

2006 High Value Vegetation Surveys

Introduction

The Rocky Flats Site (Site) is located along the Front Range of Colorado in an ecotonal position between the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. As a result it contains plant species common to both physiographic regions. Several plant communities have been identified by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) as containing significant or rare ecological resources at both the local and regional scale (CNHP 1994, 1995). These high-value plant communities (xeric tallgrass prairie, tall upland shrubland, selected wetlands, and Great Plains riparian woodland) are monitored to assess their status and condition.

Objectives of the high-value vegetation monitoring in 2006 were to qualitatively:

- Identify new plant records found at the Site during the field season.
- Evaluate the populations of known rare plants at the Site,
- Identify and document infestations of selected noxious weeds,
- Document the locations where herbicide applications were conducted.

Methods

Weed Mapping

Site-wide weed mapping for selected species is a means of identifying high-priority treatment areas, monitoring the distribution of specific noxious weed species, discovering new weed species (if any), and tracking the effectiveness of weed control. Weed mapping in 2006 was conducted both on foot and from a vehicle using binoculars at the Site. Species were mapped during their respective flowering periods and/or when they were most visible. The species mapped on a site-wide basis in 2006 included diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) and dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*). Several additional weed species were mapped as populations were found. These species included Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), Dame's rocket (*Hesperus matronalis*), whitetop (*Cardaria draba*), annual rye (*Secale cereale*), jointed goatgrass (*Ageilops cylindrica*), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), lens-padded hoary cress (*Cardaria chalepensis*), and Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*).

For site-wide mapping efforts, infestation areas were classified into general density categories of high, medium, low, and scattered, based on a subjective interpretation of the extent, visual density, need for control, and aggressive nature of the species. In general, a high-density category indicated that an area was dominated by a nearly solid infestation and/or very high cover of the species. A medium-density category was used where the infestation provided less cover and was less homogeneous. The low-density category was used where individuals of the species were present in fewer numbers and were not visually dominating the landscape, but were beginning to establish a foothold in the community and were in need of control. The scattered-density category indicated a sporadic occurrence of the species. The noxious weed populations and distributions were hand drawn in the field and should not be interpreted as a precise outline

of the distribution of these species. Attempts were made to visit the entire Site, but some infestations may still have been missed. The additional species that were mapped fortuitously were not classified by density categories, but rather just documented as a location on the ground.

Photographic Documentation

Photographs were taken at all the permanent photo points in the Central Operable Unit (COU) and Peripheral Operable Unit (POU) during the summer of 2006 to document and evaluate any changes resulting from climatic changes, natural resource management, or anthropogenic actions. Photographs were compared to those taken previously. The time-series photographs can be viewed in Appendix C, D, and E on the CD-ROM.

Results and Discussion

Site Flora

The complete list of plant species known to occur at the Site as of the end of 2006 is found in Appendix F on the CD-ROM. As a result of the 2006 fieldwork, a total of four new records of vascular plant species for the Site flora are reported. None of these species are noxious weeds. Many were found growing in newly revegetated areas. The new plant species¹ occurring at the Site include:

Family	Scientific Name	Speccode	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i> (Lam.) A. Gray	LEFA1	Bearded Sprangletop
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> L.	TRMA1	Arrowgrass
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spurgularia media</i> (L.) Presl.	SPME1	Sand Spurrey
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sw.	CHVI2	Showy Chloris

Voucher specimens of these species will be deposited at the University of Colorado Herbarium in Boulder, Colorado.

Rare-Plant Monitoring

Four plant species that occur at the Site are listed as rare and imperiled in Colorado by the CNHP (CNHP 1999). The presence of these species underscores the significance of the ecological resources found at the Site and its value in the regional landscape. Populations of mountain-loving sedge (*Carex oreocharis*), forktip three-awn (*Aristida basiramea*), carrionflower greenbriar (*Smilax herbacea* ssp. *lasioneuron*), and dwarf wild indigo (*Amorpha nana*) are known to occur at the Site.

