MEDFORD DISTRICT
Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWMP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) OR-110-98-14 Tiered to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (December 1985) and Supplement (March 1987)

April 1998

DECISION RECORD
for the
INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN
EA OR-110-98-14

DECISION

My decision is to implement the proposed action as described in the EA. No mitigating measures were proposed in addition to those included in the proposed action, except those included by reference. This plan is expected to be useful and viable for the next 5 years.

This decision will be stayed for a period of two weeks ending on June 22, 1998, to allow for a protest period. (43 CFR, Part 4)

DECISION RATIONALE

The decision stated above is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Medford District Resource Management Plan (RMP, June 1995), and the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS and Supplement. Two statutory mandates guide BLM in managing public lands. Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs BLM to "take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)). Section 2(b)(2) of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 adds that BLM will "manage, maintain, and improve the condition of the public rangelands so that they become as productive as feasible . . ."(43 U.S.C. 1901(b)(2)). The impacts created by the above decision do not require further analysis as noted in the FONSI determination.

Signed _____ Date 6/5/98
Acting District Manager

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)
for the
INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN
EA OR-110-98-14

FONSI DETERMINATION

On the basis of the information contained in the Integrated Weed Management Plan Environmental Assessment (EA) signed by the District Manager on 4-21-98, specialists reports, and discussions with interested publics, it is my determination that the proposed action and/or the alternative selected herein, when implemented with the Project Design Features and selected mitigating measures, does not constitute a significant impact affecting the quality of the human environment greater than those impacts previously addressed in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (December 1985), Supplement (March 1987), and ROD (May 1987), and the Western Oregon Program-Management of Competing Vegetation FEIS (February 1989), to which this document is tiered, and does not, in and of itself, constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement or a supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary, and will not be prepared.

Signed Lance E Nunn Date 4-21-98
Acting District Manager

MEDFORD DISTRICT
Environmental Assessment

Number OR-110-98-14
Cover Sheet

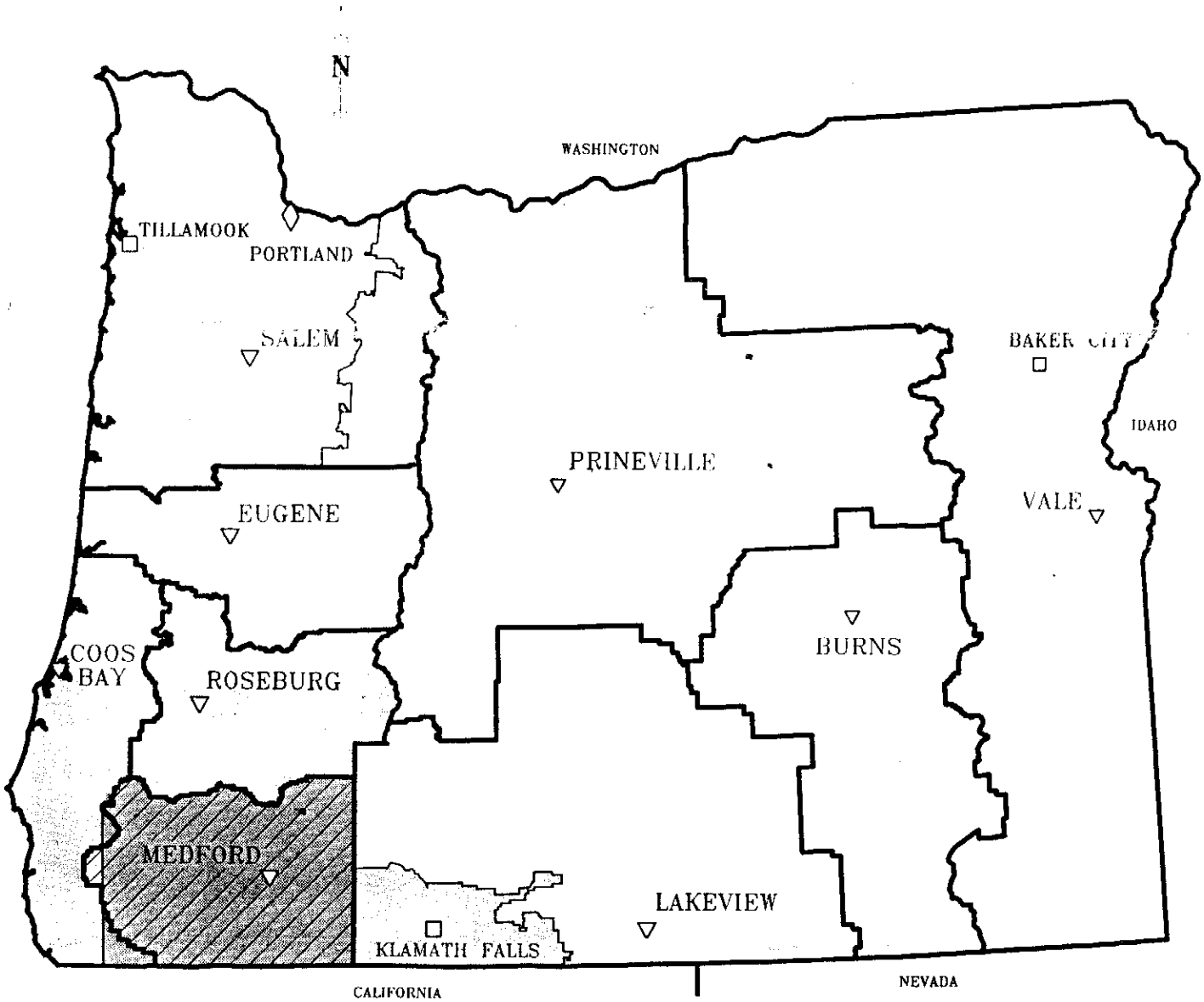
Action/Title Integrated Weed Management Plan

Location Medford District, in portions of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos Counties

Originating Branch: X Operations Division X Forestry
By (signature)_____

Writer/Team Leader assigned: Bob Budesa

Reviewer	**Assigned Resource Value**	**Reviewer**	**Assigned Resource Value**
Dave Reed	Forestry Management	**Joan Seevers**	T & E Plants
Nabil Atalla	Forest Health, Weed Science	**Jim McConnell**	EA Coordinator
Gerry Capps	Lands / Minerals	**Kate Winthrop**	Cultural / Historical
Tom Jacobs	Range Management	**Ron Laber**	Hazardous Materials
Dale Johnson	Fisheries	**Julie Wheeler**	Safety



◇ BLM State Office

▽ BLM District Office

□ BLM Resource Area Office

——— District Boundary

——— Planning Area Boundary

▭ Medford Planning Area

▭ Other Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Areas

▭ Medford District

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon

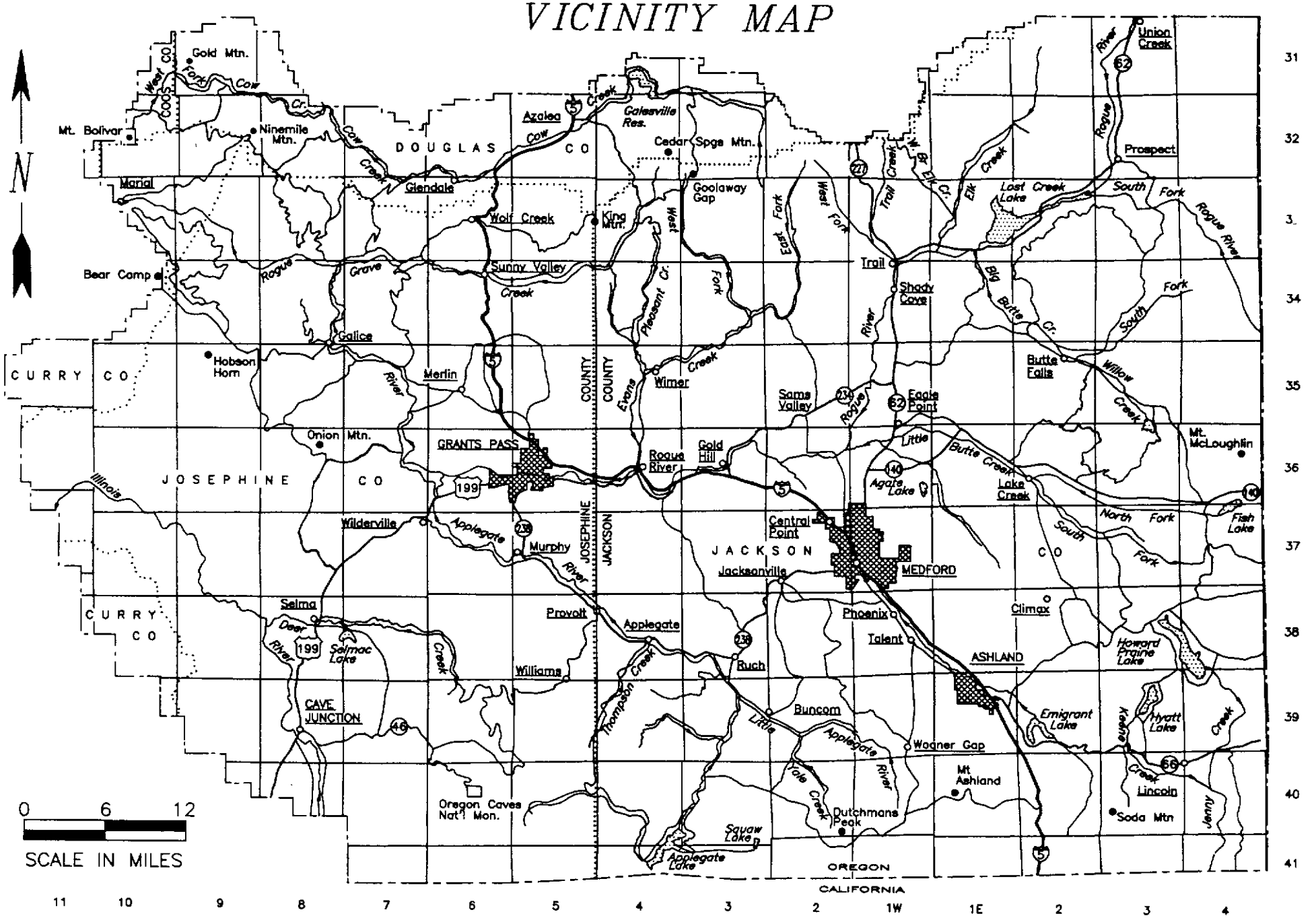
MEDFORD DISTRICT

MAP 1

GENERAL LOCATION MEDFORD PLANNING AREA

0 25 50
MILES

MEDFORD DISTRICT
VICINITY MAP



MEDFORD DISTRICT
Integrated Weed Management Plan (IWMP) and
Environmental Assessment (EA) OR-110-98-14
Tiered to the
Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (December 1985)
and Supplement (March 1987)

I. NEED FOR THE PROPOSAL

The Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management proposes to implement an integrated noxious weed control program within the Ashland, Butte Falls, Glendale, and Grants Pass Resource Areas, which lie within portions of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties. Noxious weeds have become established and are rapidly spreading on both public and private rangeland, woodlands, and farm land. Economic and ecological loss from noxious weeds is considerable and runs into the millions of dollars annually in each state in the EIS area, posing a serious menace to the public welfare and the state's economic stability (Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control EIS, 1985, pg 2).

