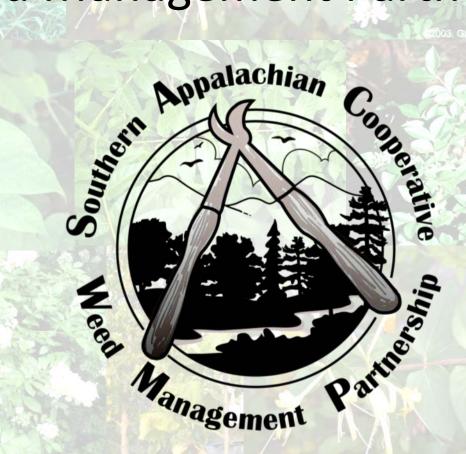
Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed Management Partnership

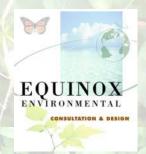




Work cooperatively to protect and restore the significant natural heritage of the Southern Appalachians by preventing, detecting, and controlling invasive exotic plants.

Partners in Invasive Exotic Plant Management

























- It takes a lot of work and a lot of money!
- Operates across jurisdictional boundaries
- Local organizations
- High visibility
- Increased public awareness and education



Prevention **Education Detection Control** Conduct inventories for Manage inventoried Prevent the Increase public the purposes of areas through integrated establishment of new awareness of the controlling infestations impacts of in species to our region as

Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing

infestations 4. Continue control on 10

- previously treated acres with volunteers
- 5. Initiate control on 25 acres with volunteers
- 6. Develop management plans for each project area
- Control methods
- Timing
- ·Person hours
- Equipment needs
- Safety
- Signage
- 7. Conduct management cost
- •Control vs. prevention
- Cost per acre/species/year

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary

tore healthy, oning natural mmunities

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

- h guidelines for native vegetation irbance thresholds vs. invasive cover s, invasive seed sources
- cover (sunlight) guidelines success of replanting

e other restoration

- options
- 3. Identify additional sources of inexpensive/free native plant material

- 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per
- 2.Increase number of repeat volunteers every year
- 3.Explore, develop, and retain partnerships with federal, state, non-profit, and private partners Increase coordination between partners
- Recruit interns to work on SACWMP projects
- ·Explore the need for a MOU or Participatory Agreement
- 4. Explore pros/cons of
- SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3) entity
- 5. Pursue additional funding for SACWMP projects
- ·Explore cost of funding a FT or PT program manager
- •Determine resource needs
- 6. Determine geographic influence of SACWMP based on intersection of management priorities
- Map management areas

1.Continue to campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

well as the spread of

existing infestations

- · Develop better name for campaign
- Certify nurseries
- · Educate the public
- · Advocate for non-invasive seed mixes for NCDOT/Contractors
- Policy advocacy
- 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush
- •Install more as needed
- 3. Establish Develop Weed-free
- •Use certified materials when feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt,
- Clean equipment, clothes, tools
- ·Limit soil disturbance
- Replant immediately after soil disturbance
- 4. Research suppliers of weedfree materials (quarries, mulch yards, etc.)
- ·Promote these suppliers

1.Determine best information distri

Conferences

exotic plants ar

resource cons

- ·Home and garder Master gardener:
- ·Home owners as:
- Boy Scouts •State Fair
- •Extension Office
- 2. Develop lesson 12th grades
- Train the trainers
- Provide environmental education credits to teachers
- 3. Continue to promote SACWMP in the media
- Website
- Enewsletters
- · Press
- Radio
- ·Weed of the Week podcasts
- · Google ads
- 4. Integrate

fun/creative/recreate-on activities into volunteer events

Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations



THE SPREAD OF STOP INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS

What are they?

Exotic plants are species that did not historically grow in our region. These plants are considered invasive if they grow or spread rapidly and are not kept in check by natural controls.

Why are they a problem?

Invasive exotic plants out-compete native plants for sunlight, water, nutrients and growing space. This causes a decline in biodiversity, displaces rare plants, and decreases food supplies for mammals, birds and insects.

How can you help?

-Clean shoes, clothes, and pets to prevent spreading seeds -Landscape your yard and garden with native plants and seed -Learn how to identify these plants and educate your friends -Get involved in volunteer monitoring and control projects

Want more information?

The Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed Management Partnership (SACWMP) is working cooperatively to protect and restore the significant natural heritage of the Southern Appalachians by preventing, detecting and controlling invasive exotic plants. This partnership relies heavily on volunteers to monitor and control invasive exotic plants in our forests.

For more information about the problem o how you can be part of the solution

Please visit our website:

www.sacwmp.org



Japanese Stiltgrass Microstegium vimineum



Garlic Mustard Alliaria petiolata



Miscanthus sinensis



Kudzu Pueraria montana



Oriental Bittersweet Celastrus orbiculatus



Japanese Spiraea Spiraea japonica

Please use the boot brush below

to remove dirt and seeds from your shoes before and after hiking. Thank you!



Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations

Campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

- Educate the public
- Certify nurseries
- Advocate for noninvasive seed mixes

DO NOT BUY Invasive Exotic Plant List

POCKET GUIDE FOR WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Produced by the Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed Management Partnership (SACWMP), 2011

DO NOT BUY THE:	SETNYASIYES	BUY NATIVES OR ALTERNATIVES				
Mirmosa (Sille Tiree)	Albizia jul bizzio	Cantrion, Serviceberry (Amelandrier arborea) Eastern, Pedbud (Grois ramadensis) Romening Dogmood (Gormas Jonala)				
Spanese Parberry	Berbericz (rue bergii	Mountain, Peppedoush (Gerha acuminasa) Miginja Sweetspijo (Irea wiginica) Spicetoush (Limbera beranin)				
Busterfly Bush	Buddhia davidii	Swamp Million eed (Azelpina montorni) Puzple Careflower (Edinoscoa purpurea) Joe Dye Weed (Euparotines flambottess)				
Oriental Kittersweet	Сева не отвенвале	Glimbing Hydrangea (Denomaria barbara) Guolina Jessenine (Gelson/ton somprovinens) Passion, Vine (Passifora moarrowa)				
Crown, Vetch	Сотосовва нача	Geoping Philos (1990 scubulus) Goal's que (Referosis régionisms)				
Russjan/Autumm, Olive	Евонулисярр.	Chinyuspin (Gasanes punda) Washington Hawtharn (Gasangus phaenopyrum) Persimmon (Diopyrosviginiana)				
Burning Bush	Енопрописавания	Wich, Alder (Forleys Ba gandens) Mountain, Wich, Alder (Forleys Ba major) Oak Leaf Hydrangea (Hydrangea quency bla) Swamp Lyaw (Wharman madan)				
English, By	Hedens belies	Murgingl Woodfern (Dryopreternarginalis) Alum, Rook (Hendrens vilkon) Geoping Mink (Modrania os viana)				
Privet	Годистит срр.	. American Holly (Deep pool) Ped Cedar (Inniperar Physiologia Mountain, Laurel (Tahmin Innipilin)				
Non,mative Honeysuckles	Lonicena spp.	Southern, Bush, Hongysuddie (Dienvilla sessikklia Guolina, Jessamine (Gelsemian sempenviren) Fumpet Hongysuddie (Loniera sempenvirens)				
Chijnese Sijlvergrass	Missentines sinensis	Big Bluestern (Andro provo generali) Switch Grass (Pandrose virganum) Indian, Grass (Sorghannum musuus)				
Princess Tree	Paraloumia romentosa	Eastern, Pedbud (Gross canadensis) Yellowa cod (Gadramis kennikea) Umbrella Tree (Magnolia 18 poela)				
Bradford Pear	Ругис сайдерунска	Alternate lessed Dogwood (Comucahemifikia) Romeding Dogwood (Comucfonika) Washington, Hawtham (Casaegus pisseropymus)				
(apanese) Protiveed	Reproseria japonica (Sallopia japonica) (Polygoneo cuspidarum)	Mountain, Winterberry (Rev moments) Sinpoth, Sungar (Rinaglatins) Amoremood (Wherever decreases)				
Sapanese Spiraea	S р тел јар ина	Sweet Stylub (Calypanyfrus/foriðluð Wild Hydranges (Hydranges artoressens) Meadonsweet Spiraes (Spiraes allts)				
Periwinkle	Pinas spp.	Hoethern, Middenhair Fern, (Adiannum pelanum) Southern, Lady Fern, (Adiyahum aughenin idea Adiyahum filia femina) Partidgebery (Mindela repena)				

