

SOUTHEAST EXOTIC PEST PLANT COUNCIL



SE-EPPC INVASIVE SPECIES GRANT REPORT

EXPLORING SE-EPPC CHAPTER PLANT
LISTING METHODOLOGIES, USE OF
EDDMapS, AND PERCEPTIONS OF
CWMAS/CISMAS

Project Background

USDA Forest Service Southern Region provided a grant to SE-EPPC in June of 2011

SE-EPPC and USFS partnership is forged in the interest of preventing and reducing non-native invasive plant infestations across the southeastern states.

	USDA, Forest Service	OMB 0596-0217 FS-1500-10
---	----------------------	-----------------------------

FS Agreement No. _____
Cooperator Agreement No. _____

CHALLENGE COST SHARE AGREEMENT
Between The
SOUTHEAST EXOTIC PEST PLANT COUNCIL
And The
USDA, FOREST SERVICE
SOUTHERN REGION

This CHALLENGE COST SHARE AGREEMENT is hereby made and entered into by and between the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council, hereinafter referred to as "SE-EPPC," and the USDA, Forest Service, Southern Region, hereinafter referred to as the "U.S. Forest Service," under the authority: Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-154

Background: Both the U.S. Forest Service and SE-EPPC are interested in the management of non-native invasive plants. SE-EPPC has served as a information clearinghouse and has provided a forum for discussion and partnership opportunities on non-native invasive plant issues since 1999. State Exotic Pest Plant Councils from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are represented in the Council.

Title: Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Strategic Priorities

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this agreement is to document the cooperation between the parties to implement strategic measures identified by the SE EPPC Board of Directors in January, 2009, in accordance with the following provisions and the hereby incorporated Operating and Financial Plan, attached as Exhibit A.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFIT AND INTERESTS:

The U.S. Forest Service and the Southern Region have policy and Forest Service Manual direction supporting the prevention and control of non-native invasive plants through a variety of identified actions and activities. The Implementation Guide for the USDA Forest Service Southern Regional Framework for Non-native Invasive Species lists, under *C. Prevention*, cooperating with SE-EPPC to assist in prevention efforts in participating States. The Implementation Guide also suggests, under *G. Partnerships and Collaboration*, that collaboration is an important and overarching need to meet the Region's Framework. The U.S. Forest Service and SE-EPPC have a mutual interest in working together to share information and provide tools that will assist in preventing and controlling the spread of invasive species across jurisdictional boundaries.

Page 1 of 13

Objectives

- 1. Collect methodology SE Chapters use to create invasive plant lists**
- 2. Assist in the development of means to achieve systematic data entry into EDDMapS by SE-EPPC participating states and agencies**
- 3. Develop a protocol for yearly sharing of new invasive plant listings in SE-EPPC participating states**
- 4. Develop strategy for development of more Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAAs) across Southeast**

Report generated by:
Kate Wilson, Invasive Species Specialist
Contribution by Kevin Willis

Listing tables created by:
Nancy Loewenstein, SE-EPPC Past President

Obtaining Information



Obtaining Information

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SE-EPPC>

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC) Survey of Chapters

Demographic Information

1. In which state do you reside?

- Alabama
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Other (please specify)

2. What organization do you represent (in your state chapter of SE-EPPC)? (e.g. private citizen, Native Plant Society, U.S. Forest Service, state agency, etc.)

3. How active are you in your state chapter of SE-EPPC?

- Very active
- Somewhat active
- Neither active nor inactive
- Somewhat inactive
- Not active at all

Invasive Plant Listing

4. Do you think that there could/should be increased consistency of invasive plant listing methodology (e.g. how plants are ranked as low, med, high risk) across SE-EPPC chapters?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Survey Respondents

- Florida = 104 (47%)
- Georgia = 34 (15.5%)
- Alabama = 32 (14.5%)
- Remaining States = 50 (23%)

Total = 220 Respondents

Responses were obtained from ALL SE Chapters

Who Participated in Survey?

Of the 220 respondents:

- Public Agency – 97
- University - 26
- “private citizens” – 53
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) – 30
- Private Sector - 22

Survey Respondents

Individual Level of (self-reported) Activity with SE-EPPC Chapter	Percentage & frequency
Very active	13.2% (n=29)
Somewhat active	28.2% (n=62)
Neither active nor inactive	16.8% (n=37)
Somewhat inactive	17.7% (n=39)
Not at all active	24.1% (n=53)

Comparison of SE-EPPC State Chapter Invasive Plant List - 2013

Table 1. Categories and number of species in each state chapter invasive plant list.

