# **Invasive plant control for foresters**

- 1. How to include useful invasive plant information in FMPs
- 2. Suggesting priorities and goals
- 3. Considerations in control methods
- 4. Identification review

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### Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Maine Natural Areas Program



- Keep track of natural resources
- Facilitate informed decision-making
  - Invasive plant initiatives



All photos courtesy of MNAP unless otherwise noted.

# How to include useful invasive plant information in FMPs

## Document, map, explain

- Document locations of invasive plants, take notes on percent cover, density, areas infested
- Create maps, tables to show the situation
- Explain the threat to forest regeneration
- Take landowner to see the problem

# iMapInvasives free online mapping tool



Search "Maine iMapInvasives" to request an account

- Site assessment: what, where, how much?
- Landscape context: what plants already infest the area?
- iMap App or use a GPS + datasheet/notes
- Make maps from iMap
- Or, other mapping tools you already use?

# **User manual available**



#### User Manual

Click imp to download a completed PDF copy of the iMapinvasives User Manual.

Learn about the features that make up the MapInvasives database and how to utilize them by exploring the categories below. If you have additional questions about MapInvasives that are not answered here, please contact us with your query.



#### Introduction to MapInvasives

Learn about the Mapinvasives database and all that it has to offer.



#### Public Map

Available to the public and registered users, this map shows distributions of featured species in each state.



Available to registered users only, this map shows location-specific records and includes state-specific reference layers.



#### Observation Record

A report of a specific species observed at one location on one date. Represented as a point on the map.

### Internet search for iMapInvasives user manual

Review example report for things you could include in a FMP

# Suggesting priorities and goals

Plant species basis:

- New to property or new to area
- Unacceptable impacts

Site basis:

- Outliers first
- Protect priority habitats
- Start upstream

- Start upstream: manage population A before population B
- For riparian species dispersed by seeds or fragments





Strategy: Start with Small Populations, or Deal With "Spot Fires"/ Outliers

Starting with small populations is more likely to result in early success.

Could use multipronged approach: eradicate outliers, suppress "source population"

Graphic courtesy of NH Fish and Game Dept., Picking Our Battles

### Priority habitats

- high-quality or rare wildlife habitats
- most valuable timber stands
- riparian corridors & wetland networks
- areas first/next to be harvested



# Suggest, precise, realistic goals

- **Eradicate**: get rid of for good, with low chance of re-infestation
- **Contain**: keep in existing footprint; do not allow to expand
- Exclude: keep clean areas clean
- **Suppress**: restrict ability to grow and produce seeds, reduce density
- Reduce extent
- Decrease density
- Allow trees to grow normally
- Prevent seed production



And, goals may change over time! --adaptive management

# See Jenney report for example of prioritization

# **Considerations in control methods**

# **Control methods**

- Manual
- Mechanical
- Herbicide
- Biocontrols
- Combinations



# There are no one-size fits all control methods

Good methods are site specific and goal-dependent

# **Considerations in choice of control methods**

- 1. What species?
- 2. Where?
- 3. How bad is the infestation?
- 4. What is the specific goal?
- 5. Desired timeframe to achieve goal?
- 6. Seed bank or local source of propagules?
- 7. Biological and social context of site?
- 8. Pesticide registry
- 9. Landowner/client preferences?
- **10. Cost**

## **Integrated Pest Management**

- Control of small infestations requires least use of time, products, equipment
- Some plants respond well to manual control
- Consider a combination of treatment types
- Some goals can be achieved without herbicides





# Website for invasive plant ID & control info.



#### Search for "Invasive Plant Photo Gallery Maine"

(Also have fact sheets for many additional species)

# **Identification review**

Handout

**Prizes!** 



THANK YOU! .... QUESTIONS? Nancy Olmstead Maine Natural Areas Program Nancy.olmstead@maine.gov 287-8046





# Percent Cover Class Choices from iMapInvasives

- <5%
- 6-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%

# Cost estimates for various invasive plant control methods

from FY 2018 NRCS EQIP practice standards Brush Management; Herbaceous Weed Mngmt.

- <u>https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/det</u> <u>ail/national/programs/financial/?cid=nrcseprd13</u> <u>28241</u> look for the EQIP PDF
- See pages 8-9, Practice codes #s 314 brush mngmt., most likely for forestry sites, or 315 herbaceous weed mngmt. HU is Historically Underserved producers (special category)
- My understanding from talking with NRCS staff is that these are supposed to be estimates of 75% of actual cost. So add 1/3 of these to get actual.
- #s range from <\$100/acre using hand tools to >\$1000/acre difficult chemical.

# Multiflora rose key ID mark: Fringed stipules on leaf petioles

Photo by Maine Natural Areas Program Multiflora Rose (Rosa multiflora)