



Thinking Locally Acting Neighborly:

The Power of Partnership

Kathy O'Reilly-Doyle
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

-on behalf of Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP)



I live in Paradise, why should I be concerned with invasive exotics?





www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolecon

Update on the environmental and economic costs associated with alien-invasive species in the United States

David Pimentel*, Rodolfo Zuniga, Doug Morrison

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850-0901, United States

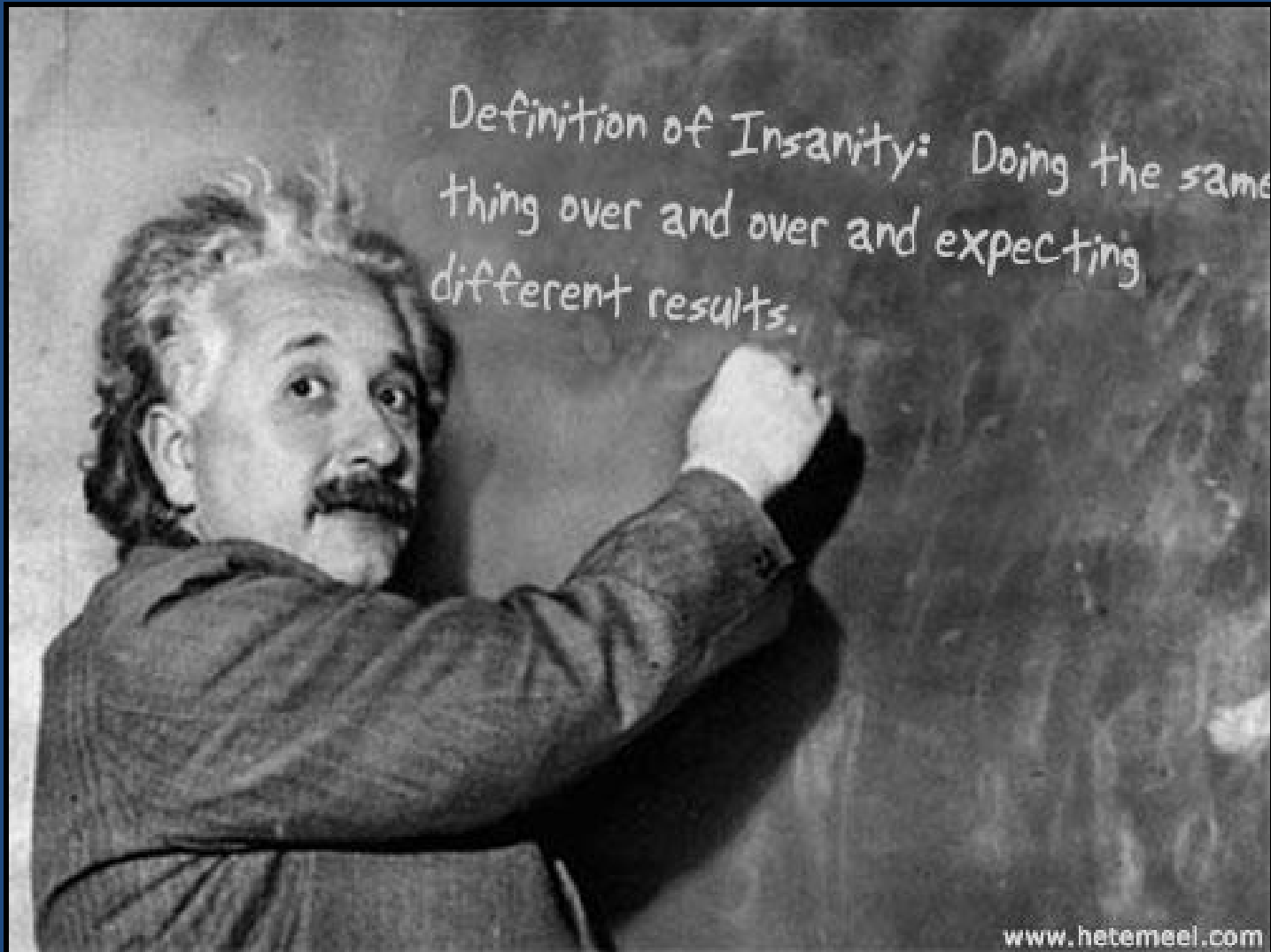
Abstract

Invading alien species in the United States cause major environmental damages and losses adding up to almost \$120 billion per year. There are approximately 50,000 foreign species and the number is increasing. About 42% of the species on the Threatened or Endangered species lists are at risk primarily because of alien-invasive species.

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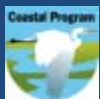
Keywords: Environmental and economic cost; Threatened or endangered species; Alien-invasive species

“Lessons Learned”



Evolution of F.I.S.P.

- 2001 Invasive Species Working Group
 - Represent federal & state agencies
 - Create one strategic plan for prevention and management of all biological invasions in Florida
- 2005 Private Land Incentive Sub-working Group
 - Create partnership between public land managers, resource managers and private land managers
 - Assume no “one size fits all” approach will work
- 2008 The Florida Invasive Species Partnership
 - Maintain same partnership focus



Situation Assessment

- **S**trength
- **W**eakness
- **O**ppportunity
- **T**hreats



No Boundaries!

- > 50% of Florida's 520+ listed plant species are threatened by invasives

Invasives cross natural and disturbed sites, public or private



Challenges

- **Public land managers**

- Limited funds
- Limited staff or authority to “cross the fenceline”
- Limited ability to assist their neighbors with invasive species control



- **Private land incentives administrators**

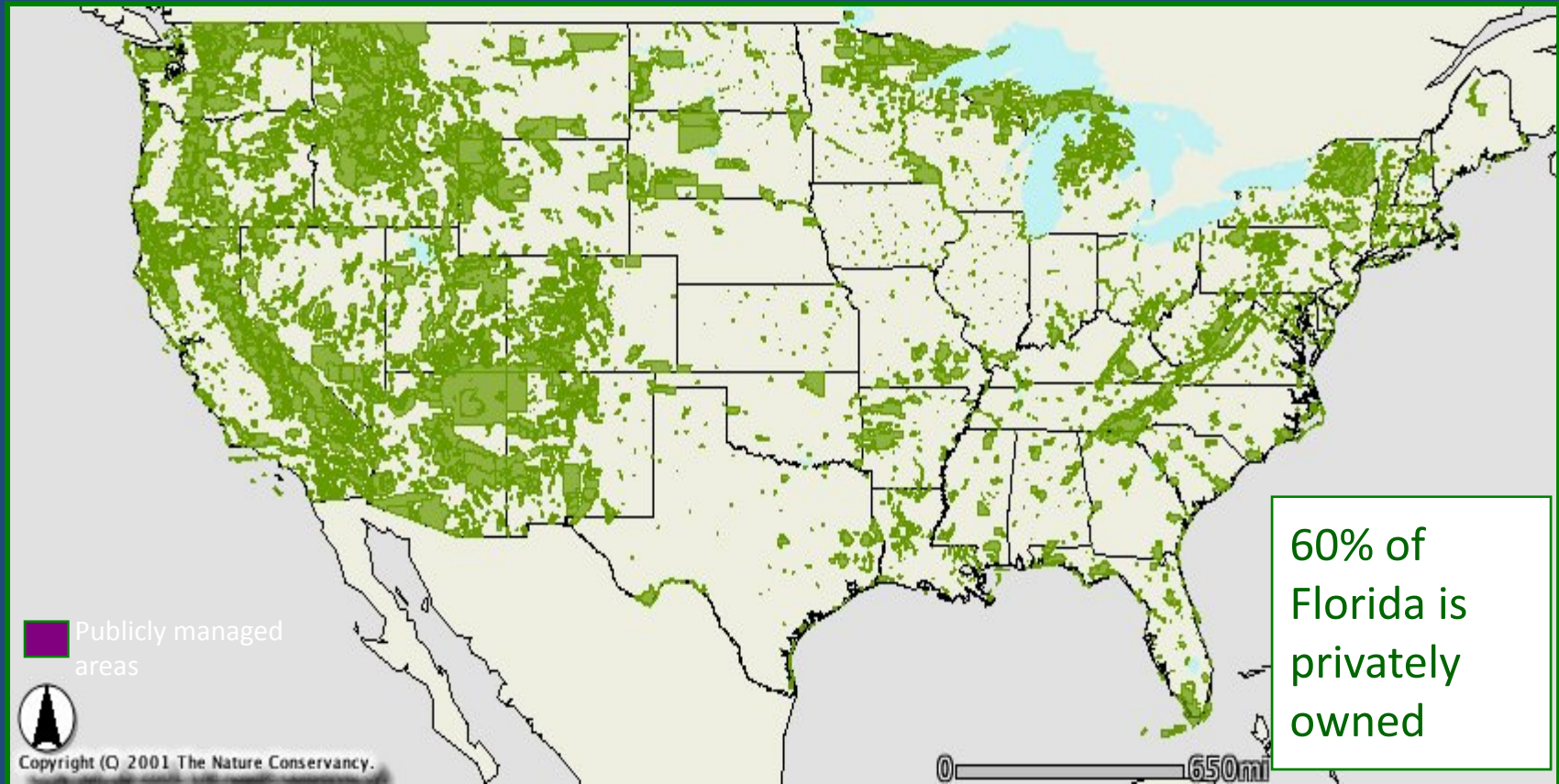
- Provide information about the programs they administer
- Unaware of other options that might be advantageous to the landowner

