



## Attachment A: Example Plan

### Example Restoration Project Long-term Management Plan October 2012

#### **Project Information**

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Project Name

#### **Trading Area**

Trading Area Type (e.g., TMDL, TNC  
Ecoregion)

#### **Project location**

Latitude/longitude  
EstimatedArea (acres/hectares)  
EstimatedLinear Feet of Stream

#### **Project Developer**

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Organization  
Contact person  
Title  
Phone/Email

# Example Restoration Project Long-term Management Plan

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose

The Example Restoration Project (“Project”) was established in partnership by Patrick Carney (“Project Developer”), Dan Auerbach (“Secondary Project Developer”), and Jim James (“Owner”). The Project includes 23.90 acres of property (Figure 1) located at (lat/long) on Bear Creek in the Middle Rogue watershed (HUC 17100308).

The purpose of this long-term management plan is to ensure the Project is managed, monitored, and maintained in perpetuity to achieve ecological objectives and meet performance standards in the Ecosystem Credit Accounting System (“ECAS”), General Crediting Protocol (“Crediting Protocol”) Version 2.0. This management plan establishes objectives, priorities and tasks to manage and maintain the Project area. Conservation purposes and policies, general provisions of the conservation easement, prohibited uses, special management provisions, rights of individual parties, and general provisions are outlined in the Conservation Easement Agreement<sup>1</sup> and take precedence over this long-term management plan if conflicts arise.

Revisions to this stewardship and monitoring plan are tracked in table 1.1 below.

REVISION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REQUESTED BY	IMPLEMENTED BY	COMPLETION DATE
1	Incorporated water temperature sampling to support programmatic effectiveness monitoring efforts	Dan Auerbach	Patrick Carney	1/1/13
2	Responsibility for document revisions transferred to Patrick Carney.	Dan Auerbach	Dan Auerbach	1/1/13

Table 1.1. Document Revisions

## 1.2 Land Management and Responsibilities

The land manager and easement holder is the Project Developer. The Project Developer shall implement this long-term management plan, managing the Project property in perpetuity to preserve its habitat and conservation values in accordance with the Project’s mitigation plan, the conservation easement, and this long-term management plan. Long-term management tasks shall be funded through an endowment owned and managed by the Project Developer. The Project Developer shall not have an obligation to spend money from outside of the endowment to manage the site. Owner is responsible for all duties of land ownership not expressly conferred to Project Developer via this plan or the Conservation Easement Agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> Reference to conservation easement or lease agreement

## 2 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

### 2.1 Project and Site Overview

The Project, shown in Figure 1, includes generation of ECAS credits for wetland habitat, salmon habitat, and water temperature through wetland and stream restoration, removal of fish passage barriers, and riparian revegetation. These activities and the proposed outcomes are outlined in the Project Design Documents for Example Restoration Project.

The primary goal of the Project is to restore Bear Creek to maximize floodplain interaction and enhance anadromous fish habitat and water quality functions. Long-term management objectives are:

- 1) Bear Creek is hydrologically connected to its floodplain in response to the 1.2 year recurrence flows or greater.
- 2) The site continues to support wetland functions as determined and mapped in a post-restoration delineation as required by the mitigation plan.
- 3) Fish can pass into and out of the project area during the majority of flows.
- 4) During peak annual flow, the surface water that flows through the channel and floodplain encounters measurable resistance from fairly rigid vegetation or channel-clogging debris, and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit.
- 5) Vegetation at the site is managed for a dominance of native species and invasive species are actively managed.
- 6) The project is protected and maintained in perpetuity to protect the functionality of the project from inconsistent land uses.

