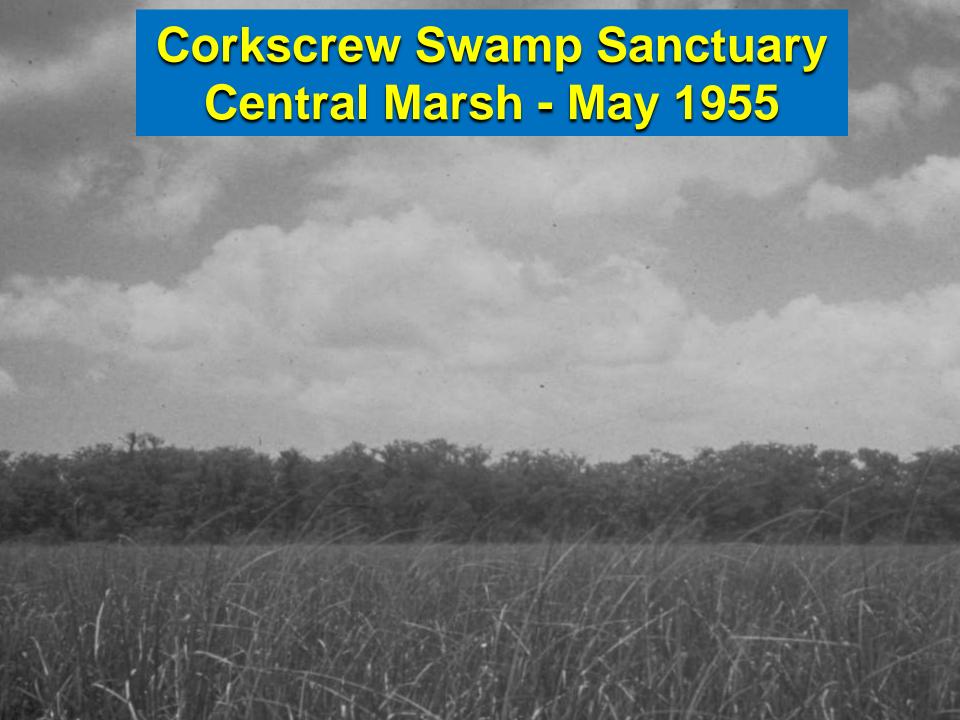
Considerations for Controlling Willow Invasions of Marshes

Mike Duever
Natural Ecosystems
GEER – 18 April 2017

Corkscrew Swamp - 1974 **Central Marsh** Cypress Pine Flatwoods

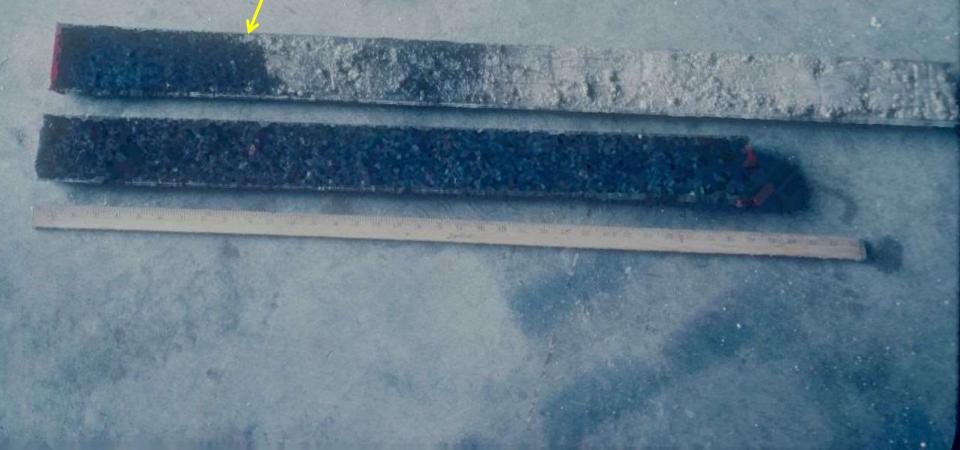


Central Marsh – September 1974

Central Marsh – March 1975

Central Marsh 2 m Soil Core (Nov 1976)















Herbicide Aerial Spraying

- Cheaper
- Less Effort
- Can Do Anytime
- Can Do Anywhere
- Can Do Larger Areas

Mechanical Grinding / Roller Chopping

- Expensive
- Much Effort
- Shortly Before Wet Season
- Avoid Deep Organic Soils
- Smaller Areas

? Marsh Restoration ?

