

SB 926 Testimony

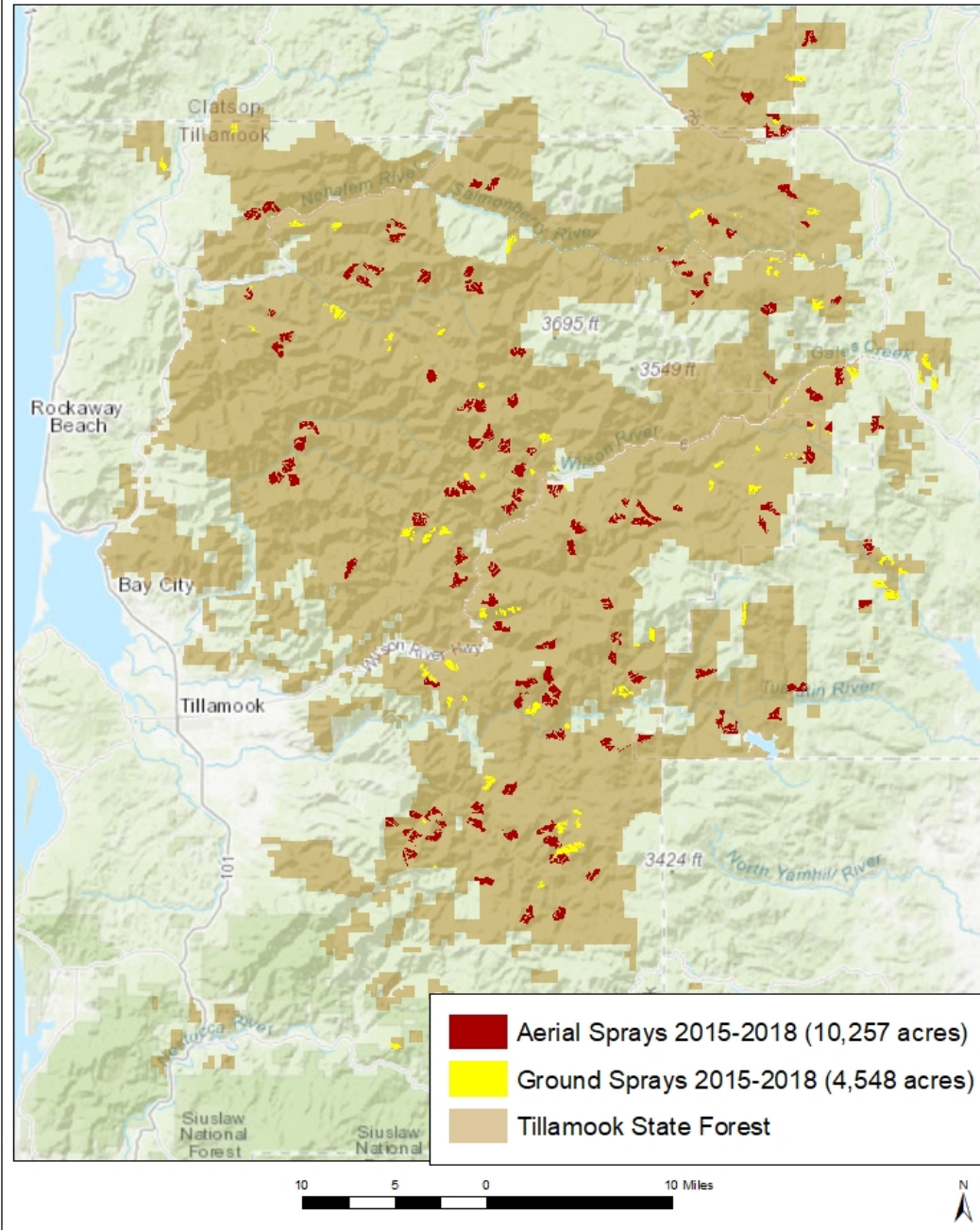
Case Study of the Tillamook State Forest: Herbicide Spray Use 2015-2018



