

Appendix E

Definition

Site Specific Pest Management Techniques: The pest control techniques described in this plan include those currently in use and other recommendations found in the literature. Recommended chemicals, rates, and other practices were developed from other publications listed in this plan. New chemicals or tank mixes, biological control agents, and other methods are continuously being developed, which may provide better control or improved environmental safety. Additional pest species may necessitate changes in the IPM plan, which must be approved by Reclamation's IPM-Area Manager. Restricted use herbicide mentioned in the IPM plan should be added to the plan via a Restricted Pesticide Use Proposal.

The intent of this plan is to accommodate applications of new techniques and to encourage control of additional pest species. The application of pest control techniques, not included in this plan should be documented and the results evaluated. **Chemical applications may only be applied within the specifications on the label and other guidelines available.** This plan may be updated at any time to incorporate successful techniques only after consultation has accord among Reclamation, DOW, and Colorado State Parks.

Chemical Control Methods - include the use of any manufactured or extracted chemical compound, which is applied to control a pest species. Herbicides, insecticides, and rodent poisons are all considered chemical control methods. The chemical applications described in this plan include both current applications and those proposed for future use. The application rates in this plan are based on the guidance provided in current product labels, Extension Service and other publications. Future editions of this guide will be used to develop rates for new pesticides.

From year to year, the chemical(s) and application rate(s) may change depending upon a number of factors including weed species, densities of weeds, native plants, climatic, and physical factors (soil types, temperature, and rainfall). In the interest of efficiency, to avoid constantly changing the tank mix, selection of the chemical and application rate should be based on the requirement for controlling the pest species of greatest concern and less amount of chemical control method application.

Cultural Control Methods - include mechanical techniques such as mowing, tilling, clipping, hand digging, pulling, trapping, or other activities, which involve the physical removal of a pest species. Other cultural control activities include prescribed burning, and cultivation of more desirable, competing vegetation to prevent the establishment or replace a weedy species in an area. Some cultural control methods will not result in effective long-term control; however, they may present the most feasible option on environmentally sensitive sites or public recreation areas. Cultural methods may provide a short-term solution by preventing an invasive plant from setting seed until a long-term technique may be used. Cultural methods may also enhance the effectiveness of other techniques when integrated with chemical or biological control methods.

Biological Control Methods - include the introduction of insects, bacterial, and fungal diseases or other living organisms, such as grazing by domestic livestock, in order to control populations of a pest species. Introduced biological control agents are only practical if populations of the pest are high enough to support a population of the control agent.

To reduce the impact of pesticides, mechanical or cultural controls on established biological control agents in of use on the reservoir lands the following information should be documented:

- 1) locations of release sites should be located on maps,
- 2) species,
- 3) number released,

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- 4) date of release, and
- 5) legal description of release site.

The release site may be identified with a fence post and photographed, if possible, to determine effectiveness to the treatment. Release sites may be monitored annually for both the presence of the biological control agent and its effect on the pest species.

Following control, containment or eradication of undesirable vegetation, the managing agency should address revegetation of disturbed or weed infested sites with desirable competitive vegetation including, perennial plants, grasses or woody vegetation. Not addressing re-vegetation may result in new noxious weed re-infestation in the disturbed or weed infested sites.