

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)**Cactus Mountain Fire****2011 Initial Report****PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST****A. Type of Report**

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

- ☒ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
☐ 2. Interim Report _____
 ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
 ☐ Status of accomplishments to date
☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

- A. Fire Name: Cactus Mountain Fire B. Fire Number: OR-WWF-376
C. State: Oregon D. County: Wallowa
E. Region: 06 F. Forest: Wallowa Whitman National Forest
G. District: 04-(HCNRA) H. Fire Incident Job Code: P6GE60
I. Date Fire Started: 09/07/2011 @ 1500 J. Date Fire Contained: 09/28/2011
K. Suppression Cost: \$ 2.3 million as of 10/03/2011
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
 1. Fireline water barred (miles): .5 mile hand line (including interior and perimeter – water barred and debris pull-back (seeding where needed on the perimeter line to be done in the fall))
 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0 mile (hand line)
 3. Other (identify): There was less than .1 mile of off-road dozer line. The only part of this line to be rehabbed would be off road dozer line, constructed safety zones, constructed turn-outs & parking/staging areas (plus spike camps, fold-a-tank/pumpkin sites, drop points, & constructed heli-spots).

Weed treatments in areas where there was dozer line, constructed turn-outs & parking/staging areas (plus spike camps, fold-a-tank/pumpkin sites, drop points, & constructed heli-spots) would be done in the fall.

M. Watershed Numbers: 1706010305, 170601020510, 17060110303, 170601020509

N. Total Acres Burned: 8,350

NFS Acres (8,191) (from ICS-209) Other Federal (0) State (0) Private (159)
(RSAC BARC acres = 8,350)

O. Vegetation Types: Forest stringers and north slopes are dominated by mixed conifer, Douglas fir and Ponderosa pine stands, and/or shrub stands. The benches, lower slopes and south and east facing slopes are dominated by grass communities, primarily bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue plant associations with inclusions of three awn, sand dropseed, Sandberg's bluegrass, and prairie junegrass. In the areas with less slope that have been degraded by past land use activities there is a stronger presence of cheatgrass and other annual brome species, ventenata, medusahead rye, and other invasive annual species. Shrublands exist in draws, previously burned slopes, mesic bench groves and along riparian areas. Shrub stands include sumac, snowberry, rose, bitterbrush, ninebark hawthorn, rocky mountain maple, poison ivy, elderberry, and hackberry.

P. Dominant Soils: Gravelly loams and silt loams, volcanic ash inclusions

Q. Geologic Types: Columbia layered basalt, limestone

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Class one: less than .5 mile; Class three: 5 miles.

S. Transportation System

Trails: 11 miles within the burn perimeter

Roads: 10.25 miles within the burn perimeter

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity Acres: 7,409 (low/no)(89%) 681 (moderate)(8%) 260 (high)(3%)

Calculations based on IR data. The majority of the moderate to high severity acres were on steep slopes in the timber stringers where there were accumulations of more fuel and longer burning fuel. This is especially evident when comparing the aerial imagery to the moderate to high intensity data. This was ground truthed by Resource Advisors on the ground.

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 430 (For water repellent soil estimate, use all high severity acres+1/4 moderate ac.)

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

7,409 (low & no hazard)	681 (moderate)	260 (high)
(88% low & no hazard)	(8% moderate)	(3% high)

D. Erosion Potential: 4-5 tons/acre (moderate to severe burn areas only)

E. Sediment Potential: 2.2 ton per cubic yard / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80%

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 5

- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second, Temperance Ck example): 448 (regional flood equations Haris and Hubbard, 1983, 5 yr storm)
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 13% (Total mod/hi burned severity acres with water repellent soils)
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 672 (assume 50% bulking flows)

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The following is a brief description of the values at risk and threats to them.

HCNRA

The fire area within the HCNRA is characterized by a rough, highly dissected landscape of extremely steep slopes breaking off into Hells Canyon, intermingled with mid-slope benches and timbered ridge tops. The fire was also located within designated Wilderness and much of the north and eastern fire perimeter is located along or within the Wild and Scenic Snake River Corridor.

The HCNRA comprises an exceptional richness, diversity, and productivity of vegetation that combines with unique geology (uplands, benchlands, canyonlands, and mountains) to support a diversity of fish and wildlife. It was designated especially for features and peculiarities believed to be biologically unique including, but not limited to, rare (USFWS Listed Threatened, USFS designated Sensitive) and endemic plant species, rare combinations of aquatic, terrestrial, and atmospheric habitats, and the rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith. HCNRA contains one of the largest contiguous areas of bunchgrass grasslands in the Western United States. Much of the fire area includes critical range for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk as well as upland birds and non-game animal species. Additionally the HCNRA also contains unique and valuable fish and wildlife habitats, as well as archeological and paleontology sites. The HCNRA is charged to provide for public recreation in a manner compatible with preservation of rare and endemic plant species, rare combinations of aquatic, terrestrial, and atmospheric habitats, and the rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems.

