

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED FUNDING TO ERADICATE NOXIOUS WEEDS UTILIZING SELECT  
MANUAL AND MECHANICAL REMOVAL AND THE APPLICATION OF  
PRESCRIBED HERBICIDES

WALKER RIVER BASIN, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.2	PROPOSED ACTION .....	4
1.3	PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION.....	5
1.4	PROJECT LOCATION .....	7
1.5	DECISION TO BE MADE.....	7
1.6	PUBLIC INVOLVEMMENT.....	7
<b>2.0</b>	<b>ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	ALTERNATIVE A – NO ACTION .....	7
2.2	ALTERNATIVE B – PROPOSED ACTION .....	8
2.3	ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED, BUT ELIMINATED FROM ANALYSIS.....	8
<b>3.0</b>	<b>AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT .....	8
3.2	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT .....	8
3.3	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT .....	9
<b>4.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT .....	10
4.2	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT .....	10
4.3	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT .....	11
<b>5.0</b>	<b>CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1	AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED .....	13
6.2	PERTINENT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS ADDRESSED.....	14
<b>7.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>16</b>
	APPENDIX A – TARGETED SPECIES.....	16
	APPENDIX B - DIRECTIONS FOR HERBICIDE USE AND MSDS SHEETS .....	19

## **1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

Walker River headwaters are located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and terminate at Walker Lake, a desert terminal lake approximately 160 miles away. Nearly all surface water within the Walker River Basin (Basin) is allocated for agriculture, the primary land use (Walker River Chronology, Nevada Division of Water Resources). Local communities graze cattle and sheep; and produce alfalfa, onions, garlic, silage corn, and grains with large portions of the agricultural production exported to California and other states.

Invasive and noxious weeds are a serious concern for landowners within the Basin. These weeds threaten the local economy, devastate wildlife habitat, clog waterways, reduce water quality/quantity, alter fire cycles and diminish agricultural production often thriving in gaps between land ownership and political boundaries. Therefore, the Walker River Basin Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA), a volunteer group of private landowners and local, state, and federal agencies encompassing the entire Basin within Nevada and California, was formed to coordinate weed management efforts between these gaps. The CWMA recognizes the importance of a watershed approach when managing noxious weeds (i.e. tall whitetop (*Lepidium latifolium*), hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*), tamarisk (*Tamarix spp.*) and other species, which reduce the overall health of the Basin vegetation. Noxious weed projects must begin at the headwaters and systematically continue downstream to the terminus.

A standardized inventory and treatment methodology for the entire basin is not currently in place; as a result, some areas and species are left untreated. For example, the Walker River Weed Control District (WRWCD) is responsible for treating whitetop, knapweed, Canada thistle, musk thistle, scotch thistle, yellow-star thistle and puncture vine on private and county lands within Mason and Smith Valleys. The WRWCD does not address all species identified by the State of Nevada Noxious Weed Law NRS 555 posing a threat to watershed health. Other CWMA partners regularly are unable to manage many locations throughout the Basin due to the remoteness and inaccessibility of these areas. For instance, a stretch of the East Walker River has steep canyon walls with multiple miles between access points, given the enormity of the Basin; these areas often receive no to low priority for inventory and treatment measures. Without addressing all weed species of concern and locations from a comprehensive systematic approach, noxious weeds would continue to threaten the ecology and economy of the Basin.

### **1.2 PROPOSED ACTION**

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes to provide funds and technical assistance to state and local agencies and Tribes to reduce, control, or eradicate noxious weeds, which have been introduced into the riparian and wetland habitats throughout the Walker River Basin (Appendix A). The Service would provide financial and technical

assistance for the manual and mechanical removal of noxious weeds along with herbicide application using integrated pest management approaches. The actions would be completed through cooperative agreements with State and local agencies and Tribes. The intent of the proposed project is to prevent the spread of invasive weeds in the Walker River Basin and to avert further degradation of agricultural fields, and native habitat. Funds provided to control noxious weeds may be used for eradication efforts on land owned by individuals (private land), counties, municipalities, States, tribes, Bureau of Land Management, and/or Forest Service. Permission to access and treat these lands must always be provided by the landowner or land manager, and requirements of the various land managers must always be followed.