Front Cover of 2019 ODF Tillamook Forest Plan



Tillamook State Forest

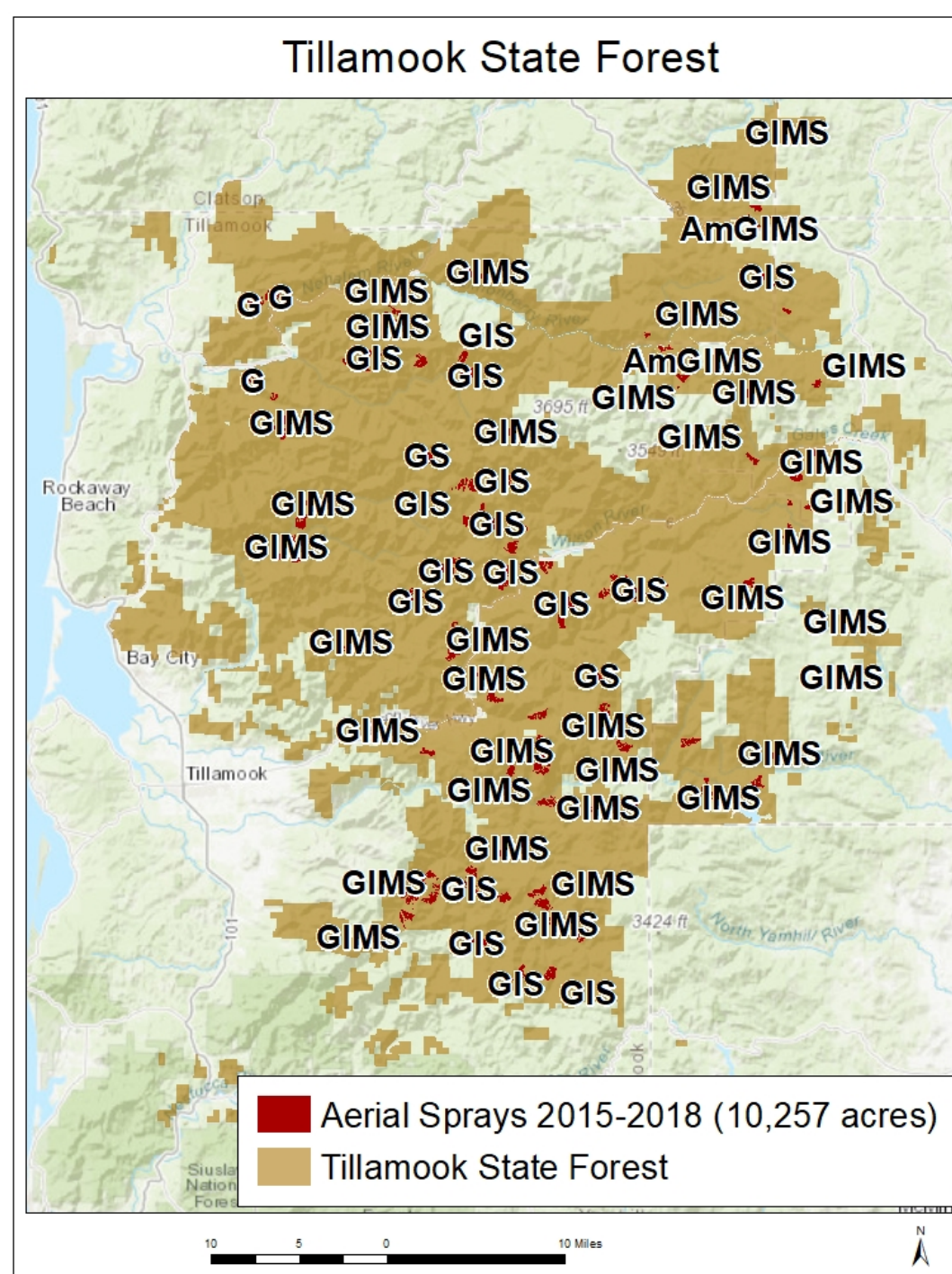


10,257 Acres Aerial
4,548 Acres Ground
14,805 Total

Approximately
70% of the
Forestry Units
Were Aerially
Sprayed

Tank mixes of 3-5 chemicals

Am = Aminopyralid
G = Glyphosate
I = Imazapyr
M = Metsulfuron methyl
S = Sulfometuron methyl

