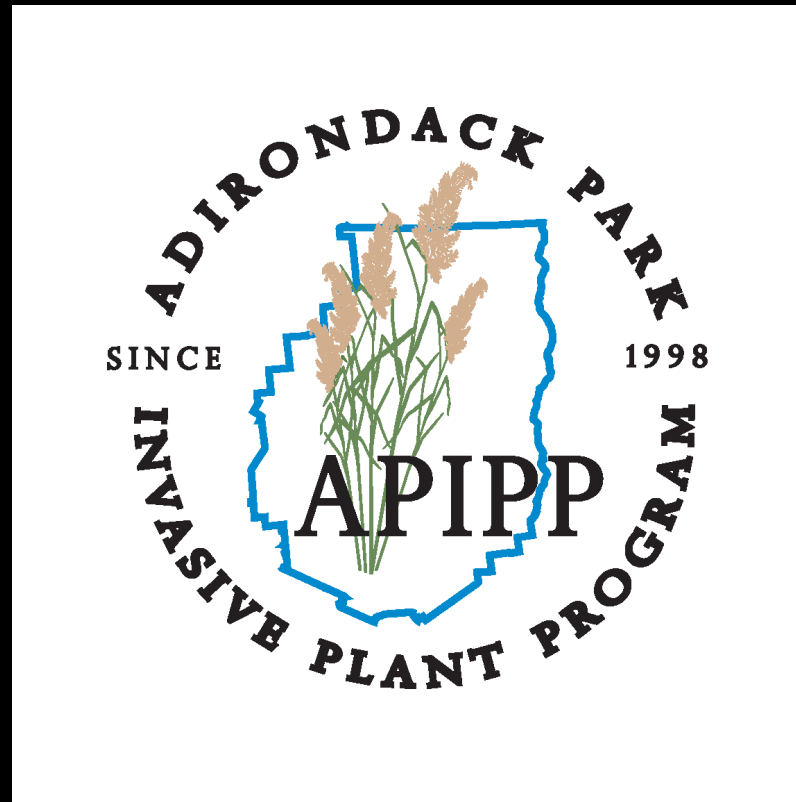


Working with the NYSDOT to Implement Invasive Plant Prevention & Management Practices Along Adirondack Roads

