

# New Hampshire Coastal Watershed Invasive Plant Partnership



**2009 Annual Report  
&  
2010 Annual Operating Plan**

# Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	ii
Overview .....	1
Priority Species.....	2
2009 Annual Report .....	3
CWIPP Initiatives .....	3
Community Supported Invasive Plant Control at Odiorne Point State Park.....	3
Lubberland Creek Weed Control Project .....	4
Pepperweed Patrol: An Early Detection- Rapid Response Initiative .....	5
Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Invasive Plant Control Project.....	6
CWIPP Accomplishments (organized by partnership goals) .....	7
Prevention.....	7
Assessment and Monitoring .....	8
Restoration and Control.....	9
Cooperation and Collaboration.....	10
Outreach and Education .....	11
2010 Annual Operating Plan .....	12
Partnership Goals.....	12
Individual Partner Goals.....	13

## Overview

The high rate of new commercial and residential development occurring in the N.H. seacoast area has left the few remaining natural ecosystems highly susceptible to the loss of native diversity and wildlife habitat due to the encroachment of invasive plant species. In response to this threat, the N.H. Coastal Watershed Invasive Plant Partnership (CWIPP) was formed in 2008 to coordinate regional invasive plant management. CWIPP is committed to consensus building and collaboration between stakeholders and partners including state and federal agencies, nonprofit conservation groups, municipalities, and landowners.



**MISSION:** The mission of the CWIPP is to protect the ecological integrity of natural habitats and economic vitality of managed lands in New Hampshire's coastal watershed through activities that reduce the threat of invasive plants.

**GOALS:** CWIPP realizes this mission through activities that support: Prevention; Restoration and Control; Assessment and Monitoring; Cooperation and Collaboration; as well as Outreach and Education.

**SIGNATORIES:** The CWIPP is formalized through a Partnership Agreement, where Signatory organizations participate on the CWIPP Steering Committee and pledge their commitment to regional coordination of invasive plant control. The Signatory organizations include:

- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, N.H. Coastal Program
- New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
- New Hampshire Department of Transportation
- New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food
- New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
- Rockingham County Conservation District
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- United States Forest Service
- The Nature Conservancy
- Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
- University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension

**SUSTAINING PARTNERS:** These partners are not signatories to the Partnership Agreement but have significant interests in the success of the CWIPP.

- New Hampshire Audubon
- United States Fish and Wildlife
- Southeast Land Trust of New Hampshire
- UNH Office of Woodlands and Natural Areas
- Piscataqua Regional Estuaries Project
- Society for the Protection of NH Forests
- Towns of Rye, Hampton, North Hampton
- Seabrook, New Castle
- Lamprey River Watershed Association
- UNH Jackson Estuarine Lab

**CWIPP WEBSITE:** <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/coastal/cwipp/>

## Priority Species

The priority invasive species for the CWIPP Partnership are those species prohibited by the State of New Hampshire as described in AGR PART 3802.01 NH PROHIBITED INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) The following species, listed by scientific name in the New Hampshire prohibited invasive species list in Table 3800.1, shall be prohibited:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European barberry
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i>	black swallow-wort
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	pale swallow-wort
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	burning bush
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	water-flag
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	blunt-leaved privet
<i>Lonicera bella</i>	showy bush honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stilt grass
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute vine
<i>Reynoutria × bohemica</i>	bohemia knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	glossy buckthorn
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose

(b) No person shall collect, transport, import, export, move, buy, sell, distribute, propagate or transplant any living and viable portion of any plant species, which includes all of their cultivars and varieties, listed Table 3800.1, New Hampshire prohibited invasive species list.

CWIPP's priority species also include Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), which are regulated by the NH Department of Environmental Services under (RSA 487:16-a), which prohibits the sale, distribution, importation, purchase, propagation, transportation, or introduction of exotic aquatic weeds into the state.

## 2009 Annual Report

### CWIPP INITIATIVES

#### COMMUNITY SUPPORTED INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL AT ODIORNE POINT STATE PARK

Odiorne Point State Park comprises 330 acres and has some of New Hampshire's rarest native ecosystems such as coastal pitch pine forest, dunes, salt marshes and barrier marshes. The value and integrity of these ecological resources are compromised by severe infestations of invasive plants. In addition, dense thickets of invasive plants growing near playgrounds and public facilities have become a public safety hazard.