Noxious weeds are also a major threat to the native vegetation of the region. As weeds encroach upon native plant populations, their competitive nature depletes the natives, creating a monoculture or single species landscape. Not only are wildlife forage species threatened, but so too are listed rare and endangered species. These impacts will increase if control measures are not implemented.

This proposal is consistent with the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Supplement EIS (FSEIS) dated April 7, 1986 and May 5, 1987 respectively. Copies of the ROD, the EIS, and the FSEIS are available for review at the Medford District Office. This proposal would meet the objectives for active weed control measures as set forth in the Purpose and Need section of the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control EIS (pg. 2).

In addition, this proposed action is subject to the following land use laws and/or acts: Federal Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), October 1976, Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA), October 1978, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974.

Priorities are described for all acreages at the county level, rather than that for BLM lands alone. BLM's program is integrated with other ownerships through the Oregon State Department of Agriculture, which furnishes overall priorities and treatment prescriptions. Weed species on the Target list, as well as those on the "A" list are of high concern to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture, and therefore also with the Medford District.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM

The objective of the Medford District Noxious Weed Program is to implement the Record of Decision of May of 1987, in accordance with the stipulated priorities for weed control. Those weeds that are known to be established on the public lands within the district are shown on the maps in Appendix I. The underlying objective of the Medford District Noxious Weed Program is to eliminate or eradicate outlying populations of Target and "A" listed weeds when and where possible, and to reduce the number of infestations in the remaining area to a lower level, which can be accepted or tolerated by management.

B. PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The proposed action is to implement an Integrated Weed Management Program (IWMP) for all federally managed lands in the Medford District, beginning in 1997 as described in the preferred alternative in the FEIS. This proposed action would emphasize a proactive ecosystem-based approach for control and/or eradication of noxious weeds on all public lands. The long-term goal of this program is to reduce populations of alien plant species by any or all of the means listed below, to a level which will allow for the restoration of native plant species, and provide for overall ecosystem health. These IWM control measures, that may be employed in varying degrees, include cultural or preventative (seed testing, vehicle washing, etc), physical (handpulling, competitive planting, burning, etc), biological (insects, etc.), and chemical (herbicide), and may be found in greater detail in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS, December 1985. Some factors for determining which method is best suited for use on a particular site can be found in Noxious Weed Strategy for Oregon/Washington, August 1994, Appendix 4, pgs. 29-31. An appropriate combination of methods, including manual, mechanical, biological, and chemical methods would be used to control noxious weed species. Any herbicide use will be in accordance with the program design features outlined on pages 1-7 of the ROD for the FEIS, and those listed in Appendix II of this document. Control actions will be implemented on the basis of the priorities addressed in the Need for the Proposal section of this document.

General features of the weed management treatments, monitoring, and interrelationships with state and local governments are described in pages 1-11 and 14-18 of the EIS, and on pages 2-9 of the 1987 ROD. Close cooperation will be maintained with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the adjacent National Forests, and the noxious weed coordinators in each of the five counties in which the Medford District resides, to ensure cooperation and coordination in noxious weed control efforts. At this time, the Medford District is working with members of Jackson County to prepare a regional roadside vegetation control plan, a part of which will address noxious weeds.

Noxious weed species, listed by priority, may be found in the Noxious Weed Strategy for

Oregon/Washington, August 1994, Appendix 3, pgs. 27-28. The priority categories are as follows:

Priority 1 - Potential New Invaders

Emphasize education of BLM employees and the general public to create an awareness of species which are potential new invaders into southern Oregon. On an annual basis, share information on noxious weed control programs and potential needs with the Oregon State Department of Agriculture and county weed control personnel. Once a population of a priority 1 invader is documented, it will be placed in priority 2 (as it is no longer a "potential" invader, and is actually here), and appropriate action would be taken as described in priority 2.

Priority 2 - Eradication of New Invaders

Emphasize appropriate and prompt action, including appropriate multi-year follow-up action, to eradicate infestations of new invading noxious weeds before they spread to the point where eradication is not possible.

Priority 3 - Established Infestations

Weed species in this category have become established to the extent that eradication is not practical or economically possible. Treatment emphasis would be on containing existing populations and treatment of small, outlying populations. Treatment will also emphasize biological control when effective agents are available. Other control measures may be considered if those measures are practical and cost effective.

Noxious weed control treatment, inventory and monitoring on the public land will be conducted in the following order of priority and zones:

1. Areas adjacent to private agricultural lands, major reservoirs and natural bodies of water, perennial drainways, timber sale units, and BLM and privately owned roads (see Appendix II for water quality / watershed project design features [PDF's]).

2. Major public rights-of-way: Federal, state, and county highways and associated quarries and gravel stockpile sites, railroads, ditches, canals, pipelines, and powerlines.

3. Congressionally Reserved Areas (Rogue Wild and Scenic River, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail), designated RNA's, LSR's, ACEC's, and WSA's.

4. Major BLM administrative sites: Developed recreation sites, office / warehouse / storage complexes, and aerial landing strips.

5. All other rights-of-ways, BLM and private roads, reservoirs and springs, perennial

drainways, and administrative and recreation sites.

6. All remaining affected public lands.

The type of treatment may be limited on lands containing special Management Area designation, special status (including threatened and endangered) plants or animals, critical wildlife habitat, riparian-wetland areas, and where domestic water may be contaminated or sensitive row crops (organic gardens) damaged.

Only treatment methods that target individuals of noxious weed species will be performed in riparian and wetland areas. Generally, picloram will not be used within these treatment areas. Herbicides approved for aquatic use will be used where appropriate. Mechanical, biological, and manual treatments will be the preferred methods in these areas and their buffers where noxious weeds are present and control is required.

A cultural clearance would be conducted on any proposed treatment area that would require extensive digging or surface disturbance.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be consulted for chemical use in proposed treatment areas containing proposed, threatened or endangered plant or animal species.

Chemicals would be applied in strict accordance with EPA approval label instructions.

Program Implementation

The Medford District IWMP would be implemented in accordance with the ROD priorities as follows:

1. Prevention and Detection of Potential New Invaders

Increased and continued efforts will be directed toward training district personnel, adjacent land management personnel (U.S.F.S., S.C.S., O.D.O.T., etc), and public land users to recognize noxious weed species, and the importance of preventing the spread of, and reporting the locations of new invaders. Usually, this is accomplished through forums such as Interagency Noxious Weed Workshops. The Oregon State Department of Agriculture weed specialists, through their contract with the Oregon BLM, will assist in the education effort for priority weeds. The BLM will notify the Oregon Department of Agriculture and local county weed agents of new locations of priority weeds in order to minimize and prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Techniques that could be implemented to accomplish this objective are found in Appendix II.

2. Eradication of New Invaders

The highest priority for treatment after prevention efforts, will be early detection, control and eradication of new invader populations. All methods described in this document, and those described in the EIS, FEIS, and ROD can and may be utilized. The selection of control methods will vary depending on species, as well as location.

As new techniques are developed, evaluations are conducted, or management emphasis changes, additional methods may be utilized. Personnel will continue to be trained and educated on state of the art weed control methods and procedures.

3. Control of Established Infestations

The next highest priority for treatment under the Medford District IWMP will be the containment of large populations, and treatment of outlying populations of established noxious weed species in order to prevent their further spread. Although all acceptable control methods are available, biological control (BC) agents will be the preferred method of treatment. Only those BC agents approved for use in the Medford District may be utilized. Manual, mechanical, and chemical control methods will be the primary methods of control for all outlying weed populations. Table 1 shows the weed species and sites targeted for herbicide application in the Medford District in 1998.

4. New Discoveries

Inventory and monitoring by weed specialists, as well as program administration by other district personnel, will disclose new populations of previously classified, yet unmapped noxious weed species within the district. These efforts may also detect new noxious weed species not yet mapped or classified. As these sites are discovered and reported, their locations and unique characteristics will be logged into the district database, including species name, township, range and section, square footage, percent cover, and date of discover or re-visitation.

Control actions would then be implemented in accordance with the general control plan and stipulated priorities for each weed in question. The control methods will be governed by site specific conditions, occurrences of threatened or endangered plants and animals, special management areas, proximity to croplands and surface waters, etc. Proper chemical selection for treatment will be governed by the effectiveness of control on the subject weeds, and the potential for impacting the above mentioned site factors / special conditions. All control efforts will be limited to the project design features listed in Appendix II.

5. Monitoring

See FSEIS, page 122 for Herbicide Application Monitoring Plan. Additional monitoring criteria involving permanent plots or transect plots may be developed. Photographs of treatment sites will be kept in the Medford District Office.

C. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The alternative of no action is not consistent with Federal, state, and county regulations, which mandate active control measures for known and newly discovered noxious weed populations. The no action alternative would also be in direct conflict with the Oregon/Washington BLM Director's Records of Decision of April 1986 and May 1987. BLM policy relating to integrated weed management has been set forth in Manual Section 9015. However, if the no action alternative were selected, weed management and control actions would be governed by existing documents.

D. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED

The alternatives of no aerial herbicide application, no use of herbicides, and no action have been thoroughly analyzed in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Supplement EIS (FSEIS) dated April 7, 1986 and May 5, 1987 respectively. Further discussion in this EA is unnecessary at his time since site specific conclusions and impacts would be essentially the same.

The no aerial herbicide application and no use of herbicides alternatives were analyzed. In the Medford District, the aerial herbicide application method will not be considered for use. Other herbicide application methods as listed in this document as well as in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and Supplement EIS (FSEIS) may be considered depending on weed species and location.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Medford District is located in the southwest portion of Oregon, and includes approximately 859,100 acres of BLM-administered lands. A general description of the affected environment may be found in the Medford District RMP/EIS, October 1994, starting on page 3-3. More detailed descriptions of lands administered by the Medford District may be found in various watershed analysis documents. Both the Medford District RMP/EIS, and the various watershed analysis plans may be found in the Medford District Office.