The Cactus Mountain Fire burned within two livestock grazing allotments. The fire burned the Willow Springs pasture of the Rhodes Creek Allotment which is currently an active (grazed) allotment. The Lone Pine Allotment which is currently not being used (vacant) and has been ungrazed the past two years had burned in five pastures.

The fire area is located in a remote setting with only one main native surface access road. The costs for all treatments are higher due to the complex nature of being able to access steep terrain with few vehicle access points.

Watershed/Roads

The Cactus Mountain fire burned through watersheds that drain through a number of tributaries to the Snake River in Hells Canyon. The 6th field HUC watersheds contain numerous smaller drainages. These smaller drainages will vary considerably in hydrologic response depending on fire soil severity spatial extent. Generally drainages with timber that burned have higher soil effects.

Snake River- Dug Bar Watershed (170601010305) - Fire burned approximately 5,866 acres through several small watersheds that drain into Snake River in Hells Canyon. These watersheds will contribute sediment to Snake River, and the amounts will be contingent on watershed and soil characteristics, and burn severity. There is little risk to lives and property from increased runoff and sediment that might drain from these drainages

Deep Creek Watershed (170601010303) - Fire burned approximately 97 acres through this watershed. These watersheds will contribute sediment to the Snake River, and the amounts will be contingent on watershed and soil

characteristics, and burn severity. There is little risk to lives and property from increased runoff and sediment that might drain from these drainages.

Imnaha River – Thorn Creek Watershed (170601020510) - Fire burned approximately 2,330 acres through this watershed. These watersheds will contribute sediment to Imnaha River, and the amounts will be contingent on watershed and soil characteristics, and burn severity. There is little risk to lives and property from increased runoff and sediment that might drain from these drainages.

Lower Cow Creek Watershed (170601010303) - Fire burned approximately 54 acres through this watershed. These watersheds will contribute sediment to Imnaha River, and the amounts will be contingent on watershed and soil characteristics, and burn severity. There is little risk to lives and property from increased runoff and sediment that might drain from these drainages.

Fisheries

The Cactus Mountain Fire primarily impacted land and streams that drain into the Snake River. The Snake River in the vicinity of the Cactus Mountain Fire is a migration corridor for steelhead, spring Chinook salmon, and bull trout; all ESA-listed species. The Snake River in the vicinity of the Cactus Mountain Fire provides spawning habitat for fall Chinook; an ESA-listed species (Snake River ESU). The Cactus Mountain Fire burned down to the Snake River. There are 6 streams that drain to the Snake River and a section of the Imnaha River that are located within or adjacent to the Cactus Mountain Fire perimeter. These tributary streams provide about up to 5 miles of spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed steelhead (Snake River ESU). Additionally, these streams provide habitat for resident redband trout: a Region 6 sensitive species.

The Imnaha River is a migration corridor for steelhead, spring Chinook salmon, and bull trout; all ESA-listed species. The Imnaha River in the vicinity of the Cactus Mountain Fire provides spawning habitat for fall Chinook; an ESA-listed species (Snake River ESU). Although there were no main tributaries to the Imnaha River that were burnt, there is a significant amount of land that drains into the Imnaha River that was. Overall there are few concerns to the fisheries because the majority of the acres close to the stream corridors that bear fish had a lower severity burn or riparian vegetation remained in tact.

Archeology

There are 135 recorded archaeological sites within the fire perimeter of the Cactus Mountain Fire, most of which are located adjacent to the Snake River. Of these 135, five are historic cabins or other wooden resources susceptible to fire damage. One of these sites is known to have been damaged by the fire, and the other four are in remote locations that have not been visited since the fire. Heritage program activities should include revisiting these four structures to assess the effects of the fire.

Other types of archaeological sites within the fire include lithic scatters, historic can dumps, pit house depressions, and cairns. Hells Canyon has burned on a regular basis for thousands of years and probably had numerous catastrophic rain-on-snow or major localized rain events subsequent to fires. Therefore, the documented prehistoric sites should experience little or no long term effects from this fire or reasonable future rain events.

One archaeological site of special concern requires BAER protective measures. The site is located adjacent to an open road, and sensitive features of the site are highly visible from the road. The proposed protective measures consist of reseeding the site and surrounding vicinity with a native seed mix in an effort to camouflage the sensitive feature. This is also the same site being proposed to seed to prevent further spread of the noxious weed medusahead rye.

