

INVASIVE SPECIES ACTION PLAN

Nebraska National Forests & Grasslands

*Our Approach to
Maintaining and Restoring the Health of
National Forest
Through the Prevention of and Management of Invasive Species
(Plants, vertebrates and invertebrates)*



FY 2011 - 2013

Rocky Mountain Region
USDA Forest Service

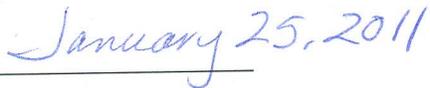
January 2011

Signed



JANE D. DARNELL
Forest & Grasslands Supervisor

Date



January 25, 2011

Invasive Species Action Plan
 Nebraska National Forests & Grasslands: 2011-2013

1. Priority Species and Populations on the Nebraska NF&G

a) The species listed below comprise our priority invasive species, based on the following criteria:

- i) Low in abundance
- ii) Control is mostly feasible Forest-wide.
- iii) Species have the ability to establish dominance in plant communities,
- iv) Capable of and invade a variety of relatively healthy ecosystems.

The Nebraska National Forests & Grasslands (NNFG) deals with a wide variety of invasive species over a diverse geographic landscape. There are very few species that are unique to one unit, but where that is the case, it is so noted. Although NNFG priorities are based on the criteria listed above, there are cases where one or more do not apply in the priority setting. There are two lists identified, known infestations and species that are on the watch list identified for their high potential for occurring currently in undetected small isolated populations or with a high potential for future invasions.

KNOWN INFESTATION PRIORITY

Priority	Species	DISTRICTS				
		Bessey	Fall River	Ft. Pierre	Pine Ridge	Wall
1	Sickleweed			X		X
2	Sulfur Cinquefoil			X		X
3	Salt Cedar		X		X	
4	Leafy Spurge	X	X	X		
5	Russian Knapweed		X	X		
6	Whitetop/Hoary Cress		X	X		X
7	Canada thistle	X	X	X	X	X
8	Russian Olive				X	
9	Houndstongue				X	
10	Crownvetch	X				
11	Biennial Thistles		X			
12	Spurge Flax					X

WATCH SPECIES

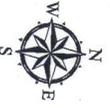
- 1) Yellow toadflax
- 2) Dalmatian toadflax
- 3) Common mullein



Noxious Weed Infestations

Nebraska National Forest
Bessey Ranger District

Scale: 1:44,000



0 0.15 0.3 0.6
Miles



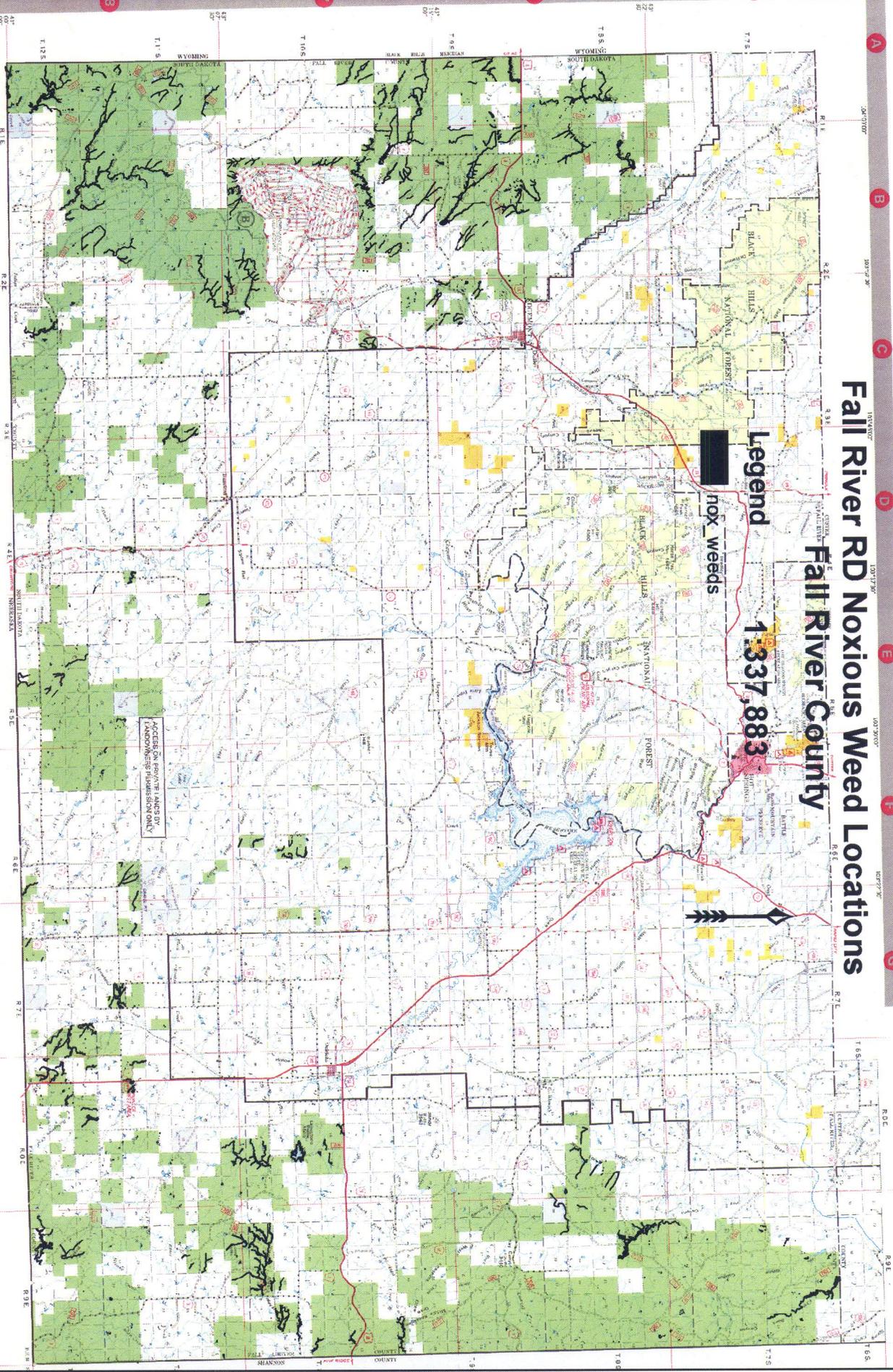
- ## Legend
- Canada thistle
 - crown vetch
 - leafy spurge

