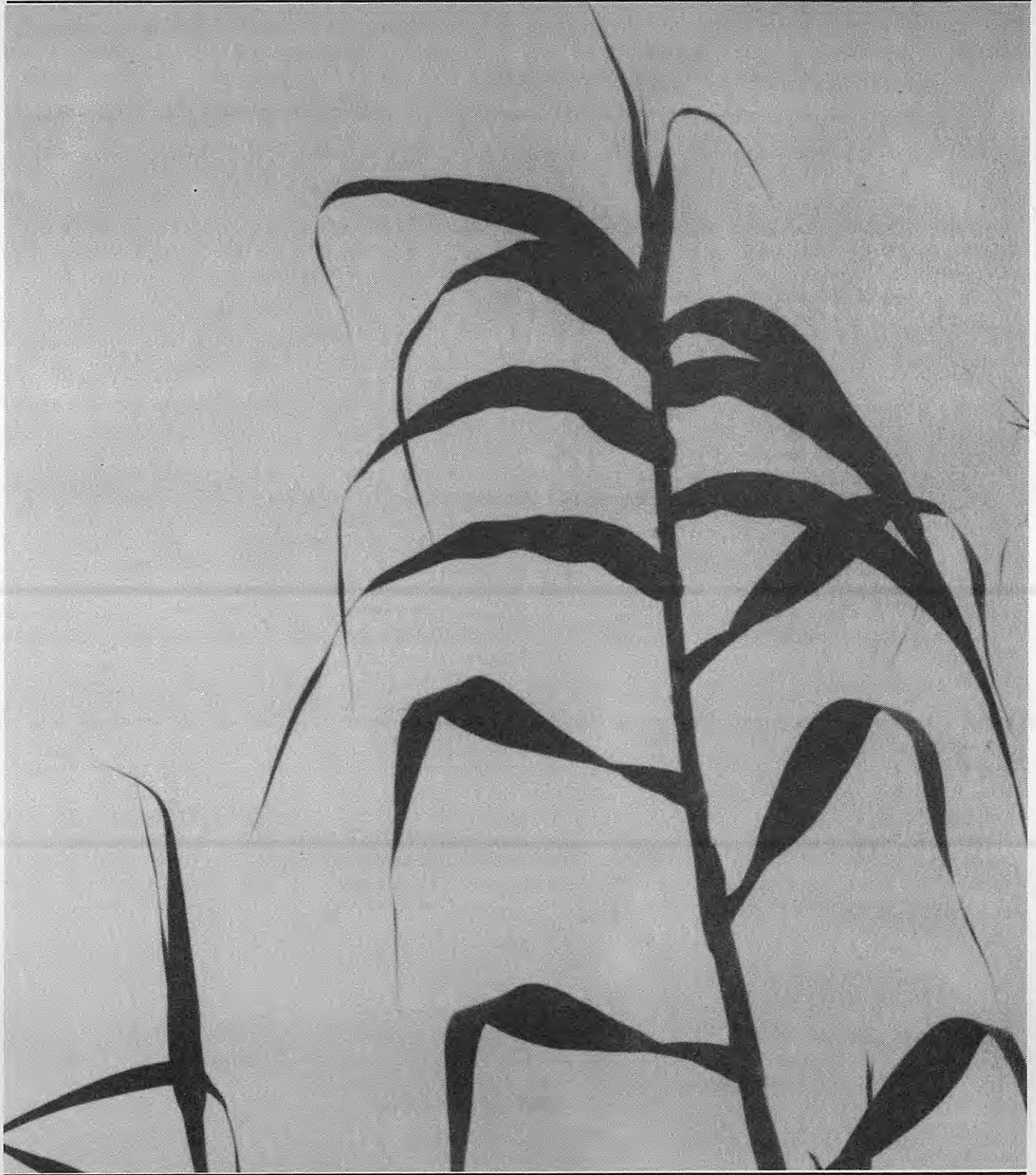


CalEPPC NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE CALIFORNIA EXOTIC PEST PLANT COUNCIL

VOLUME 1 • NUMBER 2

SPRING 1993



CalEPPC News is published quarterly by the California Exotic Pest Plant Council, a non-profit organization. The objects of the organization are: to provide a focus for issues and concerns regarding exotic pest plants in California; to facilitate communication and the exchange of information regarding all aspects of exotic pest plant control and management; to provide a forum where all interested parties may participate in meetings and share in the benefits from the information generated by this council; to promote public understanding regarding exotic pest plants and their control; to serve as an advisory council regarding funding, research, management and control of exotic pest plants; to facilitate action campaigns to monitor and control exotic pest plants in California; and to review incipient and potential pest plant management problems and activities and provide relevant information to interested parties.

Letters to the Editor, notices, articles of all types, volunteer workday schedules, photographs and line drawings are welcome and may be submitted directly to the editor at the address below. We invite you to utilize the CalEPPC newsletter as a forum for describing your project, asking for help, or bringing new issues or developments to the forefront. Electronic submission is gratefully accepted in IBM-formatted 3.5" or 5.25" floppy disks for WordPerfect or Microsoft Word. Please enclose a letter quality hard copy with disk. Copy for the Summer 1993 issue is due with the editor by August 15, 1993.

