

TREES/SHRUBS DISCUSSION GROUP

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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

- ▶ Tamanish (4)
- ▶ Russian Olive
- ▶ Fig, pokeweed
- ▶ Acacia
- ▶ Hackberry
- ▶ Fruitless mulberry
- ▶ Cotoneaster
- ▶ pyracantha

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 limbs 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.