Maginja Greeper (Parther ocionaguing unfilia) American, Wisteria (Wisteria francous) into ord to the continues and the ord into ord and the candinace. In Word Interest in Western Hoff ord ord series and early as the continues of series and the series of seed and had a series a series as the continues of the con

Contract Sent observed (Assekandrica terterak)
Contract Millon eat (Assekandrica sententa)
Spicebush (Markes brown)
Gunduck Markes brown)

ABBIG OT BUSATALANU



Odparpación (Generae preción) Persintegra sorgan (A persintegra) Petro Cale (Generae alla de la Maria (Agenta (Agenta)) Maria Cale (Generae alla de la Maria de la Maria Cale de la Maria De la Maria Cale de la M

GRIEAT FOR WILD LIFE

ζου (για μέρου το βαρώστου) Επιτές ε ζουξήδων ετε (χαρώστου (nuthruse) (για (για μέρου για (χια βαπροπικό)

GRIEAT FOR BUTTER FLIES

Lumper Central demonstrations;

Cadinal Nova (Lobbis andmaki)

Lumper Mongraude (Lobises ampeninas)

Per John / Osnego Tel (Monsta delyms)

ZORIAC MIMMUH SOR TABAS

Mouratain, Gegel Charl, (Germannen) Mouratain, Gegel Charles (Germannen) Dok Cedar (Instigenten) Edde Cedar (Instigenten berooks) Actionnen (Februaren entederst) Actionnen (Februaren etwa eus)

CREAT FOR BIRDS

Produced by the
Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed
Management Partnership (SACWMP),
Mick Rose 2022



www.sacwmp.org

SACWAM Partners
Westen North Cardina Alliance
Egyánov Envisconnerval Congultation & Design
Appealachian Tail Congervancy
USDA Faces Service
National Park Service
National Parks Service

Math. Carolina Missian of Jaces Resources

Mourtain Valleys Resource
Conservation, & Development
Hoth. Carolina Department of Transportation

DO NOT BUY

Invasive Exotic Plant List FOR WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

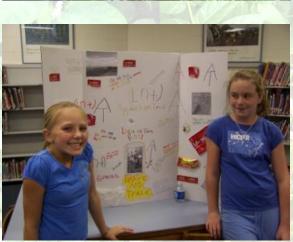


Prevention **Education Detection Control** Restoration Cooperation Re-establish site with Facilitate agreements Conduct inventories for Increase public Manage inventoried Prevent the the purposes of native trees, shrubs, and and sustain participation areas through integrated establishment of new awareness of the controlling infestations groundcovers necessary by citizens, agencies, and species to our region as impacts of in tore healthy, partner organizations **Education** well as the spread of exotic plants ar across jurisdictional oning natural existing infestations resource cons mmunities boundaries Increase public awareness of 1.Continue to campaign to 1.Determine best h guidelines for 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per limit/stop the sale of invasive information distri the impacts of invasive exotic native vegetation irbance thresholds exotic plants Conferences 2.Increase number of repeat vs. invasive cover · Develop better name for ·Home and garder volunteers every year Master gardener: s, invasive seed sources campaign 3.Explore, develop, and retain plants and natural resource Certify nurseries ·Home owners as: partnerships with federal, state, Boy Scouts cover (sunlight) · Educate the public non-profit, and private partners · Advocate for non-invasive •State Fair Increase coordination between •Extension Office guidelines seed mixes for conservation partners NCDOT/Contractors 2. Develop lesson success of replanting Recruit interns to work on 12th grades Policy advocacy e other restoration SACWMP projects 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush Train the trainers ·Explore the need for a MOU or 4. Continue control on 10 options Provide environmental previously treated acres with 3. Identify additional sources of Participatory Agreement Install more as needed education credits to teachers volunteers inexpensive/free native plant 4. Explore pros/cons of 3. Establish Develop Weed-free 3. Continue to promote 5. Initiate control on 25 acres material SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3) SACWMP in the media with volunteers entity Website •Use certified materials when 6. Develop management plans 5. Pursue additional funding feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt, Enewsletters for each project area for SACWMP projects · Press ·Control methods ·Explore cost of funding a FT or Timing Clean equipment, clothes, tools Radio PT program manager ·Limit soil disturbance ·Weed of the Week podcasts ·Person hours •Determine resource needs Replant immediately after soil · Google ads Equipment needs 6. Determine geographic 4. Integrate influence of SACWMP based on disturbance Safety 4. Research suppliers of weedfun/creative/recreate-on Signage intersection of management free materials (quarries, mulch activities into volunteer events 7. Conduct management cost priorities Map management areas yards, etc.) ·Promote these suppliers •Control vs. prevention Cost per acre/species/year