Fall River RD Noxious Weed Locations

Fall River County

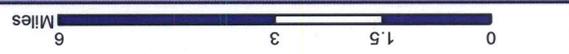
Legend
1.337, 883

nox_weeds



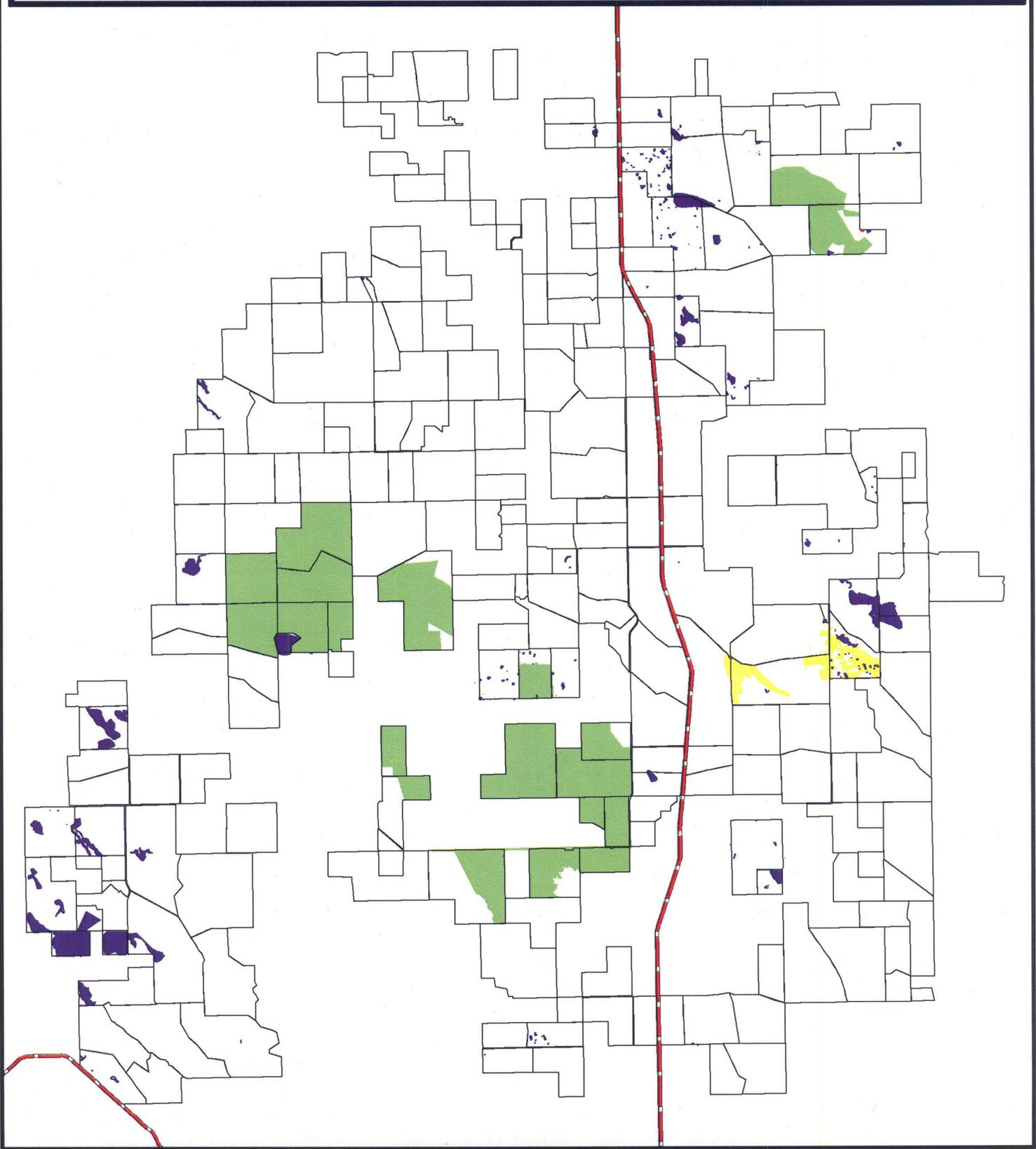
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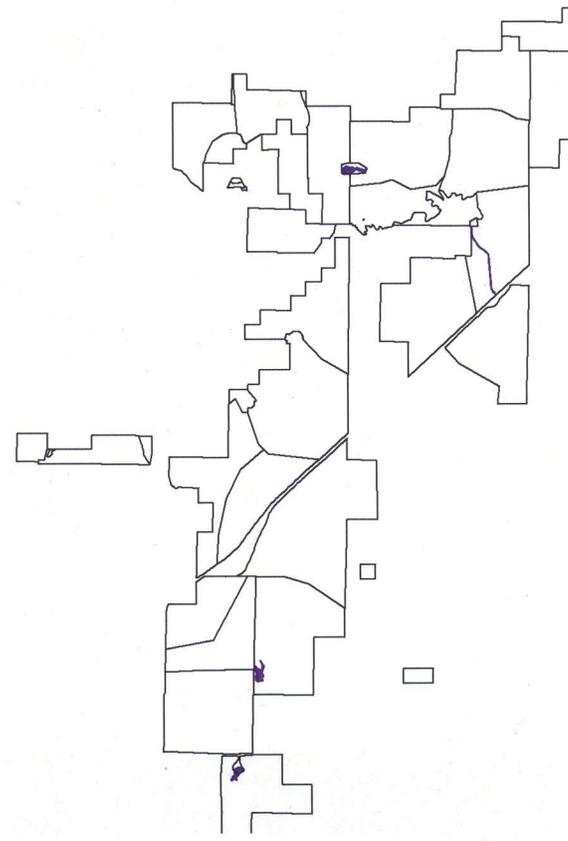