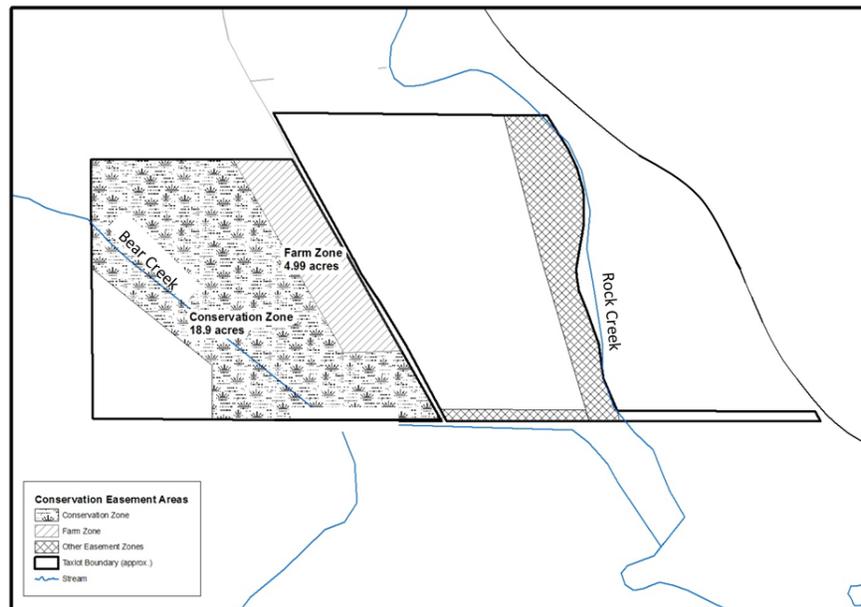


Figure 1  
Example Restoration Project Map

## **3 CONSERVATION THREATS AND MANAGEMENT LIMITATIONS**

### **3.1 Conservation Threats**

Threats to the conservation values over the long term include:

- Sediment inputs from upstream. Currently, an industrial forest and rock quarry operation upstream on Bear Creek may result in small, continuous sediment inputs from erosion. Sediment delivery may also occur as larger pulses due to the hydrogeologic fan feature at the top of the Project area.
- Non-native and invasive plant species including Himalayan blackberry, reed canarygrass, and others are present on neighboring properties and throughout Bear Creek and nearby Rock Creek and represent a constant threat.
- Beaver, while a natural feature on the landscape, may damage or remove vegetation and dam up Bear Creek and connection swales to wetland features. This may result in the channel moving and becoming incorporated into the wetland.

Each of these risks was considered and minimized to the extent possible during the project design.

### **3.2 Management limitations**

#### **3.2.1 Funding sources and deed restrictions**

Restoration on the property is a wetland mitigation bank from the Secondary Project Developer. Nearby City holds a waterline easement over the property, which limits the current ability to restore wetlands over this easement. The easement must be free of obstacles to the City entering to repair or maintain the water line. There is also an easement for The site that includes the bridge that was installed to improve fish passage. In addition, there is a proposed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) line running through the area. The only management consideration requested at this time is to limit planting in the proposed alignment to vegetation projected to reach less than 15 feet high to facilitate visual inspection of the LNG line.

#### **3.2.2 Salmon Safe certification**

All operations within the Project must be compatible with the Salmon Safe certification or other organic standards in use by Owner or approved by Project Developer. These limitations focus on the prohibition of certain herbicides and pesticides that pose high risk to salmon and aquatic life and are described in Attachment 1.

#### **3.2.3 Vegetation management (mowing, spraying, etc...)**

There will be active management of the project for several years as a mitigation site, and ongoing management as necessary to meet project objectives. These activities include mowing and spraying to control weeds. It may include periodic burning.

#### **3.2.4 Alteration of land and watercourses**

Significant land and watercourse grading and shaping will be conducted as part of restoration efforts. All of these activities will be conducted in accordance with the Mitigation Plan (Attachment 2), all necessary permits, and approval of Project Developer. It is not anticipated that future alterations will be required after initial construction. In the event of the need for future land and water course alterations (e.g. to deal with massive sedimentation events, flooding, or other unanticipated events), Project Developer will have the ability, after securing appropriate permits, to make alterations to protect the conservation values of the property.

### **3.2.5 Spoils disposal**

Some fill and waste disposal will occur within the easement area as a result of wetland and stream restoration. These removal/fill volumes are described in the Mitigation Plan. Placement of any fill in order to protect the conservation values of the site needs written approval from Project Developer.

### **3.2.6 Hunting**

Hunting is allowed for the Owner and their immediate family, and by Project Developer if needed to protect conservation values. The following restrictions apply.