Financial assistance would also be used to complete a comprehensive inventory of noxious weeds found within the Basin. It is critical to identify the specific noxious weeds infesting the Basin, exact location of the weeds, and to what extent the noxious weeds have spread in order to develop of an effective treatment and eradication project.

All herbicide usage in Nevada would be completed under the supervision of a Nevada state licensed pesticide applicator and in California supervision would come from the regulatory authority (Inyo/Mono Counties Agricultural Commissioner's Office). Individuals applying herbicides would receive training by the US Forest Service<sup>1</sup> and maintain a daily pesticide use log recording: date, location, active ingredient, EPA registration number, total amount of product or rate/acre, number of acres, restricted re-entry interval and weather conditions (start and finish temperatures and wind velocity). Herbicide mixing and application would be restricted to label regulations (i.e. temperature and wind conditions, precipitation forecast, and mixing locations) to minimize unintended consequences to native vegetation and surface water. Best management practices as stated on the specified herbicide labels would always be followed (Appendix B).

### **1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The purpose and need for the proposed action is to provide funds and technical assistance for Basin wide noxious weed removal. Proper noxious weed control and eradication techniques require beginning in the headwaters of the Basin, and methodically moving down stream identifying and mapping all noxious weeds and treating weeds with appropriate herbicide, manual, and mechanical techniques. All weed eradication efforts would require funding for future years of monitoring and continued eradication of noxious weed populations.

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<sup>1</sup> The Forest Service conducts a comprehensive training that includes weed identification, equipment maintenance, calibration, etc. over a two-week period. This would allow crews to work on Forest Service land and have a consistent methodology for herbicide application throughout the Basin. All seasonal crew members hired to inventory and treat the Nevada portion of the basin for this project would be trained by the Forest Service.