- **Private landowners**

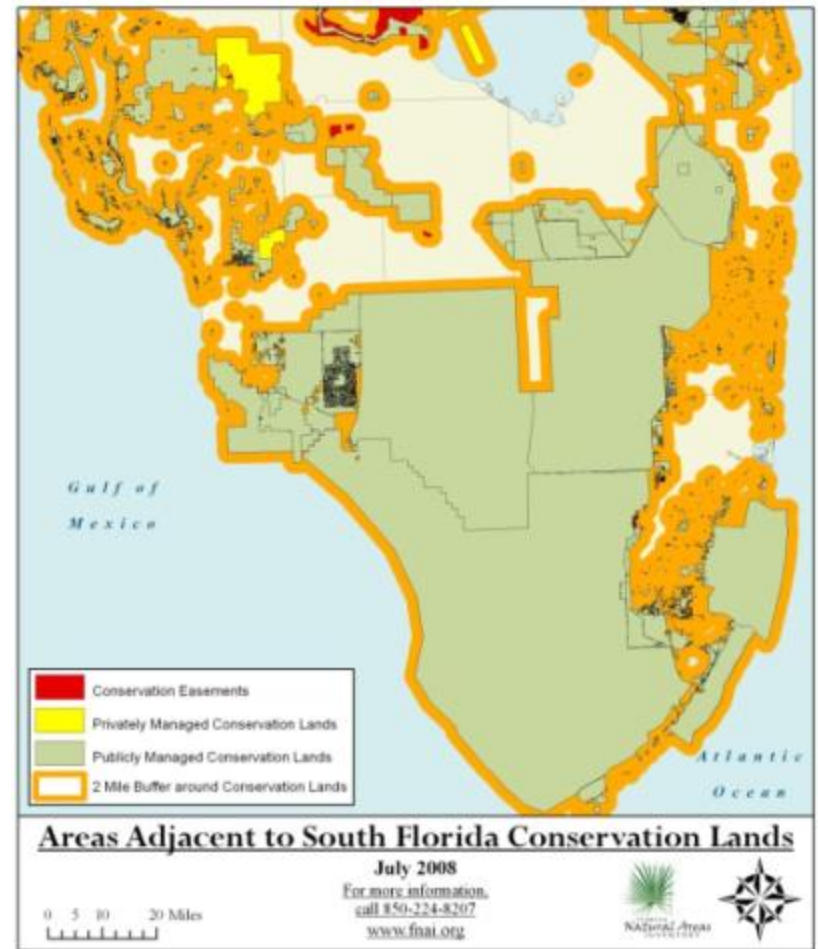
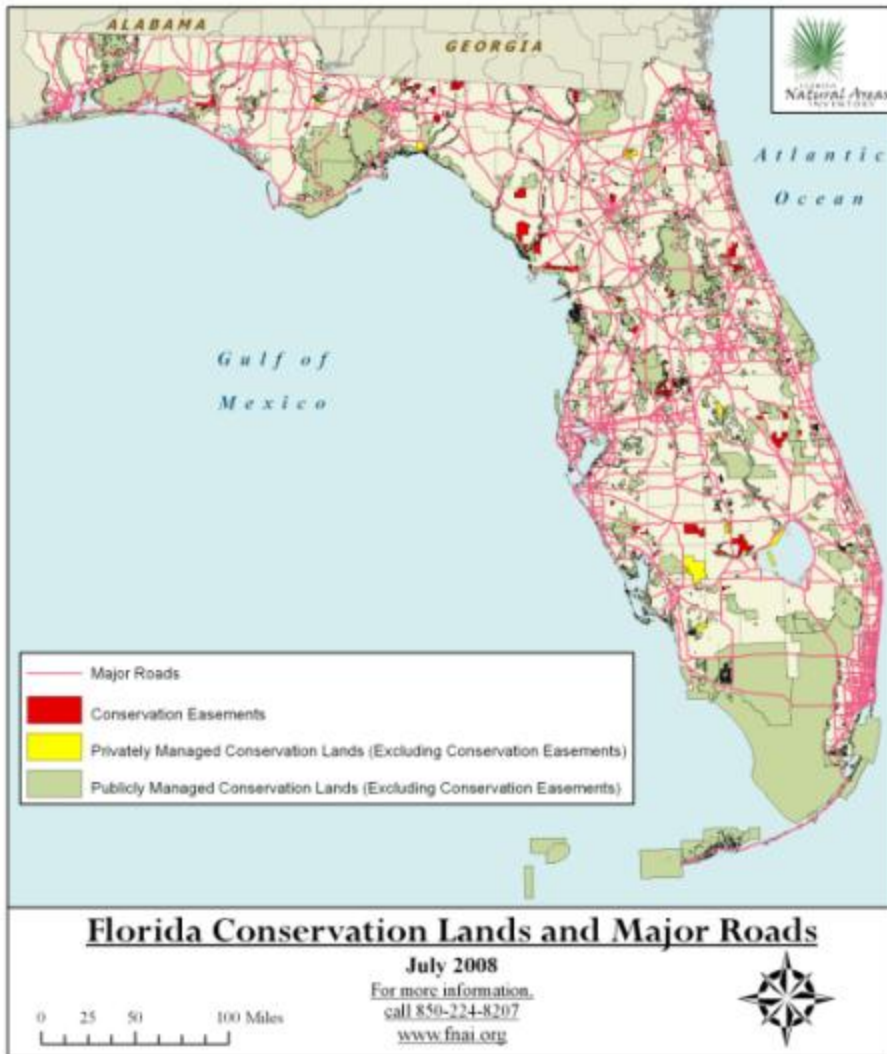
- Not receiving all the available information
- Lose interest



Public/Private Partnership Is the Only Way



If landowners and land managers in Florida wish to achieve long-term success, it is critical to collaborate with all stake holders, focusing on prevention as well as treatment.



Potential Partners in Florida

Non-submerged Land	acres	%
Federal Conservation Land	4,035,858	11.6
State Conservation Land	5,210,821	15.0
Local Conservation Land	385,161	1.1
TOTAL Conservation Land	9,632,740	27.7
Private Conservation Land	156,843	0.5
Other	24,931,697	71.8
Total Lands in Florida	34,721,280	
FNAI March 2007		

Build on Successful Models

State of Florida BIPM 10-Year Program Results 1997-2007

- 1,140 projects on 465 PCL
- 480,000 acres-initial control
- 275,000 acres–maintenance
- 100 invasive species targeted
- \$68 million Florida DEP funds
- \$27 million local matching funds



What about your neighbors?



Wiggins Pass/ US 41 Habitat Restoration Project



Restoration Properties

- Collier County Roads
- Future Citizens
- Collier County
- Wiggins Lakes and Preserves

Data Source: Parcels and 2003 aerials - Collier County Property Appraiser
Created By: GIS / CDES / Environmental Services
G:\Conservation\Collier\maps\Acquired properties\WatkinsJones\WLocation.mxd
G:\Conservation\Collier\maps\Acquired properties\WatkinsJones\WLocation.jpg
Date: 2.4.06



The Power of Partnership!

Stakeholders & Audience:

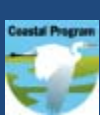
- Public land managers and owners
- Private land managers and owners
- Technical Service Providers (Us!)
- CISMA organizations



FISP Goals

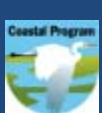
Think Locally – Act Neighborly

1. Increase effectiveness and decrease costs by working together.
2. Provide tools to develop a unified approach and bridge the gap between landowners' and land management agency efforts.
3. Encourage development, implementation and sharing of new and innovative approaches.



FISP Objectives

1. Promote partnerships and collaborative efforts to address invasive species on statewide, regional and local levels (e.g., **Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMAs)**)
2. Develop **matrix of existing incentive programs** that can be used for invasive species control and target the problems on public and private lands.
3. Establish matrix on a **single web site**, provide links to specific information to address and resolve the problem. Provide outreach and training to the following audiences: public, private and technical service providers.
4. Provide an information **clearinghouse** for these efforts.



CWMA's – will these recipes work?

 CWMA Cookbook

www.invasives.org



CWMA Cookbook: A Recipe for Success

A Recipe
Idaho Nov
2005



Step-by-Step Guide on How to Develop a
Operative Weed Management Area
in the Eastern United States

www.mipn.org



CWMA 5 Basic Characteristics

1. Definition of the geographical area distinguished by a common geography, invasive species problem, community, climate, political boundary, or land use;
2. Involvement or representation of the majority of landowners and natural resource managers in the defined area;
3. Establishment of a steering committee;
4. Commitment to cooperation;
5. Development of a comprehensive **plan** that addresses the management or prevention of one or more invasive species.

Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas

Crossing Boundaries,
Meeting Challenges

a partnership of federal,
state, and local government
agencies, tribes, individuals
and various interested
groups that manage
invasive species in a defined
area



Everglades CISMA – Joint Work Day

www.evergladescisma.org/

How can CISMA's improve our effectiveness?

- Cross boundaries; invasive plant management across the landscape, rather than just political or property boundaries
- Share a common vision and mission
- Be highly visible, building community



Osceola CWMA – Cogongrass Demonstration

How can CISMA's improve management of invasive species?

- Adopt and utilize Best Management Practices to reduce the risk and improve the results of control efforts
- Provide an early detection and rapid response network
- **1 + 1 = 3**
Combined efforts
improve results



SW Florida – Exotic Partnership

How can CISMA's improve availability of resources?

- Secure and coordinate funding
- Allow partners (public and private) to share and leverage limited resources
- Reduce individual costs by pooling resources



CISMA Summary

A Partnership approach to managing invasive plants in a geographic area

- 5 Basic Characteristics
- It's flexible and unique to each area
- 14 recommended steps toward forming CWMA/CISMA
- Working documents: (1) Agreement (2) Strategic Plan (3) Annual Operating Plan



First Coast ISWG – Tamarisk Work Day Nov. 08

www.floridainvasives.org/FirstCoast

The "Matrix"

Landowner Assistance

Success Stories

Florida CISMAs

Partners

About FISP

Narrow Results by:

My property is located in:

Any Florida Counties

Invasive Species of Interest:

By Common Name

By Scientific Name

Cost-share Required?

Yes

No

Management Plan Required?


Yes

No

Florida Landowner Incentive Programs

22 Records

(x) - Remove Criteria

 [Print this Page](#)

Program	Agency
Center for Conservation Solutions	American Forest Foundation
Bradford County Invasive Plant Control Initiative	Bradford Soil and Water Conservation District
Invasive Vine Strike Force	Department of Environmental Resources Management, Palm Beach County
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Landowner Assistance Program (LAP)	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC)
FNPS Conservation Grant Program	Florida Native Plant Society
Environmentally Endangered Lands Covenant	Miami-Dade County (DERM)
Bring Back the Natives	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)
NOAA Restoration Center Community-based Program	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Conservation Technical Assistance Program (CTA)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
Wetlands Reserve Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
Pinellas County Environmental Fund	Partnership between Pinellas County (FL), NOAA, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

Includes federal programs – w/specific information on Florida

Agency Name	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
Affiliation	federal government
Web Site	http://www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/flwhip08.html
Project Annual Funding Level	varies
Range of Funding (Landowner)	up to \$35,000
Criteria for funding project	Minimum of 20 acres, except for South Florida Rockland, where 1 acre minimum will be accepted.
Geographic Coverage Area	All counties in Florida.
Description of Program	WHIP is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat primarily on private land.
When are landowner applications accepted?	continuous; batching period usually ends around Dec. 15th each year
Match Required?	Yes 25% non-federal match
Target Invasive Species?	All federal or state listed invasive species
Any other Requirements or Eligibility?	Non-federal lands (private, state, municipal or tribal lands) or federal lands when primary benefit is on associated non-federal lands on a limited basis. Must meet HEL/WC (highly erodible lands/wetland compliance) and AGI (adjusted gross income) requirements. 20 acre minimum.
Agreement Required	Yes 5 to 10 years
Permanent Contact Person	Jeff Woods
Contact number	352-338-9515
e-mail address	
contacted last	2008-12-11 00:00:00.0

Fields available in Matrix

Includes non-profit programs

Agency Name	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Affiliation	non-profit
Web Site	nature.org/centralfloridainvasives
Project Annual Funding Level	varies
Range of Funding (Landowner)	varies
Criteria for funding project	Based on priorities set for early detection and treatment of Lygodium microphyllum infestations
Geographic Coverage Area	Central Florida. 2009 priority counties are Hernando, Lake, Orange, Pasco, Sumter, Seminole and Volusia.
Description of Program	The project strives to create a 'lygodium-free' zone across central Florida, through a coordinated approach involving public and private land owners and managers. To that end, The Nature Conservancy works with private property owners to address infestations of Old World climbing fern, or Lygodium microphyllum, on their properties. TNC staff, or professional licensed contractors hired by TNC staff, may conduct herbicide treatments on this fern, which is generally found in wetland habitats, as long as properties are within priority counties.
When are landowner applications accepted?	continuous based on funding level
Match Required?	No, but preferred
Target Invasive Species?	Lygodium microphyllum
Any other Requirements or Eligibility?	Annual focus areas are developed based on Central Florida Lygodium Strategy mapping northern-most infestations in Florida. Funding sources may allow for the treatment of other invasive plants within the project area if the property owner is willing to agree to a 10 year commitment for wildlife habitat
Agreement Required	yes, 1 to 10 years
Permanent Contact Person	Rosalind Rowe
Contact number	863-635-7506
e-mail address	rrowe@tnc.org
contacted last	2008-12-04 00:00:00.0

Goal to update quarterly so you contact the right person the 1st time!