Populations of all four species were visited during 2006 and qualitative observations were made of each species. The carrionflower greenbriar was less abundant in 2006 than past observations have recorded, most likely due to the drought. The species occurs in isolated patches beneath the tall upland shrublands in the main branch of Rock Creek and requires abundant moisture. Old stems from previous years and a few new stems from 2006 (one male plant was in flower) were

¹ Plant nomenclature follows that of GPFA (1986), Weber (1976), and Weber (1990), in that order of determination when feasible. Species were verified at the University of Colorado Herbarium in Boulder, Colorado (COLO).

observed. The lack of moisture probably accounts for the fewer stems observed in 2006, since nothing else has occurred at these locations that might have had an impact on it.

The dwarf wild indigo continues to consist of a single small shrub in the Rock Creek drainage. The plant was observed as it was leafing out and prior to flowering in 2006. A total of 10 stems were counted coming up from the base. It appears to continue to do well in its isolated location in Rock Creek as the only population known at the Site.

Mountain loving sedge occurs predominantly along the north edges of the pediment tops in the Rock Creek drainage. At one location, the herbicide Plateau[®] had been applied in the area for control of jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*) in 2005 and there was some minor effects observed on the plants in 2006 (small amount of chlorosis on leaf tips). But the plants had flowered and otherwise appeared unaffected by the management actions. Because Plateau[®] is used for control of some monocot (graminoid) species at the Site it is worth noting this effect and future weed control efforts should minimize the use of this herbicide where this sedge species is present. Other populations outside where the herbicide had been applied appeared to be doing well and many of these had flowered in 2006.

Forktip three-awn was observed at several locations at the Site in late fall 2006. The drought in 2006 had apparently reduced the overall abundance to some degree and fewer plants appeared to have flowered. But given that the plant is an annual, it is not unexpected to see such a response to drought. Other annual plants observed on the prairie at the Site responded in a similar fashion in 2006.

The annual plant counts of the forktip three-awn were continued in 2006 at the locations where seeding of forktip three-awn was done in the south POU in 2001 and 2002. In fall 2001, seed collected from the original known location of forktip three-awn at the Site was sown by hand into two – 1 meter square plots (approximately 100 seeds per plot). During 2002, additional seed (approximately 400 seeds) was collected at large new population discovered along North Walnut Creek, west of the COU in 2001. This seed was sown in four – 1 meter square plots near where the seeding trials had been conducted in 2001. Approximately 100 seeds were placed in each plot in fall 2002. Table 1 shows the number of plants that have been counted annually, in and adjacent to the plots since the project was begun. In 2006, a large decrease in the number of plants in the plots was observed, most likely due to the drought conditions. It is expected that when normal precipitation returns the abundance of the plants in the plots will increase again. In general however, the seeding study has shown that the species germinates and grows readily under Site conditions that mimic where it has been found growing naturally at the Site.

Weed Mapping and Weed Control

Resource management is an important concern at the Site with a goal to protect and sustain the native ecological resources that make the Site so unique along the Front Range. One of the challenges at the Site is to manage the ecological resources with a limited set of methods available as management tools. Currently most efforts focus on the control or eradication of the weed species themselves with little emphasis on trying to improve conditions for the desired native species. Two of the key tools for grassland management, fire and grazing, are not currently allowed or planned for use at the Site in the near future. As a result, management of the ecological resources is largely limited to controlling the noxious weeds themselves. The Comprehensive Conservation Plan (USFWS 2005) developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service (USFWS) for management of the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge, has identified the full range of Integrated Pest Management tools for use at the refuge for controlling weeds. This includes administrative, cultural, biological (including grazing), mechanical (including prescribed fire), and chemical as viable tools for controlling noxious weeds and ecosystem management. As part of the Site transfers to USFWS in 2007, there may be a greater opportunity for some of these other resource management tools to be used.

As part of the data collection needed for good stewardship of the natural resources at the Site, mapped locations of noxious weeds are useful for helping to determine where control actions may be needed. The 2006 weed distribution maps for diffuse knapweed and dalmatian toadflax are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. Table 2 contains the estimated total acreage and acreage-by-density categories for each species, based on the 2006 maps. Table 3 shows the annual total infested acreages for diffuse knapweed and dalmatian toadflax from 1997 to 2006. [NOTE: Most of the large increases in infestation acreages from 1997 to 1998 were a result of the time of year in which mapping was conducted. Mapping in 1997 was conducted in August for each of the species. Beginning in 1998, weed mapping was conducted for each species when that species was in flower and/or most visible. Therefore, the higher visibility of the species at the time of mapping allowed more accurate estimates of their infestation levels from 1998 through 2006.] The total acreage of the Site is approximately 6,500 acres (K-H 1997). It should be noted that the acreage values are only approximate and should not be interpreted as exact areas. It is possible that unmapped infestations are present as well.