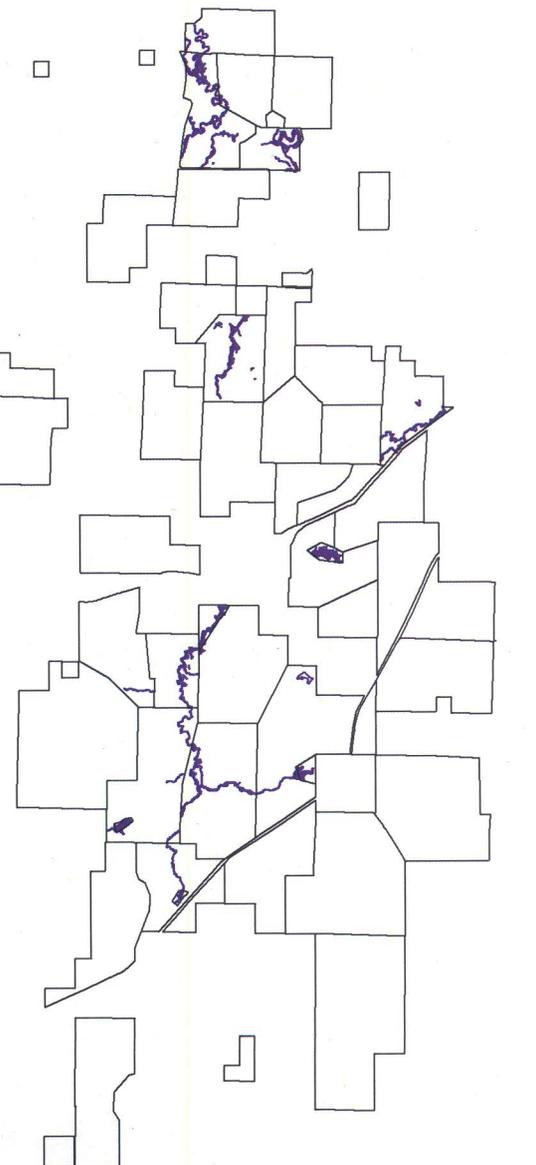
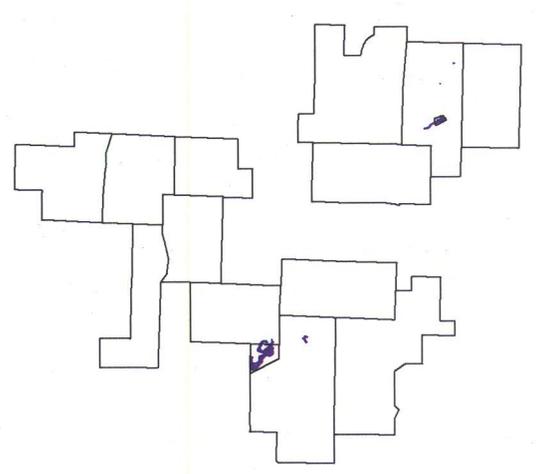
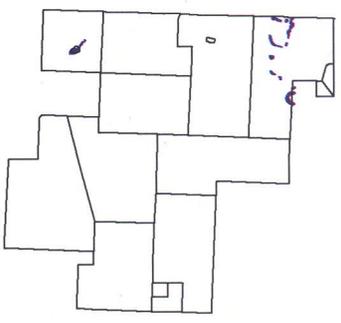
- Noxious Weeds Inventory Legend**
- Sulfur cinquantifol
 - Leafy spurge
 - Hoary cress
 - Russian knapweed
 - Sickleweed
 - Musk thistle
 - Bull Thistle
 - Canada thistle



