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Appendix K. Noxious Weeds

2 K.I New Mexico Noxious Weed List

This weed list, which originated from the New Mexico Department of Agriculture, was last updated in
 September 2016/uly 2020 (New Mexico Department of Agriculture 20202016). It categorizes species in

5 Classes A, B, and C, depending on whether they are currently in New Mexico and to what degree.

6 K.I.I Class A Species

7 Class A species are currently not present in New Mexico or have limited distribution. Preventing new

- 8 infestations of these species and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.
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Table	K-1:	Class /	Α	Noxious	Weed	S pecies
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Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfombrilla	Drymaria arenariodes
Black henbane	Hyoscyamus niger
Brazillian egeria	Egeria densa
Camelthorn	Alhagi psuedalhagi
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense
Dalmation toadflax	Linaria dalmatica
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
Giant salvinia	Salvinia molesta
Hoary cress	Cardaria spp.
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Purple starthistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
Ravenna grass	Saccharum ravennae
Scentless chamomile	Matricaria perforata
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium
Spotted knapweed	Centaurea biebersteinii
Yellow starthistle	C. solstitialis
Yellow toadflax	Linaria vulgaris

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Source: New Mexico Department of Agriculture 2020

II K.I.2 Class B Species

- 12 Class B Species are limited to portions of the state. In areas with severe infestations, management should be
- 13 designed to contain the infestation and stop any further spread.

Table K-2: Class B Noxious Weed Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
African rue	Peganum harmala
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Chicory	Cichorium intybus
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
Perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium
Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
Quackgrass	Elytrigia repens

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Common Name	Scientific Name
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Spiny cocklebur	Xanthium spinosum
Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
Source: New Mexico Department of	Agriculture 2020

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K.I.3 Class C Species 16

- 17 Class C species are widespread in the state. Management decisions for these species should be determined
- at the local level, based on feasibility of control and level of infestation. 18

Table K-3: C	Class C I	Noxious	Weed	S pecies
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Common Name	Scientific Name
Cheatgrass	Bromus tectorum
Curlyleaf pondweed	Potamogeton crispus
Eurasian watermilfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum
Giant cane	Arundo donax
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticllata
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Saltcedar	Tamarix spp.
Siberian elm	Ulmus pumila
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima

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Department of Agriculture

21 K.I.4 Watch List Species

Watch list species are species of concern in the state. These species have the potential to become 22 23 problematic. More data are needed to determine if these species should be listed. When these species are 24 encountered, their location should be documented and appropriate authorities should be contacted.

Table K-4: Watch List Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Crimson fountaingrass	Pennisetum setaceum
Buffelgrass	Pennisetum ciliaris
Crimson fountaingrass	Pennisetum setaceum
Meadow knapweed	Centaurea pratensis
Myrtle spurge	Euphorbia myrsinites
Pampas grass	Cortaderia sellonana
Yellow bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum
Sahara mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Syrian beancaper	Zygophyllum fabago L.
Wall-rocket	Diplotaxis tenuifolia

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Source: New Mexico Department of Agriculture 2020

27 **K.2 NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

The BLM will follow the standard operating procedures found in **BLM** Instruction Memorandum NM-010-28

29 99-01 (Noxious Weed Prevention Schedule for the Albuquerque Field Office), listed below. Additionally,

30 guidance from the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Vegetation Treatments

Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States (BLM 2007) and the Final PEIS for Vegetation 31

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- 32 Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on BLM Lands in 17 Western States (BLM
- 2016) will be followed, along with guidance in BLM Handbook 1740-2, Integrated Vegetation Management
 (BLM 2008):
- Ensure equipment involved in land-disturbing actions is clean of noxious weed seeds or propagative
 parts prior to entry on-site. When work takes place in areas with noxious weeds, equipment should
 be cleaned prior to moving off-site.
- Survey and inventory proposed work areas for noxious weeds; take reasonable measures to avoid
 spread of noxious weeds found (e.g., cleaning equipment with pressure washers, stockpiling
 overburden material for later treatment, avoiding driving through weed patches).
- The following noxious weeds have been identified as occurring on lands within the boundaries of the Albuquerque Field Office (AFO):
- 43 I. Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens)
 - 2. Musk thistle (Carduus nutans)
 - 3. Bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare)
- 46 4. Canada thistle (*C. arvense*)

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- 5. Scotch thistle (Onopordum acanthium)
- 48 6. Hoary cress (Cardaria draba)
- 49 7. Perennial pepperweed (Lepidium latifolium)
- 50 8. Halogeton (Halogeton glomeratus)
- 51 9. Spotted knapweed (Centaurea maculosa)
- 52 10. Dalmation toadflax (Linaria genistifolia)
- 53 I I. Yellow toadflax (L. vulgaris)
- 54 I 2. Camelthorn (Alhagi pseudalhagi)
- 55 I3. Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis)
- 56 I4. Saltcedar (Tamarix spp.)
 - 15. Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
- 58 I6. Cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum)
 - 17. Tree of heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
 - 18. African rue (Peganum harmala)
- Use only certified weed free erosion control and revegetation materials (e.g., mulch, seed, and natural fiber mats).
 - If fill dirt or gravel will be required, the source needs to be free of noxious weeds.
- The site should be monitored for the life of the project for the presence of noxious weeds (includes maintenance and construction activities). If weeds are found, the AFO-Field Office staff will be notified, and the AFO-they will determine the best method for the control of the particular weed species.
- Reclamation and revegetation of the work site will use species specified by the <u>Field Office staffAFO</u>.
 All seed shall be certified weed free. The area will be monitored to determine the success of the revegetation, and revegetation will continue until successful.

