

## Attachment A

### Re-Vegetation Practices and Species for Russian Olive and Saltcedar Management

Successful establishment of woody species in riparian areas is dependent on many variables including the location of planting (within the landscape and site-specific scale), hydrology, species selection, site preparation, care and planting of stock, herbivory, competition control and the landowners' objectives. Controlling plant competition, considering specific site conditions and herbivorous animals is essential for a successful planting.

The two practices that may be considered for use when establishing trees and shrubs after Russian olive/saltcedar removal will be either Tree/Shrub Establishment (Code 612) or Riparian Forest Buffer (Code 391). Tree/Shrub Establishment can be used in the riparian area but Riparian Forest Buffer will not be used outside the Riparian area. Consider using "native" vegetation when re-vegetating after Russian olive and saltcedar are removed and/or controlled.

Woody plantings will be protected from livestock and wildlife browsing:

1. Block planting is the preferred method in riparian areas to establish woody vegetation.
2. Where deer and/or elk are present, protect plantings with a Wildlife Exclusion Fence (Code 382).
3. Rodent protectors will be used on shrub and tree stock to prevent animal damage (i.e., girdling).
4. Fabric mulch will be used for weed control. When block planting, the method that gives long-term positive results with the least maintenance is to apply a solid fabric barrier with a fence around the entire block.
5. Design planting locations so that each planted area can be protected with fabric and wildlife exclusion fence to minimize maintenance.
  - a. Plant trees and shrubs in blocks following the spacing requirements for each species listed in the specification.
  - b. Space blocks throughout the cut-over area in densities to meet objectives.
  - c. Focus on planting species not expected from natural regeneration.
  - d. Maintain competition control of both herbaceous and browsing animals until heights of planted trees exceed browse height of animals or as long as the practice life (10 years for Fence) whichever is greater.

Herbaceous plantings will use Range Planting (Code 550) or Riparian Herbaceous Cover (Code 390) depending on the site-specific circumstances. Tame herbaceous plants, will be allowed in grazing and hay pastures being treated for Russian olive and/or saltcedar infestations. In these cases, Pasture and Hay Planting (Code 512) will be used.

Herbaceous seed mixes will consist of a minimum of three species, two of which will be grass species, and will be composed of no more than 20% PLS slender wheatgrass and no more than 10% PLS forbs of the seed mix.

## Russian Olive – Saltcedar Post-Control Treatment Re-Vegetation Species List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Types <sup>1/</sup>			
		WoodyDraw	Shrub / Herbaceous	Recent (Active) Riparian/Floodplain	Alkaline
Plains cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoids</i>		X	X	
Narrowleaf cottonwood	<i>Populus angustifolia</i>			X	
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	X		X	
Boxelder maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	X			
Sandbar willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	X		X	
Native willows	<i>Salix</i> spp.	X		X	
Rocky mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	X	X	X	
Common chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	X			
American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	X			
Redosier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	X		X	
Woods rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	X	X	X	
Golden current	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	X		X	
Western snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	X	X	X	
Common snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	X		X	
Silver buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>		X		X
Silverberry <sup>2/</sup>	<i>Eleagnus commutata</i>		X		X
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	X			
Black hawthorne	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	X	X		
Basin wildrye	<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	X	X	X	
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	X	X	X	
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	X	X	X	X
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	X			
Streambank wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrus smithiis</i>	X			
Green needlegrass	<i>Nassella viridula</i>	X	X		
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	X			
Blue flax	<i>Linum perenne var. lewisii</i>		X		
White prairieclover	<i>Dalea candida</i>	X	X	X	
Purple prairieclover	<i>Calea purpurea</i>	X		X	
Common gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	X			
Maximillian sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	X	X	X	

1/ Habitat types are from Hansen et al. 1995

2/ Approved sites

## References

- Hansen, P.L., R.D. Phister, K. Boggs, B.J. Cook, J. Joy, and D.K. Hinckley. 1995.  
Classification and management of Montana's riparian and wetland sites. Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula, MT. Miscellaneous Publication No. 54. 646 pages.
- USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Field Office Technical Guide. Section IV, Conservation Practices 382, 390, 391, 512, 550, and 612.