# Improving Roadside Restoration Through Site Specific and Adaptive Management





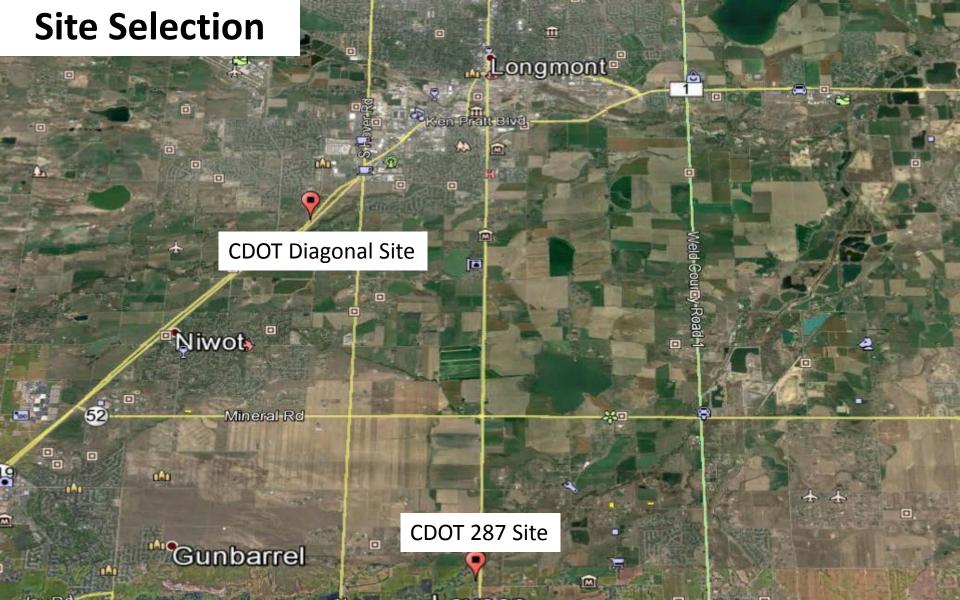
Dr. Scott Nissen, Professor Weed Science John Coyle, Graduate Student



Colorado State University

# What is Adaptive Management?

- Documenting the weed and desirable plant community
- Determining the most selective management strategy
- Making the proper application, timing and rate
- Evaluate herbicide performance
- Consider follow-up treatments, could be second herbicide application, mowing, grazing, bio-control release
- Monitor, monitor, monitor
- Pre and post application photo points





# **CDOT Study Site 1 (Diagonal)**

Downy Brome, Field Bindweed, Marestail, Prickly Lettuce, Perennial Grass



#### **Herbicide Selection**

- Weeds requiring special consideration
  - -Bindweed (controlled by only few herbicides)
  - Downy brome (residual herbicides with grass activity)
  - -Russian knapweed, biennial and perennial thistles
  - -KOCHIA
- Set-up treatments or using non-selective herbicide in a selective manner
- Encouraging perennial plant communities by using herbicides that impact annual weeds.

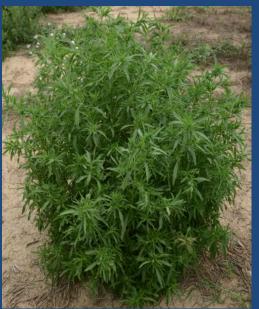
#### The Basics?

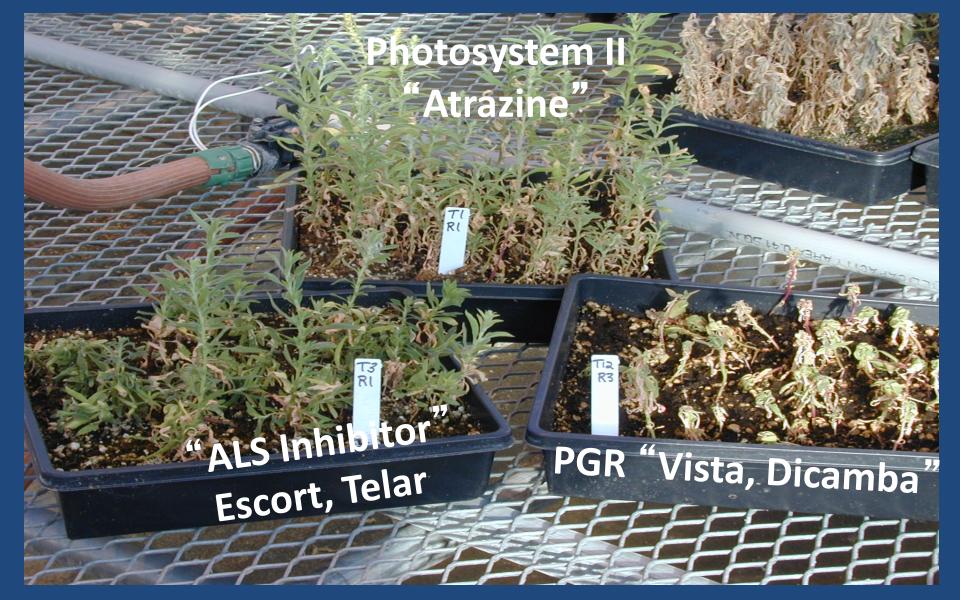
- Protect your investment
  - You can do everything right and still fail.
  - Seedling grasses cannot compete with annual weeds.
  - You should try to provide at least one year without weed competition.
  - Kochia and Russian thistle will EAT YOUR LUNCH.
  - Most restoration projects fail due to weed competition.