- Killing the Willow?
- Getting Native Marsh Vegetation?
- Will It Burn?
 - Grasses and Sedges

METHODS

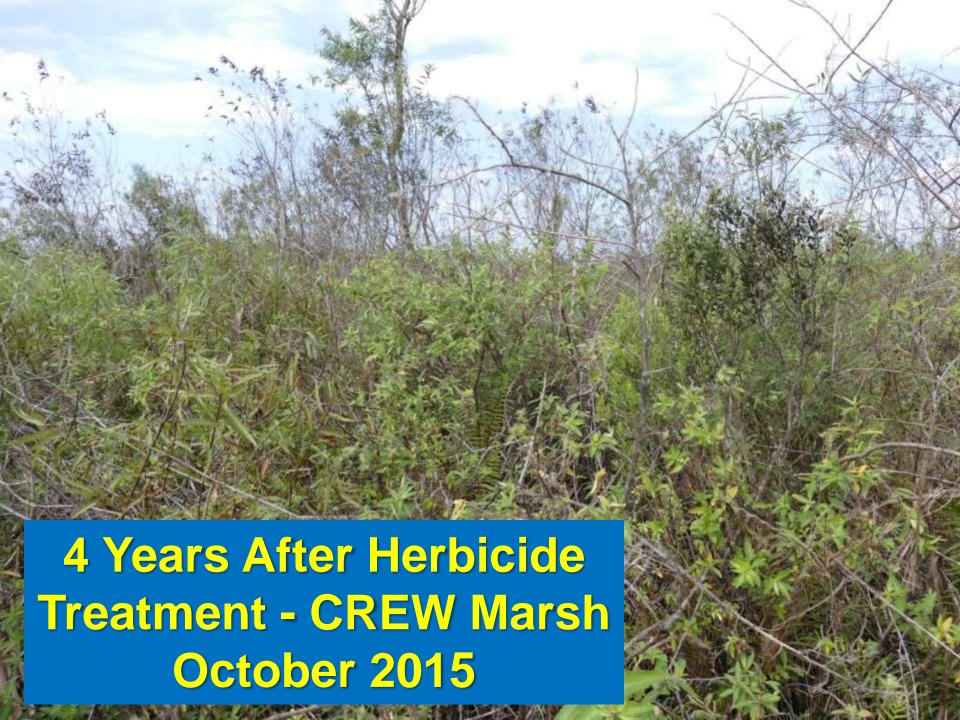
- 38 Sampling Transects
 - 22 Herbicide
 - 6 Mechanical
 - 10 Untreated Controls

- Approximately 0.2 Mile Transects
- Recorded All Plant Species
 & Their Coverage along Transect