Scale: 1:160,000
Fort Pierre National Grassland

Noxious Weed Infestations





Noxious Weed Infestations

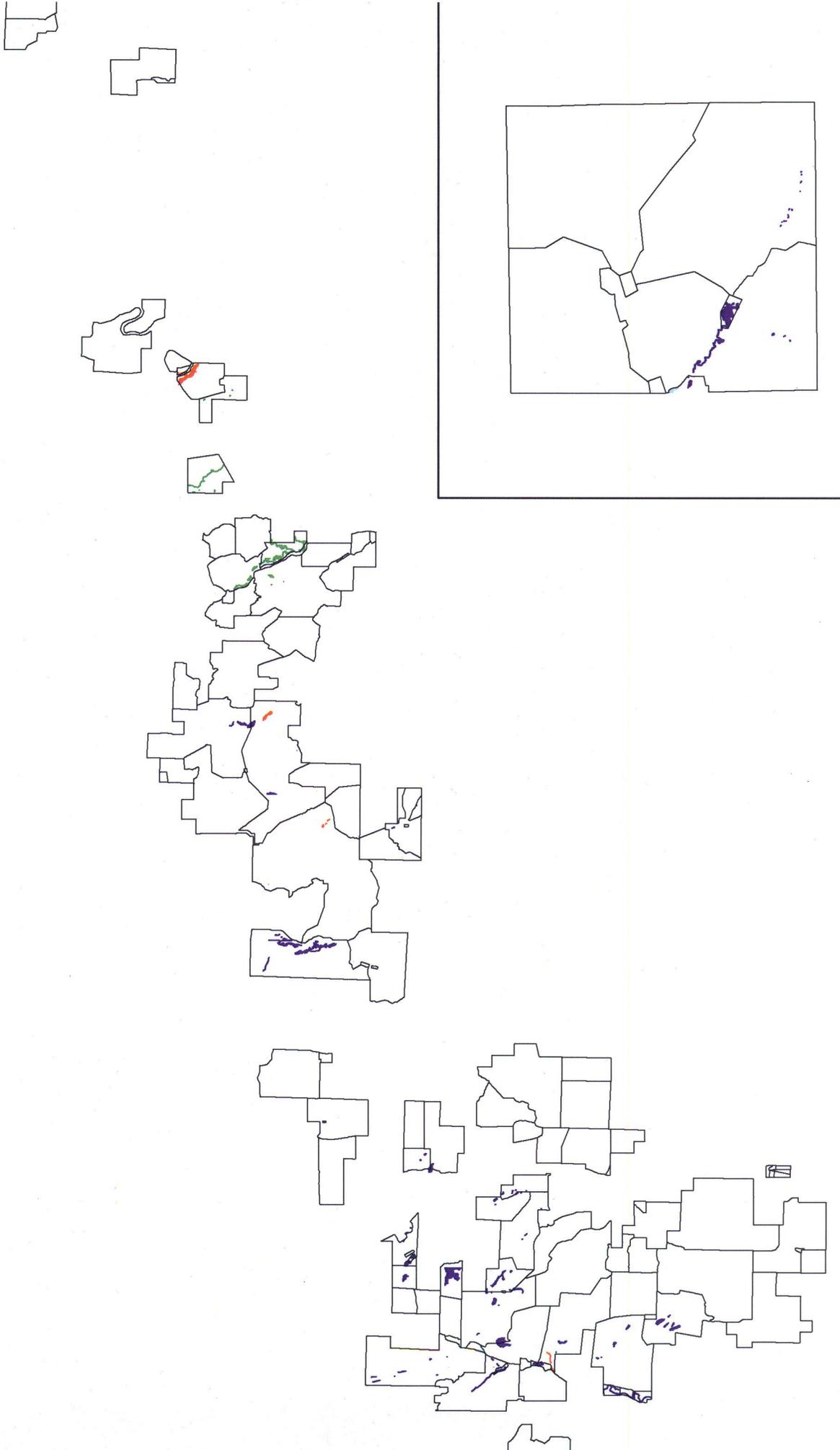
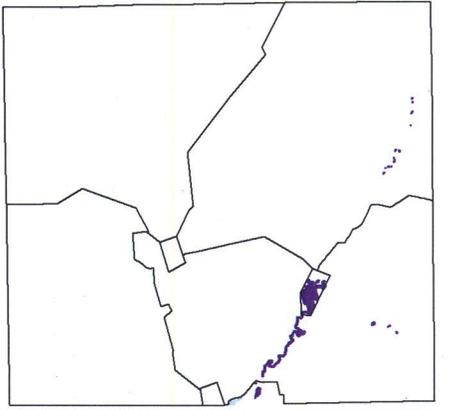
Oglaala National Grassland

Scale: 1:205,000



Legend

 Canada thistle



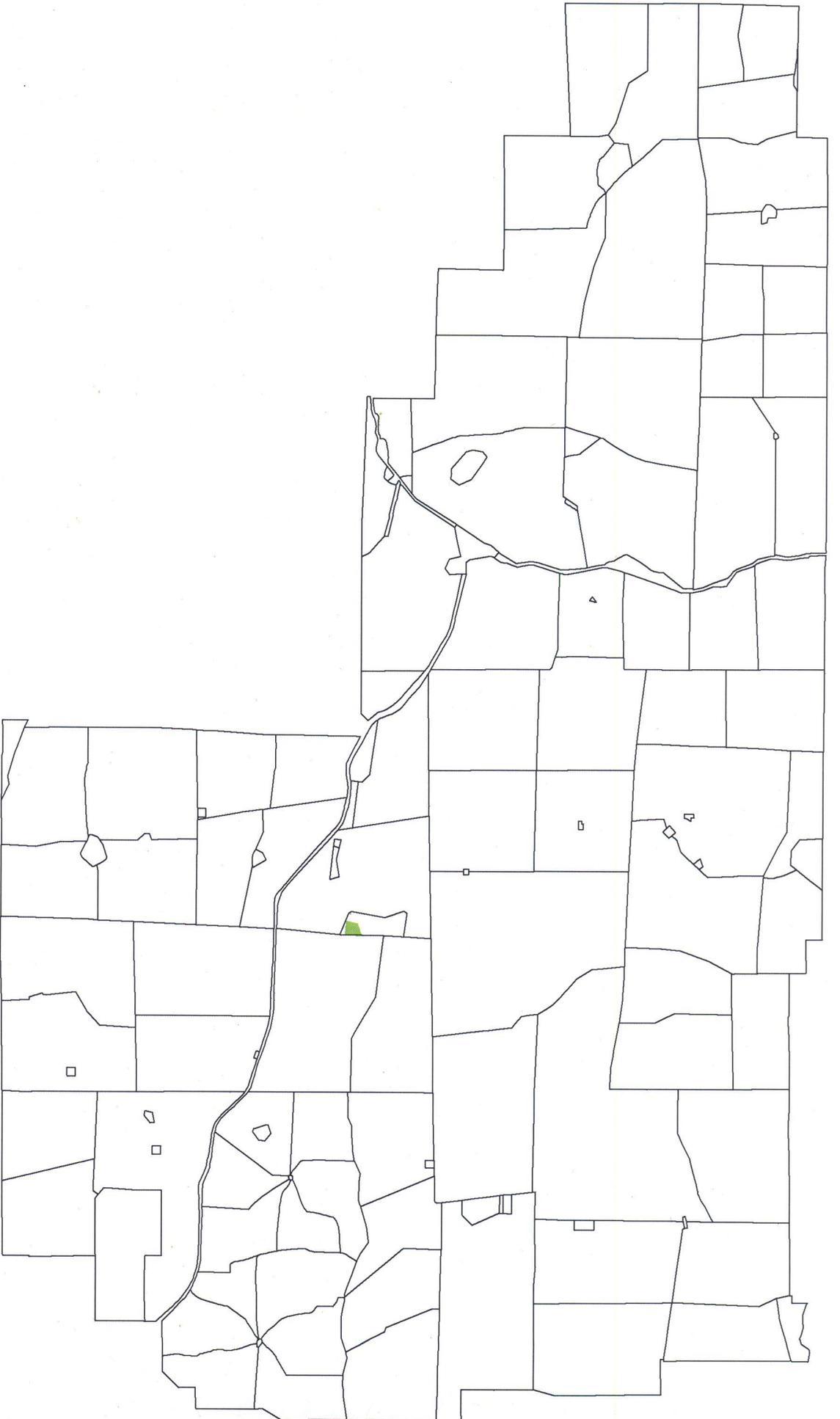
Noxious Weed Infestations

Nebraska National Forest
Pine Ridge Ranger District
Scale: 1:182,000



Legend

- | | |
|---|------------------|
|  | Leaky spurge |
|  | Canada thistle |
|  | Musk thistle |
|  | Scotch thistle |
|  | Russain knapweed |
|  | houndstongue |
|  | field bindweed |



Noxious Weed Infestations

Samuel R. McKelvie
National Forest
Scale: 1:135,000



Legend
leafy spurge

Invasive Species Action Plan

Nebraska National Forests & Grasslands: 2011-2013

2) Priority treatment areas 2011-2013

The following table indicates the planned accomplishment by Ranger District. Ongoing administrative activities through other resource actions will be used to alert units of the existence of invasive species. This information will be used to more efficiently complete inventories along with random sampling so that the Forest can develop a more complete and accurate inventory for all species.

This program will treat between 75% and 95% of known infestations per year over the three year program. The priority treatment is for sickleweed at Ft. Pierre and salt cedar wherever it is found (currently known on the Fall River District). Other invasive populations will be treated as funding allows.

Administrative site invasive species problems on the NNFG are generally minimal. Hudson-Meng, Soldier Creek Wilderness corral, Outrider Corrals, and Roberts Corrals will need emphasis. Special emphasis will be placed on visiting these sites on an annual basis, especially those where recreational horse use is occurring. Other priority inventory and treatment areas will include natural and Rx ignition burns, slash piles, chipped piles, thinning units and timber harvest areas – landings and temporary roads (Pine Ridge Ranger District).

Treatment of sickleweed on the Ft Pierre district will be designed to eradicate from the Stockton allotment while working on containment in the other infested allotments.

2011 TREATMENTS

DISTRICT	LOCATION	ACTION
Bessey	District-Wide	Treat #1 - 40 acres of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and crown vetch
Fall River	Work Center	Treat 1 acre of all herbaceous vegetation in administrative site. Monitor and treat 1 acre mullein and about 2 acres Dalmatian toadflax (additional biocontrol if necessary)
Fall River	Fall River West GA Kneebone Allotment Mule Cr. Allotment	Treat 75-100 acres of hoary cress through Fall River County Agreement and district personnel
Fall River	Moss Agate Cr. Horsehead Cr. Cole Draw	Treat leafy spurge in spring and again in the fall if it resprouts and continue to monitor
Fall River	District-Wide	Treat 600 acres of Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, biennial thistles, salt cedar, and common mullein
Fall River	Creston Allotment	Continue to cooperate with APHIS monitoring of the salt cedar biocontrol
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 400 acres of hoary cress, Canada thistle, musk thistle, bull thistle, leafy spurge, and sulfur cinquefoil.
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 1500 acres of sickleweed
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 150 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, saltcedar, Dalmatian toadflax, Russian olive, field bindweed (not a priority or watch species), and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge,

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		musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 230 acres of hoary cress
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 1500 non-contiguous acres of Canada thistle with biocontrol releases.
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 500 acres of sickleweed
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 600 acres of sulfur cinquefoil

2012 TREATMENTS

DISTRICT	LOCATION	ACTION
Bessey	District-Wide	Treat 40 acres of leafy spurge and Canada thistle
Bessey	District-Wide	Treat 40 acres of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and crown vetch
Fall River	Work Center	Treat 1 acre of all herbaceous vegetation in administrative site. Monitor and treat 1 acre mullein and about 2 acres Dalmatian toadflax (additional biocontrol if necessary)
Fall River	Fall River West GA Kneebone Allotment Mule Cr. Allotment	Treat 75-100 acres of hoary cress through Fall River County Agreement and district personnel
Fall River	Moss Agate Cr. Horsehead Cr. Cole Draw	Treat leafy spurge in spring and again in the fall if it resprouts and continue to monitor
Fall River	District Wide	Treat 600 acres of Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, biennial thistles, salt cedar, and common mullein
Fall River	District Wide	Monitor and treat 2 acres of <i>Sericea lespedeza</i> where found on old homesteads
Fall River	Creston Allotment	Continue to cooperate with APHIS monitoring of the salt cedar biocontrol
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 400 acres of hoary cress, Canada thistle, musk thistle, bull thistle, leafy spurge, and sulfur cinquefoil.
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 2800 acres of sickleweed (1/3 of population)
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 150 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, saltcedar, Dalmatian toadflax, Russian olive, field bindweed, and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 100 acres of hoary cress through spot spraying
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 1500 non-contiguous acres of Canada thistle with biocontrol releases
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 500 acres of sickleweed
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 600 acres of sulfur cinquefoil