How To ...

Got Invasives?

Landowner Assistance

Success Stories

Florida CISMAs

Partners

About FISP

Do you need help finding landowner assistance or help treating invasives?

[Click Here](#)

Partners:



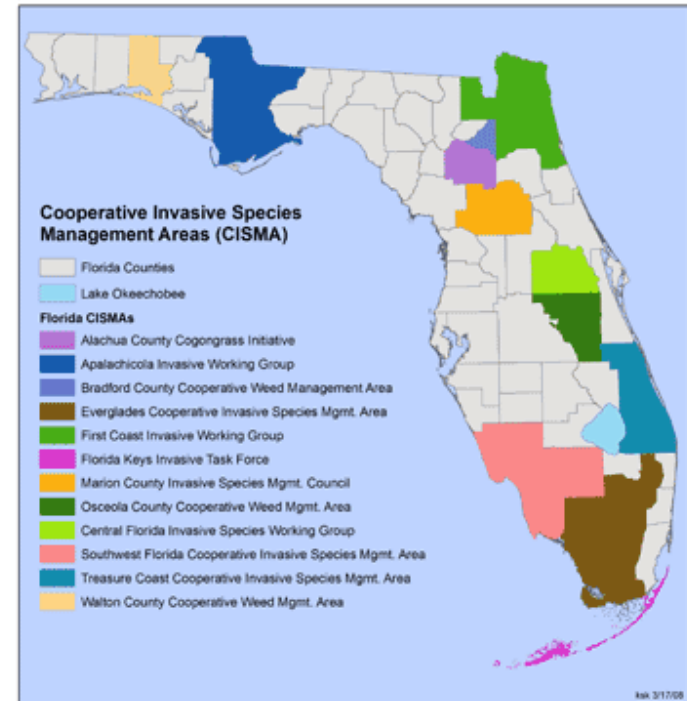
Florida Invasive Species Partnership

FloridaInvasives.org is an online resource of management assistance programs to help in your fight against problematic plant species. This resource takes the guesswork out of finding the agencies or organizations offering assistance and will direct you to available programs. It will also provide the requirements for each program, to help you decide if they are a good match for your needs.

Why was FloridaInvasives.org developed?

Public and private land managers have identified the high ecological and economic cost of invasive species as a statewide problem in Florida. The Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP) is a collaboration of federal, state and local agencies along with nongovernment organizations in Florida, formed to link efforts at preventing and controlling infestations of invasive exotic plants across agency and property boundaries. FISP has developed an on-line tool of available financial and technical assistance sources to make it easier for landowners and land managers to find them.

How does FloridaInvasives.org help you?



Upcoming Events

Today   Week Month Agenda 

- Saturday, March 21**
 - Nonnative Amnesty Day
- Wednesday, May 13**
 - SE-EPPC Symposium
- Thursday, May 14**
 - SE-EPPC Symposium

COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREAS



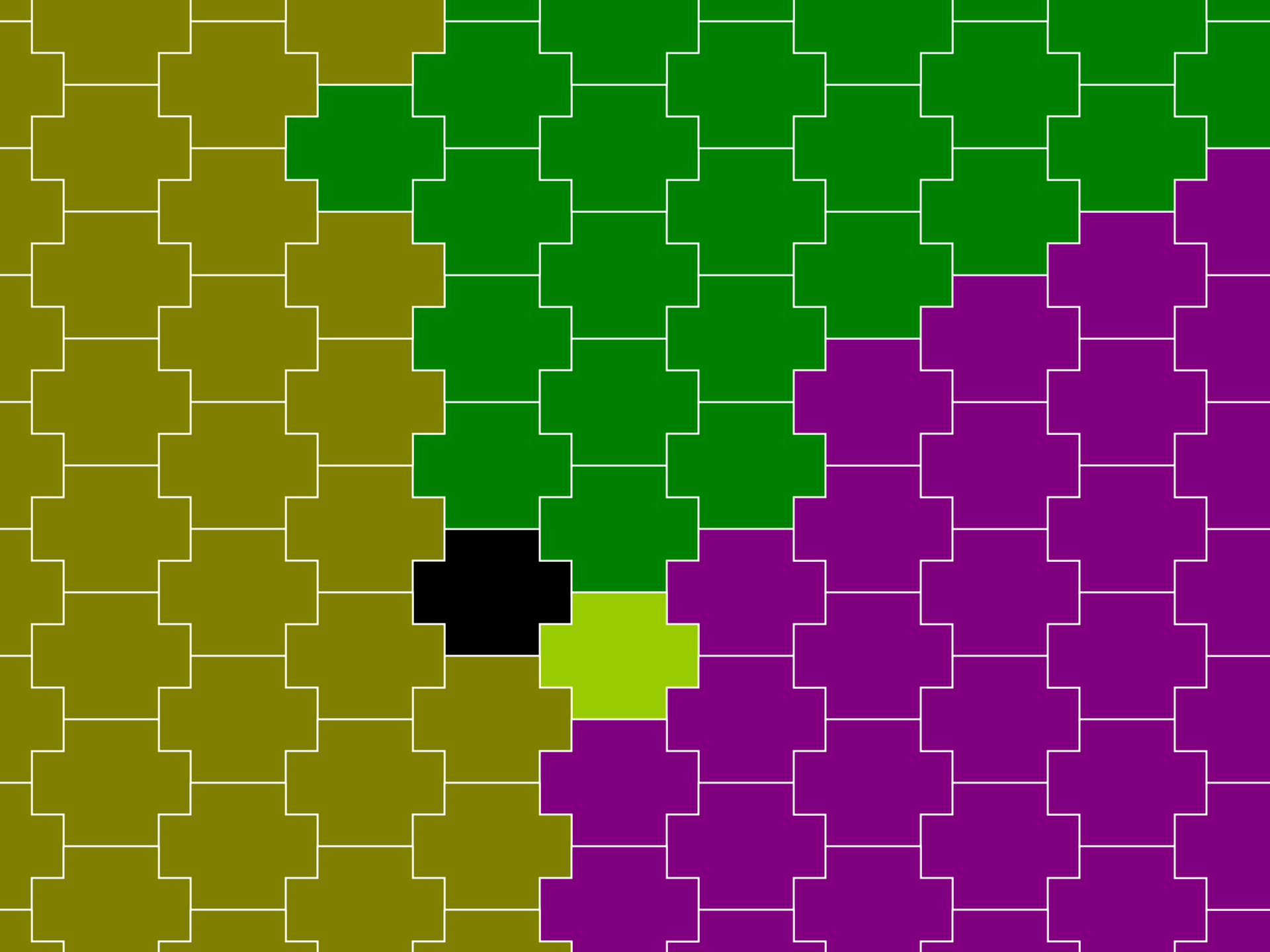
Grass root effort!

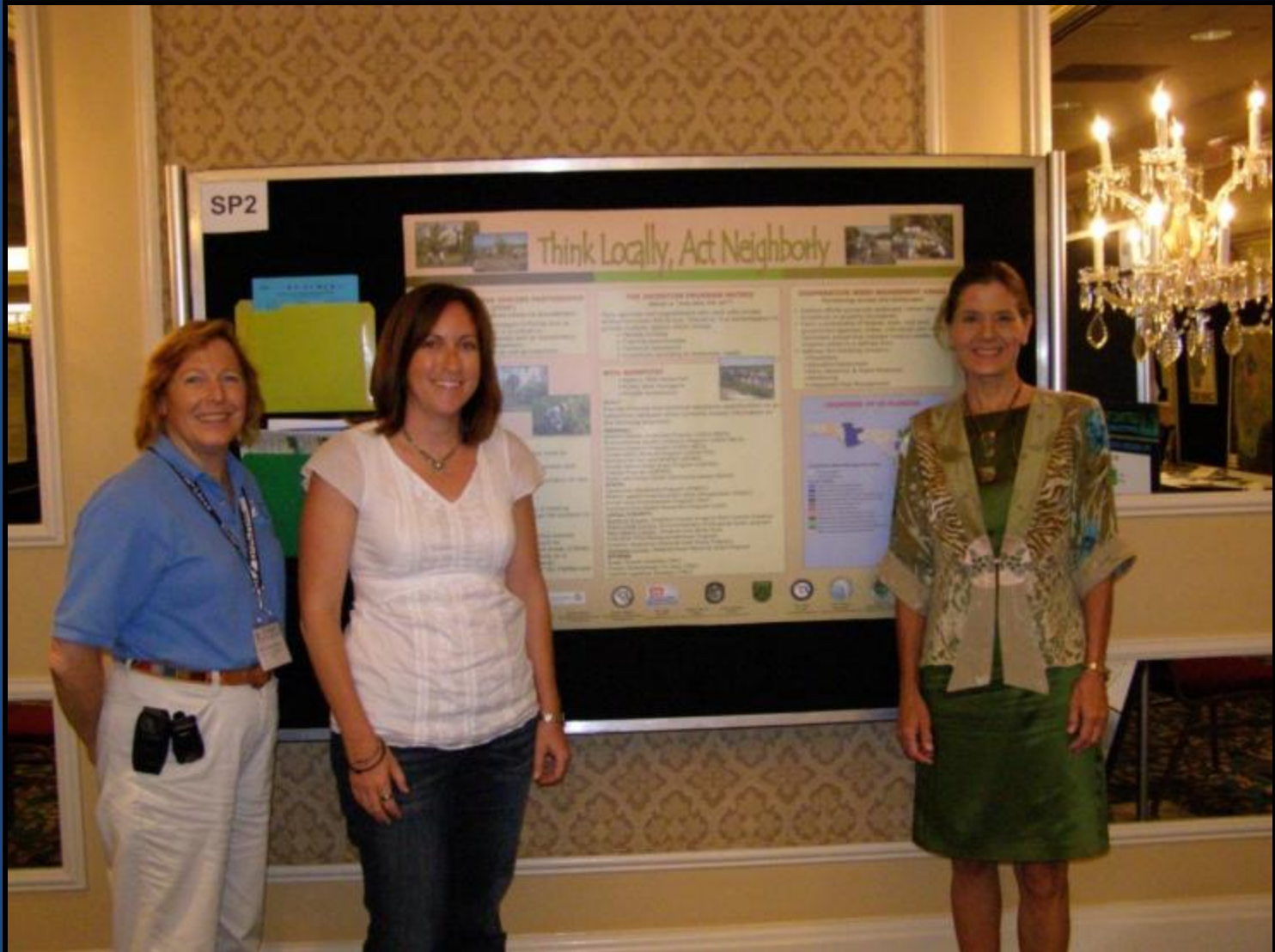
Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMA)



05/04/2009







PARTNERSHIPS: How do you measure success?