71 K.3 WEED PREVENTION SCHEDULE

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Table K-5: Weed Prevention Schedule

Prevention Activity	When	Staff
Reestablish vegetation on all areas of soil disturbance. The RPFO will provide	All year	Lands and Minerals
proper dates and the seeding mix to be used. Only certified weed free seed and		Watershed,
mulch will be used in the reestablishment of vegetation. All reseeded sites		Engineering Teams
should be monitored and the permit holder notified if spot reseeding is required.		
Include weed prevention and treatment in all mining plans of operation and	All year	Lands and Minerals
reclamation plans. Retain bonds for weed control until the site is returned to		Team
vegetative conditions matching the surrounding area. Method of treatment for		
any infestations must be approved by the RPFO.		
Require that all archaeological site excavations greater than 1/4 acre be	All year	Cultural Team
reclaimed. The RPFO will provide dates of seeding and seed mix to be used.		
Seed must be certified weed free.		

73 K.4 RIO PUERCO FIELD OFFICE SEED MIXTURES

The following seed mixtures, with allowable listed substitutions, will be recommended for use within the AFO-<u>RPFO</u> administrative area. All seed used in reclamation projects shall be certified noxious weed free prior to use. Annual rye is planted separately from the species mix and serves as only a once-planted cover crop to establish ground cover. The seed is sterile and will die off once other species become established. These mixes are subject to change based on site-specific conditions and best management practices determined by the specialists or authorized representative on approval.

80 K.4.1 Grassland Vegetation Type (Sagebrush Draws)

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Table K-6: Seed Mix for the Grassland Vegetation Type

Common Name	Variety	Drilled Rate	Broadcast Rate	Percent for Mix	Pounds per Acre
Alkali sacaton	Salado	0.5	1.0	15	0.2
Western wheatgrass	Arriba	8.0	17.0	25	4.3
Galleta	Viva	6.0	11.0	20	2.2
Blue grama	Lovington	1.5	2.5	25	0.6
Scarlet globemallow	N/A	4.0	8.0	5	0.4
Blue flax	Appar	8.0	16.0	10	1.6
Annual rye*	Gulf	4.0	8.0	100	8.0

82 *Annual rye grass is included as a first year first-year cover crop.

83 K.4.2 Piñon-Juniper Vegetation Type

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Table K-7: Seed Mix for the Piñon-Juniper Vegetation Type

Common Name	Variety	Drilled Rate	Broadcast Rate	Percent for Mix	Pounds per Acre
Mountain brome	Bromar	11.0	25.0	15	3.8
Western wheatgrass	Arriba	8.0	17.0	25	4.3
Galleta	Viva	6.0	11.0	20	2.2
Blue grama	Lovington	1.5	2.5	25	0.6
American vetch		4.0	8.0	5	0.4
Rocky Mountain penstemon	Bandera	3.0	6.0	10	0.6
Annual rye*	Gulf	4.0	8.0	100	8.0

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*Annual rye grass is included as a first_-year cover crop.

86 K.4.3 High-<u>High-Elevation elevation</u> Vegetation Type

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Table K-8: Seed Mix for the High Elevation Vegetation Type

Common Name	Variety	Drilled Rate	Broadcast Rate	Percent for Mix	Pounds_pper Acre
Mountain brome	Bromar	11.0	25.0	15	3.8
Western wheatgrass	Arriba	8.0	17.0	25	4.3
Arizona fescue	Redondo	2.0	3.0	20	2.2
June grass	N/A	0.5	1.0	25	0.3
American vetch	N/A	4.0	8.0	5	0.4
Scarlet penstemon	N/A	3.0	6.0	10	0.6
Annual rye*	Gulf	4.0	8.0	100	8.0

*Annual rye grass is included as a first-year cover crop.

89 K.4.4 Alternative Species for Consideration

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Table K-9: Alternative Species tor Consideration

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grass: Sand dropseed	Sporobolus cryptandrus
Forbs: Desert marigold	Baileya multiradiata
Rocky Mountain beeplant	Cleome serrulata
Purple coneflower	Echinacea purpurea
California poppy	Eschscholtzia californica
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annuus
Yellow evening primrose	Oenothera biennis
Purple prairie clover	Petalostemum prupureum
Prairie coneflower	Ratibida columnaris
Desert globemallow	Sphaeralcea ambigua
Purple verbena	Verbena stricta

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92 K.5 REFERENCES

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