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2013 TREATMENTS

DISTRICT	LOCATION	ACTION
Bessey	District-Wide	Treat 40 acres of leafy spurge and Canada thistle
Bessey	District-Wide	Treat 40 acres of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, and crown vetch
Fall River	Work Center	Treat 1 acre of all herbaceous vegetation in administrative site. Monitor and treat 1 acre mullein and about 2 acres Dalmatian toadflax (additional biocontrol if necessary)
Fall River	Fall River West GA Kneebone Allotment Mule Cr. Allotment	Treat 75-100 acres of hoary cress through Fall River County Agreement and district personnel
Fall River	Moss Agate Cr. Horsehead Cr. Cole Draw	Treat leafy spurge in spring and again in the fall if it resprouts and continue to monitor
Fall River	District Wide	Treat 600 acres of Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, biennial thistles, salt cedar, and common mullein
Fall River	District Wide	Monitor and treat 2 acres of <i>Sericea lespedeza</i> where found on old homesteads
Fall River	Creston Allotment	Continue to cooperate with APHIS monitoring of the salt cedar biocontrol
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 400 acres of hoary cress, Canada thistle, musk thistle, bull thistle, leafy spurge, and sulfur cinquefoil.
Ft. Pierre	District-Wide	Treat 2800 acres of sickleweed (1/3 of population)
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 150 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, saltcedar, Dalmatian toadflax, Russian olive, field bindweed, and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Pine Ridge	District-Wide	Treat 25 acres of riparian and upland range for Canada thistle, leafy spurge, musk thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, field bindweed, and common mullein
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 75 acres of hoary cress
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 1500 non-contiguous acres of Canada thistle with biocontrol releases
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 500 acres of sickleweed
Wall	District-Wide	Treat 600 acres of sulfur cinquefoil

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**3) Road Corridor Invasive Species Inventory/Treatment Schedule
 (Early Detection/Rapid Response)**

Roads: Primary Inventory/ Treatment timetable		
Frequency	Road/Trail Number	Primary watch species
Annually	702, 7171, 723, 711, 718, 737, 706	Bindweed - PRRD
	Jackson County Road 13, FS Road 7142	Hoary cress – WRD
	FS Road 7119, 7120	Sickleweed – WRD
	Jackson County Hwy 23A	Sulfur cinquefoil - WRD
Every Other Year	Soldier Creek Wilderness trails	Canada thistle, diffuse-spotted knapweed, dalmation toadflax
Every Third Year	NA	

Note: Per R-2 Strategy, unless otherwise negotiated, Levels 3, 4, and 5 roadways, and major system trails will be inventoried and treated on no more than a three- year cycle. Generally, level 1 and 2 roads will be on no more than a five-year cycle (Ft. Pierre RD and Wall RD may need to inventory level 2 roads on a shorter cycle to address sickleweed infestations).

Where responsibility lies with state departments of transportation or counties, identify needed coordination with the appropriate agency to ensure completion of roadside detection and treatment according to the identified schedule

**4) Trail Corridor Invasive Inventory/Treatment Schedule
 (Early Detection/Rapid Response)**

Trails: Priority Inventory/ Treatment timetable		
Corridor	Road/Trail Number	Primary watch species
Annually	NA	
Every Other Year	Prairie bike path trail, Saddle Pass Trail	Canada thistle, sulfur cinquefoil, sickleweed - WRD

Invasive Species Action Plan
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Every Third Year	NA	
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5) Adequacy of existing invasive species inventories & database

GPS invasive plants data should be polygon data, however, point data is OK, provided you record "Radius" so "Acres Infested" can be generated from that (a point has no area).

Existing data needs to be compared against approved protocols and data bases cleaned and linked to spatial data.

The Forest will begin an emphasis on inventory. The intent is to facilitate better priority setting and treatment strategies.

When	Data sets to evaluate / migrate	Action / Who
FY2011	Evaluate Existing Forest inventories	District invasive species coordinator and data base managers/Range Specialists
FY2012	Evaluate data collected in FY2010 and emphasize data base management and spatial inventory. Ensure protocol compliance.	Data base managers and seasonal employees.
FY2013	Continue work initiated in FY2011 Evaluate data collected in FY2011 and update existing data bases and spatial inventory. Ensure protocol compliance	District invasive species coordinator and data base managers/Range Specialists

6) Plans for Increased Coordinated Weed Management Activity

Year	Partnership Activity	Who
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue work with Panhandle Research Integration for Discovery Education (PRIDE) and partners on educational programs and projects. Work with permittees and 	Lora O'Rourke

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	<p>Sugarloaf Grazing Association to locate new infestations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with our hazardous fuels program (prescribed burns, slash piles, temp. roads, landings, chip piles, timber thinning, etc.) during development of NEPA documents and Burn Plans to help reduce weed infestations that result from these practices. Help fund and treat any new infestations that become established as result of these practices. • Work with Dawes County for weed control efforts if funding is available. • Work with Dawes, Sioux, Thomas, Blaine, and Cherry Co. weed superintendents under State-Private Forestry Grants. 	
<p>2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue existing cooperative relationship with French Creek Weed Management Area • Continue coordination with Fall River, Custer and Pennington County Weed & Pest Boards and the Weed & Pest Supervisors • Use CP's when possible to fund County weed spraying in Custer & Pennington Counties and Fall River for isolated tracts of federal lands. • Continue cooperation under MOU with APHIS for salt cedar biocontrol monitoring in the Creston Allotment • Use CP's where possible to support invasive control program • Investigate possibility of grant with Wild Turkey Federation for habitat improvement in salt cedar in the Creston Allotment • Coordinate biocontrol of dalmation toadflax with Fall River Weed & Pest • Coordinate hoary cress control 	<p>Bob Novotny</p>

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	<p>Weed Management Area for management (inventory & treatment) of sickleweed, sulfur cinquefoil, and spurge flax.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue cooperation with Eastern Pennington County Cooperative Grazing District to use Conservation Practice (CP) funds for aggressive treatment of sickleweed. • Continue cooperation with White River Cooperative Grazing District (WRCGD) to use CP funds to assist with aggressive treatment of sulfur cinquefoil and hoary cress. Implement hoary cress biocontrol as soon as approved for release. • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a voting member. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and cooperate with Badlands National Park Plant Ecologist to evaluate spurge flax infestations and most effective treatment. 	

