Revegetating medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput medusae*)invaded rangeland.

Aleta Nafus^{1*} and Kirk Davies². ¹Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas, NV. ²USDA-Agricultural Research



(Photo credit: Steve Dewey Utah State University, Bugwood.org)



Perennial Vegetation & Community Resistance



Perennial Vegetation & Community Resistance



5+ Years of Reduced Annual Grass Cover



5+ Years of Reduced Annual Grass Density





5 Year Results Summary

- Annual grass was still 2x lower in treated/seeded plots than untreated controls
- Perennial bunchgrasses were 17-59x higher in treated/seeded plots than untreated control
- Bare ground was still 3x higher in treated plots than untreated control.



How do we get seeds to establish?



- Single-entry treatment/seeding often unsuccessful
- Waiting 1 year helps but requires multiple entries and can allow annual grasses to get a head start



Carbon Coating Seed Pellets



- Species seeded simultaneously with preemergent herbicides will likely experience nontarget damage
- Activated carbon can be used to protect seeded species from herbicide damage because it has a high absorption capacity that can deactivate many herbicides

Goldilocks and Activated Carbon





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosolids



https://www.brettyoung.ca/west-canada-seed-crop-inputs/forages/ultracoat

Goldilocks and Activated Carbon





Herbicide Protection Pods (HPP)



 Activated carbon is incorporated into a dough mixture containing seeds, water-sensitive binders, and other additives and then extruded through a rectangular die

Crested wheatgrass HPP

 Crested wheatgrass seedling density was 300% greater at the end of the study when seeded in HPPs compared with seeded as bare seed when exotic annual grasses were simultaneously being controlled with imazapic



Herbicide Protection Pods and Seedlings

- We expect that the benefits of HPPs over bare seed are primarily the result of activated carbon deactivating the preemergent herbicide around seeds.
- However, agglomerated seeds can improve seedling performance compared with seeds planted individually
- Activated carbon may also increase plant growth by increasing nutrient availability and
- Activated carbon may limit allopathy



More Field Testing

- Bottlebrush squirreltail (Elymus elymoides [Raf.] Swezey),
- bluebunch wheatgrass (Pseudoroegneria spicata [Pursh] Á. Löve),
- Sandberg bluegrass (Poa secunda J. Presl),
- Siberian wheatgrass (Agropyron fragile [Roth] P. Candargy),
- Wyoming big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata Nutt. subsp. wyomingensis Beetle & A. Young), and
- forage kochia (Bassia prostrata [L.] A. J. Scott).



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Conclusions

- Simultaneously seeding vegetation with exotic annual grass control with an imazapic application would also allow seeded species 1 more yr of growth while exotic annual competition is reduced compared with the traditional approach.
- Once perennial bunchgrasses are established, they can be quite competitive with exotic annuals and are critical to limiting exotic annual grasses in the sagebrush ecosystem

Questions?

- K.W. Davies (2018) Incorporating Seeds in Activated Carbon Pellets Limits Herbicide Effects to Seeded Bunchgrasses When Controlling Exotic Annuals. Rangeland Ecology & Management, 71(3):323-326.
- K.W. Davies and C.S. Boyd. (2018) Longer-Term Evaluation of Revegetation of Medusahead-Invaded Sagebrush Steppe. Rangeland Ecology & Management, 71(3):292-297
- K.W. Davies and D.D. Johnson (2017) Established Perennial Vegetation Provides High Resistance to Reinvasion by Exotic Annual Grasses. Rangeland Ecology & Management 70: 748–754
- K.W. Davies, M.D. Madsen, A. Hulet. (2017) Using Activated Carbon to Limit Herbicide Effects to Seeded Bunchgrass When Revegetating Annual Grass-Invaded Rangelands. Rangeland Ecology & Management 70: 604–608.