Education

Increase public awareness of the impacts of invasive exotic plants and natural resource conservation





SACWMP News Vine Biannual New sletter of the Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed Management Partnership

Volume 1, Issue 2

Working cooperatively to protect and restore the significant natural heritage of the Southern Appalachians by preventing, detecting, and controlling invasive exotic plants.

1st Annual Great Garlic Mustard Gathering!



Proces North Cambra Albani Монтон Иойда Вагана

MC Decision of Force Reserve U.S. Formy Street US Folk & Wildlife Spread



plant came together for a full-on



based on bag weight although displayed a woodhlock print created by an artist who used invablock pint paper, the paper-pressed from gathe mustand, the block—cut from Norway majle, and the ink—derived from Multi-flox, one and leatherless make

Finally we held the weightin. The



Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations

1.Continue to campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

- Develop better name for campaign
- Certify nurseries
- · Educate the public
- Advocate for non-invasive seed mixes for NCDOT/Contractors
- · Policy advocacy
- 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush signs
- ·Install more as needed
- 3. Establish Develop Weed-free
- •Use certified materials when feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt, etc.)
- •Clean equipment, clothes, tools
- •Limit soil disturbance
- •Replant immediately after soil disturbance
- 4. Research suppliers of weedfree materials (quarries, mulch yards, etc.)
- •Promote these suppliers

Education

Increase public awareness of the impacts of invasive exotic plants and natural resource conserv

1.Determine best venu

information distributi

·Home and garden she

· Home owners associa

Master gardeners

•Extension Office

Train the trainers

2. Develop lesson plan

Provide environment

education credits to te

3. Continue to promo

SACWMP in the media

·Weed of the Week podcasts

activities into volunteer events

fun/creative/recreate-on

Conferences

Boy Scouts

•State Fair

12th grades

Website

· Press

Radio

Enewsletters

· Google ads

4. Integrate

Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the

Control

Manage inventoried areas through integrated pest management following each plant's

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy,

ing natural

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the extent of infestation over time

idelines for re vegetation nce thresholds invasive cover vasive seed sources

r (sunlight)