Interim Board Members appointed at the November 11, 1992 meeting of the Steering Committee:

Officers

President	John Randall	TNC, Cosumnes River Preserve, 6500 Desmond Rd., Galt, CA 95632, 916.684.6821
Vice president	Carla Bossard	St. Mary's College, Dept of Biology, P.O. Box 4057, Moraga, CA 94575, 916.758.1602
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	Nelroy Jackson	400 S. Ramona Ave., #212, Corona, CA 91719, 909.279.7787
	Jeff Lovich	BLM, So. Coast Resource Area, P.O. Box 2000, No. Palm Springs, CA 92258, 619.251.0812
	Mike Pitcairn	CDFA Bio Control, 3288 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832, 916.262.2049
Editor	Sally Davis	448 Bello Street, Pismo Beach, CA 93449, 805.773.2828

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Biocontrol of tamarisk	Bill Neill, 714.577.2423
CalEPPC newsletter	Sally Davis, 805.773.2828
Congressional O.T.A. study	Sue Fritzke, 707.488.2911
Database	Steve Harris, 707.488.2911
Education through schools	Greg Gaar, 415.752.5983
Federal Noxious Weed Act	George Molnar, 415.383.7827
Nursery growers/landscape architects liaison	Daniel Songster, 714.895.8161
Press relations	Jake Sigg, 415.731.3028
Publications	Jake Sigg, 415.731.3028
Public officials seminars	Scott Johnson, 209.982.4337
Public service announcements	James Nee, 408.454.2620
Student research support	Greg Archbald, 415.776.1607, Ext. 230
Volunteerism	Jack Beigle, 805.773.2147
Weed control methods & applications	Carla Bossard, 916.758.1602
Arundo experimental control	Nelroy Jackson, 909.279.7787
French broom experimental control	Daniel Gluesenkamp, 510.464.4669
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Pampas grass experimental control	Quentin Griffiths, 415.669.7295
Yellow star thistle experimental control	Mike Pitcairn, 916.262.2049
Membership	Sally Davis, 805.773.2828
Symposium site & logistics committee	Sally Davis, 805.773.2828
Symposium program committee	Carla Bossard, 510.631.4032 or 916.758.1602
Symposium administration & publicity	Sally Davis, 805.773.2828
Symposium field trips	Jake Sigg, 415.731.3028

President's Message

Many of us who attended the California Exotic Pest Plant Symposium last October were encouraged to see that so many other people shared our concerns. Several people there said they had been waging lonely campaigns against invasive weeds, little realizing that there were others scattered throughout the state doing the same thing. The psychological boost the Symposium and subsequent formation of CalEPPC provided was as important as the exchange of information on weed biology and control techniques it promoted.

Events outside of California provide reason for further encouragement. An amendment to the Federal Noxious Weed Act has been proposed and may be put to a vote in Congress within the next few months (see page 4). Its purposes are to strengthen the mechanisms designed to prevent the entry of certain species into the U.S. and to establish or improve weed control programs within federal agencies that manage land. Species that have been declared "noxious" are subject to the most stringent prevention and control programs carried out under the Act. Currently, however, only one species (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) that invades natural areas but is not an agricultural pest has been designated a "federal noxious weed". The amendment would make it easier to have other natural area weeds declared "noxious".

A report by the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress (OTA) on impacts of non-native species invasions will be released late this summer. The OTA has been conducting this

study for over two years and the report is likely to be used to promote legislation to prevent the entry and/or spread of known or potentially troublesome species.

More good news comes from three areas of the country where there is interest in establishing organizations similar to CalEPPC. An exploratory meeting to determine the level of interest in and commitment to forming such an organization for Oregon and Washington will be held in July. A similar exploratory meeting will be held this November in Tennessee. Finally, in Hawaii, a group of land managers from throughout the state recently appointed a committee to work toward the establishment of a similar organization there. Several of us from CalEPPC have been in contact with interested people in each of these areas. We hope to be able to provide the same kind of help that we have been given by the folks from Florida's Exotic Pest Plant Council. Updates on the progress of these efforts will appear in future newsletters.

On October 8 - 9 we will hold our 1993 Symposium in Westlake Village in northwestern Los Angeles County. It will no longer be a surprise that there are many others throughout California who share your concerns. However, because so much has been and is being accomplished, I am certain this meeting will, like last year's, be uplifting. I hope to see many of you there.

John Randall, president

CalEPPC Symposium '93 - October 8 - 9, 1993 in Westlake Village, California

A two-day symposium addressing the problem of invasive non-native plants in California natural areas will be held October 8 - 9, 1993 at the Hyatt Westlake Plaza Hotel, Westlake Village, California. Members will receive an invitation with this issue of the newsletter. Others may contact *Sally Davis, 448 Bello Street, Pismo Beach, CA 93449, 805.773.2828* to receive an invitation.

The purpose of the symposium is to continue to build this new, non-profit organization in order to increase public awareness of exotic pest plant problems in California natural areas and to advocate effective solutions. Participating individuals and groups will exchange information on control methods, research and management initiatives, public education, funding, and legislative and planning solutions.

