Appendix C: Standards and Guidelines from 1999 Integrated Weed Management EA

FW-259a: Every effort should be made to integrate prevention of noxious weed establishment and spread into all ground-disturbing projects. This shall include projects such as road construction and decommissioning, timber harvest, and proposed and active quarry sites. Specific actions should include but not be limited to:

- The Forest should use certified weed-free seed and mulch for all revegetation projects, roadside seeding and fire rehabilitation seeding. The preferred mix shall be comprised of weed-resistant native and non-invasive non-native species.

- The Forest shall initiate an education program for users and employees which state the detrimental effects of noxious weeds on ecosystems and how people are responsible for spreading weeds from place to place. This should include all contractors involved in ground-disturbing activities, wilderness users, hunters, dispersed campers, hikers and other groups identified as aiding movement of weeds.

- The Forest should use machine-cleaning provisions for ground-disturbing projects that use equipment that may be moved from infested areas onto the Forest (where the Regional Office accepts provisions).

- The forest should use designated weed-free rock sources for any additional gravel needed for road construction and reconstruction.

- The Forest shall take every opportunity to close unnecessary roads in project areas to reduce weed travel corridors and revegetate the corridor once closed if needed.

FW 259b: Implementation of the Integrated Weed Management (IWM) program will allow for manual control (pulling and/or digging) of any noxious weed population within disturbed areas such as road prisms, trailheads, or landings on the National Forest at any time.

FW 259c- Implementation of the IWM program shall allow for release of biological control agents wherever established weed populations would support them. Agents released must be tested and sanctioned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other control methods that can serve as alternatives to herbicides such as grazing or mechanical control may be conducted on established weed infestations if site-specific analysis of effects of those control methods is analyzed in an environmental document.

FW 259d- The following table shall be used to determine the appropriate action for new invader weed species in each site type:

Site Type	Site Description	Available Control Method Non-Riparian	Available Control Method Riparian
1	Roadside, quarry, roadside waste disposal, cutbank; little to no competing vegetation	No Action, Manual, Biological, Mechanical, Mulch, Chemical-Rodeo	No Action, Manual, Mechanical, Mulch, Chemical-Rodeo in backpack outside 50 foot buffer only
2	Roadside, disturbed, with competing vegetation; disturbed meadows; skid roads and landings	No Action, Manual, Biological, Mechanical, Mulch, Competitive Planting, Prescribed Burning, Chemical-Rodeo, Garlon 3A	No Action, Manual, Mechanical, Mulch, Chemical-Rodeo in backpack outside 50 foot buffer only
3	Wilderness, Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Plant or Animal Site; Heritage Site	No action, Manual, Biological, Mulch, Competitive Planting, Prescribed Burning, Chemical-Rodeo in Heritage sites only	Same as non-riparian
4	Administrative Sites with high human use: campground, trail, trailhead, District compound	No action, Manual, Biological, Mulch, Competitive Planting, Chemical-Rodeo in backpack on District compounds only	No Action, Manual, Mechanical, Mulch, Chemical-Rodeo in backpack outside 50 foot buffer only
5	Administrative Sites with little human use: powerline corridor, ski areas in summer	No Action, Mulch, Competitive Planting, Chemical- Rodeo, Garlon 3A	No Action, Manual, Mechanical, Mulch, Chemical-Rodeo in backpack outside 50 foot buffer only