

# The Total Package: Mapping, Prioritizing, Treating, and Monitoring Large-scale *Phragmites*Invasions

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# Background Western Lake Erie Coastal Marshes

- Among the most biologically significant within the Great Lakes
- Provide habitat for a wide variety of flora and fauna
- Migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, landbirds
- Premier stopover point in Great Lakes for long-distance migratory shorebirds
- Loss to development and conversion to agriculture

Preservation and restoration of remaining WLEB coastal marsh sites is imperative.



# Threat - Phragmites

- Proliferation of non-native, invasive *Phragmites*
- Alters biotic environment excluding native species, reducing plant diversity and habitat for wildlife
- Alters abiotic coastal processes hydrology

Near-monotypic stands of *Phragmites* have replaced high-quality, complex communities over thousands of acres in WLEB wetlands and coastal areas

Rapid expansion of the monotypic plant community has resulted in adverse ecological, economic, and social impacts on the natural resources and people



# Remote sensing

- Current extent
- Areas vulnerable to future invasion

Vegetation mapping

**Transects** 



Mixed Cattail and Reed Cane



Mixed Reed Cane and Wet Meadow

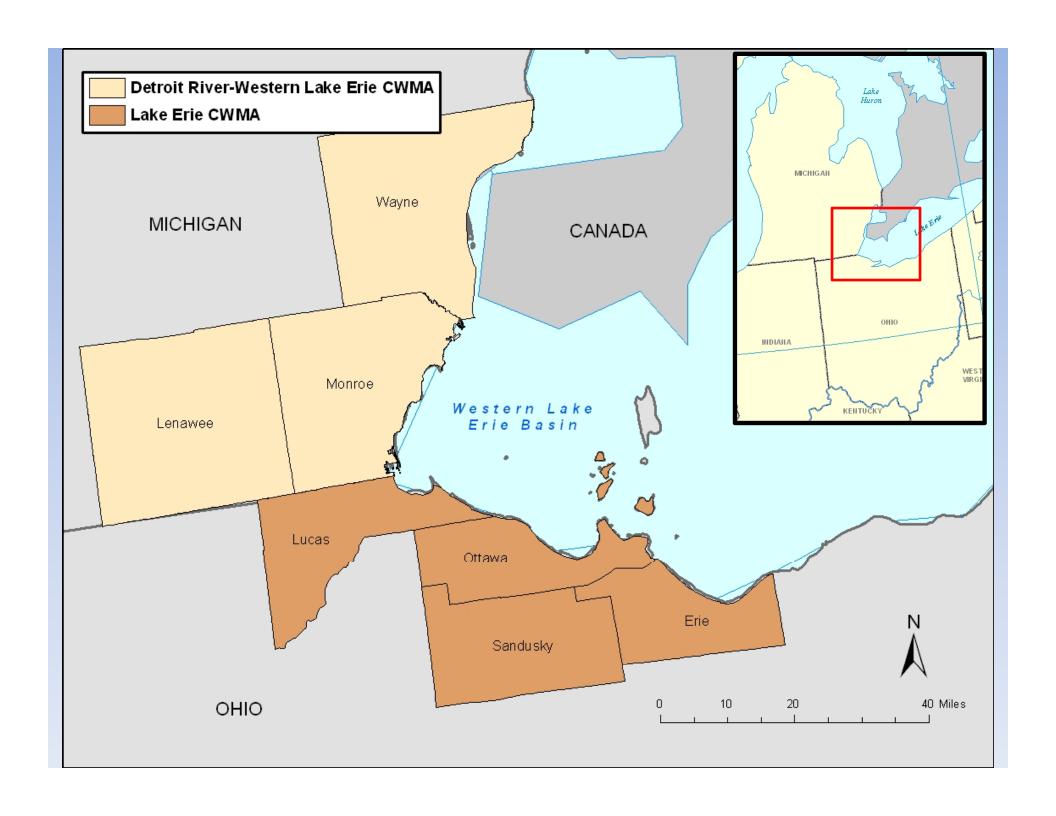


Mixed Reed Cane and Shrub Wetlands Reed Cane Marsh (Genotype M)

