

Navajo Nation Integrated Weed Management Plan

FINAL

August 2022

FOR MANAGEMENT OF LANDS ON: THE NAVAJO NATION

UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS NAVAJO REGION



NAVAJO NATION INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

25th NNC RDC Meeting

September 20, 2023



Presentation Overview

- 1. What is an Integrated Weed Management Plan?
- 2. Weeds covered by the Plan.
- 3. Treatment methods.
- 4. Using the Plan to address weeds.



What is an Integrated Weed Management Plan

- Identifies what noxious weeds to treat.
- Combines various methods to treat them
- Public education and community involvement to inform projects







What is a Noxious Weed?

- Not native to the U.S.
- Invasive
 - Grows quickly
 - Reduces growth of native plants
 - Large number of seeds
 - Alter site suitability and resource availability



What is the Problem with Noxious Weeds?

- Reduce grazing and wildlife forage
- Short-lived plants replace perennial plants
- Increase erosion and limit plant growth
- Harm livestock
- Property damage
- Reduces water quality and quantity
- Increases fire risk



Noxious Weed List - Category A



Tree of Heaven



Bull Thistle



Sahara Mustard

Category A - HIGH		
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	
African rue	Peganum harmala	
Blue mustard	Chorispora tenella (Pall.) DC.	
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare	
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense	
Common Mediterranean grass	Schismus barbatus	
Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica	
Fountaingrass	Pennisetum setaceum	
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula	
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans	
Perennial pepperweed	Lepidum latifolium	
Ravenna grass	Saccharum ravennae	
Sahara mustard	Brassica tournefortii	
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium	
Spotted knapweed	Centaurea maculosa, C. stoebe	
Squarrose knapweed	Centaurea virgata	
Sulphur cinquefoil	Potentilla rect L.	
Tall whitetop	Cardaria draba	
Tamarisk	Tamarix spp., including hybrids	
Tree of Heaven	Ailantus altissima	
Uruguyan pampas grass	Cortaderia sellonana	
Yellow nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus	
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis	



Musk Thistle



Perennial Pepperweed



Yellow Starthistle

Noxious Weed List - Category B



Diffuse Knapweed



Russian Knapweed

Category B - MEDIUM	
COMMON NAME	SPECIES
Camelthorn	Alhagi camelorum
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Siberian elm	Ulmus pumila
Tamarisk, saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima



Russian Olive



Halogeton



Johnsongrass



Tamarisk

Noxious Weed List - Category C



Red Brome



Cheatgrass



Field Bindweed

Category C – LOW	
COMMON NAME	SPECIES
Bald brome	Bromus racemosus
California burclover	Medicago polymorpha
Cheatgrass	Bromus tectorum
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Field brome	Bromus arvensis
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Kochia	Bassia scoparia, K. scoparia
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Red brome	Bromus rubens
Rescuegrass	Bromus catharticus
Ripgut brome	Bromus diandrus
Russian thistle	Salsola collina, S. paulsenii, S. tragus
Smooth brome	Bromus inermis
Spreading wallflower	Erysimum repandum



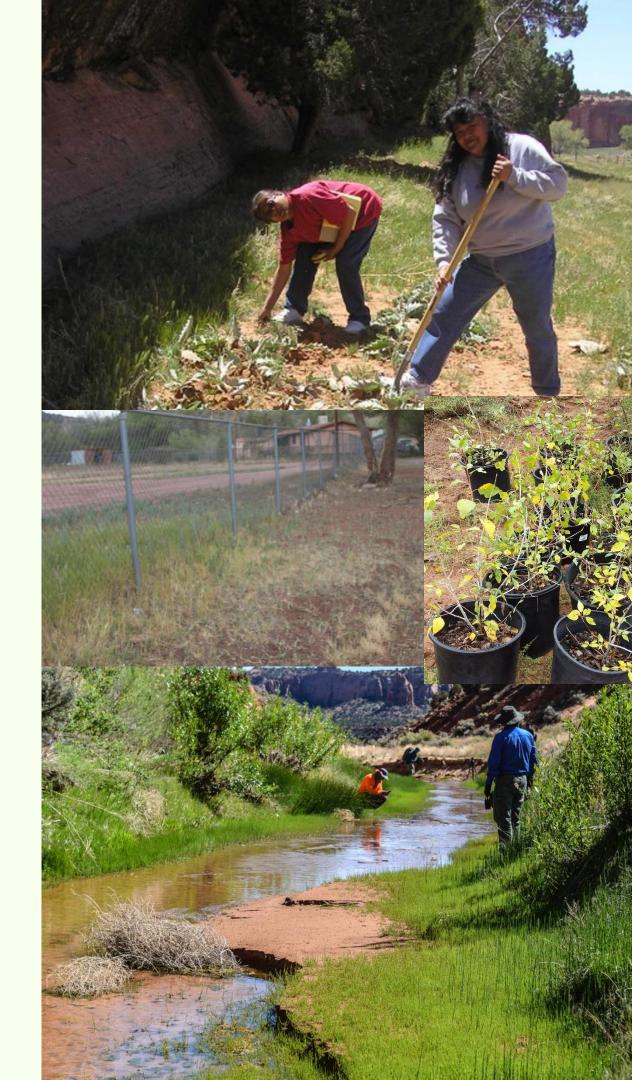
Kochia



California Burclover

Weed Control Methods

- Methods in the Plan assessed for effectiveness and potential impacts
- Main Methods
 - Prevention, Early Detection/Rapid Response
 - Manual
 - Mechanical
 - Cultural
 - Biological
 - Chemical