# Kochia (Kochia scoparia)

- Introduced from Europe as an ornamental
- Increasing resistance problems (Heap, 2014)
- Single plant from 25,000 to 50,000 seeds
- Tolerance to temperature, drought, pH, and salt
- Problem in Crop and Non-crop areas







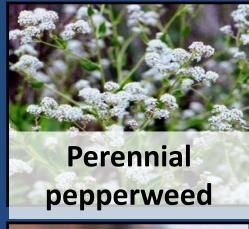
# Why is kochia such a problematic weed?



#### The Basics?

- If you walk away too soon you will fail.
- You need a long term, monitoring and maintenance program.
- An intervention 3 or 4 years down the road could save an entire restoration project.

# **Secondary Invaders**











Kochia

# Russian Knapweed and Perennial Pepperweed invasion After fire



## **Two Application Timings**

- May 2015 (Spring/Summer)
- October 2015 (Fall/Winter)

Trt	Timing		Linear Mile Chemical Costs Only
1	S	Perspective + Plateau + Accord XRTII + Vista + 2,4-D	\$145
2	F	Perspective + Plateau + Accord XRTII	\$97
3	S	Tordon + Plateau + Accord XRTII + Vista + 2,4-D	\$116
4	F	Tordon + Plateau + Accord XRTII	\$68
5	S	Tordon + Milestone + Escort + Accord XRTII	\$55
•	2 (spring 20 gs during the	\$30	





#### Revegetation After Herbicide Applications (Dec. 2015)

Green Needlegrass, Western Wheatgrass, Slender Wheatgrass, Sand Dropseed, Prairie Wildflower Mix

