutes National Forest, the Ochoco National Forest, and the Crooked River National Grassland (“Forests”). The majority of the project area is located in Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook, and Klamath Counties. Smaller portions are in Wheeler, Grant, and Lake Counties. The two National Forests and Grassland total a little more than three million acres (see Figure 1). This decision applies only to the watersheds listed in Appendix A, where there is no potential for affecting listed fish species.

The FEIS proposes to treat approximately 14,547 acres of inventoried invasive plant sites within 289 project area units (PAUs), using integrated weed management (IWM) methods. See Figures 3 – 7 for the location of PAUs<sup>1</sup>. The methods include a combination of manual (e.g., hand pulling, cutting), mechanical (e.g. weed whacking), cultural (solarization), burning, and herbicide (e.g., broadcast spraying, spot spraying) treatments. These methods are described in Chapter 2.3.4, Table 10 of the FEIS. The site-specific treatments address inventoried invasive plant species as well as additional invasive plant species that may be treated under the Early Detection / Rapid Response strategy (EDRR). The treatments will be implemented over the next five to fifteen years according to Project Design Features (PDFs) that minimize or eliminate adverse effects.

All proposed invasive plant treatments will be implemented in conjunction with on-going invasive plant management efforts, including prevention practices. The *Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program – Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision* provides new prevention standards for the Forests (USFS 2005b). These prevention standards include cleaning heavy equipment, using weed-free straw and mulch, using pelletized or certified weed free feed, and inspecting active gravel, fill, sand stockpiles, quarry sites, and borrow material. In addition, the Forests have local practices to prevent the invasion and/or spread of invasive plants (See FEIS, Appendix G).

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<sup>1</sup> Individual treatment areas may be difficult to determine on the printed maps attached to this document. Project area units can be seen at a greater scale on the project website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/invasiveplant-eis/site-specific/DES/>.

## 2.0 DECISION

After careful review and consideration of the public comments and analyses disclosed in the FEIS and project file, we have decided to select the Proposed Action (Alternative 2), as described in the FEIS Chapter 2, as our Selected Alternative. Although we are committed in principal to implementing the entire Alternative 2, **this decision applies only to those 6<sup>th</sup> field watersheds where there will be No Effect to listed fish species (“Decision Part I”)**. Because invasive plant treatments may have short-term adverse impacts to federally-listed fish species in some parts of the project area, a separate level of consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service is required. In order to proceed with the portions of the planning area where there will be no impact to these fish species, this decision concerns only those 6<sup>th</sup> field watersheds where there will be No Effect to listed fish species.

These watersheds are listed in Appendix A of this Record of Decision. Appendix B includes a list of the Project Area Units (PAUs) that fall within these watersheds. **The Decision Part I includes 8,883 acres of treatment of invasive plant sites within 35,251 acres of PAUs.**

Because most PAUs are primarily located along roadways, they do cross watershed boundaries. The Decision Part I applies only to the portion of any PAU that falls within one of the subwatersheds listed in Appendix A of this Record of Decision (ROD).

The following table outlines the distribution of the selected alternative across the administrative units of the Forests and Grassland and is a summary only. Project Design Features, PAUs, buffers for streams, and maps are in Appendices to this Record of Decision. This decision accounts for approximately 60% of the inventoried invasive plant sites.

**Table 1. Acres of PAUs and Invasive Plant Sites by District for the entire Alternative 2 and for the areas covered with this Decision Part 1. The distribution of the invasive plant sites and PAUs included in this decision is displayed in Figures 3 through 6.**

District	Acres of Invasive Plant Sites* Entire Alt. 2	Acres Invasive plant sites Within Decision Part I	Acres Project Area Units Entire Alt. 2	Acres PAUs Within Decision Part I
Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District	1,604	1,603	12,469	12,468
Crescent Ranger District	1,080	691	1,892	1073
Sisters Ranger District	4,320	38	10,579	560
<b>Total Deschutes National Forest</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>24,940</b>	<b>14,101</b>
Crooked River National Grassland	6,061	5,407	11,522	10,078
Lookout Mountain Ranger District	487	172	8,680	5,394
Paulina Ranger District	995	972	6,873	5,678
<b>Total Ochoco National Forest</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>27,075</b>	<b>21,150</b>
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>8,883</b>	<b>52,015</b>	<b>35,251</b>

\*Acres of invasive plant sites is greater than the actual area infested because the mapping takes in areas of sites that could be sparsely populated with invasive plants or patchy.

The treatments are primarily a combination of herbicide and non-herbicide methods. Appendix B lists the PAUs included in the selected alternative, the invasive plants present, and the treatment method to be utilized. Herbicide combined with manual treatment is the most common prescription.

Our decision also authorizes implementation of the Early Detection / Rapid Response strategy in the watersheds listed in Appendix A. The strategy is described in the FEIS at pages 39-40 and Appendix

F of the FEIS and allows treatment of invasive plant sites that are not yet discovered, through an annual review process.

**2.1 Project Design Features**

As part of our decision, we will implement the Project Design Features (PDFs) in order to minimize or eliminate the effects of the invasive plant treatments. See Appendix C of this Record of Decision (ROD) for a list of the PDFs.

Project design features are site-specific management activities designed to minimize or eliminate the adverse impacts that could result from invasive plant treatment activities. These measures will be implemented through project design and layout, contract specifications, contract administration, and monitoring by Forest Service officers. We have decided to implement all design features specified in the FEIS for Alternative 2 (FEIS Chapter 2.4).

These PDFs will adequately prevent adverse effects for the following reasons: the selected design features are practices we have used successfully in the past; they are State-recognized best management practices for protecting water quality; and/or they are based on current research. We have decided to monitor the implementation of these measures and, in some instances, to monitor their effectiveness, as described in the following section.

**2.2 Monitoring**

The Forests are required to implement the Inventory and Monitoring Framework as amended by the Regional Forester presented in the Invasive Plant ROD (USFS 2005b) and included in part in the FEIS Appendix F. This framework describes the monitoring needed to assure the desired future condition and treatment strategies are achieved. The framework includes implementation / compliance and effectiveness monitoring components. This monitoring requirement will be accomplished using skilled Forest Service employees or through partnership with the herbicide applicators, such as the counties and/or Oregon Department of Agriculture. Additional details of the monitoring items are found in the FEIS Chapter 2 and Appendix F.

**2.3 Forest Plan Amendment**

This decision also includes a non-significant amendment to the Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland LRMP. The amendment removes standards that are not consistent with newly adopted LRMP standards provided by the *Pacific Northwest Region: Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision* (2005). Removing these standards will allow, where appropriate, careful and targeted herbicide use as part of an integrated weed management program.

**Table 2. Forest Plan Amendment, Ochoco National Forest & Crooked River National Grassland LRMP.**

Forest Plan	Scope	Current Standard and Guideline	Proposed Change
From Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA/DN	Forest-wide Direction	Use chemical treatments only when other methods have proven ineffective or impractical. Adhere to EPA regulations and herbicide label restrictions.	Standards would be removed from the LRMP because they are not consistent with new LRMP standards and we would use herbicides to treat invasive plants according to the new standards provided by the Pacific Northwest Region: Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision (2005).
From Och/CRNG 1995 Weed EA/DN	Grassland -wide Direction	Use chemical treatments only when other methods would be ineffective or impractical.	

### **3.0 REASONS FOR THE DECISION**

When considering a course of action for invasive plant control on the Forests, we carefully considered the issues and concerns raised by those who participated and commented during this analysis to help make our decision. We considered 11 alternatives: three were analyzed in detail and eight were considered but eliminated from detailed study for the reasons stated in FEIS, Chapter 2.5. This section of the Record of Decision presents the rationale behind our choice for Alternative 2 and our reasons for not selecting either of the other alternatives.

Alternative 2 is the most likely of the three alternatives to control invasive plants that are degrading National Forest System lands, including special areas and habitat for plants and animals. Alternative 2 responds to public concerns expressed during the scoping and comment periods.

#### **3.1 Why the No Action (Alternative 1) was not Selected**

The No Action Alternative is a continuation of the current invasive plant program on the Forests and Grassland (FEIS p. 24). We considered this alternative and because it falls far short of meeting the purpose and need, we did not select it. For example, new invasive plant sites found since 1998 are not addressed in a treatment EA. Also, this alternative would not take advantage of the advances made both in herbicide effectiveness and safety, because it would not allow the full suite of herbicides approved by the R6 Invasive Plant ROD (2005b). In fact, dicamba, approved for use on the Deschutes and Ochoco NFs in the 1995 and 1998 EAs has been removed from the list of R6 approved herbicides because it is in a higher risk category for humans (USFS 2005b, p. 23-26). Alternative 1 is the least effective of the alternatives (FEIS pp. 91-97). Invasive plants would have continued to spread within the Forests and Grassland as would the negative effects associated with them.

#### **3.2 Why Alternative 3 Was Not Selected**

The Proposed Action was designed to minimize adverse effects to the aquatic environment. But based on public scoping, we directed the interdisciplinary team to develop an alternative that would strive to eliminate any adverse effects that could result from herbicide use near water. The resulting Alternative 3 reduced the risk of potential impacts related to herbicide use (by restricting what herbicides could be used near water and imposing a buffer where no herbicides could be used at all), but at too great an expense, as summarized here: The analysis shows that 1) reverting to manual treatments such as hand pulling and digging of riparian invasive plants can cause adverse effects to listed fish species (FEIS pp. 236) by increasing potential sedimentation; and 2) the effectiveness of such treatments on the riparian invasive plants and the populations of other invasive plants that are growing within 300 feet of perennial water is low (FEIS pp. 100-102). So although the risk of herbicides entering the water are nearly eliminated with Alternative 3, the tradeoff is a reduction in effectiveness of treatment, the riparian vegetation continues to be overtaken by invasives, and there is additional potential for effects such as sedimentation and trampling.

We feel that the reduction in tools available for herbicide use presented in Alternative 3 is unnecessary. The risk associated with Alternative 2 is acceptable given the increased treatment effectiveness and the benefit to native plant communities.

#### **3.3 Why We are Selecting Alternative 2 (Part 1)**

We have selected Alternative 2 because it allows for effective treatments that will reduce acreage of invasive plants. It is the most likely of all the alternatives to control invasive plants that are degrading areas on the Forests and Grassland and it provides the ability to quickly respond to newly discovered invasive plant sites. The Ochoco Forest Plan amendment will allow careful use of herbicides where it is expected to be an effective and efficient treatment. Our conclusion is based on a review of the environmental analysis that shows a thorough review of relevant scientific information, a

consideration of responsible opposing views, and the acknowledgment of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty, and risk.

Alternatives 2 and 3 incorporate a risk reduction framework to ensure the safe and effective use of herbicides (FEIS pp. 81-82). Figure 2 displays the layers of caution that are integrated into the risk reduction framework for herbicide use in the Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. First, label requirements, federal and state laws, and the EPA approval process provide an initial level of caution regarding herbicide use. Next, the SERA Risk Assessments (2001b, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2004d, 2004e, 2004f) disclosed hazards associated with worst-case herbicide conditions (maximum exposure allowed by the label). The R6 Invasive Plant FEIS (2005a) included an additional margin of safety by reducing the level of herbicide exposure considered to be of concern to fish and wildlife. The R6 Invasive Plant ROD (2005b) adopted standards to minimize or eliminate risks to people and the environment. This site-specific project is designed to comply with the R6 Invasive Plant ROD standards (FEIS pp. 15-16). Finally, the PDFs further reduce the risks associated with herbicide treatments by eliminating or minimizing as much as possible the impacts to the environment (FEIS pp. 42-55). This risk reduction framework ensures the effects from using herbicides are minimized and that herbicide use is chosen carefully. We believe the safe and effective use of herbicides is paramount. As such this framework is a key component of the Selected Alternative.

**REGION SIX RISK REDUCTION METHODS—  
LAYERS OF CAUTION INTEGRATED INTO HERBICIDE USE**



**Figure 2. Layers of Caution Integrated into Herbicide Use**

In addition to the risk reduction framework, invasive plant treatments will be implemented in conjunction with existing prevention practices (FEIS pp. 18, 60-61, 94, Appendix G). Many public

comments focused on the importance and necessity of preventing the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Prevention is an important component of invasive plant management and integral to implementing successful treatments. The Forests and Grassland are implementing new prevention standards and guidelines through the adoption of the R6 Invasive Plant ROD (2005b), which includes goals, objectives, and standards emphasizing prevention and early detection.

These goals, objectives, and standards amended became part of the existing Forest Plans and are adhered to regardless of the decision made here on invasive plant treatment. Goal 1 states: “Protect ecosystems from the impacts of invasive plants through an integrated approach that emphasizes prevention, early detection, and early treatment.” Goal 2 states: “Minimize the creation of conditions that favor invasive plant introduction, establishment and spread during land management actions and land use activities. Continually review and adjust land management practices to help reduce the creation of conditions that favor invasive plant communities.” In addition, the Forests and Grassland have a set of prevention practices that are incorporated into management activities (See FEIS, Appendix G).

### **Purpose and Need**

The purpose of this project is to control invasive plants in a cost-effective manner that complies with environmental standards. We believe that we have chosen the best course of action to meet the needs identified for land management while addressing many of the public concerns. Based on the considerations discussed below, we believe the decision affirmatively addresses and fulfills the purpose and need (printed in italics below) for action.

*Control invasive plants at identified sites because these infestations displace native plants; harm fish and wildlife habitat; and degrade natural areas on the Forests. Protect adjacent uninfested areas from future establishment and spread from these sites. Restore native plant communities.*

The Selected Alternative (Alternative 2, Part 1) will allow actions necessary to treat the known invasive plant sites across the Forests and Grassland. This will reduce invasive plants at approximately 1,892 invasive plant sites by using the objectives of eradicate, control, contain, or suppress.

As the analysis in the FEIS Chapter 3.3 indicates, the proposed treatments, including the judicious use of herbicides, is needed for effectively treating the invasive plants and meeting site objectives. Chapter 3 demonstrates that herbicide treatments are necessary, particularly in combination with other methods, to effectively treat some invasives and meet the treatment strategies. Delay in implementation may lead to the spread of invasive plants; we intend to treat the known invasive plant sites included in this Part I of the decision as soon as practicable to maximize the effectiveness of treatment.

*Provide the flexibility to treat expanded and/or newly identified invasive plant sites in a timely manner; provide a mechanism to allow quick detection and rapid response to changing invasive plant infestations.*

Both action alternatives include an early detection/rapid response (EDRR) strategy which provides a process to identify, characterize, and evaluate new infestations. An effective treatment that has already been analyzed in the FEIS is then implemented. The EDRR is based on the premise that the impacts of similar treatments are predictable, even though the precise location or timing of the treatment may be unpredictable. By treating new infestations while they are small, the Forest Service has the best chance of avoiding adverse effects from treatment and the invasive plants will do less ecological damage. Coupled with the Forests’ and Grassland’s prevention guidelines, this approach will greatly facilitate meeting Forest Plan Goal #1 for invasive plants: “Protect ecosystems from the

impacts of invasive plants through an integrated approach that emphasizes prevention, early detection, and early treatment. All employees and users of the National Forest recognize that they play an important role in preventing and detecting invasive plants.” (FEIS p. 14).

## **Issues**

In response to our proposal for invasive plant treatment, individuals and groups of the public raised concerns and issues that were used to further develop the proposed action, including project design features, as well as an alternative to the proposed action. More detailed information concerning the issues considered can be found in the FEIS, Chapter 1.8 with analysis of the issues in Chapter 3.

### *Treatment Effectiveness*

The public and other agencies expressed a strong desire to see the Forest Service utilize the methods necessary to make substantial progress in effective treatment of invasive plant species. Some members of the public felt that herbicide treatments were the most effective and efficient treatment method. Treatment effectiveness was a key component in the development of the proposed action and discussed in detail in Chapter 3.3.

The analysis shows that for some species (e.g. houndstongue and ribbongrass) and for some types of infestations (e.g. large and densely populated), manual and mechanical treatments are highly difficult and often ineffective (FEIS pp. 56, 93, 96, 100). Herbicides are often the only known effective way to control, contain, or eradicate some species (FEIS p. 56, 58, Appendix B).

We believe that by implementing effective treatments as early as possible we will reduce the amount of herbicides used over time at known sites (FEIS pp. 95, 99). With effective control, less treatment is necessary, so the timely implementation of invasive plant treatments to reduce large populations and reduce new infestations could lead to a reduction in herbicide use across the planning area.

### *Effects to Native Vegetation*

When considering invasive plant treatments, particularly the use of herbicides, there is concern over what harm the non-target plants may incur. Culturally significant, sensitive, or survey and manage plants are of particular concern. Different herbicides have varying degrees of potency and selectivity, and application methods vary in the potential for off-target effects.

As invasive plants decrease, native plants will benefit from increased available habitat. The analysis in Chapter 3.4 concludes the selected alternative would provide the most options for effective and efficient treatment of invasive plants that are threatening sensitive plant populations and their habitat. PDFs minimize or eliminate effects from treatments to sensitive and survey and manage plant species (FEIS p. 129-134, 143, Tables 33 and 34). More herbicide options provide an increased ability to select an herbicide that has a lower risk to non-target plants of concern.

The potential for negative impacts to non-target vegetation from herbicide treatments is slightly less in Alternative 3, but with a corresponding decrease in treatment effectiveness (FEIS p. 149). The threat to native plant habitats from invasive plants is greater than effects from invasive plant treatments (FEIS p. 127).

### *Water Quality & Aquatic Species*

Members of the public are concerned the use of herbicides in riparian areas has the potential to contaminate water and cause mortality to fish and other aquatic species. They also expressed concern about contamination to drinking water. Non-herbicide treatment methods also have potential for impacting water quality, fish and other aquatic species by creating sediment, disturbing riparian structure, and removing vegetation along streams.

The action alternatives include PDFs that protect drinking water quality, aquatic organisms, and their

habitats (see FEIS Chapter 2.4). The Forests addressed the public concern by placing buffers around domestic wells and municipal water intakes where herbicide would not be applied; limiting application methods and rates of some herbicides; and by ensuring public notification and coordination with water managers when the use of herbicides is necessary.

The analysis demonstrated that in no case will the proposed application of any herbicide result in further degradation of waterbodies that are categorized as water-quality limited by the Oregon DEQ (303(d)-listed) (FEIS pp. 193-200).

The FEIS describes how the invasive plant treatments will restore riparian conditions where they have been degraded by invasive plant species (FEIS pp. 200-203). Alternative 3 reduces the amount of herbicide that would be used riparian areas and therefore the potential impacts to water quality and aquatic organisms is decreased, while the beneficial effects are also reduced because the treatment effectiveness decreases. Alternative 2 would allow herbicide treatment on 230 acres of known invasive plant sites within 300 feet of water; while under Alternative 3 these sites would have to be treated with non-herbicide methods. Treatments under either action alternative would follow project-area PDFs as well as site-specific PDFs to ensure adverse effects to aquatic resources are minimized.

The Fisheries/Aquatic analysis (FEIS Chapter 3.7) demonstrated that with proper implementation of PDFs, adverse effects are minimized. Alternative 3 would reduce the amount of herbicide application near water, or within dry intermittent channels, so potential negative impacts are decreased, while beneficial effects are reduced because effectiveness decreases. Alternative 2 minimizes or eliminates the effects through PDFs and is consistent with the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. Based on this information, we accept the trade-off of invasive plant treatments to better meet the purpose and need, knowing that adequate PDFs are in place to address these issues and protect the resources.

