

Herbaceous Weed Control (Invasive Plants)

S. C. Practice Job Sheet 315

Prepared for: _____

Prepared by: _____

Farm: _____ Tract: _____ Date: _____



Bahia grass



Sericea lespedeza

DEFINITION

The removal or control manipulation of herbaceous invasive 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 all lands, except active cropland, where the removal of invasive herbaceous vegetation is desired.

OPERATIONS

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

Prior to treatment it is important to identify the plants targeted for control and those non-target species that you want to maintain and enhance. It is important to understand the life cycle of the target species so that treatment will be applied when they are most vulnerable.

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. Herbaceous weed treatment typically involves a foliar application on to actively growing plants. 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. Perennial herbaceous species tend to re-sprout, requiring follow-up treatments. Mechanical methods can be used to cut and stimulate new growth that can be chemically treated. 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 herbaceous 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.

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, there are links there to control methods from the book Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests, by James Miller.

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

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: _____