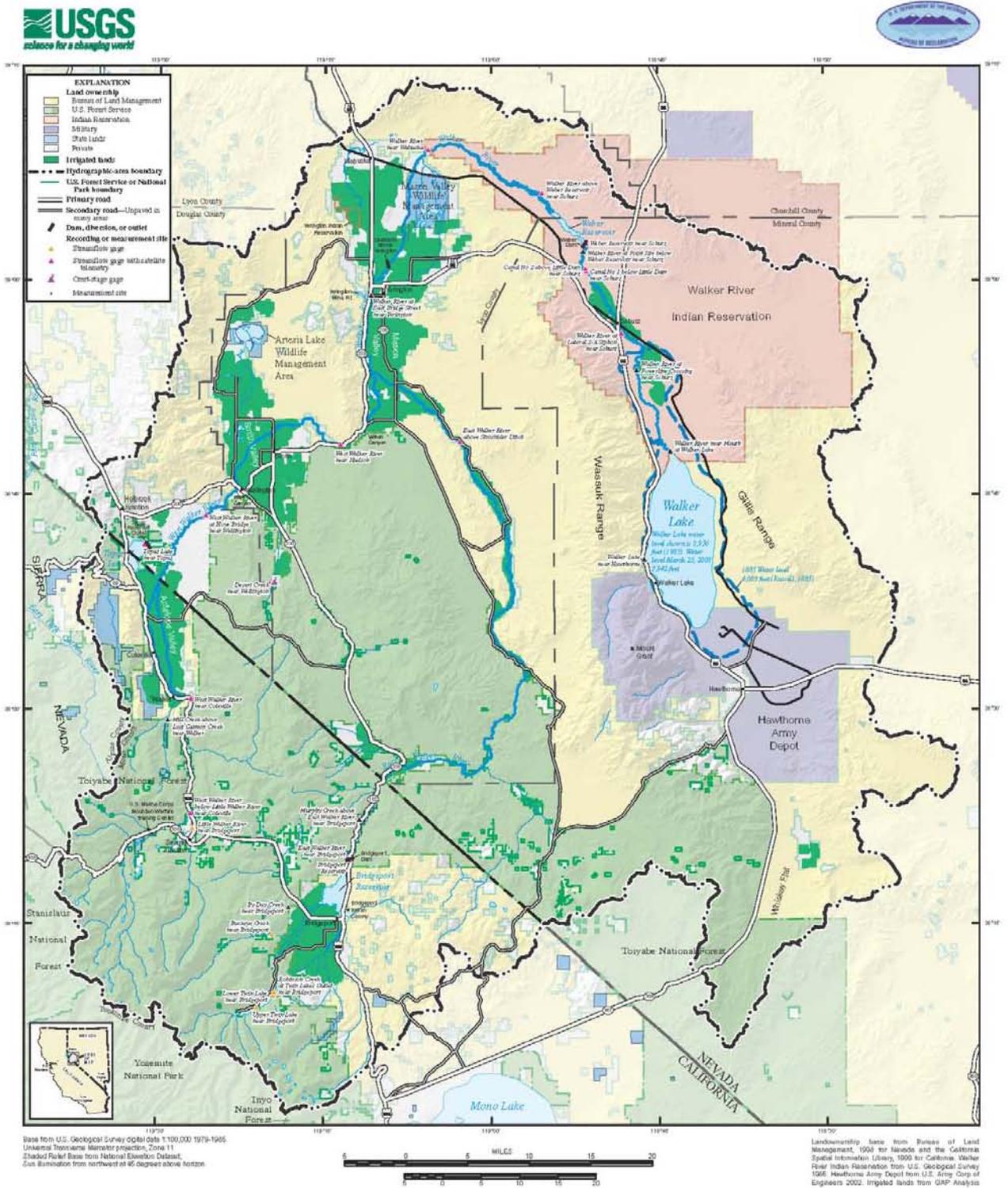


Figure 1. Landownership in the Walker River Watershed (USGS, 2003).

## **1.4 PROJECT LOCATION**

The Walker River Basin is located in portions of Mono County, California and portions of Douglas, Lyon and Mineral Counties in Nevada. Landownership is composed of private citizens, municipalities, Counties, State, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and Tribes (Figure 1).

## **1.5 DECISION TO BE MADE**

Based on the analysis documented in this Environmental Assessment (EA), the Nevada Field Office Supervisor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would determine whether providing financial and technical assistance for the removal and eradication of invasive weeds in the Basin would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Noxious weed removal would be completed by manual and mechanical removal and hand spraying of herbicides where appropriate.

## **1.6 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The EA was made available for public review and comment for 16 days, a public notice was posted in the weekly Mason Valley Newspaper on May 16 and May 23, 2008 and was e-mailed to local agencies in the Walker River Basin, members of the CWMA, and other relevant parties. A single comment was received from Ms. Lynn Steyaert of Schroeder Law Offices, P.C. on May 30, 2008. Ms. Steyaert is concerned that the USFWS is not looking at all future potential projects under this current EA.

Fish and Wildlife Service's current actions are demonstration projects partially funded by P.L. 109-103. Future restoration activities completed under P.L. 109-103 will be developed with willing landowners based on an assessment of current watershed conditions and consistent with the intent of the legislation and the appropriate level of NEPA compliance will be determined for all future activities.

The EA is available for public review on-line at <http://www.fws.gov/nevada> under "Quick Links!", and available at the Lyon County Library, 20 Nevin Way, Yerington, NV, Smith Valley Library, 22 Day Lane, Smith, NV, Mason and Smith Valley Conservation Districts Office, 215 W Bridge St. Ste, 11A, Yerington, NV, and the USFWS, Nevada Office, 1340 Financial Blvd., Ste. 234, Reno, NV. Questions should be addressed to Joy Giffin, US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1340 Financial Blvd., Reno, NV 89502, or (775) 861-6344, [joy\\_giffin@fws.gov](mailto:joy_giffin@fws.gov).