Project partners are implementing multiple strategies to address the unchecked invasive plant problem at Odiorne including: mapping, developing an invasive plant control plan, implementing community supported invasive plant control projects, and hiring professional contractors to implement larger scale restoration projects.



#### Partners Include:

- Seacoast Science Center
- Rockingham County Conservation District
- NH Department of Resources and Economic Development, State Parks
- NH Department of Environmental Services, Coastal Program
- NH Department of Transportation
- Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership
- United States Forest Service
- Timberland, Inc.
- FB Environmental
- Vegetation Control Service, Inc.
- University of New Hampshire
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### Accomplishments

##### Assessment and Monitoring

- An invasive plant inventory at Odiorne Point State Park was completed by FB Environmental, through a contract with Seacoast Science Center with funding from the NHDES- Coastal Program and NOAA. FB will develop an invasive plant control plan for the Park which will be available in summer 2010;
- NHDOT provided high resolution photographs for the Odiorne State Park plant survey.

##### Restoration and Control

- On Earth Day (April 22, 2009), CWIPP members from UNH, USFS, and the NH Coastal Program, joined 200 Timberland, Inc. employees in providing 1600 hours of volunteer labor to clear invasive plants.
- Through a contract with the Rockingham County Conservation District with funding from Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership (CWRP) and the US Forest Service, Vegetation Control Service Inc. cleared invasive plants from a 2.8 acre parcel near the SSC. VCS used a rubber tracked skid steer equipped with a front mounted flail hydraulic brush mower to clear bittersweet, honeysuckle and buckthorn. VCS will revisit the site at the end of the 2010 growing season to apply a foliar herbicide to the regrowth and seedlings.

## LUBBERLAND CREEK WEED CONTROL PROJECT

With funding from the Moose Plate grant program, USFWS Partners program, and the Great Bay Stewards, The Nature Conservancy's initiated invasive plant control on 11 acres on the 420-acre Lubberland Creek Preserve in Newmarket and Durham.

The goal of the project is to control the leading edge of a large weed infestation that threatens more pristine areas of the preserve as well as engage community volunteers in early detection of weeds in the relatively weed-free interior of the project area. Swamp Inc. was hired to do the more intensive control work including hand-cutting and applying a cut-stem herbicide as well as using heavy equipment to do more large scale mowing of invasive shrubs. Swamp Inc. will follow up next summer and fall with chemical treatment of regrowth.



The Nature Conservancy has also focused on recruiting a cadre of volunteers to provide assistance in several ways, but will start by adopting routes in the project area for searching for invasive plants several times a year. A 1-day training was held on October 3, 2009 to train eight folks as volunteer Weed Watchers. Despite rainy cold weather they enthusiastically embraced the project and completed their survey routes in November. Volunteers will re-monitor their routes at least twice per year and help with weed control and restoration work next season.

### **Partners Include:**

- The Nature Conservancy
- Moose plate Grant Program
- Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

### **Accomplishments:**

#### **Monitoring and Assessment**

- Pre-control monitoring on three management units within the Preserve (A,B, & C);
- One-day training held for new volunteer Weed Watchers to Lubberland Creek Watershed (8 volunteers);
- Data received from all volunteers Weed Watchers for first monitoring effort (8 volunteers, 24 collective volunteer hours);

#### **Restoration and Control**

- Used weed wrenches to hand-pull invasive shrubs on “leading edge” of invasive plant population within Preserve (NY City Intern Project, July 2009, Total: 30 hours, 505 plants pulled);
- Cut-stem herbicide application of invasive shrubs within Unit C (2.4 acres);
- Mowed all vegetation within Unit A and B (Total 6.4 acres).

## PEPPERWEED PATROL: AN EARLY DETECTION- RAPID RESPONSE INITIATIVE

Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) is an aggressive non-native plant of the mustard family that is notorious for creating dense stands, out-competing native plant species, and destroying habitat for many species of animals. With only two known populations in NH, an early detection rapid response strategy is an effective means to stop its spread.