Call for Posters: CalEPPC Symposium '93

Posters addressing all areas of exotic plant control in wildland ecosystems of California environments are sought for CalEPPC Symposium '93. Poster presentations regarding research, control methods, tools, products, inter-agency cooperation, local environmental group accomplishments, or other related topics must be submitted before September 30, 1993. Submissions after this date cannot be guaranteed consideration. Please contact *Carla Bossard at 916.758.1602* for information.

Legislative Update

Editor's Note: The following two articles on the federal role (or more correctly, lack of one) in helping stem invasions by exotic plants in California was submitted by Dr. Faith Thompson Campbell, (Dr. Campbell's Ph.D. is in political science) of the Natural Resources Defense Council. Her intent is that these articles will encourage our members to tackle Federal aspects of weed control, which the CalEPPC Board of Directors endorses, having unanimously passed a resolution supporting the importance of educating the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) and Congress on strengthening the Federal position on exotics.

Amendments to the Federal Noxious Weed Act

As we know, site-specific control programs for invasive alien plants are vitally important; but they are also costly, piecemeal, and ultimately futile in the face of expanding numbers of invasive plants belonging to any one species, much less the increasing number of such species. Site management needs support from an effective national program intended to exclude new harmful introductions; eradicate new infestations; prevent the spread of established species to additional parts of the country; and contain or (eventually) eradicate widespread species which are destroying plant communities and entire ecosystems.

For this reason, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is working with the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and Natural Areas Association (NAA) to amend the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 to do the following:

- Revise and expand the definition of noxious weeds, contained in Section 2(c) of the Act, to include "weed" species that affect primarily natural ecosystems.
- Establish a Noxious Weed Technical Advisory Group to evaluate candidate species, develop appropriate classification criteria for noxious weeds, and to make recommendations essential to implement the Act.
- Grant emergency authority to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Administrator to prohibit the entry of foreign weeds which meet the definition of a federal noxious weed, but have not been added formally to the list.

- Insert appropriate language into Section 4 of the Act to prohibit the intentional movement of federal noxious weeds across state lines except under permit.
- Outline a weed classification system that categorizes the status of federal noxious weeds.
- Delete the statement in Section 12 of the Act that exempts the regulation of shipments of agricultural and vegetable seeds.

The cooperating organizations are also encouraging weed scientists to become involved in the issue of non-indigenous invasive plant species by:

- Identifying plant taxa that have the potential for becoming economically or ecologically significant weeds.
- Working with botanists to detect new infestations of non-indigenous invasive plant species that threaten agricultural or natural ecosystems.
- Reporting incipient infestations of new or spreading weeds to appropriate state and federal plant regulatory officials and natural ecosystem managers.
- Studying the biology, economic impact and potential ecological range of new weeds.
- Working with state and federal plant regulatory officials to develop integrated management strategies including control and eradication techniques for non-indigenous invasive plants.
- Incorporating principles of weed exclusion, detection, containment, and eradication in undergraduate and graduate weed science courses.
- Participating in efforts to educate the public and policy makers about the threat posed by non-indigenous invasive plants to agriculture and natural ecosystems

NRDC is also asking Congress to provide adequate and stable funding to implement the full range of weed activities authorized and being proposed for the Federal Noxious Weed Act.

NRDC hopes that CalEPPC will join the coalition asking Congress to amend the Federal Noxious Weed Act.

Faith Thompson Campbell, Ph.D.

Funding for Exotic Containment on Federal Lands

All federal land-managing agencies are required by the 1990 amendments to the Farm Bill [7 U.S.C. § 2814(e)(7)] to develop and fund programs to manage "undesirable" plants found on their lands. None of the agencies has yet implemented an adequate program, in part because of funding limitations.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) has asked the Congress to double resource management funding for the National Park Service. We put special emphasis on the need to curb damaging invasions by invasive exotic species. The resources of at least 96 National parks are being harmed by exotic animals; invasive plants are damaging resources in at least 109 parks. The total cost for control or mitigation projects is \$61.25 million, but only \$11.07 has been budgeted over the next four years. The gap is largest for alien plant species. Only \$3.096 million has been funded out of a total need of \$46.42. NRDC has asked Congress to double the annual expenditure to \$6 million.

Nearly all major ecosystems under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction in the Lower 48 have already suffered major infestations by invasive alien plants, and the problem is expected to get much worse. BLM has documented noxious weed infestations on more than 5.6 million acres in Oregon alone. Few surveys have been completed in other states. BLM predicts that, if control efforts are not increased, up to 20 million additional acres will be infested by noxious weeds by the year 2000. The latter figure represents 24% of BLM lands outside Alaska.

In California, the perennial bunch grasses, native forbs, and shrubs of the western Mojave have been greatly reduced by fires - stimulated by introduced bromes and *Schismus* - and grazing and trampling.¹

BLM has developed two inter-related plans. The first attempts to coordinate a decade-long effort to contain or eradicate "noxious weeds". BLM has designated four alien plant species as of "very high priority": medusa head, cheatgrass, diffuse knapweed, and spotted knapweed. Fourteen additional species, including leafy spurge and yellow star thistle, are ranked as "high priority" species for control. BLM is currently attempting "weed" management on about 65,000 acres per year, at a cost of \$250,000.