## **2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION**

### **2.1 ALTERNATIVE A – NO ACTION**

Under the no action alternative the Service would provide no funds for noxious weed removal and eradication in the Basin. Remote areas of the Basin would continue to go

untreated and only a limited array of noxious weeds would continue to be treated. Under this alternative noxious weed eradication would be unattainable.

## **2.2 ALTERNATIVE B – PROPOSED ACTION**

Under the proposed action the Service would provide funds and technical support for detailed mapping of noxious weeds throughout the watershed, and weed removal using mechanical and manual removal techniques and herbicide application where appropriate.

## **2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED, BUT ELIMINATED FROM ANALYSIS**

The use of aerial spraying was considered as a means to eradicate noxious weeds in the Basin. The inability to target individual species and the close proximity of the noxious weeds to the river system prevent aerial spraying from being a viable option, it was not considered further.

## **3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

### **3.1 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The **proposed action** would occur within the riparian corridor of the East, West, Main Stem, and Tribal Reach of the Walker River. **Vegetation** currently consists of a mixture of riparian habitats consisting of early succession riparian, riparian shrub, riparian forest, wet meadow, emergent marsh/wetland vegetation (Otis Bay Ecological Consultants, 2007).

Riparian vegetation provides habitat for numerous **wildlife** species including a diversity of bird species, such as the Great Blue Heron, Song Sparrow, White-faced Ibis, and Yellow Warbler (Great Basin Bird Observatory, 2008).

There is one **threatened species**, the Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT), within the action area. LCT is currently stocked in Topaz Reservoir and the lower portion of the Tribal Reach of the Walker River, approximately 0.25 miles upstream of Walker Lake. LCT is only present in the River system for 8 to 12 hours before entering Walker Lake. The lower section of the Tribal Reach of the Walker River tends to go dry for extended periods of time during the summer months. LCT is currently prevented from moving freely through the system due to impoundments throughout the entire river system and extended periods the lower portions of the Tribal reach of the Walker River is dry.

There are no **endangered** or **candidate species** within the action area.

### **3.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The Walker River (River) watershed is approximately 10,200 km<sup>2</sup> and formed by portions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in eastern California and Western Nevada. The

River has two main tributaries that feed into the system, the East Walker River and the West Walker River. These tributaries drain the high elevations of the eastern face of the Sierra Nevada and flow in a northwesterly and northeasterly direction, respectively, converging in Mason Valley; approximately six miles south of the City of Yerington. The River continues to flow north through Wabuska where it then turns east and southeast through the Walker River Paiute Tribe Reservation ending in Walker Lake, a desert terminal Lake. Discussions of the Walker River system focus on the East, West, Main Stem, and Tribal Reach of the Walker River (Figure 1).

### **3.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

The Basin encompasses both public and private land. The river provides recreational activities on public land, including camping and fishing, while also providing a source of revenue for private landowners on the river including fishing, camping, and other resort activities. A large portion of the river flows through Mason Valley and Smith Valley, which are agricultural communities. The river is a key source of water for the agricultural communities, supplying water for irrigation of crops and stock water for livestock.

Distribution of **cultural resources** in the Basin have been influenced by the Walker River, which is an important artery, bringing water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains through the desert to Walker Lake. Human habitation of the Great Basin spans at least 10,000 years. Within this period the Walker Lake was once part of Lake Lahontan until dryer conditions prevailed and the lake receded. Native Americans traveled throughout the region collecting food and tool resources in a seasonal round cycle that included riverine, upland, and forest environments. Archaeological investigations suggest the wide use of the environment by native groups. Residential sites are often referred to as winter villages when families gathered together in the lower elevation valleys, during the spring, summer, and fall people traveled to resource specific locations. Temporary camps and isolated features are usually associated with seasonally available resources.

Sources of raw materials were found along the river including soft sandstone for pipes, salt, and chert for tools (Pendleton, et al. 1982). Archaeological evidence of prehistoric and historical land use in the project area may be overprinted by the meandering course of the Walker River, but may include lithic scatters, bedrock mortars, or historic debris scatters, along with homesteads, buildings, roads, trails, ditches, or bridges. For the most part, recorded archaeological sites are located along upper terraces overlooking the river.

