

Wallow-Whitman Invasive Plants Treatment FEIS

ERRATA

Page 143, “Herbicide Effects on Plant Diversity”, last paragraph on page.

Page 286, “General Effects of Herbicides on Soils.”

Replace the paragraph that appears in both sections:

In general, most of the proposed herbicides are highly mobile and therefore buildup is not a concern. For immobile herbicides such as picloram (tordon) and glyphosate (Rodeo, Roundup), spraying frequency restrictions alleviate risk for soil buildup.

With the following:

In general, several of the proposed herbicides are highly mobile, or if not, are not very persistent, so buildup of herbicide concentrations in the soil is not a concern. Picloram is very mobile, but it is also persistent and could build up in soils under certain conditions. A PDF restricting the frequency of spraying minimizes risk for soil buildup and impacts to soil biology. Glyphosate is not mobile, as it adheres rapidly to soil organic matter, but it is broken down rapidly by soil organisms, so build up in soils is not a concern.

Page 102, second paragraph.

Replace the sentence:

Most of the proposed herbicides have limited mobility in the environment so effects are mostly limited to areas immediately adjacent to the treatment sites.

With the following:

Several of the proposed herbicides have limited mobility in the environment so effects are mostly limited to areas immediately adjacent to the treatment sites.

Add the following paragraph to Page 349, just before Effects of Non-herbicide Treatments:

An accidental spill could result in concentrations of herbicides that could harm aquatic organisms. The Proposed Action includes Project Design Features that would reduce the likelihood and impact of a spill. The Proposed Action allows only certified applicators that have gone through various courses and training to properly use herbicides in a safe manner. Buffers act as a safety zone to limit the potential for herbicides coming in contact with water at concentrations of concern for aquatic resources through leaching, run-off, or drift. The buffers included in the Proposed Action become more restrictive within Aquatic Influence Zones, especially when water is present. PDFs and buffers were developed based on label advisories, SERA “worst case” risk assessments, previous Section 7 Consultation for the R6 2005 FEIS, Neil Berg’s 2004 study of broadcast drift and run off to streams, as well as monitoring data from other herbicide applications projects.

Add the following paragraph to Page 393, just before the beginning of section 3.7:

All action alternatives comply with management direction within the Hell’s Canyon CMP (USDA Forest Service 2003). Invasive weed treatments would decrease establishment and expansion of invasive species in wilderness areas, and allow native vegetation and ecological processes to continue. Refer to the botany, hydrology, soils, fisheries and wildlife sections of the FEIS for details concerning the effects of invasive plants and the effects of invasive plant treatments on specific resource values.

Response to Comment #6 Page 513:

Replace the sentence:

Herbicides also cost more compared to manual/mechanical methods (see table 78).

With the following:

Herbicides also cost less compared to manual/mechanical methods (see table 78).