

## Reed Canarygrass Control Prescription Table

Amount of RCG present <sup>1</sup>	Site characteristics/vegetation (recent <25 years)	Hydrology <sup>2</sup>	Inputs <sup>3</sup>	Tree Planting	Burn*	Excavate <sup>4*</sup>	Graze	Mow <sup>5</sup>	Broad-Spectrum Herbicide <sup>6</sup>	Grass-specific Herbicide <sup>7*</sup>	Tillage/Farming	Raise water levels <sup>8</sup>	Seeding <sup>9</sup>	
RCG Monotypes	< 25 years since tillage/farming, uniform topography <sup>a</sup>	Normally wet	High/low	E	2	2			2	2		1	1	
		Seasonally dry		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	
	> 25 years since tillage/farming or no ag history, uneven topography <sup>b</sup>	Normally wet	High/low	E	2						2		1	2
		Seasonally dry	Low			1			2		2			2
	Shrub or forest edge <sup>c</sup>	High		2	1		2	2		2				2
		Normally wet	High/low	E	2				1	2	2			2
	Mixed with non-native grasses and/or weedy forbs	Seasonally dry		1	2				1	2	2			1
		Normally wet	High/low	E	2	2				2	2		1	1
	Mixed with native grasses	Seasonally dry		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1
		Normally wet	High/low			2				spot-spray	spot-spray			2
RCG Mixtures	Mixed with native sedges, rushes and forbs	Seasonally dry	High		1			2		2			2	
		Normally wet	Low		2					2			2	
	Mixed with shrub or forest matrix <sup>d</sup>	Seasonally dry	High/low		1				1		1		2	
		Normally wet	High/low	E						2			2	
	Discreet linear strips or clumps of RCG within a desirable native plant community	Seasonally dry		1						1				2
		Normally wet	High/low		1					1				2
					1			1	spot-spray	spot-spray			1	

### KEY TO TABLE

1 = Suitable treatment

2 = May be a suitable treatment, site conditions need to dictate treatment(s) methods

E = Experimental treatment

### Superscripts

1- Monotypic stands contain >75% RCG with few other (often ruderal) species.

2- Hydrology- Normally wet refers to saturation and inundation for all or most of the growing season.

Seasonally dry allows for access and treatment for a significant portion of the growing season.

3- Input refers to sediment, flooding, nutrient and stormwater inputs.

4- Excavated RCG sod and rhizomes should be placed on existing monotypic RCG stands, used in ditch filling or spread on cropland where it can be controlled.

Check for any required state and local permits before start and follow with a native seed mix tailored to the site's hydrology

5- Mowing includes either harvesting and bailing or leaving clippings in place.

To avoid negative impacts of mowing on nesting birds, be sure to consult a grassland bird specialist before selecting a mowing date.

6- Broad spectrum herbicides that have been experimentally tested or are currently being tested for RCG control include glyphosate, imazapyr, and amitrole.

7- Grass specific herbicide should not be applied to open water or areas where standing water is present. Consult herbicide label for application instructions.

8- To be effective, water levels should be raised > than 1 foot above RCG crown buds for more than 3 months of the growing season for more than one growing season.

9- Seeding- Reference the seed list and seeding should typically be used with other treatments.

a- Sites with uniform topography lack microtopographic features.

b- Sites with uneven topography possess microtopographic features (springs, seeps, boulders, tussocks, internal drainage channels, snags, downed logs, etc.)

and may harbor suppressed native plant communities or remnant native seed banks.

c- Shrub or forest edge refers to the RCG population existing on the edge of the shrub or forest wetland

d- Shrub or forest matrix refers to the RCG population existing within the shrub or wetland wetland with a patchy distribution

\* refers to the potential need for local, state and/or federal permitting

**NOTE** - Optimal results will be obtained by using two or more treatments in combination over a period of years, combined with active reseeding of native species. Site conditions should dictate the treatment(s) methods.

Always read the herbicide label before application.