### **4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

The analysis of environmental consequences focuses only on the proposed action of contributing funds toward manual, mechanical, and chemical noxious weed removal and the inventory of noxious weeds in the Basin. Communities that would be affected by this proposed action have independently identified noxious weeds as a problem. Currently, the Walker River Weed Control District (WRWCD) is funded by property tax on individuals in the assessed areas of Lyon County. The WRWCD is responsible for treating whitetop, knapweed, Canada thistle, musk thistle, scotch thistle, yellow-star

thistle and puncture vine in the Mason and Smith Valley areas. The WRWCD does not cover the entire watershed, nor does it include all noxious weeds.

Federal grants for noxious weed control may fund activities on private, State, tribal, BLM, and USFS lands. Both the BLM and the USFS completed environmental assessments that analyzed noxious weed control on lands they manage (BLM, 2008; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 2001a, 2001b, 2002, and 2003). The BLM and USFS environmental assessments are incorporated by reference. These documents sufficiently address noxious weed control on their land and no additional analysis is necessary in this environmental assessment. The impact analysis below focuses on potential effects to private, State and tribal lands.

#### 4.1 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Under the **No Action** alternative noxious weed management of designated weeds in accessible areas would continue to be treated. Noxious weeds in the headwaters of the Basin and many other poorly accessible areas would continue to go untreated, thus continuing to add a steady seed source into the river system. Seeds would continue to be transported throughout the Walker River riparian zone, negatively impacting the quality of riparian habitat for species that rely on it for their forage, cover, and reproduction.

Under the **Proposed Action** noxious weed treatments would occur throughout the watershed. Under this alternative riparian habitat would be preserved and enhanced. This action would have **no effect** on any **threatened or endangered species**. LCT is the only threatened species present in the action area. Currently, LCT is stocked in Topaz Reservoir and the lower portion of the Tribal Reach of the Walker River, approximately less than 0.25 miles upstream of Walker Lake. LCT is only present for less than 8 to 12 hours in the lower portion of the Tribal Reach of the river system before entering Walker Lake. Records indicate that LCT has never been stocked in the Nevada portion of the Main and West Stem Walker River, and no stocking has occurred in the Nevada portion of the East Walker River since 1999 (Tisdale, 2008). At the present time no LCT stocking is occurring in the California portions of the Walker River (Becker, 2008). The only location within the action area where LCT is present is during stocking (generally March/April) in the lower section of the Tribal Reach of the Walker River. This lower section of the river goes dry for extended periods of time during the summer months. Herbicide application would only be completed in the lower Walker River, when no LCT is present in the system, and when the river is dry.

The Service would review each separate grant application to ensure it is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

#### 4.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Under the **No Action alternative** noxious species would continue to spread throughout the Walker River watershed, this could potentially negatively impact the water quality by decreasing the riparian buffer zone, resulting in increased amounts of exposed soil and

increasing the potential for soil erosion. Untreated noxious weeds can grow into dense monocultures out competing native plants and reducing wildlife habitat. Costs associated with controlling noxious weeds on agricultural lands would likely increase under this action.

Under the **Proposed Action** the water quality would potentially be positively impacted by an enhanced riparian buffer zone, reducing potential run-off into the Walker River system. It is possible that some herbicides would come into contact with the surface water during application, which is why only herbicides approved for use within a riparian zone are used. Herbicides are used in accordance with the guidelines on the label, as required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Herbicides are always applied in accordance with the specified quantity per area, application, and proper protective equipment. Additional best management practices include not spraying in windy conditions, high temperatures (for example over 85 degrees Fahrenheit) or when precipitation is forecasted. Best Management Practices outlined on the labels of each herbicide would always be followed (Appendix B).

A healthy riparian buffer zone can reduce runoff of sediment into the river system. This action would also increase key habitat for birds, mammals, and aquatic species in the riparian corridor. Over time this action would result in decreased noxious weeds in the system and reduce the need and associated cost of treating noxious weeds on agricultural land.