AL (91)	Category 1 (19)	Category 2 (46)	Watch A (16)	Watch B (10)
GA (144)	Category 1 (20) / Cat 1 Alert (8)	Category 2 (21)	Category 3 (50)	Cat. 4 (45)
FL (155)	Category 1 (76)	Category 2 (79)	-----	-----
KY (91)	Severe Threat (28)	Significant Threat (32)	Lesser Threat (31)	
MS (166)	Category 1 (20)	Category 2 (50)	Category 3 (52)	Watch (44)
NC (?)				
SC (84)	Severe Threat (26)	Significant Threat (24)	Emerging Threat (11)	Alert (23)
TN (135)	Severe Threat (26)	Significant Threat (37)	Lesser Threat (23)	Alert (49)

Comparison of SE-EPPC State Chapter Invasive Plant List - 2013

Table 2. Information included in stated definitions of plant listing categories.

	AL	FL	GA	KY	MS	NC	SC	TN
Criteria for invasive designation (characteristics, impacts) (vV =fairly well defined, v=vague def)	vV	vV	v	v	vV		vV	v
Degree of infestation (density, frequency, distribution)	v				v		vV	
Restricted to natural areas			vV	v		v		v
Ease of management							v	

Comparison of SE-EPPC State Chapter Invasive Plant List - 2013

Table 3. Information provided on invasive plant list

Information on List	AL	FL	GA	KY	MS	NC *	SC	TN
Category rank	√	√	√	√	√		√	√
Scientific name	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Common name	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Growth form	√				√		√	√
Physiographic regions		√			√		√	
Habitats/land uses	√				√			
Current uses	√							
Fed/state noxious weed list(s)		√			√		√	
Other states species is listed in					√		√	
EDRR							√	
Link to additional info or maps		√	√				√	
Management difficulty					√		√	
Ecological impact					√			
Economic impact					√			

Comparison of SE-EPPC State Chapter Invasive Plant List - 2013

Table 5. Name of state invasive plant list (link on web site)

State	Name for link/ Name on document
Alabama	2012 Updated Plant List / List of Alabama's Invasive Plants
Florida	FL-EPPC List of Invasive Plant Species / FL EPPC's 2011 Invasive Plant Species List
Georgia	Plant List / List of Non-native Invasive Plants in Georgia
Kentucky	Exotic Plants List/ -----
Mississippi	DRAFT Plant List/ DRAFT: Noteworthy Exotic Plant Species for Mississippi
North Carolina	North Carolina Invasives/ -----
South Carolina	Invasive Plant List/ SC-EPPC Terrestrial Exotic Invasive Species List 2011
Tennessee	Invasive Plants / TN-EPPC Invasive Exotic Pest Plants in Tennessee

Critical Elements of Listing

1. Stated Purpose for List
2. Clearly understood Structure
3. Transparency
4. Digitization recommended
5. Update every 2-4 years

Part 2

EDDMapS

Early Distribution & Detection Mapping System

EDDMapS

- 88 of 151 respondents (58%) indicated they use EDDMapS
- 37 of 85 respondents (44%) indicated they use outputs
- Reasons cited for not using EDDMapS: time, knowledge, funding

EDDMapS

Follow up Information to EDDMapS (N=83)	Percentage	Frequency
Do not know	36.1%	n=30
No	22.9%	n=19
Yes	18.1%	n=15

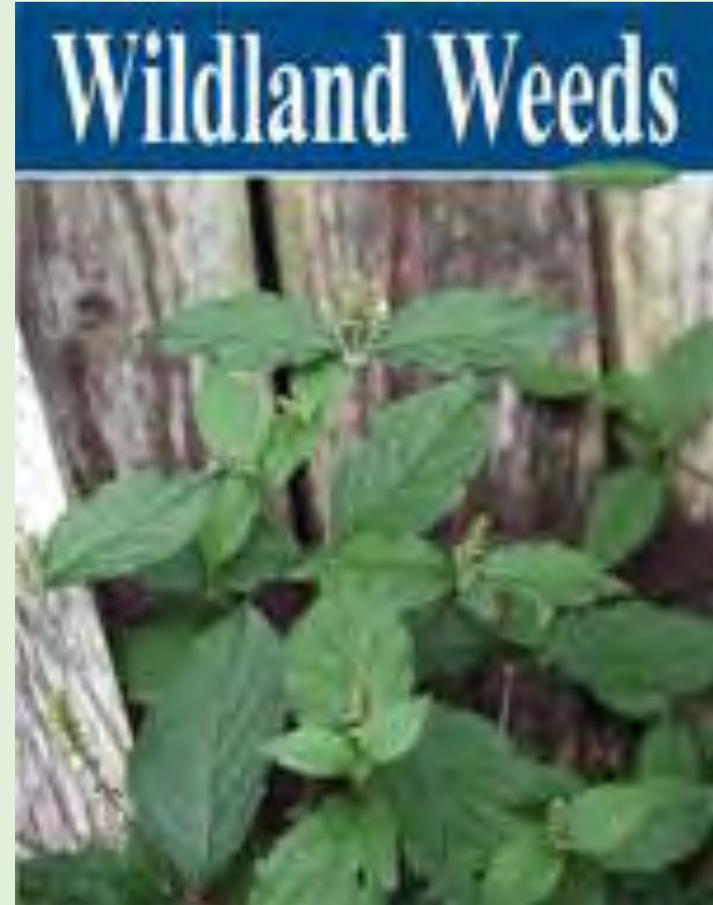
Figure 4: Follow up Information to EDDMapS

