

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

2013 EQIP Signup

Minnesota Supplement for:
Practice Standard 314 – **Brush Management**

Supplemental Criteria

1. Woody Invasive Plant Species Pest Management payment is authorized on **pastureland or forestland with management plan**.
 - a. For woody invasive the payment is one-time per field or planning unit.
 - b. Payment is limited to those acres on which a specific pest management action has been implemented.
 - c. Land enrolled under an easement for permanent cover is not eligible for this practice.
 - d. A detailed Invasive Plant Species Pest Management 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 woody 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. In addition, Multiflora Rose, Japanese barberry, Buckthorn, Oriental Bittersweet and Honeysuckle are qualifying woody invasive plant species for management treatment and payment.

Scenarios

Biological

Management of woody non-herbaceous plant species through the use of livestock that are closely herded. This scenario is an alternative for organic producers only. Concentrate grazing on targeted shrubs. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have dense stands of woody non-herbaceous species that exceed the desirable ecological site condition.

Mechanical, Hand tools

Using hand tools, such as axes, shovels, hoes, nippers, brush pullers, and including chainsaws to remove or cut off woody plants at/or below the root collar. Typical area is moderate rolling to gentle sloping, moderately deep to deep soils that have stands of woody and non herbaceous species that are in the early phases of invasions. Typical unit is 10 acres.

Mechanical, Small Shrubs, Light Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2" diameter, of light infestations, **canopy cover is 5-10%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by

the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at a light infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical, Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2” diameter of medium infestations, **canopy cover is 10-40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the medium infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical, Small Shrubs, Heavy Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2” diameter of heavy infestations, **canopy cover is greater than 40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the heavy infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical, Large Shrubs, Light Infestation

Removal of large woody vegetation, > 2” diameter of light infestations, **canopy cover is 5-10%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by pushing, grubbing, masticating, chaining and then raking or piling in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the light infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical, Large Shrubs, Medium Infestation

Removal of large woody vegetation, > 2” diameter of medium infestations, **canopy cover is 10-40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by pushing, grubbing, masticating, chaining and then raking or piling in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the medium infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical, Large Shrubs, Heavy Infestation

Removal of large woody vegetation, > 2” diameter of heavy infestations, **canopy cover is greater than 40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by pushing, grubbing, masticating, chaining then raking or piling in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the heavy infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical & Chemical, Small Shrubs, Light Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2” diameter of light infestations, **canopy cover is 5-10%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment followed by an application of low cost chemicals in low volumes of material in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the light infestation rate. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical & Chemical, Small Shrubs, Medium Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2” diameter of medium infestations, **canopy cover is 10-40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment followed by an application of low cost chemicals in low volumes of material in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the medium infestation rate. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Mechanical & Chemical, Small Shrubs, Heavy Infestation

Removal of small woody vegetation, < 2” diameter of heavy infestations, **canopy cover is greater than 40%** on gentle sloping to moderately deep to deep soils. The practice entails the removal of brush by the use of mechanical cutter, chopper or other light equipment followed by an application of low cost chemicals in low volumes of material in order to reduce fuel loading and improve ecological site condition. Brush density has exceeded desired levels based on ecological site potential. It has been determined that the brush is at the heavy infestation. Typical unit is 120 acres.

Chemical, Individual Plant Treatment

This Practice is for the implementation of brush management on range, pasture or native pasture using Individual Plant Treatment (IPT). The typical method of control is application of herbicides (basal or foliar location) on selected individual plants.

Chemical - Ground Applied

Apply brush management on 160 acres of rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture thru the use of broadcast application of material using low cost chemical(s) to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands.

Chemical, Aerial Applied

Apply brush management on 160 acres of rangeland, grazed forest, or pasture thru the use of broadcast aerial application of material with low cost chemical(s) to reduce or remove undesirable deciduous species (brush) in uplands and other areas not in or directly adjacent to streams, ponds, or wetlands.