#### *Human Health –Exposure to Herbicides*

The use of herbicides on National Forest System lands raised concerns about potential effects to human health, either through drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food, direct contact with herbicides during their application or contact with vegetation that has been sprayed. We share these concerns and so have selected PDFs that minimize exposure of concern.<sup>2</sup>

PDF listed in Chapter 2.4 ensure that no exposures of concern are predicted. Chapter 3.8 considered the potential for direct or indirect exposure and tiered to exposure scenarios analyzed in the R6 FEIS. Table 89 in the FEIS displays how human health concerns are addressed. For example, PDFs are applied in response to conditions where concerns arose: for example, the application rate of nonylphenol polyethoxylate (NPE) surfactant is limited and the application rate and method application for triclopyr are limited.

Informing the public of invasive plant treatments will also serve to alleviate some concerns. Media postings, signing, or personal notification will inform the general public and special forest product collectors of when and where herbicide application will take place.

We feel that the risks to human health and safety have essentially been eliminated from all action alternatives. Human health and safety will be maintained throughout all stages of implementation.

#### *Effects to Wildlife*

The public expressed concern that the use of herbicides could harm wildlife species through direct contact or ingesting plants that have herbicide on them. There is potential for disturbance to wildlife

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<sup>2</sup> This project also complies with Standard #16 (FEIS pp. 16 and 42) which limits the choice of active ingredients to those approved in the R6 Invasive Plant ROD (2005b). The Regional Forester eliminated in that decision two herbicides (Dicamba and 2,4-D)—that although effective and low cost—are in a higher risk category for human beings (USFS 2005b, p. 23-26).

during implementation. Conversely, invasive plants are causing impacts to wildlife habitat and to wildlife directly where they can cause injury or poisoning.

The wildlife analysis (FEIS Chapter 3.9) is tiered to analysis in the R6 2005 FEIS (2005a) and associated Biological Assessment and the SERA risk assessments, which thoroughly evaluated in detail the effects of invasive plant treatment methods to wildlife. These documents indicated disturbance from manual and mechanical treatment pose greater risks to terrestrial wildlife species of local interest than herbicide use (FEIS p. 312). PDFs place restrictions on how and where herbicides are applied, minimize disturbance, and prohibit use of certain surfactants in some habitats. Forest Plan standards and these PDFs ensure that no alternative will adversely affect any federally listed species, result in a trend toward listing of any sensitive species, nor adversely impact the habitat of management indicator species, landbirds, or Birds of Conservation Concern.

### *Economic Efficiency*

The economic efficiency of the treatment methods are also a concern for members of the public. People are interested in the cost of the project, whether jobs would be created, and how effective treatments as well as early detection and rapid response would maximize efficiency in invasive plant management.

The FEIS described the expected costs of each treatment method (pp. 341-342). The methods vary in cost, which affects that amount of acreage that can be effectively treated each year. Early detection and rapid response would improve the Forests' ability to treat sites while they are small, which would keep costs down. The difference in cost between the action alternatives is relatively small, particularly when compared to the negative effect invasive plants currently cause to the value of Oregon's resources (FEIS p. 341). In conjunction with prevention standards and guidelines, invasive plant spread is anticipated to slow and the cost associated with responding is also expected to go down over time.

### *Effects to Soil*

Concerns arose about potential effects to soils. Invasive plants provide ground cover that could be disturbed by treatment, and herbicide use may harm soil organisms or soil biology. But the existence of invasive plants can also negatively affect soils. The FEIS considered the soil conditions and soil types in the project area. The FEIS discloses the potential negative effects from invasive plant treatments (pp. 160-170). Herbicide use under Alternative 3 would be reduced on riparian soils, but with an elevated risk of soil disturbance from non-herbicide methods. The selected alternative would not result in any negative effects to soil productivity. PDFs serve to minimize or eliminate effects where soil conditions may exacerbate the mobility or persistence of herbicide residues (FEIS p. 162).

## **4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### **4.1 Scoping Process**

The NEPA scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7) was used to invite public participation, refine the scope of this project, and identify preliminary issues to be addressed. The Forest Service sought information, comments, and assistance from Federal, State, and local agencies, the tribes, and other groups and individuals interested in or affected by the Proposed Action. The scoping process began on February 23, 2004, with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register. This Notice of Intent was updated on October 21, 2005 (Vol. 70, #203). A letter describing the purpose and need and the proposed action, dated August 19, 2005, was mailed to approximately 700 individuals, organizations, agencies, businesses, recreation residence owners, and local and Tribal governments.

Twenty-eight separate responses were received during the 2005 public scoping period.

Additional scoping activities were conducted to solicit public input. These activities included:

- A project website was maintained throughout the process so that project documents, maps, and information were available (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/invasiveplant-eis/site-specific/DES>).
- A description of the alternatives to be analyzed in the Draft EIS was mailed to approximately 700 individuals, organizations, and agencies on March 22, 2006.
- Various meetings were held with county and state noxious weed coordinators.
- Project updates were provided on two occasions to the Deschutes Provincial Advisory Committee.
- A meeting was held in the field with representatives of the Friends of the Metolius, Sierra Club, and Metolius Homeowners Association.
- The interdisciplinary team met with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.
- The interdisciplinary team leader met with representatives of the Crook County Natural Resources Advisory Committee.

## 4.2 Draft Environmental Impact Statement

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Invasive Plant Treatments, Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests and Crooked River National Grassland was released to the public in February 2007. Approximately 100 individuals, organizations, and other agencies received the DEIS or notification of its availability. The Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register on February 2, 2007. In addition, a notice appeared in *The Bulletin* (Bend, Oregon) and informational articles appeared in *The Bulletin* and *The Central Oregonian* (Prineville, Oregon).

During the 45 day comment period, we received comments from 17 individuals, organizations, and agencies through mail and email. All comments were reviewed and substantive comments received the focus during this comment analysis to determine whether to: 1) modify existing alternatives; 2) develop new alternatives; 3) supplement, improve, or modify the analysis; or 4) make factual corrections. All substantive comments and the Forest Service response to each are included in Appendix I of the FEIS. All changes or modifications to the DEIS resulting from public comments have been included in the FEIS. All public comment letters are available in the project record located at the Deschutes National Forest headquarters office in Bend, Oregon.

## 5.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

This section of the ROD describes the alternatives that were analyzed in detail in the FEIS.

### 5.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

The analysis in the FEIS compares the proposed course of action to No Action. In this case, No Action means that none of the proposed invasive plant treatments would take place, and only those invasive plant sites that were approved for treatment in earlier NEPA documents could continue to be treated. These documents tiered to the 1988 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision for Competing and Unwanted Vegetation and the associated 1989 Mediated Agreement.

Under Alternative 1, approximately 6% of the inventoried invasive plant sites would continue to be treated. A limited suite of herbicides (glyphosate, dicamba, picloram, and triclopyr) within an integrated weed management strategy could continue to be used as necessary to control the sites that

were approved for herbicide treatment in previous NEPA documents. This alternative is described in the FEIS, pp. 24-25.

## **5.2 Alternative 2 – The Proposed Action and Selected Alternatives**

Invasive Plant Treatments: The action proposed by the Forest Service to meet the first part of the purpose and need is to treat the 1,892 inventoried invasive plant sites (across 14,547 acres) within 289 Project Area Units (PAUs) with integrated weed management methods. These sites and PAUs occur primarily along roads. The treatments proposed include herbicide methods alone or in combination with non-herbicide methods (manual, mechanical and cultural) on a total of 13,814 acres. The remaining 733 acres would be treated solely with manual, biological, or cultural methods. The treatments are described in Chapter 2 of the FEIS and site-specific proposals are listed in Appendix A. Treatments have been designed to reduce the adverse effects to fish, wildlife, and sensitive plant species by implementing PDFs (FEIS, Chapter 2.4), while utilizing the most effective means to maximize reduction of the invasive plants targeted.

Early Detection / Rapid Response: The Forest Service proposal to meet the second part of the purpose and need including an EDRR strategy that will be used to treat newly inventoried invasive plant sites that are unknown at this time and/or new infestations that become established in the future. Sites that are discovered subsequent to the inventory used in the FEIS will require evaluation to determine if the invasive plant treatments and environmental impacts are consistent with those analyzed in the FEIS. The process is outlined in Appendix F of the FEIS. Insert language developed by Level I Team

Site Restoration: Each invasive plant site has a restoration objective, which is part of the long-term strategy to reduce invasive plants and to reduce the need for herbicide treatments in the future. Passive restoration assumes the treatment area will revegetate from existing non-invasive vegetation without active work such as mulching, planting, or seeding. Active restoration is proposed in certain site-specific instances and those are described in Appendix A, Table A-3. Appendix E of the FEIS provides guidelines for revegetation planning.

Forest Plan Amendment: Alternative 2 includes an Ochoco Forest Plan amendment that is described in the FEIS, Chapter 2.3.4. Two standards and guidelines of the Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River Grassland LRMP will be amended to allow, where appropriate, careful and targeted herbicide use to treat invasive plants as part of an integrated weed management program. The amendment aligns the Ochoco LRMP with the standards and guidelines adopted with the R6 Invasive Plant ROD (USFS 2005b). The specific amendment is shown in Table 2, page 3.

Monitoring Framework: The Forests and Grassland are required to implement the Inventory and Monitoring Framework as amended by the Regional Forester presented in the R6 Invasive Plant ROD (2005b, Appendix 1 pages 1-7 to 1-11) and included as Appendix K of the FEIS. This framework describes the monitoring needed to assure the desired future condition and treatment strategies are achieved. The framework includes implementation / compliance and effectiveness monitoring components. This monitoring requirement will be accomplished using skilled Forest Service employees or through partnership with the herbicide applicators, such as the counties and/or Oregon Department of Agriculture. Essential monitoring will be identified during the implementation phase; other monitoring will occur as funding permits.

## **5.3 Alternative 3**

Invasive Plant Treatments: This alternative modifies the Proposed Action to reduce the amount, type, and method of application of herbicide used near water. No herbicides would be used within 10 feet of perennial waterbodies and no broadcast spraying would occur within 300 feet of perennial waterbodies. The treatments would consist of herbicide or herbicide in combination with non-herbicide methods on approximately 13,584 acres; 230 acres near perennial water would revert to non-

herbicide methods and on 1,288 acres within 300 feet of water the use of herbicides would be restricted to hand or spot application.

Early Detection / Rapid Response: The EDRR strategy remains the same under Alternative 3.

Site Restoration: Similar to Alternative 2, each PAU has restoration objectives listed for the known sites. Active restoration would occur on fewer acres because treatment in the riparian PAUs would be less effective and the proposed restoration would not likely be effective if the invasive plants have not been sufficiently reduced.

Forest Plan Amendment: Alternative 3 includes the same Forest Plan Amendment as proposed in Alternative 2. See Table 2 for specific language of the amendment.

Monitoring Framework: Alternative 3 includes the same monitoring framework as described for Alternative 2.

## **6.0 FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

After consideration of the discussion of environmental consequences (FEIS Chapter 3), we have determined the Selected Alternative is consistent with the intent of the Forest Plans' long-term goals and objectives, as amended. Also, we have determined the Selected Alternative is consistent with other laws and regulations, as outlined in the FEIS.

In April 2007, Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, the lead signer in the 1989 Mediated Agreement, agreed it was willing to dissolve the Mediated Agreement for purposes of controlling invasive plants in Region 6. The Portland Audobon Society (July 2, 2007) and the Oregon Environmental Council (October 15, 2007) have also agreed in writing to dissolve the Mediated Agreement for invasive plant control.

### **6.1 Consistency with National Forest Management Act**

All proposed treatments of invasive plants will occur on National Forest System (NFS) lands under the Selected Alternative. All activities that will occur on NFS lands as described in this ROD and accompanying FEIS are in compliance with the relevant management requirements set forth in the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR 219). We are making this Ochoco Forest Plan Amendment decision during the transition period described in 36 CFR 219.14(e). As such, the provisions of the planning regulations in effect prior to November 9, 2000 apply, except as otherwise provided in 36 CFR 219.14(f).

#### **6.1.1 Consistency with Forest Plan Direction**

Alternative 2 is consistent with long term management objectives as discussed in the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forest Plans, as amended. The applicable Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines are listed in FEIS, Appendix C, including Forest-wide standards and Management Area standards related to the proposed activities. The Selected Alternative is fully consistent with the goals and objectives for all Management Areas.

#### **6.1.2 Northwest Forest Plan Consistency**

We have determined the Selected Alternative is consistent with the standards and guidelines for the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision, including subsequent amendments.

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives are discussed in the FEIS, Chapter 3.6. We have considered relevant information from watershed analyses and we have also considered the existing conditions of riparian reserves, including the important physical and biological components of the fifth

field watershed and the effects to riparian resources (Chapter 3.6 and 3.9). We find the Selected Alternative is consistent with the recommendations of the watershed analyses and the riparian reserve standards and guidelines, and will contribute to maintaining and restoring the watersheds over the long term. We also find this project is consistent with each of the ACS objectives.

We have reviewed the Survey and Manage information and recommendations provided by resource specialists and concur with their findings. Information concerning Survey and Manage Species is available in the FEIS, Chapter 3.4 and 3.9. This project is consistent with the 2001 Record of Decision for Survey and Manage standards and guidelines.

### **6.1.3 Finding of Non-Significant Forest Plan Amendment**

There is one aspect of Alternative 2 that is not consistent with standards and guidelines as imposed by the R6 2005 ROD. As the Ochoco National Forest Supervisor, I have decided on a non-significant amendment of one Forest-wide and one Grassland-wide standard and guideline in the Ochoco National Forest Plan (FEIS p. 40-41). By removing these standards (see Table 2, page 12), it will allow, where appropriate, careful and targeted herbicide use as part of an integrated weed management program, rather than allowing herbicides only where other methods have proven ineffective or impractical.

The Ochoco National Forest Plan will be amended to reflect this change in management direction. There would be no change to land allocation. After review of the FEIS and project record, I have determined there are no other factors or unique circumstances affecting the Forest Plan from this amendment.

This amendment was developed consistent with procedural requirements for National Forests. This is a non-significant amendment to the Ochoco Forest Plan. The Forest Service Manual (FSM 1922.51 and .52) provides specific direction for determining the significance of a plan amendment. Significant amendments include:

- Changes that would significantly alter the long-term relationship between levels of multiple-use goods and services originally projected (36 CFR 219.10(e)); or
- Changes that may have an important effect on the entire forest plan or affect land and resources throughout a large portion of the planning area during the planning period.

This decision does not affect projections of goods and services; rather it will help the Forest Service reach desired conditions. It does not conflict with goals and objectives for forest management.

## **6.2 The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

Details regarding the species found within the invasive plant project area units and overall project area, and the potential effects of the proposed activities on those species and their habitats are discussed in the FEIS, Chapters 3.7 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and 3.9 Terrestrial Wildlife. Both alternatives are consistent with the Endangered Species Act, and the requirements of the US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region Sensitive Species list.

A Biological Evaluation (BE)/Biological Assessment (BA) was prepared for wildlife impacts and is available in the project file located at the Deschutes National Forest headquarters in Bend, Oregon. The analysis determined there would be “no effect” to the following federally-listed or candidate species: Oregon spotted frog, Columbia spotted, Pacific fisher, Canada lynx. Effects analysis

indicates that disturbance is the only likely effect to the northern spotted owl. The potential for disturbance during critical seasons is avoided through use of mandatory project design features. Therefore, the selected alternative may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the northern spotted owl. Critical habitat is designated for the northern spotted owl. The Proposed Action will have no effect on designated critical habitat for the northern spotted owl because invasive plant treatments do not affect or remove any primary constituent elements of critical habitat. Informal consultation on the selected alternative has been conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for northern spotted owl. On November 27, 2007, the Service concurred with the findings of the Biological Assessment of May Effect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect” the northern spotted owl.

A Biological Evaluation (BE)/Biological Assessment (BA) was prepared for fisheries impacts. The selected alternative was determined to have No Effect to federally-listed fish species in the watersheds listed in Appendix A of this Record of Decision. A Record of Decision for the remainder of the project area will be forthcoming following completion of formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for aquatic organisms and their habitat in the remainder of the watersheds involved in the FEIS.

### **6.3 The National Environmental Policy Act**

Regulations for NEPA (40 CFR 1500 to 1508; FSH 1909.15) were followed in preparing this EIS. The range of alternatives was adequate to understand and analyze significant public issues. The Selected Alternative (Decision Part I) adopts all practical means to avoid and/or minimize adverse effects to the environment. The PDF, as described in Chapter 2.4 of the FEIS describes the measures the Forest Service expects to take to further reduce the risk of adverse effects during implementation.

We are choosing the Selected Alternative given the consideration of cumulative effects addressed in the FEIS. Section 3.1.3 specifically addressed the basis for cumulative effects analysis. The effects of herbicide use are of greatest concern to the public and are the focus of cumulative effects analysis in the FEIS. This is consistent with the Guidance on Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis provided by the Council on Environmental Quality (June 24, 2005).

In general, the Forest Service contribution to overall herbicide use is very small, and the effects of herbicide use that are expected with the Selected Alternative are limited both spatially and temporally. Thus, there is low potential for significant cumulative effects to be triggered by this decision.

### **6.4 Other Laws and Regulations**

Our decision is consistent with all other current laws, regulations, and policies guiding invasive plant programs and other management activities on National Forest System lands within the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests and Crooked River National Grassland. Specific findings and rationales required by law follow.

#### **6.4.1 The National Historic Preservation Act**

State Historic Preservation Office consultation has been conducted under the Programmatic Agreement among the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding Cultural Resources Management in the State of Oregon by the USDA Forest Service (2004). PDFs require avoidance of impacts to any historic properties or potential historic properties. The Oregon SHPO has received our determination of no effect for the action alternatives. Actions with the potential to impact heritage resources under EDRR will be reviewed for effects in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement.

#### **6.4.2 Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act**

The selected alternative will protect beneficial uses and meet water quality standards (FEIS Chapter 2.4). This determination was made because conditions of implementation greatly reduce the

likelihood that proposed activities would be capable of exacerbating watershed conditions and affecting water quality:

1. PDFs were designed to minimize or eliminate negative effects, Chapter 2.4. Treatment methods, application rates, and buffers make it highly unlikely that herbicides would contaminate water at any measurable level.
2. Within Riparian Reserves and Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, hundreds of acres are compromised by the presence of invasive plant species (Table 45, Chapter 3.6, FEIS). The proposed treatments will restore species composition and improve riparian conditions.
3. All planned activities within the Northwest Forest Plan area have been determined to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and comply with LRMP standards and guidelines.

#### **6.4.3 Executive Orders 11988 and 11990: Floodplains and Wetlands**

The selected alternative will not occupy or modify any wetlands or floodplains and is therefore consistent with these executive orders. Proposed invasive plant treatments within riparian areas are discussed in FEIS, Chapter 3.6 and 3.7. Proposed invasive plant treatments will be implemented using the standards from the 2005 R6 Invasive Plant ROD and site-specific Project Design Features in Chapter 2.4 of the FEIS. No adverse effects are anticipated to occur to wetlands and floodplains with any of the alternatives.

#### **6.4.4 Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice**

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations, directs Federal agencies to address effects accruing in a disproportionate way to minority and low income populations. The FEIS discusses the potential impacts of this project on these groups (FEIS Chapter 3.8). With the implementation of either action alternative, there is the potential for some impact to Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian communities. Forestry workers, usually disproportionately Hispanic, will have more exposure to the proposed herbicides than the population at large. Also, harvesters of non-timber forest products tend to come from Asian, Hispanic, and American Indian communities. These groups could be exposed to herbicide treatments in areas available for picking or collecting their products, but the standards and guidelines and PDFs eliminate any potential impact to human health.

