

# Adaptive Management Strategies For Controlling Exotic Plant Species

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# Why is exotic species management in MRG a good model for adaptive management?

- Little historical management experience in MRG ecosystem
- Used experiences gained from previous projects to guide design of future projects
- Not exercise in blind trial and error – used best available information
- Implementation of pilot studies between projects
- Sound science
- Continuous process of planning, acting, monitoring, evaluating, adapting
- “Learning by doing”
- Faced and addressed challenges relevant to other regions

# Bosque Wildfire Project (2003-2006)

In response to several major wildfires in Albuquerque bosque

Primary goals:

- Reduce threat of catastrophic wildfire
- Control exotic phreatophytes
- Revegetation of select sites with native tree and shrub species

Other notes:

- One of the first large-scale thinning projects on Rio Grande in a mixed native/exotic plant community
- Primary targets were Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.)
- Exotic species control not combined with other physical site manipulations



# General Response to Initial Treatment



- Successful reduction in Saltcedar and Russian olive
- Re-colonization and spread of other exotic phreatophytes - Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), and Mulberry (*Morus* spp.)
- Annual weed invasion
- Increased spread of herbaceous noxious weeds

# Route 66 Habitat Revitalization Project (2008-2010)

- Portions of project area with heavy Tree of Heaven, Mulberry, and Siberian elm
- Treatments effective on Mulberry
- Variably effective on Siberian elm
- Ineffective on Tree of Heaven
- Physical site manipulations implemented
- Heavier revegetation



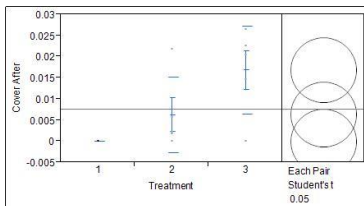
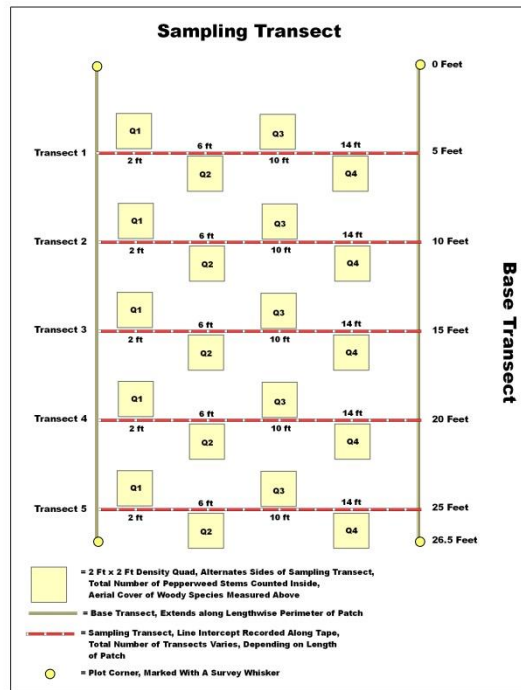
# Herbicide Pilot Studies



- Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Tree of Heaven, Siberian elm
- Implemented to inform MRG treatment specifications

# Study Goals

- Determine effective control technique for each species
- Cost/benefit analysis
- Quantify previous observations
- Validate research from other regions



# Other Studies

- Mulch depth study
- Annual weed control techniques





# New Species Introduction



- Ravenna grass (*Saccharum ravennae*)
- Introduced to NM in 1980's
- First documented along the Rio Grande in 1990
- Aggressively spreading into willow wetland habitats in Rio Grande, including constructed willow swales
- Very little information on successful control techniques
- Not listed as “noxious”

# Ravenna grass (*Saccharum ravennae*)



- The base of coyote willows is a preferred germination safe site
- Converts structure in coyote willow communities



# What to Do?



# Actions implemented

- Successfully petitioned to add Ravenna grass to NM noxious weed list
- Began mapping infestations through city bosque