The General Location Map (attached) shows the general location of the Medford District, and the area of affected environment covered by the cited planning and environmental documents.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The impacts of the actions described under section II of this document are analyzed in Chapter 3, and summarized in Table 1-4 (Alternative 1) of the FSEIS. Analysis discussions within the FSEIS have no impacts of importance upon the following resources: topography, utilities, energy and mineral resources, or climate.

No impacts have been identified which exceed those already addressed in the FSEIS and noxious weed control decision referenced in Section I of this assessment. Site specific components of the environment which may be affected as the plan is implemented in the known and mapped treatment areas and new discoveries are as follows:

A. VEGETATION

Terrestrial broad-leafed plants may be mostly affected by the application of 2,4-D, dicamba, glyphosate, and picloram as proposed. These herbicides are non-selective for most broad-leafed plants (2,4-D is selective for only broad-leafed plants), and both target species and non-target species will be killed where herbicides are applied. Grasses may suffer slightly, but will recover and should increase due to the reduced competition by impacted weeds. The effects of killing non-target species will be inconsequential because only patches and small sites of noxious weeds will be targeted for spraying with ground equipment or hand spray, and the extensive occurrence of native species will largely remain unaffected.

The use of selective herbicides will affect only the area actually sprayed, and only the vegetation that is susceptible to the chemicals used in the area sprayed.

Manual treatments will generally only affect the targeted noxious weeds in the treatment area.

No known potential exists for biological control agents to damage crops, non-target native plant species, or other environmental values. In no instances have insects introduced against an exotic weed in North America become a pest itself or endangered a native plant species (Harris, 1988).

Much of the vegetation along rights-of-ways to be treated has been, and is continually being disturbed as a result of maintenance / use actions, and contains very little of the original native vegetation. Many weed species occupy sites along these roads.

B. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

No impacts to special status species (plant or animal) would be expected, since the project design features (PDF's) as outlined in the EIS and FSEIS, as well as those in this document will be

implemented and strictly adhered to. These recommendations would be designed to avoid any negative effects to special status species.

C. RIPARIAN, WETLANDS, AND WATERSHEDS

The extent of any impacts to non-target riparian-wetland vegetation would depend on the closeness of desirable species to treated weeds, method and rate of herbicide application, and formulation of herbicide. Because herbicide application rates would be reduced in riparian-wetland areas, and/or herbicides approved for aquatic use would be applied, injury to non-target plants in these areas is expected to be minimal.

The proposed application of herbicides would involve relatively small, widely dispersed areas whose sizes would rarely exceed one (1) acre. Ephemeral stream channels in the upper reaches of watersheds, which range from a couple of feet to several yards wide, would not necessarily be excluded from herbicide application, but may be depending on specific site conditions. In these channels, one of two situations usually apply to preclude the flushing of herbicides downstream in amounts likely to cause impacts: 1) enough rain falls to induce runoff but not enough for the streamflow to reach the next order stream, or 2) if the streamflow is great enough to reach the next order stream, enough water flows to dilute the herbicide.

In addition, impacts to other resources due to the amount of overland water flow itself are more likely to cause damage more than the impacts from the herbicide. Larger ephemeral stream channels, typically near or in valley bottoms would be protected by restrictions similar to those that apply to other areas such as riparian zones or wetlands.

Under the proposed action, significant impacts to surface water quality are unlikely to occur from the normal use of herbicides. In herbicide spraying operations without riparian-wetland restrictions, the amount of herbicide entering the water has been in the parts-per-billion range, and not in the parts-per-million range that appears to be the level for most adverse effects (FSEIS, pgs. 86-87). Since most treatments would be applied not more than one time per year, little potential exists for herbicides to accumulate in harmful amounts.

Along streams and wetlands, ground water is often close to the surface. Depending on the hydraulic head of the aquifer, these areas can be gaining or losing head. If they are losing water to the aquifer, a potential exists for herbicides that are flushed into these areas from overland flow to be introduced into the ground water. Studies have shown the concentration of herbicides in surface flow to be in parts-per-billion, and with the further dilution from entering into the stream or wetland, the concentration would be even lower. Also, streams and wetlands are normally high in microorganisms, the main agents for biodegradation of herbicides.

No municipal watersheds will be impacted.

D. WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

It is not anticipated that herbicides will be applied in any wilderness study areas (WSA's). The spraying of poisonous plants is not prohibited under limited circumstances, and it is not unreasonable to expect that noxious weeds might be discovered in these areas and be treated. The impacts of spraying would be consistent with the discussion on page 48 of the FEIS.

E. HUMAN HEALTH

Potential occupational and environmental human health impacts of the proposed action were fully analyzed in the FEIS, and considered in the ROD for the FSEIS. No further analysis is needed in this document.

V. AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Jackson County
Josephine County
Douglas County
Coos County
Curry County

VI. PARTICIPATING BLM EMPLOYEES

Bob Budesa - District Noxious Weed Coordinator, Rangeland Management Specialist
Nabil Atalla - District Forest Health Specialist, Weed Science
Tom Jacobs - District Rangeland Management Specialist
Joan Seevers - District Botanist
Dave Reed - District Forester
Jim Keeton - Human Resource Coordinator
Kate Winthrop - District Archaeologist
Dale Johnson - District Fisheries Biologist
Ron Laber - District Hazardous Materials Specialist
Jim McConnell - District Environmental Coordinator

Appendix II

WATER QUALITY / WATERSHED
PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES FOR NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

1. Cultural (prevention) activities such as inspection (weed surveys), r
Ways), sanitation (wash and clean vehicles) and education will be encou
high priority multi-use areas, especially those along the Rogue River.

a. Clean all heavy equipment used on BLM-administered lands (including Rights-of-Ways) prior to moving onto BLM administered lands. This removes most of the dirt which may contain weed seeds.

b. Use only certified seed or straw mulch that has been checked for noxious weed seed prior to restoration projects on public lands (Cook 1991).

c. Reclaim disturbed sites/areas as soon as practical with 1) native seed, or if native seed is not available, 2) a BLM approved seed mixture. Temporary fencing of newly seeded sites within grazing allotments may be required to assure establishment of new seeding. Sites should be rested from grazing for at least two growing seasons after planting.

d. Monitor all vegetation manipulation and revegetation projects, i.e. prescribed fire areas, timber harvest activities, seedings, and other disturbed sites like rock (material) pits for noxious weed infestations.

e. To reduce areas favorable for potential noxious weed invasion, evaluate sites for vegetative management practices and initiate changes in management in those areas where native or seeded vegetation is in a downward trend.

f. Limit, restrict or discourage recreational, especially Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use in weed infested areas.

g. Require washing of all BLM vehicles at least twice per month in order to reduce the possibility of spreading weed seeds. Washing of vehicles would be expected
increase if vehicles are driven off road through weed infested sites

2. Physical control practices (mechanical) such as mowing, tilling, di
preparation, and prescribed burning treatments (because of the possible
require a separate EA, specifically to assess the physical impacts to th

3. All manual control practices (hand pulling and hand tools) will be
seed dispersal, and the plant residue collected as needed for burning (
removed from site(s). On small isolated sites manual control may be

dependent upon weed species and site requirements, before any herbicic
WSA 's, WA 's and ACEC 's.

4. IWM biological control methods such as introduced insects, competi
or livestock grazing will be given consideration district-wide. ODA appr
(insects or pathogens) will be given emphasis for release to control/co
where containment is the major goal. The approval for release of bene
must complete a Biological Control Agent Release Proposal (BCARP) an
ODA approved biological control agents will be allowed for release after
approval.

a. Domestic grazing as a control practice would have to meet specific allotment management resource and grazing objectives and approved District Plans.

b. Competitive seedings using either native or introduced species are subject to a separate site specific analysis if using mechanical seedbed preparation or see

c. Those competitive seeding sites less than 5 acres in size usi
methods of seeding are covered by this document. Seeding these
permitted after resource area staff review of the same site specifi
mitigation stipulations, as required for Pesticide Use Proposals (PU
management approval.

d. The District's use of its approved Biological Control Agents fo
will be coordinated closely with the ODA to introduce biological con
populations where site specific criteria meets management goals. M
do not have ODA approved biological control agents available for c
insects introduced as biological control have been through a batter
their specificity to the target plant. If any insect is known or obs
other plants during these tests, they are not introduced to the U.S

e. The list of currently approved District Biological Control Relea
submitted by ODA for this District under BLM/ODA contract #1422H
file with USDA and Oregon State Dept. of Agriculture, and at the M

5. A Special Status and FSEIS Survey and Managed Plant and Animal
be done prior to any treatment.

6. A cultural survey or clearance is required before any soil surface
(including Categorical Exclusions) from physical weed control practices (
prescribed fire) occurs. Physical practices include:

a. Manual control practices (hand pulling and hand grubbing with hand tools such as shovel, hoe, pulaski) are covered by the above mentioned documents.

b. Manual control efforts (hand pulling and hand tools) would be limited to less than 5 acres per infestation site. Control efforts may be permitted after Resource Area staff review of the same site specific information and/or mitigation stipulations as required for Pesticide Use Proposals (PUP's)and Resource Area management approval.

c. Manual control practices may be used immediately, to prevent or reduce establishment of a weed seed source, where newly discovered sites involve just a few plants.

d. mechanical control practices such as mowing, tilling, discing, plowing or competitive seedbed preparation activities may occur on slopes less than 10%.

e. All mechanical control with surface soil disturbing practices, such as mowing, tilling, discing, plowing or competitive seedbed preparation, would require a separate site specific environmental analysis.

f. Fire will be used as a clean up tool for piles of weeds collected for proper disposal under manual or mechanical methods.

g. All prescribed fire activities would be conducted in accordance with BLM's Fire Management Policy (BLM Manual 9210). All prescribed fires would require the preparation of an approved prescribed burn plan before every burn. All prescribed fire over 5 acres in size would require a separate site specific analysis. The burn plan must be approved by the District Fire Management Officer and Resource Area Management. In addition, all required smoke management stipulations or burning permit requirements would be part of the approved prescribed burn plan.

7. All herbicide use will comply with USDI rules and policy, BLM policy State laws and regulations, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) laws Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) , federal pesticide laws (FIRCA), Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulations, Local County Weed District Prio well as product label requirements, and in strict accordance with the gu Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation Final Environmental Impac

8. All pesticide (herbicide) applicators are required to submit a Pestic form (Appendix III), which BLM may approve for use of up to 3 years, target weed, and same area are applicable.

9. All herbicide applications will be applied by a Oregon State licensed

10. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each herbicide being applie site with the applicator. Guidelines and information found in "Oregon P (Miller 1993) as updated, will be followed.

11. Areas of known or suspected sensitive amphibians will have as a r strip from live water for all herbicide applications, with the exception of is allowed immediately adjacent to water.

