## Old World Climbing Fern (Eygodium microphy/lum) a.k.a. "Land Hydrilla" 2013

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## 1.Background

2.Research
A. Biological control B. Herbicides
A. Summarize Jeff Hutchinson's research
3.Operational

1. SFWMD
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3. SWFWMD
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## Old World Climbing Fern in Florida

Collected from wild in Martin Co

## 28,000 ac



Herbicide ground trials
Biological control research
Aerial herbicide Applications
CFLS implemented
Defoliating moth

## Biological Control Progress

In February 2005, a defoliating moth (Austromusotima camptonozale) was released in southeast Florida but failed to establish in any of the release range.

Another defoliating moth, Neomusotima conspurcatalis, has established from releases made in 2008 and 2009. Populations are thriving in several areas and have spread to other points beyond the initial releases.

A leaf-galling mite (Floracarus perrepae), released in 2007, has established in the Jupiter, Florida area.

Feeding damage from Neomusotima conspurcatalis larvae


Two more insects are currently being tested for future releases: another defoliating moth within the same family as the previous two released moths, and a sawfly whose larvae are heavy defoliators. A discussion of these efforts is presented in the "Lygodium Management Plan", which is available on at http://fleppc.org.

## Evaluation of Backpack Applications

 $\checkmark 20$ sq m plots$\checkmark 7$ locations
$\checkmark$ Four applications every 6 months

| Product | Rate(s) | A.I./MOA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rodeo | 2\% and 4\% | Glyphosate/PEP |
| Escort XP | 1 and 2 oz/100 | Metsulfuron/ALS |
| Garlon 3A | 2\% | Triclopyr/PGR |
| Plateau | 1.5\% | Imazapic/ALS inhibitor |
| Escort + Rodeo | $1 \mathrm{oz}+2 \%$ |  |
| Escort + Garlon | $1 \mathrm{oz}+2 \%$ |  |
| Escort + Plateau | $1 \mathrm{oz}+1.5 \%$ |  |
| Rodeo + Plateau | 2\% +1.5\% |  |
| Rodeo + Garlon | 2\% + $2 \%$ |  |
| Rodeo + Escort + Garlon | $1 \%+.7 \mathrm{oz}+1 \%$ |  |




Months After First Application

## Initial aerial and two annual ground applications in LNWR

$\checkmark 5$ tree islands per treatment
$\checkmark+0.5 \%$ DLZ aerial
$\checkmark+0.5 \%$ Sunwet ground

| Product | Rate <br> Aerial, Ground | $\frac{\% \text { Reduction }}{\text { One year after }}$ <br> aerial | $\frac{\% \text { Reduction }}{\text { Aerial and two }}$ <br> annual ground |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Escort | 1 oz/ac, 1 oz/100gal | 99 a | 99 a |
| Escort | $2 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{ac}, 2 \mathrm{oz} / 100 \mathrm{gal}$ | 99 a | 98 a |
| Rodeo | $3.75 \mathrm{pt} / \mathrm{ac}, 2 \%$ | 86 b | 81 b |
| Rodeo | $7.5 \mathrm{pt} / \mathrm{ac}, 4 \%$ | 88 b | 87 b |

# Survival Rates of Non-target Woody Species 3 yr After Aerial Herbicide Application 

Rate Dahoon Swamp bay Wax myrtle Myrsine

| Escort | 1 oz | 80 | 77 a | 65 a | 12 a |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Escort | 2 oz | 89 | 93 a | 81 a | 18 a |
| Rodeo | 3.75 | 75 | 6 b | 18 b | 88 b |
| Rodeo | 7.5 | 70 | 20 b | 17 b | 58 b |

## Percent Cover



# Re-growth After Herbicide Application 



## Sporophyte Development from Soil Samples

| Site | Sporophytes <br> per $\mathbf{m}^{2}$ | \% Fertile <br> Leaflets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 3051 | 1.2 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 1811 | 4.2 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ |  |  |
| (treated site) | 2885 | 13.7 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 1694 | 7.7 |

## Spore Germination

- Germination rates can be as high as $96 \%$
- Spores can remain viable for at least 8 years
$\rightarrow$ This means that even if you kill the mature ferns, there will be re-growth from spore germination


## Sensitivity of OWCF Spores to Herbicides

$\checkmark 35,000$ spores treated / Petri dish, containing herbicide treated agar solution

## $\mathrm{I}_{50} \quad \mathrm{I}_{95}$ <br> g a.i./L

| Metsulfuron | 0.01 a |  | 0.06 a |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Imazapyr | 16 | b | 70 | b |
| Triclopyr | 18 | b | 78 | b |
| Glyphosate | 56 | c | 244 | c |



## Operational

## SFWMD

$\checkmark$ Initial aerial applications with 1 oz Escort or 7.5 pt glyphosate product depending vegetation/season
$\checkmark$ Maintain $\sim 10,000$ ac
$\checkmark 3,800$ ac treated annually (3-yr average)

- 1-2 yr interval
- ~80\% Ground application
- 3\% glyphosate prod. or +1 oz/50 gal Escort
- Some treatments with triclopyr


## SJRWMD

$\checkmark$ Aerial application with 2 oz Escort every 2-3 yr
-Most areas dominated by sawgrass

- Areas (BCM) too remote for ground application
$\cdot 10,000$ acres treated annually (5-yr average)


## Operational contd.

## SWFWMD,

$\checkmark$ 2012: 516 ac
$\checkmark$ Ground applications only
NPS
$\checkmark$ 2005: 1,700 ac treated aerially with glyphosate
$\checkmark$ 2006: 1,159 ac treated aerially with glyphosate
$\checkmark$ 2008: 840 ac treated with metsulfuron
$\checkmark$ 2009-2012: > 20 ac/yr ground treatments only
$\checkmark$ Funding
$\checkmark$ Non-target
$\checkmark$ Concentrating on prescribed fire
$\checkmark$ 2010: 2,006 acres present
$\checkmark$ Concentrating on fire suppression
Private land
$\checkmark$ CFLS

## Dead lygodium makes me smile!

## Yea, but don't turn you

 back on it.
## $1 * x^{27}$

## Questions?