In 2006, diffuse knapweed was observed on approximately 800 acres at various levels of infestation. This is down considerably from previous years that have averaged 2,000+ acres per year. Dalmatian toadflax was mapped on approximately 467 acres at the Site in 2006. This is huge decrease from the 3,085 acres present in 2005! Considerable annual variation in the number of infested acres for each species listed in Table 3 exists due to annual climatic differences and past herbicide applications. Most of the reductions for each species from 1998 or 1999 through 2002 were due to the large-scale aerial herbicide applications. In 2002, some of the decreases seen for each species were also a result of the drought that year. That drought caused many species, native species and noxious weeds alike, to either remain dormant or to not germinate that year. However, in 2003 there was a large increase in the number of infested acres due to the above average snowfall received in March 2003 that caused a large germination of annual species' seed from the seedbank and growth of dormant perennial plants. This resulted in nearly twice the number of acres infested with diffuse knapweed and dalmatian toadflax in 2003 compared to 2002. Increased precipitation in 2004 and 2005 also probably accounts for the continued high number of infested acres in 2004. The huge decline in the abundance of both of these species in 2006 is likely due to the drought conditions experienced at the Site throughout the winter, spring, and summer of 2006. Many other species at the Site remained dormant and/or did not germinate in 2006.

During 2006, a total of approximately 401 acres were treated with herbicides using ground applications. Figures 3 and 4 show the locations where herbicide applications were made in 2006. Table 4 lists the herbicides and application rates applied at each location. [Note: At several locations multiple herbicides are listed for a location. This does not mean that each herbicide was used across that entire location. Rather depending on site-specific characteristics (target weed species, the locations of water bodies, soil types, and the professional judgment of the licensed herbicide applicator), different herbicides were used within that location to provide the control needed.] Locations (GIS Ref ID column in Table 4) up to number 67 were treated in the spring

and early summer of 2006, while the locations from number 68 and upward were treated in the fall. The fall applications were made to control the rosettes that were already present for some species and as a pre-emergent application for other species. In previous years herbicide applications have not been made in Preble's mouse habitat because of restrictions placed on the Site by USFWS. A document was prepared and consultation was conducted with USFWS on the use of herbicide applications for weed control in Preble's mouse habitat during the winter/spring of 2005/2006. Approval for the use of selected herbicides in Preble's mouse habitat was received in April 2006. Several locations in Preble's habitat were targeted for applications to control such species as Dame's rocket, Canada thistle, and diffuse knapweed.

A new herbicide that became available in 2006, Milestone (active ingredient = aminopyralid), was used to treat several areas at the Site. The low application rate, low environmental impact status, and yet high effectiveness on many species we have at the Site has made this herbicide a very good tool in our toolbox. The fact that it can be sprayed to the waters edge also makes this a good tool for controlling Canada thistle and other weedy species that are often common around the ponds and wetland edges. Previously near water these species have been much more difficult, if not impossible to control with other methods. Observations of the treated areas in 2006 have shown that the Milestone has done a very good job in controlling the species that were targeted with it.

The effectiveness of biocontrol insects that have been released at the Site continues to be monitored. The results from the biocontrol study on diffuse knapweed are reported in another section of the annual report. Additional biocontrols will be released as they become available. Collections from established populations at the Site will be made and moved to other infestations at the Site where control is needed, as feasible.

Transfer to USFWS

One of the changes expected in early 2007, is the transfer of much of the POU to USFWS for the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Over 4,000 acres will be transferred in the process, thus reducing the size of the area that will be managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The area that will be retained by DOE (COU) includes the former IA, most of the ponds, the Present Landfill, the Original Landfill, and some small areas of undisturbed former BZ. This reduction in the size of the Site will result in more focused pro-active revegetation and resource management efforts in the COU. However, for proper long-term stewardship and management of the natural resources, coordinated efforts between USFWS and DOE should be conducted, as feasible.