4th Wednesday each Month, 1:30pm-2:30pm:
Florida CISMA conference call/WebEx
(One hour limit, same time each month)

www.FloridalInvasives.org

CREDIT: http://nyis.info/PRISM/Regional_Partnerships.aspx

RECRUITING, MOTIVATING AND CONNECTING

Treating cogongrass – BCC engaged

Prioritized plants with BMPs

PTI Grant – tallow, TSA, cogongrass

Training/EDRR workday/increased BIPM funds

Successful Plant ID workshops

Cogongrass mapping, PTI Grant

Joint grant to control coastal invader

BCC wants to know more – BMPs for ROWs

Cogongrass demo for landowners

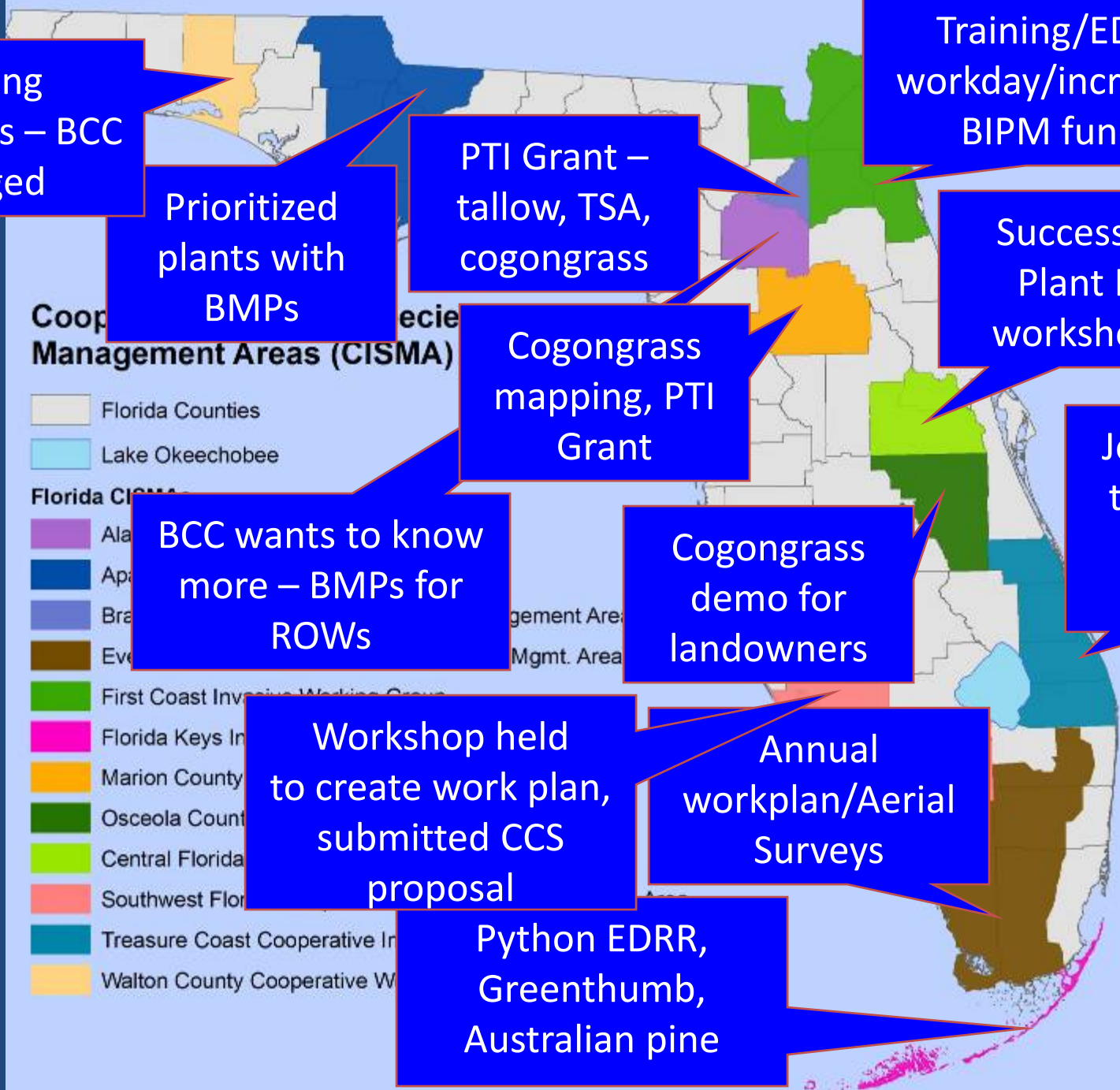
Workshop held to create work plan, submitted CCS proposal

Annual workplan/Aerial Surveys

Python EDRR, Greenthumb, Australian pine

Cooperative Management Areas (CISMA)

- Florida Counties
- Lake Okeechobee
- Florida CISMA:
 - Ala...
 - Ap...
 - Br...
 - Ev...
 - First Coast Invasive Working Group
 - Florida Keys In...
 - Marion County
 - Osceola Count...
 - Central Florida
 - Southwest Flor...
 - Treasure Coast Cooperative In...
 - Walton County Cooperative W...



YOUR LOGO GOES HERE

Creating Websites for CISMAs in Florida

Quick Links

Partners:

Partner Logos Go Here



Everglades CISMA

Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area



Your Name

Who we are

We are...
We focus on:

-
-
-
-

Upcoming Events

Today Week Month Agenda

Saturday, March 21
Nonnative Amnesty Day
Wednesday, May 13
SE-EPPC Symposium
Thursday, May 14
SE-EPPC Symposium

Showing events until 5/15. [Look for more](#)

Report a Sighting of an Invasive ...

- Plant
- Reptile/Amphibian
- Fish
- Bird
- Mammal
- Invertebrate

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area

Everglades restoration poses new challenges for invasive species management and has created a need for a more defined commitment to cooperation among agencies and organizations at higher levels of policy and management.

Everglades restoration will be enhanced by the establishment of a formal framework for staff and management cooperation among agencies and other coordinating bodies such as the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, Working Group and Science Coordination Group.

Learn more about Invasive ...

- Plants
- Reptiles/Amphibians
- Fish
- Birds
- Mammals

What's New

- 2008 Everglades Invasive Species Summit Presentations
- Digital Aerial Sketchmapping
- Recent Invasive Species Reports
- Partner Tools - Blog, List Serv, File Sharing and Image Upload

Timeline:
CISMAs to have website content info submitted end of March 09
CISMA websites up by May 09
"How to Create a CISMA Website"

PROVIDE SUPPORT AND TOOLS: individual websites for each of the local efforts

Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (CISMA) Website Cookbook

Charles T. Bargeron¹, Elizabeth W. Carlson¹, Kristina Serbesoff-King², David J. Moorhead¹, G. Keith Douce¹

¹- Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, The University of Georgia, Tifton, GA

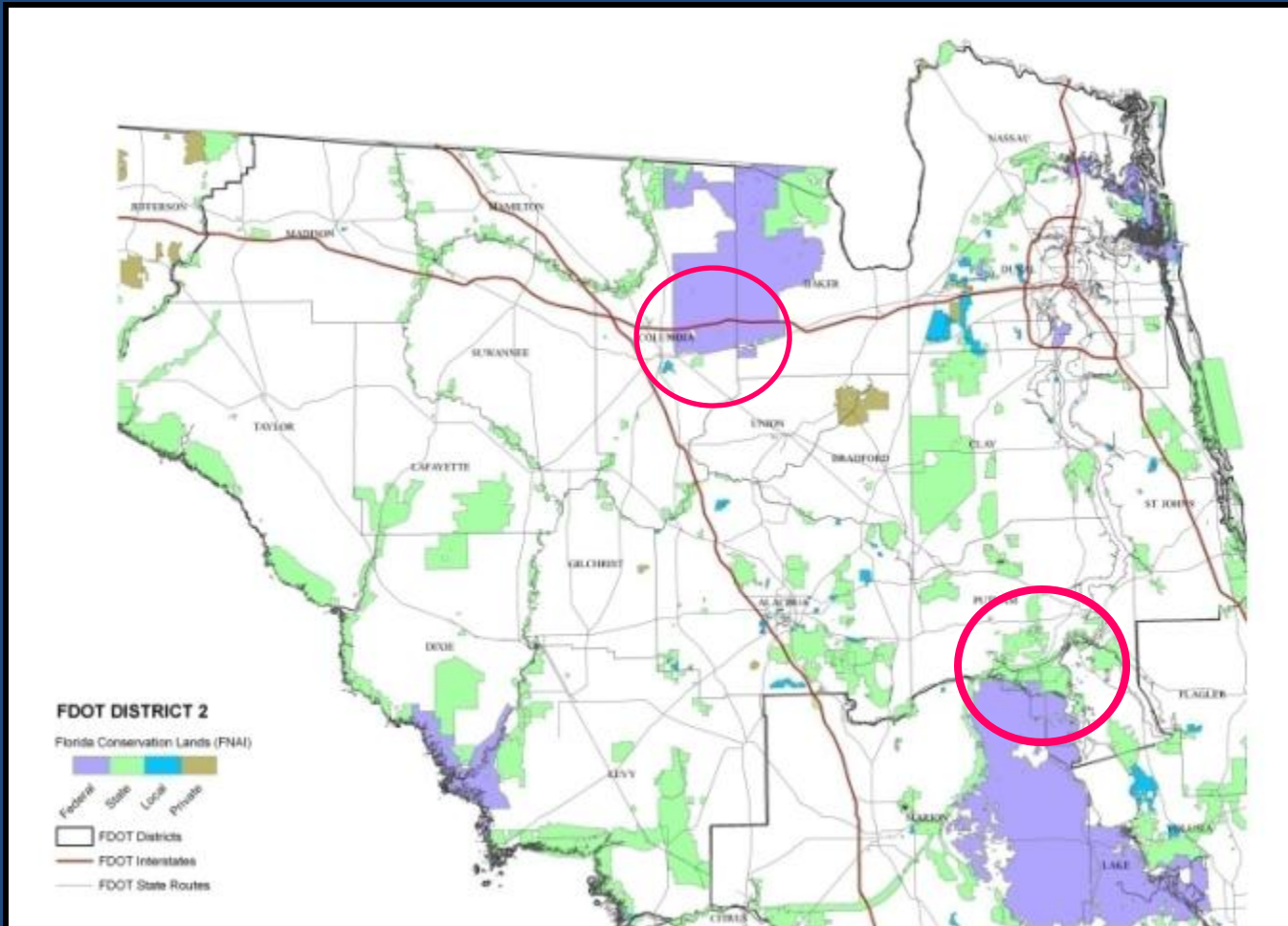
²- The Nature Conservancy, Florida Chapter



www.floridainvasives.org

www.invasive.org

COMING SOON....cookbook and FLORIDACISMAS listserv



www.floridaconservation.org/WILDLIFEHABITATS/InvasivePlants_UplandsPlantManagement.htm

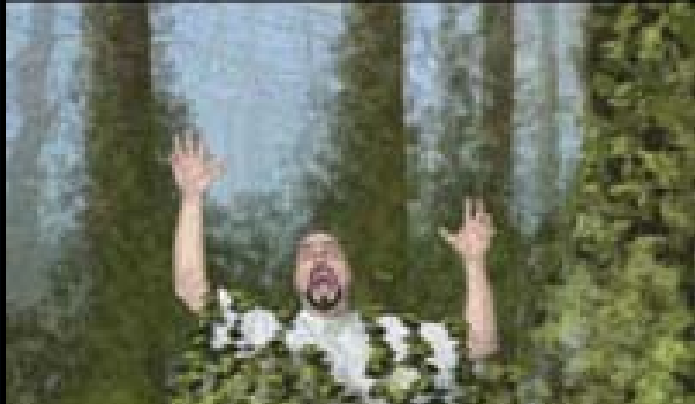
www.dot.state.fl.us

COMPLEMENT: Where do your efforts overlap?