Prevention and Early Detection/Rapid Response

- Prevent new weeds from spreading to save on future treatments
- Category A weeds and neighboring listed noxious weeds
- Education and monitoring







Manual Control

- Hand pulling
- Use of hand tools
- Good for small areas and remote sites
- Areas where other methods are restricted







Mechanical Control

- Power tools and heavy machinery
- Mowing, tilling, grubbing, chipping, and bulldozing
- Prescribed burning
- Effective on large areas
- Several measures to protect human health and the environment



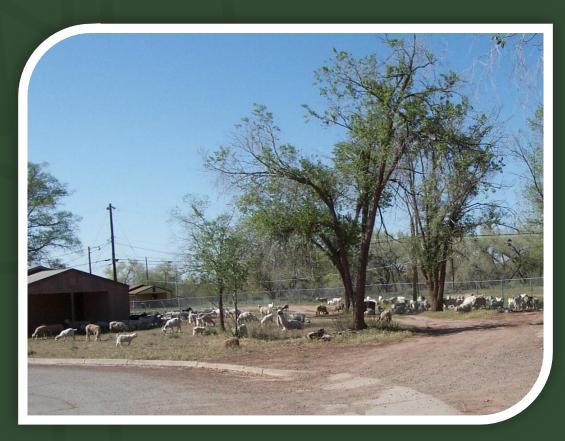




Cultural Control

- Agricultural practices
- Targeted grazing
- Native plant restoration
- Limit the growth of noxious weeds and use common practices







Biological Control

- USDA-approved organisms
- Rigorous testing and history of effective use
- Good for small areas and remote sites
- Areas where other methods are restricted

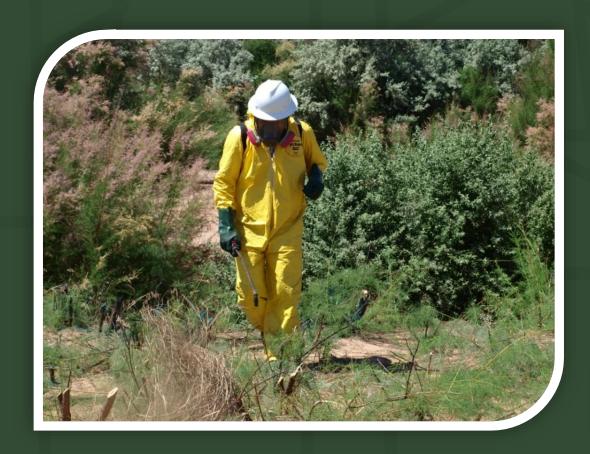






Chemical Control

- 21 Herbicides approved for use
- Efficient and cost-effective
- Direct applications and broadcast spraying
- Several restrictions on when and where to use







Safety Measures

- Protects the public, workers, and the environment
- Developed with Navajo Nation, other federal agencies, and public input.
- Coordinate planning with communities and agencies.
- Restrictions on when, where, and how treatments are used.



Using an Integrated Plan

All projects must consider the following:

- Location of the infestation
- Noxious weeds present
- Nearby resources
- Community concerns about weeds and potential treatment methods.
- Involvement of other agencies or entities

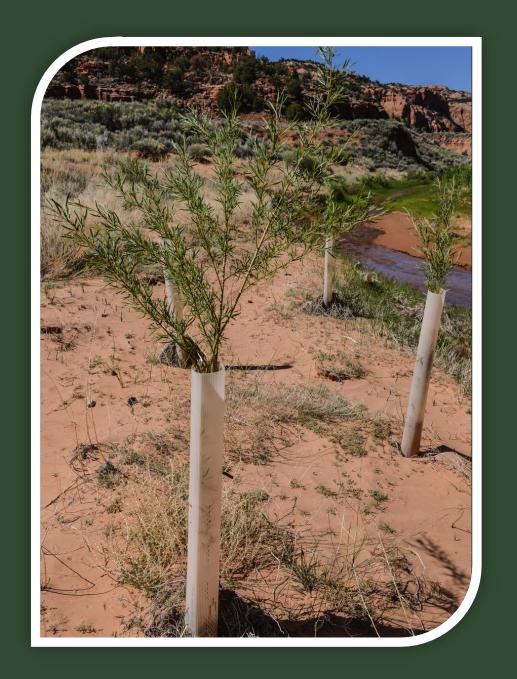
Develop site-specific approach and parameters for each project based on local concerns and needs.

How to Start a Project under the Plan

- Contact Local BIA Noxious Weed Coordinator
- Small projects treatment recommendations
- Large projects
 - Project Planning
 - Project Funding
 - Implementation
 - Monitoring







Required for All Projects

- Projects using federal resources require planning and coordination
- Consultation with
 - Navajo Nation EPA (water and air resources)
 - Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife (wildlife and vegetation)
 - Navajo Nation Historic Preservation (cultural resources)
 - Locally affected communities



For More Information, Visit the Project Website:

https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/navajo/navajo-nation-integrated-weed-management-plan

- Final Integrated Weed Management Plan
- Record of Decision
- Final PEIS