

## **Trip Report: Eldorado National Forest Treatment Site Visit**

Trip Date: November 7, 1995

Attendees: USFS silviculturists: Dave Bakke, Bob Carroll,  
DRR staff: Carissa Gana, Terri Barry, and Kean S. Goh

We met at the Pacific Ranger Station at 8:30 AM on November 7, 1995. The purposes of this trip were 1) to gather enough plant materials (previously identified by native american consultants on 11/2) for analytical methods development to detect trace residues of triclopyr, hexazinone, and glyphosate; 2) to evaluate and select herbicide treatment sites for monitoring next spring and fall.

### Windmillier Gathering Site

The following materials were collected from this set-aside, no-herbicides site:

- 1) Bitter cherry (one-year old shoots)
- 2) Pearly everlasting (dried flowers and fresh foliage)
- 3) Deerbrush (one-year old shoots)
- 4) Willow, *Salix lasiolepis*.(one-year old shoots)
- 5) Soap root (bulb)

### Telephone Ridge (5O5-5 plantation)

We collected white leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*) berries from this untreated pine plantation.

### Proposed Treatment Site: Peavine 501-44

This site has been proposed for triclopyr treatment in the spring of 1996. The site includes 22 acres of 5-6 yr-old Douglas fir, ponderosa pine and giant sequoia. It is at 4,200 ft elevation, about 25% slope, with a class 4, intermittent drain through the site. The lower end of the site is buffered by a dirt road before slopping into Soldier Creek (class 4). There were no previous herbicide treatments only hand-grubbing were done. Predominant plant species of interest to Native Americans in order of abundance are Bitter cherry, deerbrush, elderberry, black oak, pearly everlasting, blackberry, dogwood, and whiteleaf manzanita.