7) Identify needed efforts to address invasives at administrative sites

Year	Location	Problem to Address
2011	Hudson-Meng Bison Bonebed, Work center – watch for weed infestation	Continue Canada thistle treatment.
	French Creek Campground	Continue the use of Custer County Weed & Pest to spray and monitor
	Pioneer Picnic Area	Continue to use FS Weed Crew to spray and monitor
2012	Hudson-Meng Bison Bonebed	Continue operations as in 2010.
	French Creek Campground & Pioneer Picnic Area	Continue operations as in 2010
	Fall River Work Center	Treat mullein and release Dalmation toadflax biocontrol

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2013	Hudson-Meng Bison Bonebed	Continue operations as in 2011.
	French Creek Campground & Pioneer Picnic Area	Continue operations as in 2010
	Fall River Work Center	Treat mullein and release Dalmation toadflax biocontrol

8) Assessment and Development of Organizational Capacity:

Invasive Species program responsibilities are too often assigned as “collateral duties.” While this may be appropriate on some units, on many others it is inadequate. The result is that many programs are unable to respond with effective programs. National Forests and Grasslands within R-2 will strive to achieve adequate staffing and skills to plan and implement effective programs.

- a) Identify current staffing and responsibilities; assign role of Unit Invasive Species Coordinator for each unit.

Unit	Staffing	Responsibilities
BRD	Michael Croxen	Range program supervisor
PRRD	Lora O'Rourke	Noxious weed program, range program-ONG, Pine Ridge Unit, data base management
PRRD	Leslie Stewart-Phelps	Supervision of field crew
FPNG	Tonya Weisbeck – Interdisciplinary	Invasive species program lead for entire FPNG unit
FPNG	Kelly Fuoss – GS-9 RMS	Supervision of seasonal weed crew; database management
FRRD	Bob Novotny	Invasive species program lead, including supervision of crew, database input and monitoring official for Agreements with counties and APHIS MOU
WRD	Terri Harris/Shelly Gerhart	Program Management of Invasive Species Management Program including inventory, treatment, GPS/GIS and upward reporting (data management). Supervision of field crew.

Bessey RD

Current district staffing consists of a supervisory Rangeland Specialist whose time is split between range and fire, GS-9 Rangeland Management Specialist, and an 18/8 Range Technician. Generally, no seasonals are hired for the range program. The weed problem on the District is a small one. Treatments consist of only about 40 acres each year.

Ft. Pierre NG

Current district staffing consists of one permanent position whose time is split between invasive species and range management, and one open 13/13 Biological Technician position whose primary duty is invasive species

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	with Fall River Weed & Pest	
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lyman County Weed Management agreement development • Develop weed management area with NRCS for sickle weed control • Develop weed management area with Lower Brule Tribe • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a voting member • Continue partnership with RMRS and SDSU in finding effective herbicides for sickleweed control 	Tonya Weisbeck/Kelly Fuoss
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue coordination/cooperation with Badlands National Park, Pennington & Jackson Weed and Pest organizations, and Badlands Weed Management Area for management (inventory & treatment) of sickleweed, sulfur cinquefoil, and spurge flax. • Continue cooperation with Eastern Pennington County Cooperative Grazing District to use Conservation Practice (CP) funds for aggressive treatment of sickleweed. • Continue cooperation with White River Cooperative Grazing District (WRCGD) to use CP funds to assist with aggressive treatment of sulfur cinquefoil and hoary cress. Implement hoary cress biocontrol as soon as approved for release. • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a voting member. • Coordinate and cooperate with Badlands National Park Plant Ecologist to evaluate spurge flax infestations and most effective treatment. 	Terri Harris/Shelly Gerhart
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue work with Panhandle Research Integration for Discovery 	Lora O'Rourke

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	<p>Education (PRIDE) and partners on educational programs and projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with permittees and Sugarloaf Grazing Association to locate new infestations. • Coordinate with our hazardous fuels program (prescribed burns, slash piles, temp. roads, landings, chip piles, timber thinning, etc.) during development of NEPA documents and Burn Plans to help reduce weed infestations that result from these practices. Help fund and treat any new infestations that become established as result of these practices. • Work with Dawes County for weed control efforts if funding is available. 	
<p>2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue existing cooperative relationship with French Creek Weed Management Area • Continue coordination with Fall River, Custer and Pennington County Weed & Pest Boards and the Weed & Pest Supervisors • Use CP's when possible to fund County weed spraying in Custer & Pennington Counties and Fall River for isolated tracts of federal lands. • Continue cooperation under MOU with APHIS for salt cedar biocontrol monitoring in the Creston Allotment • Use CP's where possible to support invasive control program • Coordinate biocontrol of Dalmation toadflax with Fall River Weed & Pest • Coordinate hoary cress control with Fall River Weed & Pest 	<p>Bob Novotny</p>
<p>2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a 	<p>Tonya Weisbeck/Kelly Fuoss</p>