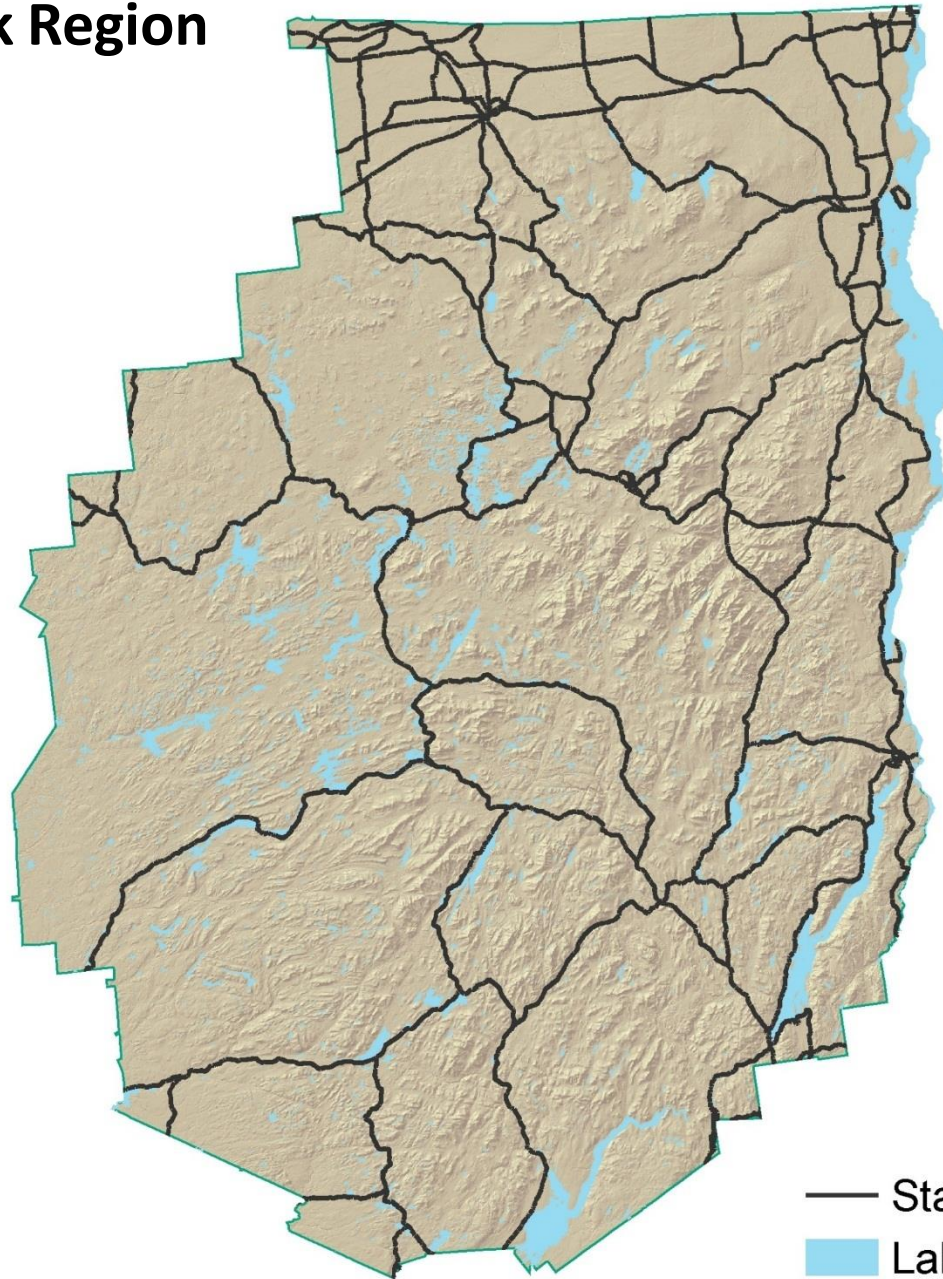


**Brendan Quirion
Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program
& The Nature Conservancy – Adirondack Chapter**