- At no time will more than two people be hunting on the Protected Property
- Hunting season is restricted to an ODFW hunting season or from October 1 through January 1, whichever is the shorter period
- Hunting will occur no more than three days per week during hunting season
- Project Developer shall be given notice verbally at least 24 hours prior to hunting occurring on the Protected Property
- No portion of the Protected Property shall be used for target practice

The Project Developer will reevaluate the hunting provision of the easement after three years to see if there has been a significant positive or negative impact on the property's conservation values. If there has been a significant negative impact, this plan will be amended to further restrict hunting, or the conservation easement will be amended to prohibit hunting.

### **3.2.7 Other stewardship activities**

The Project Developer wants to encourage active stewardship of the Property by Owner. This may include managing invasive weeds, planting additional vegetation in areas, or otherwise sustaining the conservation values of the property. These activities must be consistent with both the easement and the Mitigation Plan for the project. In addition, the Owner needs to notify the Project Developer verbally at least 24 hours prior to conducting major stewardship activities. For minor activities (e.g. small amounts of mowing or small interplantings of vegetation), no notification is required if consistent with the Mitigation Plan and easement, but Owner must keep records of activities and provide those to Project Developer. Project Developer, at its sole discretion, can classify activities as major or minor stewardship activities.

## 4 MONITORING, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The overall goal of long-term management is to sustain the ecological functions and values of the Project’s waters and buffer areas. Routine monitoring, guided by the Monitoring Plan (Attachment C) will be used to inform stewardship activities and minor maintenance tasks in order to sustain Project performance and demonstrate attainment of quality standards set out in the ECAS and Crediting Protocol. Those chosen to accomplish monitoring responsibilities will have the knowledge, training, and experience to do so.

### 4.1 Monitoring Plan

#### 4.1.1 Overall Design/Methodology

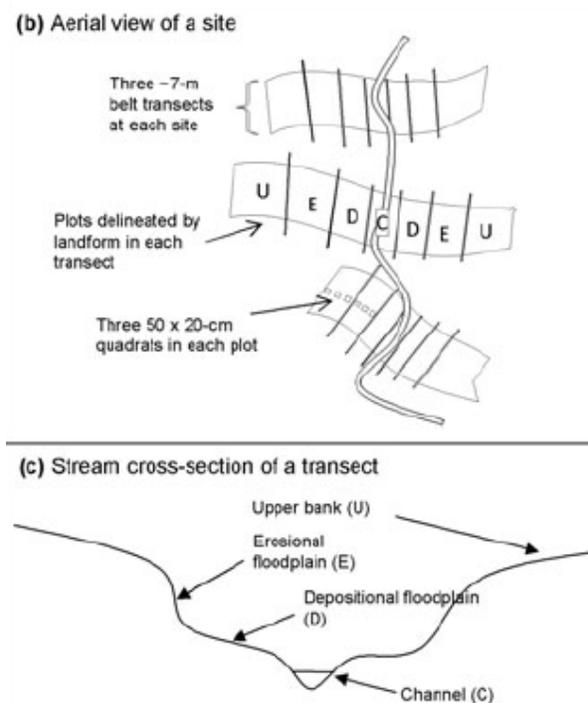


Fig 2. Plot design (Lennox et al 2011).

The project area will be characterized by using randomly selected macroplots. This two-stage sampling design will ensure that statistical inferences can be made to the entire population and ensures that data collection is unbiased (Elzinga et al 1998). The vegetation sampling design used by Lennox et al (2011) (Fig 2) will be modified to account for the variety of sampling units (trees, shrubs and herbaceous invasive plant cover). Rectangular macroplots will be selected based on their ability to yield more precise estimates than square or circular plots of the same size (Elzinga 1998). Transect lines perpendicular to the stream will be used to establish sampling plots due to their ability to inform species composition changes across hydrologic zones (Lennox et al 2011, Winward

2000).