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	<p>voting member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue partnership with RMRS and SDSU in finding effective herbicides for sickleweed control 	
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue coordination/cooperation with Badlands National Park, Pennington & Jackson Weed and Pest organizations, and Badlands Weed Management Area for management (inventory & treatment) of sickleweed, sulfur cinquefoil, and spurge flax. • Continue cooperation with Eastern Pennington County Cooperative Grazing District to use Conservation Practice (CP) funds for aggressive treatment of sickleweed. • Continue cooperation with White River Cooperative Grazing District (WRCGD) to use CP funds to assist with aggressive treatment of sulfur cinquefoil and hoary cress. Implement hoary cress biocontrol as soon as approved for release. • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a voting member. • Coordinate and cooperate with Badlands National Park Plant Ecologist to evaluate spurge flax infestations and most effective treatment. 	Terri Harris/Shelly Gerhart
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue work with Panhandle Research Integration for Discovery Education (PRIDE) and partners on educational programs and projects. • Work with permittees and Sugarloaf Grazing Association to locate new infestations. • Coordinate with our hazardous fuels program (prescribed burns, slash piles, temp. roads, landings, 	Lora O'Rourke

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	<p>chip piles, timber thinning, etc.) during development of NEPA documents and Burn Plans to help reduce weed infestations that result from these practices. Help fund and treat any new infestations that become established as result of these practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Dawes County for weed control efforts if funding is available. 	
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue existing cooperative relationship with French Creek Weed Management Area. • Continue coordination with Fall River, Custer and Pennington County Weed & Pest Boards and the Weed & Pest Supervisors • Use CP's when possible to fund County weed spraying in Custer & Pennington Counties and Fall River for isolated tracts of federal lands. • Continue cooperation under MOU with APHIS for salt cedar biocontrol monitoring in the Creston Allotment • Use CP's where possible to support invasive control program • Coordinate biocontrol of Dalmation toadflax with Fall River Weed & Pest • Coordinate hoary cress control with Fall River Weed & Pest 	Bob Novotny
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to participate in South Dakota Invasive Species Management Area (SISMA) as a voting member • Continue partnership with RMRS and SDSU in finding effective herbicides for sickleweed control. 	Tonya Weisbeck/Kelly Fuoss
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue coordination/cooperation with Badlands National Park, Pennington & Jackson Weed and Pest organizations, and Badlands 	Terri Harris/Shelly Gerhart

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season, two technicians were hired and they spent approximately one and one half months GPS'ing and treating with herbicide. The range management specialist and range technician will spend additional time, approximately two weeks, completing the GIS/FACTS reporting.

The Wall RD invasive species treatment equipment is adequate for the Districts needs and includes various types of application options. The equipment includes: three ATUV's mounted with 35 gallon spray units; a one ton pickup mounted with a 150 gallon boomless jet spray unit; a half-ton pickup mounted with a 60 gallon hand gun spray unit; and a three-quarter ton pickup mounted with a 60 gallon hand gun spray unit. All the pickups are four-wheel drive. The 60 gallon spray unit on the three-quarter ton pickup has been repaired extensively and is in need of replacement.

Three new invasive species, sickleweed, sulfur cinquefoil, and spurge flax have been discovered on the Wall RD since 2006. Sickleweed and sulfur cinquefoil have been treated including clipping, bagging and incinerating when discovered after seed had set, treating with herbicide, and mowing when flowered prior to seed set. Infestations of both species are relatively new (sickleweed discovered in 2006 and sulfur cinquefoil discovered in 2008) and the Wall RD is employing early detection and rapid response in an effort to contain the infestations. Spurge flax was located on both the Wall RD and Badlands National Park (BNP) during the summer of 2009 and the Wall RD is cooperating with the BNP plant ecologist to coordinate inventory and treatment efforts. Canada thistle is widely dispersed across the Wall RD, mainly near waterways and stock ponds. The District is beginning to use biocontrol, stem miners and gall flies, as a long term measure and some permittees are treating with Milestone.

All Units

Seasonals are needed each summer to accomplish field work. ATVs need to be replaced on all units, except Wall, with ATUVs.

	Bessey RD	Fall River RD	Ft. Pierre RD	Pine Ridge RD	Wall RD
ATUVs On Hand	0	0	0	0	2
ATUV's Needed	1	2	2	2	0

9) Identify funding sources for the Unit's Invasives program of work, from Item #2. Incorporate into program budget planning.

- a) NFVW, KV, Fire Plan funding, RBRB, FHP, grants, etc.- add NFWF, NFHF, BAER, NFRW, WFW3
- b) Identify the cost in NFS dollars vs. Partnership dollars
- c) Identify Program outputs possible with a 10% funding increase.

	NFVW-NW		CP		RBRB		GRANTS		NFHF	
	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC
2010	\$245,000	7000	\$20,000	600						
2011	\$270,000	7000	\$22,000	600						
2012	\$297,000	7000	\$24,000	600						

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ATUV's Needed	1	2	2	2	0

9) Identify funding sources for the Unit's Invasives program of work, from Item #2. Incorporate into program budget planning.

- a) NFWW, KV, Fire Plan funding, RBRB, FHP, grants, etc.- add NFWF, NFHF, BAER, NFRW, WFW3
- b) Identify the cost in NFS dollars vs. Partnership dollars
- c) Identify Program outputs possible with a 10% funding increase.

	NFWW-NW		CP		RBRB		GRANTS		NFHF	
	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC	\$	AC
2010	\$245,000	7000	\$20,000	600						
2011	\$270,000	7000	\$22,000	600						
2012	\$297,000	7000	\$24,000	600						

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Include a narrative to accompany the table to discuss assumptions, trends, challenges, etc.

10) Validation Monitoring of the Action Plan and Summary of Past Years Activities:
NOTE: NOT NEEDED TILL 2011; this is an adjustment or fine-tuning of our Action Plan