

# Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forest 2014 Invasive Species Accomplishments

## On both the Green Mountains and the Finger Lakes:

- Invasive insect surveys and control efforts were coordinated through "Don't Move" firewood program and with forest health experts from SPF.

## Program highlights on the Green Mountains NF:

- A collaborative effort is ongoing to treat NNIP in Appalachian Trail (AT) openings. External partners: ATC, Green Mountain Club, and VT Dept. FPR. Internal partners: botany, fish and wildlife, Wilderness, and fire programs. A task order for treatment of shrubby NNIP at 5 openings was awarded, to be completed in FY15.

- Task orders were awarded to treat 4 small, isolated Japanese knotweed infestations, all woody NNIP at Hapgood CG, and 11 sites in the Dorset-Peru IRP area.

- Retained receipts funded VYCC to pull wild chervil along 13.2 miles of roads in the Natural Turnpike and Upper White River IRP areas. VYCC also pulled wild chervil at infested trail heads accessing Wilderness, and an SCA crew inventoried all Wilderness trails for NNIP.

- A grant continued to fund education, outreach, inventory, and EDRR in the Upper White River CWMA.

- Staff coordinated with the VT Forest Pest roundtable interagency group to plan Ash Awareness week and helped lead education walks with the public.

- Trap trees were implemented for Emerald Ash Borer detection on NF campgrounds in cooperation with NRS.

- Beech trees were identified throughout the GMNF that may be resistant to beech bark disease (non-native scale insect). Over 30 are being challenged through exposure to the scale insect to test resistance (work done in cooperation with the NRS); trees identified as potentially disease resistant may be propagated.

## Program highlights on the Finger Lakes NF:

- Thistles and knapweed were broadcast sprayed (BCS) on 757 grassland acres, and spot-sprayed in 1 acre.

- Two grassland riparian woody NNIP treatment task orders are 50% complete.

- Woody NNIP were cut back on 250 acres of grassland, and masticated on 48+ acres of grassland, to be followed by foliar spot spray of regrowth in the future.

- Botanical inventory began in all 86 ponds with the goal of developing a watershed approach to aquatic NNIP control; inventory is expected to be completed in FY15.

- Botanical inventory and ecological mapping began at Caywood Point, with the goal of developing a NNIP treatment plan in FY15.

- Approximately 350 trees at Caywood Point were chemically treated to control Hemlock Woolly Adelgid.

Figure 1: GMNF fire crew burns piles of cut shrubby NNIP in an opening along the AT.



Project	Fund Code	Dollars	Units
GM: Herbicide:			
AT Openings	NFVW	\$ 6,591	17.4 acres
JK retreatment	NFVW	\$ 715	4 sites
Hapgood Pond CG	NFVW	\$7,659	26.2 acres
DP IRP	SC0920	\$3,170	11 sites
Wild chervil hand pulling (VYCC)	Ret. Rcpt.	\$14,000	13.2 miles
FL: BCS & spot spray for thistles & knapweeds	NFVW	\$29,212	758 acres
	Sum	\$ +500	
		\$34,212	
FL: Riparian area woody NNIP treatments	NFVW	\$ 5,853	29.5 acres
	NWTF	\$ 4,800	
	NFXFF6 <sup>1</sup>	\$12,500	
	Sum	\$23,153	
FL: mastication <sup>2</sup>	NFVW	\$ 7,330	26+ acres
FL: saw work	NFXFN13	\$10,910	22.1 acres
	5 BLI <sup>3</sup>	\$21,017	250 acres
FL: HWA control	SPFH13/14	\$32,142	350 trees

<sup>1</sup>NFXF= GLRI (Great Lakes Restoration Initiative) dollars

<sup>2</sup>Costs and acres for mastication work are estimated

<sup>3</sup>40% NFXF5N; 25% NFVW; 17% P9EK3Q; 9% WFHF; 9% WFPR

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