Commonly used widths for riparian sampling plots range from 2m to 20m depending on the vegetation type being sampled (Clarke et al 2004, Lennox et al 2011, Smith 2009). Plot dimensions will be selected in order to account for the future projected forest cover, to ease plot identification and to maximize data collection

Species	Quantity	Stock Size
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	551	1 gallon
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	1224	BR/plug
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	612	BR/plug
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	428	1 gallon
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	306	D-16
<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>	306	BR/plug
<i>Salix exigua</i>	1530	Cuttings
<i>Salix lucinda luciandra</i>	551	Cuttings
<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	612	BR/plug
Total	6120	-----

Table 4.11. Species, quantity and stock size used for revegetation.

feasibility. The length of the plots will extend to the end of planting area, typically 18 meters, and plot width will be 10 meters.

Methods appropriate for sampling trees, shrubs and herbaceous vegetation types will be employed within the selected macroplots. To account for variation in aspect, slope, disturbance potential and hydrologic zones, macroplots will be established in each of the six planting areas.

**Plot establishment**

Random transect locations will be selected by staking out the stream edge of the planting areas with measuring tape. Numbers correlating to the stream bank meter will be randomly generated to

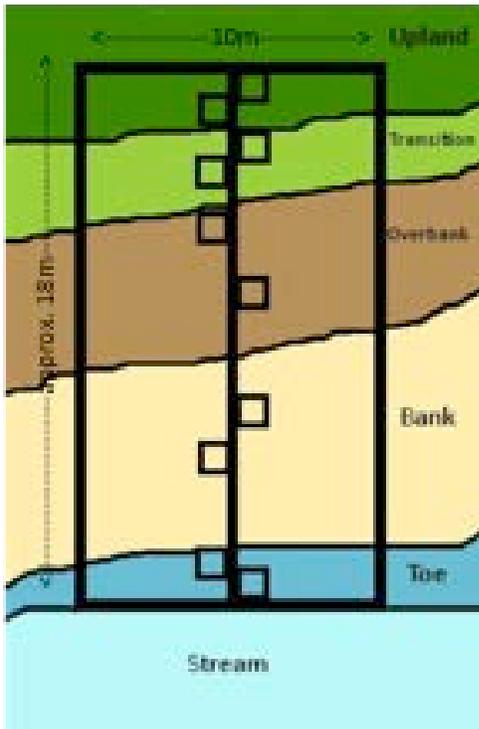


Fig 3. Study design with 1x1m herbaceous plots.

To ensure that a maximum diversity of hydrologic zones is surveyed, only transects that contain at least one less than the total number of hydrologic zones present in the planting area will be surveyed. For the planting areas that contain two distinct distributions of hydrologic zones (E and D), the planting area will be divided into two, and one transect will be randomly select for each topographically unique area. Hydrologic zone boundaries will be informed by bankfull channel indicators, floodplain terraces and elevation.

determine transect end point location. A measuring tape will be run perpendicular to the stream bank to the end of the planting area, where the end of the transect line and outer corners of the plot will be permanently monumented with rebar or wooden stakes (Fig 3). GPS location and transect length information will be recorded. Compass direction of transect tape will be noted to ensure replicability of data collection.

The transect will act as a centerline, with sampling occurring 5 meters on either side of the measuring tape. The length of transects will depend on the planting area, but generally will not extend further than 18 meters from the stream channel. The number of plots within each planting area will correspond to

roughly ten percent of the planting area (Table 4.12).

Planting Area	Size in Acres/meters <sup>2</sup>	10% in meters <sup>2</sup>	Total number of 18mx 10m transects
A	0.878/3553	356	4
B	1.014/4104	410	4
C	0.332/1344	134	2
D	0.354/1432	143	2
E	0.434/1756	176	2
F	0.123/498	50	1
Total # of transects		15	

Table 4.12. Planting area sizes and plot frequency.

#### 4.1.2 Data collection

A baseline inventory of plant health will be conducted 4-6 weeks after initial planting and at yearly intervals through the 20 year life of the project. Data will be collected at the same time every year following the growing season yet before senescence or leaf drop, typically in September.

Natural recruitment, regeneration and plant survival will be monitored by conducting a direct count of the total number of all woody species. Height or life stage class, whichever is more appropriate for the species, will be recorded for each plant in the entire transect. Notes will be taken in regards to grazing evidence, disease and browned leaves. Sampling methods will follow those proposed by Windward (2000).

Estimates for percent cover of the most prevalent herbaceous invasive species will be recorded at 1x1m nested quadrats. Two quadrats per hydrologic zone will be randomly selected, all of which will be located along the transect centerline (Fig 4.2).