#### **6.4.5 Prime Farmland, Rangeland and Forestland**

No prime farmlands, rangelands, or forestlands exist within the project area. Therefore, there will be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to prime lands.

## **7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE**

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, the agency is required to identify the environmentally preferable alternative (40 CFR 1505.2(b)). This is interpreted to mean the alternative that would cause the least damage to the biological and physical components of the environment, and, which best protects, preserves, and enhances, historic, cultural, and natural resources (Council on Environmental Quality, *Forty Most Asked Question Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations*, 46 FR 18026). Factors considered in identifying this alternative include: (1) fulfilling the responsibility of this generation as trustee of the environment for future generations, (2) providing for a productive and aesthetically pleasing environment, (3) attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, (4) preserving important natural components of the environment, including biodiversity, (5) balancing population needs and resource use, and (6) enhancing the quality of renewable resources. An agency may discuss preferences among alternatives

based on relevant factors, including economic and technical considerations and statutory missions {40 CFR 1505.2(b)}.

In the case of the Invasive Plant Treatment Project, we have determined that the environmentally preferable alternative is the Proposed Action, Alternative 2. None of the alternatives would directly cause serious damage to the environment, but Alternative 2 best protects, preserves, and enhances the natural resources of National Forest System land.

Of the alternatives considered, Alternative 2 best balances NEPA's goals of: 1) attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; and 2) preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice. Our rationale for selecting the Proposed Action is as follows:

- Allows the most effective invasive plant treatments of the 1,892 invasive plant sites to remove and/or reduce invasive plant infestations and to allow the opportunity for native plants to revegetate the treatment areas;
- Permits the most effective invasive plant treatments of newly discovered invasive plant infestations under the Early Detection / Rapid Response strategy (EDRR) which ensures that invasive plants can be treated quickly and efficiently in the future;
- Complies with the goals and objectives of the Deschutes & Ochoco Land and Resource Management Plans (Forest Plans); and,
- Reflects consideration of the viewpoints expressed by the public and members of the interdisciplinary team.

## 8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

We have reviewed the Invasive Plant Treatment Project FEIS and associated appendices. We believe there is adequate information within these documents to provide a reasoned choice of action. We are fully aware of the possible adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided, and the irreversible/irretrievable commitment of resources associated with the Selected Alternative. We have determined these risks are low and will be outweighed by the likely benefits. Implementing the Selected Alternative will cause no unacceptable cumulative impacts to any resource.

If no appeal is filed, implementation of this decision will occur no sooner than 45 days, plus five business days, after publication of the Notice of Availability of this ROD in the Bend Bulletin, Bend, Oregon (the official newspaper of record). If an appeal is received, implementation of this decision shall not occur for 15 days following the date of appeal dispositions by the Appeal Reviewing Officer. Implementation will be carried out as described in the preceding sections.

Minor changes may be needed during implementation to better meet on-site resource management and protection objectives. In determining whether and what kind of further NEPA action is required, the Responsible Official will consider the criteria for whether to supplement an existing Environmental Impact Statement in 40 CFR 1502.9(c) and FSH 1909.15, sec. 18, and in particular, whether the proposed change is a substantial change to the intent of the Selected Alternative as planned and already approved, and whether the change is relevant to environmental concerns. Connected or interrelated proposed changes regarding particular areas or specific activities will be considered together in making this determination. The cumulative impacts of these changes will also be considered.

## 9.0 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Organizations or members of the general public may appeal my decision according to Title 36 CFR Part 215. Only individuals or organizations that submitted comments or otherwise expressed interest during the 45-day comment period, which ran from February 2, 2007 to March 19, 2007, may appeal. Notices of appeal must meet the requirements of 36 CFR 215.14. Appeals can be submitted in several forms, but must be received by the Appeal Deciding Officer, Regional Forester, within 45 days from the date of publication of notice of the decision in *The Bulletin*, Bend, OR. Appeals may be:

- 1) Mailed to: *Appeal Deciding Officer, Pacific Northwest Region, USDA Forest Service, Attn. 1570 Appeals, PO Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623;*
- 2) Emailed to: *appeals-pacificnorthwest-regional-office@fs.fed.us*. Please put APPEAL and the project name in the subject line. Electronic appeals must be submitted as part of an actual e-mail message, or as an attachment in Microsoft Word (.doc), rich text format (.rtf), or portable document format (.pdf) only. E-mails submitted to addresses other than the ones listed above or in formats other than those listed above or containing viruses will be rejected. It is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm receipt of appeals submitted by electronic mail;
- 3) Delivered to: *Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 333 S.W. First Avenue, Robert Duncan Plaza Building, Portland, Oregon* between 7:45 AM and 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday except legal holidays;
- 4) Faxed to: *Regional Forester, ATTN: APPEALS at (503) 808-2255.*

The appeal must be postmarked or delivered within 45 days of the date the legal notice for this decision appears in the Bend Bulletin newspaper. The publication date of the legal notice in the Bend Bulletin newspaper is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal and those wishing to appeal should not rely on dates or timeframes provided by any other source.

It is the responsibility of those who appeal a decision to provide the Regional Forester sufficient written evidence and rationale to show why our decision should be changed or reversed. The appeal must be filed with the Appeal Deciding Officer (§ 215.8) in writing. At a minimum, an appeal must include the following:

1. Appellant's name and address (§ 215.2), with a telephone number, if available;
2. Signature or other verification of authorship upon request (a scanned\ signature for electronic mail may be filed with the appeal);
3. When multiple names are listed on an appeal, identification of the lead appellant (§ 215.2) and verification of the identity of the lead appellant upon request;
4. The name of the project or activity for which the decision was made, the name and title of the Responsible Official, and the date of the decision;
5. The regulation under which the appeal is being filed, when there is an option to appeal under either this part (215) or part 251, subpart C (§ 215.11(d));
6. Any specific change(s) in the decision that the appellant seeks and rationale for those changes;
7. Any portion(s) of the decision with which the appellant disagrees, and explanation for the disagreement;
8. Why the appellant believes the Responsible Officials' decision failed to consider the substantive comments and;

9. How the appellant believes the decision specifically violates law, regulation, or policy.

## 10.0 CONTACT PERSON

For additional information concerning the specific activities authorized with my decision, you may contact: Beth Peer, IDT leader, Deschutes National Forest, 1001 SW Emkay Drive, Bend, Oregon 97702; (541) 383-4769. Additional information is also available on the project website at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/invasiveplant-eis/site-specific/DES/>.

## 11.0 RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

/s/ John Allen 12/5/07

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DETAIL MAP 1

DETAIL MAP 2

DETAIL MAP 3

DETAIL MAP 4

**APPENDIX A**

**Subwatersheds Included in this Decision**

<b><i>BASIN</i></b>	<b><i>SUBBASIN</i></b>	<b><i>WATERSHED (5<sup>th</sup> Field)</i></b>	<b><i>SUBWATERSHED (6<sup>th</sup> Field)</i></b>
<b>DESCHUTES</b>			
	<i>LITTLE DESCHUTES</i>	<b>CRESCENT CREEK</b>	
			COLD CREEK CRESCENT LAKE LOWER BIG MARSH CR. MIDDLE CRESCENT CR.
		<b>LITTLE WALKER MOUNTAIN</b>	CORRAL SPRINGS LITTLE WALKER MOUNTAIN NORTH PAUNINA
		<b>LONG PRAIRIE</b>	BEAL GREEN BUTTE IPSOOT BUTTE LOWER LONG PRAIRIE MOFFITT BUTTE PAULINA PEAK SOUTH SURVEYORS LAVA FLOW
		<b>LOWER LITTLE DESCHUTES RIVER</b>	LAPINE LOWER PAULINA CR. SUGAR PINE BUTTE UPPER PAULINA CR. WICKIUP JUNCTION
		<b>UPPER LITTLE DESCHUTES RIVER</b>	BUNNY BUTTE GILCHRIST JUNCTION LITTLE ODELL CR.
	<i>LOWER CROOKED</i>	<b>BADLANDS</b>	KOTZMAN OBSERVATORY RIDGE POTHOLES
		<b>CROOKED RIVER GRASSLAND</b>	LOWER CROOKED RIVER UPPER CROOKED RIVER
			GORGE GORGE
		<b>LOWER CROOKED VALLEY</b>	LONE PINE CR. LYTLE CR. MCALLISTER SLOUGH
		<b>LOWER DRY RIVER</b>	HUNTER REYNOLDS POND STOOKEY
		<b>MILL CREEK</b>	LOWER MILL CR. UPPER MILL CR.
		<b>UPPER DRY RIVER</b>	HORSE RIDGE MILLICAN EAST PINE MOUNTAIN TEEPEE DRAW
		<b>UPPER OCHOCO CREEK</b>	

*LOWER DESCHUTES*

**HEADWATERS DESCHUTES RIVER**  
 DUNCAN CR.  
 HEADWATERS OCHOCO CR.  
 LOWER MARKS CR.  
 UPPER MARKS CR.

**WILLOW CREEK**  
 LAKE SIMTUSTUS  
 DRY CANYON  
 LOWER WILLOW CR.  
 MIDDLE WILLOW CR.  
 RIMROCK SPRING  
 UPPER WILLOW CR.

*SOUTH FORK CROOKED*

**LOWER BEAVER CREEK**  
 NORTH WOLF CR.  
 WOLF CR.

**PAULINA CREEK**  
 DRY PAULINA CR.  
 UPPER PAULINA CR.

**SOUTH FORK BEAVER CREEK**  
 LOWER SOUTH FORK BEAVER

**UPPER BEAVER CREEK**  
 BEAVERDAM CR.  
 NORTH FORK BEAVER CR.  
 POWELL CR.  
 SUGAR CR.

*TROUT*

**MUD SPRINGS CREEK**  
 SAGEBRUSH CR.  
 UPPER MUD SPRINGS CR.

*UPPER CROOKED*

**BEAR CREEK**  
 HEADWATERS BEAR CR.  
 LITTLE BEAR CR.  
 UPPER BEAR CR.

**CAMP CREEK**  
 INDIAN CR.  
 LOWER CAMP CR.

**CROOKED RIVER ABOVE NORTH FORK**  
 MAURY CR.

**DEEP CREEK**  
 JACKSON CR.  
 LITTLE SUMMIT PRAIRIE CR.  
 LOWER DEEP CR.

**LOWER NORTH FORD CROOKED RIVER**  
 UPPER NORTH FORK CANYON

**PRINEVILLE RESERVOIR**  
 UPPER PRINEVILLE RESERVOIR

**UPPER CROOKED VALLEY**  
 CONANT CR.  
 DRAKE CR.  
 LOST CR.  
 NEWSOME CR.  
 PINE CRE.  
 UPPER HORSE HEAVEN CR.

**UPPER NORTH FORK CROOKED RIVER**  
 ELLIOTT CR.  
 GRAY CR.  
 HEADWATERS NORTH FORK  
 HOWARD CR.  
 JOHNSON CR.

		LOWER BIG SUMMIT PRAIRIE PETERSON CR. PORTER CR.
<i>UPPER DESCHUTES</i>	<b>CRANE PRAIRIE</b>	CHARLTON CR. CRANE PRAIRIE CULTUS CR. CULTUS RIVER DEER CR. ELK LAKE LAVA LAKES QUINN CR. SODA CR.
	<b>DEEP CANYON</b>	BULL CREEK DEEP CANYON THREE CREEK TRIANGLE HILL
	<b>FALL RIVER</b>	BATES BUTTE DUTCHMAN CR. FALL RIVER PRINGLE FALLS SPRING RIVER
	<b>LAKE BILLY CHINOOK</b>	CARCASS CANYON GENEVA ROUND BUTTE DAM STEVENS CANYON
	<b>MIDDLE DESCHUTES RIVER</b>	STEELHEAD FALLS
	<b>PILOT BUTTE</b>	BENHAM FALLS BESSIE BUTTE COYOTE SPRING GREEN MOUNTAIN LAVA ISLAND FALLS MOKST BUTTE WEST
	<b>TUMALO CREEK</b>	LOWER TUMALO CR. UPPER TUMALO CR.
	<b>WICKIUP</b>	BROWNS CR. DAVIS CR. WICKIUP
<b>JOHN DAY</b>		
<i>UPPER JOHN DAY</i>	<b>MIDDLE SOUTH FORD JOHN DAY</b>	PINE CREEK SUNFLOWER CR.
<b>OREGON CLOSED</b>		
<i>SUMMER LAKE</i>	<b>DEVILS GARDEN</b>	CHINA HAT DOME PORCUPINE SIXTEEN BUTTE
	<b>MC CARTY</b>	BUTTE WELL DRY CREEK
	<b>PINE</b>	

BIG HOLE  
OOSKAN BUTTE  
PINE LAKE  
WILLOW BUTTE

## Appendix B

### Project Area Units and Proposed Invasive Plant Treatment Method

This appendix displays information about each treatment area, such as a description, species present, acreage of infestation, comments, and preferred herbicides. Acronyms used in the table: CH – Chemical Herbicide, MA – Manual, MECH – Mechanical, BIO – Biological Control Agent, CU - Cultural

#### Invasive Plant Codes used in the Project Area Unit Summary

Plant Code	Genus	Species	Common Name
ACRE3	<i>Acroptilon</i>	<i>repens</i>	Russian knapweed
ARM12	<i>Arctium</i>	<i>minus</i>	lesser burdock
BARRA	<i>Brassica</i>	<i>rapa</i>	field mustard
BRSY	<i>Brachypodium</i>	<i>sylvaticum</i>	slender false brome
BRTE	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>tectorum</i>	cheatgrass
CADR	<i>Cardaria</i>	<i>draba</i>	whitetop
CANU4	<i>Carduus</i>	<i>nutans</i>	musk thistle
CAPU6	<i>Cardaria</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop
CARDA	<i>Cardamine</i>		bittercress
CEBI2	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed
CEDET	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>debeauxii</i>	meadow knapweed
CEDI3	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
CENTA	<i>Centaurea</i>		knapweed
CESO	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma ceanothus
CESO3	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
CIAR4	<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>arvense</i>	Canada thistle
CIVU	<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	bull thistle
COAR4	<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	field bindweed
CYOF	<i>Cynoglossum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	houndstongue
CYSC4	<i>Cytisus</i>	<i>scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
DAGL	<i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	orchardgrass
DIFU2	<i>Dipsacus</i>	<i>fullonum</i>	teasel
DIFUS2	<i>Dipsacus</i>	<i>fullonum</i>	teasel
DIPSA	<i>Dipsacus</i>		teasel
ELRE4	<i>Elymus</i>	<i>repens</i>	quackgrass
EUES	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>esula</i>	leafy spurge
HYPE	<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort
ISTI	<i>Isatis</i>	<i>tinctoria</i>	Dyer's woad
KOSC	<i>Kochia</i>	<i>scoparia</i>	kochia
LEPID	<i>Lepidium</i>		pepperweed
LEVU	<i>Leucanthemum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy
LIDA	<i>Linaria</i>	<i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
LINAR	<i>Linaria</i>		toadflax
LIVU	<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	European privet
LIVU2	<i>Linaria</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	butter and eggs

Plant Code	Genus	Species	Common Name
MAVU	<i>Marrubium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	horehound
MEOF	<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	yellow sweetclover
ONAC	<i>Onopordum</i>	<i>acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
PHAR3	<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass
PHARP	<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	ribbongrass
PORE5	<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>recta</i>	sulphur cinquefoil
RUDI2	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry
SAAE	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>aethiopis</i>	Mediterranean sage
SAKA	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>kali</i>	Russian thistle
SEJA	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
SIAL	<i>Silphium</i>	<i>albiflorum</i>	white rosinweed
SIMA3	<i>Silybum</i>	<i>marianum</i>	blessed milkthistle
TACA8	<i>Taeniatherum</i>	<i>caput-medusae</i>	medusahead
TAPA6	<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>parthenium</i>	feverfew
URDI	<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i>	stinging nettle
VETH	<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	common mullein

**11-01** Hwy 97 + 9701-100 Rd. + Rd. on west

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Major transportation route/vector for invasive plant spread. Knapweed greatly reduced from 98 EA-approved herbicide treatments, but SAKA has increased. Bisepts Newberry National Volcanic Monument.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
ONAC	Eradicate	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	
SAKA	Control	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-02** Rd. 18

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Major access route from Bend into eastern portions of Bend/Ft. Rock District. Small invasive plant sites scattered along road of 5 different invasive species.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Eradicate	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
SAKA	Control	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-03** Rd. 21 + 10-mile sno-park

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Within Newberry National Monument. Access road to Paulina and East Lakes; 10-mile snopark. Fourteen small sites along road, in snopark, & other rec sites.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
HYPE	Eradicate	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-04** Pine Mountain

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Roads in Pine Mt. Area. Fourteen mapped sites of 4 species ranging in size from 0.01 ac.to 0.5 ac. (gross acres - GIS polygons).