# Middle Rio Grande (MRG) Restoration Project



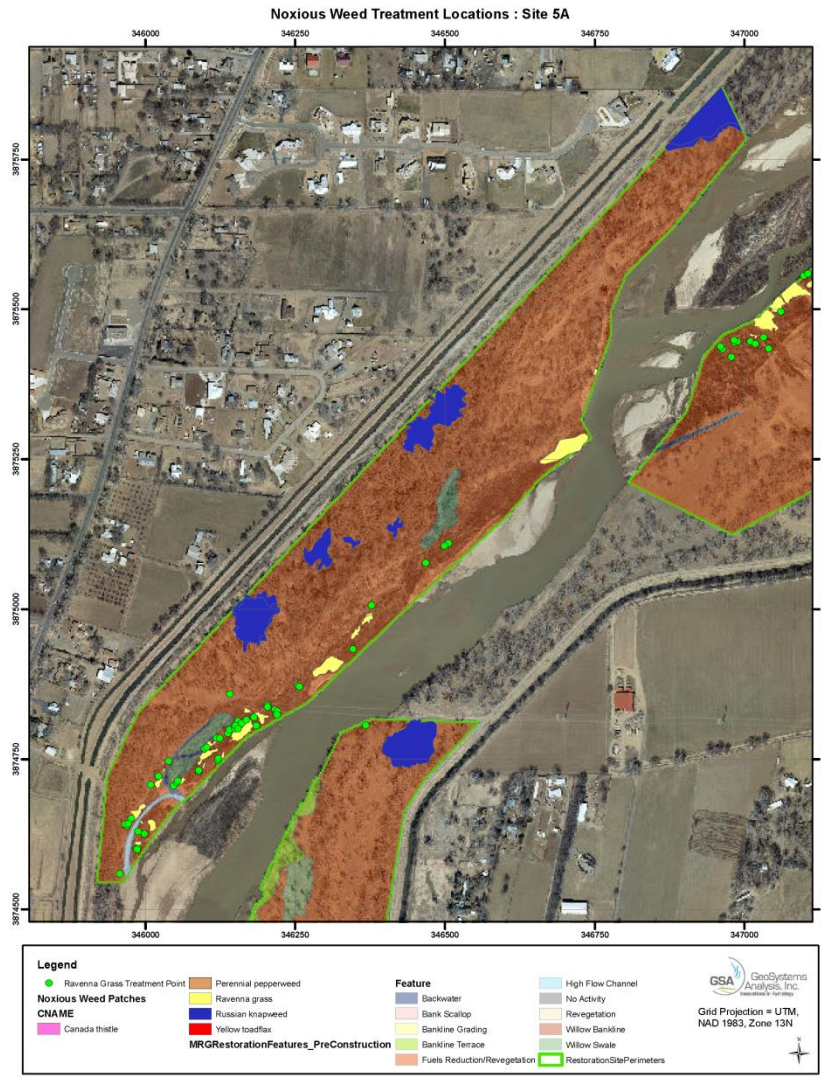
- Treatment specs based on results of pilot (and other) studies
- Thorough inventory in MRG sites
- Tried two experimental treatments on Ravenna grass
- In process of documenting treatment effectiveness
- More thorough documentation

# Why Adaptive Management?



- Do not count on achieving similar treatment results between different climates and ecosystems
- Objective, scientifically based effectiveness information difficult to find
- Impossible or difficult to predict variables (fire, rainfall, peak discharge, timing) that influence site succession
- Seed bank
- Perception of ecological value of certain exotic species changes over time

# Adaptive Management Lessons



- Document pre-treatment distribution and abundance
- Document what you did and where
- Validate that treatments are implemented as designed
- Monitor treatment effectiveness: learn from each project
- Monitor site performance
- Time monitoring so lessons learned can be used to guide treatment specs for future projects
- Budget for additional treatment

# Questions?