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant Species

Two occurrences of Spalding's Catchfly (*Silene spaldingii*) were burned in the Cactus Mountain Fire. The fire perimeter is also home to Forest Service sensitive Green-band Mariposa lily (*Calochortus macrocarpus* var. *maculosus*) and the nut sedge (*Cyperus lupulinus*). These threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species are known to occur in close proximity to weed infestations and are at risk due to weed expansion.

Noxious weeds / Invasive plants

Noxious weeds are legally designated noxious due to their potential for detrimental impacts to native ecosystems. "Invasive plant" is a broader category, which represents all nonnative species, including noxious weeds, that have the potential to negatively impact native ecosystems due to their generally aggressive, competitive, and invasive nature.

Long-term risks associated with the spread of noxious weeds may be the greatest threat to native plant communities (and associated wildlife and recreation values) of the HCNRA. Noxious weed management is required by various federal and state laws, and often by county ordinances. The WWNF *Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan (INWM Plan)* (USDA 1992) directs prevention, restoration, and management efforts for integrated weed management activities within the HCNRA. In addition the Pacific Northwest Regional Invasive Plant EIS, May 2005, provides direction for the prevention and management strategies while the Wallowa Whitman National Forest Invasive Plant Treatment Project EIS (April 2010) provides treatment guidance.

Habitat within the fire area is considered to be at an increased risk to noxious weed invasion and spread after fire disturbance. Extensive research has been done on the relationship between fire and the invasion of weedy species. The overall conclusion states that usually the underground seed bank and roots are unaffected by fire. This is especially true of light to medium intensity burns. The Cactus Mountain Fire consists primarily of these lighter burn intensities. As a result, rhizomatous weeds tend to flourish post fire. The post fire conditions have the duff burned off exposing the soil surface. There is also a flush of nutrients, increased light and reduced shade. This results in near ideal noxious weed seed germination conditions and also releases a flush of rosettes from existing root stock. This condition has been verified and documented on other HCNRA BAER weed detection surveys. Previous post fire surveys in the fall and spring showed an increase in the density of rosettes and patch size spread from original site descriptions. We have also found that post fire conditions can be ideal for noxious weed inventories because they are visible or "stick-out" on the freshly burned landscape. As a result of past BAER work on noxious weed infestations we have also found increased treatment success, possibly due to the increased visibility of the weeds, in addition to making it easier to deliver chemical to the target species because of reduced interference from non target vegetation.

The majority of known weed sites in the Cactus Mountain Fire area are located in burn areas of light intensity / low severity. This is a frequent situation in predominantly canyon grassland fires where lower fuel loads dictate fire severity. Burns of low and medium severity are very conducive to the spread and expansion of weeds. These burns do not adversely affect the seed bank or rhizomes, and actually stimulate growth. Even areas of high burn intensity are often documented to only effect the upper 4 inches of soil therefore having little impact on deep rooted, rhizomous plants or extensive seed banks.

Documented within the Cactus Mountain Fire fire area, are 15 species of noxious weeds:

The Wallowa County A priority weeds include:

Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea slostitalis*)– scattered throughout the fire area, averaging 90 infested acres

Sulfur Cinquefoil(*Potentilla recta*)- scattered throughout the fire, averaging 30 infested acres

Whitetop (*Cradaria draba*) Small infestations, averaging 10 infested acres

Medusahead Rye (*Taeniatherumcaput medusa*) – large infestations scattered throughout the fire area, averaging 100 infested acres

Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)- small infestations scattered throughout the fire, averaging 10 infested acres; this plant has high spread potential

Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*) – infestations mainly north of Dug Bar within fire area, average 10 infested acres

Italian Thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*) – small, isolated infestations, averaging 1 infested acre

Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) – large infestation in Cow Creek but only small amount affected by burn, averaging 1 acre

Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthuim*)- scattered infestations within the fire area, averaging 40 infested acres

Puncturvine (*Tribulus terrestris*)- heavy infestations along roads and disturbed sites, averaging 40 acres

Jointed Goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrical*)- one small infestation, averaging 1 acre

Common Bugloss (*Anchusa officianais*) – small infestation affected by fire, averaging 1 acre

The Wallowa County B priority weeds include:

Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) – small infestations within the fire area, averaging 5 infested acres

Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubis concolor*) – isolated infestations located in draws within the fire area, averaging 10 acres
Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)-small infestations, average 2 acres

These weed species occupy over 300 acres (pre-fire) of terrain. These acreages are widely scattered across the fire area. Numerous other noxious weed patches are known to occur in close proximity to the Cactus Mountain Fire.

