

Importance of Sequence: Does the order of management strategy improve cattail control while rehabilitating impacted ridges and sloughs?

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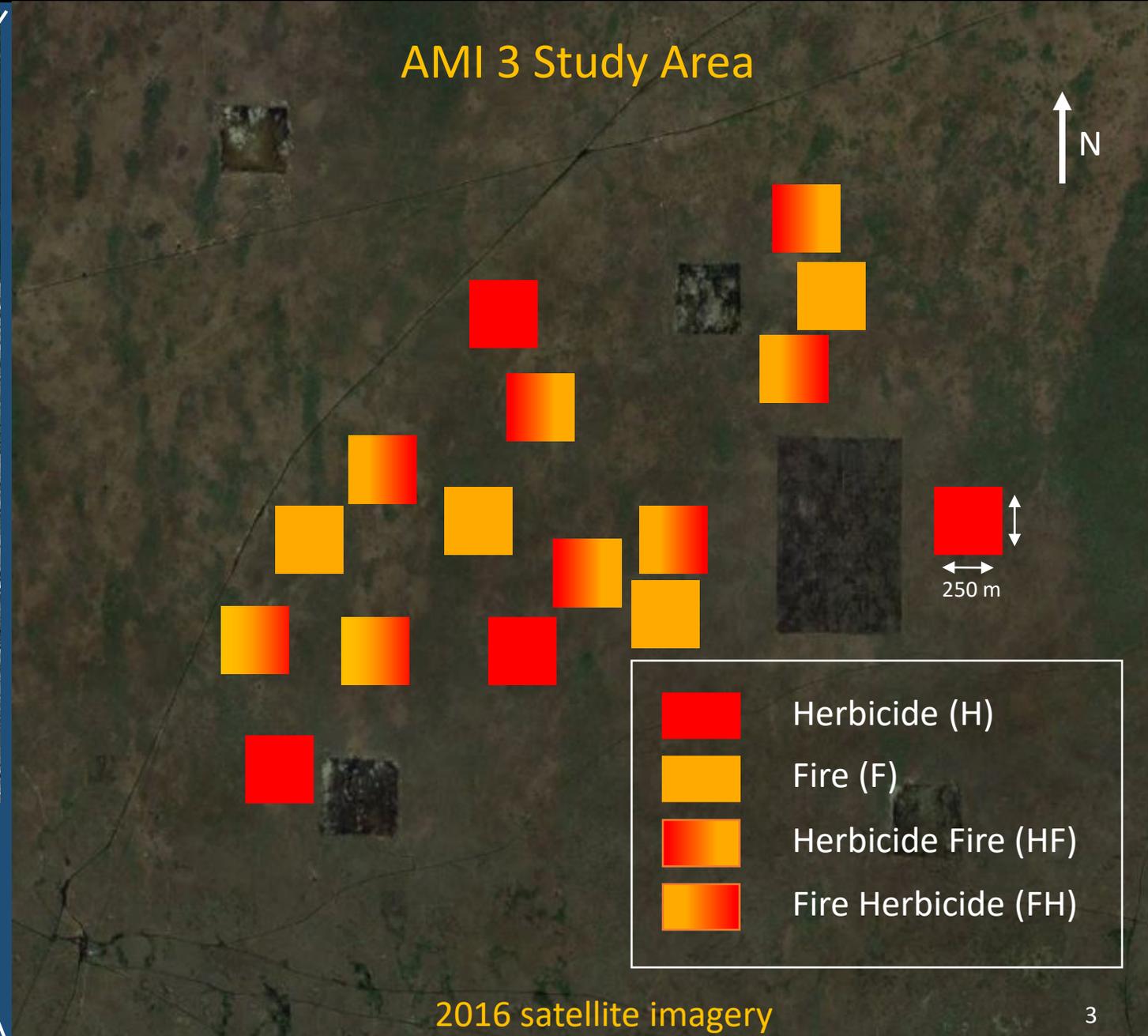
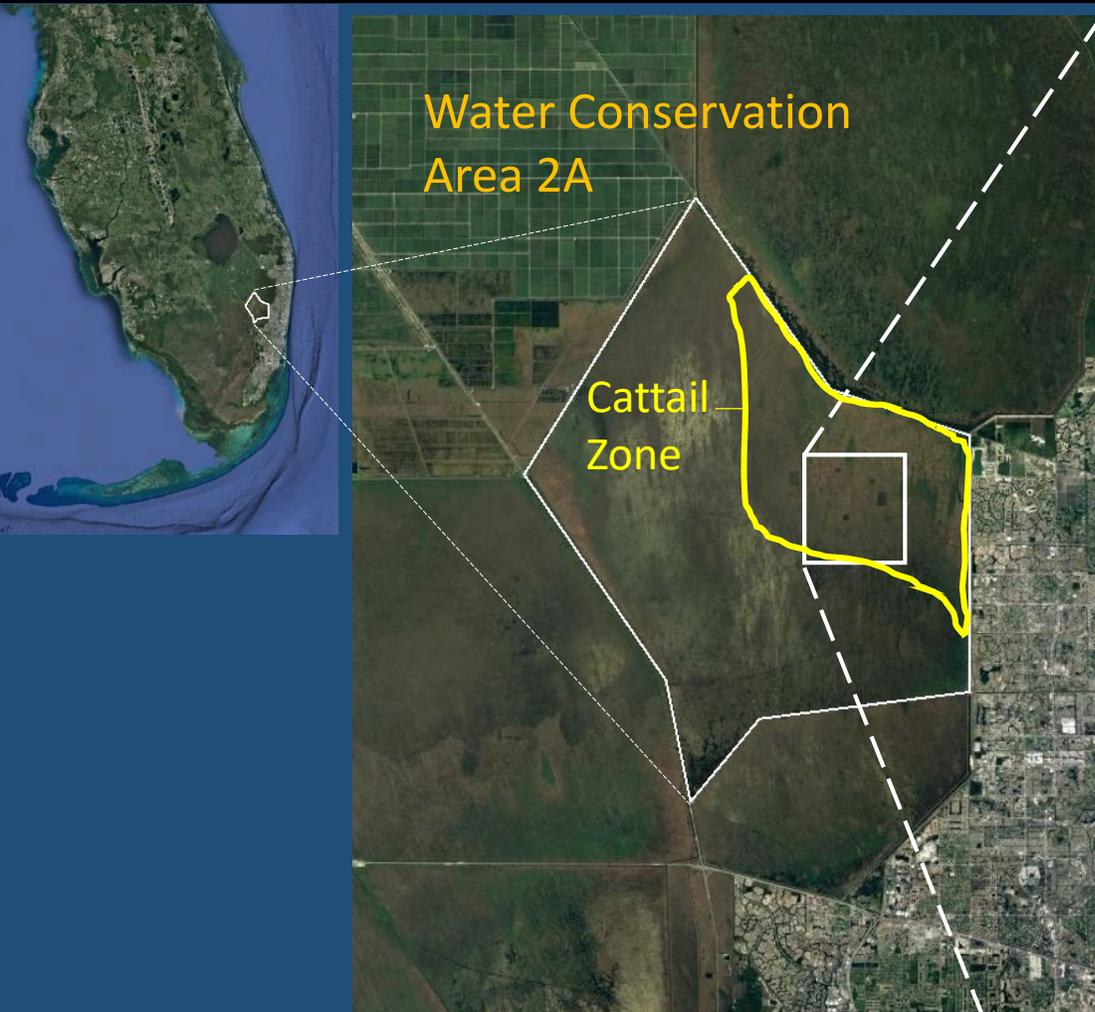
Active Marsh Improvement 3 (AMI 3) - Hypothesis