12. Herbicide Use Restrictions are as follows:

a. No vehicle mounted boom sprayers or vehicle mounted handgu 20 feet of surface (live) water. (Western Oregon Program - Mana Vegetation ROD, pg. 55). All buffer strips will be delineated on th flagging or other similarly effective physical delineation.

b. No vehicle mounted booms will be used in riparian areas whe intermingled with trees and shrubs.

c. Liquid herbicides may be applied (at a height of 0.5 ft to 2.5 areas for spot treatments with hand spraying (backpack) equipmen pressure and volume) to within 10 feet of live water. (Northwest Control Program ROD, pg. 2). Use of mule or horse mounted equ allowed.

d. Spreader equipment (broadcast) could be used to apply granu applied at a height of about 3.5 feet, to within 10 feet of the hig water.

e. Contact Systemic Herbicides (such as Glyphosate - Rodeo or allowed using hand wipe applications on individual plants up to the No aerial application of Glyphosate is allowed. (Northwest Area No Program ROD, pg. 2).

f. When wind speeds exceed 5 mph, no spray equipment will be areas or near water, and no aerial applications are allowed in ripa

g. No application of herbicides will occur if wind speeds exceed exception of hand wipe applications.

h. Only 2,4-D, picloram (Tordon), dicamba, and glyphosate (Rode and approved combinations will be allowed as per ROD (1987) fron

(1987). Acceptable formulations, EPA registration #s, maximum ra
mixture stipulations are referenced from BLM Instruction Memo # C
and from Table 1-3 p. 9 FEIS (1985).

i. None of the products may be applied within 500 feet of any
place of human occupation unless the occupant or resident gives
writing. (Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program ROD, pg.

j. All chemicals will be applied only in accordance with Environm
Agency standards specified on the herbicide label, and the stipulati

k. Pesticide Use Proposals for herbicide application within bounda
Study Areas (WSA's), Wilderness Areas (WA's), and Research Natura
reviewed and evaluated by Resource Area staff on a year to year
herbicide for second or third year of an approved 3 year PUP is
effectiveness and Resource Area Management approval.

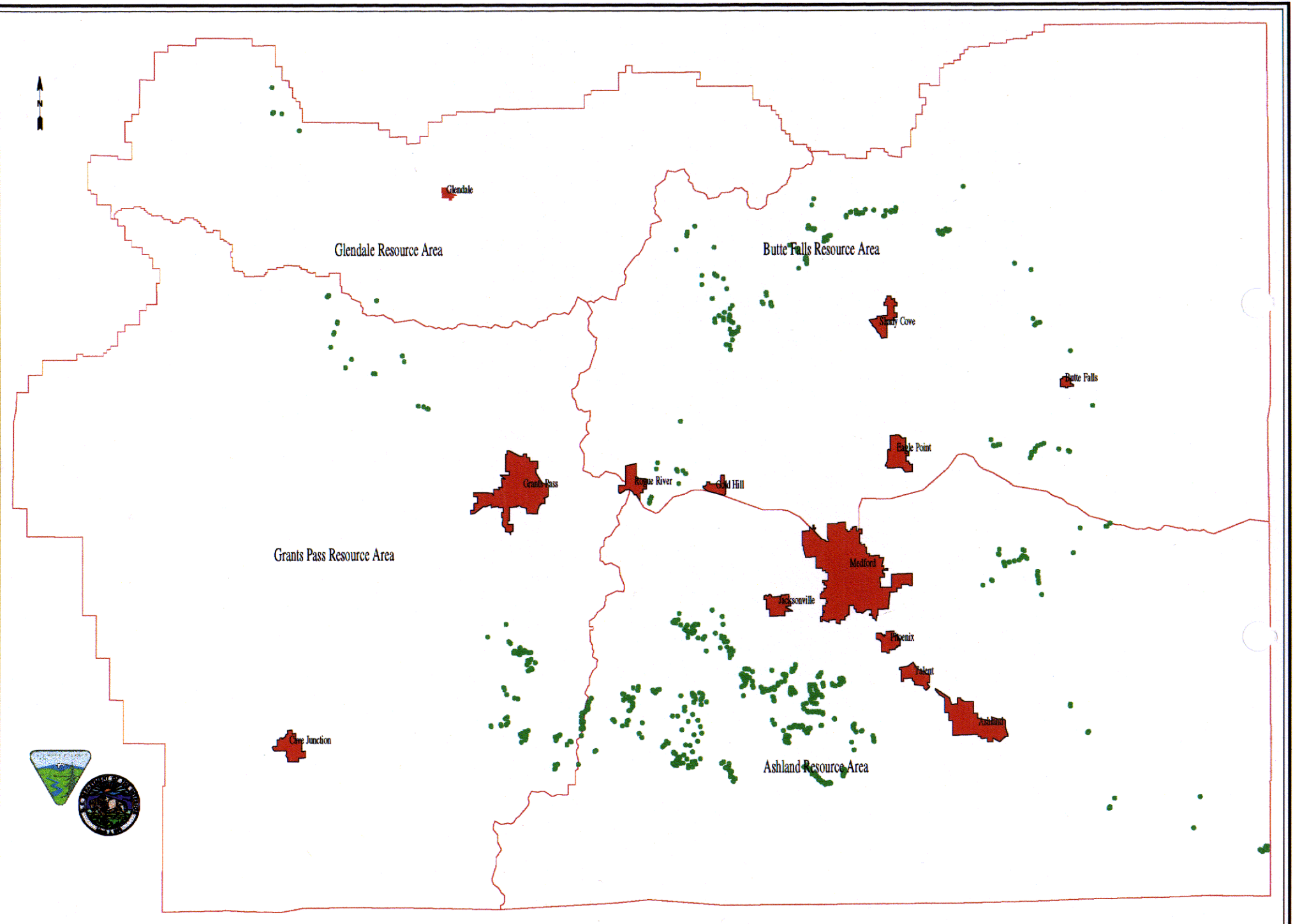
l. Monitoring pre-treatment and post-treatment will be done yea
spray applications) on all treated areas.

m. Additional herbicides (if approved) may be used subject to all the above mitigat
measures, label restrictions and within limits of ROD or specific approval
recommendations.

n. The maximum rates of application for the four approved herbicides are found in
Table 3-1 (FEIS 1985): (ai = active ingredients of specific herbicide).

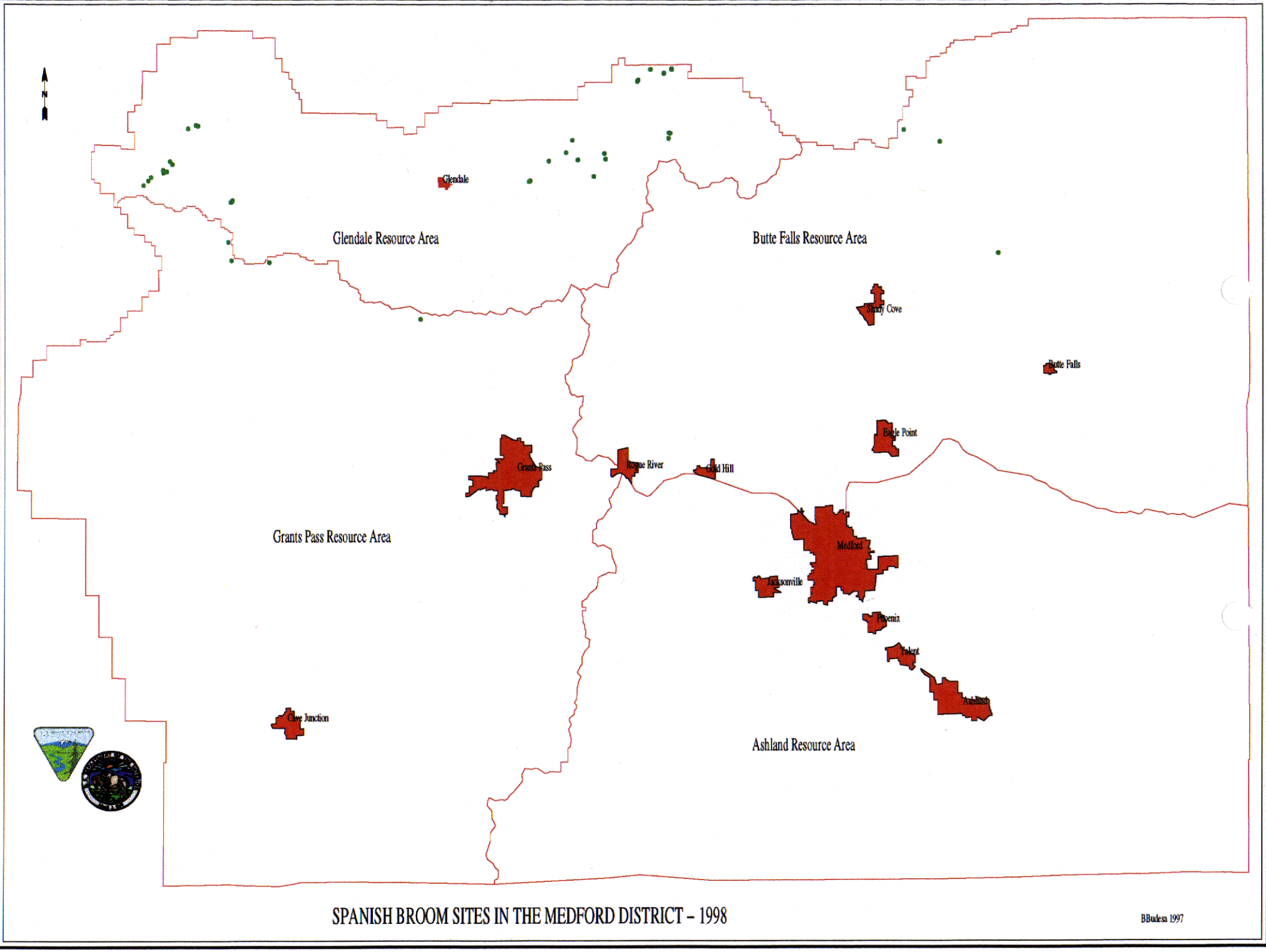
13. The provisions governing BLM's use of herbicides in this program require measures to mitigate possible environmental effects. More mitigation measures are included in the FEIS, the SEIS, and the policy statements and manuals they cite. All are incorporated by reference into this document. The purpose of the mitigation measures is to ensure the judicious use of the herbicide.

The sited represented on the following maps represent all the known sites that have been inventoried thus far, within the Medford District. The noxious weed sites depicted on the following maps do not necessarily represent the sites that will be treated in fiscal year 1998. The sites that may be treated using herbicides are listed by township, range, section, square footage, and acreage towards the end of the document. Any other sites shown on the maps, not listed for herbicide treatment, may be treated using any or all other methods listed in this document.