The second plan seeks to restore native plant communities in areas where "even the best range

management" or removal of livestock would not bring about recovery. Seven million acres are considered to be in such degraded condition in the Great Basin and Columbia Plateau. (Nevertheless, BLM's Susanville District recently decided to introduce an alien species, *Kochia prostrata*, on the Twin Peaks and Nevada Winter Range allotments.)

The minimum budget estimate for the combined weed and restoration program is \$13.7 million annually for 10 years. This would allow placement of qualified personnel in each District to identify "weed" infestations and work with user groups, neighboring landowners, and county, state, and federal agencies to develop and carry out programs to control or eradicate the alien species and restore native species. NRDC has asked the Congress to begin building up this program by appropriating \$500,000 in FY94.

The Forest Service is currently spending \$2.167 million to manage "undesirable" plants found on the National forests and grasslands. Over 80% of the funds are being spent in the Rocky Mountains and Intermountain regions; another 13% are spent in Oregon and Washington. California received only \$5,000 (!) NRDC supports increasing funding for the program to \$3 million, to be spent specifically in California and the East; and has asked that the "sensitive species" botanists be integrated into project development in all regions. Forest Service staff should also consult with federal, state, and private conservation agencies (as well as agricultural agencies and weed scientists) in developing lists of "undesirable" species and control methods.

In order to enable the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to improve its exclusion programs and to respond more rapidly to newly discovered outbreaks of noxious weeds, NRDC has joined with the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and the Natural Areas Association (NAA) to ask for amendments to the Federal Noxious Weed Act [7 U.S.C. § 2801 - 2813]. In the meantime, we have asked Congress to increase appropriations for implementation of the Federal Noxious Weed Act from the FY93 level of \$289,000 to \$5 million.

NRDC hopes that CalEPPC will join in supporting these badly needed increases for programs aimed at containing invasive exotic plants on federal lands.

Faith Thompson Campbell, Ph.D.

¹Berry, Kristin H. *A Brief Summary of the Effects of Sheep Grazing on Desert Tortoises in the Western Mojave Desert*. BLM, Riverside, CA. Revised December 1989.

The Story of Team Arundo

by Nelroy Jackson, The Agricultural Group, Monsanto Company

Arundo donax (giant reed, giant cane, wild cane) is estimated to infest up to 2,000 acres of the Santa Ana River Basin in Southern California. Included in this count are several hundred acres of parkland maintained by the Riverside County Parks and Open Space District. Problems caused by infestation of *Arundo donax* include:

- Arundo displaces native plants (willow, cottonwood, mulefat)
- Arundo provides a poor food source and cover for wildlife (including the least Bell's vireo)
- Arundo increases fire hazard and firefighting costs
- Arundo impedes flood control by clogging channels
- Arundo consumes three times as much water as native vegetation
- Arundo provides cover for feral pigs
- Arundo provides cover for gangs and transients.

In 1992, Paul Frandsen, Supervisor of Riverside County Parks and Open Space District, sought a way to reverse the march of giant reed and reclaim his park. Paul began by contacting anyone who was knowledgeable about the habits and possible control measures for giant reed. He made contact with Bill Tidwell who successfully controlled *Arundo donax* with Rodeo® herbicide (glyphosate) in the lower Santa Ana River Basin, Gary Bell of the Nature Conservancy whose interest and mandate was control of the *Arundo donax* in the river basin, and Steve Westrich and Nelroy Jackson of Monsanto who were knowledgeable about control of giant reed.

Paul contacted different state and federal agencies who had any kind of jurisdiction within the basin, beginning with the Army Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife, and Fish and Game. At first the problems of "span of control", regulation, and multiple jurisdiction were daunting, since some of the agencies had adversarial relationships arising from seemingly conflicting goals. A series of monthly meetings were set up under Paul's auspices at the Riverside County Parks and Open Space District's headquarters on the banks of the Santa Ana River. The issues were defined as:

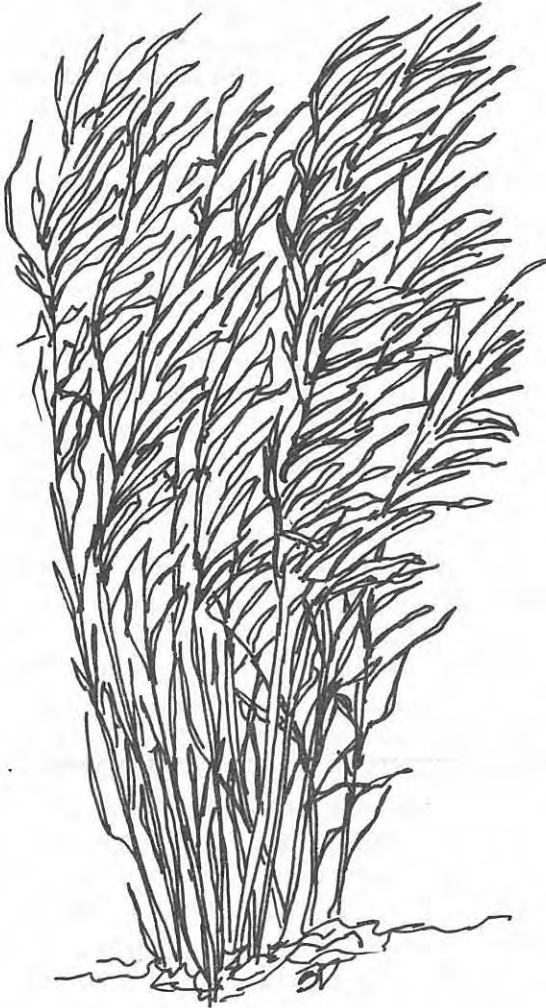
- conflicting goals and jurisdictions
- permits
- benefits, if any, that Arundo provides
- skepticism that the problem can be controlled
- methods of control (mechanical vs. chemical vs. biological)
- which chemical and application technique to use