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
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CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAKA	Control	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-05** Hwy 31

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Major transportation route from Hwy 97 east, from Deschutes NF into Fremont National Forest. Of the 13 mapped sites on Deschutes NF lands, CEBI2 is primary species.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
SAKA	Control	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-06** Skyliner Road

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Skyliner Rd. is a popular recreation access to Tumalo Falls and OMSI camp. Within Tumalo Creek Restoration Project; bare ground created by stream restoration project is high prevention priority. CEBI2 occurs along road & riparian area.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-07** Hwy 46

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Major access route to Mt. Bachelor and high elevation trails/lakes; National Scenic Highway. CEBI2 infestations dense near Bend; isolated small plants pop up in widely scattered locations.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-08** Rd. 41

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Access route between Sunriver Resort and Highway 46, though not as heavily used as Road 45 (Treatment Area 11-12). Of the 9 mapped sites, population sizes range from 10 plants to 5,000+.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-09** Rd. 40

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Another major access route between Sunriver Resort and Highway 46 (access to Cultus Lake, Crane Prairie Reservoir, Wickiup Reservoir). Mapped weed sites closer to Hwy 97, Sunriver.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-10** Rd. 42

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Arterial access route connects Hwy 97 and Hwy 46, accesses Deschutes River sites, Wickiup and Crane Prairie Reservoirs and other popular recreation spots. 12 mapped sites, largest near spur road to boat launch. RCG weed whack; spray after regrowth

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
PHAR3	Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	

<b>11-11</b>		Rd. 43					
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadForest		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Access road to Little Deschutes and Deschutes River recreation sites; connects with Road 42; crosses thru Pringle Falls Experimental Forest. 3 sites of CEBI2, LIDA.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-12</b>		Rd. 45		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>372.16</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadForest		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Major access road between Sunriver Resort and Mt. Bachelor, high elevation trails/lakes, winter snowparks, etc. Three small mapped sites of CEBI2.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
*****							
<b>11-13</b>		Rd. 22		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>1,252.</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadForest		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Bull thistle currently only known invasive species. Road accesses Bend/Ft. Rock lands east of LaPine.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>11-14</b>		Rd. 4603		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>38.60</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadStream		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Access road from 4601 (Skyliner Rd.) to Tumalo Falls. Riparian access. Spotted knapweed along road and in riparian.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>11-15</b>		Rd. 4606 South		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>59.55</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadForest		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Collector roads that head north & south from Skyliner Rd. Five CEBI2 sites, ranging in size from < 30 plants to 2,500+ plants (as of 2005).							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-17</b>		Tumalo Creek		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>256.92</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		FloodPlain		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Tumalo Creek is a stream restoration project. Dispersed use by public & Cascade Science School. CEBI2 on banks/islands within stream and along road. Bare ground created by stream channel restoration is high prevention priority.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-18</b>		Ogden Group Camp		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>18.56</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		Stream		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Within Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Ogden Group Camp and trail along Paulina Creek used by public. Some areas quite disturbed and soil compaction/rocky ground makes hand-pulling difficult. Five CEBI2 sites; one CIVU.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>11-19</b>		Cottonwood Road		<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b>		<b>32.87</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>		RoadForest		<b>Reveg:</b>		PassiveRest	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Cottonwood Road access from Hwy 97 to north part Sunriver resort. Dramatic decrease in CEDI3 since 1998-approved herbicide use. Seedbank & high use will require constant vigilance.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

CED13 Control CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr

**11-21** Cultus Creek **PROJECT ACRES = 1.19** **Infested ACRES = 1.07**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 90%**  
**COMMENTS:** Cultus Creek - HYPE estimated at about 1 acre. Adjacent to Cultus River RNA.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate

**11-22** West side of Wickiup Reservoir **PROJECT ACRES = 0.07** **Infested ACRES = 0.07**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**  
**COMMENTS:** West of Wickiup Reservoir along 120 spur road. One small site of LIDA (in 2005 estimated at 38 plants).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**11-23** South side Dilman Meadow **PROJECT ACRES = 1.73** **Infested ACRES = 1.07**  
**SITE TYPE:** Meadow **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 62%**  
**COMMENTS:** Dillman Meadow is northeast of Wickiup Reservoir. CIAR4 site at least 200 ft. from river; HYPE also occurs.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate

**11-24** Southeast shore Wickiup Reservoir **PROJECT ACRES = 87.60** **Infested ACRES = 5.28**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 6%**  
**COMMENTS:** Ten mapped sites. One heavy infestation of CEBI2 (7,000+ plants), many seedlings underneath bitterbrush. PHAR majority of sites; weed whack; spray after regrowth

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
PHAR3	Contain	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

**11-25** Sixteen Butte opal mine and vicinity **PROJECT ACRES = 30.81** **Infested ACRES = 1.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 occurs in flat open area where roads meet and may extend up road.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**11-26** Coyote Flat **PROJECT ACRES = 79.05** **Infested ACRES = 4.01**  
**SITE TYPE:** HarvestUnit **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**  
**COMMENTS:** Timber sale area. CIAR4, CEBI2, and CIVU.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	MA	spotted knapweed	N/A	N/A	N/A
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**11-27** Horse Butte Rd. + Horse Butte **PROJECT ACRES = 78.65** **Infested ACRES = 12.61**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 16%**  
**COMMENTS:** Horse Butte Road (Rd. 1815) is close to Bend, highly used road. Horse Butte is popular dispersed rec site, very disturbed lands. CEBI2, CED13, LIDA & SAKA sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
SAKA	Control	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate

**11-28** 1800-019 Road **PROJECT ACRES = 25.34** **Infested ACRES = 0.46**  
**SITE TYPE:** Utility **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**  
**COMMENTS:** Between Rd. 18 (China Hat Rd.) and city of Bend. Two small mapped sites of CEBI2; 4 sites of LIDA, ranging from a few plants to about 500 plants.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4

CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-29** ~1 mile NW of Horse Butte **PROJECT ACRES = 63.13** **Infested ACRES = 0.27**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Collector roads and adjacent areas on Forest boundary near southeast Bend. LIDA and CEBI2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**11-30** South shore Wickiup **PROJECT ACRES = 11.82** **Infested ACRES = 5.32**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 45%**  
**COMMENTS:** Large CIAR4 site in sand and rocky outcrops (latter makes manual treatment difficult). CEBI2 also occurs.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron

**11-31** Red Crater Quarry **PROJECT ACRES = 0.49** **Infested ACRES = 0.02**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 3%**  
**COMMENTS:** CIAR4.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
						Glyphosate

**11-32** Sparks Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 0.50** **Infested ACRES = 0.11**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 22%**  
**COMMENTS:** Two sites of CIAR4.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**11-33** West shore Paulina Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 11.60** **Infested ACRES = 5.17**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 45%**  
**COMMENTS:** High recreation use -- hiking, boating. PHAR3 mapped along west shore, near resort and by boat launch. CIVU also occurs.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIVU	Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
PHAR3	Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

**11-34** West side Hosmer Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 1.64** **Infested ACRES = 1.00**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 61%**  
**COMMENTS:** PHAR3 mapped at 0.5 gross acres. Much of shoreline of Hosmer Lake is native vegetation.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
PHAR3	Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

**11-35** Blue Lagoon **PROJECT ACRES = 11.02** **Infested ACRES = 7.47**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 68%**  
**COMMENTS:** Approximately 2 acres (GIS polygon) of PHAR3.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
PHAR3	Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

**11-37** Rd. 25 ~1,500' from jct. with Rd. 2510 **PROJECT ACRES = 0.06** **Infested ACRES = 0.01**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 17%**  
**COMMENTS:** Near Rd. 25 that connects Hwy 20 with Rd. 18 (China Hat Rd.), northwest of Pine Mt. One mapped site of CEBI2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	MA	spotted knapweed	N/A	N/A	N/A

**11-38** All Bull Thistle **PROJECT ACRES = 173.76** **Infested ACRES = 63.92**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 37%**  
**COMMENTS:** This Treatment Area covers numerous bull thistle sites on BFR. This species is a low priority for treatment and will be tolerated (no treatment) on some sites; pulled on others as opportunities allow.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4

CIVU Tolerate MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A

**11-39** Lava Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 38.10** **Infested ACRES = 22.16**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 58%**

**COMMENTS:** Popular recreation spot. PHAR3 occupies about 2 acres along shoreline.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
PHAR3	Contain	MECHMACU reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	

**11-40** Kelsey Butte Seed Orchard **PROJECT ACRES = 25.38** **Infested ACRES = 25.36**  
**SITE TYPE:** Admin **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**

**COMMENTS:** One mapped site that has CEBI2, LIDA and CIVU.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	MA spotted knapweed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CIVU	Tolerate	MA bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LIDA	Control	CHMA Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-41** 18 Fire + Bessie Fire **PROJECT ACRES = 1,256.** **Infested ACRES = 98.42**  
**SITE TYPE:** Fire **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 8%**

**COMMENTS:** 18 Fire area (2003). Very large SAKA site radiated out from quarry; other smaller sites of SAKA, CEBI2, LIDA, & CIVU scattered in area.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU	Control	MA bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LIDA	Control	CHMA Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
SAKA	Control	CHMA Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-42** 1810 Road/Hazy TS #15 **PROJECT ACRES = 0.39** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** Hazy Timber Sale unit along 1810 road (south of Bend, east of Deschutes River); one site of CEBI2 mapped in 2004.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**11-43** Geothermal test drilling. **PROJECT ACRES = 0.79** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** Geothermal test drill sites in the Paulina Peak area. Along ponds created by geothermal testing. Two mapped sites of CIAR4.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Contain	CHMA Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate

**11-44** Road 25 at Forest Boundary **PROJECT ACRES = 0.39** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** One relatively small site of SAKA (estimated at 75 plants in 2004).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
SAKA	Eradicate	CHMA Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-45** Pine Mountain - Road 2017-300 **PROJECT ACRES = 0.39** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** Small population of LIDA (estimated at 15 plants in 2004) in center of road where there had been recent downfall of ponderosa pine.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
LIDA	Control	CHMA Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-46** Road 2268-600 **PROJECT ACRES = 4.31** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**

**COMMENTS:** Two small sites of CEBI2 mapped along this network of roads in Pine Mt. area.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**11-47** Road 4601-310/320 Jct. **PROJECT ACRES = 0.54** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 18%**  
**COMMENTS:** South of Skyliners Road; one mapped site of CEBI2.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate MA spotted knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A

**11-48** Road 4615/4615-070 Jct. **PROJECT ACRES = 0.54** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 18%**  
**COMMENTS:** Road travels north from Hwy 46 by Virginia Meissner Sno-Park. Only 2 plants of LIDA found in 2004.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 LIDA Control CHMA Dalmatian toadflax Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic

**11-49** Proposed Midstate Electric Powerline **PROJECT ACRES = 26.03** **Infested ACRES = 0.52**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**  
**COMMENTS:** Five mapped weed sites of CEBI2 & LIDA. As of 2004, ranged in size from 40 to 300 plants.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 LIDA Control CHMA Dalmatian toadflax Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic

**11-50** Adjacent to Oregon Water Wonderland **PROJECT ACRES = 3.30** **Infested ACRES = 0.14**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 4%**  
**COMMENTS:** Two mapped sites of CEBI2.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr

**11-51** SW of Pistol Butte **PROJECT ACRES = 0.11** **Infested ACRES = 0.06**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 59%**  
**COMMENTS:** LIDA site along road, north of Rd. 42 and south of Pistol Butte.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 LIDA Control CHMA Dalmatian toadflax Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic

**11-52** Rd 4180 **PROJECT ACRES = 14.26** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Very small CEBI2 site when located in 2004 (only 2 plants). Rd. 4180 is east of Edison Butte (snopark) and northwest of Pitsua Butte.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate MA spotted knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A

**11-53** Rd 4285 + SE arm of Crane Prairie **PROJECT ACRES = 158.82** **Infested ACRES = 26.69**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 17%**  
**COMMENTS:** High recreational use. Several very large (1,000's of plants) sites of CEBI2. One site identified as a high district priority because potential vector source; occurs behind cabins, at dam, edge of Deschutes River. CIAR4, HYPE, PHAR3 occur also.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Contain CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Tolerate MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 HYPE Control CHMA St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 PHAR3 Contain MECHMACU reed canarygrass Glyphosate Imazapyr Sethoxydim

**11-54** South Twin Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 25.52** **Infested ACRES = 1.78**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 7%**  
**COMMENTS:** Popular recreation site. One mapped site has CEBI2, CIAR4, PHAR3, and CIVU.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Tolerate MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 PHAR3 Contain MECHMACU reed canarygrass Glyphosate Imazapyr Sethoxydim

**11-55** Cabin Butte Cinder Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 119.45** **Infested ACRES = 1.48**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 and SAKA. As of 2005, CEBI2 had not spread beyond the mapped area.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
SAKA	Contain	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**11-56** Crane Prairie Res - West **PROJECT ACRES = 3.26** **Infested ACRES = 3.26**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**

**COMMENTS:** Three different reed canarygrass sites along the west side of Crane Prairie Reservoir.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
PHAR3	Contain	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

**11-57** Tetherow Meadow **PROJECT ACRES = 18.08** **Infested ACRES = 18.08**  
**SITE TYPE:** Meadow **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**

**COMMENTS:** ONAC is estimated at 18 acres (GIS polygon); about one acre of ELRE.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ELRE4	Contain	MAMECH	quackgrass	Glyphosate	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Sethoxydim Imazapyr

**11-58** Old pits south of Phil's trailhead **PROJECT ACRES = 118.98** **Infested ACRES = 104.45**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 88%**

**COMMENTS:** South of Skyliner Road and Phil's trailhead, close to Bend and popular recreation areas. Three mapped sites of CEBI2 & LIDA.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**11-59** Coyote Butte Cinder Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 58.03** **Infested ACRES = 2.09**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 4%**

**COMMENTS:** Three mapped large sites of CEBI2 (1,000's of plants). Some areas very compacted, manual treatment difficult. CEBI2 has spread from cinder pit to adjacent roads.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr
SAKA	Contain	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate

**11-60** Area west of Entrada Lodge **PROJECT ACRES = 39.31** **Infested ACRES = 6.27**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 16%**

**COMMENTS:** Access to public land just west of Entrada Lodge gets dispersed use. Eight mapped weed sites of CEBI2 & LIDA.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**11-61** Deschutes River - Entrada **PROJECT ACRES = 1.14** **Infested ACRES = 0.35**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 31%**

**COMMENTS:** Recreation site along Deschutes River close to Entrada Lodge. One mapped site of CEBI2 estimated at 500+ plants in 2004.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr

**11-62** Meadow Camp **PROJECT ACRES = 30.82** **Infested ACRES = 4.41**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 14%**

**COMMENTS:** Popular day use area along the Deschutes River & access to Deschutes River Trail. Close to Bend. CEBI2, CIAR4, & CIVU occur. Manual treatments have occurred for years; difficult in areas with compacted ground & where plants under bitterbrush.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron Glyphosate

**11-63** Inn of 7th Mtn - RD 41 Jct **PROJECT ACRES = 44.96** **Infested ACRES = 4.96**  
**SITE TYPE:** Trail\_multi **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 11%**

**COMMENTS:** Dispersed recreation use in general area. This TA is by Inn of 7th Mt. Resort and junction Rds. 41 and 46. Two mapped CEBI2 sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate Imazapyr

<b>11-64</b> Arnold Ditch Access Road				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.02</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.02</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> RoadPlus				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 1%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Road access to water diversion used by Arnold Ditch Company. Three small sites of CEBI2 & LIDA occur.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-65</b> Dillon Falls Day Use area				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.66</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 1.96</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Parking				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 74%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Dillon Falls Day Use area is a popular recreation spot (boat landing, hiking, mt. biking, etc.). CEBI2 & LIDA occur; some in trail in compacted areas.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-66</b> Ryan Ranch meadow				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 12.84</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 10.63</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Meadow				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 83%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Ryan Ranch meadow is along the Deschutes River, south of Dillon Falls Day Use Area. Hiking & biking mostly concentrated along trail by river. PHAR3 occurs throughout meadow. CIVU also occurs.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
PHAR3	Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	
*****							
<b>11-67</b> Slough Camp + Trail to North				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 14.38</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.22</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Trail_multi				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 2%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This Treatment Area includes Slough Camp Day Use area and Deschutes River trails. CEBI2 & LIDA occur.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-68</b> Benham Falls complex				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 12.43</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.85</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Trail_multi				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 7%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Benham Falls area is high use recreation site for hiking, mt. biking, etc. Four mapped sites of CEBI2, CIAR4, CIVU, HYPE, LIDA.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-69</b> Deschutes River Party Site				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.79</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.42</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> CampDispersed				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 15%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Dispersed camping site on west side of Deschutes River. Notorious party site. Large CEBI2 population (1,000's of plants).							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
*****							
<b>11-70</b> North of Cardinal Bridge				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 0.35</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Meadow				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 28%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> West side of Deschutes River, north of Cardinal Bridge, which adjoins to Sunriver. One mapped site of CIAR4.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>11-71</b> Besson Road				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 30.00</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 14.81</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> RoadPlus				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 49%</b>	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Besson Day Use Area is along west side of Deschutes River across from Sunriver Resort. Dispersed recreation area. CEBI2 occurs along road & in meadow; compacted ground makes handpulling difficult; small EUES site appears to have not spread much.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
EUES	Control	CHMA	leafy spurge	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>11-72</b> Deer Run Seed Orchard				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 38.95</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 37.77</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Admin				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest		<b>% TREATED = 97%</b>	

**COMMENTS:** CEBI2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**11-73** Geothermal test drilling. **PROJECT ACRES = 0.39** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** One LIDA mapped site.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
LIDA Contain	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**11-74** Rd 4613 **PROJECT ACRES = 13.47** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Collector road runs from Edison Butte area northeast to Hwy 46. Small mapped CEBI2 site (< 30 plants in 2004).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**11-75** North Twin Lake **PROJECT ACRES = 3.83** **Infested ACRES = 1.07**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 28%**

**COMMENTS:** High recreation use. One mapped site of CEBI2; one of CIVU.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIVU Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**11-76** Crane Prairie Res - NorthEast **PROJECT ACRES = 0.19** **Infested ACRES = 0.19**  
**SITE TYPE:** Lake **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**

**COMMENTS:** Reed canarygrass & Canada thistle along shoreline of Crane Prairie Reservoir.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4 Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
PHAR3 Contain	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	

**11-77** Quinn Gravel Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 21.36** **Infested ACRES = 4.26**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 20%**

**COMMENTS:** Four acres (GIS polygon) of CEBI2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**11-78** Ice Rock Quarry **PROJECT ACRES = 21.10** **Infested ACRES = 19.62**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 93%**

**COMMENTS:** ELRE mapped at 19 acres (GIS polygon).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ELRE4 Eradicate	CHMA	quackgrass	Glyphosate	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Sethoxydim	Imazapyr

**11-79** Brown's Crossing **PROJECT ACRES = 2.27** **Infested ACRES = 0.18**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 8%**

**COMMENTS:** Popular recreation spot. Access to fishing, hiking. One mapped site that has CEBI2, CIAR4, CIVU, HYPE, PHAR3.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4 Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CIVU Tolerate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
PHAR3 Suppress	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	

**11-80** Rd 44 at Bull Bend **PROJECT ACRES = 1.38** **Infested ACRES = 1.07**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 78%**

**COMMENTS:** A popular Deschutes River recreation area. PHAR3 occurs along river.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
PHAR3 Contain	MECHMACU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim	

**12-01** Moore Creek timber sale units **PROJECT ACRES = 379.67** **Infested ACRES = 17.64**  
**SITE TYPE:** Plantation **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**

**COMMENTS:** SEJA scattered throughout units. Hand-pulling has been effective & is preferred treatment. If herbicides needed, would be at specific sites that are expanding & selective backpack treatment.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIVU	Control	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEJA	Eradicate	MACH	tansy ragwort	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Picloram

**12-02** Hwy 58, west  
128.17  
**PROJECT ACRES =** 185.23 **Infested ACRES =**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 69%  
**COMMENTS:** West portion of Hwy 58 on east side of Odell Lake to Forest boundary. Major travel route. 13+ species occur along ROW. Numerous sites, mostly small, but some larger mapped sites of HYPE, CYSC, CEBI2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	MA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
CIVU	Control	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYOF	Eradicate	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
CYSC4	Eradicate	MA	Scotch broom	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	MA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Eradicate	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
LIVU2	Suppress	MA	butter and eggs	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
ONAC	Eradicate	MA	Scotch thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEJA	Eradicate	CHMA	tansy ragwort	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
SIAL	Suppress	MA	white rosinweed	N/A	N/A	N/A

**12-03** Road 60 from 58 jct around Crescent lake, Crescent Lake Dam  
255.13  
**PROJECT ACRES =** 269.58 **Infested ACRES =**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 95%  
**COMMENTS:** Seven weed species mapped at 4 sites, ranging in size (GIS polygons) from 0.1 to 5 acres. CIAR4, LIDA, CIVU are the largest mapped sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Eradicate	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Eradicate	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
CIVU	Control	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYSC4	Eradicate	MA	Scotch broom	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Eradicate	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**12-04** Hwy 58, east  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 35%  
**COMMENTS:** East portion of Hwy 58 from Hwy 97 west to Rd. 60. Major travel route. Eleven different species mapped at 6 sites. CEBI2 & HYPE

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CAPU6	Eradicate	CHMA	hairy whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Eradicate	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Eradicate	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CESO3	Eradicate	CHMA	yellow star-thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
COAR4	Eradicate	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
KOSC	Eradicate	CHMA	Kochia	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
MEOF	Suppress	CHMA	yellow sweetclover	No Chemical		
SAKA	Eradicate	CHMA	Russian thistle	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate

**12-05** Big Marsh  
**SITE TYPE:** Wetland **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED =** 17%  
**COMMENTS:** Though PHAR occurs throughout the marsh, the proposed treatment focuses on the east & west ditches where hydrologic restoration activities occur. reveg bare areas and treated areas with plugs or direct transplants.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Eradicate	MA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
CIVU	Eradicate	MA	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
PHAR3	Suppress	CU	reed canarygrass	Glyphosate	Imazapyr	Sethoxydim

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**12-06** Hwy 97 from Crescent to DES/WIN Forest Boundary **PROJECT ACRES = 185.19** **Infested ACRES = 116.34**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 63%**  
**COMMENTS:** Major travel route with new invasive species continually popping up. Currently, CEBI2, CEDI3, HYPE, CIVU occur.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Eradicate CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Tolerate MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 HYPE Control MAMECH St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate

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**12-07** Road 61 from Hwy 58 Jct east to Forest Boundary **PROJECT ACRES = 108.06** **Infested ACRES = 107.97**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**  
**COMMENTS:** Five species occur within one mapped site; 2nd site of COAR occurs.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIVU Control MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 COAR4 Eradicate CHMA field bindweed Picloram Imazapic Imazapyr Glyphosate  
 HYPE Control CHMA St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 SAKA Eradicate MA Russian thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A

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**12-11** Hwy 46 from BFR boundary to 46/61 Jct **PROJECT ACRES = 250.59** **Infested ACRES = 137.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 55%**  
**COMMENTS:** Ten weed species have been found and pulled along this road.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Eradicate CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Control CHMA bull thistle Clopyralid  
 CYSC4 Eradicate MA Scotch broom N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 HYPE Control CHMA St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 LEPID Eradicate MA pepperweed N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 LIVU2 Control CHMA butter and eggs Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic  
 ONAC Eradicate CHMA Scotch thistle Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl  
 SEJA Eradicate CHMA tansy ragwort Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Picloram

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**12-13** Along access road to RR T25S.R8E.S31 **PROJECT ACRES = 1.45** **Infested ACRES = 1.45**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**  
**COMMENTS:** CIAR4 (0.5 gross mapped acres) occurs along a road that accesses the railroad.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CIAR4 Eradicate CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate

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**12-15** 5800-017 road near RR tracks **PROJECT ACRES = 1.00** **Infested ACRES = 1.00**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**  
**COMMENTS:** LIVU2 occurs along 5800-017 road near railroad tracks.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 LIVU2 Control CHMA butter and eggs Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic

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**12-16** RR ROW south of Odell Lake on Rd 6000-810 **PROJECT ACRES = 193.47** **Infested ACRES = 192.41**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 99%**  
**COMMENTS:** Railroad ROW runs east & NE of the Diamond Peak Wilderness and south of Odell Lake. 6 weed species.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Control MA bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 CYSC4 Control MA Scotch broom N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 HYPE Control CH St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate

**12-21** Rd 5835 just west of Little Deschutes River **PROJECT ACRES = 3.58** **Infested ACRES = 1.30**  
**SITE TYPE:** RangeAllot **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 36%**  
**COMMENTS:** EUES occurs along Rd. 5835 just west of the Little Deschutes River (1 ac. GIS polygon).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 EUES Contain MAMECH leafy spurge Picloram Glyphosate Imazapic

**15-03** Rd. 16, Whychus Creek Wash areas **PROJECT ACRES = 708.20** **Infested ACRES =**  
 238.76 **% TREATED = 34%**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest  
**COMMENTS:** Well-traveled access route to Three Creeks Meadows and trailheads. CEBI2 & CEDI3 spreading along road.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control MA spotted knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 CEDI3 Control MA diffuse knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A

**15-04** Indian Ford, Sisters District, N Sisters Gravel Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 255.48** **Infested ACRES =**  
 191.67 **% TREATED = 75%**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest  
**COMMENTS:** Includes a very disturbed former dump site often used by OHVs.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 SAKA Control CHMA Russian thistle chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate

**15-07** Cache Fire Area **PROJECT ACRES = 372.27** **Infested ACRES = 76.15**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 20%**  
**COMMENTS:** HYPE sites along roads throughout Treatment Area and expanding since Cache Fire.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate MA diffuse knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 CIAR4 Control CHMA Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CIVU Tolerate NO bull thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 HYPE Control CHMABIO St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 LIDA Control CHMA Dalmatian toadflax Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic  
 SAKA Eradicate MA Russian thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A

**15-24** Brooks Scanlon Rd. (Gist Rd. neighborhood) incl 4606 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 269.60** **Infested ACRES = 72.76**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 27%**  
**COMMENTS:** Two mapped sites of CEDI3 and CEBI2.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr

**15-25** North of Dry Creek Swamp, 1028 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 120.49** **Infested ACRES = 30.13**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**  
**COMMENTS:** One mapped site of CEBI2; one site of LIDA.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 LIDA Eradicate MA Dalmatian toadflax N/A N/A N/A N/A

**71-01** North Fork Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 8.63** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr

**71-02** Hwy 26 **PROJECT ACRES = 274.77** **Infested ACRES = 1.57**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** High traffic corridor. Weeds can pop up anywhere along this road. Currently, 17 mapped sites, 8 weed species.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CYOF	Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
ONAC	Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	
TACA8	Control	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**71-03** Hon Spring  
**SITE TYPE:** Meadow  
**COMMENTS:** CADR.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CADR Control CHMA whitetop chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate  
**PROJECT ACRES = 1.11 Infested ACRES = 0.40**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 36%**

**71-04** Koch Butte  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest  
**COMMENTS:** EUES.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 EUES Control CHMA leafy spurge Picloram Glyphosate Imazapic  
**PROJECT ACRES = 1.10 Infested ACRES = 0.24**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 22%**

**71-05** 2600-160 Rd  
**SITE TYPE:** Road  
**COMMENTS:** CADR.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CADR Control CHMA whitetop chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate  
**PROJECT ACRES = 1.11 Infested ACRES = 0.24**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 22%**

**71-07** Walton Lk. Loop  
**SITE TYPE:** Road  
**COMMENTS:** Walton Lake Loop Rd. Heavy recreation use. CEBI2, CIAR4, SEJA occur.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control MA spotted knapweed N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 CIAR4 Suppress BIO Canada thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 SEJA Control MA tansy ragwort N/A N/A N/A N/A  
**PROJECT ACRES = 19.05 Infested ACRES = 0.2**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = %**

**71-08** Rd. 42 + s. portion of Rd. 30 + 42-320  
**SITE TYPE:** Road  
**COMMENTS:** Rd. 42 + s. portion of Rd. 30 + 42-320; One ONAC site estimated at 0.5 ac.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEDI3 Control CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 ONAC Control CHMA Scotch thistle Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl  
**PROJECT ACRES = 81.08 Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 0%**

**71-11** 4215 Rd.  
**SITE TYPE:** Road  
**COMMENTS:** Crosses Horse Heaven, Buck, & Lodgepole Creeks. CADR & HYPE occur.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CADR Control CHMA whitetop chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate  
 HYPE Control CHMA St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
**PROJECT ACRES = 78.18 Infested ACRES = 44.59**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 57%**

**71-12** 4235 Rd.  
**SITE TYPE:** Road  
**COMMENTS:** Western edge of TA by a creek (not named) has CADR. Road crosses Lost Creek. TACA8 also mapped. ACRE3, CEBI2 & LIVU2 also occur.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 ACRE3 Control CHMA Russian knapweed Picloram Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CADR Control CHMA whitetop chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 LIVU2 Control CHMA butter and eggs Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic  
 TACA8 Eradicate CHMA medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate  
**PROJECT ACRES = 49.09 Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**Reveg: PassiveRest % TREATED = 0%**

**71-13** 4240-200 **PROJECT ACRES =** 30.02 **Infested ACRES =** 0.39  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 1%  
**COMMENTS:** Two sites of ONAC & one site of SAAE currently mapped.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 ONAC Control CHMA Scotch thistle Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl  
 SAAE Control CHMA Mediterranean sage Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram

**71-16** 2210 System **PROJECT ACRES =** 437.19 **Infested ACRES =**  
 243.77 **% TREATED =** 56%  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest  
**COMMENTS:** Two large houndstongue sites (5 & 2 ac. Infestations; high priority LOM species) plus numerous smaller CYOF sites. ARMI2 & CEBI2 also occur.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 ARMI2 Control CHMA Lesser burdock Metsulfuron methyl Picloram chlorsulfuron  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**71-17** 2610 Rd. and Coyle Material Source **PROJECT ACRES =** 51.61 **Infested ACRES =** 3.87  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 7%  
**COMMENTS:** Eleven mapped sites of 6 different species.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 ACRE3 Control CHMA Russian knapweed Picloram Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Control CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 SAAE Control CHMA Mediterranean sage Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram  
 TACA8 Control CHMA medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate

**71-18** 42 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES =** 186.56 **Infested ACRES =** 0.20  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 0%  
**COMMENTS:**  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Control CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 LIVU2 Control CHMA butter and eggs Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic  
 SAAE Control CHMA Mediterranean sage Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram

**71-19** 22 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES =** 679.16 **Infested ACRES =** 11.74  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 2%  
**COMMENTS:** Primary access route; access to Walton Lake; extensive road network with 29 mapped weed sites, 7 species. (TACA8, CYOF, ONAC, CEBI2 are in the top 5 priority species for treatment on LOM).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Control CHMA diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Suppress BIO Canada thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 HYPE Control CHMA St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 ONAC Control CHMA Scotch thistle Clopyralid chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl  
 SAAE Control CHMA Mediterranean sage Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram  
 TACA8 Eradicate CHMA medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate

**71-22** 2300-200 System **PROJECT ACRES =** 126.35 **Infested ACRES =** 0.39  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 0%  
**COMMENTS:** Currently, 3 mapped sites of CEBI2 and one mapped site of CIAR4.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Control CHMA spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control BIO Canada thistle N/A N/A N/A N/A

**71-23** 2200 Rd. System & 2630, 2630-358, 2630-368 Rds **PROJECT ACRES =** 187.29 **Infested ACRES =** 0.30  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 0%  
**COMMENTS:** Accesses south side Bridge Ck. Wilderness & Mt. Pisgah Lookout. CEBI2 & CYOF occur.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram

**71-24** 3010 Rd System **PROJECT ACRES = 28.19** **Infested ACRES = 21.96**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 78%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 occurs along road.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
						Imazapyr

**71-25** 4240 Rd System **PROJECT ACRES = 172.33** **Infested ACRES = 0.24**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Access rd. from Rd. 42 to North Fork Crooked River Wild & Scenic River. CYOF near river near upper falls. CIVU, LIVU2, CEDI3 occur.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

**71-29** 2600-100 **PROJECT ACRES = 52.62** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Access to Mill Creek Wilderness. Two CEDI3 mapped sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
						Imazapyr

**71-30** 2600-250 **PROJECT ACRES = 30.19** **Infested ACRES = 0.06**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** One CEBI2 site mapped at north end of Treatment Area.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
						Imazapyr

**71-31** 2600-450 **PROJECT ACRES = 21.64** **Infested ACRES = 0.30**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Rd. runs from Hwy 26 east towards Ochoco Divide RNA. Three mapped CYOF sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
						Glyphosate

**71-32** 2600-600 System **PROJECT ACRES = 223.03** **Infested ACRES = 13.85**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 6%**  
**COMMENTS:** Roads access north portion of Ochoco Divide RNA. CYOF & TACA are high priority spp. for LOM.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic
		CHMA	yellow flag iris	Imazapyr		Glyphosate

**71-33** 2630 Rds.-- 150, 155, 350, 400, 415, 420. **PROJECT ACRES = 274.89** **Infested ACRES = 1.77**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Various roads that travel north off of the 2630 Rd. CYOF (high priority LOM species).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
						Glyphosate

**71-34** Sears Creek Material Source **PROJECT ACRES = 5.85** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**  
**COMMENTS:**

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ONAC Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	

**71-35** Blevins Seed Orchard **PROJECT ACRES = 7.06** **Infested ACRES = 0.00**  
**SITE TYPE:** Clearing **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:**

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4 Suppress	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate

**71-36** 2600-050 **PROJECT ACRES = 32.68** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Currently, one mapped site of CEBI2 and one site of CIAR4 mapped.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4 Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**71-37** 4200-050 **PROJECT ACRES = 13.40** **Infested ACRES = 0.19**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Currently one mapped site of CEBI2, one DIFU2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
DIFU2 Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**71-38** Independent Mine **PROJECT ACRES = 4.82** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**  
**COMMENTS:** Quarry and trailhead. One mapped site of LIVU2.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
LIVU Control	CHMA	butter and eggs	Picloram	Chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**71-39** 4200-170 **PROJECT ACRES = 42.69** **Infested ACRES = 0.53**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 - estimated on about 0.25 ac..

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**71-40** FS 1610, 1620 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 141.28** **Infested ACRES = 0.67**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** 7 CIAR4 mapped sites, ranging in size from 0.1-0.5 gross ac.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ACRE3 Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3 Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4 Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CIVU Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIFU2 Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PORE5 Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	

**71-41** 4230-500, 600 **PROJECT ACRES = 141.28** **Infested ACRES = 0.67**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 & CEDI3.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3 Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**71-43** 4230-100 and Lutsey Pit **PROJECT ACRES = 141.28** **Infested ACRES = 0.67**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:**

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2 Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

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**71-44** 2600-300 and McGinnis Pit

**SITE TYPE:** Quarry

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** teasel also present in waste piles in pit

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	

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**71-45** 2620-150, 020, Hamilton Pit

**SITE TYPE:** Quarry

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:**

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

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**71-46** 2610 Rd. System

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** CYOF, CEBI2, and DIFU2.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
DIFU2	Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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**71-48** 27, 33 Rd System, West

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** At least 11 invasive species have been found along this primary access route to western parts of Lookout Mt. District.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CH	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
DIFU2	Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
PORE5	Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

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**71-49** 33 Rd. System, East

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Primary access route to some trailheads, including Mill Ck. Wilderness. Twelve mapped sites; 8 different weed species occur at scattered locations along Rd. 33.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	
EUES	Control	CHMA	leafy spurge	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapic	
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

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**71-50** 2730, 2735 Rd System

**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest

**Reveg:** PassiveRest

**COMMENTS:** Extensive network of roads with 22 mapped weed sites, 7 species. Accesses northern part of Mill Ck. Wilderness.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
PORE5	Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	

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**71-51** FS 16, 17, 1680 Rd. System  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 6%**  
**COMMENTS:** Road network in Maury Mts., including Antelope Reservoir. 36 mapped invasive plant sites; 8 species; scattered locations.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIFU2	Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PORE5	Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	

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**71-52** 3360 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 57.58** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Eight invasive species occur along the road.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	
EUES	Control	CHMA	leafy spurge	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapic	
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

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**71-53** 3370 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 60.83** **Infested ACRES = 0.42**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Five HYPE sites along the 3380 rd. that branches off of the 3370 rd.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	
EUES	Control	CHMA	leafy spurge	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapic	
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

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**71-54** E. Maury Mts Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 126.07** **Infested ACRES = 1.24**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** This road system that accesses the east portion of the Maury Mts. has 14 mapped, small (0.1 or < ac.) sites of 7 invasive species.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

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**71-56** 2730, 2745, 2725 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 525.37** **Infested ACRES = 1.79**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** This road complex accesses northern portion of Mill Creek Wilderness. Numerous, small, scattered invasive plant sites.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**

CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDET	Control	CH	meadow knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PORE5	Control	CH	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	

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**71-57** Mill Cr. Wilderness **PROJECT ACRES = 31.58** **Infested ACRES = 0.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** Trail **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**

**COMMENTS:** Accesses Mill Creek Wilderness (southwest portion). CEDI3 mapped on 5 sites estimated between 0.1-0.5 ac.in size.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	MA	spotted knapweed	N/A	N/A	N/A
CEDI3	Control	MA	diffuse knapweed	N/A	N/A	N/A

**71-59** 27 and 3320 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 364.52** **Infested ACRES = 3.30**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Access to recreation sites (trailheads), Mill Creek Wilderness. Numerous weed sites, ranging from 0.1 - 1 ac. in size.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate
DIFU2	Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A
PORE5	Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate

**71-60** 3300-213 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 34.57** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**

**COMMENTS:** One site of CEDI3 mapped (estimated at 0.1 ac.).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate

**71-61** 3300-500 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 524.79** **Infested ACRES = 3.90**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** This network of roads has numerous, scattered sites, 4 different species. Sites range from 0.1 ac.to 5 acres in size. CEBI2, CEDI3, CYOF, HYPE.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate

**71-62** 1750-100, 150, 250 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 237.70** **Infested ACRES = 21.04**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 9%**

**COMMENTS:** In southwest portion of Maury Mts.; 11 mapped weed sites ranging from 0.1 or < gross acres (CEDI3, CEBI2, ONAC, CIAR4) to 0.5 ac. (TACA8, CIAR4) to 5 ac. (SAAE).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
ONAC	Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl
SAAE	Control	CHMA	Mediterranean sage	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram

**71-63** 1700-159 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 15.02** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** CIAR4 (2 mapped sites).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**71-65** FS 16, 1670 Rd. System **PROJECT ACRES = 385.02** **Infested ACRES = 4.54**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Maury Mts. Numerous sites scattered along roads; 6 species. Majority of sites are 0.1 ac. Infestation or less; a few are estimated at 0.5 ac.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
PORE5	Control	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate

<b>71-66</b>	Appears to be a quarry on map			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.04</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	RoadForest			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 5%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	EUES - one site mapped.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
EUES	Control	CH	leafy spurge	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapic	
*****							
<b>71-68</b>	Gibson Spring Quarry			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 5.89</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Quarry			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 2%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	About 5 acres CIAR4 infestation within quarry.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIAR4	Eradicate	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>71-69</b>	Upper Hedgepath Creek			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 0.40</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Stream			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 25%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	CIAR4.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>71-70</b>	Rd 2610-012			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 11.75</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 2.36</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 20%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	One mapped site of TACA8.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>71-71</b>	Rd 4230-924			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 0.42</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 23%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	CIVU occurs but not proposed for treatment.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>71-72</b>	Rd 4230-921			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 0.42</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 23%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	CIVU occurs but not proposed for treatment.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>71-73</b>	Rd 2300-220			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 1.62</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 6%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	One mapped site of CEDI3.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
*****							
<b>71-74</b>	Rd 3350			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 21.99</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.34</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 2%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	CYSC, CYOF, TACA8 (one mapped site of each). TACA8 estimated at 0.5 ac. Other sites about 0.1 ac.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
CYSC4	Control	CHMA	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Eradicate	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>71-75</b>	Rd 4200115,2630,2630370,2200147,2610300,2300220,2300226			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 63.72</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 4.80</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 8%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	Need clarification. Treatment Area database lists numerous roads with numerous CIAR4 sites. Current GIS layer shows that TA has only one mapped CIAR4 site (#244) at < .1 ac.						
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*****							
<b>71-76</b>	Rd 3300-522			<b>PROJECT ACRES = 15.77</b>			<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>
<b>SITE TYPE:</b>	Road			<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED = 1%</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	One mapped site of TACA8.						