Part 3

Facilitating sharing of new plant listings

Facilitating sharing of new plant listings

Chapters encouraged to
Publish plant list in
Wildland Weeds



Part 4

Development of CWMA's in the Southeast

Development of CWMA's in the Southeast

Currently there are 339 reported CWMA-type organizations nationwide

The concept of CWMA's has been slow to catch on in the Eastern US

in the eight SE-EPPC states, there are 30 CWMA-type organizations (19 of which in Florida)

compared to eight western states (WA, ID, MT, UT, OR, NV, CA) where there are 181

Development of CWMA's in the Southeast

Challenges of CWMA's in the Southeast

- 1. Organization: There are no County Weed Supervisors in the Southeast**
- 2. Lay of the land: Most of the open land in the Southeast is forest**
- 3. Lack of government ownership/ownership patterns**
- 4. No motivating sense of crisis**
- 5. Lack of funding**

Development of CWMA's in the Southeast

Challenges of CWMA's in the Southeast (cont'd)

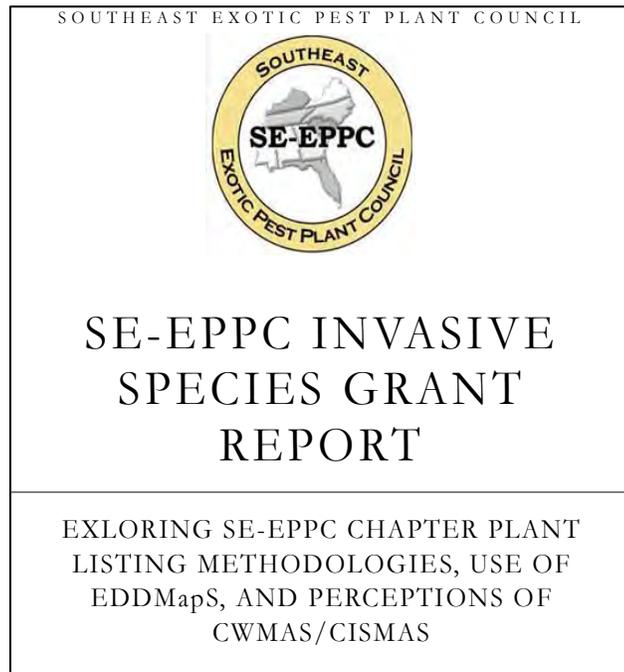
6. Lack of leadership
7. Absentee land ownership
8. Policy is way behind in the Southeast
9. Different concepts of CWMA's
10. Differences in size, circumstances and culture
11. Florida is different

Development of CWMA's in the Southeast

Measure (to improve number/success of CWMA's)	Percentage	Frequency
Sustained funding	33.2%	N=73
Increased education/awareness of invasive species issues	31.8%	N=70
Increased education/awareness of CWMA's/CISMA's	31.8%	N=70
Enhanced coordination between states/agencies	28.2%	N=62
Increase in available cost share funds	27.3%	N=60
Developing & maintaining effective leadership	25.0%	N=55
More pilot/demo projects	23.2%	N=51
More volunteers	18.2%	N=40
Better policy	10.0%	N=22

Where do we go from here?

Possible Scenario??



+

ASTM
(American Standards
Testing Materials)

=

SE Chapter
Listing
Methodology

Ultimately, it's up to us!

Acknowledgements

Chuck Bargeron

Karen Brown

Alix Cleveland, USFS

Stephen Enloe

Nancy Loewenstein (also compiled listing tables)

Karan Rawlins

Chapter Presidents and Boards

Invasive Species Specialist

*Kate Wilson (primary Specialist and author of report)

Kevin Willis



Report can be found at:

www.se-eppc.org