

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

2013 EQIP Signup

Minnesota Supplement for:
Practice Standard 315 – Herbaceous Weed Control

Supplemental Criteria

- 1) Invasive Plant Species payment is authorized on **NON-CROPLAND UPLAND**. For non-woody invasive practice is authorized not to exceed 3 payments.
 - a) Payment is limited to those acres on which a specific invasive plant management action has been implemented. Eligible lands include private agricultural lands and non-industrial private forestland (excluding rights of way).
 - b) Land enrolled under an easement for permanent cover is not eligible for this practice.
 - c) A detailed Invasive Plant Species plan will be developed and implemented in order to receive the payment. The plan will specify the actions that must be completed each year in order to earn that year's payment. Qualifying invasive plant species are listed on page 2 of MN Agronomy Technical Note 16, and include the MDA Invasive Species, the MDA Prohibited Noxious Weed List, the Restricted Noxious Weeds, and MDA Secondary Noxious Weeds where those secondary noxious weeds appear on a county noxious weed list.
- 2) Noxious and invasive species eligible for practice 315 include:
 - a) Garlic Mustard
 - b) Leafy Spurge
 - c) Spotted Knapweed
 - d) Wild Parsnip

Scenarios

Biological

Management of herbaceous plant species through the use of livestock that are closely herded to concentrate grazing on undesired herbaceous species. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of herbaceous weed species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition. This scenario is an alternative for organic producers.

Mechanical, Hand

Using hand tools, such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, to remove or cut off herbaceous plants at or below the root collar. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have herbaceous weed species that are in the early phases of invasions. Typical unit is 20 acres.

Mechanical

Removal of herbaceous weeds of light infestations on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of herbaceous weeds by the use of mower, brush hog, disc or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Weed has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. Typical unit is 40 acres.

Chemical, Spot

Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve forage conditions for domestic livestock or wildlife. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment, either initial or retreatment using hand-carried equipment (such as a backpack and hand-sprayer) to apply chemicals, in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.

Chemical, Ground

Land unit on which weed control would be beneficial in order to set back the plant community succession, improve the ecological condition, and improve forage conditions for domestic livestock or wildlife. The practice entails the eradication of vegetation by use of weed treatment using ground equipment to apply chemicals, in order to eliminate noxious weeds, promote forage productivity, and improve ecological condition.

Spot Treatment Undesirable Vegetation, Moderate Infestation

Treatment takes place in areas with moderate grass competition after planting trees or shrubs. Area is moderately covered in grass and other herbaceous weeds. Moderate treatment is needed to ensure the successful establishment of desirable species. Areas to be treated tend to be small and isolated, resulting in high mobilization costs. Due to desirable species mixed with undesirable, caution is needed during treatment.

Spot Treatment Chemical Aquatic

Aquatic invasive weeds are chemically controlled to achieve the desirable plant community based on species composition, structure, and density. Generally used for control on sites with a number of dispersed and less than 3 acres in total size. Ecological site condition is progressing in an upward trend, hydrology and plant health and vigor is returning to near normal levels, and improved wildlife habitat.