

Table II-1: Alternatives Comparison, 2010 IPMP Update EA

<p>Common to All Alternatives</p>	<p>Alternative 1: No Action (2008 IPMP EA)</p>	<p>Alternative 2: Add 4 Herbicides and Address Limitations in 2008 IPMP EA (Selected Action)</p>	<p>Alternative 3: Adaptive Management</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program includes inventory, prioritization, prevention, treatment (physical, cultural, chemical and biological), monitoring, outreach and education • Annual work plan (online) reviews past work and presents next season's treatment methods, tools, times, and areas • Minimum Requirements Analysis (MRA) conducted for all management actions in designated Wilderness • Use herbicides approved by NPS and U.S. and California Environmental Protection Agencies • Herbicide applications follow federal label guidelines • <i>Best Management Practices</i> and mitigations used for treatment near wetlands and riparian areas • Ongoing consultation and cooperative management with associated tribes and groups to protect cultural resources, cultural use plants, and those who gather cultural use plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008 IPMP EA guides current Program • <i>Glyphosate</i> and <i>aminopyralid</i> used to control priority invasive plants • Plan limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Herbicides only used when invasive plant populations meet size and density thresholds, and control not achieved by other methods -Herbicide use limited to 2 species in Wilderness and 22 species in front country -No herbicide use in traditional gathering areas -10' herbicide use setback from water -Herbicides not applied below the ordinary high-water mark of Wild and Scenic Rivers or their tributaries -100' herbicide use buffer from blue elderberry to protect federally threatened elderberry longhorn beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 4 herbicides (<i>rimsulfuron</i>, <i>triclopyr</i>, <i>chlorsulfuron</i>, <i>imazapyr</i>). These are appropriate in wildlands, and enable treatment of established or potential invasive species • Address limitations in 2008 IPMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove patch size and density herbicide use thresholds that inhibit treatment while infestations are still small - Only aquatic herbicide formulations will be used in wetlands, riparian areas and near water; treatment will occur at lowest possible water levels. - Aquatic herbicides may be applied to waterline, but not in water -Management in traditional gathering areas will consider all available treatment options. The appropriate treatment method will be selected following consultation and information sharing, and in cooperation with American Indian tribes and groups. - Mitigation to protect federally-threatened elderberry longhorn beetle includes a no herbicide spray buffer 30' from drip line of blue elderberry plants. Outside of the flight season (March 1 through June 30), herbicide may be hand- applied (cut and dab) within 30' of drip line. • Water quality monitoring 1st season; before and after treatment of 2 largest riparian blackberry patches in Yosemite Valley. • For addition of new herbicides, a NEPA process would be initiated to prepare a Supplemental EA, with public scoping, specifying the purpose and need and proposed herbicide, with analysis of impacts, and a 30-day public review period. • For emergencies such as the discovery of a rapidly spreading new species for which approved herbicides are ineffective, the Superintendent can approve a CE for a limited effort to treat known populations with EPA- approved herbicides. Simultaneously, NPS would initiate a Supplemental EA, as above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 4 herbicides (see Alternative 2) • Address limitations in 2008 IPMP (see Alternative 2) • <i>Management</i> in tribal gathering areas will consider all available treatment options. The appropriate treatment method will be selected following consultation and information sharing, and in cooperation with American Indian tribes and groups. • Adaptive management allows park to respond rapidly to new challenges and apply new tools and methods, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protocol for evaluating new herbicides for potential use in park -Periodically review program to inform management about effectiveness for protecting resources from invasive plants -Protocol for considering aquatic herbicides in water for extreme invasions such as <i>Hydrilla</i>