Canopy cover measurements will be taken in the stream channel center and along the banks using a densitometer according to methods described by Peck et al (2001).

Due to the long term character of the study, data quality assurance will be a high priority. In order to achieve a plus or minus 10 percent between-observer variability, as suggested by Harris (2005), standards, training and thorough documentation of data collection will be maintained.

#### 4.1.3 Data analysis

Mean percent cover for invasive herbaceous species and mean stems/acre will be calculated for each of the hydrologic zones. Mean percent survival between species and hydrologic zones will be calculated using parametric statistical tests. As more study sites are established, more sophisticated analyses will be conducted.

### 4.2 Management Activities

The Project Developer will conduct regular site examinations to determine stability and ongoing conditions and trends of the Project. The following elements will be evaluated: invasion of exotic or undesirable species, condition of structures, degree of erosion, water quality, beaver activity, fire hazard, presence of trash or vandalism, and/or other aspects that may affect project objectives and warrant management actions.

Vegetation management will be the primary ongoing task at the site. Native vegetation should dominate at the site and invasive species should be at levels that meet performance standards in the ECAS and do not interfere with site objectives. The cover or density of vegetation should be at sufficient levels to achieve the expected functions and values predicted. Invasive species, especially new populations, should be controlled and are defined as those plants appearing on the Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed List, plus known problem species including *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Mentha*

puleguim, *Holcus lanatus*, and *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Non-native species should be controlled if they appear to be increasing in cover and distribution at the site, and are deemed by the Project Developer to be degrading site quality.

The other long-term risk at the site is any damage to the bridge or grade control structures. During each site visit, Project Developer will view the condition of the bridge and grade control structures then work with landowners to coordinate necessary repairs or replacement.

### 4.3 Stewardship and Monitoring Reports

Stewardship and monitoring reports will be submitted to Willamette Partnership via the Ecosystem Crediting Platform annually by October 31. Reports will include:

- Description of project condition
- Qualitative summary of any changes to project condition
- Summary of monitoring data including a direct comparison with performance standards
- Description of stewardship activities performed
- Description of stewardship activities planned to remedy any degradation in project condition

## 5 FUNDING AND TASK PRIORITIZATION

### 5.1 Funding

Long-term management of the Project, as described herein, shall be paid for with an endowment. Secondary Project Developer shall contribute \$155,000 to the endowment and this amount shall be paid to the Project Developer in 2011. The Project Developer shall own and be responsible for managing the endowment.

Long-term management of the Project will begin in 2014, or when the site has achieved all the performance standards contained in the approved Mitigation Plan, or when the Mitigation Plan is otherwise closed. Until the long-term management phase begins, endowment income shall be reinvested in the endowment.

Table 5.1 contains a summary of the anticipated annual costs of long-term management for the Project. These costs include estimates of time and funding needed to conduct the basic monitoring site visits and vegetation management. The initial size of the endowment (\$155,000) reflects an estimate of the amount needed to generate sufficient income to pay long-term management costs in perpetuity, assuming a capitalization rate of 4.5%. Because management costs and investment returns are uncertain, however, there can be no guarantee that the endowment income will be sufficient to pay these costs in full. Project Developer will consult the endowment income to determine the annual amount of funding available for management and monitoring activities.

The endowment principal is intended to remain intact unless circumstances arise that require additional distributions. The determination of need for additional distributions will be made by the Project Developer after consultation with and advice of the Owner and Secondary Project Developer staff as appointed by the Secondary Project Developer Director. Any additional distributions that reduce the endowment principal require approval of the Project Developer’s General Manager or designee and may not reduce the value of the endowment to less than \$77,500 unless agreed to in writing by Secondary Project Developer.