delines cess of replanting ner restoration

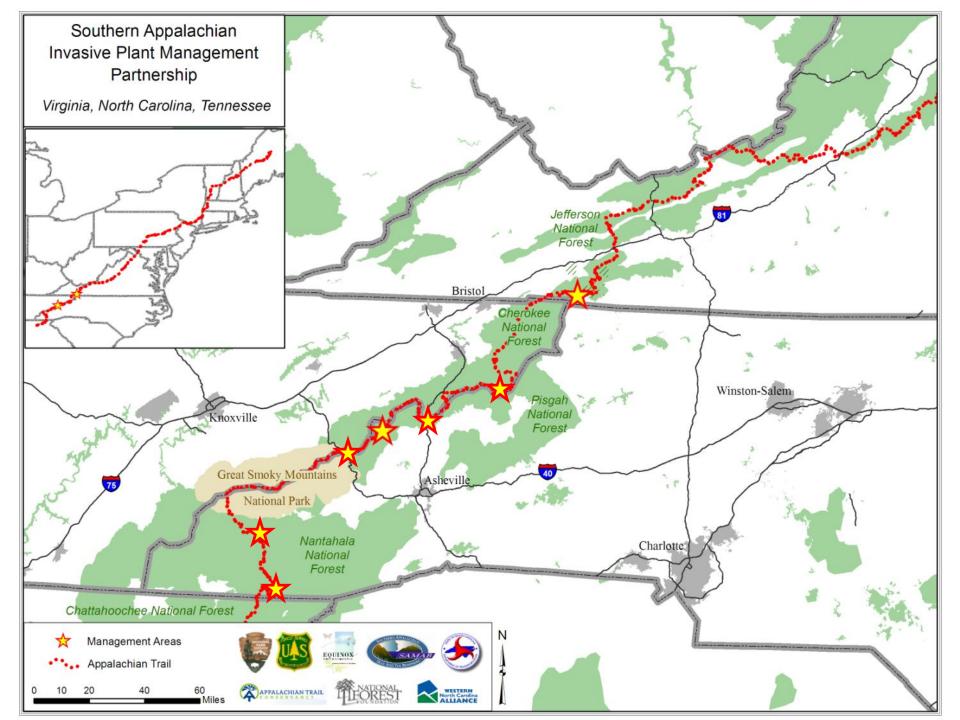
ditional sources of ree native plant

- 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per year 2.Increase number of repeat
 - volunteers every year
 3.Explore, develop, and retain
 - partnerships with federal, state, non-profit, and private partners •Increase coordination between partners
 - •Recruit interns to work on SACWMP projects
 - •Explore the need for a MOU or Participatory Agreement
 - 4. Explore pros/cons of SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3) entity
 - 5. Pursue additional funding for SACWMP projects
 - Explore cost of funding a FT or
 PT program manager
 - •Determine resource needs
 - 6. Determine geographic influence of SACWMP based on intersection of management
 - •Map management areas

priorities

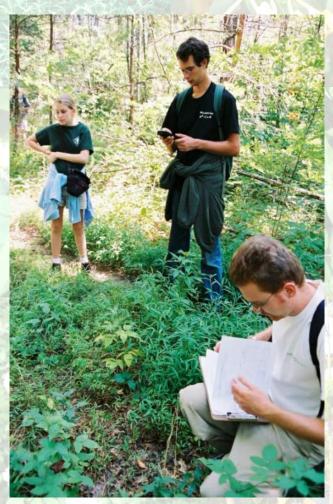
for each project area

- •Control methods
- Timing
- ·Person hours
- Equipment needs
- Safety
- Signage
- 7. Conduct management cost analysis
- •Control vs. prevention
- •Cost per acre/species/year



Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the extent of infestation over time







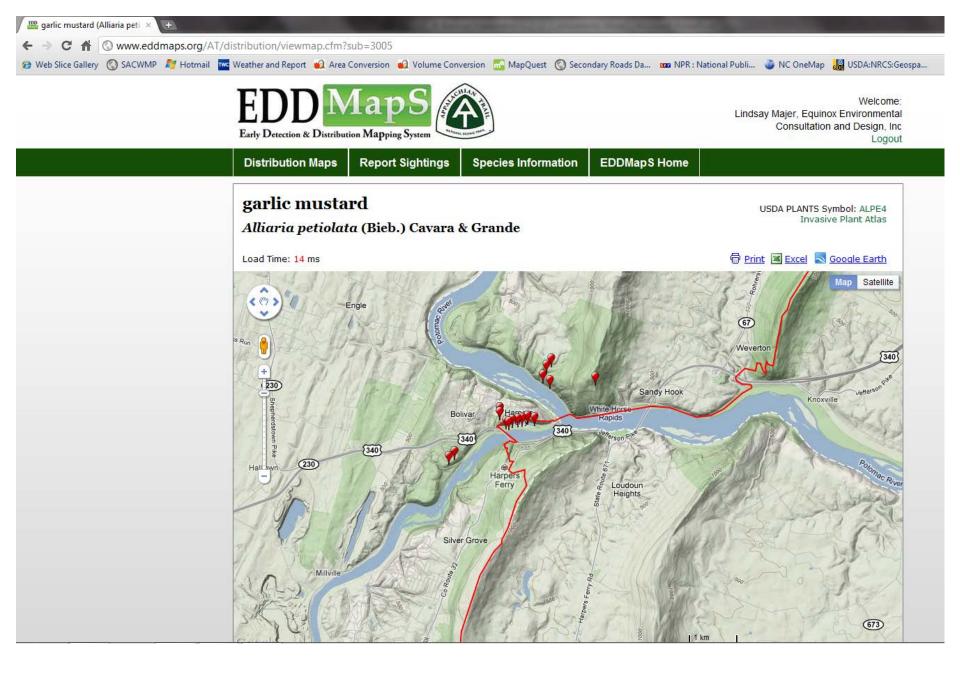
SACWMP Invasive Exotic Plant Monitoring Data Sheet

A monitoring event may require several data sheets. The 'General Information' section only needs to be filled out once.