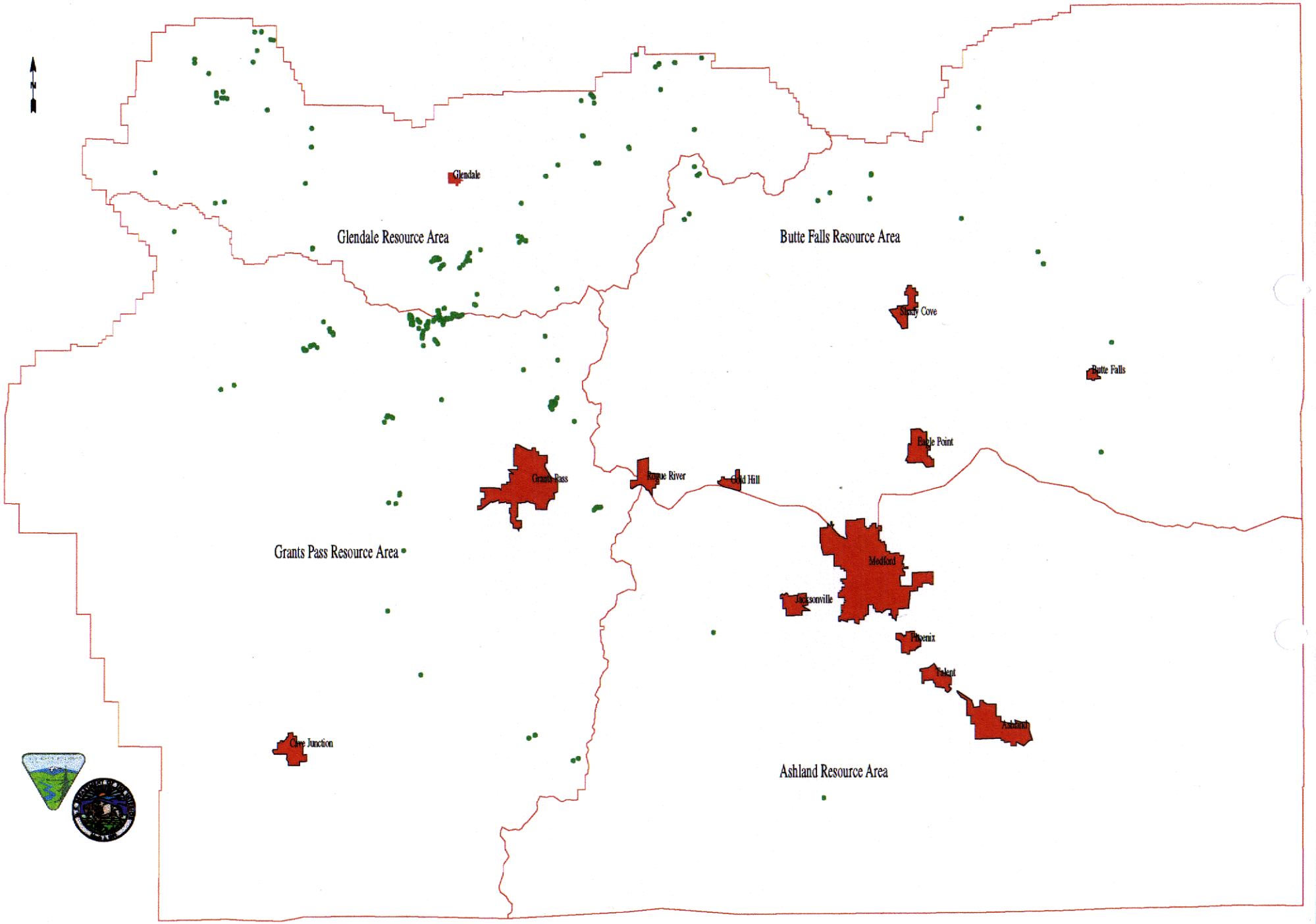
YELLOW STARTHISTLE SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



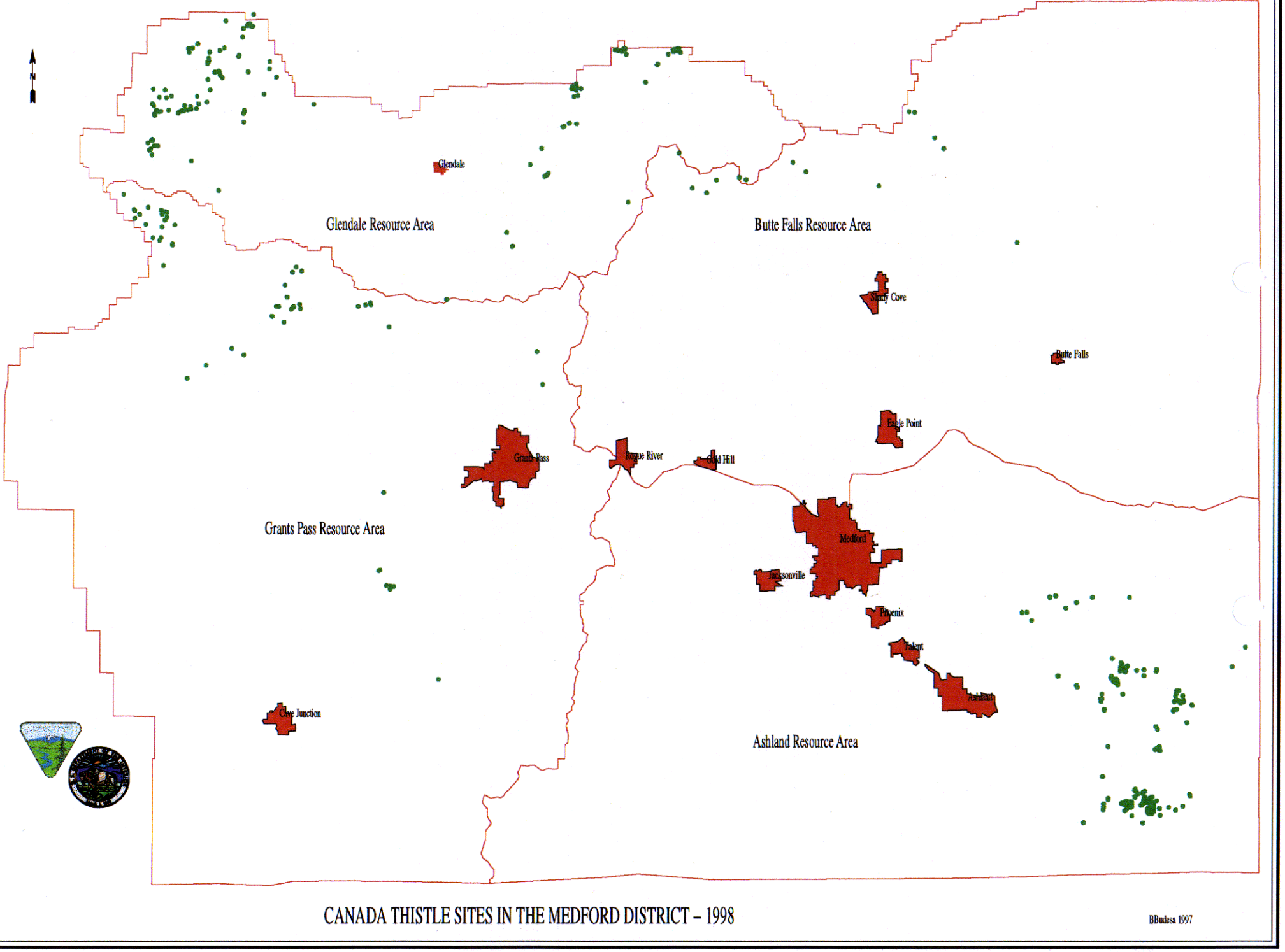
SPANISH BROOM SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



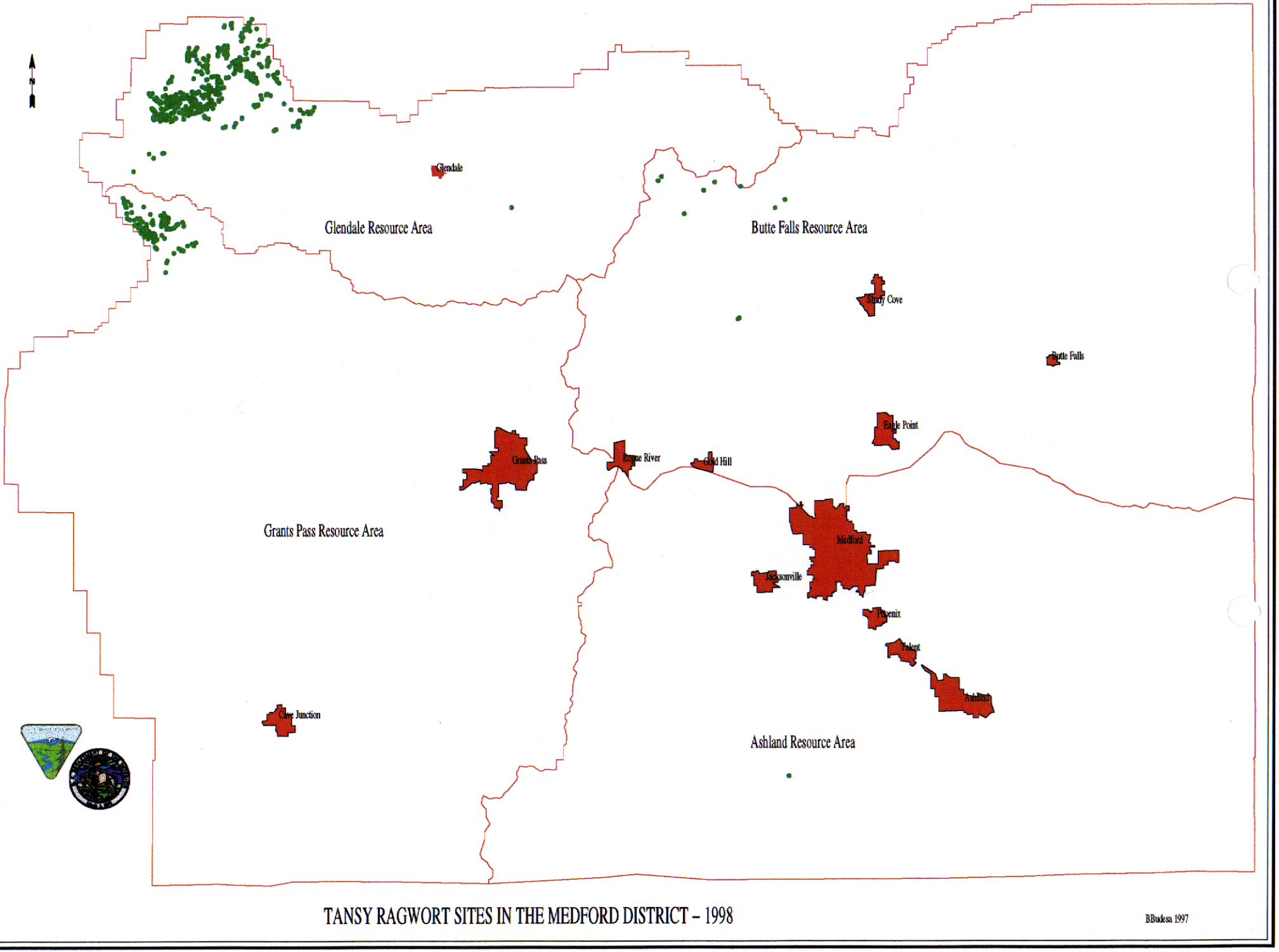
SCOTCH BROOM SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