RECOGNITION CARDS — SP 431

Invasive and Non-native Plants You Should Know

— COMPLETE SET —



Participate on Florida's Invasive Species Partnership and Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs).

A Product of the
Florida Invasive Plant
Education Initiative



CHARLIE CRIST
GOVERNOR

605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

STEPHANIE C. KOPELOUSOS
SECRETARY

www.dot.state.fl.us

To Minimize the Spread of Invasive Plants The Florida Department of Transportation Adopts These VOLUNTARY CODES OF CONDUCT

The Department routinely takes the following actions.

- Comply with Federal, state, and local invasive plant legislation.
- Consult with regional experts and stakeholders to determine which species are known to be invasive.
- Cooperate with owners and managers, and encourage the management of invasive plants on adjacent public and private lands.
- Support the development of environmentally sound methods to manage invasive plants.
- Encourage the use of non-invasive plants.
- Develop specifications to lessen the impact of invasive plants.
- Provide training on invasive plant identification and management.
- Encourage employees, consultants, and contractors to participate in training on invasive plants.

The Department will evaluate the following practices. Where appropriate, steps will be taken to implement.

- Phase out the use of Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and II plants, and other species known by the Department to be invasive.
- Advise plant nurseries of the Department's intent to phase out the use of invasive plants.
- Encourage plant nurseries to increase availability of non-invasive plants.
- Take precautionary actions to reduce the probability that invasive plants are moved on construction and maintenance equipment and materials.
- Develop a system-wide invasive plant management plan with budget projections.
- Develop innovative, effective, and enforceable specifications for management and removal of invasive plants from the right of way.
- Schedule periodic opportunities to evaluate the effectiveness of these voluntary codes of conduct


Brian Blanchard, Chief Engineer

11/17/08
Date

brian.blanchard@dot.state.fl.us

www.floridaconservation.org/WILDLIFEHABITATS/InvasivePlants_UplandsPlantManagement.htm

TARGET YOUR AUDIENCE: customize your efforts

Invasive Species know NO boundaries – Do we?

Necessary ingredients for long-term success:

- Multiple agencies and organizations in partnership
- Involve private landowners and interests
- Recognize differences and commonalities in missions
- Conservation leverage



COOPERATION is the key to successful, long-term management of
invasive species!



CAPITALIZE ON STRENGTHS: acknowledge your differences and utilize your individual talents
SHARE THE CREDIT: don't steal the show

Tried & True Tools for Success: Strategies Borrowed from other FL CISMA's



1. Public Outreach & Prevention

- Coordinated a weeklong NIWAW for the FCIWG (includes Press & Air Potato Roundup)
- Achieve one new private set of Voluntary Codes of Conduct
- Hold at least 2 joint work days for both Spring and Fall
- Keys CISMA → -Develop a FCIWG outlet for education materials (website)
- Keys CISMA → -Launch GreenThumb program for local nurseries
- Everglades CISMA → -Launch Annual Summit for Private Landowners

2. Training

- Keys CISMA → -Hold at least one Natural Areas Weed Identification & Control training in the five counties.

3. Networking

- Keys CISMA → -Implement half work days during meetings
- Continue informational speakers and workshops

www.floridainvasives.org/FirstCoast

4. Funding

- All CISMAs → -Continue to increase state/Federal dollars for increased control & EDRR in FCIWG counties.
- Begin researching public funding sources for FCIWG efforts.

5. Inventory & Mapping

- Everglades CISMA → -Continue coordinating surveys with Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI)
- Host invasive species tracking system seminar

Apalachicola CISMA → 6. Invasive Species Prioritization

- Continue work on FCIWG upland plant list. Secure funding to distribute list & reference manual

STEAL THE WHEEL: what approaches and efforts are working well elsewhere?

The Power of Partnerships:
Landscape Scale Conservation Through Public/Private Collaboration

Allison Higgins¹

The Nature Conservancy
55 North Johnson Road
Sugarloaf Key FL 33042, USA

Kristina Serbesoff-King

The Nature Conservancy
574 South Beach Road
Hobe Sound FL 33455, USA

Matthew King

Palm Beach County
Environmental Resource Management
2300 North Jog Road
West Palm Beach FL 33411, USA

Kathy O'Reilly-Doyle

Private Lands Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
3860 Tollgate Blvd, Suite 300
Naples FL 34114, USA

¹ Corresponding author:
ahiggins@nrc.org; 305-745-8402

ABSTRACT: Invasive exotic plants know no boundaries. If public conservation lands' managers wish to achieve long-term success, it is critical for them to reach out and collaborate with all stakeholders, including private landowners. In Florida, many regions are exploring uncharted partnership territories with private landowners and experiencing great results, unexpected benefits, political backing, and unrivaled efficiencies. Pilot programs involving landowner outreach, creative funding, grant matches, ordinances, tax breaks, and voluntary certifications are popping up throughout the state, spearheaded by stakeholder groups. Whether working with small lot owners, large acreage farmers, or retail enterprises, it is happening in Florida, and could be applicable to your region. The ideas and energy are spreading like weeds.

Index terms: Cooperative Weed Management Areas, incentives, invasive species, partnerships, private lands

THE EFFICIENCY OF LANDSCAPE SCALE RESTORATION

Attacks from invasive exotic plants can happen by air or water, beast or bird; they can also occur by land from across a fence line. Approximately 31% (~1300) of the plant species growing outside cultivation in Florida are non-native species (Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, n.d.), many of which started inside cultivation. The State of Florida leads the country in exotic plant imports, with 85% of all plant shipments into the United States passing through Miami (Simberloff 1996). Consequently, it is no wonder that Florida also leads the country in creative efforts to rid itself of invasive plants on both the public and private sides of the fence. The following examples are collaborative success stories involving a wide variety of methods and participants and revealing efficiency that only landscape scale restoration can acquire. In many cases, the natural progression of early stakeholder involvement set the stage for the big step into landscape scale action. Small achievements bred larger vision.

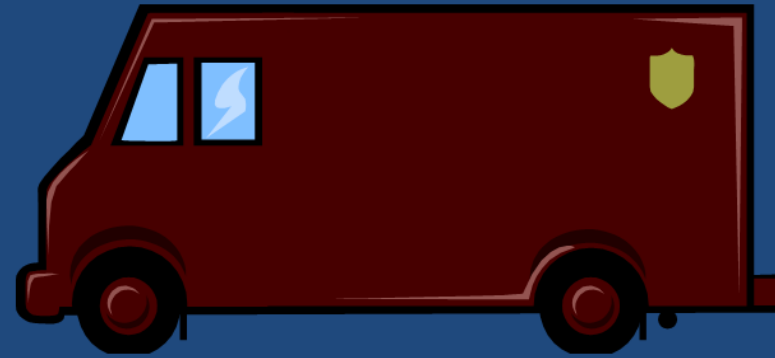
It is important to note when assessing these programs that one size does not necessarily fit all. These programs were devised for their region by their stakeholders and cannot necessarily be cut and pasted into another region. However, these programs can serve as models to inspire and adapt—to develop ideas and objectives in addressing regional issues in other areas.

CASE STUDY #1: ISLAND STYLE RESTORATION: ERASING BOUNDARIES IN THE FLORIDA KEYS

The Florida Keys may qualify as the most coastal county in Florida. With no point on land more than 1.6 km from the ocean, they are inextricably linked with the health of their coastal habitats and denizens. The tightly packed upland habitats, consist-



CELEBRATE YOUR SUCCESS: people and agencies like to receive good news and be recognized for their efforts!



1-888-IVE-GOT-1



MAKE IT SWIRL: who else can you involve to strengthen your efforts and improve results?

Polycom Videoconference:

Think Locally, Act Neighbourly to Combat Invasive Species – The Florida Invasive Species Partnership



June 16, 2009; 1:00 – 4:00 PM ET (12:00 – 3:00 PM CT); at 8 Florida locations (listed on the back).

Invasive species know NO boundaries. The Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP) is a collaboration of federal, state and local agencies along with nongovernment organizations in Florida, formed to link efforts at preventing and controlling infestations of invasive exotic species across agency and property boundaries. FISP has created FloridaInvasives.org to help connect Florida's land owners and land managers with available technical and/or financial assistance programs to prevent or control invasive exotic valuable resources.

<http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/map/index.html>

Tentative Agenda (all times Eastern):

- 1:00 pm Sign in at facility
- 1:15 **Program introduction**, Chris Demers, UF-IFAS School of Forest Resources and Conservation (SFR)C
- 1:30 **What is FISP?**, TBA
- 2:00 **Think Locally - how is this going to help me or my clients?**, TBA
- 2:45 Break
- 3:00 **Act Neighbourly – cooperative efforts in your region**, TBA
- 3:45 Conclusion, Evaluation, Adjourn

Register: Please call the contact listed for the location you wish to attend by **June 4** to ensure getting materials, a list of the participating locations and contacts is on the back. A small fee may be collected at the door to cover refreshments. Please share this announcement with others that may be interested.

Florida Invasive Species Partnership:

US Fish and Wildlife Service Partner's Program
 USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 The Nature Conservancy
 Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council
 US Army Corps of Engineers
 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Florida Division of Forestry
 University of Florida, IFAS
 Florida Department of Transportation
 Southwest Florida Water Management District
 Palm Beach County

Funding for Florida's Forest Stewardship Programs is provided by the USDA Forest Service through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Forestry and a grant from the Sustainable Forestry Initiative

Participating Locations:

<p>Gainesville, <i>University of Florida Campus</i> McCarty Hall D, G001 Call or email Anandi Banerjee (352) 846-2374, anandibanerjee@ufl.edu to register. Park in the Bookstore Welcome Center Parking Garage. See http://campusmap.ufl.edu/ for location.</p>	<p>Marianna, <i>UF-IFAS Jackson County Extension Office</i> 2741 Pennsylvania Avenue Marianna, FL 32448 Call (850) 482-9620 to register.</p>
<p>Green Cove Springs, <i>UF-IFAS Clay County Extension Office</i> 2463 State Road 16 West Green Cove Springs, FL 32043-0278 Call the Extension Office at (904) 284-6355 to register.</p>	<p>Milton, <i>UF-IFAS West Florida REC</i> 5988 Highway 90, Building 4900 Milton, FL 32583 Call or email Robin Vickers at (850) 983-5216 x ext. 113, rvickers@ufl.edu to register.</p>
<p>Homestead, <i>UF-IFAS Miami-Dade County Extension Office</i> 18710 SW 288 St 248-3311, ext. 225</p>	<p>Plant City, <i>UF-IFAS Gulf Coast REC</i> 1200 North Park Rd Plant City, FL 33563 Call or email Melissa Friedman (352) 846-2375, cmelera@ufl.edu to register.</p>
<p>Madison, <i>UF-IFAS Madison County Extension Office</i> 184 College Loop Madison, FL 32340-1426 Call the Madison County CES office at (850) 973-4138 to register.</p>	<p>Quincy, <i>UF-IFAS North Florida REC</i> 155 Research Road Quincy, FL 32351-5677 Call the Center at (850) 875-7100 ext. 0 to register.</p>

See <http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/map/index.html> for maps to Extension facilities.

