



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

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Coos Bay District**

Invasive Plant Treatment Plan Summary for 2023

The Coos Bay District (CBD), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), invasive plant control plan is developed as a District-wide Annual Treatment Plan (ATP). The ATP is meant to enhance coordination of District-wide control projects prior to the beginning of treatment season. The CBD treats invasive plants on District per the Management Direction in the 2016 *Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision* (RMP/ROD p. 80), the *Integrated Invasive Plant Management for the Coos Bay District Environmental Assessment* (IIPM EA, DOI-BLM-ORWA-C000-2017-0003-EA), and the *Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion* (ARBO II). The CBD determines the potential 2023 treatments based on priority ecological locations and availability of funding. Specific area(s) that are targeted for control or project treatment plans are developed in coordination with partners and BLM specialists to ensure treatments conform to design standards in the relevant National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and are in accordance with required Pesticide Use Proposals, Biological Control Agent Release Proposals, and any other authorizations that are required by the State of Oregon.

As part of the ATP review, the CBD archeologist evaluates the ATP to determine whether fieldwork is required to identify cultural resources and if additional protection measures would be needed. Tribal consultation occurs to ensure that cultural resources and areas of vegetation that are of tribal significance are identified by local tribal members before implementation. The ATP tribal consultation process reduces potential conflicts between BLM authorized land uses and tribally significant historic properties during land use planning inclusion. The CBD ATP control projects are consistent with Manual Section 8120 (“Tribal Consultation Under Cultural Resource Authorities”) and Handbook, H-8120-1.

Invasive plant species surveys, monitoring, inventory, treatment, and re-treatment projects in 2023 include but are not limited to:

- Oregon Dept. of Agriculture (ODA) A-listed spotted knapweed treatments
- Out-year timber projects in timber sale units identified for 2024
- Heliponds District-wide
- Area(s) of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) (New River Storm Ranch, Floras Lake, Lost Lake, 4-Mile, and North Spit Habitat Restoration Areas)
- Ongoing French and Scotch broom control projects (Frona Flats, CCC Road, and Loon Lake Scotch broom)
- North Spit and Bastendorff Beach
- Blue Ridge roads, trails, and communication site
- Woodward Creek
- Hunter Creek Whiteoak Meadow invasive grass treatments
- All known gorse locations District-wide
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area/Hinsdale Garden

Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) is the coordinated set of actions to find and eradicate potential invasive species in a specific location before the species spreads and has the potential to cause harm. The CBD implements EDRR on designated invasive plant species that are found within the IIPM EA, the Oregon Noxious

Weed Profiles, and the Coos and Curry County Noxious Weed Advisory Boards Classification Systems. Initial EDRR infestations (new invaders) are typically small but without treatment could become larger infestations that are difficult to control. To prevent undesirable priority species from becoming established on District, the BLM may take all necessary EDRR measures to ensure eradication of infestations before further spread may occur.

The potential 2023 CBD invasive plant control activities are found on the 2023 ATP Map. Additionally, the list of target invasive plant species for 2023 is found in **Appendix A** of this document. Please note that the BLM does not analyze every control measure or treatment in the ATP. Events such as increased or decreased funding, new invaders, wildfire, and/or weather conditions could alter implementation of the ATP. Treatments may be replaced or augmented with any other approved treatment authorized by the Decision in the IIPM EA and consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Appendix A

Table 1. Noxious weeds and invasive plants designated for control during the 2023 treatment season

Common Name	Scientific Name	USDA CODE
Biddy-biddy	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	ACNO7
Cape ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	DEOD
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	CEDI3
European beachgrass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	AMAR4
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	BRSY
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	GEMO2
Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	POSA4
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	ULEU
English/Atlantic ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	HEHE
Hedgehog dogtail	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	CYEC
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus Focke</i>	RUAR9
Himalayan knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	POPO5
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	POCU6
Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	CEDE5
Ripgut brome	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	BRR18
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	CYSC4
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	SPJU2
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	ERLU6
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	CEST8