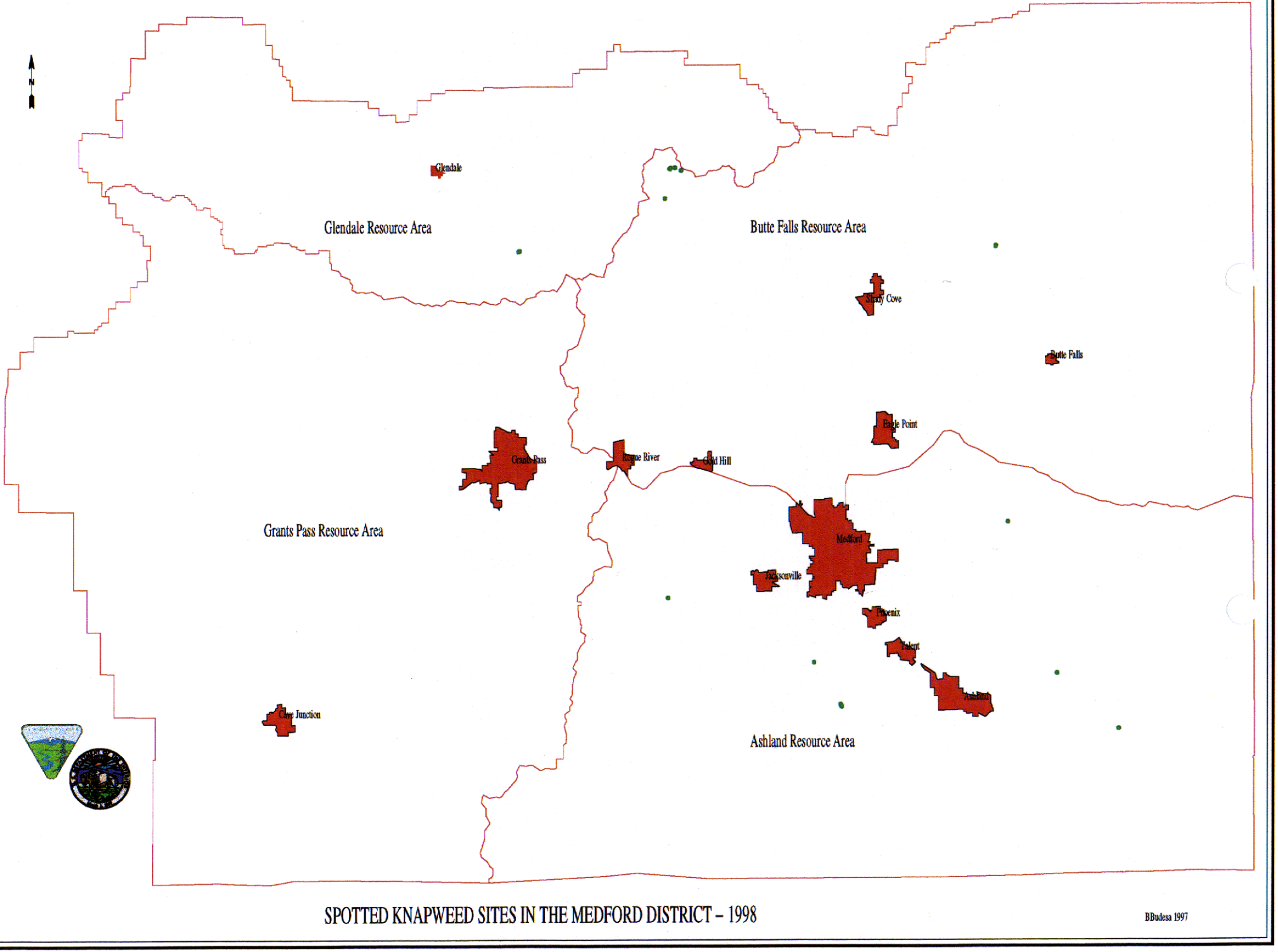
CANADA THISTLE SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



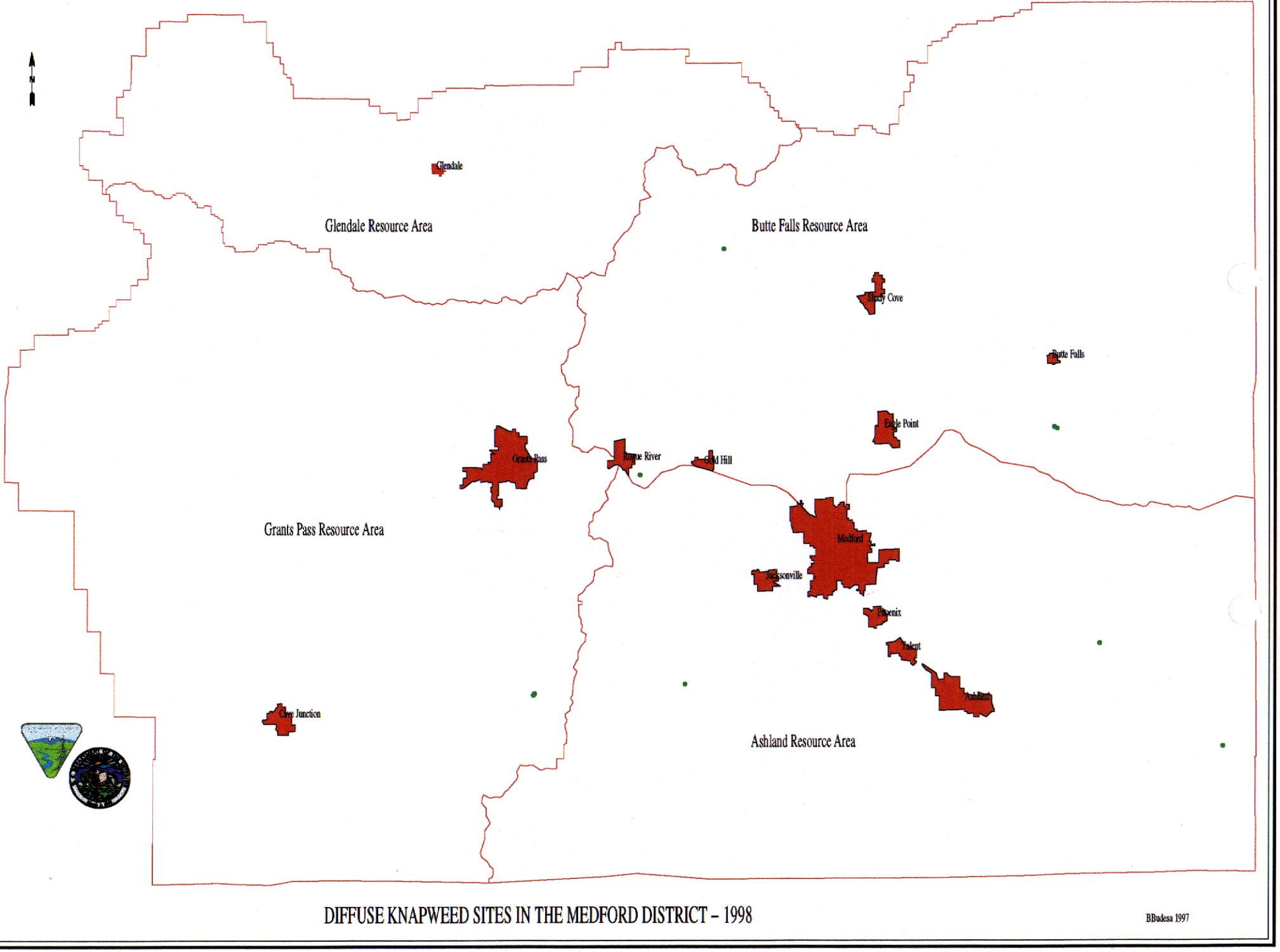
TANSY RAGWORT SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