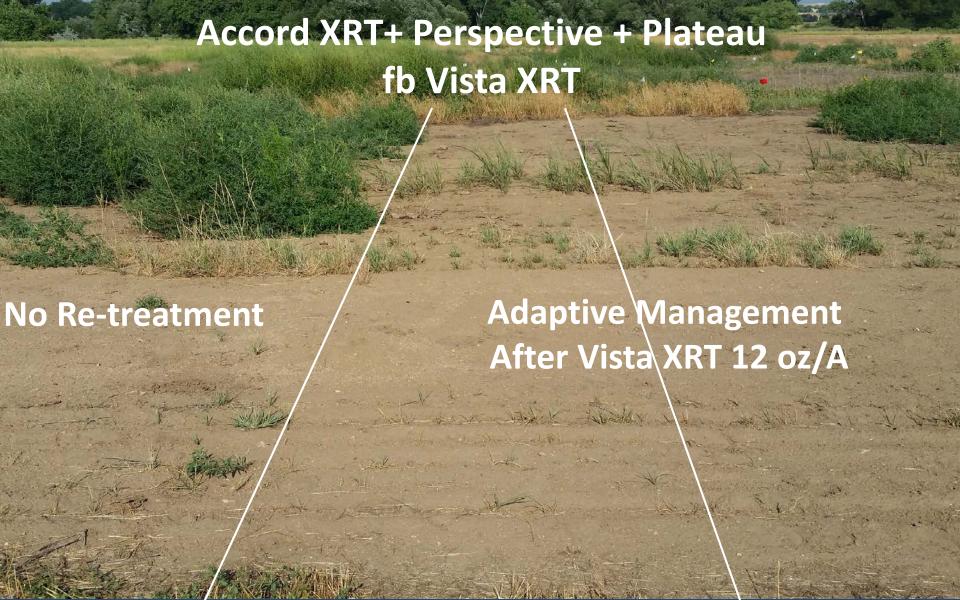


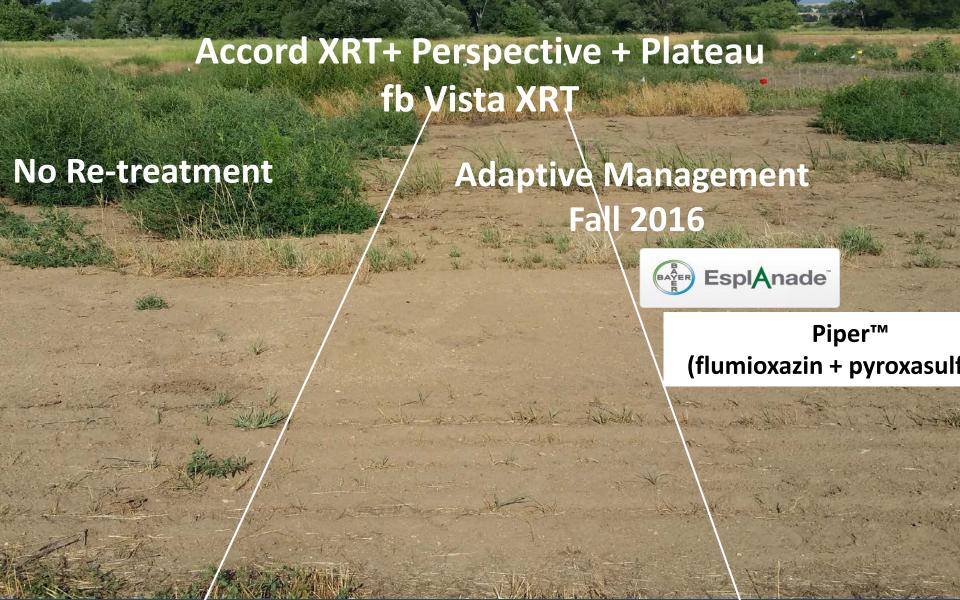


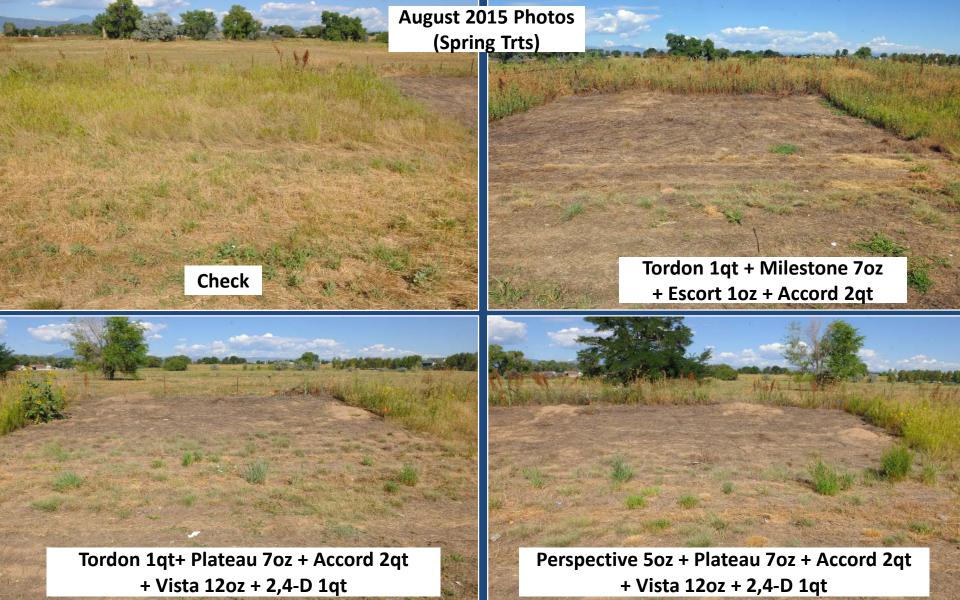


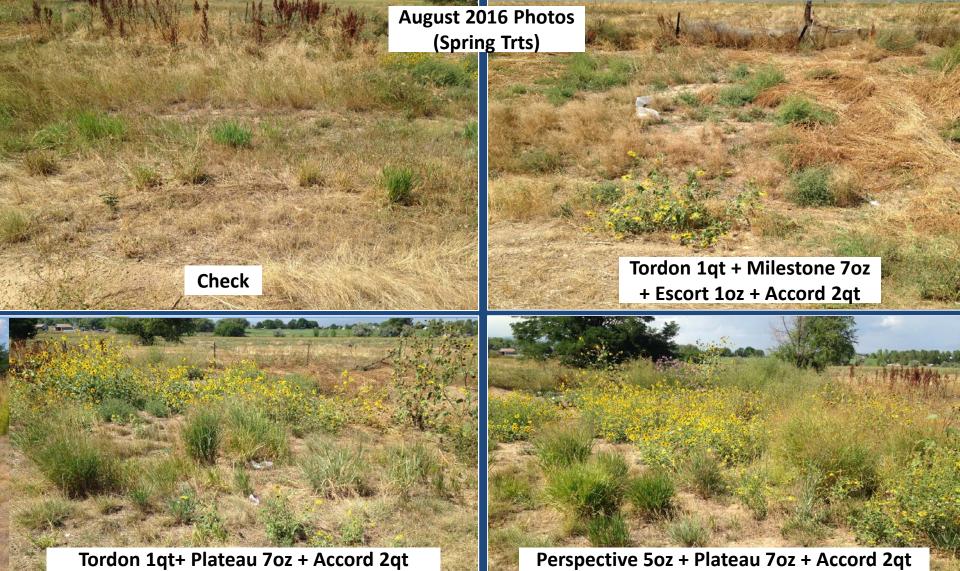






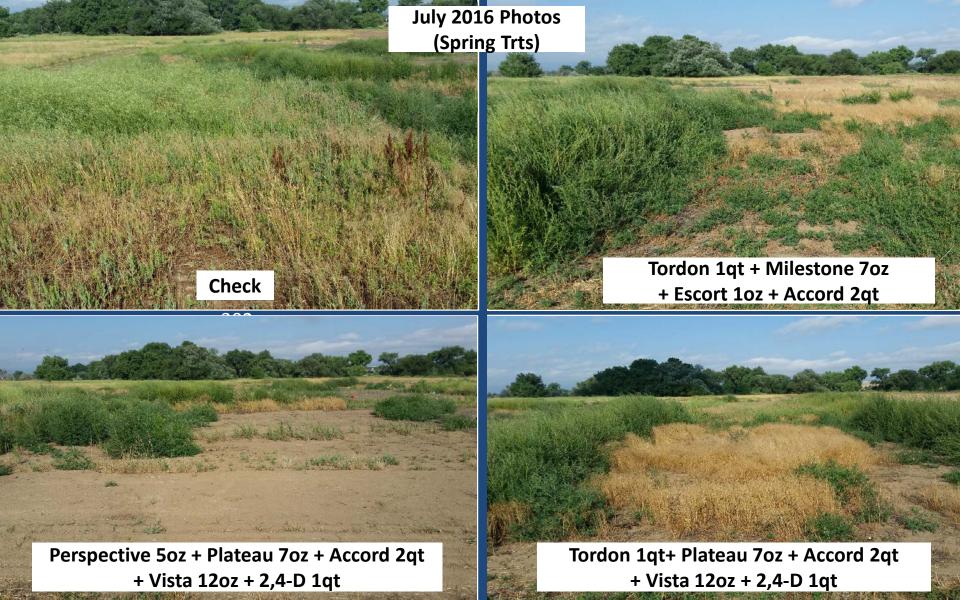






+ Vista 12oz + 2,4-D 1qt + Vista 12oz + 2,4-D 1qt





# **Hydro-seeding and Hydro-mulching**



# **Advantages vs Cost**

- More desirable environment
- Protect seeds
- Weed suppression
- Significant Increase in seeding rates
- Increased cost over drill or broadcast seeding
- Great for steep/rough sites



#### **Downy Brome and other Winter Annual Grasses**

- There are no or very few native winter annual grasses.
- 2. There are significant amount of bare ground.
- 3. Invasive grasses have no competition.
- 4. What biological characteristics we can use for management?
- 5. What can we do to help native plant communities resistant re-invasion?

# Simple Experiment to Determine Seed Longevity

- 1. Two site with dense DB
- 2. Every spring control all flushes of DB with Roundup.
- 3. Eliminate seed production for 1,2,3,4,5,6 years
- 4. Monitor DB in soil seed bank
- 5. Determine impacts on native plant community

#### Sequential Glyphosate Treatments to Deplete Downy Brome Soil Seed Reserve



What are management strategies to eradicate downy brome?