More agencies became involved (municipal, county, supra-regional, state, and federal) some of which are:

- Riverside County: Parks district; Fire Department; Roads; Flood Control; Sewage Treatment Plant
- Orange County: Environmental Management Agency & Water Management District (OCWMD)
- San Bernardino County: Flood Control
- The Cities of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Norco
- Supra-Regional Bodies: Santa Ana Watershed Project Agency (SAWPA); NW Mosquito Abatement District;
- California State Agencies: Departments of Fish and Game (F&G); Forestry (CDF); Water Resources
- Federal Agencies: Fish and Wildlife (F&W); Army Corps of Engineers (COE);
- Environmental Groups: The Nature Conservancy; California Native Plant Society
- Herbicide Manufacturer: The Agricultural Group, Monsanto Company

Monsanto suggested that a pilot project be instigated in order to demonstrate that *Arundo donax* could, in fact, be controlled by using glyphosate, and at a reasonable cost. Thus was born the 4.5-acre project at the Van Buren Bridge crossing of the Santa Ana River in Riverside.

Continued on following page



In September, an area between and outside of the two road spans was cut by CDF crews, and the giant reed foliage was removed and stacked. (These stacks were burned in March after permits were obtained from AQMD). When the regrowth was 2 to 4 feet tall, the *Arundo donax* was treated with glyphosate by hand application. Team Arundo volunteers donated their time and equipment; Monsanto Company donated the herbicide.

On Thanksgiving Eve 1992, a fire which started upstream from the pilot project (presumably by transients for heating purposes) escaped and burned downstream towards the location of the pilot project and the new Riverside Sewage Treatment Plant. Interestingly, the fire stopped at the pilot project where the fuel had been removed. CDF crews were able to use the 4.5-acre plot as a "fuel break" for access and backfired the giant reed. The fire covered approximately 150 acres and cost more than \$250,000 in firefighting costs. We do not often recognize this cost as a direct taxpayer expense, but it is. Everyone on Team Arundo then realized the benefit of having done the pilot project.

The 150 acres of burned habitat infested with *Arundo donax* presented a golden opportunity, and Team Arundo decided to treat the regrowth of giant reed. This decision precipitated a round of searching for funds (in order to do the project) and coordinating the agencies, which was accomplished in an admirable manner.

A letter outlining the reason for the herbicide spraying was distributed to all homeowners in the area adjacent to the previously burned section proposed to be treated. No negative comments or reactions occurred. The group decided to make an aerial application of glyphosate to the most densely infested area in the middle of the affected

basin. The herbicide was applied by helicopter on March 11, 1993. The remaining *Arundo donax* will be treated by ground application in order to save desirable native vegetation.

The next two steps for Team Arundo are:

1. Developing and signing a Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperative Management Agreement. This would allow all future projects in the basin to go ahead without filing Sections 404 and 1600 permit applications for each mini-project, as well as set up a mitigation bank and lead agency, and;
2. Sponsoring and holding a colloquium on *Arundo donax* in the Riverside area.

The greatest accomplishment of Team Arundo is the formation of a cohesive, inter-agency group that has broken down barriers, overcome animosity over apparently conflicting goals and "modi operandi", and successfully forged a coalition. This alliance has made concrete gains in less than one year against the scourge of biological pollution from an exotic pest plant.

Team Arundo should serve as a model of organization and action for groups in other parts of the state, working on removal of *Arundo donax* or any other exotic pest plant. The assistance of Monsanto Company personnel is offered to facilitate groups in other parts of the state.

Nelroy Jackson, Ph.D.

CalEPPC Working Groups

CalEPPC working groups were established on October 10, 1992, during the first California Exotic Pest Plant Symposium held in Morro Bay. The working groups are standing committees of CalEPPC, and as such are the primary means by which CalEPPC will accomplish its goals and programs. Working groups have met and developed preliminary plans for their chosen tasks. If you are not already on a working group, or if you would like to join an additional group, I encourage you to contact the group chair and become personally involved.

John Randall, president

Working Group Reports

French Broom Experimental Control

The French broom experimental control working group of CalEPPC reports they have sited their experiment at Jackson Demonstration State Forest near Fort Bragg. The experiment has two goals: 1.) to determine the most effective combination of techniques to remove mature shrubs and prevent their reinfestation; and 2.) to determine the financial and/or labor resources required for each treatment combination.

The experiment includes 42 eight-meter by eight-meter blocks arranged in a random block design. Each of the seven treatment combinations has six replicate blocks. Some of the treatment combinations are suitable even for lands with restricted management options, employing weed-wrenches and weed-eaters, while other treatment combinations employ various techniques, including cutting followed by low volume basal bark herbicide, hand-pulling, prescribed burning, and pre- or post-emergent herbicides on seedlings. The enthusiasm, pool expertise, and hard work of the members of this working group, and the generosity of the numerous cooperators on this project have enabled this experiment to advance this far.