Questions about this or other Forest Stewardship Program activities can be directed to Chris Demers at (352) 846-2375 or by email at cdemers@ufl.edu. For more Forest Stewardship information and events see the Florida Forestry Information Web site at: http://www.sfrc.ufl.edu/Extension/florida_forestry_information/index.html



SPREAD THE WORD: same message different messengers



Marion County Invasive Species Management Council

News!



The War against Cogongrass!

One of the world's most evil weeds has invaded Marion County and begun devouring our landscape! We must band together to fight this menace!

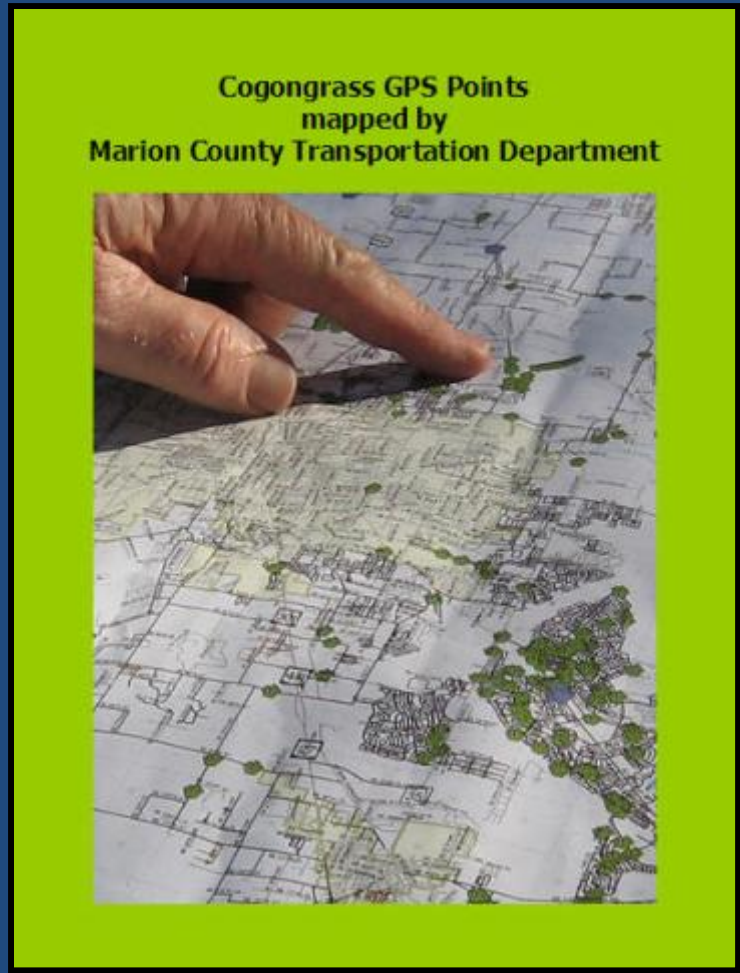
- THE ENEMY
- OUR ARMY
- BATTLE PLANS
- TACTICS
- WE NEED YOU!

- About Us
- About this Website
- The Invasive Species Problem
- Invasive Plants
- Invasive Animals
- Weed Management
- What You Can Do
- How We Can Help
- FAQs
- Calendar
- Photo Gallery
- Maps
- Documents
- Discussion
- Glossary

Home About Us Contact Us FAQs Glossary

This website was designed by Linda Conway Duever and funded by Conway Conservation LLC, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the Florida Division of Forestry. Copyright © 2007, Conway Conservation, LLC. All rights reserved. Information from this page may be used for educational purposes if credited. Duever, Linda C. 2007. MCISMC Website. <http://www.mcismc.org/>. Marion County Invasive Species Management Council, Ocala, FL USA. See [Graphics](#) for credit/copyright information for images.

This page last updated 5/31/07.



Cogongrass GPS Points mapped by Marion County Transportation Department

www.mcismc.org

CRITICAL NEED FOR STRATEGIC THINKING: focus not only on the problem areas, but where you can have the greatest effect



come from in kind contributions involving staff/ volunteer time, herbicides and printing costs.

Cost breakdown

Source	Financial Assistance	Cash Match	In Kind Match
Martin County Parks and Recreation	\$10,000	\$10,000	
FDEP – Saint Lucie Inlet and MacArthur Beach Preserve State Parks	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$4,700 Staff invasive plant removal. \$300 Herbicide.
Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge	\$20,000	\$24,000 *	
St. Lucie County Mosquito Control District	\$6,000	\$ 6,000	
Indian River County	\$5,000		\$3,000 Staff/volunteer time.
All partners and PI's			\$5,000 Brochure and powerpoint creation and printing, and private landowner presentation.
The Nature Conservancy			\$3,000 Staff time for invasive plant removal.
Multi-agency Cooperative Workdays			\$3,000 Staff time for invasive plant removal.
Private, coastal landowners	\$10,000		
Subtotal	\$61,000	\$45,000	\$19,000
Treasure Coast Resource, Conservation and Development (5%) admin costs	\$3,000		
TOTAL	\$64,000	\$45,000	\$19,000

* Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge has a grant application pending with the DEP Bureau of Invasive Plant Management to remove exotic vegetation from Jupiter Island. \$24,000 of their total grant request will go specifically for dune exotic vegetation removal.

Time Frame:

This project will take approximately 1.5 years to complete. Once all grant paperwork has been completed the Treasure Coast RC and D will immediately hire a

www.floridainvasives.org/Treasure

VALUE ADDED: start small and build on your effort



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Engineer Research and
Development Center

Evaluating the Potential for Vehicle Transport of Propagules of Invasive Species



Harold Balbach — U.S. Army ERDC-CERL, Champaign, IL
Lisa Rew — Montana State University, Bozeman, MT
Joseph Fleming — U.S. Forest Service, San Dimas Technology & Development Center, San Dimas, CA

Equipment Hygiene

Background

Federal land managers have a responsibility to comply with the Presidential Executive Order on invasive species.¹ Invasion by non-indigenous species, both plants and animals, is a global-scale problem, recognized in the directive as threatening the ecological integrity of native communities and ecosystems nationwide. The propagules of invasive plants, largely seeds but also other plant parts, are introduced to new areas by a variety of natural and human actions. Roads and vehicles, including military vehicles and off-road recreational vehicles, are often regarded as important dispersal vectors. The danger of introducing new species following overseas deployments is a known aspect of this problem, and has been the subject of recent rulemaking. Less well appreciated is the potential hazard in transporting these species among Continental U.S. (CONUS) training sites or even from area to area on one installation. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has recently instituted rules requiring that vehicles entering and leaving forest fire management areas be washed to help minimize such transfer from one National Forest to another.

Not just training activity, but also many silvicultural and other land management activities involve the movement of vehicles and equipment at off-road locations where seeds and spores can be picked up, transported, and introduced great distances from their place of origin. When invasive and non-native species of plants and fungi are relocated to new areas, they can become established where the native ecosystem cannot coexist without being compromised. Some prolific plant species can dominate new environments and upset the natural balance of plant life and wildlife to the extent that it will endanger other species and resources.

Plant seeds and fungal spores are often transported in the soil and mud picked up when vehicles are operated off paved roads. The quantity of soil that adheres to a vehicle is highly variable. This study shows that 50 pounds is a common load for a moderately soiled vehicle, and that 100 pounds (dry weight) is not uncommon. Anecdotally, a tank may well carry a ton of soil out of the field. The number and variety of seeds that may be carried in this quantity of soil is not known. Seeds and larger plant parts are also entangled directly and torn off by undercarriage components that strike the host plant. The number and variety of plant propagules transported by vehicles, and how this varies with driving surface, soil type, and vehicle type is poorly understood. More propagules are likely to be collected by vehicles driven off-road than on paved roads, and by tracked or all-terrain vehicles than civilian pattern vehicles, but there are no quantitative data to support this hypothesis. Nor is it known how effective current vehicle washing procedures are in removing soil and (potentially) any associated propagules.

Objective

The objectives of this work were to acquire data on soil adhering to vehicles driven off road, and to evaluate several reliable commercial vehicle cleaning systems for:

- *Cleaning System Efficacy* (the amount of debris removed from the vehicles and equipment over a certain time period, compared to the total amount of debris that could be removed from the vehicles)
- *Waste Containment* (the contract system's ability to contain the waste from the cleaning system)
- *Seed Viability* (the number of viable seeds remaining in the system waste compared to the known quantity of seeds that each system processed).

¹ Executive Order 13112, 3 February 1999, *Invasive Species*, Federal Register, 8 February 1999 (9425).



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION: is worth a pound of cure

Resource Directory

CWMAs

How to Develop a CWMA

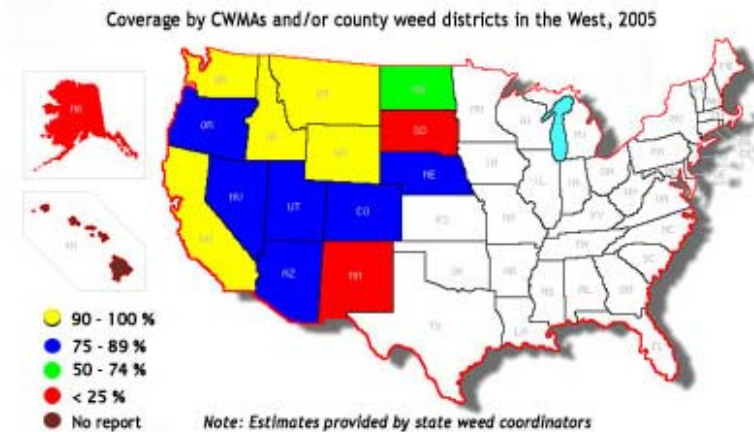
RESOURCES | STATE PROGRAMS | CWMAS NATIONALLY

www.weedcenter.org/cwmas/howCWMA.html

A Cooperative Weed Management Area is a partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies; tribes; individuals; and various interested groups that manage noxious weeds or invasive plants in a defined area.

- CWMAs occupy a defined geographic area with a common geography, weed problem, community, climate, political boundary, or land use.
- The majority of landowners and natural resource managers in the area are involved or represented.
- CWMAs are headed by a steering committee.
- CWMAs are committed to cooperation.
- CWMAs operate under a comprehensive plan that addresses the management or prevention of one or more noxious weeds or invasive plants.

