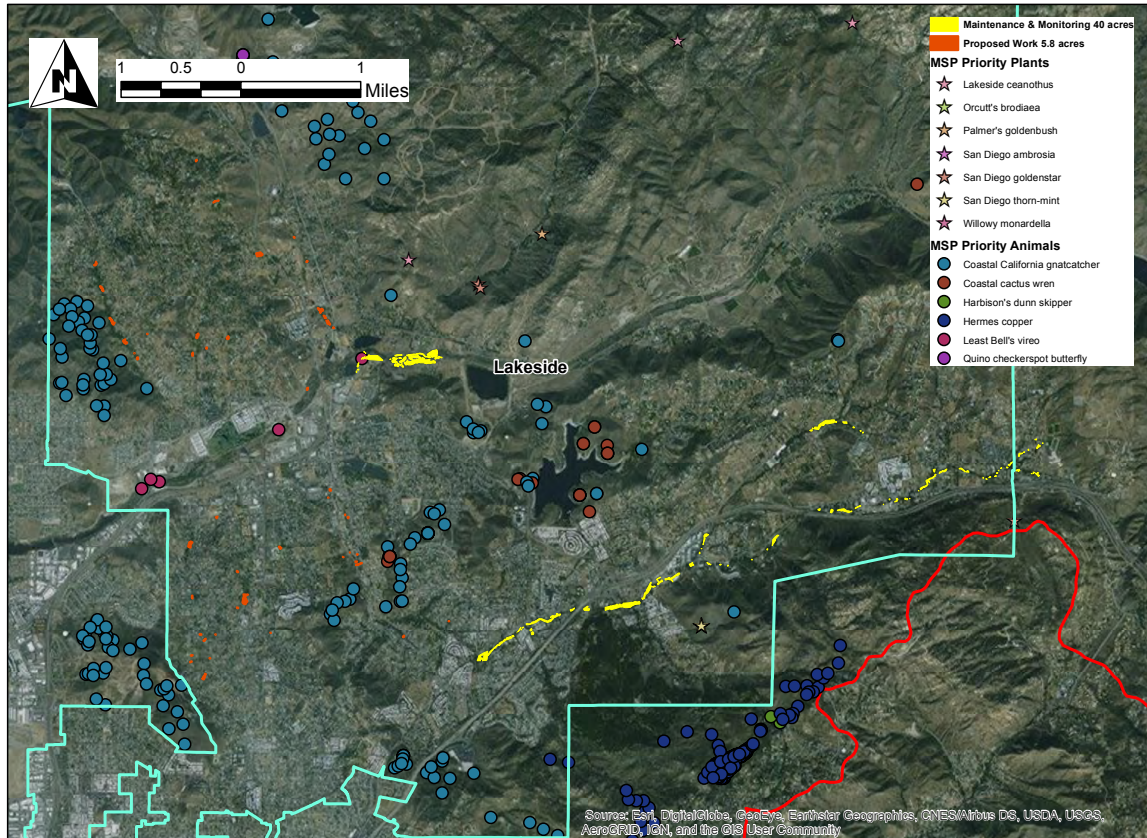
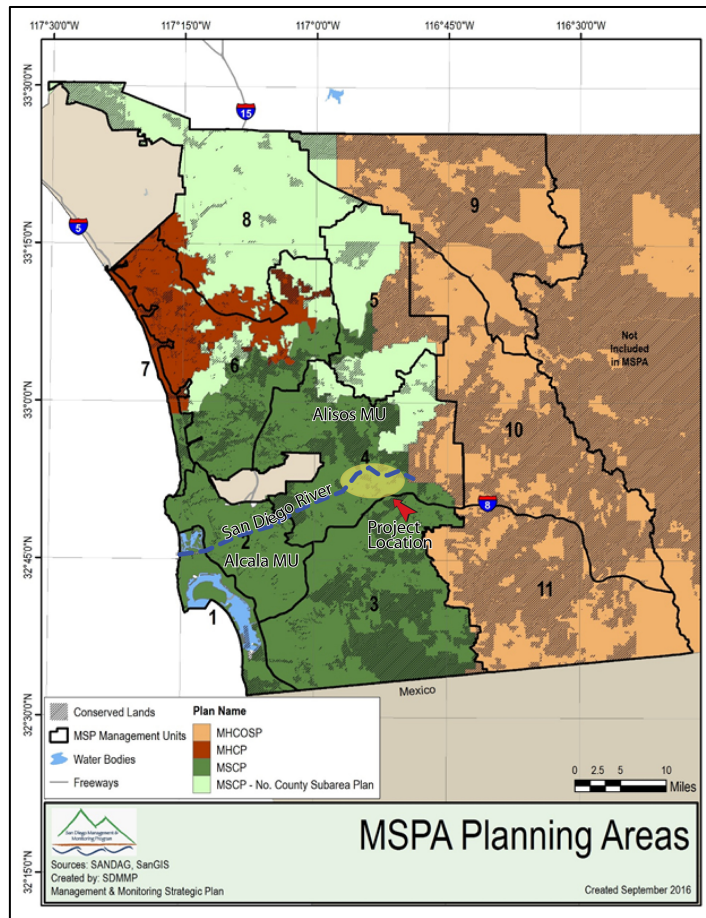


# LRPC- Lakeside Invasive Removal & Maintenance Project



January 2, 2018

- To be eligible for funding, the proposed project must be within the MSP area. In which Management Unit is the project located? (*Attach a map*)



- Describe the stressors and/or threats to the MSP species and their habitats in the project area that will be addressed through implementation of this project proposal.

Arundo donax is known as a non-native species that aggressively colonizes riparian areas and out competes virtually any species located within that area, with the exception of remnant tree species whose roots and canopy are well established. The species provides very little foraging or nesting area. It contains a massive fuel load and as such causes wildfires to burn hotter and invade riparian areas where native species would have hampered the spread of fire. It also causes dike and flooding in high water events, when large mats break off and dam up the waterways. This leads to perturbations of the watercourse as well as sediment transport, critical to the long-term well being of native riparian species.

- Describe the management techniques proposed, including whether they have been previously used successfully and where. Are there any negative effects to MSP and other sensitive species and their habitats that could result from the proposed management action?

We have been involved with invasive removal programs since 2013. When we first started the recommended method of control was foliar application of glyphosate (2% solution) when the stalks were shoulder high. We found that to be about 80% effective with first kill. We then moved on to a cocktail of glyphosate and imazapyr (2% solution) and that was about 90% effective in first kill. We now use a 50% solution of glyphosate on the stumps of the plants just after they have been cut and that is about a 95% kill.