United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Brush Management

The management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants Including those that are invasive or noxious.

Lifespan of Practice: 1 year

Tennessee Implementation Requirements No. TN-314

Photo Credit: Mike Hansbrough

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Brush management will encourage the control of woody plants including those that are invasive and noxious in non-cropland areas.

NRCS will not develop biological or chemical treatment recommendations (e.g., NRCS will not recommend herbicides either by brand name or active ingredient.) except for biological control utilizing grazing animals. In such cases, Prescribed Grazing (528) is used to ensure desired results are achieved and maintained. A Grazing Management Plan will be required. If herbicides are used, label instructions must be followed.

NRCS shall only provide clients with acceptable and current biological and/or chemical control references that achieve desired management objectives. For example:

- A Guide to Successful Wildlife Food Plots, UT Extension, PB1769
- Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, www.invasive.org
- Native Grass Manual, UT Extension, PB1752
- Weed Control Manual for Tennessee, UT Extension, PB1580
- Weed Management in Pastures and Hay Crops, UT Extension, PB1801.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

The operator will develop a safety plan for individuals exposed to chemicals, including telephone numbers and addresses of emergency treatment centers and the telephone number for the nearest poison control center. The National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) has non-emergency information: 1-800-858-7378, 7 days, 6:30 am to 4:30 pm (Pacific Time).

For assistance with agrichemical spills, contact National 24-hour CHEMTRAC at 1-800-424-9300. The National Response Center (NRC) is 1-800-424-8802.

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Producer _____ Farm/Tract # _____

1. **Goals and Objectives:** (e.g. control invading woody species)

2. **Pre-treatment cover or density of the target species and the planned post-treatment cover or density and desired effects from the planned treat.** (e.g. existing native warms season grass stand contains 15% young sweetgum; desired effect is no remaining woody stems.)

3. **Monitoring that identifies what shall be measured (including timing and frequency) and the changes in the plant community (compare with objectives) to achieve.** (e.g. plan to evaluate monthly during first year to be woody vegetation is controlled; plan to apply control again when woody regrowth or encroachment occupies 5% of field)

☐ Plan Map and Soil Map attached.

☐ Maps, drawings, and/or narratives detailing or identifying areas to be treated, pattern of treatment (if applicable), and areas that will not be disturbed attached. Identify sensitive areas for avoidance.

☐ Grazing Plan attached, if required.

PRE-TREATMENT INFORMATION									
FIELD	TARGET SPECIES TO TREAT WITH *HERBICIDES*[1]	TREATMENT AREA IN ACRES	1st TREATMENT DATE	PLANNED HERBICIDE	APPLICATION METHOD	WIN-PST RATING	MITIGATION, APPLICATION TIMING, OTHER COMMENTS	RATE OF APPLICATION	FOLLOW UP SCOUTING DATE

FIELD	TARGET SPECIES TO TREAT *MECHANICALLY*	TREATMENT AREA IN ACRES	1st TREATMENT DATE	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	FOLLOW UP SCOUTING DATE

FIELD	TARGET SPECIES TO TREAT *BIOLOGICALLY*	TREATMENT AREA IN ACRES	1st TREATMENT DATE	TYPE OF BIOLOGICAL AGENT	TIMING, FREQUENCY, DURATION, AND INTENSITY OF GRAZING OR BROWSING	DESIRED DEGREE OF MANAGEMENT (including, Maximum allowable degree of use on non-target species.)	FOLLOW UP SCOUTING DATE

[1]See Appendix A for WIN-PST toxicity ratings of common herbicides.

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POST-TREATMENT INFORMATION							
TARGET SPECIES TREATED	TREATMENT AREA IN ACRES	1st TREATMENT DATE	TREATMENT TYPE	MEETS PRACTICE STANDARD?	ADDITIONAL TREATMENT NECESSARY?	NEXT APPLICATION DATE	NEXT SCOUNTING DATE

ADDITONAL NOTES:

PRODUCER SIGNATURE _____ **DATE**_____

CONSERVATION PLANNER _____ **DATE**_____

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APPENDIX A: TOXICITY RATINGS OF COMMON HERBICIDES

Commonly Used Pesticides in Tennessee for Herbaceous Weed Control with Low or Very Low Toxicity Ratings
If any pesticide is used that is not listed, WIN-PST must be run.

PESTICIDE TYPE	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	HUMAN TOX	FISH EXPOSURE TOX	FISH SEDIMENT TOX
COMBINATION HERBICIDES	Metsulfuron-methyl, 2,4-D dimethylamine salt, & Dicamba dimethylamine salt	VERY LOW LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW VERY LOW
COMBINATION HERBICIDES	Imazapic & Glyphosate	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW
COMBINATION HERBICIDES	2,4-D dimethylamine salt & Dicamba dimethylamine salt	LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW
COMBINATION HERBICIDES	Dicamba dimethylamine salt & Diflufenzopyr	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW
COMBINATION HERBICIDES	Sulfometuron-methyl & Metsulfuron-methyl	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW	VERY LOW VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	2,4-DB, dimethylamine salt	LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
HERBICIDES	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Aminopyralid	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW
HERBICIDES	Clethodim	LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Dicamba, diglycoamine salt	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Glyphosate, isopropylamine salt	VERY LOW	LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Halosulfuron-methyl	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Imazapic, ammonium salt	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Imazapyr	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Imazethapyr, ammonium salt	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Metsulfuron-methyl	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Picloram, trisopropanolamine salt	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Sethoxydim	VERY LOW	LOW	LOW
HERBICIDES	Sodium bentazon	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Sulfometuron-methyl	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Sulfosulfuron	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Thifensulfuron methyl	LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
HERBICIDES	Triethylamine triclopyr	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW

For more information or questions, contact the State Biologist.