Salinas Watershed Invasive Nonnative Plant Control and Restoration Program

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Resource Conservation District of Monterey County

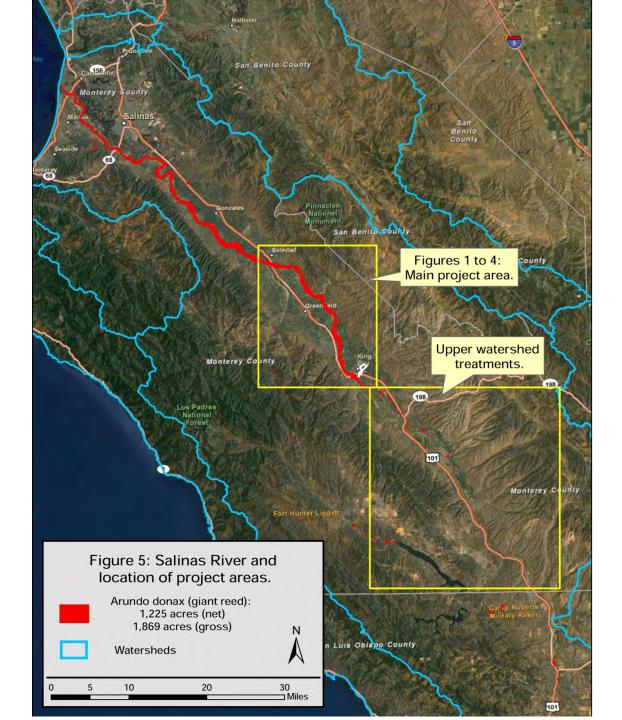


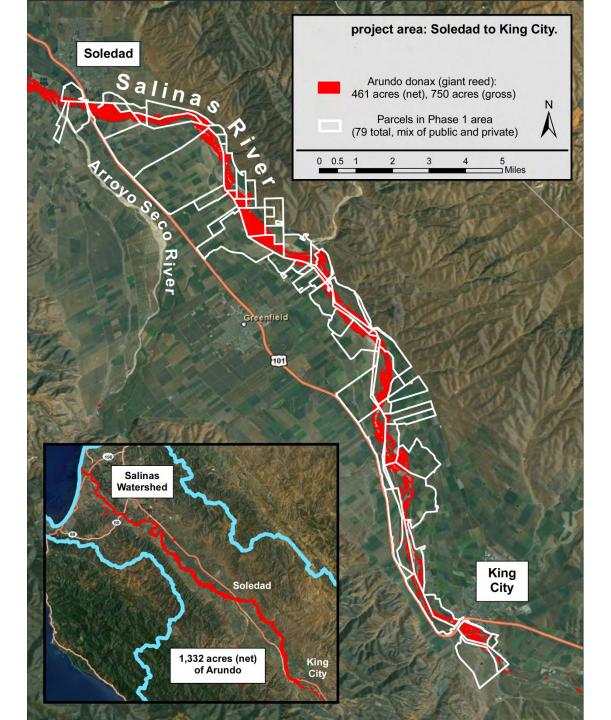
The Situation

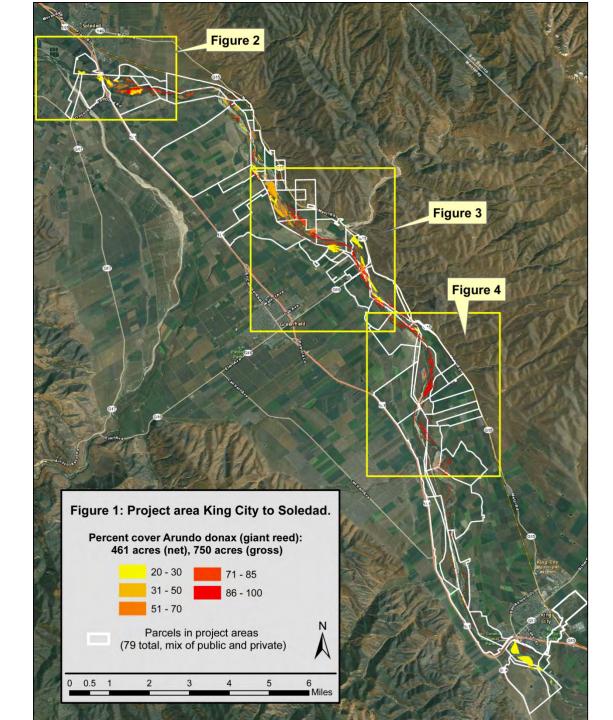
- ~1870 gross acres infested along the river
- Extent and density of infestation likely to increase with year-round water
- Poor quality habitat, worsens erosion and flood risk
- Resource agencies' goals align with landowners' for removal
- Highly effective programs modeled in California