Purpose

- accelerate recovery of ridge/slough landscape
- get better efficacy in cattail control



Hypothesis - By burning off thatch first, we will provide better herbicide coverage to live cattail and thus obtain better control than our herbicide then burn strategy.



AMI 3 Experimental design and Methods

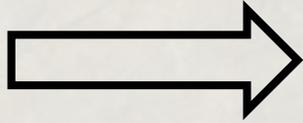
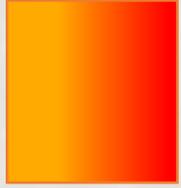
Oct 2015

Jan 2016

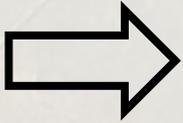
Aug 2016

Aug 2018 – maintenance

Fire Herbicide (FH)



Burn

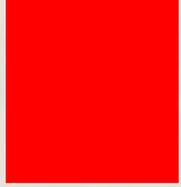


Spray



Spray

Herbicide (H)

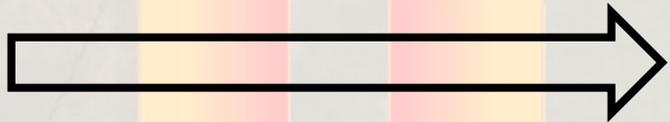


Spray

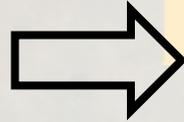


Spray

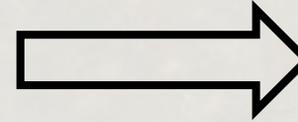
Herbicide Fire (HF)



