

Prepared for: \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Farm: \_\_\_\_\_ Tract: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## DEFINITION

The control, removal, reduction, or manipulation of non-herbaceous invasive, noxious, undesirable and prohibited plants.

## PURPOSE

To release native plant communities, facilitate the restoration of the desired plant community, maintain wildlife habitat and reduce the competition of undesirable species on threatened and endangered species

## WHERE USED

On native or naturalized pasture, pasture and hay lands and natural areas where removal or reduction of excessive woody (non-herbaceous) plants is desired.

## OPERATIONS

Brush Management will be planned and applied in a manner consistent with the habitat requirements of the target wildlife species life history concern and needs.

Chemical: Spot treatment methods should be used whenever feasible. Apply the recommended herbicide during the growing season to ensure that the treatment will be effective on the target species. Examples of treatments include stump treatment, foliar application, and basal bark treatment. Herbicides must be handled and applied in accordance with the product label and any federal, state or local regulations.

Manual and Mechanical: Manual and mechanical treatment can be successful if done repeatedly over the growing season and over multiple years. This can be used in conjunction with herbicides when cut stems are needed for chemical application or where access lanes need to be created in order to apply foliar chemicals. Woody species tend to re-sprout, requiring follow-up treatments. Properly dispose of invasive species material and clean equipment after treatment to prevent re-seeding or spreading seeds or rhizomes to another area.

Grazing: Grazing can be used as an effective tool to manage invading brush species in conjunction with other treatment listed above.

Success of the practice shall be determined by evaluating re-growth or reoccurrence of target species after sufficient time has passed to monitor the situation and gather reliable data. Evaluation periods will depend on the methods and materials used.

**MAINTENANCE:** Following initial application, some re-growth, re-sprouting, or reoccurrence of brush should be expected. Spot treatment of individual plants or areas needing retreatment should be done as needed. The timing of the spot treatment should be immediately upon discovery of the regenerating invasive species, provided it is at a time of year when the application of herbicide will work.

**Woody species list of exotic invasive plants** (check species found on site that are targeted for treatment):

Species	Found on site?
Chinese/Japanese Privet	
Beach Vitex	
Multiflora Rose	
Shrub Lespedeza (Bicolor)	
Autumn Olive, Russian Olive, Thorny Olive	
Japanese Knotweed	
Trifoliolate Orange	
Chinese Parasol Tree	
Chinese Tallow Tree, Popcorn Tree	
Silk tree, Mimosa	
Chinaberry Tree	
Tree of Heaven	
Princess Tree/Royal Paulownia	
Scotch Broom	
Nandina	
Leatherleaf Mahonia	
Oregon Grape	
Jerusalem Cherry	
Japanese Honeysuckle	
Kudzu	
Chinese/Japanese Wisteria	
Oriental Bittersweet	
Periwinkle (Bigleaf and Common)	
English Ivy	

Additional Operation and Maintenance requirements specific to this plan (can insert species recommendations from:

[www.invasive.org/](http://www.invasive.org/)):

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## SPECIFICATIONS FOR BRUSH MANAGEMENT

Site-specific requirements are listed on the following page of this job sheet. Specifications are prepared in accordance with the South Carolina NRCS Field Office Technical Guide and the Clemson Extension herbicide recommendations for the target species. Control recommendations can also be found at [www.invasive.org](http://www.invasive.org), there are links there to control methods from the book Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests, by James Miller.

<b>Pre - Treatment Information:</b>						
Field	Target Species to Control	Treatment area in acres	1 <sup>st</sup> Treatment date:	Planned Herbicide	Rate of Application	Follow up scouting date <sup>1</sup>
Field	Area to treat Mechanical	Acres	1 <sup>st</sup> Treatment date:			Follow up scouting date <sup>1</sup>
<b>Post - Treatment Information:</b>						
Field	Target Species to Control	Treatment area in acres	1 <sup>st</sup> Treatment date:	Planned Herbicide	Rate of Application	Follow up scouting date <sup>1</sup>

1. Follow up scouting s should occur within 45 days after treatment

WinPST Soil Pesticide Interaction Loss Potential and Hazard Rating Report are attached and were discussed with the landowner in formulating the plan of herbicide application.

Certification:

Job Sheet

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Installation

Meets NRCS Standards and Specifications?      YES      NO

Certification by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_