## **Prioritization**

- Conservation owners
- Diked wetlands





# Partnership

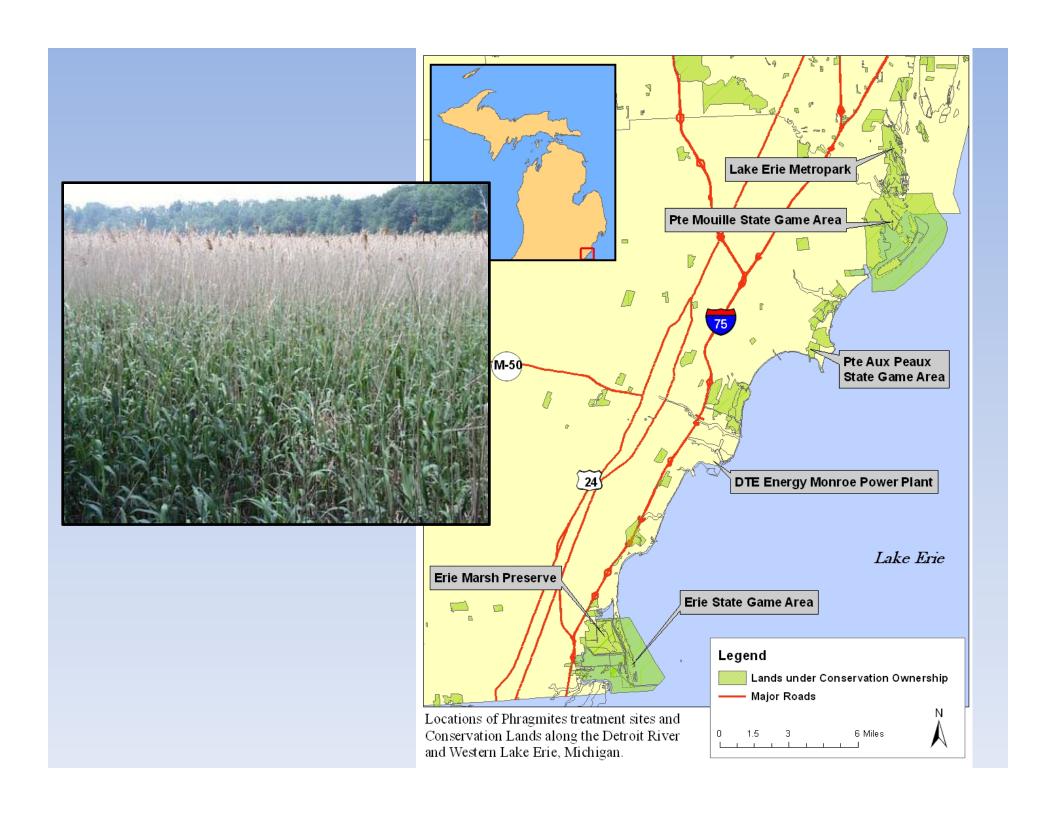
#### A regional approach to control and management of *Phragmites*

#### Lake Erie CWMA (Ohio) - 2010

- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- USFWS Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge
- Winous Point Marsh Conservancy
- Ottawa Soil & Water Conservation District
- Ohio Department of Natural Resources

#### **Detroit River-Western Lake Erie CWMA (Michigan)** - 2011

- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- USFWS Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge (DRIWR)
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
- Huron-Clinton Metroparks Authority (HCMA)
- Corporations, Local Governments



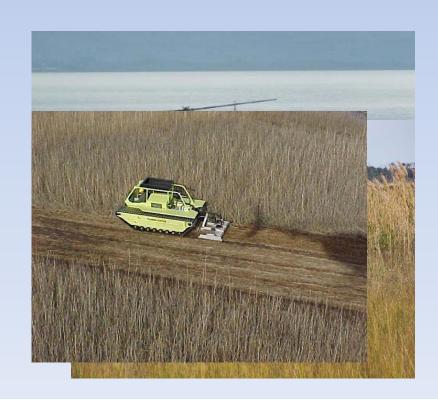
# **Funding**

- Ohio and Michigan
  - o 3 GLRI grants to TNC
  - o over 3,000 acres on public and private lands
  - 0 2010-2014
- Point Mouillee State Game Area, MI
  - NOAA funds
  - o 1,000 acres on State land
  - 0 2010
- Sterling State Park, MI
  - o GLRI grant
  - 1,100 acres on public and private lands
  - 0 2011-2015

