

Cooperative Weed Management Planning Kickoff

COMING TOGETHER IS A BEGINNING, KEEPING TOGETHER IS PROGRESS, AND
WORKING TOGETHER IS SUCCESS - HENRY FORD

Today's Agenda

- *Introduction - Why are we here?- DeeJ Brown*
- *BLM Rules and Regulations Regarding Weed Control- DeeJ Brown*
- *Wyoming Office of State Lands & Investments- Mike Henn*
- *Importance of weed management- Teton County Weed and Pest- Aaron Foster*
- *Group Meeting- Goals, Objectives, and Priorities*
- *Involvement- Roles of operators/BLM*
- *Example Weed Management Plan- Amber Robbins*
- *Next steps- how to get this ball rolling*

*****REMEMBER Plans Due By August 1st 2008 (Jonah)***

BLM Rules & Regulations

- PUP
- PAR
- Weed Management
Plan

JIDPA ROD (2006) Requirements

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- 3. Operators will undertake aggressive invasive plant species and noxious weed control or removal in disturbed areas, be responsible for weed control on all disturbed areas in the JIDPA, and be responsible for consultation with the Authorized Officer and/or local authorities for acceptable weed control methods. Where applicable, a “Pesticide Use Proposal” (Form WY-04-9222-1), surfactant material safety data sheet(s), and maps and/or legal descriptions of the area to be treated will be submitted by the Operator to the Authorized Officer no later than December 1 for use the following spring/summer.

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- 57. Operators would monitor noxious weed and invasive non-native species of concern occurrence on the JIDPA and implement a noxious weed/non-native species of concern control program in cooperation with the BLM and Sublette County to ensure noxious weed and non-native species of concern invasion does not become a problem. Weed-free certification by county extension agents would be required for grain or straw used for mulching revegetated areas. Gravel and other surfacing materials used for the project would be free of noxious weeds.

PAPA ROD (2000) Requirements

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- 6. Any mulch used will be weed free and free from mold, fungi, or noxious weeds. Mulch may include native hay, small grain straw, wood fiber, live mulch, cotton, jute, synthetic netting or rock. Straw mulch should contain fibers long enough to facilitate crimping and provide the greatest cover.

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- 10. Operators will monitor noxious weed occurrence on the project area and implement a noxious weed control program with the BLM and Sublette County to ensure that noxious weed invasion does not become a problem. Weed-free certification by county extension agents will be required for grain and straw used for mulching revegetated areas. Gravel and other surfacing materials used for the project will be free of noxious weeds.

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- 2. Operators will consider the potential for weed infestations early in the project planning. Invasive and non-native species problems will be addressed at annual meetings. In accordance with Executive Order 13112 of February 3rd, 1999, to protect against the spread or introduction of non-native or invasive species, the operators will apply appropriate control measures, including coordination with county weed and pest agency, pre-site inspections of gravel sources to ensure they are free of non-native and invasive species, rapid revegetation requirements to reduce invasion of non-natives, less ground disturbance, herbicide treatments for non-native and invasive species, and cleaning mud and dirt build-up on equipment brought into the project area from other areas.

PAPA Revised DSEIS Requirements

Page 4-10 paragraph 5

- The Operator, grantee, or lessee would be responsible for the control of all noxious weed infestations on surface disturbances. Prior to any treatment, the Operator, grantee, or lessee would be responsible for submission of Pesticide Use Proposals and subsequent Pesticide Use Reports. Control measures would adhere to those allowed in the Final Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS (June 2007) and ROD (September 2007), Rock Springs District Noxious Weed Control EA (USDI 1982a) or the Regional Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (USDI 1987). Herbicide approvals and treatments would be monitored by the BLM Authorized Officer. Aerial application of chemicals would be prohibited within 1/4 mile of special status plant locations, and hand application would be prohibited within 500 feet.

4-12 paragraph 7

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Goals, Objectives, Priorities

- Prevent noxious weeds
- Get inventory...map all occurrences
- Have a company contact responsible for weed education/detection
- Know how to identify your weeds
- Coordinate and cooperate with other parties (operators, applicators, BLM, Sublette Co. W&P)

Notes:

- Timing issues with wildlife stipulations and weed control application
- Chemical applicators must be certified, a training will be held in Jackson June? And Green River June?
- Any questions...Contact Ted Rentmeister 367-5363