Summary

Ecological monitoring in 2006 continues to document the high quality of the natural resources present at the Site. Four new records for plant species were documented at the Site. The rare and imperiled plant species populations (as listed by the CNHP) at the Site appear to be healthy. The drought in 2006 may have kept some the species dormant, but all were present and viable. Attempts to transplant the forktip three-awn grass in new suitable habitat have proven to be successful at new locations at the Site.

The threat from noxious weeds continues to be a high management priority at the Site. In 2006, the drought conditions drastically reduced the number of acres infested by many species. However, the threat still remains and as normal precipitation amounts return the infestations of

noxious weeds will continue to threaten the long-term quality and sustainability of the plant communities at the Site. Diffuse knapweed, dalmatian toadflax, musk thistle, common mullein, and Canada thistle have been the most significant noxious weed problems. Control efforts for some of these species have reduced their abundance over the past several years, shifting the abundance levels from high and medium infestation levels to the low and scattered levels. The new herbicide, Milestone, used in 2006, provided additional control opportunities around wetlands and ponds where effective control measures have been more limited in the past.

In 2007, part of the Site will be transferred to USFWS to become the Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge. Although two federal agencies will now manage the natural resources at the Site, the ecological resources know no such political boundaries. Coordinated natural resource management efforts will be needed to continue to preserve and maintain the high quality ecological resources found at the Site for future generations to enjoy.

References

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2006 Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) Distribution at RFS

Figure 1

LEGEND

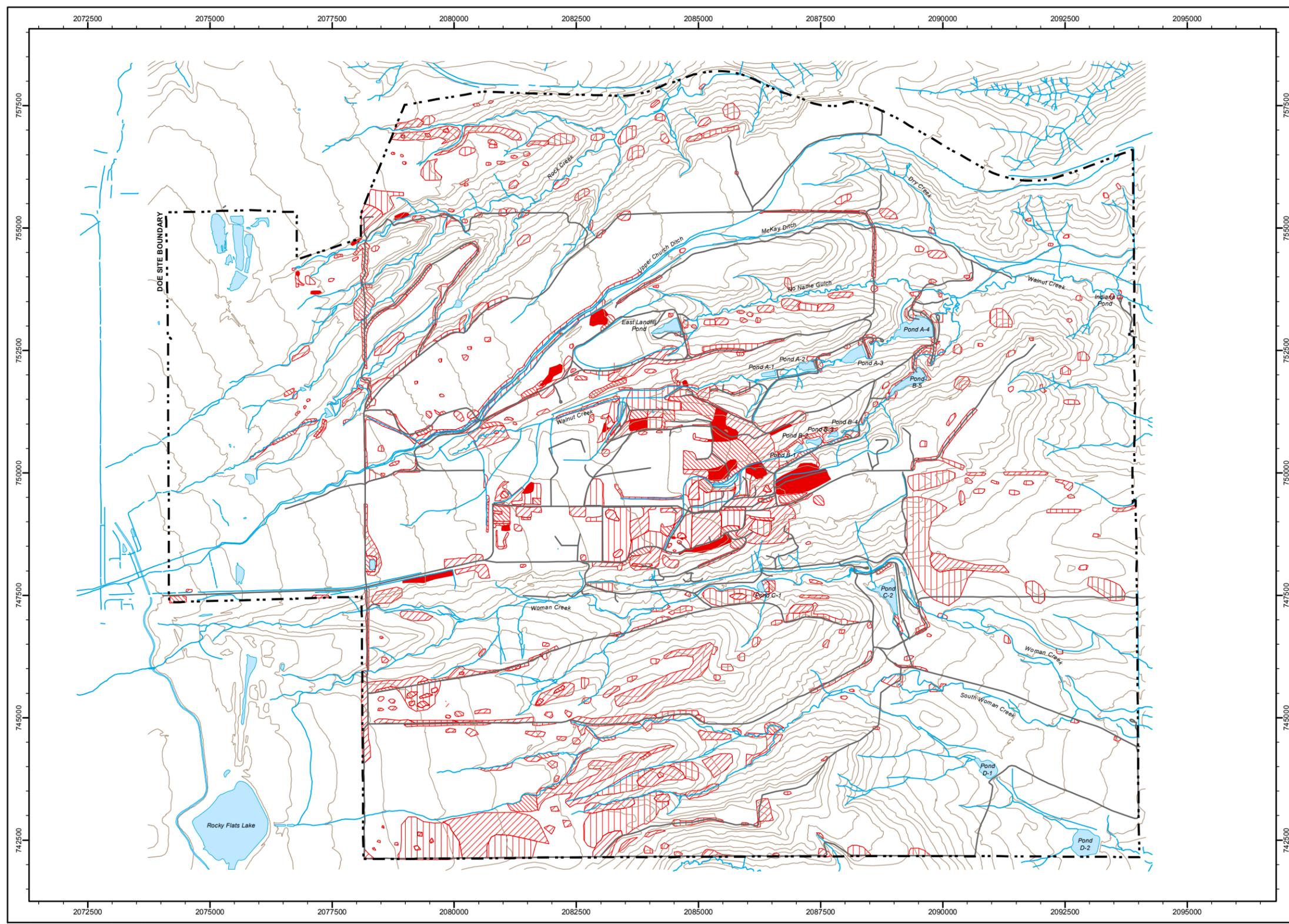
-  Site boundary
 -  Road
 -  Stream, ditch, or other drainage feature
 -  Lake or pond
 -  Topographic contour (20-foot interval)
- Diffuse Knapweed density
-  High
 -  Medium
 -  Low
 -  Scattered



STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
COLORADO CENTRAL ZONE
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO	Work Performed by S.M. Stoller Corporation Under DOE Contract No. DE-AC01-02GJ79491

DATE PREPARED: January 29, 2007	FILENAME: S0296200-01
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2006 Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) Distribution at RFS

Figure 2

LEGEND

-  Site boundary
 -  Road
 -  Stream, ditch, or other drainage feature
 -  Lake or pond
 -  Topographic contour (20-foot interval)
- Dalmatian Toadflax density
-  High
 -  Medium
 -  Low
 -  Scattered



STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
COLORADO CENTRAL ZONE
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO	Work Performed by S.M. Stoller Corporation Under DOE Contract No. DE-AC01-02GJ79491
	DATE PREPARED: January 29, 2007 FILENAME: S0296300-01

2006 Herbicide Application Locations

Figure 3

LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Road
- Stream, ditch, or other drainage feature
- Lake or pond
- Topographic contour (20-foot interval)

2006 Herbicide Application Areas

- Aquatic 2,4D 1.5 qt, Milestone 3 oz, Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz
- Aquatic 2,4D 1.5 qt, Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz
- Aquatic 2,4D 2 qt
- Milestone 6 oz
- Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz
- Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz
- Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz, Vanquish 4 oz
- Milestone 6 oz, Vanquish 10 oz, Escort 1 oz
- Milestone 7 oz
- Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/2 oz
- Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/4 oz
- Plateau 8 oz, Escort 1/3 oz
- Plateau 8 oz, Telar 1/2 oz
- Vanquish 20 oz, 2,4D 40 oz