In 2008, the NHDES Coastal Program with funding from the USFWS Partners Program created the “Pepperweed Patrol,” which built upon a community supported program established by the USFWS Parker River Wildlife Refuge and Mass Audubon.



### **Partners Include**

- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Coastal Program
- United States Fish and Wildlife, Partners for Wildlife
- United States Fish and Wildlife, Refuge System
- Town of Hampton, Seabrook, Rye, North Hampton, and Hampton Falls
- New Hampshire Department of Transportation
- Seacoast Youth Services
- Mass Audubon
- Mass Highways

### **Accomplishments**

#### **Assessment and Monitoring**

- Completed yearly assessment for presence of perennial pepperweed in Seacoast area. No new sites in addition to the two known populations from previous years were detected;
- Digitized Survey Route in arcGIS.

#### **Restoration and Control**

- Collaborated with Seacoast Youth Services to pull pepperweed at the Hampton Transfer Station. Pepperweed retreated at Hampton site in September by foliar application Aquamaster© herbicide;
- The pepperweed at Odiorne Point State Park was hand-pulled twice. Herbicide application is warranted at both sites next year.

#### **Outreach and Education**

- Presentations were given at conservation commission meetings for four coastal communities: Rye, Hampton, Hampton Falls, and Seabrook. The presentation was then adapted for public access television and was featured in Hampton;
- Developed pepperweed fact sheet and a new “wanted” poster;
- Perennial pepperweed was featured on one of WMUR’s “Grow it Green” spots dedicated to the issue of invasive plants.

#### **Collaboration and Cooperation**

- Participated in the regional pepperweed working group which brings together entities from Maine to New York City.

## GREAT BAY NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL PROJECT

Great Bay Reserve (GBNERR) staff has mapped over 4,100 stands of invasive plants within the Reserve boundary. Of these, nearly 400 stands are classified as “large” (20 individual plants or more) and located within a NH Fish and Game Wildlife Management Area. The restoration of these natural areas is being completed using an experimental design to quantitatively assess the effectiveness of control techniques most commonly used by natural resource managers in this region. Stands are spatially distributed throughout the Reserve over a variety of habitat and land use types. For each of the 14 invasive plant species included in this project, at least one manual control technique is being evaluated. GBNERR’s goal is to work with their Coastal Training Program and CWIPP partners to transfer recommendations of control priorities to community members and coastal decision makers throughout the watershed. This project is taking place as part of Great Bay’s contribution to the National Estuarine Research Reserve’s system-wide Habitat Mapping and Change project. This is designed to assess habitats in reserves for long-term change related to local sea level change and human-caused stress (see <http://www.nerrs.noaa.gov/SCDefault.aspx?ID=425>).

### Partners Include

- Great Bay NERR Community Land Stewards
- Great Bay Stewards
- Member organizations of the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership
- National Estuarine Research Reserve System
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Estuarine Reserves Division
- New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Forest Service

### Accomplishments

#### **Assessment and Monitoring**

- Invasive plants on eight properties, totaling 187 acres, were mapped in 2009.

#### **Restoration and Control**

- Bittersweet stands at the Great Bay Discovery Center site were controlled mechanically with eight volunteers totaling 16 hours. One Community Land Steward spent 15 hours manually controlling invasives using a weed wrench on the Wilcox Point Wildlife Management Area.
- Reserve staff used a weed wrench and digging to mechanically control glossy and common buckthorn on three properties.
- Timber harvests to create early successional habitat on two properties targeted mechanical control of invasive plants. Follow up herbicide control is planned on any individuals that stump sprout.

#### **Outreach and Education**

- The Reserve plans to develop an invasive plant “tool loan” program. The downstairs of the Hugh Gregg Coastal Conservation Center was renovated to house this program along with several other uses.
- An invasive plant section was included in the publication and talk titled “Ecological Trends in the Great Bay Estuary” put together for Great Bay NERR’s 20th Anniversary.
- A camera crew from NOAA’s communications office filmed the bittersweet control project.
- Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the US Forest Service conducted a day-long workshop for landowners entitled, “It’s Your Choice: Invasive Plant Control Options for Landowners”. There were talks and demonstrations on species identification, control methods, strategies to develop a control plan for your property, restoration and alternative plantings, and sources of assistance.

