

# Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forest

## 2013 Invasive Species Accomplishments

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

- IDIQ contracts for NNIP treatment were awarded to 3 contractors on the GM and 2 on the FL for up to 5 years.
- Invasive insect surveys and control efforts were coordinated through "Don't Move" firewood program and with forest health experts from SPF.
- Aerial forest health surveys were completed.

### Program highlights on the Green Mountains NF:

- Two task orders were awarded against the IDIQ contract, using stewardship contracting dollars plus our regular BLI.
- A collaborative effort has begun to treat NNIP and maintain openings along the Appalachian Trail (AT); external partners include ATC, Green Mountain Club, Ottauquechee Cisma, and VT Dept. FPR; internal partners include botany, fish and wildlife, Wilderness, and fire programs. Botanical inventory of 17 openings, paid for by ATC, with data management by FS staff, will inform collaborative treatments, which have begun.
- Retained receipts funded Vermont YCC to manually control wild chervil along 7.6 miles of roads in the Natural Turnpike and Upper White River IRP areas.
- A grant continued to fund a CWMA coordinator to carry out education, outreach, inventory, and EDRR in the Upper White River CWMA.
- Staff coordinated and met with forest health round table group to plan Ash Awareness week and get GMNF staff to assist in NF towns on April 29.
- HWA checks were set up in Lye Brook Wilderness.

### Program highlights on the Finger Lakes NF:

- Thistles and knapweed were broadcast sprayed (BCS) on 1050 grassland acres, funded by Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI).
- Two grassland riparian NNIP treatment task orders are in progress, funded by GLRI, the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF), and NFVW; 2 sites were masticated ahead of time by the Allegheny NF C&M crew.
- Botanical inventory was completed on 490 acres and will inform future treatments.
- Japanese stiltgrass, new to the FL, was hand-pulled on 4.81 riparian acres; adjacent landowners were contacted to expand the survey and EDRR area in FY14.
- A pesticide contract for HWA control is set to be implemented at Caywood Point in FY14.

Figure 1: Dense, shrubby NNIP were masticated in two FLNF riparian areas. Regrowth will be treated with herbicide. (Photo by MaryBeth Deller).



Project	Fund Code	Dollars	Acres/ Sites
<b>Finger Lakes Grassland Restoration</b>			
BCS for thistles & knapweeds	NFVW	\$15,415	1050.3 acres
	NFXFF6*	\$29,800	
	Sum	\$45,215	
Riparian area herbicide treatments (woody NNIP)	NWTF	\$ 9,600	60.3 acres
	NFVW	\$25,705	
	NFXFF6*	\$25,000	
	Sum	\$60,305	
Botanical inventory	NFIM	\$12,271	490 acres
Japanese stiltgrass EDRR	SPFH, NFTM, NFRG, NFRW, & NFVW	\$ 942 total	4.81 acres
<b>Green Mountain NNIP Control</b>			
Manual & herbicide treatments	NFVW	\$ 1,842	5 high risk sites**
	Retained receipts	\$ 300	
	Sum	\$ 2,142	
Wild chervil hand pulling (VYCC)	Retained receipts	\$14,000	7.6 miles in UWR & NT IRPs

\*NFXFF6 is the fund code for GLRI (Great Lakes Restoration Initiative) dollars

\*\*High risk sites include trail heads, parking lots, and campgrounds where infestations could easily be spread by recreational activity

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