**Our mission:
To protect
the Adirondack region
from the negative impacts of
invasive species.**

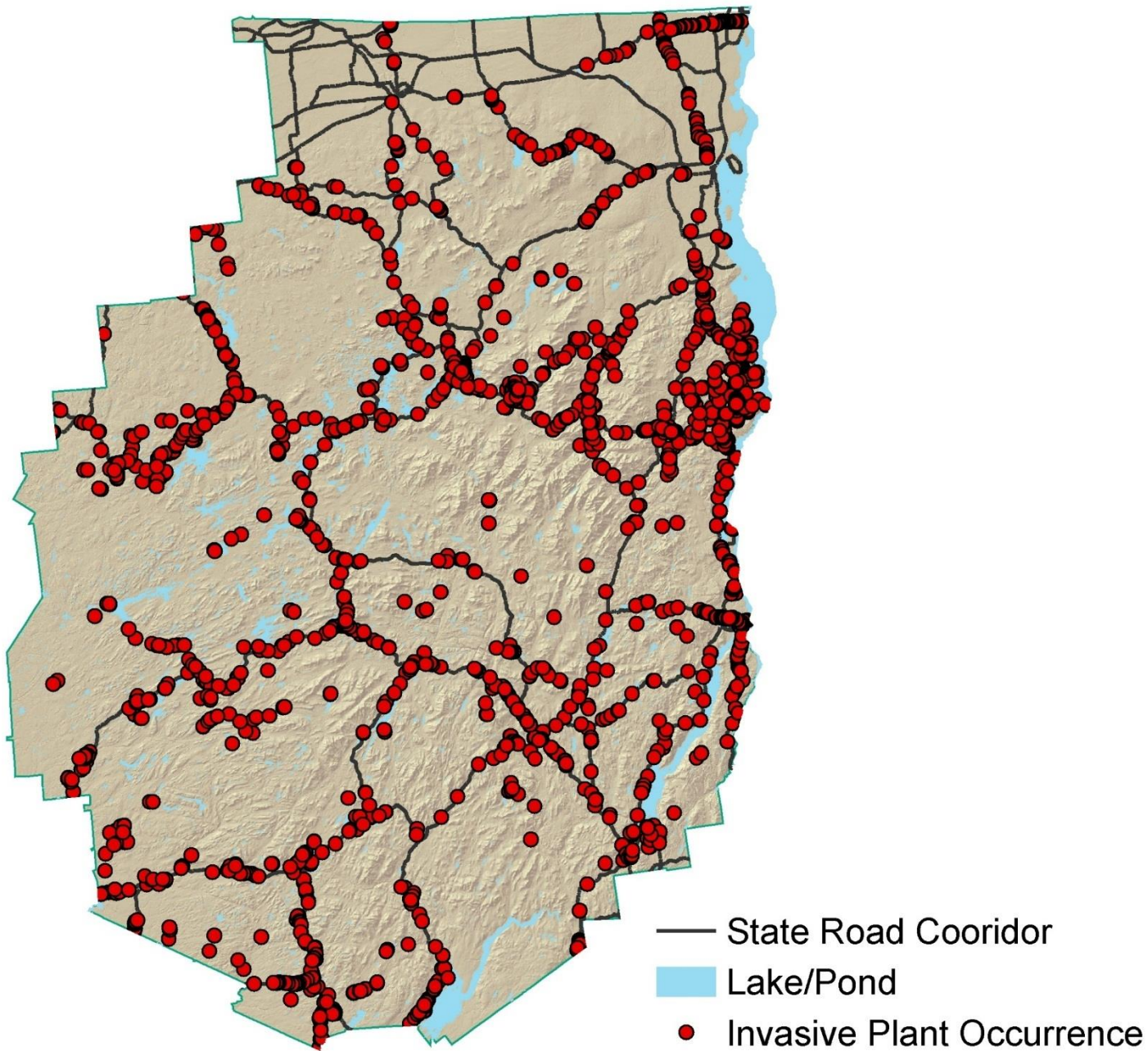


State Roads Within the Adirondack Region

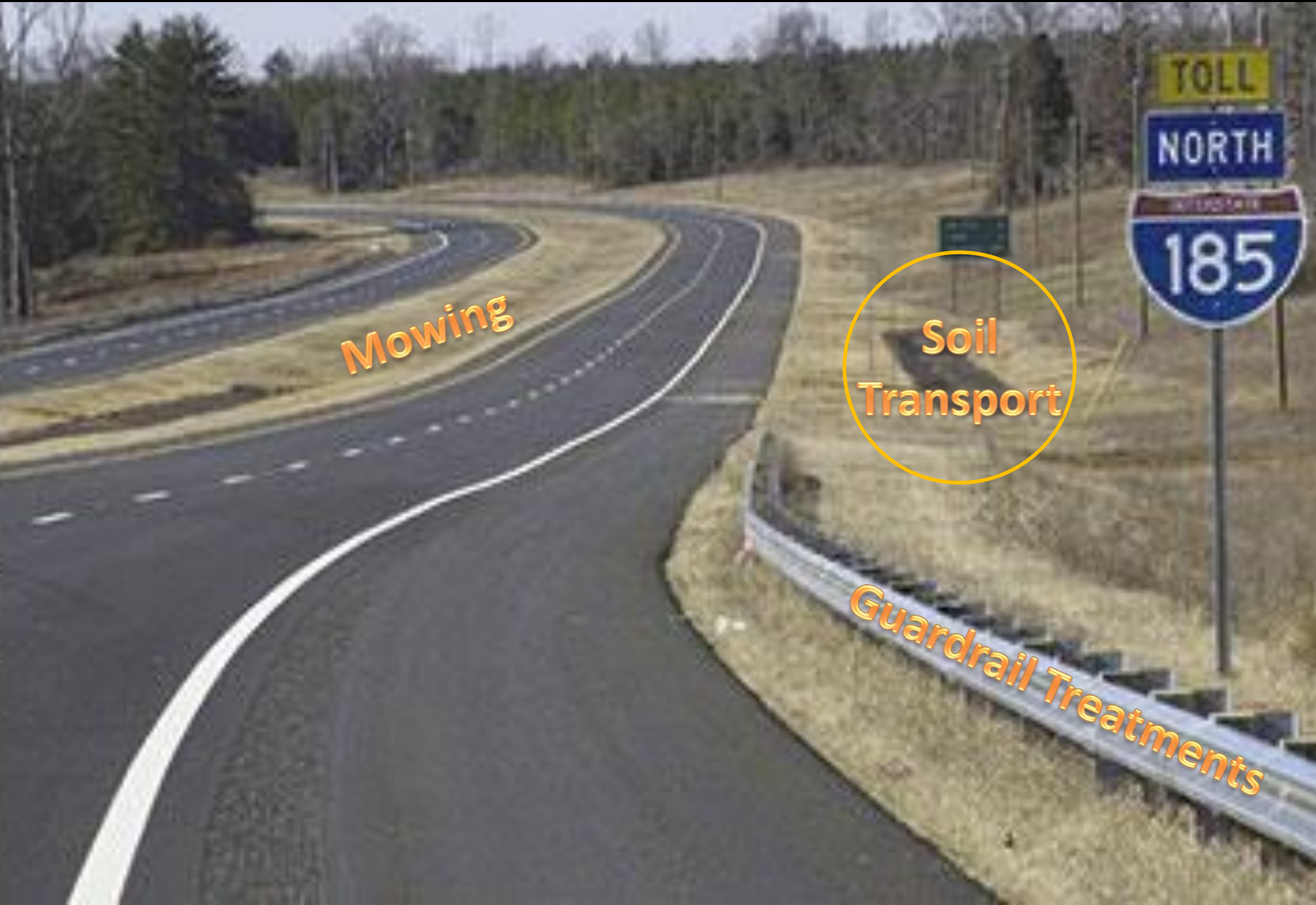


- State Road Cooridor
- Lake/Pond

Invasive Plant Distribution (2016)



Why are Road Corridors Susceptible to Invasion?



Mowing

Soil
Transport

Guardrail Treatments

Movement & Use of Contaminated Fill



Disturbance and Dispersal Through Mowing



Why do Invasive Plants Thrive along the ROW?



Opportunistic having multiple reproduction methods & mechanisms of spread

Why do Invasive Plants Thrive along the ROW?



No Competition = Expedited Growth and Spread

Lower Cherrypatch Wetland - 2003



Lower Cherrypatch Wetland - 2010



Resulting Impacts to the ROW and its Managers



Difficult ROW Maintenance = More Work

More Work = Increased Cost



- Highway departments spend the equivalent of \$11.66 per mile to control Japanese knotweed in the UK
- The presence of knotweed on a construction site added 10% to the cost of development

