

Southeast Coast Exotic Plant Management Team

April 3rd – April 9th 2013



Chattahoochee National Recreation Area

1978 Island Ford Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30350

The Southeast Coast Exotic Plant Management Team (SEC-EPMT) focused on treating English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) at Chattahoochee NRA during the April 2013 trip. The ivy around the Visitor Center was manually removed as a rainy-day project and will increase plant diversity in the area by providing habitat for the native spring wildflowers that were observed onsite. The team then worked at the Sope Creek Site and treated privet via cut/stump and foliar spray methods. Given the SEC-EPMT's prior work on kudzu (*Pueraria montana*), the goal of this *Ligustrum* treatment was to prevent the recruitment of privet into the newly cleared kudzu area, as well as to maintain access to the kudzu site by cutting paths through the dense privet. It is advised that Chattahoochee retreat the kudzu work site during the 2013 summer season. Of note, fellow SCA intern, Tracey, helped the team treat privet on April 5th. At Sope Creek, Japanese honeysuckle was present and treated, and the team also discovered and cut/stump treated mature Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), an ornamental, invasive tree.

Dates visited: April 3rd - April 8th
(April 9th Admin day at CONG)

Species Targeted:

Hedera helix (English ivy)
Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle)
Ligustrum sinense (Chinese privet)
Pyrus calleryana (Bradford pear)

Focus areas:

Ivy: Slope between Headquarters and creek
Sope Creek kudzu site

Acres Inventoried/Gross Infested/Treated

Hedera helix

0.26 Acres Inventoried
0.26 Gross Infested Acres Treated
0.078 Acres Treated

Lonicera japonica

5.98 Acres Inventoried
5.98 Gross Infested Acres Treated
1.495 Acres Treated

Ligustrum sinense

5.98 Acres Inventoried
5.98 Gross Infested Acres Treated
1.196 Acres Treated



Figure 1: Photopoint 5 before in 2012 (above with Henry McGuire) and after in 2013 (below with Abby Prieur) at CHAT's Sope Creek kudzu site.

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Pyrus calleryana

5.98 Acres Inventoried

5.98 Gross Infested Acres Treated

0.01 Acres Treated

Team members:

Abby Prieur

Chris Sheldon

Darrin Gobble

Amorita Brackett (Field Crew Leader)

Office phone: 803-647-3985

Crew cell: 803-351-2756

Equipment used:

Chainsaw

Brushcutter

Backpack sprayer

Hand sprayer

Area hazards:

Tripping

Poison ivy

Yellow jackets



Figure 2: Chattahoochee and SEC-EPMT interns Tracey Brandt (above) and Darrin Gobble (below) before and after cut/stump treatment of privet at Sope Creek.

Herbicide Use:

Name	Active Ingredient	Concentration (%)	Total Mix Used	Volume of Undiluted Herbicide	Diluent	Dye and %	Species	Treatment
Garlon 3A	Triclopyr amine	25	3.25 L	0.81 L	Water	0.5	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Cut/Stump
Razor Pro	Glyphosate	3	78 L	2.34 L	Water	0.5	<i>L. sinense</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Foliar
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	3	112 L	3.36 L	Water	0.5	<i>L. sinense</i> <i>L. japonica</i>	Foliar

Notes:

The success of the ongoing kudzu treatments at Sope Creek is evident, as the biomass removal has resulted in high visitor foot and bike traffic through the area. Two social trails have appeared through the site since the summer 2012 treatment and the team recognizes that social trails in this area are an ongoing concern for Chattahoochee NRA. The presence blackberry (*Rubus sp.*) and nonnative rose bushes, likely the invasive multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), have increased in the fields. If CHAT would identify the rose species, it could be incorporated into the next Sope Creek treatment. Also, Japanese honeysuckle was abundant and should be considered in future treatment efforts. Yellow jacket nests and fire ant mounds were prevalent in the southern field of the treatment site. Lastly, the available housing and logistical support from Chattahoochee staff was greatly appreciated, as always!

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Additional Photos:



Figure 3 : Southern field at Chattahoochee's Sope Creek kudzu site and the emergence of social trails post-kudzu treatment (right).



Figure 4: Photopoint 6 with SEC-EPMT crew members before in 2012 (left) and after in 2013 (right) at CHAT's Sope Creek kudzu site.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Inventoried Area

The inventoried area is the total area covered by the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) during the course of invasive plant management/control activities. An area may be considered “inventoried” regardless of the presence/absence of target invasive plant species. The inventoried area is obtained by GPSing the perimeter, GPSing perimeter points, or digitizing the perimeter on screen using landform references.

Gross Infested Area

The gross infested area is defined as the general perimeter of an infestation. Gross infested areas contain the target species and the spaces between these populations, colonies or individuals. A gross infested area is described by a polygon or a line feature (i.e. riparian course, roadway) which is buffered to account for the maximum distribution of individuals within the inventoried area.

Infested Area

The infested area is the actual area covered by the canopy of an invasive plant species within the gross infested area. The infested area does not include the spaces between individuals, colonies or populations of the target invasive plant species. The total infested area may be comprised of multiple infested areas, which are defined by polygons, buffered points, buffered lines, or calculated from a stem count in which each individual is assigned a coverage multiplier that was derived by monitoring.

Treated Area

Treated area is defined as either the entire infested area if it was treated during the course of work conducted by the EPMT or a subset of an infested area which has received treatment action(s). Treatment area is defined by polygons, buffered points, buffered lines, or calculated from a stem count in which each individual is assigned a coverage multiplier.

***All of these terms apply to single species measurements. When there is more than one invasive species in an area, the above measurements need to be applied to each species (population) individually.**