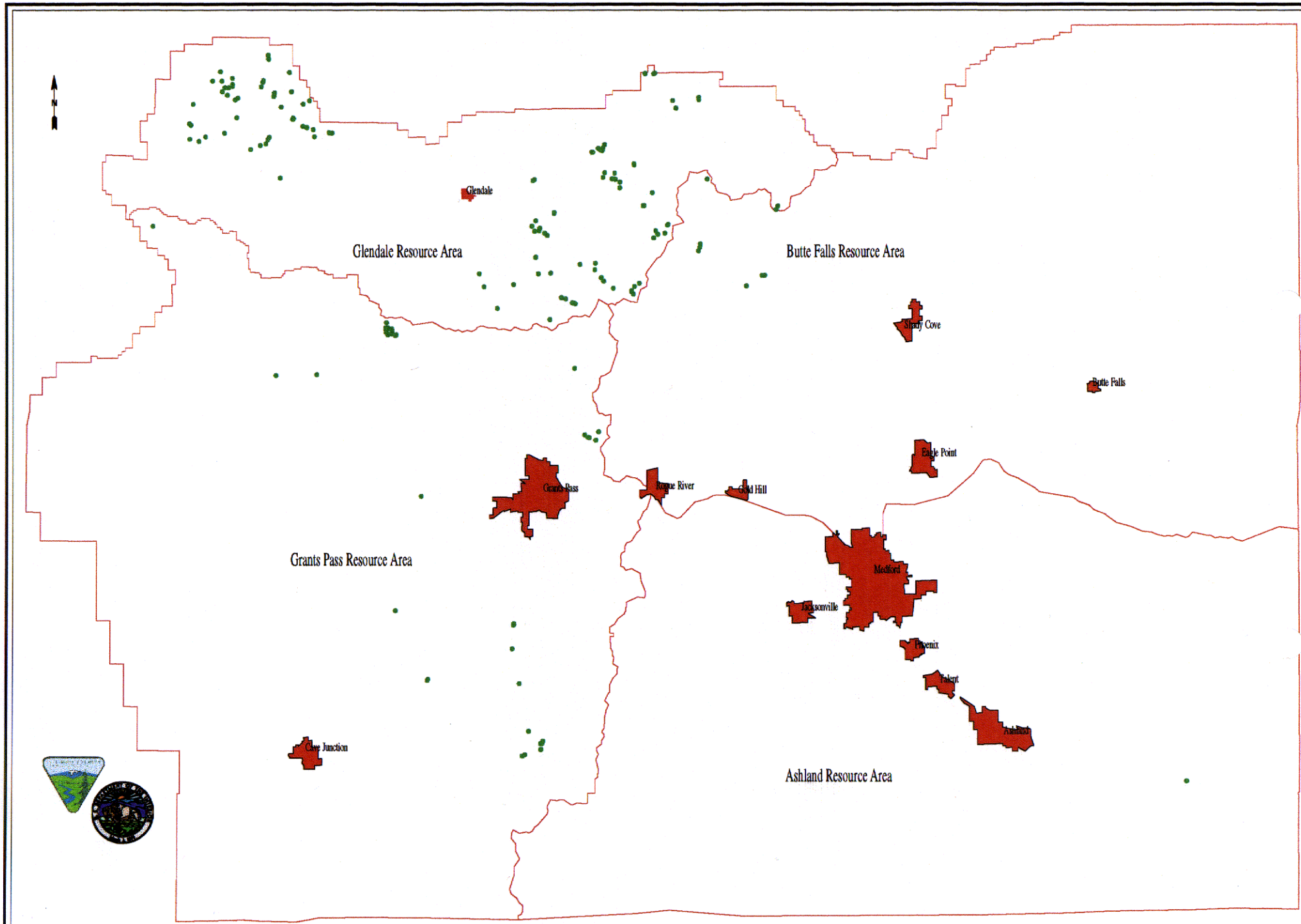
SPOTTED KNAPWEED SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



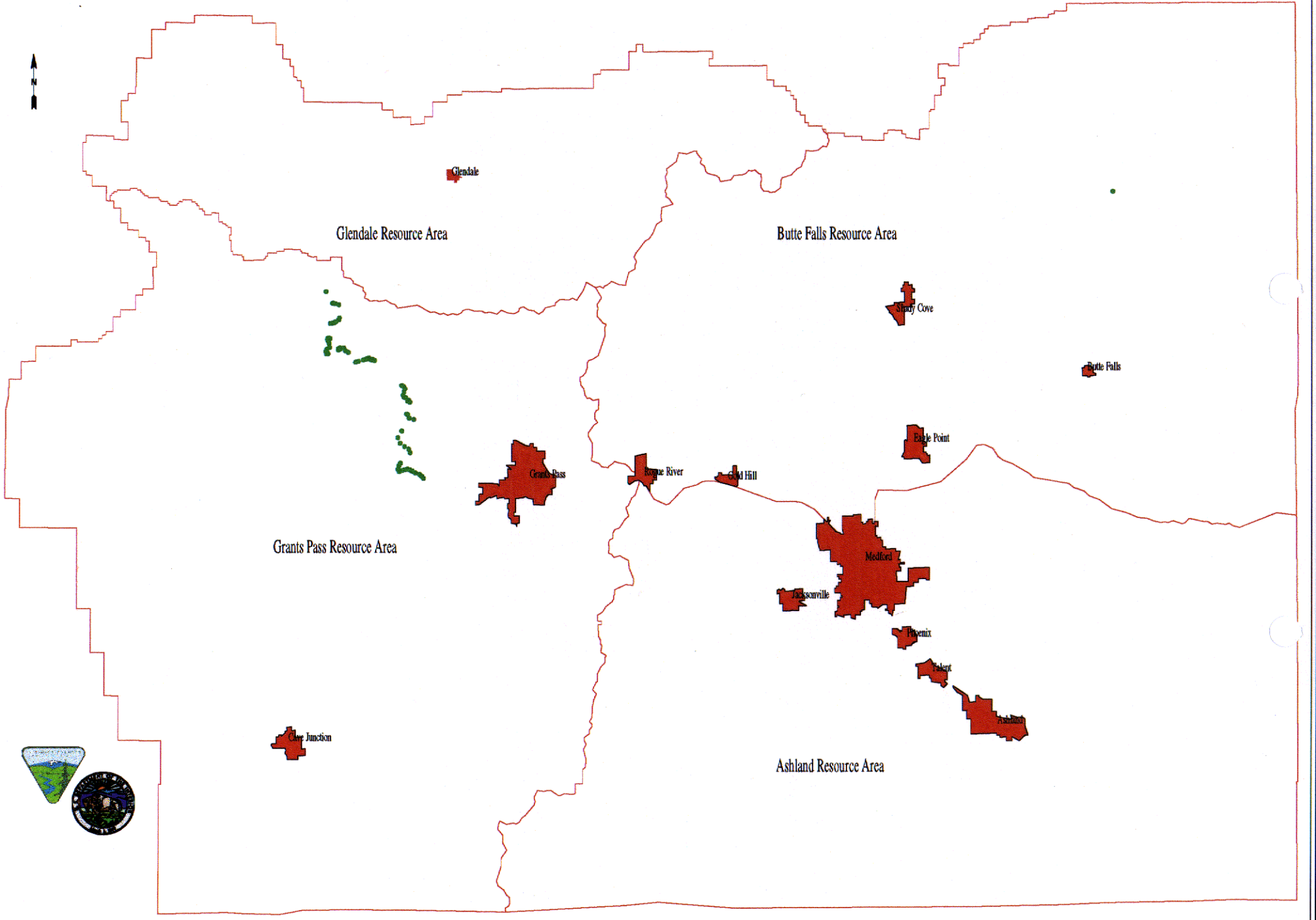
DIFFUSE KNAPWEED SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



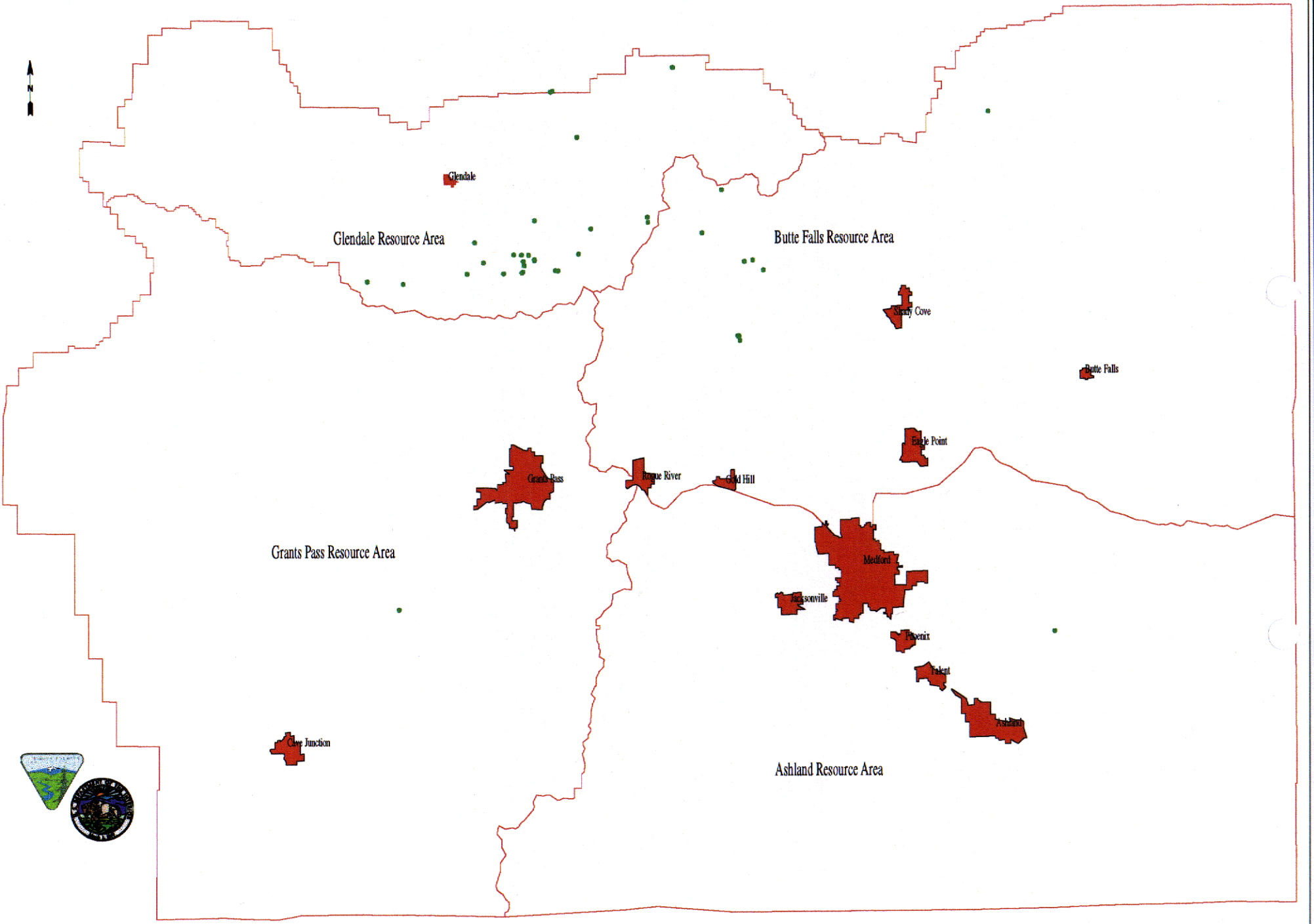
MEADOW KNAPWEED SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997



SKELETONWEED SITES IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT – 1998

BBudesa 1997

WEED SITES TARGETED FOR HERBICIDE TREATMENT DURING 1998

SPOTTED KNAPWEED

TWN	RNG	SEC	SQFT	ACRES
S33	W05	32	350	0.008
S33	W05	32	350	0.008
S33	W03	05	20	0.000[1]
S32	W02	31	700	0.016
S32	W03	31	25	0.001
S33	W03	31	1500	0.034
S33	W03	13	9	0.000
S39	E03	21	100	0.002
S37	E01	07	3000	0.069
S37	E01	07	3000	0.069
S38	E02	35	15000	0.344
S33	E01	36	5	0.000
S33	E01	36	100	0.002
S38	W03	06	100	0.002
S38	W02	35	20	0.000
S39	W01	18	10	0.000
S39	W01	18	10	0.000
S39	W01	18	10	0.000
S39	W01	18	10	0.000

SPOTTED KNAPWEED TOTAL 0.555

DIFFUSE KNAPWEED

TWN	RNG	SEC	SQFT	ACRES
S33	W03	35	5	0.000
S36	E02	03	5000	0.115
S36	E02	03	1000	0.023
S38	E03	19	1000	0.023
S36	W04	23	50	0.001
S34	E04	34	100	0.002

DIFFUSE KNAPWEED TOTAL 0.164

---

[1] Where the square footage figure is not above 50, an acreage figure will not be shown. A figure <50, divided by 43,560 (square feet per acre) will result in 0.