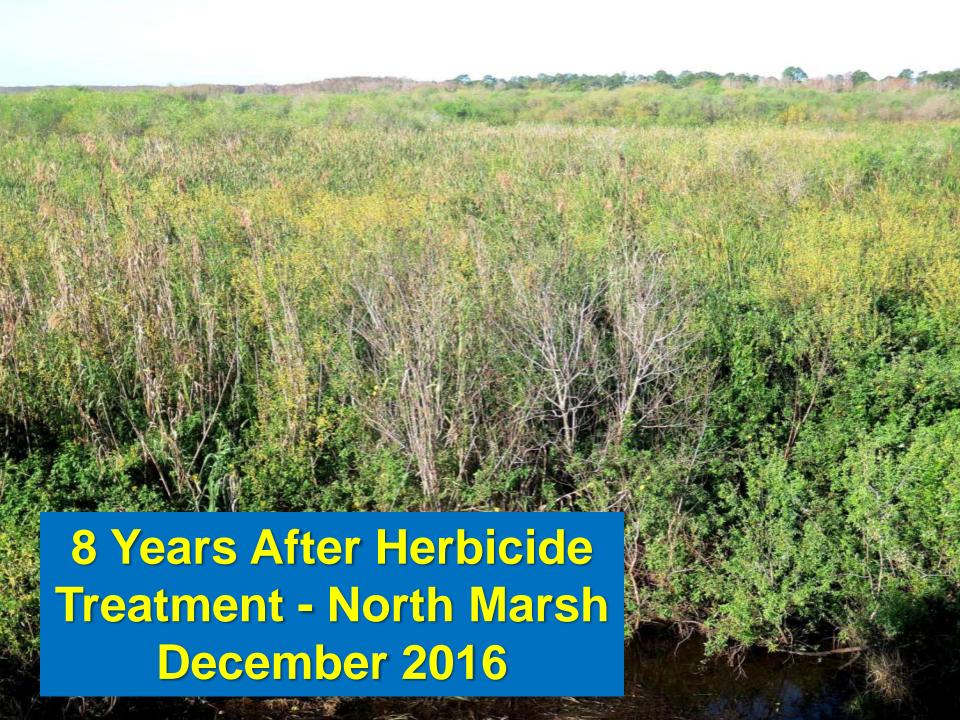






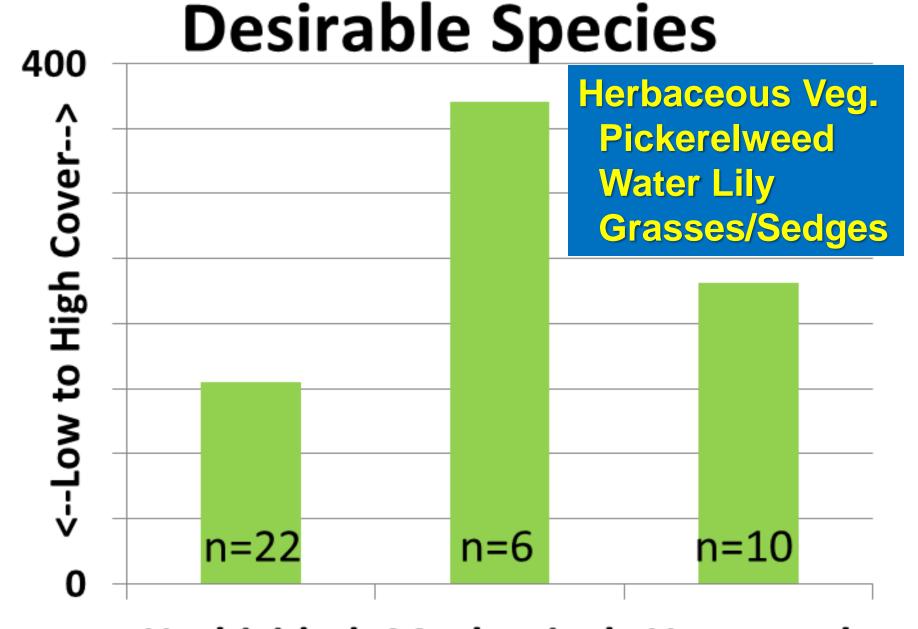




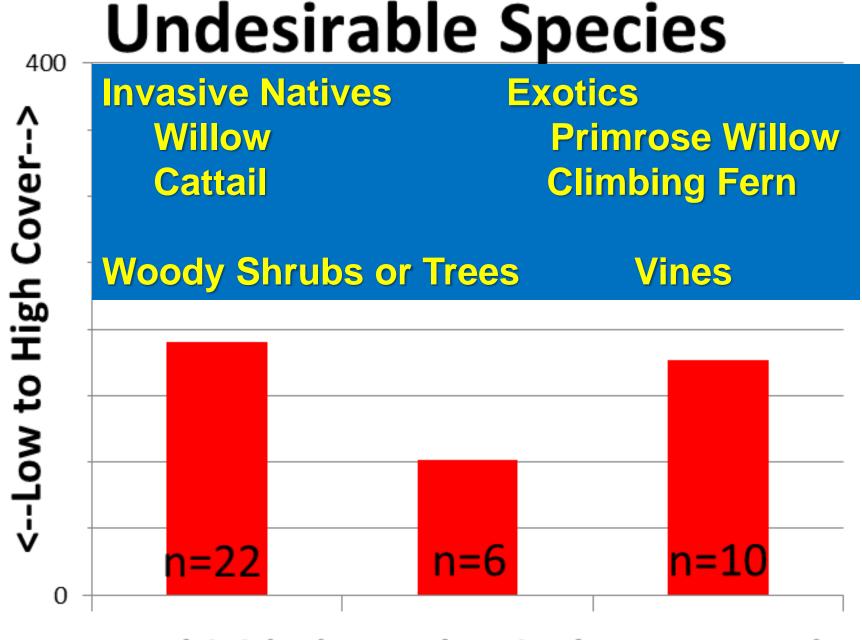


? Marsh Restoration ?