SCALE IN FEET
1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000

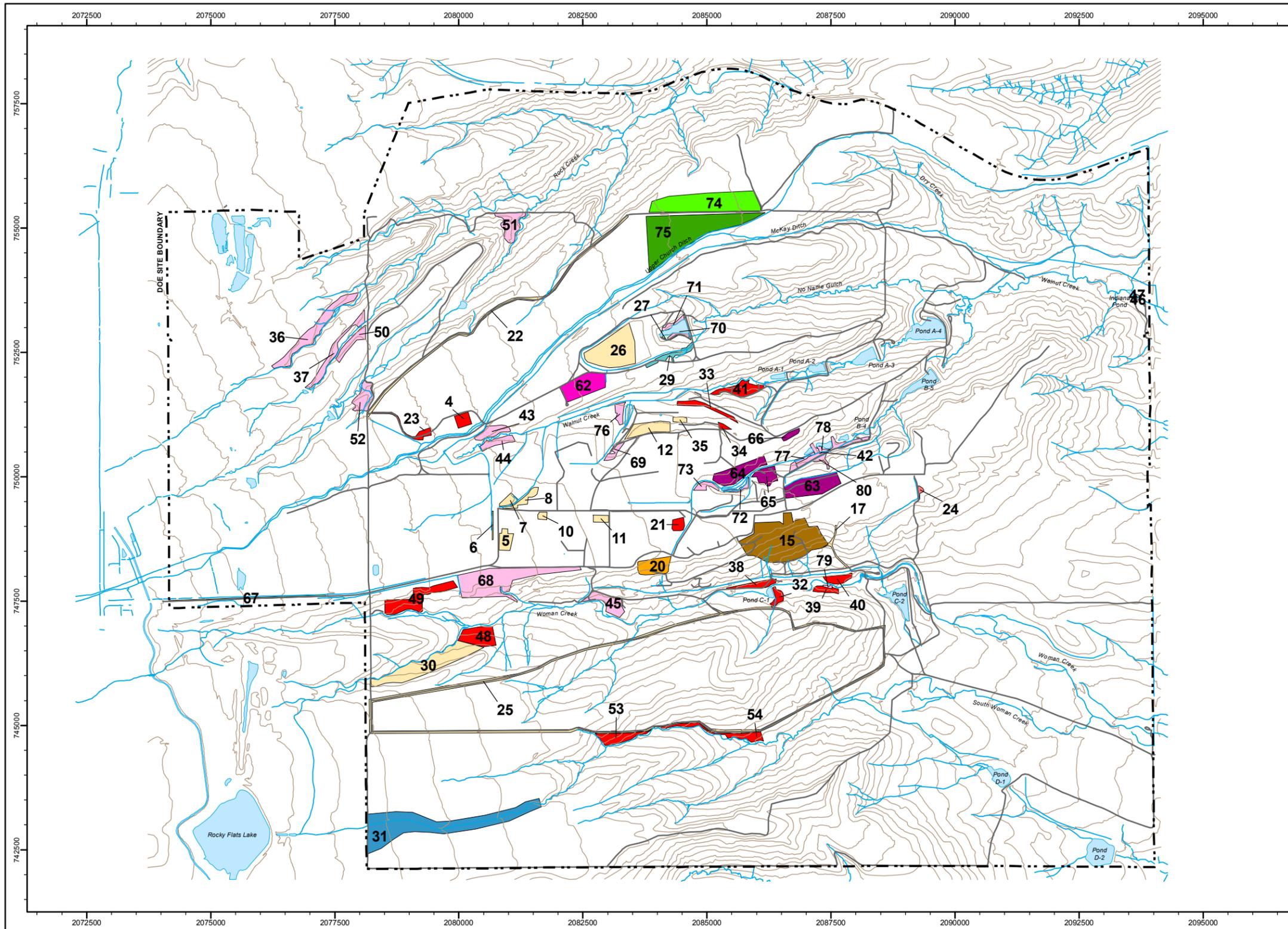
STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
COLORADO CENTRAL ZONE
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Work Performed by
S.M. Stoller Corporation
Under DOE Contract
No. DE-AC01-02GJ79491

DATE PREPARED:
January 29, 2007

FILENAME:
S0296400-01

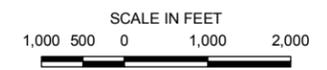


2006 Herbicide Application Locations (along roads)

Figure 4

LEGEND

-  Site boundary
 -  Road
 -  Stream, ditch, or other drainage feature
 -  Lake or pond
 -  Topographic contour (20-foot interval)
- Herbicide Application Locations
-  Milestone 7 oz
 -  Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz
 -  Roundup 2qt, 2,4D 1 pt, Vanquish 8 oz
 -  Roundup 3qt, 2,4D 2 qt
 -  Roundup 3qt, 2,4D 2 qt, Milestone 6 oz



STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM
 COLORADO CENTRAL ZONE
 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO	Work Performed by S.M. Stoller Corporation Under DOE Contract No. DE-AC01-02GJ79491
	DATE PREPARED: January 29, 2007 FILENAME: S0296500-01