## CWIPP ACCOMPLISHMENTS (ORGANIZED BY PARTNERSHIP GOALS)

### PREVENTION

CWIPP works with community volunteers to implement early detection rapid response initiatives to ensure that invasive plants new to the region do not become permanently established in the coastal watershed of New Hampshire.

---

---

#### NHDES Coastal Program

- See pg 5 for CWIPP's Early Detection Rapid Response Initiative to prevent Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) from taking hold in NH.

#### NH Department of Transportation

- Continued efforts to delineate existing invasive plant populations in all upcoming construction projects; these populations are shown on construction plans and appropriate language is added to project contracts to help ensure prevention of the spread of invasive plants during construction.

#### UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory:

- A UNH-TNC partnership modeled potential for invasive colonization of restored intertidal marsh following dam removal at Fresh Creek, funded by NH Coastal Program.

## **ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING**

CWIPP is committed to the coordinated assessment, mapping, and evaluation of invasive plant control projects in the CWIPP Management Area.

---

### **UNH Cooperative Extension:**

- Walked the Sandown Town Forest with members of the Conservation Commission. Flagged common buckthorn stems which were subsequently removed by local boy scouts during an overnight camping trip;
- During the course of woodland visits, noted the existence of invasive species with recommendations for control on approximately 30 properties, totaling 1,500 acres;
- Assisted in the examination of an herbicide kill of tree species at a site on the Lamprey River near the Strafford/Rockingham county boundary that had been chemically treated for the removal of Japanese knotweed.

### **UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory (JEL):**

- An examination of exotic *Phragmites* in tidal marshes of Strafford County funded by NRCS assessed susceptibility to invasion using soil and salinity mapping.
- Survey of North Mill Pond funded by NH Coastal Program found new population of *Phragmites* and mapped this and other invasive populations.

### **US Forest Service:**

- Provided training in invasive plant identification to US Forest Service Inventory crews for collection of data throughout New England and New York.

### **NHDES Coastal Program, Rockingham County Conservation District, NH DRED**

- See page 3 for the CWIPP initiative to map invasive plants at Odiorne Point State Park.

## RESTORATION AND CONTROL

CWIPP works with municipalities, private landowners, and state and federal land managers to implement projects to control invasive plants and restore native habitats.

---

### Rockingham County Conservation District:

Town of Hampton:

- 8 acres at Landing Road and 3 acres at Drakeside Road of Phragmites control: cut, removed, and composted including some in the NHDOT Right of Way.

NH Audubon property at Little River, North Hampton:

- 7.5 acres at Little River of Phragmites control: cut, removed and composted. 2 acres of upland invasives were cut and stem treated (mostly common buckthorn, Japanese honeysuckle & burning bush).

Town of Rye, Awcomin, Town Forest Area:

- 16 acres of invasives removed by hand from Town Forest/Awcomin site in Rye early in the fall of 2009. Invasive hand pulls (mostly of common buckthorn in the back reaches (some wetland areas) of the Town Forest completed by forestry contractor). Two successful volunteer pull days took place over 2 acres with hand-pulling cutting and removing common buckthorn, burning bush, Japanese barberry and Japanese honeysuckle.

Town of New Castle, Great Island Common Declining Habitat Restoration Project:

- 5 acres of invasive control took place at pitch pine restoration site. Approximately 2000 sq. ft. of *Phragmites* was cut, removed and treated via injection using glyphosate. Additional invasives treated include: multiflora rose, oriental bittersweet, Japanese barberry, Japanese honeysuckle, and black swallow-wort. Additional restorative treatments took place to the pitch pines, including insecticide (after pitch pine beetle infestation) and a fungicide to the smaller pitch pines due to the diplodia tip blight. Volunteer work included cutting and removing the *Phragmites*, hand cutting and pulling invasives, and weeding around native plants. Several hundred new pitch pines are sprouting at this site.

### National Resource Conservation Services:

- Upland invasive acres treated in 2009: 38 acres over 7 properties;
- Salt Marsh restoration/ Phragmites control 2009: 11 acres;
- Upland acres planned in 2009: 89 acres over 11 properties.

### UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory:

- In partnership with NRCS and Northeast Wetland Restoration, revegetation of Phragmites control area at Awcomin Marsh using native marsh plants, including several state-listed rare species was funded by the Town of Rye.

### NH Fish & Game and New Hampshire Coastal Program:

- Received necessary permits and implemented a cut stem application of Aquamaster© on a 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> population of Japanese knotweed at the Winnicut Dam Removal Site. Note: The contractor looked into excavation of rhizomes and top soil; however, trucking and disposal costs proved too expensive.

### US Forest Service:

- Hand pulls of garlic mustard in Durham and Epping;
- Provided assistance with the Lamprey River Japanese Knotweed Control Project;
- Provided funding for invasive plant control at Odiorne State Park in Rye.

## COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION

A growing number of partners are joining CWIPP to combat the threat of invasive plants and to protect native ecosystems. CWIPP is committed to consensus building and collaboration between stakeholders.

---

- Created a website for CWIPP: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/coastal/cwipp/>
- Convened 7 meetings of the CWIPP Steering Committee:
  - December 3, 2009
  - October 1, 2009
  - July 2, 2009
  - May 21, 2009
  - April 2, 2009
  - March 5, 2009
  - January 8, 2009
- CWIPP members from NH DOT and the NH Department of Agriculture serve as representatives on the State Invasive Species Committee;
- CWIPP members (UNH, NHDOT, NHCP) participate in the Invasive Plant Outreach Group (IPOG). Attended quarterly meetings of the group. The purpose of IPOG is to develop outreach programs and literature aimed at educating the public about the threats posed by invasive plants;
- NH Coastal Program and USFWS participate in the Mass to Maine Invasive Plant Working Group, focusing on the 95 corridor East. Members include representatives from:
  - MASS Highways;
  - Mass Audubon;
  - USFWS Parker River Wildlife Refuge;
  - Trustees of Reservations.

### **NH Department of Transportation**

- Started working on a statewide contract for vegetation management through the Department of Administration Services;

### **US Forest Service**

- Provided meeting space for CWIPP meetings throughout 2009;
- Provided assistance to Sudbury-Assabet-Concord Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (SuAsCo Cisma), a new partnership that formed in Lincoln-Sudbury MA;
- Providing funding and coordination for upcoming workshops in the “Who, What, and How of Cooperative Weed Management Areas” (CWMAs). Workshops to be held in 2010 and are intended to help encourage more partnerships such as CWIPP.

## OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

CWIPP organizes workshops and trainings to educate landowners on the threats of invasive plants, plant identification, and invasive plant control methods. CWIPP partners provide additional assistance to private landowners such as lending tools, technical guidance, and funding assistance.

---

### Winter Speaker Series

- Dawn Genes and Sharon Meeker, Lamprey River Watershed Association. “Pilot Project to Control Japanese knotweed along the Wild and Scenic Lamprey River.”
- Lori Sommer and Jay Aube, NHDES Wetlands Bureau. “Aquatic Resource Mitigation Fund” & “Navigating Changes to the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act.”
- David Rousseau, Director of the NH Division of Pesticide Control. “Navigating Invasive Plant Projects through the Pesticide Permitting Process.”
- Chris Mattrick, Forest Ecologist. “The Non-Native Invasive Species program on the White Mountain National Forest: species, successes, hurdles, and starting a Cooperative Weed Management Area.”

### UNH Cooperative Extension:

- Conducted a workshop for Natural Resource volunteers (Tree Stewards) on the Brentwood Game Farm, a NH Fish & Game Wildlife Management Area. The program was put together by local Tree Stewards Roger and Adele Haskell. Eleven attendees received on-site training in the identification of glossy buckthorn, honeysuckle, burning bush, multiflora rose, Japanese barberry, and oriental bittersweet. After two hours of instruction, the attendees spent another two hours removing invasive plants from the site.