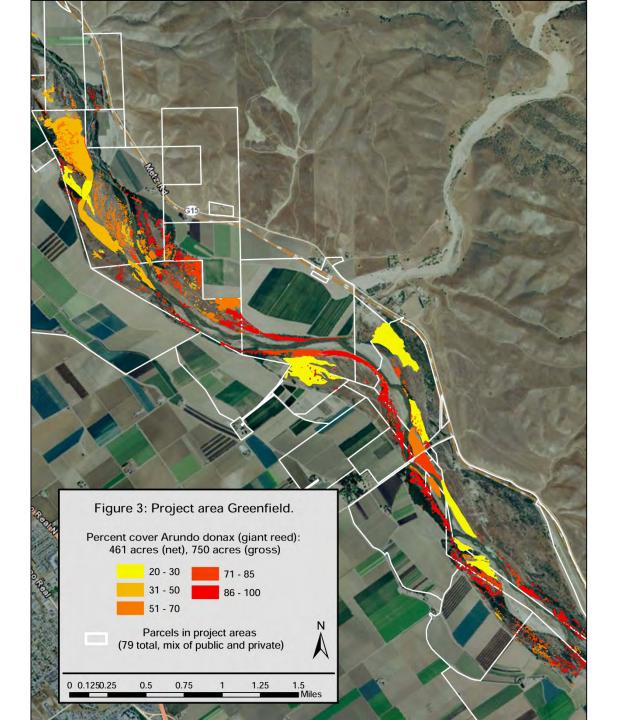
Approach

- Top-to-bottom of watershed treatment
 - SLO County infestations under management
 - Upstream of King City treated once
- Minimize environmental impacts and focus on positive benefits of control
- Near end of permit 'shuffle'
- Pursuing funding to augment landowner efforts.
 - CA Wildlife Conservation Board \$\$ by fall 2014









Methods

- Patches: Herbicide (glyphosate and/or imazypyr) 'treat and leave'
 - Haul out, burn and/or chip if flood hazard a concern
- Large stands, depending on density/stature:
 - bend and treat, then mow
 - Mow and treat re-growth (less common)
- Mulch from mowing provides organic soil cover
- Revegetate with native, 'floppy' vegetation where natural recruitment unlikely but critical for soil stabilization

Treatment Process

Treat



Reduce

Re-vegetate







Biomass reduction:

• Fixed tooth attachment















Typical program costs (treatment, re-treatment, re-veg)

\$30k per acre (low efficiency)\$13k per acre (efficient)\$7k per acre (very high efficiency)

Many programs operate in the 'low efficiency range'

- Probably not fundable

Need to get to the efficient large scale implementation range

Multiple funding sources- large pots of funding: Coastal Conservancy, WCB, IRWM, River Parkways, SWRCB

Time and Cost

- Average \$7,500/acre treated.
 - Cost dependent on scale
 - Spraying \$4.5 k to \$5 k (prep and treat).
 - Reducing/mowing: \$2.5 to \$3k
- Focused on starting in King City and moving downstream, but can work opportunistically, especially if retreatment/ monitoring is solid
- Need to also treat tributaries and re-treat upstream areas.

Permitting

- CEQA 'Mitigated Negative Declaration' complete in 2011
- Army Corps of Engineers: 'no impact'
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service: 'Technical Assistance' letter received 2013
- CA Dept of Fish and Wildlife 'Streambed Alteration Agreement' (10-year) draft received and commented upon
- US Fish and Wildlife Service 'Technical Assistance' letter promised but still pending
- Water Quality Control Board: no 401 'needed', NPDES for weed control in process

Protection measures

- Primarily 'avoidance' of protected wildlife
 - Timing of work (fall) avoids nesting and active periods for most species
 - Location of work outside of wetted areas
 - Lack of 'federal nexus' through ACOE means no option for 'take' (which would include relocation)
- Pre-project monitoring and flagging
- No removal of native vegetation
- Chemical treatment only (no mechanical) within 10' of channel

Contact information

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