Safety Issues

Blocked Signage



Decreased Sight Distances



Human Health Impacts

Damaged Infrastructure



Impacts to the Environment & Economy

**Plant/wildlife habitat
degradation**



**Reduced recreational
access & visitor spending**

5. 17. 2006

Local Examples of Unintentional Spread



State Route 28, Warrensburg

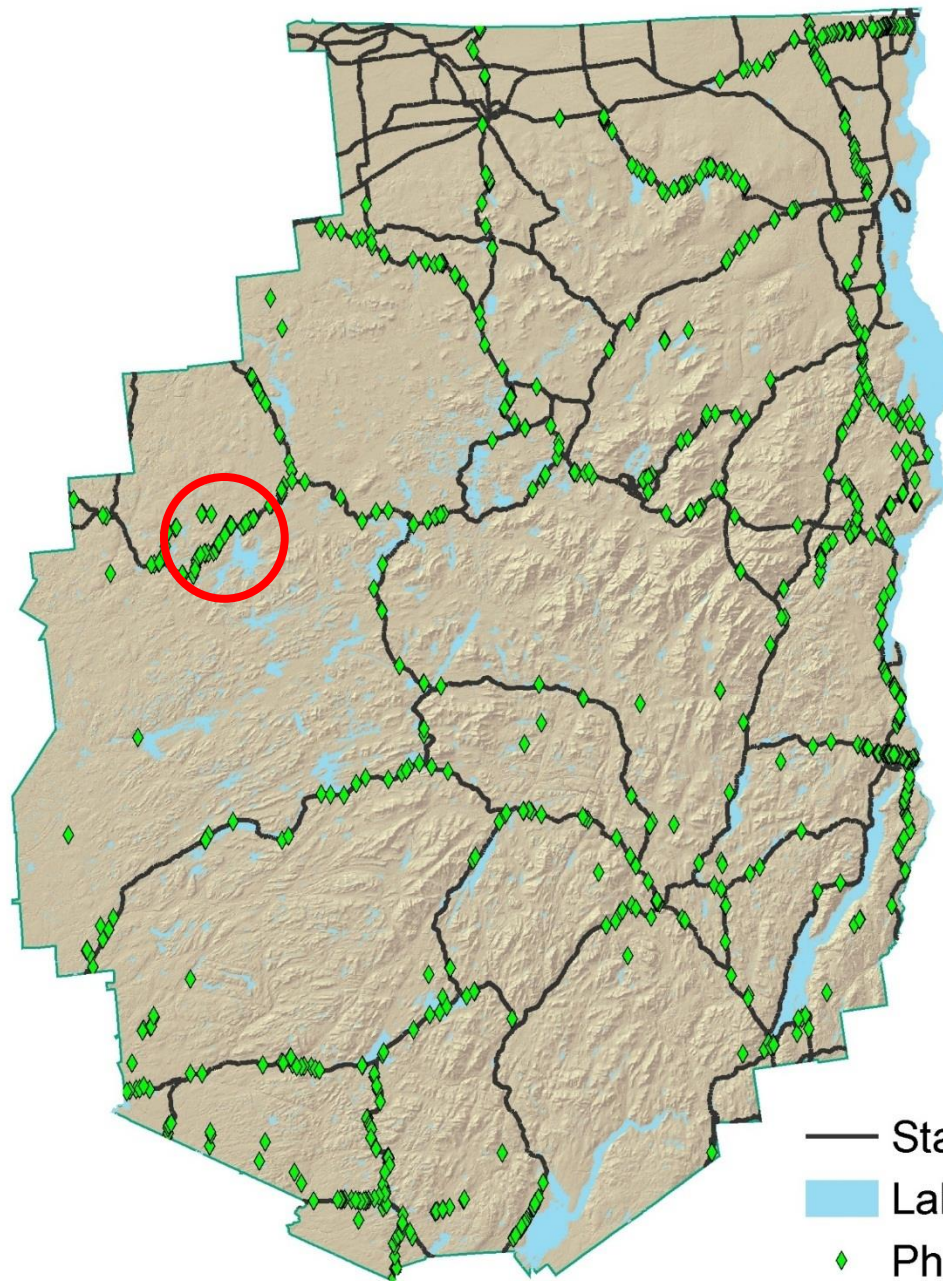


Whiteface Memorial Highway, Lake Placid

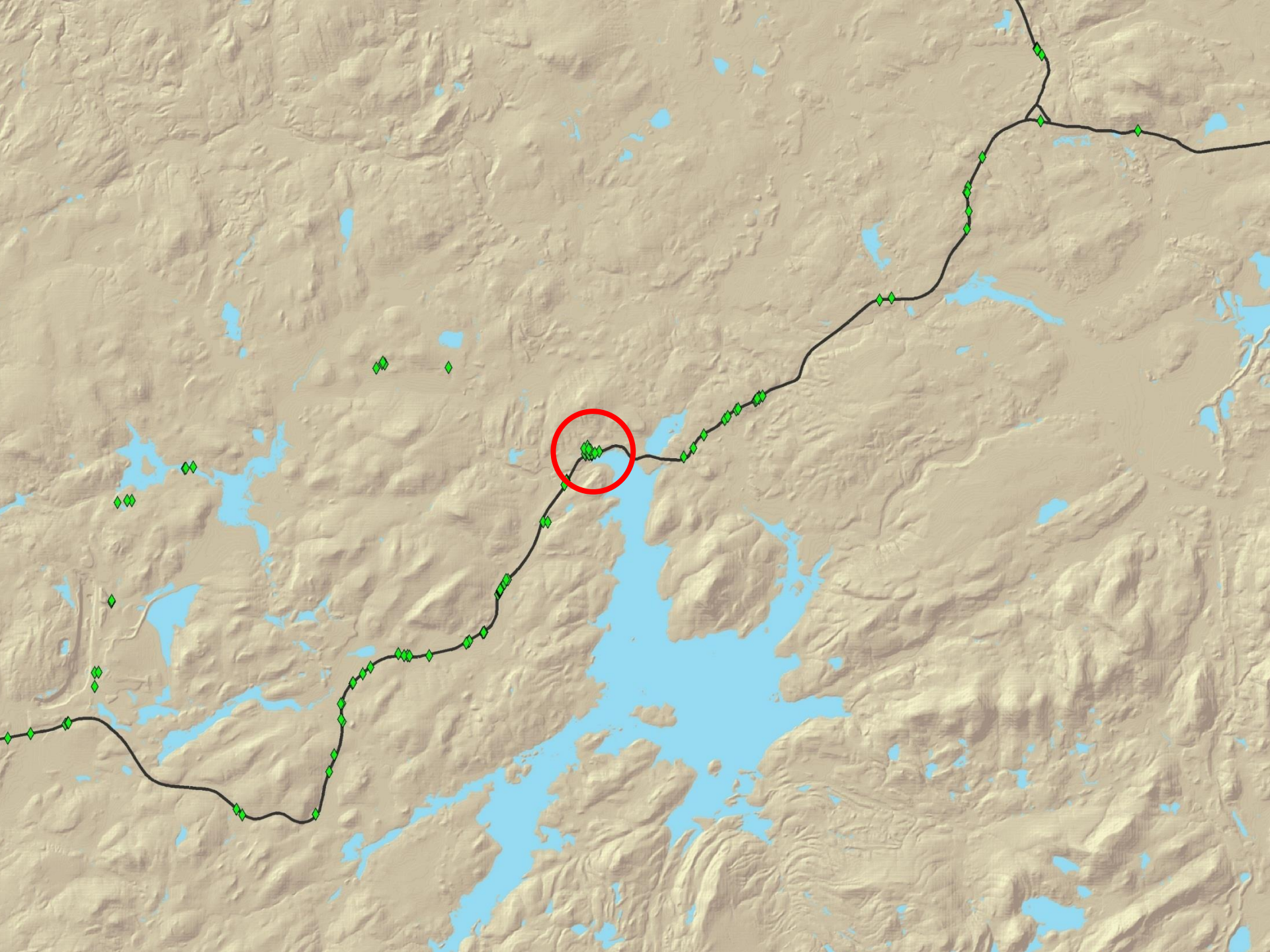


An Inconvenient Truth... The Source