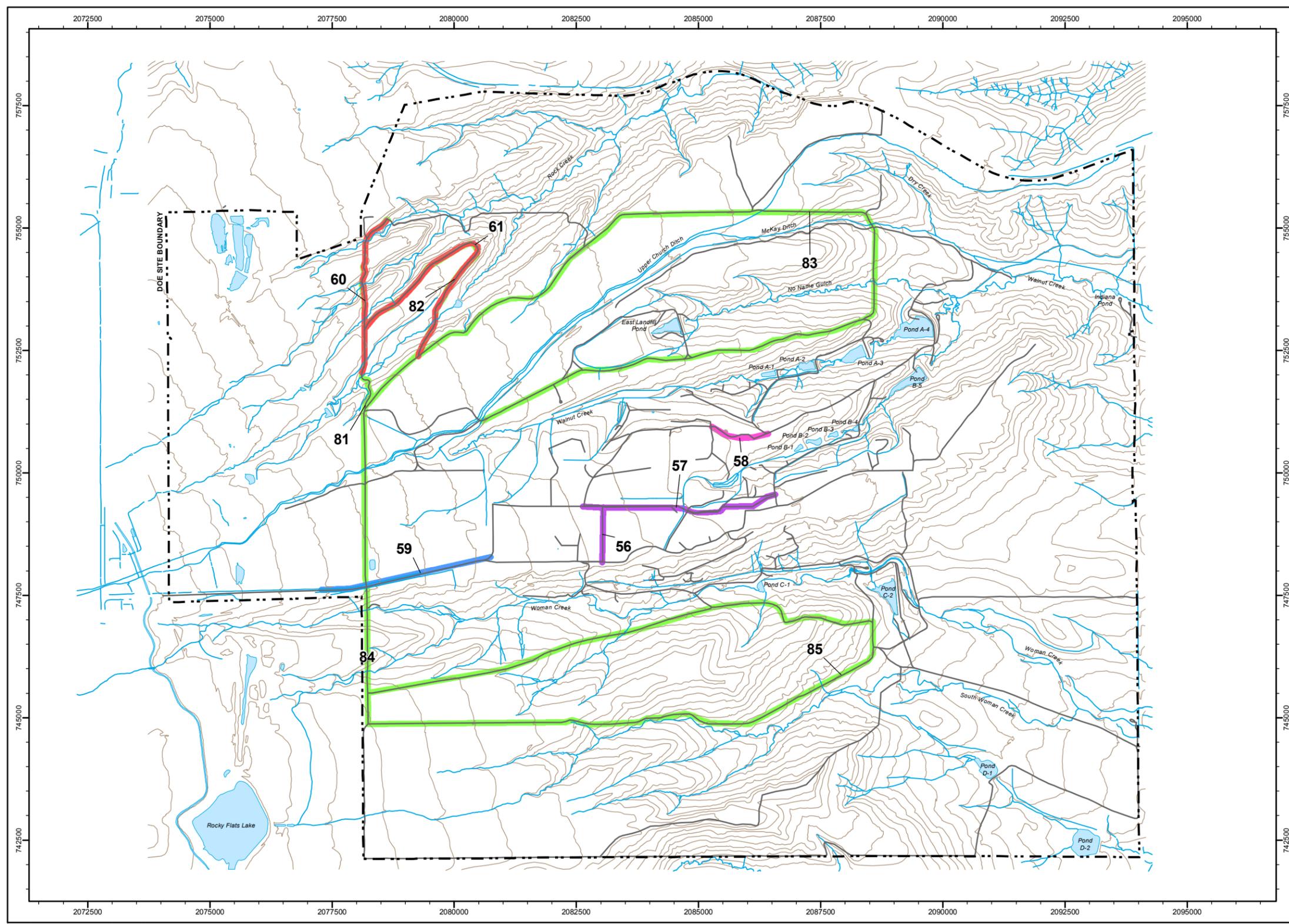


Table 1. Forktip Three-Awn Establishment Summary

Year	Plot						Total #	Precipitation (in)
	2001-NW	2001-SE	2002-1	2002-2	2002-3	2002-4		
2002	25	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	7.85
2003	15	28	85	20	15	27	190	11.95
2004	7	54	136	13	21	34	265	18.71
2005	13	98	198	18	30	33	390	13.51
2006	3	8	15	0	0	9	35	6

Values are the number of plants that had germinated and grown during that year.

Plot name = Year - Plot ID

Precipitation data = March to September for each year.

Table 2. 2006 Estimated Weed Infestation Acreage Summary for the Rocky Flats Site

Common Name	2006 Acreage				
	Site Total	Density Level			
		High	Medium	Low	Scattered
Diffuse Knapweed	800	38	95	367	300
Dalmatian Toadflax	467	0	25	193	249

All values are approximate acreages.