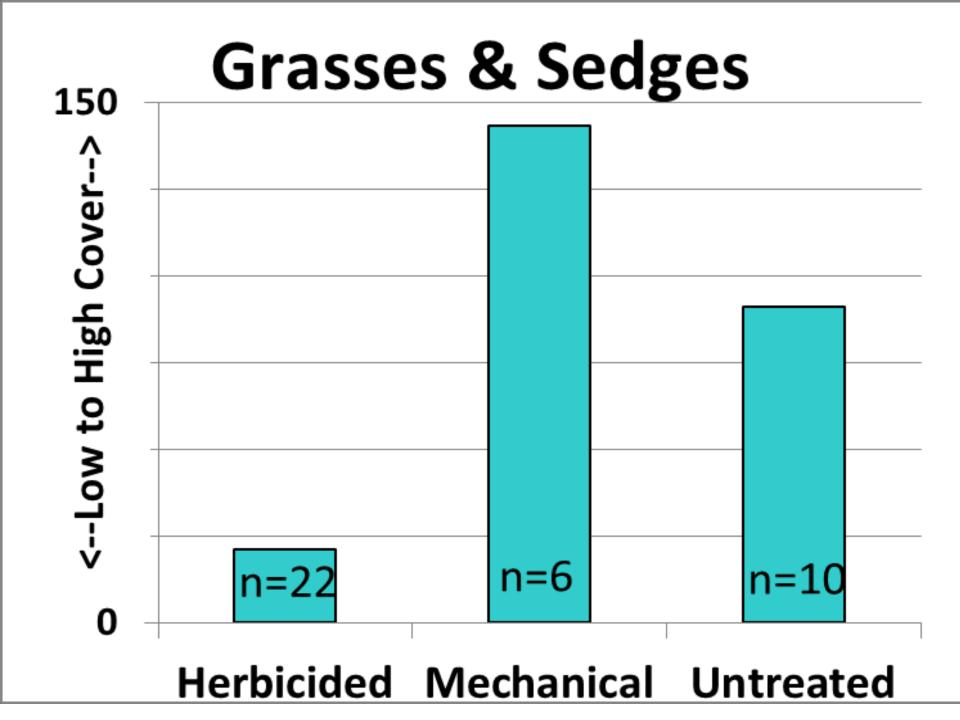
- Killing the Willow?
- Getting Native Marsh Vegetation?
- Will It Burn?
 - Grasses and Sedges



Herbicided Mechanical Untreated



Herbicided Mechanical Untreated







Conclusions

MarshVegetation

Less

Herbicides

More

Mechanical

ReducingUndesirableVegetation

No

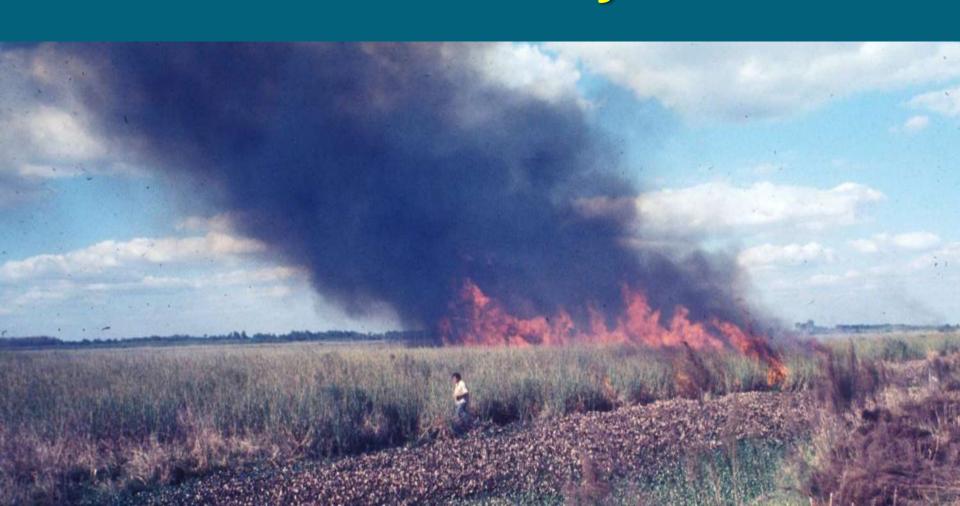
Yes

Grasses and Sedges

Eliminating

Increasing

Fire is the Best Way to Maintain Healthy Marshes



If Regular and Frequent Fire isn't an Option



For Either Healthy Marshes or After Willow Restoration.





Herbicide / Mechanical

- Expensive
- Some / Much Effort
- Anytime Yes / No
- Anywhere Yes / No
- Large / Small Areas
- More Invasive Species
- Short Term Solution

Natural Succession

- Cheaper
- No Effort
- Anytime
- Anywhere
- Much Larger Areas
- Fewer Invasive Species
- Long Term Solution