Carla Bossard

Pampasgrass Experimental Control

The pampasgrass working group met in April to discuss the status of recent state legislation on imports of noxious weeds, herbicides, education of nurserymen, and sharing information on eradication efforts.

By general agreement, the priority project is to implement controls through AB 1108. In order to petition a county agriculture commissioner to list a Noxious Weed under AB 1108, it is necessary to get interested parties to sign on in advance. If anyone takes exception, the commissioner must hold a public hearing, which requires money, of which there is none. If no one objects, the commissioner can list it as a Noxious Weed in that county. We

propose attempting this route in San Francisco and Marin counties as a test/demonstration, and if successful, we can propose to list the plants statewide to the Association of Agricultural Commissioners.

Ken Moore and Dave Boyd discussed their techniques in dealing with pampasgrass. Dave always uses surfactant (even though Roundup® already contains it) and achieves better results. Smothering stumps with plastic is successful, but not feasible on a large scale. Cutting foliage off with a chain saw, painting stumps with 50% Roundup®, grubbing out, or allowing regrowth and spraying with 2% solution (2 2/3 oz/gal of water, plus a surfactant, rather than fool around with lesser concentrations with the possibility of not having a complete kill) are all utilized. The Winter 1993 issue of *Gorse/Broom Quarterly* (Oregon Dept. of Ag.) has a table of experiments with different herbicides, surfactants, and percentages. It is recommended reading for all foes of pampasgrass.

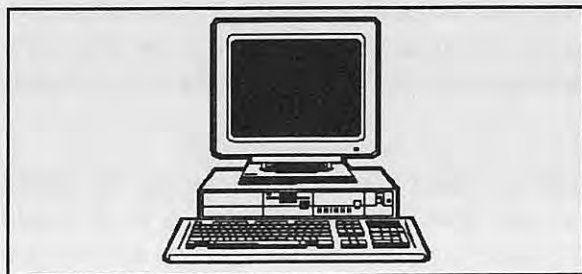
Ken Moore uses a 24-inch chain saw as the preferred weapon - it dispatches a mature plant in five minutes (a weedeater has too long a handle to exert sufficient pressure). Cut the pampas as low as possible, getting the rosettes. Ken also uses a pulaski effectively, and keeps both axe and mattock blades sharp; he can dispatch a rosette with four square whacks. A Montana Sharpshooter (\$80, Smith & Hawken) cuts sharply through pampas roots. The method requires one or two people pulling the plant while another does the cutting. In the Santa Cruz area volunteers are easy to get and find the heavy labor rewarding. In the Point Reyes area, backhoes and herbicide keep the heavy-duty stuff under control.

If you are interested in a listing of *Cortaderia* literature (prepared by Professor Kelly Allred of New Mexico State University) please call or write: **Quentin Griffiths at P.O. Box 766, Inverness, CA 94937, 415.669.7295 or 415.776.1162.**

Working Group Reports continued on next page

Working Groups Cont'd.

Database



Access to EcoNet and plants.exotic

EcoNet was chosen for presentation and exchange of information on exotic pest plants with managers and researchers throughout the world. Founded in 1987, EcoNet has been an essential resource for individuals and organizations in over 70 countries to share current information on environmental issues.

To access CalEPPC's database on EcoNet, you need nothing more than a computer (MS-DOS computers are inexpensive and would allow easy exchange of floppy disks with most researchers), a modem (≥ 1200 baud), communication software (Procomm, Procomm-Plus are standards), a telephone line, and access to an account with EcoNet.

To acquire your own account, write to: *The Institute for Global Communications, 18 De Boom St., San Francisco, CA 94107, 415.4442.0220*; or, with a credit card, you may sign up on-line:

- from home by having your computer dial 415.322.9284 (N-8-1), or
- from Internet by typing "telenet igc.org" then type "new" at the login prompt and at "password=" just hit the "return" (enter) key.

Fill out the information as requested. The cost, a one-time sign-up fee of \$15, includes an excellent 150-page manual and an hour of on-line time. A monthly fee of \$10 includes one hour of off-peak time on-line.

After logging onto EcoNet, access to plants.exotic is made in the following manner:

EcoNet Command Menu:

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c - Conferences
m - Electronic Mail
s - Setup: Change your password, Language, Terminal Type
u - User Directory
d - Online databases
h - Help
bye - Logout
Your selection: c
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Type '?' for list of commands, 'h' for help.

Conf: (g)o to a conference (v)isit regular list of conferences

Conf? Plants.exotic

Visiting plants.exotic...

'i' to see index of topics, '?' for command summary, 'h' for more help

Conf: (i)ndex (u)nread (w)rite (c)apture (v)isit (g)o e(x)it (q)uit (?)