See text for density level descriptions.

Table 3. Comparison of 1997-2006 Weed Infestation Extents at the Rocky Flats Site

Weed Species	Year	Site Total	Density Level			
			High	Medium	Low	Scattered
Diffuse Knapweed	1997	2678	696	893	658	431
	1998	2913	761	778	987	388
	1999	2295	466	613	873	343
	2000	2223	510	531	771	412
	2001	1957	381	525	674	377
	2002	1093	165	344	368	215
	2003	2127	182	512	857	576
	2004*	2259	77	390	1187	605
2005*	2158	29	296	902	931	
2006*	800	38	95	367	300	
Dalmatian Toadflax	1997	422	135	205	82	0
	1998	1934	313	273	989	359
	1999	2507	341	389	1240	537
	2002	1264	5	69	281	909
	2003	2897	109	388	1563	837
	2004	2858	77	450	1559	772
	2005*	3085	24	169	1400	1492
	2006*	467	0	25	193	249

All values are approximate acreages.

See text for density level descriptions.

* Acreages do not include Centennial Mine area as it has in previous years. It was not mapped due to the expansion of the mine and/or lack of access and visibility of the mine area.

Table 4. 2006 Weed Control Location Summary

GIS Ref ID	Acres Treated	Herbicide/Application Rate	Application Method
4	1.70	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
5	2.20	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
6	0.25	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
7	1.20	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
8	1.70	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
10	0.50	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
11	1.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
12	5.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
15	28.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz, Vanquish 4 oz	ATV
17	1.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
20	4.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
21	1.25	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
22	10.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	Truck
23	2.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
24	0.40	Milestone 6 oz, Vanquish 10oz, Escort 1 oz	ATV
25	23.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	Truck
26	12.00	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
27	2.25	Aquatic 2,4D 1.5 qt, Milestone 3 oz, Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
29	3.00	Aquatic 2,4D 2 qt, Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
30	11.50	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
31	24.00	Aquatic 2,4D 2 qt	ATV
32	1.50	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
33	3.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
34	1.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
35	1.50	Milestone 6 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
36	6.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
37	4.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
38	2.75	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
39	1.25	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
40	2.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
41	5.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
42	5.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
43	3.25	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
44	2.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
45	4.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
46	0.30	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
47	0.20	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
48	5.50	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
49	8.50	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
50	2.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
51	4.75	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
52	3.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
53	4.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
54	4.00	Milestone 6 oz	ATV
56	0.50	Roundup 3 qt, 2,4D 2 qt	ATV

Table 4. (cont.)

GIS Ref ID	Acres Treated	Herbicide/Application Rate	Application Method
57	1.50	Roundup 3 qt, 2,4D 2 qt	ATV
58	0.50	Roundup 3 qt, 2,4D 2 qt, Milestone 6 oz	ATV
59	3.50	Roundup 2 qt, 2,4D 1 pt, Vanquish 8 oz	ATV
60	3.25	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
61	5.75	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
62	9.00	Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/2 oz	ATV
63	9.00	Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
64	7.50	Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
65	3.00	Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
66	1.00	Milestone 7 oz, Escort 1/4 oz	ATV
67	3.00	Vanquish 20 oz, 2,4D 40 oz	ATV
68	17.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV, Backpack
69	1.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
70	1.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV, Backpack
71	1.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV, Backpack
72	1.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
73	1.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
74	18.00	Plateau 8 oz, Escort 1/3 oz	ATV
75	27.00	Plateau 8 oz, Telar 1/2 oz	ATV
76	2.00	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
77	0.75	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
78	0.75	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
79	0.25	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
80	2.50	Milestone 7 oz	ATV
81	9.00	Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz	Truck
82	8.50	Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz	Truck
83	22.00	Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz	Truck
84	4.50	Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz	Truck
85	23.00	Milestone 7 oz, Plateau 10 oz	Truck
Total Acres Sprayed in 2006	401.20		

Note: At several locations multiple herbicides are listed for a location. This does not mean that each herbicide was used across that entire location. Rather depending on site-specific characteristics (target weed species, the locations of water bodies, soil types, and the professional judgment of the licensed herbicide applicator), different herbicides were used within that location to provide the control needed.