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**71-77** Rd 4240-211 **PROJECT ACRES = 0.42** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 23%**

**COMMENTS:**

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**71-78** Rd 2610-050 **PROJECT ACRES = 24.10** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** One mapped site of CEDI3; one site of TACA8.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
TACA8	Eradicate	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**71-80** 200 RD - MAURY **PROJECT ACRES = 0.35** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 28%**

**COMMENTS:** ONAC site in SE Maury Mts.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ONAC	Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl

**71-81** Blaster Fire **PROJECT ACRES = 22.95** **Infested ACRES = 0.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** Fire **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**

**COMMENTS:** fire occurred 1995. 5 sites of 4 species.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
DIFU2	Tolerate	NO	teasel	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-01** 58, 5870, 58-800 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 582.90** **Infested ACRES = 45.13**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 8%**

**COMMENTS:** Primary Rd. through Rager. Numerous small weed sites widely scattered along roads in this TA. 10 weed species mapped.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ACRE3	Eradicate	CH	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron
CADR	Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Eradicate	CH	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
PORE5	Control	CH	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate

**72-02** 3810 road (& 58 from Miller's to Wolf Cr) **PROJECT ACRES = 155.77** **Infested ACRES = 14.25**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 9%**

**COMMENTS:** Includes portion of Rd. 42 (Database says Rd. 58, but does not appear to be in TA). Numerous relatively small sites of 8 species scattered along TA.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR	Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron
HYPE	Eradicate	CH	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Eradicate	CH	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
PORE5	Suppress	CHMA	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate

**72-03** 42 Road **PROJECT ACRES = 361.91** **Infested ACRES = 16.75**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**

**COMMENTS:** Primary access route bisecting Paulina District. Numerous mapped sites mapped; one large, dense CYOF (#419) listed in TA 72-03,

72-15, & 72-37, but mostly in 72-37; 2nd large CYOF site (#324) mostly in 72-39.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
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ACRE3	Eradicate	CH	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR	Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CYOF	Eradicate	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
HYPE	Eradicate	CH	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	

**72-04** 4250 road to 4256 jct. and the 4250-100 road **PROJECT ACRES = 144.43** **Infested ACRES = 10.35**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 7%**

**COMMENTS:** Six weed species are found along this road.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
COAR4	Eradicate	CH	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Glyphosate
CYOF	Eradicate	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
CYSC4	Eradicate	CH	Scotch broom	Triclopyr	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Eradicate	CH	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic
PORE5	Control	CH	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate

**72-05** 30 Road and 30-750 **PROJECT ACRES = 195.11** **Infested ACRES = 26.96**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 14%**

**COMMENTS:** 3 small populations mapped. Herbicide spraying has occurred along road & in plantations. Both CEBI2 & CEDI3.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr

**72-06** 2630 Rd and 12 Rd to Forest Boundary **PROJECT ACRES = 235.79** **Infested ACRES = 1.12**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**

**COMMENTS:** Small sites of 4 different weed species scattered along roads & in plantation.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CYOF	Eradicate	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
DIFU2	Eradicate	CH	teasel	No Chemical		

**72-07** 38 Road, 3820 rd, 38-120 road **PROJECT ACRES = 434.20** **Infested ACRES = 4.93**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Provides access to roads that lead to Black Canyon Wilderness. Rock Ck. Trailhead appears close to 2 CIAR4 sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CESO3	Eradicate	CH	yellow star-thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A

**72-08** 5820 Road **PROJECT ACRES = 254.83** **Infested ACRES = 1.35**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** 5 weed species. One TACA site has 1,000's of plants - Highest priority species for control on Paulina District.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR	Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
CYOF	Eradicate	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram
TACA8	Eradicate	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic

**72-09** 5840 and the 5830-400 system **PROJECT ACRES = 303.69** **Infested ACRES = 1.73**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Access to Wolf Mt. Lookout & SW of Black Canyon Wilderness. Five weed species. Two TACA sites on 5830-400 road are high district priority.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A
HYPE	Eradicate	CH	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate
TACA8	Eradicate	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Glyphosate

\*\*\*\*\*  
**72-10** 5850 and 5850-400 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 267.44** **Infested ACRES = 0.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Access to SE Black Canyon Wilderness. Four weed species occur, relatively widely dispersed along roads.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CADR Control CH whitetop chlorsulfuron Metsulfuron methyl Glyphosate  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 DIFU2 Eradicate CH teasel No Chemical  
 PORE5 Tolerate NO sulphur cinquefoil N/A N/A N/A N/A  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-11** 58-550 Road **PROJECT ACRES = 111.24** **Infested ACRES = 1.65**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Below (SE) of Hardscrabble Ridge. Sites of four species mapped, but large CYOF site also reported to occur on both sides of 550 rd. near jnct. w/ 58 Rd. (also CEBI2 at jnct.).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CH spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 EUES Eradicate CH leafy spurge Picloram Glyphosate Imazapic  
 PORE5 Control CH sulphur cinquefoil Picloram Triclopyr Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-12** Parts of the 12, 4250 and 4274 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 281.13** **Infested ACRES = 0.87**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Three weed species widely scattered along roads in treatment area.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CH spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CH diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-13** 4270 road, part of 4274 road and 4254 road **PROJECT ACRES = 271.31** **Infested ACRES = 1.11**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**  
**COMMENTS:** Numerous small weed sites scattered along roads; 6 different weed species.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEBI2 Eradicate CH spotted knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CH diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CYOF Eradicate CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 HYPE Eradicate CH St. Johnswort Metsulfuron methyl Picloram Glyphosate  
 LIDA Eradicate CH Dalmatian toadflax Picloram chlorsulfuron Imazapic  
 PORE5 Control CH sulphur cinquefoil Picloram Triclopyr Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-14** 4260 Road **PROJECT ACRES = 324.33** **Infested ACRES = 13.60**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED = 4%**  
**COMMENTS:** Road crosses other treatment areas/weed sites (overlap with TA 72-20, 38, 42, & 44). Mostly numerous CYOF scattered along road, but also TACA, CIAR4, and very small DIFU2.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 DIFU2 Eradicate CH teasel No Chemical  
 TACA8 Eradicate CH medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-15** 4280 road, 4280-060 and 4280-061 **PROJECT ACRES = 187.21** **Infested ACRES = 58.73**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED = 31%**  
**COMMENTS:** Both CYOF & CIAR; bisects large, dense CYOF in timber sale plantations - site is mostly in TA 72-37.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CYOF Control MEFICHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-16** 4260-570 **PROJECT ACRES = 14.12** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Two TACA8 sites mapped in 1998; one on private land.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 TACA8 Eradicate CH medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-17** 4260-560 system **PROJECT ACRES = 50.80** **Infested ACRES = 21.17**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 42%**  
**COMMENTS:** TACA8 site at lower portion of TA by Forest boundary. Other CYOF sites dispersed along rd.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 TACA8 Eradicate CH medusahead Sulfometuron methyl Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo Imazapic Glyphosate

**72-18** 4260-650 road **PROJECT ACRES = 106.41** **Infested ACRES = 35.34**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 33%**  
**COMMENTS:** Mostly CYOF; small population of CEDI3 by northern portion of road. Largest CYOF sites overlap with TA 72-38 & 72-39.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CEDI3 Eradicate CH diffuse knapweed Clopyralid Picloram Glyphosate Imazapyr  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-19** 4260-500 and 4260-501 Roads **PROJECT ACRES = 34.44** **Infested ACRES = 5.61**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 16%**  
**COMMENTS:** Three mapped CYOF sites (2 > 500 plants in 2004; 1 about 100 plants in 2005).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-20** 4260-400, 4260-300 and 4260-360 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 369.29** **Infested ACRES =**  
 245.58  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 66%**  
**COMMENTS:** Several CYOF sites, all > 500 plants (as observed in 2004 & 2005; one site > 1,000 seedlings). One PORE site. One CYOF site north of 4260 Rd. overlaps with TA 72-14.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 PORE5 Control MA sulphur cinquefoil N/A N/A N/A N/A

**72-21** 4260-100, 200 and 300 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 65.23** **Infested ACRES = 6.55**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 10%**  
**COMMENTS:** CYOF occurs in Treatment Area. One large site (estimated at > 500 plants in 2005); at several sites no plants were observed in 2005. Paulina weed site #369 on 300 rd. also has CIAR4.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Eradicate CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-22** 4290 road **PROJECT ACRES = 38.95** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Two mapped weed sites: one CYOF site at a cattle guard and one CIAR4 site.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CYOF Eradicate CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-25** 4280-067 road **PROJECT ACRES = 11.71** **Infested ACRES = 2.56**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 22%**  
**COMMENTS:** One small (as of 2005) site of CYOF (about 10 plants).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-26** 4260-754 and 4280-050 roads **PROJECT ACRES = 38.53** **Infested ACRES = 4.78**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 12%**  
**COMMENTS:** Three mapped sites of CYOF, occurring on both sides of road and on bank edge of trail. One mapped site of CIAR west side of Dipping Vat Creek that also occurs in Treatment Area 72-15.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CIAR4 Control CH Canada thistle Clopyralid Picloram chlorsulfuron Glyphosate  
 CYOF Control CH houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate

**72-27** 4260-750 road **PROJECT ACRES = 68.63** **Infested ACRES = 13.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 19%**  
**COMMENTS:** Several mapped sites of CYOF. Site 444 is > 1,000 plants (2002 observation) & moving SE down drainage along skid trails. Other populations were estimated in 2004 to be < 100 plants.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-28** 42-660 road **PROJECT ACRES = 35.84** **Infested ACRES = 8.90**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 25%**

**COMMENTS:** In 2004, there were < 25 CYOF plants very scattered in roadbed and along sides of 660 Rd.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-29** 4260-700 road **PROJECT ACRES = 36.67** **Infested ACRES = 0.28**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Three very small (as of 2005) CYOF sites (each < 15 plants).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4 Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CYOF Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-30** 4260-320 system **PROJECT ACRES = 52.87** **Infested ACRES = 0.39**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Four CYOF sites; larges (#374) > 500 plants; other 3 very small (as of 2005), < 25 plants each.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-31** 4290-028 ROAD **PROJECT ACRES = 35.28** **Infested ACRES = 4.79**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 14%**

**COMMENTS:** Four mapped weed sites of 3 species.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEDI3 Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
SAAE Eradicate	CH	Mediterranean sage	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	

**72-32** 3810-500 SYSTEM **PROJECT ACRES = 69.32** **Infested ACRES = 0.29**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 0%**

**COMMENTS:** Follows East Wolf Creek. Three mapped CADR sites. Two sites are small; one site > 500 plants.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR Eradicate	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	

**72-33** 58-806 ROAD **PROJECT ACRES = 12.43** **Infested ACRES = 0.62**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlant **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**

**COMMENTS:** One site of CEDI3 mapped towards west end of Treatment area; another site of CEDI3 in adjacent TA 72-01 at jct. 58-800/58-806.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3 Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**72-34** 5870-300 **PROJECT ACRES = 36.04** **Infested ACRES = 0.20**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Two sites of CIAR4 & PORE (both < 0.01 ac. In 1998).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4 Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
PORE5 Control	CH	sulphur cinquefoil	Picloram	Triclopyr	Glyphosate	

**72-35** 58-800 SYSTEM **PROJECT ACRES = 73.35** **Infested ACRES = 0.69**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Five sites of CIAR4; 2 sites of CADR. Though sites scattered along road, most of sites within lower (south) portion of Treatment Area.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR Contain	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CIAR4 Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*\*\*\*\*  
**72-37** DIPPING VAT TRIB AND 4260-565 ROAD **PROJECT ACRES =** 202.84 **Infested ACRES =** 90.54  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED =** 45%  
**COMMENTS:** Large (18 ac. infestation), dense CYOF pop in T14S, R 23 E, S34 (also listed in TA 72-03 & 72-15 because roads bisect it.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control MEFICHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-38** Hewed Log Creek east of 4260-650 road **PROJECT ACRES =** 121.62 **Infested ACRES =** 27.27  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 22%  
**COMMENTS:** CYOF. Check w/ Deb about meadow as 2nd type.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-39** TRIB OF ROBA CREEK AND CLOSED ROADS OFF 4260-651 **PROJECT ACRES =** 384.49 **Infested ACRES =**  
 153.24 **% TREATED =** 40%  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest  
**COMMENTS:** CYOF only species recorded; several sites. Large CYOF site (4 ac.) occurs s. Rd. 42 & also listed in TA 72-03. Largest CYOF (10 ac.; site #252) is also listed in TA 72-18 due to overlap.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-41** 4260-656 ROAD AND ROBA CREEK TRIBUTARY **PROJECT ACRES =** 113.57 **Infested ACRES =** 34.82  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 31%  
**COMMENTS:** Two CYOF sites mapped; largest occurs on skid trails and very heavy infestation at spring upstream at drainage confluence.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-42** ROBA CREEK SOUTH OF 42560-500 **PROJECT ACRES =** 44.95 **Infested ACRES =** 14.77  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 33%  
**COMMENTS:** One CYOF site, northern end of population on private land, also occurs in TA 72-14 (Rd. 4260) which traverses Project Area.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-43** ROBA CREEK SOUTH OF 4260-650 ROAD **PROJECT ACRES =** 21.33 **Infested ACRES =** 3.90  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 18%  
**COMMENTS:** One CYOF site > 500 plants.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-44** Indian Creek and 4260-420 road **PROJECT ACRES =** 191.64 **Infested ACRES =** 38.32  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadStream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 20%  
**COMMENTS:** Four mapped sites of CYOF. 2 sites overlap with TA 72-14 (Rd. 4260).  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Control CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-46** PAULINA CREEK, SOUTH OF MARBLE RESERVOIR **PROJECT ACRES =** 13.07 **Infested ACRES =** 0.49  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 4%  
**COMMENTS:** One site of CYOF estimated (in 2005) between 250-500 plants.  
**TARGET OBJECTIVE TREATMENT COMMON NAME HERBICIDE1 HERBICIDE2 HERBICIDE3 HERBICIDE4**  
 CYOF Eradicate CHMA houndstongue Metsulfuron methyl chlorsulfuron Picloram Glyphosate  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**72-47** Head of Paulina Creek **PROJECT ACRES =** 35.37 **Infested ACRES =** 5.77  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 16%

**COMMENTS:** One site of CYOF (about 500 plants seen in 2005).

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Eradicate	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-50** Burnt Corral Creek south of 4260-300 to Burnt Corral Spring **PROJECT ACRES = 98.31** **Infested ACRES = 54.48**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 55%**

**COMMENTS:** Large CYOF site (1,000 seedlings seen in 2005); has been manually treated by NW Youth Corps.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-59** 5820-011 road (closed) area. Sensitive plant site (ACHE10) **PROJECT ACRES = 1.38** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 7%**

**COMMENTS:** Small TACA8 site - no plants seen in 2005.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
TACA8	Eradicate	MA	medusahead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**72-60** 4260-250 road. Old skid trail and landing **PROJECT ACRES = 17.88** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** One CYOF site with between 250-500 plants.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Control	CH	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-62** Murray Fire **PROJECT ACRES = 15.66** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Fire **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** CIAR4 (BIOC treatment). Fire year 2002.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**72-63** 4260-700 road near North Wolf Creek **PROJECT ACRES = 2.81** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 4%**

**COMMENTS:** One mapped site of CIAR4.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Suppress	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**72-64** Turnpike Pit 5840-780 Rd. **PROJECT ACRES = 26.92** **Infested ACRES = 3.51**  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED = 13%**

**COMMENTS:** Road accesses quarry. TACA8 (Paulina priority species for treatment). Infestation on the rocky soil. A second small TACA8 site is adjacent to this pit, in TA 72-09.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
TACA8	Eradicate	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**72-65** Paulina Reservoir, 4260-345 rd **PROJECT ACRES = 5.19** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 2%**

**COMMENTS:** One CYOF site < 50 plants in 2005.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-66** Roba Cr. trib above 4260-500 jct **PROJECT ACRES = 2.61** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 4%**

**COMMENTS:** One mapped CYOF site estimated between 100-250 plants in 2004.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

**72-67** 4260-230 rd, dispersed site **PROJECT ACRES = 2.07** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** RoadPlus **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 5%**

**COMMENTS:** Dispersed recreation use. One CYOF site, no plants seen in 2005; CIAR4 also in area; lot of cheatgrass observed in 2005.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIAR4	Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate

<b>72-68</b> NF Crooked trib, east of 4260-200 rd				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 0.91</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.10</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Stream				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> One small CYOF site, < 25 plants (in 2005); CIAR4 also.				<b>% TREATED = 11%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CIAR4	Control	CH	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CYOF	Control	CHMA	houndstongue	Metsulfuron methyl	chlorsulfuron	Picloram	Glyphosate
<b>72-69</b> Sunflower Pit				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.74</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 0.00</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Quarry				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> CEBI2 occurs in pit and is adjacent to pit in TA 72-01 (Paulina Weed Site #281).				<b>% TREATED = 0%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Eradicate	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
<b>72-70</b> Podo Meadows Material Source				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 2.00</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 1.79</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Quarry				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> CEDI3 estimated about 0.25 ac.				<b>% TREATED = 89%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Eradicate	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
<b>75-02</b> Hwy 26				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 224.36</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 2.44</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Road				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This major highway had numerous scattered weed sites of 4 different species. Majority is CEDI3, but also CEBI2, HYPE, & TACA8.				<b>% TREATED = 1%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
HYPE	Control	CHMA	St. Johnswort	Metsulfuron methyl	Picloram	Glyphosate	
<b>75-03</b> Road 51				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 37.31</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 11.64</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Road				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Two mapped sites of CEBI2 on Monner Spring Rd. & at Monner Spring Exclosure; ACRE3 also occurs.				<b>% TREATED = 31%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
<b>75-05</b> N Combs Spring				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 194.11</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 3.82</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Road				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Treatment Area follows County Rds. TACA8, CEBI2, CADR, CIAR4. Lower portion of TA runs along east edge of Rimrock Springs Wildlife Mngt. Area.				<b>% TREATED = 2%</b>			
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CADR	Control	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	CHMA	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
TACA8	Control	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
<b>75-07</b> Cyrus Spring area				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 66.67</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 2.98</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Road				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Large CEBI2 site (300 gross acres). Western edge of another large CEBI2 site in TA 72-44 overlaps with this Treatment Area.				<b>% TREATED = 4%</b>			
LIDA							
also occurs in this Treatment Area.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
LIDA	Control	CH	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	
<b>75-08</b> Old Hwy 97 Roadside				<b>PROJECT ACRES = 109.51</b>		<b>Infested ACRES = 74.86</b>	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Road				<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Jefferson County road 1-27 leads to Haystack Reservoir. As with TA 75-23, CEDI3 in Hwy 97 corridor area at Juniper Butte. CEBI2 on Old Culver Hwy and access to Haystack Reservoir.				<b>% TREATED = 68%</b>			

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic

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**75-10** Rd 6120 and Geneva MS **PROJECT ACRES = 257.21** **Infested ACRES =**  
 109.02  
**SITE TYPE:** Quarry **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 42%**  
**COMMENTS:** TACA8 occurs as isolated piece on east side of Crooked River Gorge, NW of Opal Springs storage tanks; ONAC on isolated piece of

CRNG land at Opal Springs access to Crooked River Gorge; CEBI2 & CEDI3 also occur.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
ONAC	Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic

\*\*\*\*\*  
**75-14** Cotter Pond **PROJECT ACRES = 43.72** **Infested ACRES = 0.49**  
**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Portion of Treatment Area follows Jefferson Co. Rds. No mapped weed sites in Terra, but CEBI2 occurs.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
ONAC	Control	CH	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl

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**75-17** Boyce Corral area + **PROJECT ACRES = 44.68** **Infested ACRES = 0.57**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**  
**COMMENTS:** Six weed species; 6 mapped sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ACRE3	Control	CHMA	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIVU	Tolerate	No	bull thistle			
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr

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**75-20** Rimrock Springs Dam **PROJECT ACRES = 226.62** **Infested ACRES = 4.14**  
**SITE TYPE:** Stream **Reveg:** Revegetate **% TREATED = 2%**  
**COMMENTS:** ACRE occurs on the dam for the Rimrock Springs reservoir within Rimrock Springs Wildlife Management Area. CIAR4 & CEBI2 also

occur.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
ACRE3	Control	CHMACU	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron
CEBI2	Control	CHMACU	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CIAR4	Control	CHMACU	Canada thistle	Clopyralid	Picloram	chlorsulfuron

\*\*\*\*\*  
**75-22** Skull Hollow **PROJECT ACRES = 44.19** **Infested ACRES = 1.46**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 3%**  
**COMMENTS:** Mostly CEBI2; 1 mapped site of KOCH. All along Lone Pine Road, varying distances from Skull Hollow Rd. turnoff.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
KOCH	Control	CHMA	Kochia	Chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron	Glyphosate

\*\*\*\*\*  
**75-23** Hwy 97, Juniper Butte **PROJECT ACRES = 60.25** **Infested ACRES = 60.13**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 100%**  
**COMMENTS:** CEDI3 in Hwy 97 corridor at Juniper Butte. CEBI2 on old Culver Hwy & cut-across to Haystack Reservoir, scattered along road ROW.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate

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**75-24** Haystack CG + Rd 7130 **PROJECT ACRES = 188.01** **Infested ACRES =**

107.06

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 57%**  
**COMMENTS:** Seven weed species, most along roads. CEDI3 in campground. ACRE (20 gross ac.) in draw which parallels Haystack reservoir road.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
ACRE3	Control	CH	Russian knapweed	Picloram	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Glyphosate
CADR	Control	CHMA	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate
LIDA	Control	CHMA	Dalmatian toadflax	Picloram	chlorsulfuron	Imazapic	

**75-25** 57-500 Road. Gray Butte Trailhead. McCoin Orchard. **PROJECT ACRES = 89.32** **Infested ACRES = 30.17**  
**SITE TYPE:** Trail **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 34%**

**COMMENTS:**

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**75-28** Mud Springs **PROJECT ACRES = 153.17** **Infested ACRES = 1.93**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** No mapped weed sites in Terra, but CEBI2, CEDI3 & TACA8 occur.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-29** Grizzly **PROJECT ACRES = 5,313.** **Infested ACRES =**  
 3,560.0 **SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** ActiveRest **% TREATED = 67%**  
**COMMENTS:** This large Treatment Area encompasses 5,000+ acres due to 2 huge TACA8 sites, each 1,000 gross ac. Containment strategy will treat perimeter and access routes; reveg at some treatment sites.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CHMA	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CIAR4	Control	BIO	Canada thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KOSC	Control	CHMA	Kochia	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
TACA8	Control	CUCH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-37** Upper Wychus Cr. **PROJECT ACRES = 0.61** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 16%**  
**COMMENTS:** HYPE approx. 0.25 mi. west of Wychus Ck. & 0.25 mi. north of southern CRNG boundary.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
HYPE	Control	BIO	St. Johnswort	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**75-38** Grandview cemetery **PROJECT ACRES = 18.03** **Infested ACRES = 0.10**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 1%**

**COMMENTS:** Jordan Rd. that goes by Grandview cemetery. One mapped site of CEBI2 (5 ac. GIS polygon).

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**75-42** Tai Flat **PROJECT ACRES = 84.94** **Infested ACRES = 36.51**  
**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 43%**

**COMMENTS:** CEBI2 (or CEDI3 - waiting for clarification) occurs on Tai Flat rd. & spur, adjacent to Tai Flat.

TARGET OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4	
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
CEDI3	Control	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr

**75-43** Tai Flat part1 **PROJECT ACRES = 697.95** **Infested ACRES =**  
 552.91 **SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED = 79%**

**COMMENTS:** Encompasses 700 gross ac. Of TACA8, which is all of the CRNG land surrounding Lynne Miller's private land. CEDI3 also occurs.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-44** Scales Corral **PROJECT ACRES =** 752.66 **Infested ACRES =** 236.62

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 31%

**COMMENTS:** Two CEBI2 sites, one is 300 gross acres in Scales pasture and overlaps with TA 72-07.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate

**75-47** The Island RNA **PROJECT ACRES =** 46.51 **Infested ACRES =** 46.51

**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 100%

**COMMENTS:** FS parcel within BLM ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern) - The Island. Flat-topped peninsula overlooking Lake Bill Chinook. TACA8. BLM, FS, & Native Plant Society partner to pull medusahead.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
TACA8	Control	Manual	medusahead	N/A	N/A		

**75-50** Buck Butte **PROJECT ACRES =** 554.24 **Infested ACRES =** 217.18

**SITE TYPE:** General Forest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 39%

**COMMENTS:** This TA occurs SE of Buck Butte. Large TACA8 (170 gross ac.) adjacent to Buck Butte, includes powerline & gas ROWs; 2nd (60 ac.) is in powerline ROW NW thru mouth of Wagonblast Canyon. Two CEBI2 sites within & adjacent to gas pipeline ROW.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEDI3	Control	CH	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CUCH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-54** Schmaker Spring **PROJECT ACRES =** 270.03 **Infested ACRES =** 132.74

**SITE TYPE:** GeneralForest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 49%

**COMMENTS:** Large TACA8 (160 acres) site occurs in and around Schmaker Spring, from edge of spring to top of local hills. Distance to water is 0-2,000 ft.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-57** Lithgow Area **PROJECT ACRES =** 31.87 **Infested ACRES =** 2.49

**SITE TYPE:** General Forest **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 8%

**COMMENTS:** Two CEBI2 sites mapped, one on closed road, both in Scales pasture. TACA8 also occurs.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CEBI2	Control	CH	spotted knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**75-58** 7130 road **PROJECT ACRES =** 39.24 **Infested ACRES =** 32.79

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 84%

**COMMENTS:** COAR & CIVU west of Hwy 26.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
COAR4	Control	CHMA	field bindweed	Picloram	Imazapic	Imazapyr	Glyphosate

**75-59** 89 road **PROJECT ACRES =** 92.12 **Infested ACRES =** 1.14

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 1%

**COMMENTS:** Local Adams Rd., Irving Dr., Imbler Lane. Three species (CADR, CIVU, COAR) mapped on 12 sites along roads.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4
CADR	Control	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
CIVU	Tolerate	NO	bull thistle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**75-60** 55 road **PROJECT ACRES =** 18.33 **Infested ACRES =** 0.28

**SITE TYPE:** Road **Reveg:** PassiveRest **% TREATED =** 2%

**COMMENTS:** Two mapped sites of CADR; one mapped site of CIVU. Only CADR targeted for treatment.

TARGET	OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT	COMMON NAME	HERBICIDE1	HERBICIDE2	HERBICIDE3	HERBICIDE4

CADR	Control	CH	whitetop	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	Glyphosate	
*****							
<b>75-61</b>	South Haystack Butte			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 17.61		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 6.47	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> General Forest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 37%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> ONAC on the south side of Haystack Butte near route to the saddle where water storage tank is, north of the Henderson flat motorized recreation area. Top of Haystack Butte is RNA, but not yet threatened by this ONAC site.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
ONAC	Control	CHMA	Scotch thistle	Clopyralid	chlorsulfuron	Metsulfuron methyl	
*****							
<b>75-62</b>	Round Butte Dam Entrance			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 34.82		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 4.45	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> General Forest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 13%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Two mapped weed sites on east side of Jefferson County Rd. 1-13 (Belmont Lane) that leads to Round Butte Dam. CEDI2 & TACA8							
both along spur roads.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>75-63</b>	Round Butte			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 197.93		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 49.99	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> General Forest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 25%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Two mapped weed sites, both adjacent to subdivisions. CEDI3 at Round Butte cinder pits; TACA8 at Round Butte overlook.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CHMA	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>75-65</b>	Tai Flat part2			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 64.10		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 28.88	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> GeneralForest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 45%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> TACA8 - 0.5 gross acres along unnumbered road in draw going into back side of Miller's private land. Several small patches of medusahead in that burned area.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>75-66</b>	Tai Flat part3			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 83.39		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 58.85	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> GeneralForest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 71%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Two gross acres mapped of TACA8. Scattered patches.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>75-67</b>	Tai Flat part4			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 22.65		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 10.91	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> GeneralForest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 48%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> TACA8 on flat, north of the head of Carcass Canyon, east of Dry Lake (south of Dry Lake Rd.). CEDI3 also occurs.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate
*****							
<b>75-68</b>	Tai Flat part5			<b>PROJECT ACRES =</b> 31.17		<b>Infested ACRES =</b> 24.55	
<b>SITE TYPE:</b> GeneralForest		<b>Reveg:</b> PassiveRest			<b>% TREATED =</b> 79%		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> TACA8 about 0.25 mi. NW of Geneva townsite (50 ac.). CEDI3 also occurs.							
<b>TARGET OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>HERBICIDE1</b>	<b>HERBICIDE2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE3</b>	<b>HERBICIDE4</b>	
CEDI3	Control	CHMA	diffuse knapweed	Clopyralid	Picloram	Glyphosate	Imazapyr
TACA8	Control	CH	medusahead	Sulfometuron methyl	Chlorsulfuron+Sulfo	Imazapic	Glyphosate

**Table ROD B-1. The following table lists Treatment Areas where mechanical treatments are proposed.**

**Codes:** *WW* =gas-powered weed whacker; *RM* = roadside brush/mower equipment; *D* = discing

Project Area	Location	Target Species	Type Mechanical Treatment
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11-10	Rd. 42	PHAR3	WW
11-24	SE shore Wickiup Reservoir	PHAR3	WW
11-33	West shore Paulina Lake	PHAR3	WW
11-34	West side Hosmer Lake	PHAR3	WW
11-35	Blue Lagoon	PHAR3	WW
11-39	Lava Lake	PHAR3	WW
11-53	Rd. 4285 & SE arm of Crane Prairie	PHAR3	WW
11-54	South Twin Lake	PHAR3	WW
11-56	Crane Prairie Reservoir - West	PHAR3	WW
11-66	Ryan Ranch Meadow	PHAR3	WW
11-80	Rd. 44 at Bull Bend	PHAR3	WW
12-05	Big Marsh	PHAR3	WW
12-06	Hwy 97 from Crescent to DES/WIN Forest boundary	HYPE	RM
12-21	Rd. 5835 west of Little Deschutes River	EUES	WW
15-07	Cache Fire Area	CIAR4	WW
72-15	Rds. 4280, 4280-060, 061	CYOF	D
72-37	Dipping Vat Trib & Rd. 4260-565	CYOF	D

**Table ROD B-2. Project Area Units planned for active revegetation of invasive plant sites. See Appendix E for a discussion of restoration and revegetation in the project area.**

Project Area #	Location	Invasive Species	Comments
12-05	Big Marsh	Reed canarygrass	Very wet site with unique values. PHAR infestations throughout the marsh with dense monoculture especially at the north end. Drainage ditches on the east and west sides of the marsh are being filled in to restore historic hydrologic function. These areas will be revegetated using adjacent native sedges, grasses, forbs and shrubs.
72-14	Rd. 4260	Medusahead	Areas where medusahead occurs on road cutbanks, ditches and the transition to forest habitat, would be revegetated with cultivar grass species to compete with this aggressive grass.
72-15	Rd. 4280 (& 060, 061)	Houndstongue	Dense areas of houndstongue within forest plantations and other disturbed areas would be revegetated with a grass and forb cultivar mix, to occupy the site and compete with the weeds.
72-16	Rd. 4260-570	Medusahead	Areas where medusahead occurs on road cutbanks, ditches and the transition to forest habitat, would be revegetated with cultivar grass species.
72-37	Dipping Vat Trib.	Houndstongue	Dense areas of houndstongue within forest plantations and other disturbed areas would be revegetated with a grass and forb cultivar mix, to occupy the site and compete with the weeds.
72-64	Turnpike Pit	Medusahead	Some areas within the material source would be revegetated with native bunchgrasses and forbs. If native seed were not available, grass cultivars would be used. Most areas of the weed site are down to bedrock, and revegetation is not practical.
75-20	Rimrock Springs Dam	Russian thistle, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle	Revegetate to protect adjacent Rimrock Springs Wildlife Area.

**Appendix C**

**Table ROD B-3. Project Design Features to be Implemented with the Selected Alternative**

<u>Concern</u>	<u>Project Design Feature</u>
<b>Pre-Project Planning</b>	
1.	<p>The nature of invasive plant management requires ongoing project review and evaluation. The location of invasive plants in relation to various environmental components (i.e. plant species of local interest, special forest product gathering areas) is likely to change over the life of the project, thus animal species/habitats of concern, watershed and aquatic resources of concern (sensitive soils, streams, lakes, wetlands, high risk roadsides, municipal watersheds, domestic water sources), places where people gather, and range allotment conditions would be confirmed prior to treatment and appropriate design features would be applied.</p> <p>Apply PDFs (including Terms and Conditions from consultation with regulatory agencies) depending on site conditions.</p>
<b>To Prevent Spread of Invasives from Treatment Activities or Re-Introduction on a Treated Site</b>	
2.	Vehicles and equipment (including personal protective clothing) used for invasive plant treatment activities would be cleaned prior to entering National Forest land.
3.	Where practical, thoroughly clean and inspect all equipment and clothing before moving off treatment areas.
4.	All invasive plants that are manually excavated after flower bud stage will be bagged and properly disposed of at an approved facility (e.g. landfill).
5.	When applying herbicides, protect non-target vegetation whenever practical in order to minimize the creation of exposed ground and the potential for re-infestation.
<b>Coordination with other Landowners, Agencies</b>	
6.	The Forest Service would work with owners and managers of neighboring lands to respond to invasive plants that infest multiple ownerships. Treatments within 100 feet of Forest boundaries, including lands over which the Forest has right-of-way easements, would be coordinated with adjacent landowners.
7.	Herbicide use within 1000 feet (slope distance) of known domestic surface water intakes would be coordinated with known water user or manager.
8.	Municipal watershed agreements would be followed. Coordination with water boards and users would occur as required and herbicide use or application method may be excluded or limited in some areas.
<b>To Ensure Effective, Safe, and Proper use of Herbicides and to Limit Potential Adverse Effects on People and the Environment</b>	
<i>Field Operations / Worker Safety</i>	
9.	Herbicides would be used in accordance with label instructions, except where more restrictive measures are required as described below. Herbicide applications will only treat the minimum area necessary to meet site objectives. Herbicide formulations would be limited to those containing one or more of the following 10 active ingredients: chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, picloram,

	sethoxydim, sulfometuron methyl, and triclopyr. Herbicide application methods include wicking, wiping, injection, spot, and broadcast, as permitted by the product label and these Project Design Features. The use of triclopyr is limited to spot and hand/selective methods. Herbicide carriers (diluent) added by the applicator are limited to water and/or specifically-labeled vegetable oil.
10.	Herbicide use would comply with standards in the <i>Pacific Northwest Regional Invasive Plant Program – Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants</i> ROD (2005), including standards on herbicide selection, restrictions on broadcast use of some herbicides, tank mixing, licensed applicators, and use of adjuvants, surfactants and other additives.
11.	Workers will use appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment at all times during application. Traffic control and signing during invasive plant-treatment operations will be used as necessary to ensure safety of workers and the public.
12.	Follow label advisory for effective rate. Lowest effective rates would be used. Additional limits on application rates are as follows: <b>Spot</b> herbicide applications would not exceed application rates for the following herbicides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sulfometuron methyl would not exceed 0.2 lb ai/ac.</li> </ul> <b>Broadcast</b> application would not exceed application rates for the following herbicides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picloram at any rate higher than 0.5 lb. a.i./acre.</li> <li>• Sulfometuron methyl at any rate higher than 0.12 lb a.i. /acre.</li> <li>• NPE surfactant at any rate greater than 0.5 lb a.i./acre.</li> </ul>
13.	Use selective spray techniques, or other targeted application techniques when practical and effective (cut stump, basal spray, etc.).
14.	Favor salt/acid formulation of triclopyr over the ester formulation of triclopyr wherever equally or more effective.
15.	Herbicide applications would occur when wind velocity is between two and eight miles per hour. The less than 2 mph standard is to avoid spraying during inversions. During application, weather conditions would be monitored periodically by trained personnel.
16.	Use low nozzle pressure, apply as a coarse spray, and use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray, e.g., use a nozzle diameter to produce a median droplet diameter of 200-800 microns, with an objective of >500 microns.
17.	No spraying would occur if measurable precipitation is occurring or is predicted to occur within 24 hours within the given treatment area, or as label directs. Local conditions to be monitored by the licensed applicators.
18.	Choose transportation routes with fewer stream crossings, less traffic, and fewer blind curves. Use a guide vehicle when more than one vehicle is traveling to the site, or when large quantities or other circumstances dictate.
19.	A spill cleanup kit would be available whenever herbicides are transported or stored.