Conf? i

plants.exotic - California Exotic Pest Plant Council

2/03/93	1 The Purpose of This Conference	sharris
	2 Announcements - Exotic Control	sharris
	3 Bibliography - Exotic Control	sharris
	4 Introductions - Who's Who.	1 sharris
	5 Why control Exotic plants?	sharris
	6 Ammophila arenaria;	TNC-ESA sharris
	7 Anthoxanthum odoratum;	TNC-ESA sharris
	8 Artemisia absinthium;	TNC-ESA sharris
	9 Arundo donax	TNC-ESA sharris
	10 Bassia hyssopifolia;	TNC-ESA sharris
	11 Carduus pycnocephalus;	TNC-ESA sharris
	12 Cirsium arvense;	TNC-ESA sharris
	13 Clidemia hirta;	TNC-ESA sharris
	14 Cortaderia jubata;	TNC-ESA sharris
	15 Cytisus scoparius;	TNC-ESA sharris
	16 Daucus caota;	TNC-ESA sharris
	17 Elaeagnus umbellata;	TNC-ESA sharris
	18 Euphorbia purpurea;	TNC-ESA sharris
	19 Juniperus virginiana;	TNC-ESA sharris
	20 Lonicera spp.;	TNC-ESA sharris
	21 Meilolus spp.;	TNC-ESA sharris
	22 Pastinaca sativa;	TNC-ESA sharris
	23 Phalaris tuberosa;	TNC-ESA sharris
	24 Poa spp.;	TNC-ESA sharris
	25 Psidium cattleianum;	TNC-ESA sharris
	26 Rubus argutus;	TNC-ESA sharris
	27 Schinus terebinthifolius;	TNC-ESA sharris
	28 Silybum marianum;	TNC-ESA sharris
	29 Spartium junceum;	TNC-ESA sharris
	30 Tamarix spp.;	TNC-ESA sharris
	31 Ulex europaeus;	TNC-ESA sharris
	32 Verbascum thapsus;	TNC-ESA sharris
	33 Xanthium spinosum;	TNC-ESA sharris

TNC-ESA = The Nature Conservancy - Element Stewardship Abstract
sharris = Steve Harris' EcoNet account name/e-mail address

At this point you may read a topic by typing the number at the left, or download topics with another series of commands. Additional information may be added to a topic by anyone on EcoNet; the number of additions that have been made will be cited with the number just to the left of the name on the right (see #4). To read additional messages, type the topic number and a decimal number representing which message (e.g. "4.1" represents topic 4, response number 1).

****End of Topics****

Conf: (i)ndex (u)nread (w)rite (c)apture (v)isit (g)o e(x)it (q)uite (?)

Conf? q

EcoNet Command Menu:

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c - Conferences
m - Electronic mail
s - Setup: Change your Password, Language, Terminal Type
u - User Directory
d - Online databases
h - Help
bye - Logout
Your selection: bye
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Elections for 1994 Officers and Board

At its May 20, 1993 meeting, the CalEPPC Board of Directors opened nominations for the election of the 11-member Board of Directors to take office January 1, 1994. This is in accordance with the by-laws of the new organization which provide for a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, as well as 6 two-year term board members. The by-laws provide for automatic board membership to the immediate past-president, bringing the total to 11 members.

To provide for continuity in board membership, the by-laws call for three of the board members to be elected in odd-numbered years and three in even-numbered years. For the first election, however, it is obviously necessary to elect all six board members at one time. Hence, the board is calling for nominations and election to three one-year term board positions and three two-year board positions. Finally, it was decided that until the time there is a past-president, the newly elected board will fill this position at its discretion. This last position is important since this is the 11th, and potentially tie-breaking, member of the board.

Our members will find listed below an initial list of nominations made at the May 20th meeting. Further nominations are hereby solicited for any of the board positions, including the officer positions. All nominations shall be accompanied by a note or letter from the nominee stating that he or she accepts the nomination, including their mailing address and telephone number. The nominee shall submit a maximum 100-word biography of relevant information (i.e. formal education, experience, publications, etc.). It is not required, but greatly appreciated, for members to send this information on an IBM-compatible or Mac disk in a text file. The biographies will be included with the mailed ballot.

Nominations should be sent to *Mike Kelly, Nominating Committee Chair, 11532 Alkaid Drive, San Diego, CA, 92126* (or by FAX to 619.271.1425) to be received no later than July 31, 1993. A mail ballot will then be sent to the membership by August 15, 1993. Ballots must be returned to Mike Kelly by September 1st of this year. Ballots will be certified by the outgoing board. The results will be announced at the annual meeting in October (see notice and symposium invitation included in this issue). Nominations made are the following:

President	John Randall
Vice-president	Carla Bossard
Secretary	Mike Kelly
Treasurer	Mike Pitcairn

One-year board terms (three positions):
Greg Archbald
Sally Davis
Quentin Griffiths
Steve Harris
Ann Howald

Two-year board terms (three positions):
Dave Chipping
Nelroy Jackson
Jo Kitz
Jeff Lovich

As readers can see, the number of nominations already exceeds the number of general board positions. This interest in helping direct the future development of CalEPPC bodes well for the future of our organization. Although many of our members may not feel comfortable making nominations because they aren't yet familiar with each other or the above nominees - due to our newness as a group - we encourage further nominations. When the ballots are printed with the biographies, I'm sure we will all agree we have tough choices to make from the wonderful breadth of talent and experience available to lead the organization. If anyone has any questions about the election, please don't hesitate to call *Mike Kelly at 619.566.6489*.