Trails

Trails within the moderate and severely burned areas with the fire area have incurred impacts to their function and integrity. Several locations are poorly drained as a result of the altered water bars; dry soil/ash ravel filling the tread, stump holes burning under the trail and burned woody debris falling onto the tread, blocking passage and drainage. Where trails with compromised drainage structures intercept excess overland flow they will focus energy, eroding the trail and slope at the point of exiting the tread. The extent of the damage to trails will be assessed when possible and action taken as needed to correct drainage issues.

Threats to Human Life and Safety

There were no structural values at risk downstream that would threaten human life and safety.

A discussion of the threats and risk to non structural assets is found above in the watershed section and in section B below.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

No emergency funding is recommended for treating the soils in burned watersheds.

The application of the BAER treatments assists natural recovery and minimizes on-site damage to values at risk. The non-structural land treatments proposed for weed control helps to maintain site productivity and ecosystem function by inhibiting weed establishment and spread. This is done by Integrated Weed Management that includes manual and chemical control methods on the National Forest. Emergency funding is requested for inventory for spread and treatment of noxious weed expansion. The objectives for this emergency funding request were to prevent the spread of noxious weeds in order to protect the HCNRA's ecological values. It is important to identify weeds during their seedling stage because they are especially vulnerable to control measures. Other periods of vulnerability for noxious weeds include the early bud and fall regrowth stages. Treatment during such periods with appropriate herbicides can kill the weed or greatly reduce its vigor through herbicide translocation to its roots. Taking advantage of these periods of vulnerability can significantly enhance management efforts. Treatment will include chemical, biological, and manual methods. The rugged terrain, limited access, and geographic complexity of the canyon contribute to the need for a variety of treatment methods as well as high costs. The optimum treatment window for most noxious weeds is fall during die back and the next spring and early summer.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:

Land NA % Channel NA % Roads/Trails NA % Protection/Safety NA %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	NA	NA	NA
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Trails	NA	NA	NA
Roads	NA	NA	NA
Noxious Weeds	See below		

This reflects % of treatment effectiveness after one year post fire. Seeds will continue to germinate for several years and thus require follow up treatments.

	Years after Treatment			
	1	2	3	
Land (Weeds)				
Dalmatian Toadflax	90			Primary treatment – bio agents
Knapweed	80			Primary treatment – bio agents/chemical
Yellow Starthistle	80			Primary treatment- chemical (bio agents proven ineffective)
Rush Skeletonweed	70			Primary treatment - chemical
Scotch and Canada Thistle	80			Chemical treatment
*Whitetop	80			Primary treatment-Chemical treatment
Medusahead	70			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Common Crupina	90			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Italian Thistle	70			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Sulfur Cinquefoil	80			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Japanese Knotweed	70			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Himalayan Blackberry	70			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Puncture vine	70			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Common bugloss	80			Chemical treatment followed by seeding
Jointed goatgrass	80			Chemical treatment followed by seeding

E. Risk Assessment and Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$1,000,000

Probability of Damage or Loss: The following descriptions provide a framework to estimate the relative probability that damage or loss would occur within one to three years (depending on the resource): Likely-likely occurrence (>50% to < 90%)

Magnitude of Consequences: Major- Loss of life or injury to humans; substantial property damage; irreversible damage to critical natural or cultural resources.

Conclusion: The probability of spread and increased vigor of noxious weeds is very likely within one to three years. This represents a major consequence in terms of irreversible damage to critical native vegetative resources. The consequence of not treating weeds in the long term (7-10 years) is substantially greater from the standpoint of damage to the native vegetative resources and watershed health.

BAER Risk Assessment Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High	High	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low

Biodiversity/habitat impacts (weeds): 1,000,000

The cost of not treating noxious weeds and allowing their spread is not consistent with national, regional or district guidelines. The loss of native vegetation and values such as wildlife forage and habitat, fisheries habitat, recreation experiences and scenic experiences are difficult to quantify. The cost of treating noxious weeds increases exponentially in relationship to spread of infested acres. Noxious weeds are estimated to spread at an annual rate of 10-13%. In 2000, the annual economic losses in Oregon were estimated to be \$83 million or about 3,329 jobs.

The cost or value of wilderness for recreation, habitat and spiritual utilization is nearly incalculable.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **81,650**

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS

Team Leader: Jamie McCormack

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H. (Original 2011) Treatment Narrative:

(Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.)

No emergency funding is recommended for treating the soils in burned watersheds.