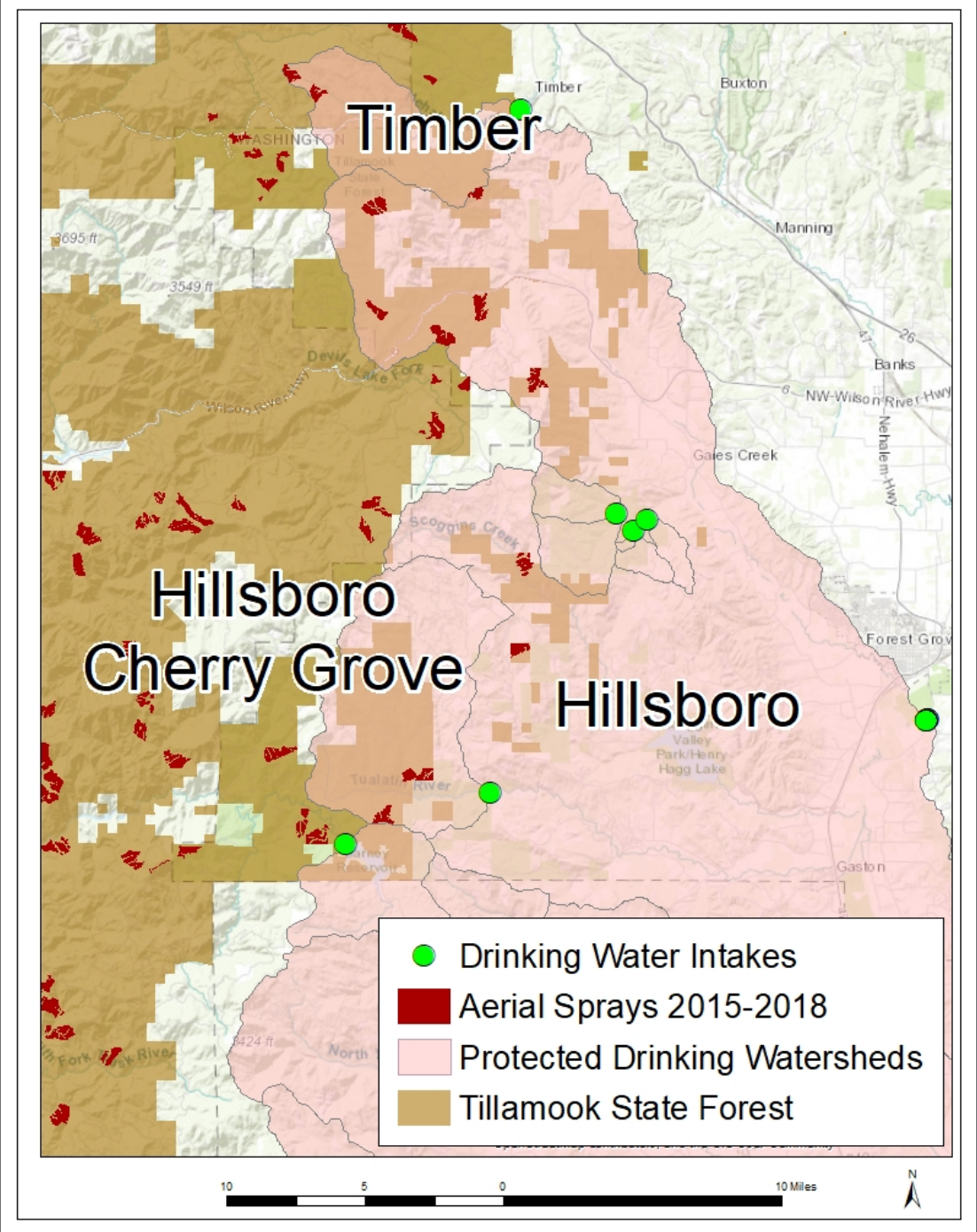


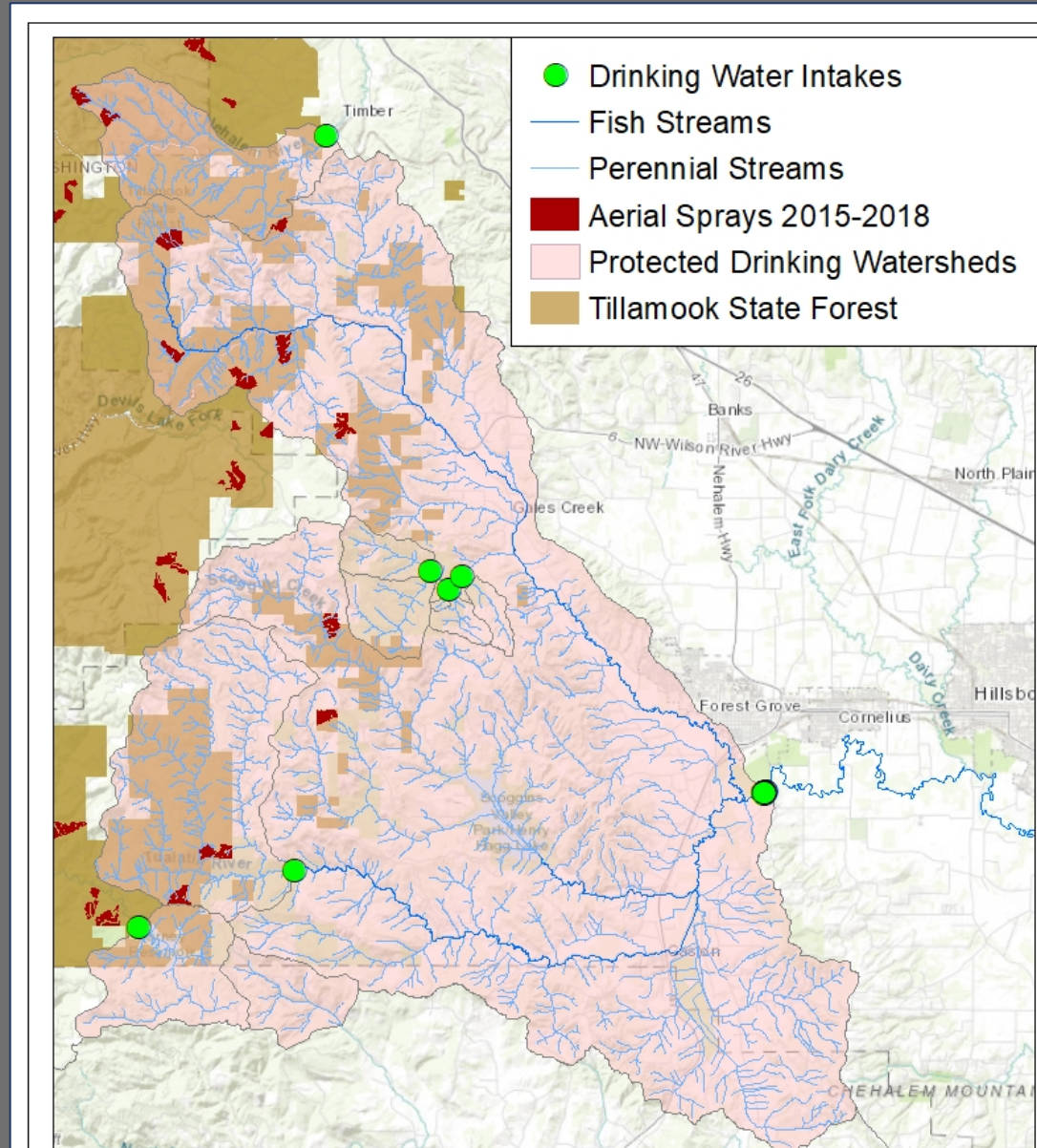
Aerial Sprays:
2015 - 2,746 acres
2016 - 2,456 acres
2017 - 1,730 acres
2018 - 3,323 acres

TABLE 1

[2014 (FY15)] 2015 (FY16) Tillamook and Forest Grove Aerial Herbicide
Rates Per Acre

Unit Number	Tillamook District Unit Name	Acres	Sulfomet XP (ounces)	Rodeo (quarts)	MSM 60DF/ Escort XP (ounces)	LI 700 (ounces)	Chopper/ Polaris SP (ounces)	Conquer (ounces)	Water (gallons)	Total Mix (gallons)
1	Cougar Camp Area 2	61	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
2	Cougar Camp Area 4	80	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
3	Upper Cut Area 1	49	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
4	Upper Cut Area 2	11	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
5	Upper Cut Area 3	78	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
6	Upper Cut Area 4	12	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
7	N x NW	89	3	1.5			16	16	9.4	10
	Forest Grove District Unit Name		Opensight (ounces)	Spyder Extra/ Oust Extra *ounces)	Accord XRT II (quarts)	MSM 60DF/ Escort XP (ounces)	Chopper/ Polaris AC (ounces)	MSO (ounces)	Water (gallons)	Total Mix (gallons)
24	Batty Baldwin Area 1	44		4	1.5		8	16	9.4	10
25	Batty Baldwin Area 2	49		4	1.5		8	16	9.4	10
26	Batty Baldwin Area 3	53	3.3		1.5	1	8	16	9.4	10
27	Gale Force	119		4	1.5		8	16	9.4	10
28	Tree Beard Area 1	20	3.3	4	1.5		8	16	9.4	10
29	Tree Beard Area 2	48	3.3	4	1.5		8	16	9.4	10
30	Wiggle Worm	95		4	2		8	16	9.3	10



