

PA- Supplemental Guidance

WQL-01 **Biological Suppression and other non-chemical techniques to manage brush** – Use goats, sheep, or other species of livestock and browsing animals (i.e. deer, lamas, alpacas, etc) on existing brush to consume more than a years growth to reduce the canopy and plant population. When using livestock to control brush in pastures, refer to Agronomy Facts #62 – Weed Management in Pasture Systems (<http://cropsoil.psu.edu/extension/facts/agfact62.pdf>).

If using cultivation, soil disturbance cannot exceed the benchmark disturbance level identified in the CNT tool during the interview.

When mowing or cutting vegetation, cut at appropriate growth stage to maximize control. The ideal time to cut vegetation is just prior to bloom, when plant is approaching bud stage. The plant should not be allowed to flower or produce seed. Many times multiple cuttings or grazings will be required to effectively reduce the plant population.

Management activities required to maintain the area cleared of brush include:

- Maintaining optimum lime and fertilizer to enhance production of desirable vegetation
- Re-establishment of desired vegetation
- Follow up mechanical or physical removal via mowing or rotational grazing

The key to maintaining the brush free area is to manage re-established desirable species in a competitive manner to prevent the undesirable species from re-infesting the area.

Pastureland – System/acre

Not compatible with AIR04, AIR07.

No additional guidance for 2011-1