Examples of species treatment prescriptions: This is presented to give the reader an example of what would be proposed for major species of concern. A prescription for each invasive species will be developed for the analysis.				
Taprooted Biennials or Perennials				
Spotted knapweed (CEBI2) **Diffuse knapweed** (CEDI) **Meadow knapweed** (CEDE5) Tap rooted Biennials or Perennials	*Centaurea biebersteinii* *C. diffusa* *C. jacea x nigra* *(C. jacea; C. nigra)*	- Hand pull or dig small, easily accessible populations. Multiple entries per year are required. Pull bolting plants prior to seed set. Bag flowering plants and dispose of properly. Success will depend on consistent labor for each growing season until plants are eradicated. - Mowing is possible, but timing is critical. - These treatments may take up to ten years due to long term seed viability. - If chemicals are used, manual treatments could be used for follow-up. Relative amounts of herbicide to manual treatments would decline over time. - Revegetate with desirable species at high priority sites when possible.	**Upland**: 1 - Clopyralid 2 - Picloram **Riparian/High Water Table/Porous Soils**: Aquatic labeled Glyphosate (will require the most repeated treatments)	***Drier upland sites (Road, Quarries & Upland Forest/Rangeland):*** Boom broadcast spray in dense cover, where dominant plant community is non-native. Spot spray whenever possible, especially in areas with good native plant cover. ***Roads, Recreation Sites, Special Management Areas, TES plant & wildlife sites, & any sites where more selective treatment is desired:*** Spot) spray to target individual plants. ***Wet Meadows, Riparian:*** Wick applications with appropriate chemicals to target specific plants. ***Timing:*** Preferred treatment is spring before bud stage or early summer so use less herbicide. ***Notes:*** Yearly revisits will be necessary; the number of which is dependent on the chemical used and the seedbank.

Rhizomatous Perennials				
Canada thistle (CIAR4) Rhizomatous Perennial	*Cirsium arvense*	- Herbicide treatment is most effective. - The only manual technique would be hand cutting of flower heads, which only suppresses seed production. -Mowing may be effective in rare cases if done monthly (this intensity would damage native species). -Covering with plastic tarping may also work for small infestations. - Revegetate with desirable species if possible.	**Upland:** 1. Picloram 3. Chlorosulfuron 4. Glyphosate **Riparian/High Water Table/Porous Soils:** Aquatic labeled Glyphosate	***Drier upland sites (Road, Quarries & Upland Forest/Rangeland):*** Boom broadcast spray in dense cover, where dominant plant community is non-native. Spot spray whenever possible, especially in areas with good native plant cover. ***Timing:*** Apply during active growth in spring before bloom or in late summer or fall during re-growth. ***Notes***: Revisits will be necessary; the number of which is dependent on the chemical used and the seedbank.
Leafy spurge (EUES) Rhizomatous perennial	*Euphorbia esula*	- Hand pull or dig small, easily accessible populations. Multiple entries per year are required. Plants can be left on site, but may reduce germination of desirable species. - Some success has been found with using biological control (flea beetle) with fall herbicide treatments. - Grazing when managed carefully (timing, livestock species, etc.) may help control leafy spurge (***see Common Control Measures***).	**Upland:** 1. Picloram 2. Glyphosate 3. Imazapic **Riparian/High Water Table/Porous Soils:** Aquatic labeled Glyphosate	***Drier upland sites (Road, Quarries & Upland Forest/Rangeland):*** Boom broadcast spray in dense cover, where dominant plant community is non-native and leafy spurge population is large. **Ever occur in RIPARIAN?** ***Timing:*** ***Notes:***

Russian knapweed (ACRE3) Perennial with adventitious shoots	*Acroptilon repens*	- Use a combination of herbicides and manual and/or mechanical treatments. - Usually mechanical removal of large biomass in the summer (using a mower, brush hog or brush claw), followed by manual removal of resprouting canes and roots, then herbicide treatment of new growth in the fall/winter is most effective. - The massive root crown must be fully dug out at some point if using only manual/mechanical techniques. - The cultural technique of grazing with goats is also a technique proving successful if goats can be confined to the blackberry area. - If chemicals are used, manual treatments could be used for follow-up. Relative amounts of herbicide to manual treatments would decline over time. - Revegetate high priority sites with desirable species if possible.	**Upland:** 1. Triclopyr 2. Glyphosate 3. Picloram **Riparian/High Water Table/Porous Soils:** Aquatic labeled Glyphosate	***Drier upland sites (Road, Quarries & Upland Forest/Rangeland):*** Boom broadcast spray in dense cover, where dominant plant community is non-native. Spot spray whenever possible. ***Moist to Wet meadows and Riparian***: Wick application. ***Timing***: Remove large biomass in summer; herbicide treatment of new growth in fall/winter. ***Timing***:

Annuals				
Cheatgrass (BRTE) Annual	*Bromus tectorum*	-Handpulling is minimally effective. This may take up to five years due to long term seed viability. -If chemical treatment is not an option, repeated mowing (every three weeks) is necessary and may still not be effective. Bag and remove cut material.	**Upland:** 1. Imazapic 2 - Picloram 3. Glyphosate **Riparian/High Water Table/Porous Soils:**	***Drier upland sites (Road, Quarries & Upland Forest/Rangeland):*** Boom broadcast spray in dense cover, where dominant plant community is non-native. Spot spray whenever possible, especially in areas with good native plant cover. ***Sensitive Sites (e.g., adjacent to moist meadows or riparian areas) or Special Management Areas where more selective treatment is desired:*** Spot spray or wick application to target individual plants. ***Timing:*** ***Notes:*** Yearly revisits will be necessary; the number of which is dependent on the chemical used and the seedbank.