YELLOW STARTHISTLE

TWN	RNG	SEC	SQFT	ACRES
S31	W08	30	5	0.000
S31	W08	30	5	0.000
S32	W08	05	1000	0.023
S32	W08	05	1000	0.023
S32	W08	05	10	0.000
S32	W08	10	1500	0.034
S35	W06	19	180	0.004
S34	W06	19	3000	0.069
S34	W06	19	10	0.000
S34	W06	19	2000	0.046
S35	W07	04	900	0.021
S35	W07	04	8	0.000
S34	W08	36	50	0.001
S34	W07	35	40	0.001
S34	W07	32	20	0.000
S35	W07	02	40	0.001
S35	W07	06	4000	0.092
S34	W08	25	24	0.001
S34	W08	24	20	0.000
S34	W07	19	650	0.015
S34	W08	13	9	0.000
S34	w08	12	125	0.003
S34	W08	12	10	0.000
S34	W08	25	3000	0.069
S34	W08	01	80	0.002
S34	W08	02	10000	0.230
S34	W07	09	10	0.000
S31	W08	31	90	0.002
S32	W08	05	2000	0.046
S32	W08	10	500	0.011
S32	W08	10	2500	0.057
S32	W08	24	200	0.005
S32	W08	24	200	0.005
S32	W08	24	200	0.005
S33	W05	24	50	0.001
S35	W06	09	5000	0.115
S35	W06	09	5000	0.115
S35	W06	09	2500	0.057
S34	W07	29	1000	0.023
S34	W07	33	1000	0.023
S36	W06	03	500	0.011
S33	W08	33	1000	0.023
S33	W08	33	1000	0.023

S33	W08	34	1000	0.023
S40	E04	21	5000	0.115
S40	E04	22	5600	0.128
S40	E04	27	6200	0.142
S40	E04	28	5000	0.115
S40	E04	33	7900	0.181

YELLOW STARTHISTLE TOTAL 1.861

SPANISH BROOM

TWN	RNG	SEC	SQFT	ACRES
S31	W03	19	10	0.000
S31	W04	23	10	0.000
S31	W04	23	10	0.000
S31	W03	19	10	0.000
S31	W04	25	10	0.000
S31	W04	25	10	0.000
S31	W04	27	5	0.000
S31	W04	27	10	0.000
S32	W09	17	3	0.000
S32	W09	17	15	0.000
S32	W09	17	10	0.000
S32	W01	12	50	0.001
S32	W03	18	5	0.000
S32	W03	18	5	0.000
S32	W03	18	5	0.000
S32	W03	18	5	0.000
S32	W05	13	300	0.007
S32	E01	17	100	0.002
S32	W05	23	10	0.000
S32	W04	29	10	0.000
S32	W04	29	10	0.000
S32	W05	25	3	0.000
S32	W05	27	100	0.002
S32	W10	25	100	0.002
S32	W10	25	100	0.002
S32	W10	36	2	0.000
S32	W10	36	5	0.000
S32	W10	36	5	0.000
S32	W04	31	10	0.000
S32	W10	35	25	0.001
S32	W05	33	20	0.000
S33	W10	02	60	0.001
S32	W05	33	1200	0.028

S33	W10	02	2000	0.046
S33	W09	11	5	0.000
S33	W09	11	5	0.000
S33	W09	11	10	0.000
S33	W09	26	7500	0.172
S33	E01	36	200	0.005
S33	W09	35	1000	0.023
S33	W08	32	50	0.001
S34	W06	19	500	0.011

SPANISH BROOM TOTAL **0.304**

SCOTCH BROOM

TWN	RNG	SEC	SQFT	ACRES
S33	W05	07	30000	0.689
S31	W08	19	200	0.005
S31	W08	19	10	0.000
S31	W08	20	300	0.007
S31	W08	17	200	0.005
S32	W09	02	100	0.002
S32	W09	27	10	0.000
S32	W09	21	10	0.000
S31	W09	20	5	0.000
S32	W09	03	50	0.001
S32	W09	03	25	0.001
S32	W09	03	5000	0.115
S32	W09	03	3	0.000
S31	W09	34	50	0.001
S31	W09	34	10	0.000
S31	W09	34	10	0.000
S31	W08	07	10	0.000
S31	W08	07	500	0.011
S31	W08	07	20	0.000
S32	W08	14	4	0.000
S32	W08	12	5	0.000
S32	W03	31	50	0.001
S32	W03	31	250	0.006
S33	W03	13	1000	0.023
S31	W04	21	1000	0.023
S31	W04	21	1000	0.023
S31	W03	19	40	0.001
S31	W03	19	40	0.001
S31	W04	25	1	0.000
S31	W04	25	1	0.000

S31	W04	27	3	0.000
S31	W04	27	3	0.000
S31	W04	27	3	0.000
S31	W04	27	3	0.000
S31	W04	27	600	0.014
S31	W04	35	100	0.002
S31	W04	35	100	0.002
S32	W05	01	50	0.001
S32	W05	01	50	0.001
S32	W05	01	20000	0.459
S32	W05	02	40	0.001
S32	W05	01	50	0.001
S32	W03	18	200	0.005
S32	W03	18	200	0.005
S32	W05	23	10	0.000
S32	W05	23	10	0.000
S32	W08	23	5000	0.115
S32	W04	29	500	0.011
S32	W04	29	50	0.001
S32	W04	29	50	0.001
S32	W05	25	400	0.009
S32	W05	25	3000	0.069
S32	W05	33	250	0.006
S32	W10	35	4	0.000
S32	W03	31	50	0.001
S32	W05	33	300	0.007
S33	W09	11	4	0.000
S33	W09	10	4	0.000
S33	W03	18	500	0.011
S33	W08	03	1000	0.023
S33	W07	11	300	0.007
S33	W08	03	500	0.011
S32	W04	05	2000	0.046
S32	W08	05	90	0.002
S32	W08	09	2	0.000
S32	W05	31	30	0.001
S34	W06	19	10000	0.230
S34	W06	19	1000	0.023
S34	W06	17	10000	0.230
S34	W06	17	10000	0.230
S34	W06	33	5000	0.115
S34	W06	33	15000	0.344
S34	W06	33	3500	0.080
S34	W06	33	1	0.000
S34	W06	33	20	0.000
S34	W06	33	10	0.000
S34	W06	33	1	0.000

S34	W05	10	60	0.001
S33	W06	27	6	0.000
S33	W05	30	35000	0.803
S33	W05	30	150	0.003
S33	W05	30	1	0.000
S33	W05	30	75	0.002
S33	W05	30	1000	0.023
S33	W05	30	75	0.002
S33	W05	30	900	0.021
S33	W05	30	20	0.000
S34	W06	15	13000	0.298
S34	W06	15	300	0.007
S34	W06	15	500	0.011
S33	W08	26	25	0.001
S33	W08	26	25	0.001
S33	W06	31	100	0.002
S33	W06	31	50	0.001
S33	W06	31	60	0.001
S33	W06	31	75	0.002
S33	W06	31	50	0.001
S33	W06	32	50	0.001
S34	W06	05	50	0.001
S34	W06	06	50	0.001
S33	W06	31	100	0.002
S33	W06	31	100	0.002
S33	W06	31	100	0.002
S33	W05	21	25	0.001
S35	W06	11	20000	0.500
S35	W06	29	43560	1.000

SCOTCH BROOM TOTAL **4.169**

SKELETONWEED

TWN	**RNG**	**SEC**	**SQFT**	**ACRES**
S33	W05	17	450	0.010
S33	W04	15	15	0.000
S33	W04	15	10	0.000
S33	S05	35	500	0.011
S34	S05	03	4000	0.092
S34	S05	03	100	0.002
S33	W05	32	1500	0.034
S34	W05	05	1	0.000
S34	W05	05	2500	0.057
S34	W06	01	25	0.001
S33	W06	27	650	0.015

S33	W05	31	400	0.009
S33	W05	31	4000	0.092
S33	W05	32	150	0.003
S33	W05	32	400	0.009
S33	W05	32	1500	0.034
S33	W05	31	30	0.001
S33	W05	31	3000	0.069
S34	W06	03	100	0.002
S33	W06	35	300	0.007
S33	W03	35	5	0.000
S33	W03	35	3000	0.069
S33	W03	09	100	0.002
S33	W03	20	500	0.011
S34	W03	01	50	0.001
S31	W04	25	4	0.000
S31	W04	25	4	0.000
S32	E01	09	10	0.000
S32	W05	23	2000	0.046
S32	W05	23	2000	0.046
S37	W07	35	1	0.000
S38	E02	08	100	0.002
S33	W04	24	100	0.002
S33	W04	29	5000	0.115
S31	W05	33	500	0.011
S31	W05	33	500	0.011
S34	W07	11	100	0.002
S34	W03	03	1000	0.023
S34	W03	27	5	0.000
S34	W03	02	200	0.005
S33	W04	29	200	0.005

SKELETONWEED TOTAL **0.799**

HERBICIDE TREATMENT TOTALS

SPECIES	**ACRES**
SPOTTED KNAPWEED TOTAL	0.555
DIFFUSE KNAPWEED TOTAL	0.164
YELLOW STARTHISTLE TOTAL	1.861
SPANISH BROOM TOTAL	0.304
SCOTCH BROOM TOTAL	4.169
SKELETONWEED TOTAL	0.799
GRAND TOTAL	**7.852**

The sites listed on the above pages are sites that may be treated with herbicides during 1998. Weather conditions, budgetary constraints, or other compelling reasons may preclude the treatment of all of these sites during the year.

The road maintenance crews for Oregon Department of Transportation, as well as Jackson and Josephine Counties will be treating noxious weeds on BLM lands within the road right-of-way corridor. A total of 30 miles[2] of road within the jurisdiction of the two counties maintenance agreements will be treated, using only those formulations approved by BLM, and using all the precautions normally taken. Maps of these road segments are located in the Medford District Office.

All quarries within the Medford District known to have populations of noxious weeds may be treated with herbicides. This is critical, due to the fact that both BLM and the County road crews use rock from these quarries for surfacing of roads. Any plant parts or seeds spread with the rock makes weed control even harder. Treatment will be as plant specific as possible.

---

[2] Thirty miles of road x 20 feet width = 72 acres