Mike Kelly, interim secretary



CalEPPC Welcomes New Members

Our membership is growing! At the first California Exotic Pest Plant Symposium held in Morro Bay on October 9-10, 1992, 154 registrants became charter members of the organization, through December 1993. CalEPPC warmly welcomes the following people and organizations who have joined between March and June 1993.

Carlisle Beck

Matt Brooks

Brad Burkhart

Cindy Burrascano

Joseph Cannon

Jeff Chandler

Kimberly Cooper

Sally de Becker

Ms. Greg Everhart

Gordon R. Foster

Rich Gibson

A. Kristin Jakob

Ralph Kraetsch

Dawn LaBarbera

F. Jordan Lang

John H. Madison

Dr. Elizabeth McClintock

Diane M. Nisbet

Michael O'Brien

Veronica Oliva

Ron Paolini

Helen Crocker Russell Library of
Horticulture, Strybing Arboretum

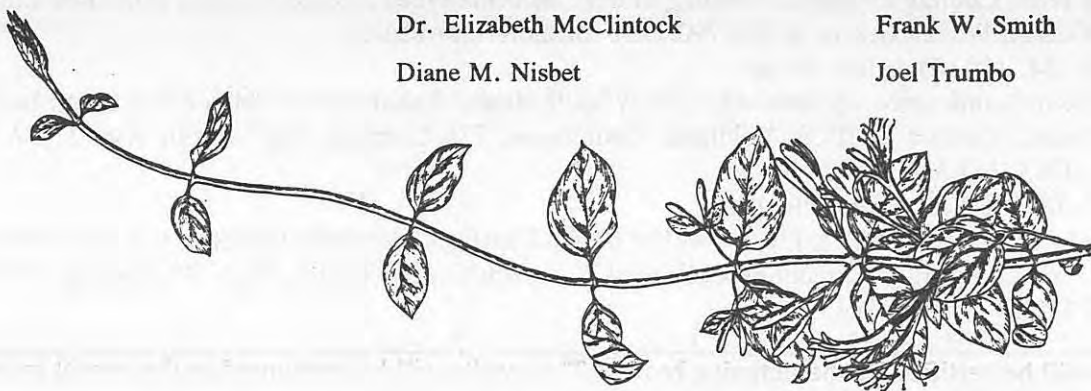
Devi Sharp

William E. Tippets

Erica J. Specht

Frank W. Smith

Joel Trumbo



Join CalEPPC Today!

If you attended the 1992 Exotic Pest Plant Symposium in Morro Bay, your symposium fees made you a charter member of CalEPPC for one year. If you did not attend the symposium, but would like to join CalEPPC please remit your dues using the form provided. All members will receive the CalEPPC Newsletter, be eligible to join CalEPPC working groups, be invited to the annual meeting, and participate in selecting future board members. Your personal involvement and financial support are the key to success. Additional contributions by present charter members are warmly welcomed!

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Office Phone _____

Home Phone _____

FAX _____

1993 Calendar Year Dues

Membership Categories

	INDIVIDUAL	INSTITUTIONAL
☐ Student	\$15	
☐ Regular	\$25	\$100
☐ Contributing	\$50	\$250
☐ Sustaining	\$250	\$1,000
☐ Lifetime	\$1,000	

Other Gift \$ _____

Please make check payable to: California Exotic Pest Plant Council or CalEPPC. Mail your form and check to:

CalEPPC Membership
c/o Sally Davis
448 Bello Street
Pismo Beach, CA 93449

Pending official incorporation of the California Exotic Pest Plant Council, newsletter mailings will be handled by Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Inc. a California not-for-profit corporation.

Free Publications Available

- **Gorse/Broom Quarterly** is published by the Oregon Department of Agriculture Weed Control Program. Gorse will soon be reaching full bloom at many sites, and this is a time when herbicidal control can be most effective. If you are interested in receiving this newsletter, contact the agency at 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, OR 97310-0110, 503.378.4987.

- A copy of the 1993 catalogue of **Least-Toxic Pest Management** publications and services, which includes a listing of educational materials and other resources, is available from The Bio-Integral Resource Center (BIRC). Call 510.524.2567 or FAX 510.524.1758 for a copy.

Upcoming Meetings

- **Fall, 1993 Riverside, California**

Team Arundo. Please contact Nelroy Jackson at 909.279.7787 for further details.

- **January 17 - 19, 1994 San Jose, California**

The California Weed Conference (annual meeting of the California Weed Science Society) at the Red Lion Hotel in San Jose. Contact Wanda Graves at 510.790.1252 for more information.

- **March 22 - 24, 1994 Houston, Texas**

The 1994 Wildlands Conference, sponsored by The Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council will meet March 1994 in Houston, Texas. Contact WHEC's Wildlands Conference, 736 Company Farm Road, Aspers, PA 17304, 717.528.7062, FAX 717.528.7544.

- **August 9 - 14, 1994 Lansing, Michigan**

SER 1994 Conference 'Saving All the Pieces' will be held at Lansing Community College. For more information contact Robert Welch, Lansing Community College, 422 N. Washington Square, Dept. 31, Lansing, MI 48901, 517.483.9675, FAX 517.483.9619.

CalEPPC News

c/o Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Inc.

P.O. Box 26523

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