20.	<p>The licensed applicator is responsible for the immediate cleanup of all spills. An Herbicide Transportation and Handling Safety/Spill Response Plan would be the responsibility of the herbicide applicator. <i>At a minimum the plan would:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Address spill prevention and containment.</li> <li>▪ Estimate and limit the daily quantity of herbicides to be transported to treatment sites.</li> <li>▪ Require that impervious material be placed beneath mixing areas in such a manner as to contain small spills associated with mixing/refilling.</li> <li>▪ Require a spill cleanup kit be readily available for herbicide transportation, storage and application (minimum FOSS Spill Tote Universal or equivalent).</li> <li>▪ Outline reporting procedures, including reporting spills to the appropriate regulatory agency.</li> <li>▪ Ensure applicators are trained in safe handling and transportation procedures and spill cleanup.</li> <li>▪ Require that equipment used in herbicide storage, transportation and handling are maintained in a leak proof condition.</li> <li>▪ Address transportation routes so that traffic, domestic water sources, and blind curves are avoided to the extent possible</li> <li>▪ Specify conditions under which guide vehicles would be required.</li> <li>▪ Specify mixing and loading locations away from water bodies so that accidental spills do not contaminate surface waters.</li> <li>▪ Require that spray tanks be mixed or washed further than 300 feet of surface water.</li> <li>▪ Ensure safe disposal of herbicide containers.</li> </ul>
21.	Estimate and limit the daily quantity of herbicides to be transported to treatment sites.
22.	Spray equipment would be calibrated prior to seasonal start-up and periodically throughout the season to assure accuracy in applications.
23.	Minimize traffic in riparian reserves/RHCAs where appropriate.
24.	Exact fueling sites will be identified prior to implementation of the project, and would be at least 150 feet from lakes, wetlands, or stream channels.
25.	<p>Some sites may only be reached by water or by crossing streams on foot. The following measures would be used to prevent a spill during water transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbicide would be carried in 1 gallon or smaller plastic containers. The containers would be wrapped in plastic bags and then sealed in a dry-bag. The dry bag would be secured to the watercraft.</li> <li>• Personnel applying herbicide by hand or with a backpack sprayer, or personnel manually pulling or grubbing invasive plants, would avoid, to the extent possible, standing or walking in wetted streams or other water bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>Public Health / Public Notification</b>	
26.	The public would be notified about upcoming herbicide treatments via the local newspaper, Forest Service website, fliers, individual notification, or posting signs.
<b>Public Health / Municipal Watersheds</b>	
27.	<p>Broadcast application of herbicides will not occur in municipal watersheds without consulting the water agency/association. Herbicide application will be to individual plants by spot spraying, stem injection, or dabbing.</p> <p>Invasive species treatments other than manual (hand pulling) and biological (insects) will be coordinated with the municipal department in charge of the water system.</p>

28.	Herbicides will not be applied within 100 feet of the municipal water intake or within 100 feet of the stream for the first 600 feet above the intake.
<b><i>Public Health / Other Drinking Water Sources</i></b>	
29.	No herbicide will be applied within 100 feet of a known domestic well or spring box. No broadcast application of herbicides will occur within 200 feet of a known domestic well or spring box.
30.	The special use permit holder or agency department of record (e.g. recreation or facilities) responsible for the well or spring box will be notified prior to application of herbicides and will mark the diversion point so it can be avoided by the applicator and permittee can modify their use if so desired.
<b><i>Public Health / Recreation or other High Use Sites</i></b>	
31.	High use areas, including administrative sites, developed campgrounds, visitor centers, and trailheads would be posted in advance of herbicide application or closed. Areas of potential conflict would be prominently marked on the ground or otherwise posted. Postings would indicate the date of treatments, the herbicide used, Forest Service contact information, and when the areas may be reentered.
32.	When possible and treatment will still be effective, timing of treatments within high use recreation sites will avoid the normal high use period between June 15 and September 15, (peak use is in July and August).
33.	For herbicide use within 100 feet of high-use recreation sites, selective application methods at typical or lower rates of application will be used.
34.	Gathering areas, campgrounds, and administrative sites may be closed during and immediately after triclopyr application to eliminate accidental exposures. Extent of closure would be dependent on nature of herbicide used.
35.	Minimize trampling and soil disturbance and visual impacts by limiting the number of people, machineries, the number of entries, and by using light-weight machinery within 100 feet of recreation sites.
<b><i>Public Health / Special Forest Products Including Cultural Use Plants</i></b>	
36.	Do not apply NPE surfactant at any rate greater than 0.5 lb a.i./acre in known areas of wild food collection. Favor other classes of surfactants wherever they are expected to be effective.
37.	In areas of known special forest product or other wild foods collection application of triclopyr will be limited to direct application to target vegetation only; do not exceed FS typical rate (1.0 a.i./acre); favor salt/acid formulation of triclopyr over the ester formulation of triclopyr wherever it is expected to be effective.
38.	Popular berry and mushroom picking areas would be posted or otherwise marked where treatment with herbicides is occurring during harvest season.
39.	Special forest product gathering areas may be closed for a period of time to minimize inadvertent public contact with herbicide occurs.
40.	Special forest product gatherers would be notified about current herbicide treatment areas when applying for their permits. Such information would be provided in multi-lingual formats depending on the known clientele for the forest.
41.	Avoid using herbicides where cultural use plants are present during their season of collection, where possible (mostly spring and early summer for root plants and late summer to fall for berries). Fiber and medicinal plants may have different harvest seasons. This measure applies to known collecting areas.  Annually consult with American Indian tribes so members can be notified prior to gathering cultural plants. When plants are identified by tribes, buffer as for botanical special status species.

**To Protect Soils, Water Quality, Fisheries and Aquatic Organisms**

42.	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work Periods will be followed when feasible for portions of the project that fall below the ordinary high water mark (bankfull). This applies to all treatment methods. For treatments that fall below the high water mark and effective treatment of specific species cannot be met during the In-Water Work Period, the In-Water Work Period will be negotiated with ODFW during implementation planning.
43.	Use only aquatic formulations or low aquatic risk herbicides on soils with seasonally high water tables, where label restrictions allow. Land types in treatment areas identified as having a high water table during parts of or all of the year would be field-checked; treatment methods would be modified based on ground conditions.
44.	POEA and NPE surfactants would not be used in applications within 100 feet of surface water, wetlands or along roads with ditches that feed into streams.
45.	Do not use clopyralid or metsulfuron methyl on high porosity soils (texture class 3 or 4) where there is a potential for contamination of surface or groundwater (such as where water table is high).
46.	No more than one application of picloram or sulfometuron methyl would occur on a given area in a calendar year, except to treat areas missed during the initial application.
47.	Do not use chlorsulfuron on soils with high clay content (texture class 1).
48.	Do not use picloram and/or sulfometuron methyl on soils with a high clay content (texture class 1); shallow and unproductive soils; or acidic soils unless other methods are not available or feasible.
49.	Ester formulation of triclopyr is not allowed within 150 feet of any water body or stream channel.
50.	Apply erosion control measures and native revegetation ( <i>e.g.</i> , mulching, native grass seeding, planting) where detrimental soil disturbance or de-vegetation may result in the delivery of measurable levels of sediment to federally listed fish species' critical habitat.
51.	Implement Mixture Analysis identified in Regional Fisheries Biological Assessment for tank mixtures proposed. The sum of Hazard Quotients (HQ) for tank mixtures shall not exceed 1.
52.	All herbicide storage, chemical mixing, refilling and post-application equipment cleaning is completed at least 300 feet from live water and in such a manner as to prevent the potential contamination of any riparian area, perennial or intermittent waterway, ephemeral waterway, or wetland.
53.	Limit the number of workers and the number of entries in areas within 100 feet of streams.

**Alternative 2 Only**

54.	Use selected buffers and application methods from Table 15 (of the FEIS) below for application of herbicides. Buffers can be increased on a site specific basis if analysis determines that characteristics such as soils, slope, groundwater depth, etc indicate high potential for the contamination of groundwater or surface waters.  Forest Service personnel will identify any steps necessary to identify riparian areas prior to implementation of herbicide application. This may involve flagging, particularly in listed fish habitat. Forest Service specialists will work closely with herbicide applicators to ensure project design features are implemented.
55.	Alternative 3 Not Selected
56.	Picloram, triclopyr, sethoxydim and herbicides with NPE or POEA surfactants will not be applied within 300 ft of streams, lakes, and wetlands. Aquatic approved glyphosate and aquatic approved imazapyr will be allowed in RR/RHCA areas.

57.	No application of any herbicides within the high water mark of intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or reservoirs. The high water mark is defined as bankfull or an area above the water surface where non aquatic vegetation is established.
58.	No broadcast spraying within 300 feet of all perennial water sources or on road segments within 300 feet of perennial waterbodies.
59.	No application of any herbicides within 10 feet of the water’s edge of perennial streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands, or reservoirs.
60.	No mechanical treatment within 300 feet of all water sources or on road segments that are within 300 feet of perennial waterbodies.

**To Ensure the Protection of Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive (TES) or Survey and Manage (S/M) Plant Species**

61.	Surveys will be conducted for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants and Survey & Manage (S/M) Plants prior to invasive plant treatments <b>if:</b> 1) the area has not already been surveyed for these species; <b>and</b> 2) if the area contains likely habitat for any of these species; <b>and</b> 3) if the proposed treatments are likely to have a negative impact to individual plants. Surveys will be conducted in the area within 100 ft. from where broadcast application of herbicides is planned and within 10 ft. for all other treatment types (herbicide spot spray, manual, etc.). If species of concern are located, then project design feature 62 will be applied.
62.	Within TES and S/M plant populations, prior to herbicide treatments where there are potential effects from the herbicide, a USDA Forest Service Botanist will identify the steps that need to be taken to protect the TES plants. This may involve avoiding TES and S/M plant populations or individuals (i.e., identify/map areas around sensitive plant populations that must be avoided, or flagging individual TES and S/M plants), and/or altering treatments (e.g., switching from herbicide to manual treatments within and adjacent to a TES plant population). USDA Forest Service Botanists will work closely with herbicide applicators to ensure project design features are implemented, will monitor and document the results, and use adaptive management to refine treatments as needed to adequately protect TES and S/M plant species.
63.	For manual treatments within TES plant populations, a USDA Forest Service Botanist will instruct workers in the proper identification of plant species to be avoided and will monitor the manual treatments to ensure that individual TES plants are protected.
64.	If USDA Forest Service Botanists determine that buffers are needed to protect TES and Survey & Manage plant species from herbicide spraying, the buffer widths in PDF 65 will be employed. Treatments would be stipulated as for the given width. Determination of the need for buffers depends on the species to be protected, the invasive plant species to be treated, and the type of treatment that would be used. For example, if a selective herbicide is used, such as clopyralid (which only targets specific plant families), buffers may not be needed for sensitive plant protection.
65.	<b>Protection Buffer Widths for TES and S&amp;M Plant Species.</b> <i>Greater than 100 feet:</i> All treatments permitted. All herbicides are permitted. <i>100 to 10 feet:</i> All treatments, except broadcast spraying permitted. For herbicide treatment, use protective measures such as low-pressure spot-spray, directed spray applications, backpack applications, and/or protective barrier to prevent herbicide residues from impacting these species. <i>Less than 10 feet:</i> No broadcast spraying permitted. Spot treatment (hand application of herbicides) is permitted. Precautions must be taken to avoid contact with individual TES/S&M plant species. Manual treatments permitted (apply PDF 64).
66.	The herbicides picloram and imazapyr would not be used in broadcast applications within 100 feet of any TES or S/M plant species, and would not be used in spot applications within

	10 feet of any TES or S&M plant species. In order to protect sensitive plant species in saturated or wet soils at the time of application, do not use picloram or imazapyr due to their mobility.
67.	Design manual treatments (e.g., pulling, digging) to avoid trampling or other direct impacts to individual TES or S/M plant species.
68.	Do not use imazapic in areas previously treated with chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron methyl, sulfometuron methyl, or imazapyr.
69.	When using sulfonyleurea herbicides (chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron methyl, and sulfometuron methyl), use lowest application rates that will still be effective and do not use within 50 feet of known Sensitive, S&M plant species and other unique plant species identified by Forest Service botanists for protection.

**To Ensure Protection of Heritage Resources**

70.	Avoid disking or plowing in eligible or unevaluated archaeological sites. Refer to implementation plan for avoidance measures in specific Project Area Units.
71.	Avoid burning where unevaluated or known significant historic materials are present.

**To Ensure Protection of Range Resources**

72.	Permittees will be made aware of annual treatment actions at the permittee annual operating plan meetings and/or if requested, notified in advance of spray dates.
73.	<p>Protection Buffer Widths permanent water sources used for livestock watering, such as water troughs associated with spring developments, reservoirs, trick tanks, and other sources developed for range use and listed as a range improvement. Temporary watering developments such as watersets, will have no restrictions except when in use and as needed to follow label restrictions.</p> <p><b>Greater than 100 feet:</b> All treatments permitted.</p> <p><b>100 to 10 feet:</b> All treatments, except broadcast spraying permitted.</p> <p>For herbicide treatment, use protective measures such as low-pressure spot-spray, directed spray applications, backpack applications, and/or protective barrier to prevent herbicide residues from impacting these species.</p> <p><b>Less than 10 feet:</b> No broadcast spraying permitted.</p>
74.	Some of the approved herbicides have use restrictions associated with domestic livestock that will be followed on public rangelands as listed in Grazing Restrictions Table, Appendix D of the FEIS.

**To Protect Wildlife**

*Northern Spotted Owl*

75.	<p>Disturbing work activities (i.e. chainsaw, heavy equipment, etc) will not take place within 1/4 mile of the nest site or activity center of all known pairs or resident singles between March 1 and September 30. If activities occur within the nesting period, further consultation is required. The boundary of the 1/4-mile area may be modified by the District Wildlife Biologist based on topographic breaks or other site-specific information (generally, a 125-acre area will be protected). This condition may be waived in a particular year if nesting or reproductive success surveys reveal that spotted owls are non-nesting or that no young are present that year. Waivers are valid only until March 1 of the following year.</p> <p>There is no seasonal restriction on the use of roadside broadcast sprayers, as they are within ambient noise levels.</p>
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Disturbance/disruption distances for Northern spotted owls during the breeding period (March 1 – September 30):

Activity	Disturbance distance	Disruption Distances
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	<b>Breeding period</b> (March 1 – September 30)	<b>Spotted owl critical breeding period</b> (March 1 – July 15)	<b>Remainder of the spotted owl breeding period</b> (July 16 – September 30)
Use of Chainsaws	440 yards (0.25 mile)	65 yards	0 yards
Use of heavy equipment	440 yards (0.25 mile)	35 yards	0 yards

***Northern Bald Eagle***

76.	Invasive plant treatment activities that cause disturbance in excess of base levels that were occurring in 2001 will not take place within 1/4 mile non line-of-sight or 1/2 mile line-of-sight of known bald eagle nests between January 1 and August 31. This condition may be waived in a particular year if nesting or reproductive success surveys reveal that bald eagles are non-nesting or that no young are present that year. Waivers are valid only until January 1 of the following year.
77.	Project activities that have potential to disturb bald eagle winter roosts, shall be restricted within 400 m of the roosting area from November 1 to April 30th.

***Greater Sage Grouse***

78.	Do not use NPE-based surfactants in areas where sage grouse may forage (consult with District wildlife biologist).
79.	Human activities within 0.3 mile of leks will be prohibited from the period of one hour before sunrise until four hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset until one hour after sunset from February 15 – May 15.
80.	Do not conduct any vegetation treatments or improvement project in breeding habitats from February 15 – June 30.

***Oregon and Columbia Spotted Frog***

81.	Avoid broadcast spraying of NPE-based surfactants, in or within 100 feet of occupied spotted frog habitat or suitable wetland habitat. Coordinate treatment methods, timing, and location with local Biologist prior to implementation.
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***American Peregrine Falcon***

82.	<p>All invasive plant treatments would be seasonally prohibited within 0.5 miles of peregrine nest sites (primary nest zone).</p> <p>Invasive plant treatments involving motorized equipment and/or vehicles would be seasonally prohibited within 1.5 miles of known nest sites (secondary nest zones). This may include activities such as mulching, chainsaws, vehicles (with or without boom spray equipment) or other mechanically-based invasive plant treatment.</p> <p>Non-mechanized or low disturbance invasive plant activities (such as spot spray, hand pull, etc.) may occur within the secondary nest zone, but would be coordinated with the wildlife biologist on a case-by-case basis to determine potential disturbance to nesting falcons and identify mitigating measures, if necessary.</p>						
83.	Seasonal restrictions would be waived within primary and secondary nest zones if the site is unoccupied or if nesting efforts fail and monitoring indicates no further nesting behavior.						
84.	<p>Season restrictions would apply during the periods listed below based on the following elevations:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Low elevation sites (1000-2000 ft)</td> <td>01 Jan – 01 July</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium elevation sites (2001 – 4000 ft)</td> <td>15 Jan – 31 July</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper elevation sites (4001 + ft)</td> <td>01 Feb – 15 Aug</td> </tr> </table> <p>Seasonal restrictions would be extended if monitoring indicates late season nesting, asynchronous hatching leading to late fledging, or recycle behavior which indicates that late</p>	Low elevation sites (1000-2000 ft)	01 Jan – 01 July	Medium elevation sites (2001 – 4000 ft)	15 Jan – 31 July	Upper elevation sites (4001 + ft)	01 Feb – 15 Aug
Low elevation sites (1000-2000 ft)	01 Jan – 01 July						
Medium elevation sites (2001 – 4000 ft)	15 Jan – 31 July						
Upper elevation sites (4001 + ft)	01 Feb – 15 Aug						

	nesting and fledging would occur.
85.	Protection of nest sites shall be provided until at least two weeks after all young have fledged.
86.	Clopyralid would not be used within 1.5 miles of peregrine nest more than once per year. Picloram would not be used more than once every two years (see PDC H8).
<b>Wetland Habitat (yellow rail, tricolored blackbird)</b>	
87.	Avoid broadcast or spot spraying of NPE-based surfactants in or adjacent to suitable breeding habitat.
<b>Yellow Rail</b>	
88.	At known breeding sites, no disturbance between May 15 and September 15, unless local biologist evaluates sites to modify permitted disturbance dates.
89.	Do not use NPE-based surfactants in known breeding or foraging areas.
<b>Pygmy Rabbit</b>	
90.	Activities in suitable burrowing habitat for pygmy rabbits will be restricted to one or two persons within suspected burrow areas, no heavy equipment, and manual or herbicide techniques only.
91.	Do not use NPE-based surfactants in areas where pygmy rabbits may forage.
<b>Raptors and Great Blue Heron</b>	
92.	Active nest sites should be protected from disturbance above ambient levels during the dates specified. Local biologist will determine appropriate distances for planned operations prior to implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golden eagle            February 1 – August 15</li> <li>• Osprey                    April 1 – August 31</li> <li>• Red-tail hawk            March 1 – August 31</li> <li>• Northern goshawk        March 1 – August 31</li> <li>• Cooper’s hawk            April 15 – August 31</li> <li>• Sharp-shinned hawk     April 15 – August 31</li> <li>• Prairie falcon            March 1 – August 1</li> <li>• Great gray owl         March 1 – June 30</li> <li>• Great blue heron         March 1 – August 31</li> </ul>
<b>To Protect Air Quality</b>	
93.	All prescribed burning operations would be coordinated with the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon State Department of Forestry through the State of Oregon smoke management program.
94.	Burn areas adjacent to private land would be patrolled following ignition and daily thereafter until the prescribed fire manager determines there is no threat to private land.
95.	Site-specific information (including fuels loads) about all prescribed burning units would be entered into the State of Oregon’s regional smoke management database, along with observations of environmental conditions taken during burn implementation. This information would be used to determine the amount of emissions produced, and ensure compliance with Oregon smoke management guidelines and the annual limitation on emissions entered into with the other Oregon Blue Mountain Forests.

**Table ROD B-4. Project Area Unit-Specific Project Design Features for Fisheries**

Watershed Name and Number	Project Area Number	Species Affected	Project Design Feature
Willow Creek 1707030602	75-20	Redband trout	Use clopyralid or aquatic glyphosate in place of picloram to treat Russian knapweed
Willow Creek 1707030602	75-24	Non Native Fish	Use clopyralid or aquatic glyphosate in place of Picloram to treat Russian knapweed
Dry Paulina Creek 1707030309	72-15 72-37	Redband Trout	No scarifying, burning or fire line construction within 50 feet of intermittent channels in areas selected for this treatment.

**Table ROD B-5. Minimum Buffers (ft) for Herbicide Applications used in Alternative 2.**

Herbicide	Perennial stream			Seasonal intermittent stream			Lake/Wetland		
	Broadcast spray	Spot-spray	Hand	Broadcast spray	Spot-spray	Hand	Broadcast spray	Spot-spray	Hand
Clopyralid	100	15	bankfull	50	15	*bankfull	100	15	*bankfull
Chlorsulfuron	100	50	bankfull	50	50	bankfull	100	50	bankfull
Aquatic Glyphosate	50	0	0	15*	0	0	*50	0	0
Glyphosate	300	100	50	100	50	50	300	100	50
Imazapic	100	15	bankfull	15	15	*bankfull	100	15	*bankfull
Aquatic Imazapyr	50	0	0	50*	0	0	*50	0	0
Imazapyr	100	50	15	100	50	bankfull	100	50	bankfull
Metsulfuron Methyl	100	15	bankfull	15	*15	*bankfull	100	15	*bankfull
Picloram	300	100	50	100	50	50	300	100	50
sethoxydim	300	100	50	100	50	50	300	100	50
Sulfometron Methyl	100	15	bankfull	50	15	bankfull	100	50	bankfull
Aquatic Triclopyr-TEA	X	15 <sup>+</sup>	0	X	*15 <sup>+</sup>	0	X	*15 <sup>+</sup>	0
Triclopyr-BEE	X	150	150	X	50	50	X	50	50
Tank Mixtures	Use greatest buffer identified above.								

\*If channel/wetland is dry there is no buffer.

+Follow up with EPA consultation

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