When a monitoring event is complete, please enter the data into the electronic spreadsheet and forward to jodell@appealachiantrail.org

General Information								
Observation Date:	Time Begin Survey	Time End Survey	County, State:					
Reporter(s):	_							
Location Description	Land ownership:							
Start Latitude/Longitude:	End Latitude/Longitude							
Track Name	Notes							

Code	Species Name	Latitude	Longitude	Gross Area (ft²)	% Cover	Infested Area (ft²)	Est.# of Stems	Abundance	Habitat	Location Description, Notes (landmarks, photos, etc.)



Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations

1.Continue to campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

- · Develop better name for campaign
- Certify nurseries
- · Educate the public
- · Advocate for non-invasive seed mixes for NCDOT/Contractors
- Policy advocacy
- 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush
- Install more as needed
- 3. Establish Develop Weed-free
- •Use certified materials when feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt,
- Clean equipment, clothes, tools
- ·Limit soil disturbance
- Replant immediately after soil disturbance
- 4. Research suppliers of weedfree materials (quarries, mulch yards, etc.)
- ·Promote these suppliers

Education

Increase public awareness of the impacts of invasive exotic plants and natural resource conse

1.Determine best ve

information distribu

·Home and garden s

Master gardeners

·Home owners asso

•Extension Office

2. Develop lesson pl

Train the trainers

Provide environme

3. Continue to promote

SACWMP in the media

education credits to reachers

·Weed of the Week podcasts

activities into volunteer events

fun/creative/recreate-on

Conferences

Boy Scouts

•State Fair

12th grades

Website

· Press

Radio

Enewsletters

· Google ads

4. Integrate

Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the

Control

Manage inventoried areas through integrated pest management following each plant's

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy,

ning natural munities

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

Control

through integrated pest management following each plant's phenology

Manage inventoried areas

guidelines for tive vegetation bance thresholds s. invasive cover invasive seed sources

ver (sunlight)

uidelines access of replanting other restoration

additional sources of mexpensive/free native plant

material

- 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per
- 2.Increase number of repeat volunteers every year
- 3.Explore, develop, and retain partnerships with federal, state, non-profit, and private partners Increase coordination between
- partners Recruit interns to work on SACWMP projects
- ·Explore the need for a MOU or
- Participatory Agreement 4. Explore pros/cons of
- SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3) entity
- 5. Pursue additional funding for SACWMP projects
- ·Explore cost of funding a FT or PT program manager
- •Determine resource needs
- 6. Determine geographic influence of SACWMP based on intersection of management priorities
- Map management areas

- 5. Initiate control on 25 acres with volunteers
- 6. Develop management plans for each project area
- Control methods
- Timing
- ·Person hours
- Equipment needs
- Safety
- Signage
- 7. Conduct management cost
- •Control vs. prevention
- Cost per acre/species/year

Control

Manage inventoried areas through integrated pest management following each plant's phenology











Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations

1.Continue to campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

- · Develop better name for campaign
- Certify nurseries
- Educate the public
- · Advocate for non-invasive seed mixes for NCDOT/Contractors
- Policy advocacy
- 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush
- Install more as needed
- 3. Establish Develop Weed-free
- •Use certified materials when feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt,
- Clean equipment, clothes, tools
- ·Limit soil disturbance
- Replant immediately after soil disturbance
- 4. Research suppliers of weedfree materials (quarries, mulch yards, etc.)
- ·Promote these suppliers

Education

Increase public awareness of the impacts of invasive exotic plants and natural resource conse

1.Determine best ve

information distribu

·Home and garden s

Master gardeners

·Home owners asso

•Extension Office

2. Develop lesson pl

Train the trainers

Provide environme

education credits to

3. Continue to prom

SACWMP in the med

·Weed of the Week podcasts

activities into volunteer events

fun/creative/recreate-on

Conferences

Boy Scouts

•State Fair

12th grades

Website

· Press

Radio

Enewsletters

· Google ads

4. Integrate

Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the

Control

Manage inventoried areas through integrated pest management following each plant's

