

Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Arkansas Conservation Practice Job Sheet
 Herbaceous Weed Control (315) – Chemical Treatment

Participant Name:	Date:	
Program Name:	Farm #	Tract#
Contract Number:	Field#	



Herbaceous Weed Control: The removal or control of herbaceous weeds including invasive, noxious and prohibited plants.

- Herbaceous Weed Control may be applied for the following purposes:
 - Enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage and/or browse.
 - Restore or release native or create desired plant communities and wildlife habitats consistent with the ecological site.
 - Protect soils and control erosion
 - Reduce fine-fuels fire hazard and improve air quality.

Practice Specifications:

Goals and Objectives:

Resource Inventory and planned evaluation results:

<i>Pre-treatment density</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Planned Post-treatment density</i>	<i>Field No.</i>
_____ % Cocklebur	_____	_____ % Cocklebur	_____
_____ % Dock	_____	_____ % Dock	_____
_____ % Horsenettle	_____	_____ % Horsenettle	_____
_____ % Purple Nightshade	_____	_____ % Purple Nightshade	_____
_____ % Buckhorn Plantain	_____	_____ % Buckhorn Plantain	_____
_____ % Thistle	_____	_____ % Thistle	_____
_____ % Sorrel	_____	_____ % Sorrel	_____
_____ % Other noxious and invasive weeds	_____	_____ % Other noxious and invasive weeds	_____
_____ % Total Noxious and Invasive Weeds		_____ % Total Noxious and Invasive Weeds	

Timing of Herbaceous Weed Control:

Pre-treatment Conditions:

Planned Post-treatment Conditions:

Grazing Management:

Proper grazing management is an integral part of achieving the desired conditions, goals, and purpose of Herbaceous Weed Control (315). Participants must have a prescribed grazing plan developed to assist them in planning the appropriate grazing management strategies.

- Completed Prescribed Grazing Job Sheet
- Prescribed Grazing Fact Sheet
- Prescribed Grazing during Drought Fact Sheet

Application of Chemical:

- CES recommendation required (attached)
 - Follow product label and all state, local, and federal laws and restriction
 - WIN/PST risk assessment required (attached)
 - Equipment recommended:
-

Chemical Safety Plan:

Herbaceous weed management practices shall be applied using approved materials and safety procedures. Operator will develop a safety plan for individuals exposed to chemicals, including:

Possible safety/emergency related situations	Point of contact for safety/emergency related situations: <i>(Local information should be inserted)</i>	Contact Information: <i>(Local information should be inserted)</i>
Telephone and address of local emergency treatments centers		
Telephone number for the nearest poison control center	UAMS Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
Non-emergency information	National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)	(800) 858-7384
Information for emergency incidents involving chemicals and hazardous materials	National Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTRAC)	(800) 424-9300

Safety Recommendations:

- 1) Dispose of herbicides and herbicide containers in accordance with label directions and adhere to federal, state, tribal, and local regulations.
- 2) Read and follow label directions and maintain appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). MSDS and pesticide labels may be accessed on the Internet at: <http://www.greenbook.net/>
- 3) Replace worn nozzle tips, cracked hoses, and faulty gauges on spray equipment.

General Considerations:

- 1) **If herbicides are used to control herbaceous weeds, WIN/PST must be completed to analyze the risk. A WIN/PST report must be established in the case file and provided to the participant.**
- 2) When herbicides are used, environmental hazards and site specific application criteria listed on the pesticide labels and contained in approved pest management references must be followed. Always follow labels directions closely to avoid unsafe use of the chemical. Follow label requirements for mixing/loading setbacks from wells, intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded ponds and lakes, and reservoirs.
- 3) Herbaceous weed control activities should be performed to minimize soil erosion, compaction, rutting, and damaged to desired vegetation and hydrologic conditions
- 4) Riparian buffers should be left along all perennial, intermittent, and seasonal water bodies to prevent sediment and/or chemicals from spraying activities reaching the water.
- 5) Treatments will be conducted during periods of the year when weed species are most vulnerable and will promote desired plant communities.
- 6) Post signs, according to label directions and/or federal, state, tribal, and local laws, around fields that have been treated. Follow restricted entry intervals. Property boundaries should be clearly marked and maintained to avoid conflict and misunderstanding with neighboring landowners and/or contractors.
- 7) Consider impacts to wildlife species before applying any treatments.
- 8) Consider adjacent land uses when considering the use of chemicals for herbaceous weed control
- 9) Minimize drift when using chemical by adjusting nozzle pressure, drift reducing agents, proper calibration of spray equipment and by considering mechanical methods of herbaceous weed control.
- 10) Calibrate application equipment according to recommendations before each seasonal use and with each major chemical and site change.
- 11) Maintain records of weed control for at least two years. Herbicide application records shall be in accordance with USDA Agricultural Marketing Service's Pesticide Recordkeeping Program and state-specific requirements.