WORK TASKS	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	ACRES	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL COST
Maintenance - Backpack Spot or Area Spray	Spring	15	\$140.00	\$2,100.00
Maintenance - Backpack Spot or Area Spray	Fall	15	\$140.00	\$2,100.00
Herbicide Materials Reimbursement Allowance				\$800.00
Site visits, qualitative monitoring, project management;	3 person/ days/yr	24	\$55	\$1,320.00
Contingency (~10%)				\$655.00
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,975.00</b>

Table 5.1. Estimated annual management costs

## 5.2 Task Prioritization

Due to unforeseen circumstances, prioritization of tasks, including tasks resulting from new requirements, may be necessary if insufficient funding is available to accomplish all tasks. The Project Developer and Owner shall discuss task priorities and funding availability to determine which tasks will be implemented. In general, tasks are prioritized in this order: 1) required by a local, state, or federal agency; 2) repair of grade control structures; 3) tasks necessary to maintain or remediate habitat quality; and 4) tasks that monitor resources. Equipment and materials necessary to implement priority tasks will also be considered priorities.

# 6 TRANSFER, AMENDMENTS, AND NOTICES

## 6.1 Transfer

Project Developer may assign or transfer responsibility for land management, endowment management, and/or endowment ownership with written approval of Secondary Project Developer in accordance with terms of the conservation easement agreement. Such changes to this long-term management plan shall be incorporated by amendment. Subsequent parties assume the appropriate responsibilities described in this long-term management plan, unless otherwise amended in writing.

## 6.2 Amendments

The Project Developer, Owner, and Secondary Project Developer may meet and confer from time to time, upon written request, to discuss revision of the long-term management plan to better meet management objectives and preserve the habitat and conservation values of the Project. Any proposed changes will be designed with input from Project Developer, Owner, and Secondary Project Developer and should meet the amendment requirements outlined in the conservation easement. Secondary Project Developer will notify the Corps of Engineers of any proposed modifications or amendments. Any amendment or modifications that affect the conservation easement must be in writing and recorded in the same manner as the easement.

### 6.3 Notices

Any notices regarding this long-term management plan shall be directed to the parties as follows:

Project Developer  
Address

Secondary Project Developer  
Address

Owner Name  
Address

Secondary Project Developer will retain the obligation to notify the other parties of proposed changes in accordance with the Conservation Easement.

## 7 SIGNATURES

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Primary Managing Party

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Secondary Managing Party

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Owner

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# APPENDIX 1 – SALMON-SAFE HIGH RISK PESTICIDE LIST

## APPENDIX A: SALMON-SAFE HIGH RISK PESTICIDE LIST

Certain pesticides are a serious threat to salmon and other aquatic life. In addition to killing fish, certain pesticides at sub-lethal concentrations can stress juveniles, alter swimming ability, interrupt schooling behaviors, cause salmon to seek sub-optimal water temperatures, inhibit seaward migration and delay spawning. All of these behavioral changes ultimately affect survival rates.

The following chart lists many of the pesticides known to cause problems for salmon and other fish. The list includes chemicals that could be used in agricultural applications that are listed with the EPA in various risk categories. Use this chart to help identify pesticides that require special consideration. Please note that this chart lists only some of the currently available pesticides in common use.

A farm using any of the pesticides indicated as "High Risk" below may be certified only if written documentation is provided that demonstrates a clear need for use of the pesticide at no safer alternatives exist, and that the method of application (such as timing, location, and amount used) represents a negligible risk to water quality and fish habitat.

### COMMONLY USED PESTICIDES THAT POSE HIGH RISK TO SALMON AND AQUATIC LIFE

1,3-dichloropropene	dichlobenil	naled
2,4-D	diflubenzuron	norflurazon
acephate	dimethoate	oryzalin
atrazine	disulfoton	oxyfluorfen
bensulide	diuron	paraquat dichloride
bentazon	esfenvalerate	pendimethalin
bifenthrin	fenamiphos	permethrin
bromoxynil	iprodione	simazine
captan	lindane	tebuthiuron
carbaryl	linuron	triclopyr
chlorothalonil	malathion	trifluralin
chlorpyrifos <sup>3</sup>	metolachlor	
cynalothrin	metribuzin	
cypermethrin	naled	
diazinon	norflurazon	
dicamba	oryzalin	

*This list is based on EPA hazard level for fish and fish habitat. It is subject to change as pesticide registrations are updated and as more environmental data becomes available.*

<sup>3</sup>Chlorpyrifos is not allowed for use at Salmon-Safe certified operations.



## APPENDIX 2 – MITIGATION PLAN