#### **4.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

Under the **No Action** alternative, the local agencies would continue to address the noxious weeds on a localized scale according to regulations set forth in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 555.150 and 555.208 “Noxious Weed Control Laws.” The agricultural community would continue to battle with noxious weeds in the crops, such as alfalfa. This would continue to decrease the ability for local feed grown in Nevada to be exported into California and other states. The Pest Exclusion Code of California prevents contaminated shipments of agricultural commodities into California (California Noxious and Invasive Weed Action Plan, 2005). In addition, Nevada property owners with noxious weed infestations would experience diminished property values due to abatement regulations set in NRS 555.

Under the **Proposed Action**, the Service would provide funds to control and eradicate the noxious species throughout the Basin. In time, this would result in diminished noxious weeds within the agricultural fields, reduce concerns of weeds in local feed and mitigate negative impacts to private property values. It is the policy of the Service to identify, protect, and manage **cultural resources** located on Service lands and affected by Service undertakings for the benefit of present and future generations in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). An on-line search of the Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) indicates that very little of the river corridor has been surveyed for **cultural resources**. Surveys have been conducted by the Nevada

Department of Transportation, USFS, and Universities. Archaeological studies and surveys have generally not been completed on the privately owned or tribal lands.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended 2004) establishes the Federal government's responsibilities for historic preservation. The proposed Walker River Noxious Weed Plan will provide funds and technical assistance for noxious weed control and eradication, beginning in the headwaters of the Walker Basin, and methodically moving down stream identifying and mapping all noxious weeds and treating weeds with appropriate herbicide, manual, and mechanical techniques. The control of weeds with manual and mechanical means is considered an undertaking as per 36 CFR 800.16(y) and has the potential to cause effects to historic properties (36 CFR 800.3). The NHPA requires Federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted or permitted undertaking, to consider the potential effects that the undertaking may have on historic properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the NHPA affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on such undertakings (16 U.S.C. 470f). The California and Nevada State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and the ACHP are the state and Federal agencies responsible for overseeing the management and protection of historic properties in compliance with the NHPA.

The noxious weed inventory and range of treatment actions that include manual and mechanical removal, and spraying has low potential for effecting cultural resources as defined in the Service's Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the California SHPO and Nevada SHPO. The PA defines the "removal of plants through cutting, mowing, herbicides, manual uprooting with hand tools" as meeting the threshold of an Appendix A project. Appendix A projects are "by definition considered undertakings, but would have negligible potential to affect historic properties, and therefore do not require a field inspection, monitoring, or other form of cultural resource identification". A report of all Appendix A undertakings is prepared and filed with the SHPO as part of an annual Service report.

## **5.0 CUMMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Under the **No Action** alternative noxious weeds would continue to spread throughout the Basin. Lyon County landowners would continue to pay a weed tax, but without addressing noxious weed issues throughout the entire Basin including difficult to access sections there would be no potential to eradicate noxious weeds. This alternative would also result in a decline in riparian habitat for the native species which rely on the riparian vegetation

Under the **Proposed Action** alternative there would be a reduction in noxious weeds overtime. Resulting in decreased costs associated with noxious weed management. The action would result in increased habitat for native species and increased riparian buffer zone.

## **6.0 COMPLIANCE, CONSULTATION, AND COORDINATION**

### **6.1 AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED**

- Inyo/Mono Agriculture and Weights and Measures Department/Eastern Sierra Weed Management Area, Nathan Reade
- Mason and Smith Valley Conservation Districts, Michelle Langsdorf, District Manager
- Nevada Department of Wildlife, Kim Tisdale
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, California and Nevada Region, Patricia Roberson, NEPA Coordinator,
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, Nevada Field Office, Lou Ann Speluda-Drews, Archeologist
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery Complex, Stephanie Byers, Fisheries Biologist
- US Fish and Wildlife Service, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery Complex, Joy Giffin, Walker River Restoration Coordinator
- Walker River Basin Cooperative Weed Management Area, Michelle Langsdorf, Chairperson
- Walker River Weed District, Bud Stinson, District Manager