CWMAs are an important element of the overall weed management effort in the West, as shown on the map below:



NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE: Growing

Cooperative Weed Management Areas

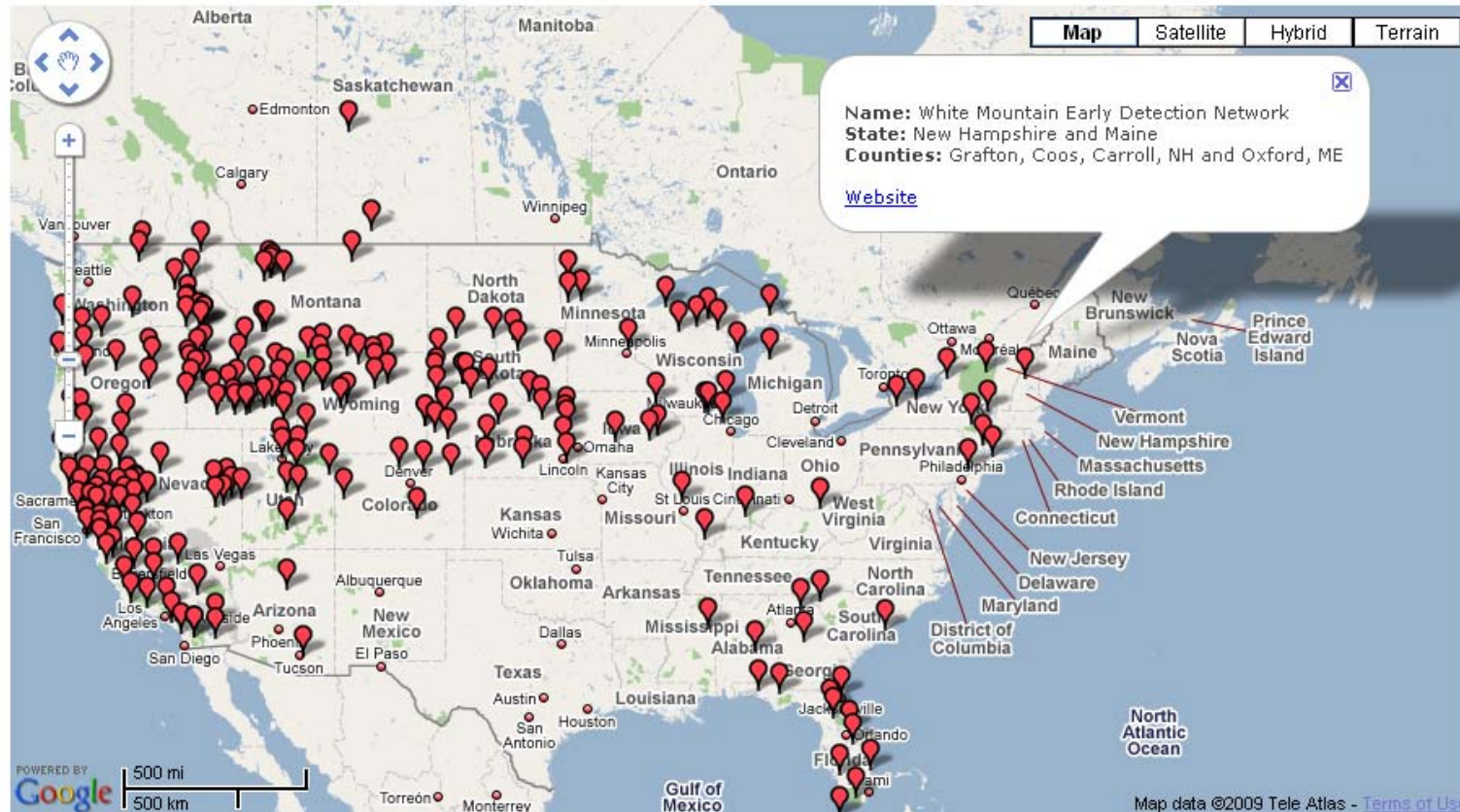
Communities of landowners are joining with local, state, and federal partners to prevent and manage invasive plants and support healthy ecosystems by organizing cooperative weed management areas (CWMA) across the United States.

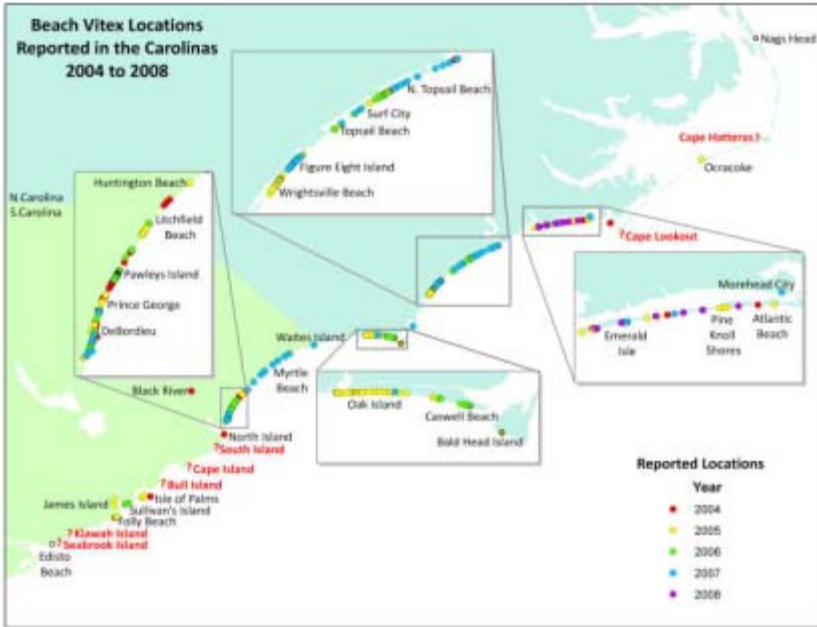
CWMA may have different names in different parts of the country - for example, Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISMs) in New York or Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMA) in Florida.

National CWMA Map

<http://www.invasiveplantcenters.org/cwmamap.cfm>

[Click Here to add your CWMA to the map.](#) To update your information or to add a list of CWMA for your state, e-mail us at: cbarqero@uqa.edu





2008 SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Support and Funding

- National Fish & Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) awarded a fifth Pulling Together Initiative Grant to the Carolinas Beach Vitex Task Force for \$40,000.
- In SC, the Town of Pawleys Island appropriated \$15,000 for beach vitex which was matched with a \$45,000 grant from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Additional funding: Bunnelle Foundation (\$12,000), US Fish & Wildlife Service (\$15,000)
- The NC Task Force began work on their \$128,500 NFWF Keystone Grant by surveying much of their coastline for beach vitex, working with beach communities to encourage the passage of ordinances and beginning er...

Permits and Policy

- Ordinances b...
- Carolina Bea...
- communities...
- Isle).
- The NC Boa...
- transport and

Research and Mon

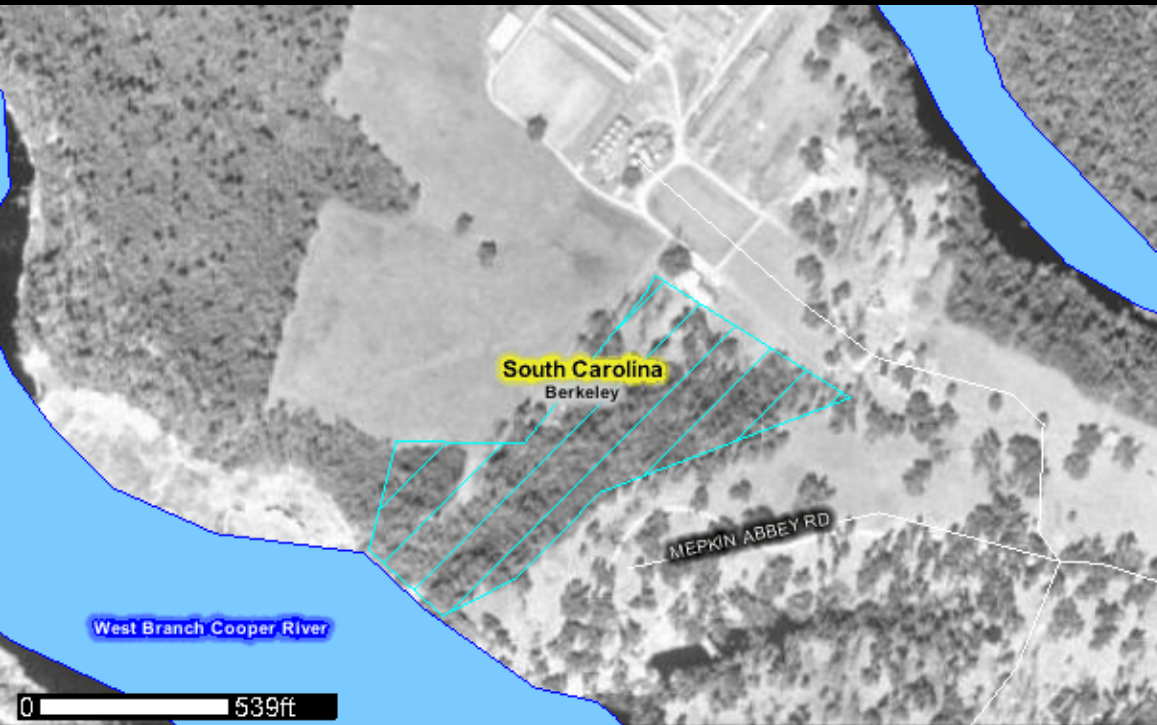
- Sea turtle vol...
- Reporting for...
- maintained b...
- NC Task For...
- Topsail, Surf...
- were discove...
- sandy islands...
- done in 2009...
- Clemson Un...
- vitex all bea...
- on remote, u...
- by water.
- Through the...
- documented. The site was reported by an official with the City of Norfolk who consulted with Clemson staff for methods of treatment.
- NC/SC Task Force members attended a BASF workshop on Clearcast, an herbicide which could prove effective in beach vitex eradication.



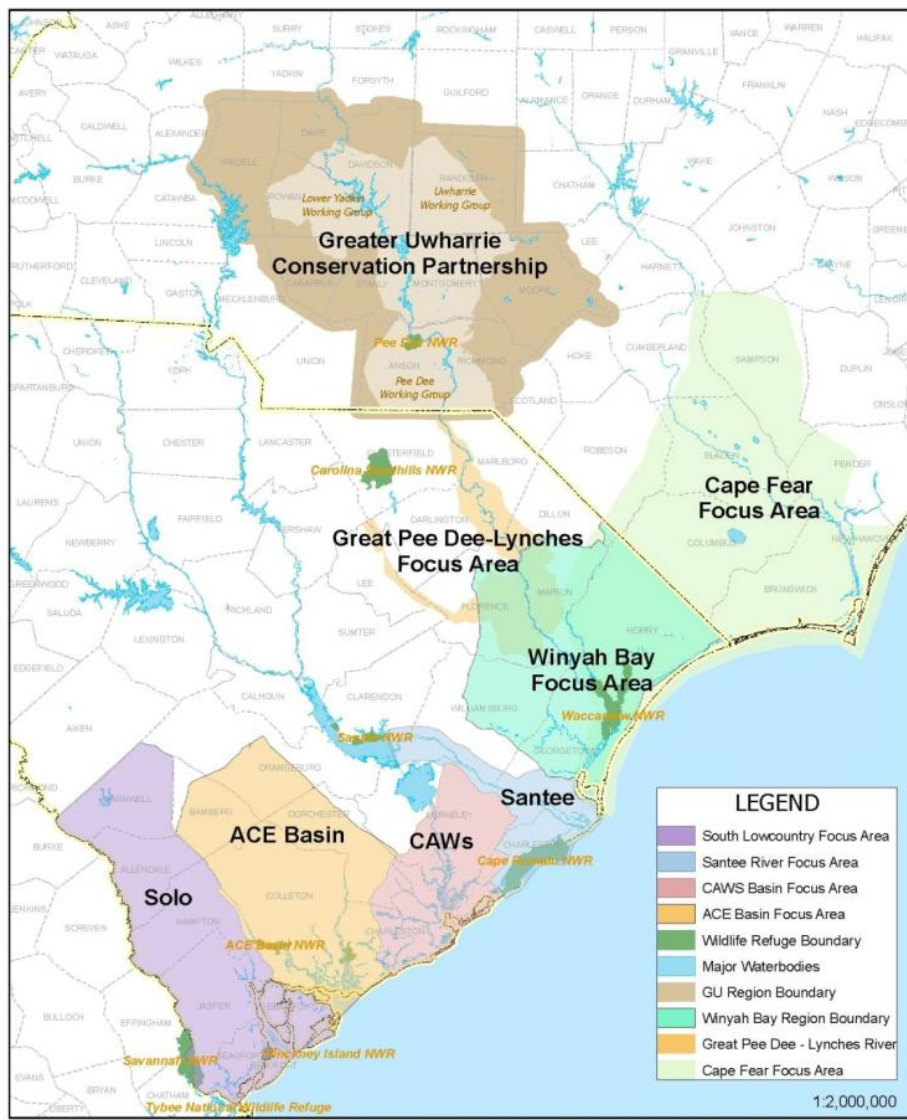
www.beachvitex.org

Beach Vitex Removal/Restoration

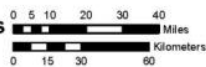
Restoration with Native Plants:
http://www.fws.gov/raleigh/pfw_lap.html