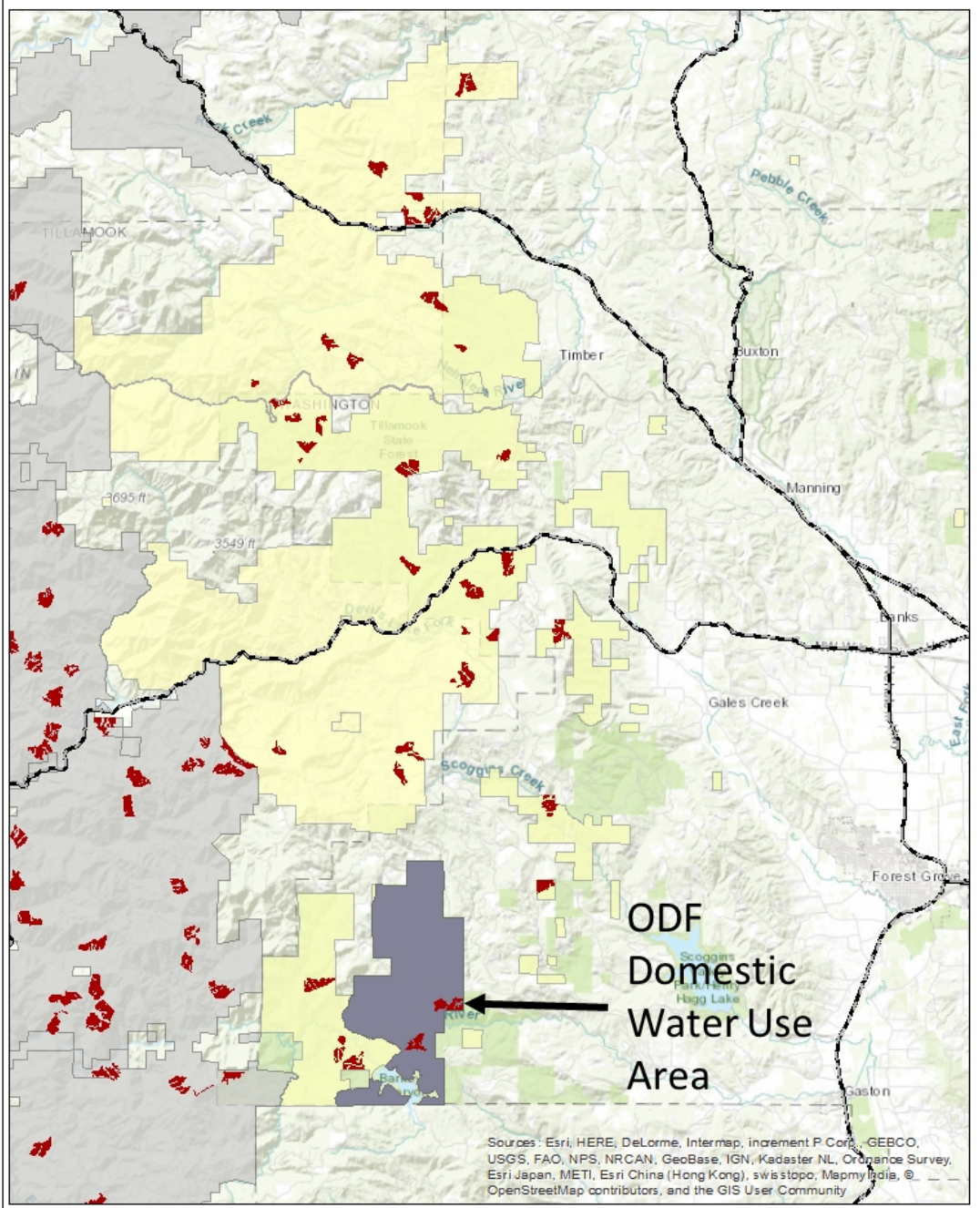
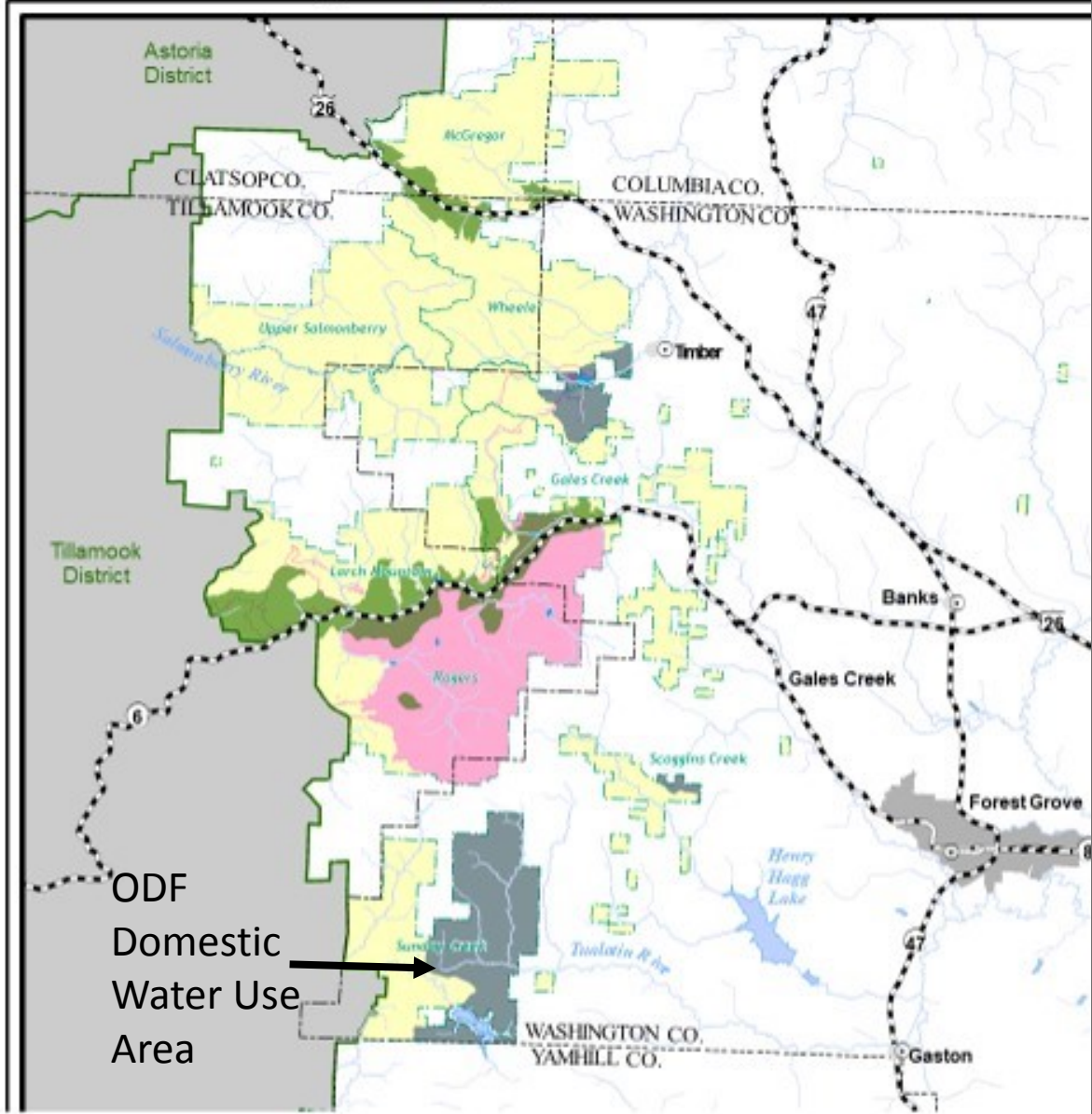