Spray

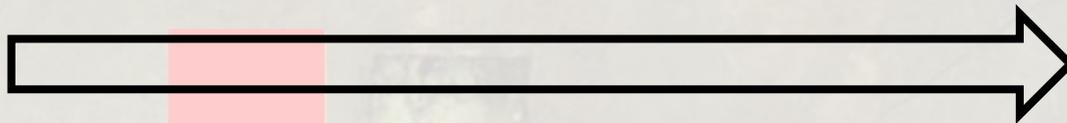


Burn



Spray

Fire (F)



Burn

Methods

Cattail control – imazamox herbicide

1. selective towards cattail
2. Rodgers and Black 2011
3. non-target species affected but recover

Assess Cattail control and desirable vegetation

1. After one and two growing seasons
2. 2x2 meter nested quadrat at random points
3. Frequency and live canopy % cover
4. Fisher's exact test – differences among treatments



Results - 1st Season responses



Results

1st Season responses

- **Fire** plots – filled in within 3 months, highest density of plants
- **Herbicide** plots - significant thatch remaining

Fire

11/2016



Herbicide

11/2016



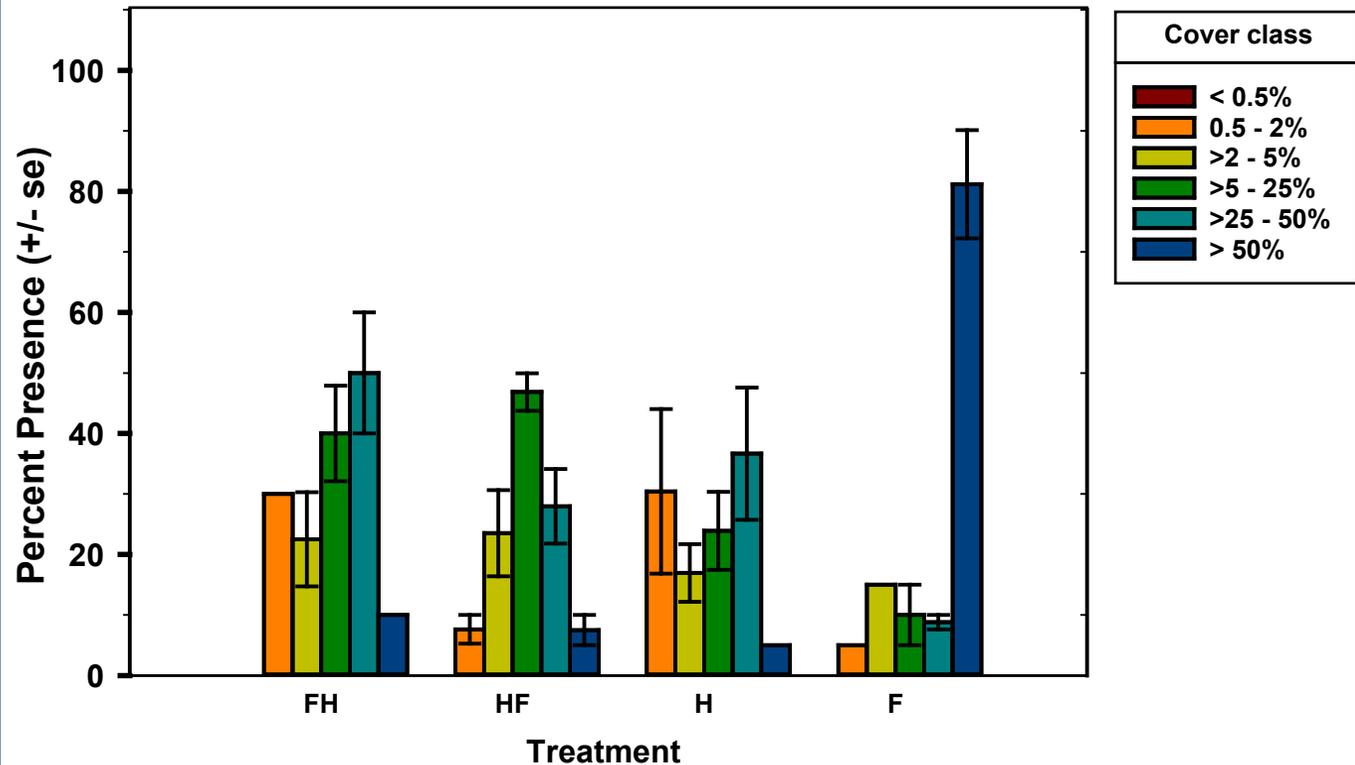
Results

1st Season responses - 2017

- Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) - present within FH and HF treatments
- Cattail frequency -100% presence among treatments - no diff HF and FH

