HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 315

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

Herbaceous weed control is the eradication, reduction, or manipulation of herbaceous weed species including invasive, noxious, and prohibited plants.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Herbaceous weed control is designed to achieve the desired plant community through the utilization of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles. This is accomplished by mechanical, chemical, biological, or a combination of these techniques.

Herbaceous weed control is applied to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Restore native or create desired plant communities
- Manage noxious woody plants
- Enhance accessibility, quantity, and quality of forage
- Maintain or enhance wildlife habitat including habitat for threatened and endangered species
- Protect soils and control erosion
- Reduce fire hazard

Plans must include post-treatment measures as needed to achieve the management objective. Environmental hazards and site-specific application criteria listed on pesticide labels and in approved pest management references must be followed when chemical control measures are applied. Treatment methods should be applied in a manner that minimizes the potential for smoke, chemical drift, or other unintended impacts to air resources.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Herbaceous Weed Control is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Nutrient Management (590), Prescribed Grazing (528), Prescribed burning (338), Forest Stand Improvement (666), and Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated job sheets and specifications.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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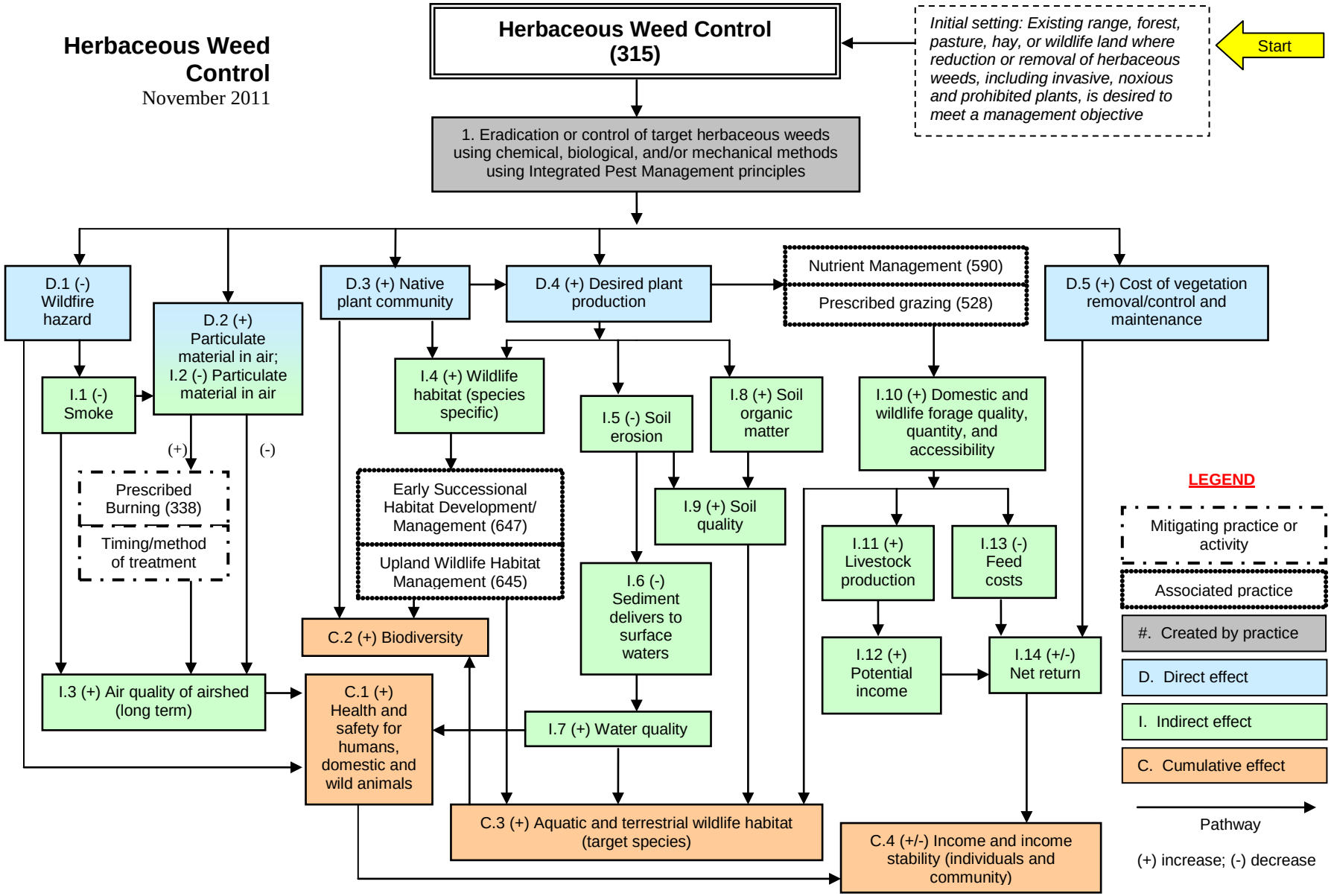

Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.