1. INTRODUCTION

Which trees/shrub problems would you like to see addressed?

- Ailanthus (3)
- Black locust
- French and Portuguese broom (3)
- Gorse
- Eucalyptus
- Monterey Pine
What specific issues are of concern to you?

- Biomass leftover/slash management
- Educational purposes/how to manage volunteers
- How to manage data

2. WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THE DEBRIS?

- Stem treatment and leave tree in place.
- Will cost more if you change your mind later ➔ wood hardens over time
- Good for ficus, Acacia so it won’t cause resprouting;
- Makes it difficult to retreat in subsequent years;
- Vehicle removal causes compaction, changes soil;
- Ailanthus won’t fall fast if left standing;
- Castor bean can stay in place and does not cause access problem;
- Scotts broom expands at level of person treating;
- Flaming of Scotch broom resprouts worked (Joanne Clines Poster); cost of planning comparable to herbicide labor is more intense

3. HERBICIDE USE

How many in group CANNOT use herbicide: 2

How many are limited to select herbicides? Several

- Who decides this? Regulators, pressure from constituents;
► New formulation of Imazipyr very effective on Ailanthus per Jo di Tomaso’s talk; long half life – remains viable after treatment until roots breach down; will leak into soil, could be picked up by other plants; depends on root levels of adjacent plants.

► Public sentiment about Imazipyr: people are more comfortable with herbicides that are widely sold and have been around, i.e., Glyphosate

**Is it necessary to use herbicide on Tamanisk?**

► Have to dig up root crown;

► Cut stump and cover with black tarp;

► Tap root may go down too;

► If you get the main stem you have done the job.

**Eucalyptus – problem of scale. i.e., large scale removal.**

► Pathfinder – Garlon 4 would be good or Roundup 100%

► Cut stump treatment works IF applied within 1 minute;

► Is it possible to replant among eucalyptus; recent studies of eucalyptus forest show that understory of eucalyptus forest is more diverse than thought → once duff removed it should be fine;

► Notify stakeholder, i.e., through CEQA people are upset about aesthetic impacts;

► Phasing might be a good option, i.e., remove hazards first;

► Publicly announce danger.

**DISPOSAL**

**What to do with debris?**

► Give away as firewood (might be liability issue if people cut their own);

► If can’t be near road for access, just pile them somewhere;

► Traditionally preference is to leave in place as minerals/biomass belongs on site

► Leave piles for wildlife habitat;

**Where do you put piles and how do you manage them?**

► Best place on bare ground of areas you just cleaned, i.e., bare on unvegetated;

► Reduce volume by cutting up limps and leave isles to go in and retreat;

► If no room, find other off-site clear areas;
If you want material to decompose quickly, put in moister areas (but do not Tamanisk).

Broom – coming up through piled up stacks - make piles where you can burn them later;

Burn where seedlings are coming up → will trigger seedbank around perimeter;

If burns are planned, do linear piles and cover let dry up 1 year and leave in place, cover small area with tarp so it can stay dry and light up when ready to burn.

Privet – how to deal with ones you can’t remove?

- beyond brush height requires annual pruning.

How to treat gorse?

- Garlon 4 - high concentration on cut stump plus low on seedlings; add acidifier pH has big influence on how chemicals work.
- If you have herbicide questions confer with Jo di Tomaso.

Other sources of information

- Other weed managers are good resources too – contact list in Cal IPC package.
- Have Cal IPC website list emails if people willing to “double” expertise – be willing to share knowledge.

Help on weed removal projects

- Volunteers: break down into smaller projects;
- Prison crews can be good labor to help weed removal; important to explain meaning of project to crew;
- Important to any contractor as well.

Success with Mulberry?

- 2% Garlon ester on leaves is successful;
- Girdling and Garlon 4 does not work well;
- Girdling – can’t see cambium because chainsaw is narrow - if you miss a spot tree will survive;
- Basal bark only works well on species less than 10” diameter; figs can be bigger;
- Frilling may work on mulberry – works well on Acacia;
- Have to get down all the way to the root crown;
- Chipping – have to cut root and not get soil;
- If you drag plants into clipper you get stones – high maintenance
- Watch for seed content and materials can take root. i.e., cape ivy pieces, palms;
- Machine is dangerous;
- Materials have to be green, don’t chip dry stuff;
- Caltrans ill take chips if made to specification.