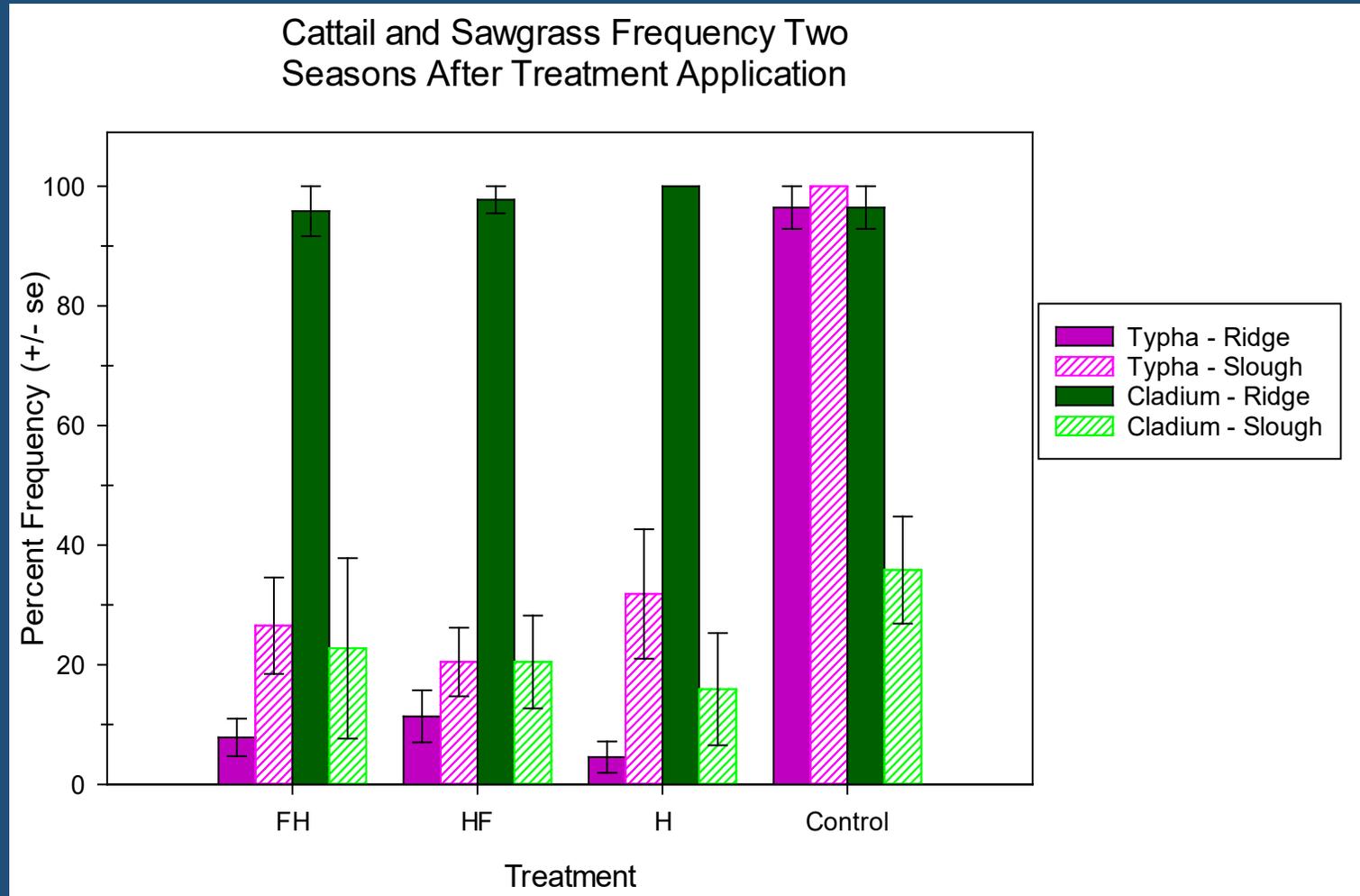


1st Season Average Percent Presence of Spatial Cover Class of Cattail



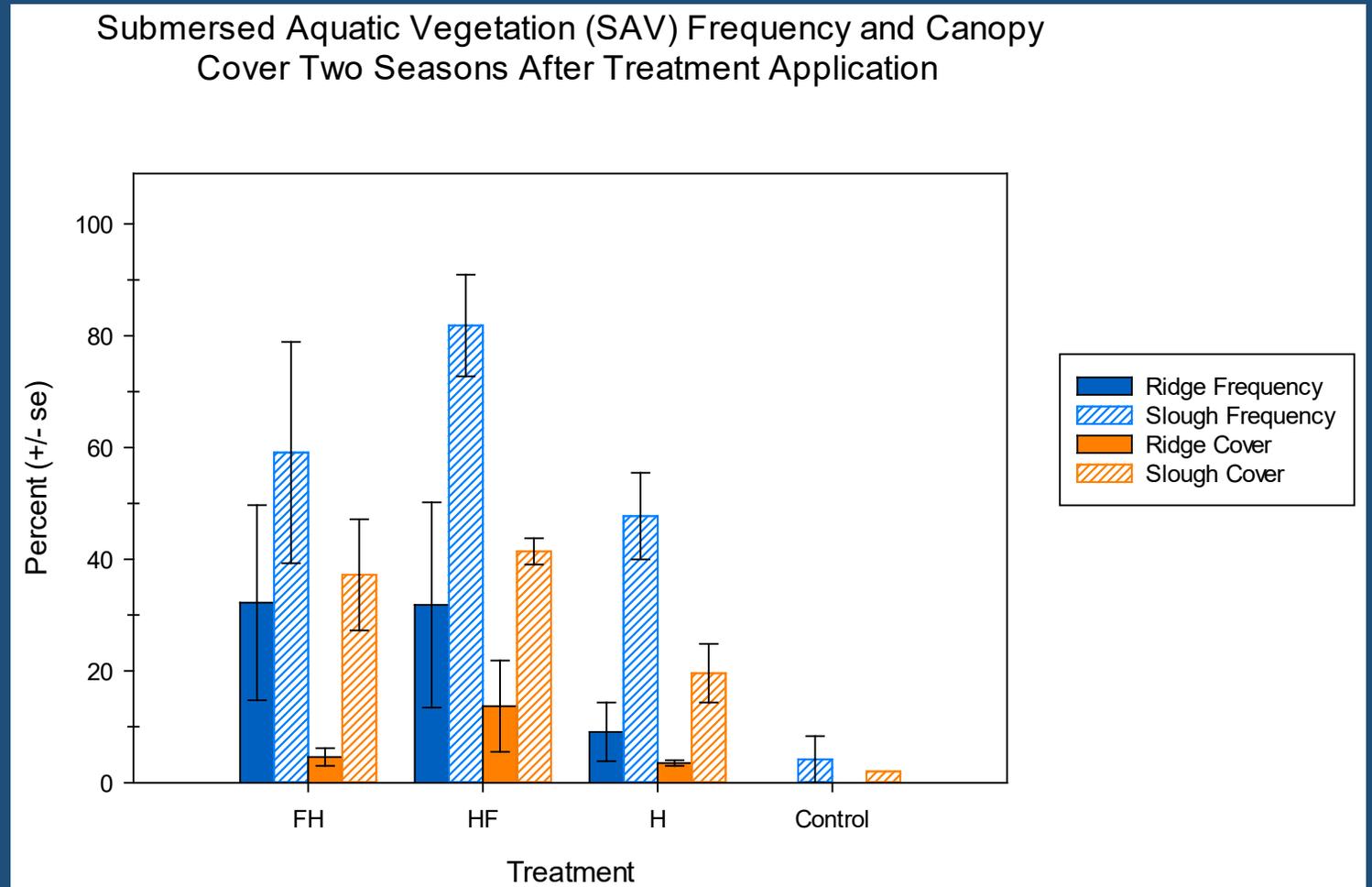
Results - 2nd season responses - 2019

- Cattail presence significantly reduced with any treatment strategy
- No significance in cattail reduction between treatments
- No reduction in Ridge Sawgrass presence



Results - 2nd season responses – SAV

- SAV significantly increased presence with all treatment strategies
- Fire then Herbicide not significantly better from Herbicide then Fire
- Herbicide then Fire only significant from Herbicide only treatment - ??





Herbicide Fire

Fire Herbicide



Conclusions

- Original hypothesis: Burning then spraying strategy will provide better herbicide coverage and thus obtain better cattail control than a herbicide then burn strategy.
 - Cattail control is similar
 - Sawgrass similarly affected
 - SAV – use of fire with herbicide promotes SAV more readily than herbicide alone.

Future

- What is an acceptable cattail % to target
- Effective cattail maintenance interval

Acknowledgements

My colleagues at the SFWMD for all their help and insight, FWC for prescription burning and HAI for herbicide application.