### New Hampshire Department of Transportation:

- Wrote article on invasive plant Best Management Practices (BMP’s), with an emphasis on mowing, for winter 2009 issue of Road Business (Technology Transfer Center newsletter);
- Completed one page fact sheet on mowing BMPs, given to all DOT mowing crews and posted on the Technology Transfer Listserve;
- Provided invasive plant display materials for DOT booth at Deerfield Fair;
- Taught invasive plant BMP workshop for UNH Technology Transfer Center (approximately 30 participants representing municipal road crews, including 5 towns within the coastal watershed);
- Gave invasive plant BMP presentation at DOT District 6 foremen’s meeting (southeast NH; included information on perennial pepperweed) and Bureau of Traffic (statewide);
- Discussed basic invasive plant ID and BMPs as part of the DOT Stormwater Outreach display/presentation at three events attended by DOT maintenance personnel and/or municipal road crews, including a town event in Exeter (over 350 people attended the three events); the stormwater trailer has copies of the invasive plant BMP manual, as well as a large DOT poster showing 6 invasive species.

### US Forest Service:

- Along with Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, UNH Cooperative Extension, and Department of Transportation, the US Forest Service provided a CWIPP display table at Northwood Meadows Discovery Day celebration at Northwood Meadows State Park on July 11, 2009. Information about invasive plants and the CWIPP organization was displayed to the 300 people who attended the celebration.

# 2010 Annual Operating Plan

## PARTNERSHIP GOALS

- Coordinate a Statewide Invasive Plant Symposium.
- Support on-going CWIPP Initiatives:
  - Community Supported Invasive Plant Control at Odiorne Point State Park
  - Lubberland Creek Weed Control Project
  - Pepperweed Patrol: An Early Detection- Rapid Response Initiative
  - Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Invasive Plant Control Project
- Pursue regional project to control Japanese knotweed.
- Provide educational opportunities and foster volunteer initiatives. Inform partners through:
  - Email updates;
  - Newsletter;
  - Website;
  - Presentations.
- Develop consolidated list of funding opportunities for invasive plant control.
- Support and advance the activities of the CWIPP Subcommittees:

### **GIS / DATABASE SUBCOMMITTEE**

- GOAL: Consolidate and integrate existing invasive plant spatial data, present findings in the form of maps, & develop plan for long-term management and storage of geo-spatial data.
- TASKS & OUTPUTS:
  1. Integrate data
  2. Produce maps
  3. Create and house database
  4. Find more user-friendly data collection

### **PLANT LIST SUBCOMMITTEE**

- GOAL: Develop a master list of those invasive plants that are: not yet present, present w/ low abundance, and widespread.
- TASKS & OUTPUTS
  1. Top 12 plants with greatest threat & justify selection.
  2. Draft Master List (not yet present, present w/ low abundance, and widespread).
  3. Final Master List.

### **TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND DISPOSAL SUBCOMMITTEE**

- GOAL: Develop species-specific chemical and non-chemical control techniques and disposal guidelines within NH's regulatory framework.
- TASKS & OUTPUTS
  1. Species-specific control techniques.
  2. Site-specific guidance
  3. Wetlands, Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, & Pesticide regulatory framework.
  4. Fact sheets.

## INDIVIDUAL PARTNER GOALS

### THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

- Treat re-growth invasive plants in the management units of the Lubberland Creek Preserve with herbicide (6.4 acres);
- Obtain permit for controlling invasive plants within Prime Wetland buffer (Unit D);
- Cut-stem herbicide application and hand-pulling of invasive plants in Unit D (2.9 acres);
- Native shrub plantings in Unit B;
- Continued monitoring of transect routes by volunteer Weed Watchers;
- Post-control vegetation monitoring in each Management Unit;
- Priorities for invasive plant control will be determined for the larger Crommet Creek Watershed (which includes the Lubberland Creek project area) as part of the management planning efforts by the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership.

### ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

- Continue invasive plant control practices at Odiorne Point State Park
- Continue working with communities and/or individual landowners, and/or partnerships on invasive control practices;
- Some known future sites:
  - Sites that need technical assistance for invasive control and/or restoration include:
    - North Hampton (in and around Little River, Huckleberry lane parcel);
    - Rye: Eel Pond, Saunders salt marsh, along Route 1a, Odiorne Point State Park;
    - Portsmouth (Little Harbor Elementary School), Great Bog;
    - New Castle (River Road, Quarterdeck Lane, Lavenger Creek, Fort Stark & Wild Rose Ln).

### UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

- The NH Community Forestry Advisory Council (CFAC) will have a booth at the NH Farm and Forest Expo in Manchester on February 5 & 6, 2010. The theme will be Invasive Plants in New Hampshire. UNH Cooperative Extension will have information pertinent to the identification and control of invasive plants, as well as an interactive quiz board;
- UNH Cooperative Extension will continue to point out to landowners, the existence of invasive species on their property, the threat these non-native plants pose to native vegetation and suggested methods of control;
- UNH Cooperative Extension has plans to conduct at least one, if not more, invasive plant workshops in Rockingham County during 2010;
- Each year in February, the Town of Londonderry has a winter festival called Musquash Day at the Town Forest. Last year the theme was invasive insects; In 2010 the focus will be invasive plants;
- Continue to participate in IPOG and CWIPP efforts and attend their meetings.

### NH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Continue working with T2, including additional T2 workshop and outreach materials;
- Continue education and outreach for DOT personnel;
- Create one page fact sheet for additional maintenance activities (ditching, scraping, culvert cleaning);

- Establish a statewide contract for vegetation management through Administrative Services. This contract would be available for use by all state agencies; DOT will use the contract, as money is available, for small-scale invasive plant and poison ivy control;
- Establish a DOT committee to begin discussing need for a Department-wide herbicide/vegetation management program.

#### NH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES- COASTAL PROGRAM

- Serve as chair of the Coastal Watershed Invasive Plant Partnership;
- Implement 3rd season of the Early Detection Rapid Response Initiative for pepperweed;
- Provide technical and financial assistance to the community supported invasive plant project at Odiorne.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

- Plans for follow-up *Phragmites* control on 6 properties in Rye, North Hampton and Hampton;
- General program outreach for the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program – need invasive control project areas to select for targeted outreach; Town of Atkinson would be a good area to plan outreach as there are dense infestations of bittersweet and buckthorn as with Derry and Rye;
- Increase enrollment of private lands into WHIP to control invasive plants;
- Implement planned invasive control projects under WHIP and EQIP;
- Collaboration with UNH Jackson Estuarine Laboratory with *Phragmites* control planning and implementation;
- Collaboration with CWIPP on fact sheets for controlling priority invasive plants.

#### GREAT BAY NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE

- Public On-Line Reporting Geospatial Database: The Reserve will seek funds to develop an online public reporting program for invasive plants throughout the Great Bay watershed. Likely using Google Maps, this project will allow any interested community member to contribute geospatial and ecological information about invasive plant populations in the watershed. The future goal is to work with the Coastal Training Program and CWIPP partners to distribute town scale maps to Conservation Commissions and Town Planning Boards to identify areas in which control of invasives plants may have maximum positive ecological impact.
- Tool Loan Program: Funding will be sought to add to the inventory of invasive plant control equipment.
- Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Invasive Plant Control Project: 2010 will be the fourth year of the on-the-ground implementation of control strategies. Ongoing control, using chemical and mechanical techniques, is planned on 33 properties this year.

#### UNH JACKSON ESTUARINE LABORATORY:

- Develop partners to control invasives in North Mill Pond, Portsmouth.
- Continue planting efforts at Awcomin Marsh in Rye.
- Investigate non-chemical control techniques for *Phragmites* and *Phalaris* with NRCS support.

#### US FOREST SERVICE:

- Continue to serve on the Steering Committee of the Coastal Watershed Invasive Plant Partnership and provide meeting space for Steering Committee meetings;

- Continue to provide funding opportunities;
- Conduct workshops in the “Who, What, and How of Cooperative Weed Management Areas” with the intention to help encourage more partnerships such as CWIPP;
- Work with the Midwest Invasive Plant Network to produce a new and updated version of the Cooperative Weed Management Area Cookbook for the Eastern United States;
- Provide resources and assistance with educational displays and events such as the Farm & Forest Exposition and the UNH Greenhouse Open House;
- Continue to provide assistance in control projects such as garlic mustard pulls;
- Continue to train field crews that gather invasive plant data for the Forest Inventory program;
- Conduct invasive plant surveys;
- Work on subcommittees to complete fact sheets for species-specific control, early detection plant list, and data integration.