**WHAT ELSE MOTIVATES ACTION AND INVOLVEMENT:
started as a 2 acre native garden leads to 15 acre restoration**

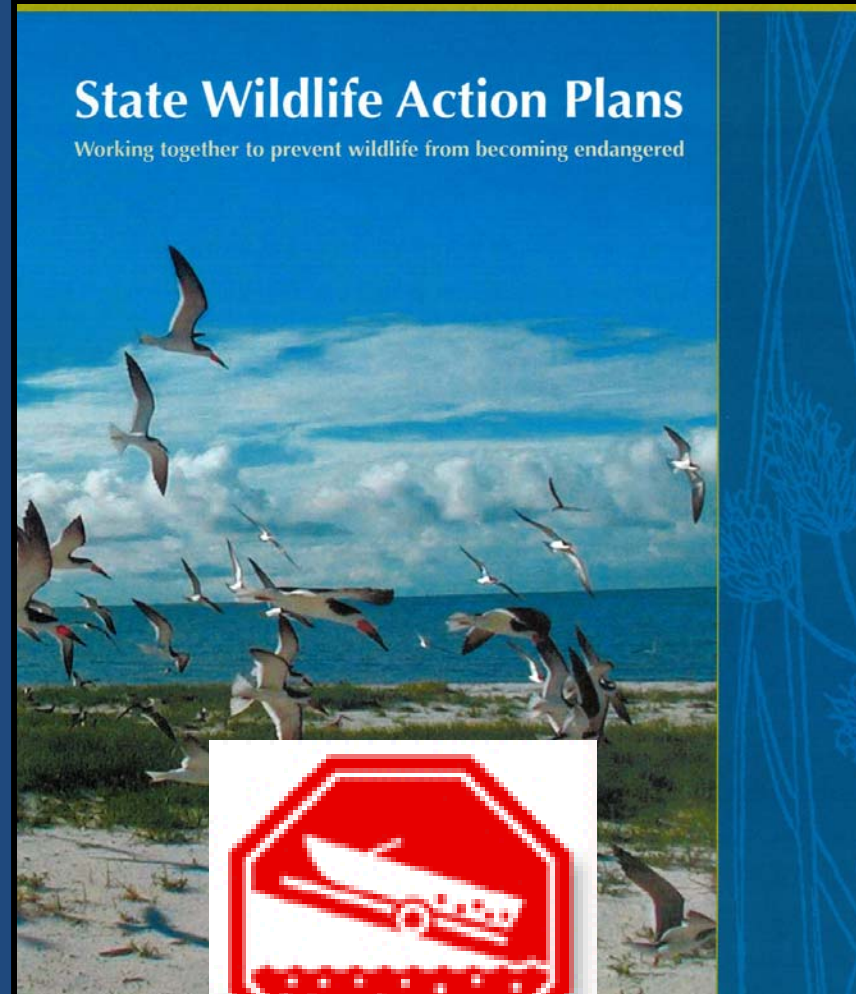


Map 2. Land Protection Focus Areas
North Carolina & South Carolina



October 2008

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Carolina Ecosystems Program



State Wildlife Action Plans

Working together to prevent wildlife from becoming endangered



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

WHAT OTHER EFFORTS ARE GOING ON AROUND YOU?



A partnership to benefit birds of conservation concern
http://www.fws.gov/raleigh/pfw_lap.html

IT TAKES TIME AND PERSISTENCE: but most of all trust



http://www.mdac.state.ms.us/n_library/departments/bpi/bpi_plantpest_cogon.html

STAY FOCUSED AND REPEAT THE MESSAGE

Top Stories

Working with partners to create and implement an Invasive Species Prevention Zone

© TWC

Picture a natural area dominated by native plant species and natural communities. It's healthy, lush and a haven for native birds and wildlife. It's not the Garden of Eden but it is an Invasive Species Prevention Zone (ISPZ) – and managers on Long Island, New York are working to manage and maintain.

Across Long Island, The Nature Conservancy has already designated 33,000 acres across 12 Invasive Species Prevention Zones.

"By delineating Invasive Species Prevention Zones, we are maximizing our limited staff, equipment and funding resources by focusing on sites that are relatively free of invasive species and have high ecological value," said Kathy Species Ecologist with the Conservancy's Long Island Chapter.

"Prevention, 'early detection' of new invaders and a 'rapid response' to their discovery are the main focuses of the management plan and subsequent eradication efforts," continued Schwager.

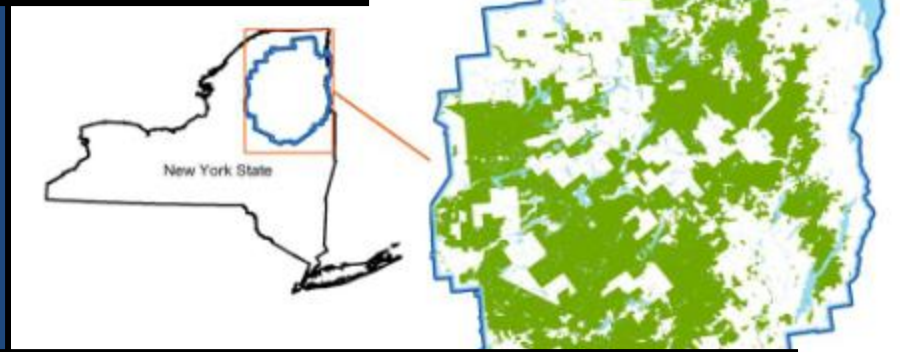
Just a stone's throw from New York City

"Although about 70 percent of Long Island is developed, the remaining 30 percent supports a variety of intact ecosystems including globally rare maritime grasslands, pitch pine-scrub oak barrens with coastal plain ponds, and mid-Atlantic Ocean beaches," commented Laura Bavaro, Terrestrial Program Director for the Nature Conservancy on Long Island.

"While these ecosystems are impacted by invasive species, such impacts are generally concentrated around the periphery of these natural areas," continued Bavaro. "The interiors of many natural areas are minimally impacted by invasive species and contain high-quality habitat worthy of protection using ISPZ strategies."

Invasive Species Prevention Zones are replicated and replicable

Public lands on Long Island sometimes fall under a mosaic of ownerships and ISPZs allow for a cooperative, coordinated approach used to prevent the introduction of invasive species. The intent is for land managers to work together to prevent invasion and to rapidly detect and control new invaders.



The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program ([APIPP](#)) is a cooperative effort initiated in 1998 among citizens and organizations of the Adirondacks. Our mission is to protect the Adirondack region from the negative impacts of nonnative invasive species. The program coordinates two projects: the [Aquatic Invasive Species Project](#) and the [Terrestrial Invasive Species Project](#).



LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE

Burrs and seeds often stick to pets.

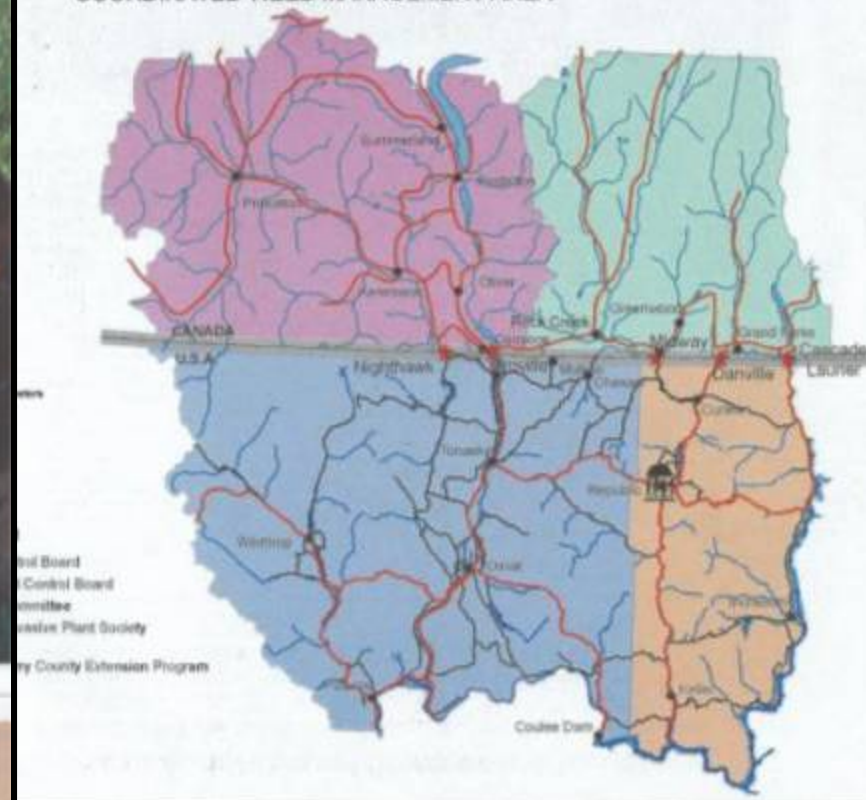
Many weeds like Cockleburr, Hoondstongue, and Cheatgrass stick to animals. Check your pets frequently. Remove all weeds and dispose of them properly. It will help stop the spread of weeds and your pet will appreciate it also.



Photographs by Brandy Jones.



**WEEDS CROSS BORDERS PROJECT
COORDINATED WEED MANAGEMENT AREA**



www.okanogancounty.org/nw/

October

FCWCS - Ferry County Native Weed Control Board
 OCWCS - Okanogan County Native Weed Control Board
 IPSC - Invasive Plant Council of British Columbia
 SCSPS - South Okanogan Strikeworm Invasive Plant Society
 BWMC - Boundary Weed Management Committee

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

PAST THE FENCELINE AND ACROSS THE BORDER: It's a success because we all work together!



PARTNERSHIPS

P eople

O pportunities

W eave together

E mpower others

R esources



Acknowledgements