1,140 acres were aerially sprayed in protected drinking watersheds.

88% of these acres were sprayed within the 1,000' designated stream buffers.

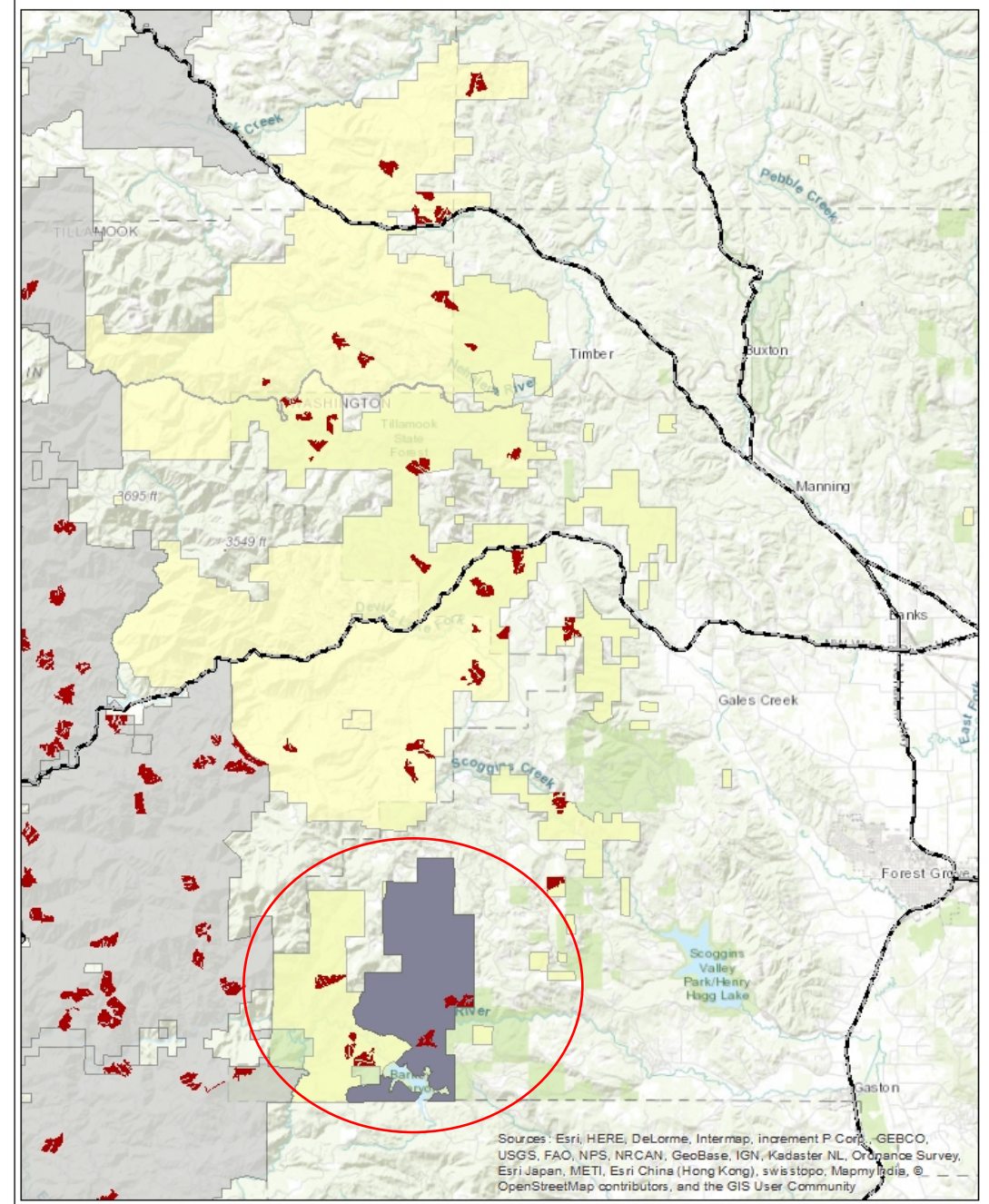
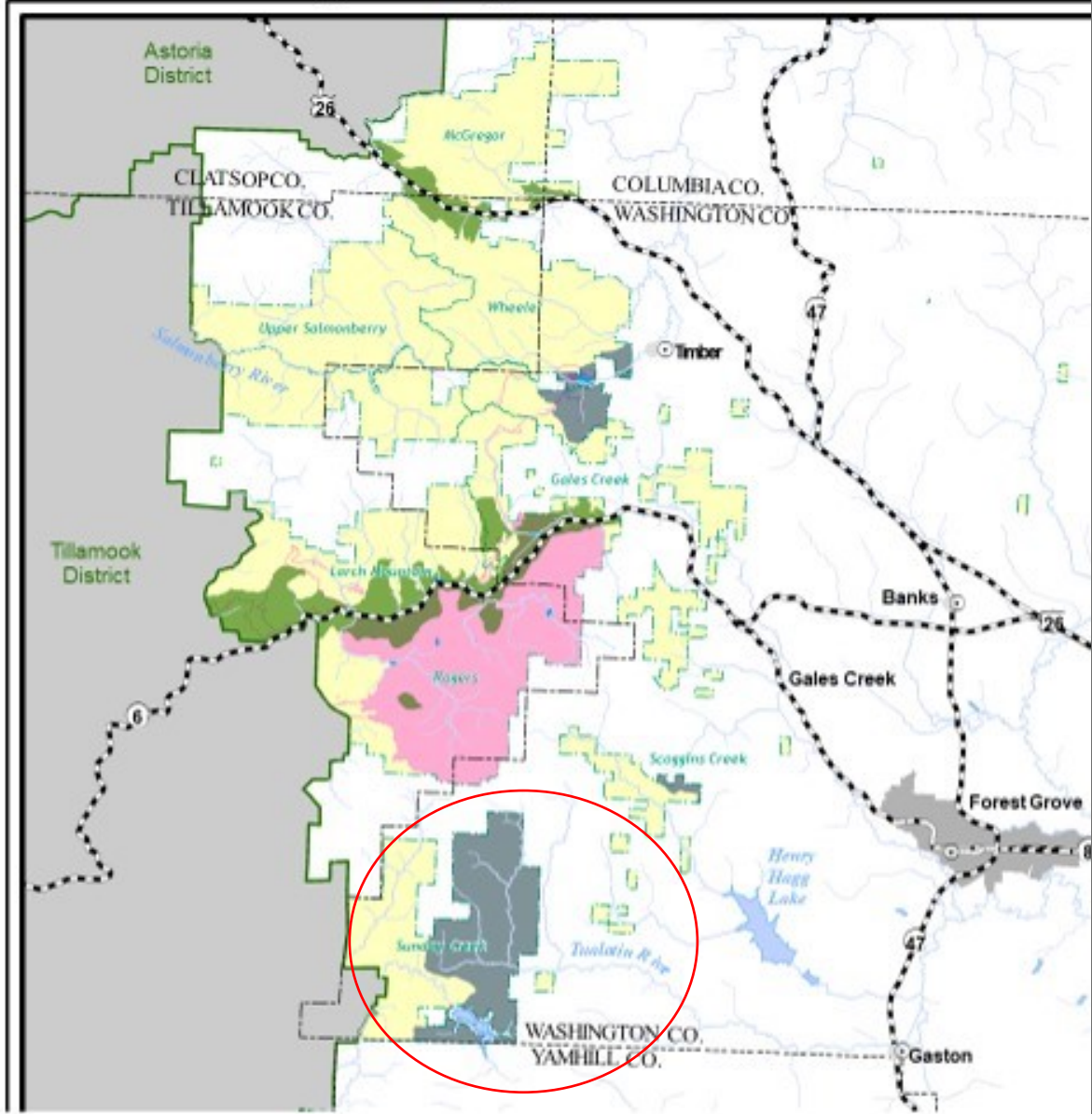
Year-Round Streams in Protected Drinking Watersheds