The proposed land treatment objective is to reduce the post fire potential for significant invasive plant population increases in the burned area and hence to encourage recovery of natural vegetation. The Wallowa Whitman National Forest and their partners have already spent thousands of dollars to manage noxious weeds and preserve the native grasslands. Treatments are intended to maintain ecosystem health by reducing weed populations and preventing spread- thereby encouraging natural vegetation recovery. In order to be successful, populations need to be located and treated quickly to reduce or prevented their spread. Three years of effectiveness monitoring and maintenance of treatments will be necessary.

Land Treatments:

The Cactus Mountain Fire

Due to the recreational activity and range activities and the adjacent private lands, weed treatments have occurred in this area for decades.

Treatment L1 - Weed Detection Surveys: This area has been inventoried for various projects and has received treatments in past years. However, fire has been documented to affect weed site density and spread. Therefore, follow up weed detection surveys will be completed within the first year following the fire containment date, - (no estimate as of September 20, 2011). Surveys will be conducted to determine fire effects and how much to treat during the first year in order to finalize our treatment strategy. Ground surveys will be conducted in the fall and late winter/early spring growing seasons.

Areas of focus will be terrain around known weed sites, old homesteads and livestock operations, and areas associated with suppression activities. Approximately 35% of the fire area is targeted for weed spread detection work.

Treatment L2- Weed Treatment (Chemical, Biological, and Manual): They have been accomplished via force account crews, partners, private landowners, and contracts all within the Wallowa Canyonlands Cooperative Weed Management Area. All sites with documented spread and/or increased density will receive a prescribed treatment. Biological agents will be utilized as appropriate on invasive plant species which have approved biological agents available. Biocontrol activities will focus on areas of remote and inaccessible terrain, and will be implemented by our partners from the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Treatment L3 In addition, seeding of native grasses will be applied post chemical treatment at several of the medusahead sites (+/- 40 acres total) in an effort to out-compete this species to reduce its spread and reestablishment.

Channel Treatments:

NA

Roads and Trail Treatments:

NA

Roads

NA

Protection/Safety Treatments:

NA

I. Monitoring Narrative:

(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

M4 Noxious Weed Monitoring.

All treatment effectiveness monitoring will be done in compliance with the regional direction as outlined in the R6 EIS for Invasive Plant Program, Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants, Appendix M. As part of this monitoring, we will evaluate the changes in distribution or spread, and the reduction percentage of invasive plant infestation post treatment. It will also document the overall reduction in size of weed infestation

In order to accomplish these monitoring objectives, we will set up the monitoring plots and/or transects in select representative weed infestations. This monitoring will assist in detecting the increased density of weeds post fire. They also provided us a tool to detect weed spread. We will also use these plots for treatment effectiveness monitoring as well. They will provide data on changes of distribution, spread and density. They will also indicate the reduction in target weed population and the potential for the recovery of native vegetation.

Other weed sites will be monitored with ocular and photo documentation. This type of monitoring will be done on a larger scale and detect overall changes in infestation reduction and treatment effectiveness. The percentage of weeds killed and the remaining weeds will be documented. We will also document the overall percentage of native vegetation that could reseed in available niches.

The third form of monitoring will be based on the actual amount of chemical applied. This information will be documented via the applicator spray records. In addition, the Oregon Department of Agriculture will continue to monitor for the treatment effectiveness of biological control agents. This will be done by detecting the present of biological agents and the associated plant damage.

M5 Listed Plant Monitoring. Listed plant sites are revisited once this fall and once next spring to check for re-emergence of listed plants and the establishment of weed species within the site.

Initial Report, Funding Request for FY 2011

Part VI - Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands			Other	Other Lands				All Total
			# of Units	BAER \$			# of units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$	
A. Land Treatments											
L1- Weed Detection	acres	\$4.00	2,800	\$11,200	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$11,200
L2- Weed Treatment	net acres	\$375.00	150	\$56,250	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$56,250
L3 - CompetitiveSeed M	lbs/acre	200	40	\$8,000	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$8,000
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$75,450	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$75,450
B. Channel Treatments											
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails											
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety											
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation											
team								\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!					\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring											
L4 - Weed Monitoring				\$5,000	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$5,000
L5-TES Plant											
Monitoring	days	300	4	\$1,200							\$1,200
culvert function				\$0							
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$6,200	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$6,200
G. Totals				\$81,650	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$81,650
Previously approved											
Total for this request				\$81,650							

**** Costs include overhead costs for vehicle and transportation costs, contract administration, and supplies.**

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. Mary C. DeLaguerre 10/5/11
Area Manager (signature) Date
2. _____
Regional Forester (signature) Date