• Sequential glyphosate treatments for 5+ years

OR

• Soil residual herbicide (indaziflam application at years 1 and 3)

# Prescriptive Winter Annual Grass Management Approach

- 1. Residual Winter Annual Grass Control (3+Years)
- 2. Eliminate Litter Accumulation
- 3. Manage Soil Seed Bank (5 Year Investment)
- 4. Re-establishment of Remnant Plant Community

### **Eplanade (indaziflam)**

- Weed Control- Broad Spectrum Control of over 75 species
- Mode of Action- Cellulose-Biosynthesis Inhibitor (CBI)
- Labeled Use Rates
  - -51 to 102 g ai ha<sup>-1</sup>
  - -3.5 to 7 oz/A
- \*No Current Grazing Label\*
  - Labeled for use on non-grazed sites
  - Open space, natural areas



# **Ouray County CDOT Site**

- Near Colona, CO on Hwy 550
- Prior restoration attempt had failed
- Replicate of the Longmont sites
- Weeds: jointed goat grass, downy brome, kochia



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# **Additional Ouray County Treatments**

- Fall 2016 treatment of Raptor and Esplanade
  - Protection against jointed goatgrass and downy brome
- Future spring treatment of Vista to protect against kochia



# **Unique Challenges of the Ouray County Site**

- Cobbly/Rocky soils
  - Drilling not practical
  - -Broadcast seeding
- Shorter growing season
- Landowner involvement