Over 5,000 acres and over \$2,000,000

# Field Activities

- Initial Treatments with Helicopter
  - ATV applications near trees, crops, etc.
- Follow-up Treatments with Marsh Master
  - Mowing
  - Burning
  - Herbicide
- Long-term
  - Adaptive management
  - Integrated pest mgmt









# Results

#### 2011

Initial treatment of 1,900 acres (700 MI; 1,200 OH)

#### 2012

- Initial treatment of 1,000 acres (700 MI; 300 OH)
- Mowing, burning, follow-up herbicide on 2011 treatments

#### 2013

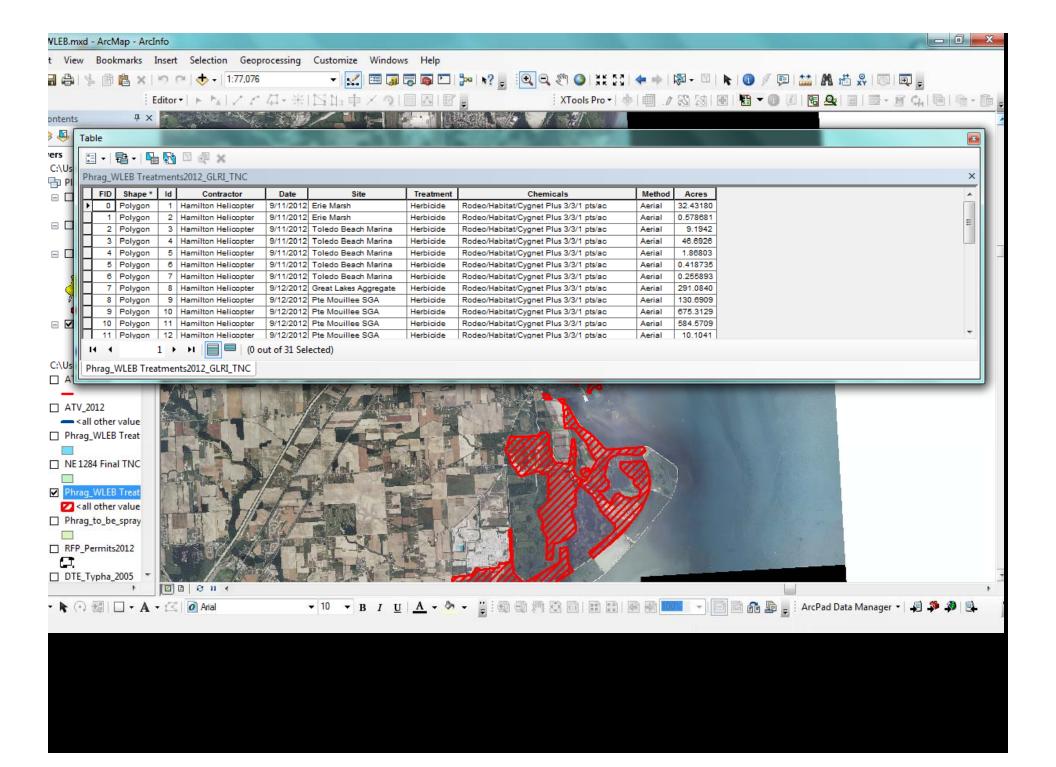
- Initial treatment of 250 acres in MI
- Mowing, burning, follow-up herbicide on previous treatments











# Benefits

- Restored ecosystem services
- Reclaimed healthy, viable coastal wetlands
- Recreation, wildlife, and other opportunities for 7 million people of Detroit, MI and Toledo, OH
- Sustained eradication of *Phragmites* in key wetlands in Lake Erie
- Develop a long-term, sustained regional collaboration for invasives management through shared equipment and resources

# Partners/Acknowledgments

### <u>Partners</u>

- USFWS DRIWR
- Michigan DNR
- Huron-Clinton Metrpolitan Authority
- Private lands
- Corporate lands

### **Funders**

- USFWS Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
- U.S. EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative