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy,

> ning natural munities

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy, functioning natural communities

guidelines for tive vegetation bance thresholds s. invasive cover

ver (sunlight)

idelines access of replanting other restoration

additional sources of /free native plant

- 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per 2.Increase number of repeat volunteers every year
- 3.Explore, develop, and retain invasive seed sources
 - partnerships with federal, state, non-profit, and private partners Increase coordination between partners
 - Recruit interns to work on SACWMP projects
 - ·Explore the need for a MOU or Participatory Agreement
 - 4. Explore pros/cons of SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3)
 - entity 5. Pursue additional funding for SACWMP projects
 - ·Explore cost of funding a FT or PT program manager
 - •Determine resource needs
 - 6. Determine geographic influence of SACWMP based on intersection of management priorities
 - Map management areas

for each project area

- Control methods
- Timing
- ·Person hours
- Equipment needs
- Safety
- Signage
- 7. Conduct management cost
- •Control vs. prevention
- Cost per acre/species/year

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy, functioning natural communities









Prevention

Prevent the establishment of new species to our region as well as the spread of existing infestations

1.Continue to campaign to limit/stop the sale of invasive exotic plants

- Develop better name for campaign
- Certify nurseries
- Educate the public
- Advocate for non-invasive seed mixes for NCDOT/Contractors
- Policy advocacy
- 2.Evaluate impact of boot brush signs
- ·Install more as needed
- 3. Establish Develop Weed-free BMPs
- •Use certified materials when feasible (gravel, mulch, fill dirt, etc.)
- ·Clean equipment, clothes, tools
- •Limit soil disturbance
- •Replant immediately after soil disturbance
- 4. Research suppliers of weedfree materials (quarries, mulch yards, etc.)
- •Promote these suppliers

Education

Increase public awareness of the impacts of invasive exotic plants and natural resource conse

1.Determine best ve

information distribu

·Home and garden s

Master gardeners

·Home owners asso

•Extension Office

2. Develop lesson p

Train the trainers

Provide environme

education credits to

3. Continue to prom

SACWMP in the med

·Weed of the Week podcasts

activities into volunteer events

fun/creative/recreate-on

Conferences

Boy Scouts

•State Fair

12th grades

Website

· Press

Radio

Enewsletters

· Google ads

4. Integrate

Detection

Conduct inventories for the purposes of controlling infestations and monitoring the

Control

Manage inventoried areas through integrated pest management following each plant's

Restoration

Re-establish site with native trees, shrubs, and groundcovers necessary to restore healthy,

ning natural munities

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries

guidelines for tive vegetation bance thresholds s. invasive cover invasive seed sources

ver (sunlight)

e uidelines uccess of replanting other restoration

additional sources of free native plant

- 1.Log 750 volunteer hours per year
 2.Increase number of repeat
- volunteers every year
- 3.Explore, develop, and retain partnerships with federal, state, non-profit, and private partners lncrease coordination between partners
- •Recruit interns to work on SACWMP projects
- •Explore the need for a MOU or
- Participatory Agreement
 4. Explore pros/cons of
- SACWMP becoming a 501(c)(3) entity
- 5. Pursue additional funding for SACWMP projects
- •Explore cost of funding a FT or PT program manager
- •Determine resource needs
- 6. Determine geographic influence of SACWMP based on intersection of management priorities
- •Map management areas

for each project area

- •Control methods
- Timing
- ·Person hours
- •Equipment needs
- Safety
- Signage
- 7. Conduct management cost analysis
- Control vs. prevention
- •Cost per acre/species/year

Cooperation

Facilitate agreements and sustain participation by citizens, agencies, and partner organizations across jurisdictional boundaries





2010-2011 Accomplishments

- Trained 254 volunteers on invasive plant identification and control who contributed 1,463 volunteer work hours
- Completed 33 miles of inventory along the A.T. and adjacent roads
- Controlled approximately 17.25 acres of invasive plant infestations
- Conducted 28 educational workshops
- Engaged 7 federal, state, and non-profit partners