## 6.2 PERTINENT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS ADDRESSED

- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** – The EA is in compliance with NEPA.
- **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** – The proposed actions would have no effect on any **endangered, threatened, or candidate** species.
- **Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)** - All labels would be followed, and herbicide application will always follow all best management practices.
- **National Historical Preservation Act** – The Service would comply with all applicable cultural resource regulations and policies prior to advancing funds, issuing a permit, or implementing ground disturbing activities. A programmatic agreement (PA) has been developed between the Service and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the California SHPO. The PA outlines procedures for complying with the NHPA.
- **Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 555.150 and 555.208** – The proposed activities are in line with NRS regarding noxious weed eradication.
- **Executive Order 11988, Floodplain management** – Proposed actions would restore native vegetation within the floodplain. These activities would not impact land use within the flood plain.
- **Executive Order 11990, Protection of wetlands** – Proposed actions would not impact wetlands and there would be no destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

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## 8.0 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A – TARGETED SPECIES

Targeted Species:

#### **Category A**

Common crupina	Crupina vulgaris
Dalmation Toadflax	Linaria dalmatica
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata
Sow Thistle	Sonchus arvensis
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea masculosa
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

#### **Category B**

Musk Thistle	Carduus nutans
Russian Knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Scotch Thistle	Onopordum acanthium

#### **Category C**

Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Hoary cress	Cardaria draba
Perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium
Poison Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Puncture vine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	Tamarix spp
Water Hemlock	Cicuta maculata

The following are not known to be in the Basin, but are subject to Early Detection/Rapid Response measures:

**Category A**

African Rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
Austrian peaweed	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> / <i>Swainsona salsula</i>
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eurasian water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Goats rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Iberian Star thistle	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Malta Star thistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
Mayweed chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , <i>L. virgatum</i> and their cultivars
Purple Star thistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Squarrose star thistle	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. Var. <i>squarrose</i>
Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Syrian Bean Caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

**Category B**

Carolina Horse-nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Sahara Mustard	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
White Horse-nettle	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>

**Category C**

Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Green Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>

NAC 555.010

Category A weeds are weeds that are generally not found or that are limited in distribution throughout the State. Such weeds are subject to:

- (a) Active exclusion from the State and active eradication wherever found.
- (b) Active eradication from the premises of a dealer of nursery stock.

Category B weeds are weeds that are generally established in scattered populations in some counties of the State. Such weeds are subject to:

- (a) Active exclusion where possible.
- (b) Active eradication from the premises of a dealer of nursery stock.

Category C weeds are weeds that are generally established and generally widespread in many counties of the State. Such weeds are subject to active eradication from the premises of a dealer of nursery stock.

## APPENDIX B - DIRECTIONS FOR HERBICIDE USE AND MSDS SHEETS

### Table of Contents for Appendix B:

# Appendix B

<b><u>Product Information</u></b>	<b><u>Page Number</u></b>
2,4-D Amine Label	1
2,4-D Amine Supplemental Information	14
2,4-D Amine MSDS Sheet	15
2,4-D Ester label	21
2,4-D Ester MSDS Sheet	27
Arsenal Label	33
Arsenal MSDS Sheet	51
Curtail Label	58
Curtail MSDS Sheet	66
Diuron Label	72
Diuron MSDS Sheet	81
Escort Label	84
Escort Supplemental Information	99
Escort MSDS Sheet	103
Garlon 3A Label	112
Garlon 3A Supplemental Information	121
Garlon 3A MSDS Sheet	126
Garlon 4 Label	131
Garlon 4 MSDS Sheet	140
Milestone Label	144
Milestone MSDS Sheet	152
Rodeo Label	155
Rodeo MSDS Sheet	172
Telar DF Label	175
Telar DF Supplemental Information	184
Telar DF MSDS Sheet	187
Tordon 22k Label	203
Tordon 22k Supplemental Information	217
Tordon 22k MSDS Sheet	219