Forest Grove District Stewardship Classifications - Social Subclasses



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Article

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The presence of glyphosate in forest plants with different life strategies one-year after application

Lisa June Wood, PhD

Published on the web 08 January 2019.

Received August 08, 2018.

Canadian Journal of Forest Research, <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfr-2018-0331>

ABSTRACT

Persistent non-lethal doses of glyphosate in plant tissue may have implications for the edible and/or medicinal use of native plants. This study investigated native plants growing in northern British Columbia (BC), Canada, to determine glyphosate presence and location-within-tissue in select species of traditional-use value with different life strategies. Perennial herbaceous and woody plants were collected one year after forestry-based applications of glyphosate in the Peace River Region of BC. Shoot, fruit, and root portions of select species were analyzed for glyphosate and aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) residues using HPLC-IPCMS. Glyphosate residues were found one-year post-application. The highest and most consistent levels of glyphosate and AMPA were found in herbaceous perennial root tissues, but shoot tissues and fruit were also shown to contain glyphosate in select species. Levels found in some cases were greater than expected. Findings indicate the ability of glyphosate to be stored in root structures of perennial plants during dormancy periods, and move up to shoot and fruit portions in years following applications in some species. Further investigation is required to determine the timeline associated with glyphosate presence in plant tissues.

Glyphosate residues were found one-year post-application

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Aerial sprays have no place on our Publicly-owned State Forests intended for recreation, natural resources and drinking water.



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