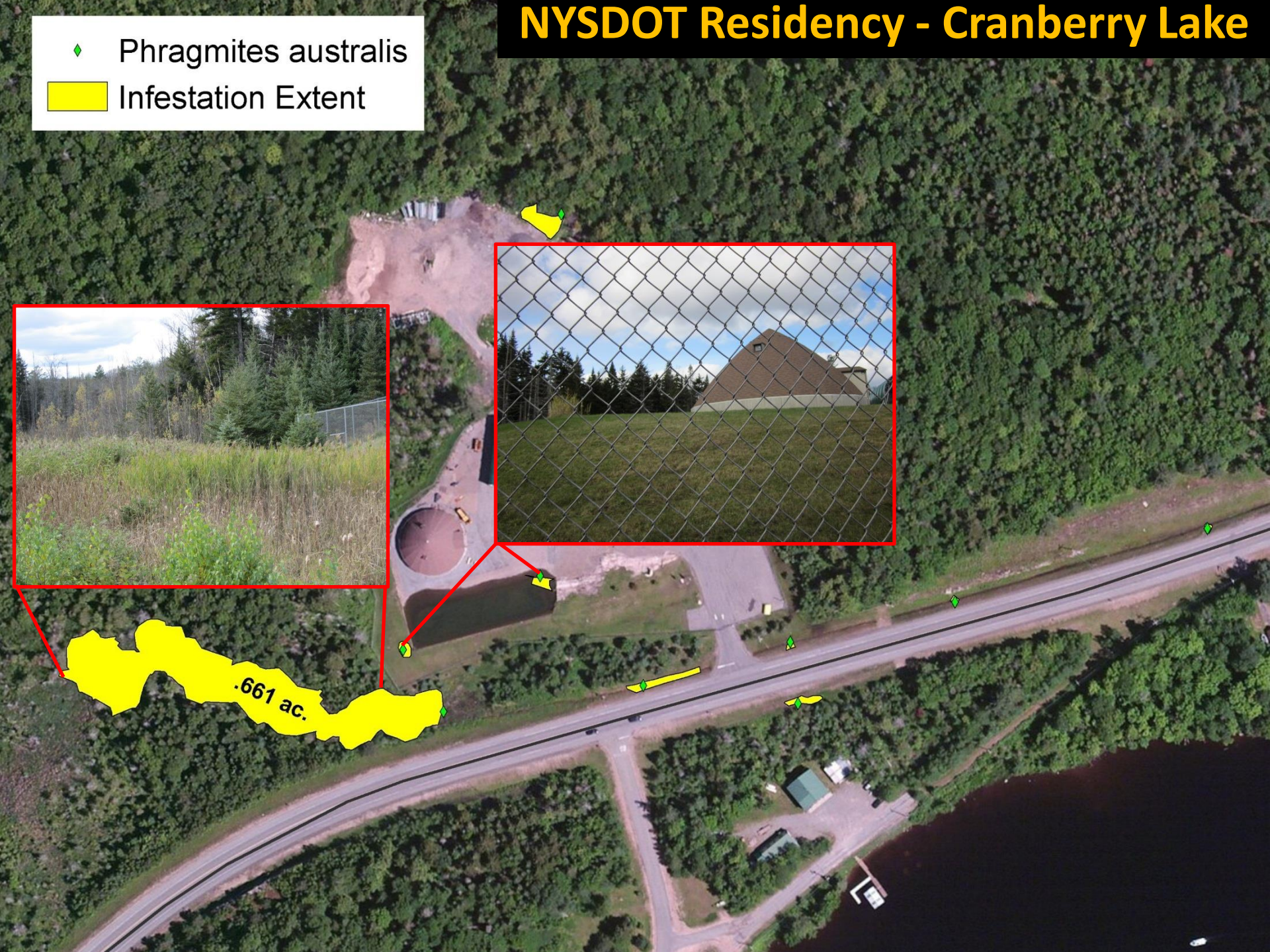
- State Road Cooridor
- Lake/Pond
- ◆ *Phragmites australis*



NYSDOT Residency - Cranberry Lake

◆ *Phragmites australis*

■ Infestation Extent



W

Phragmites australis Infestation

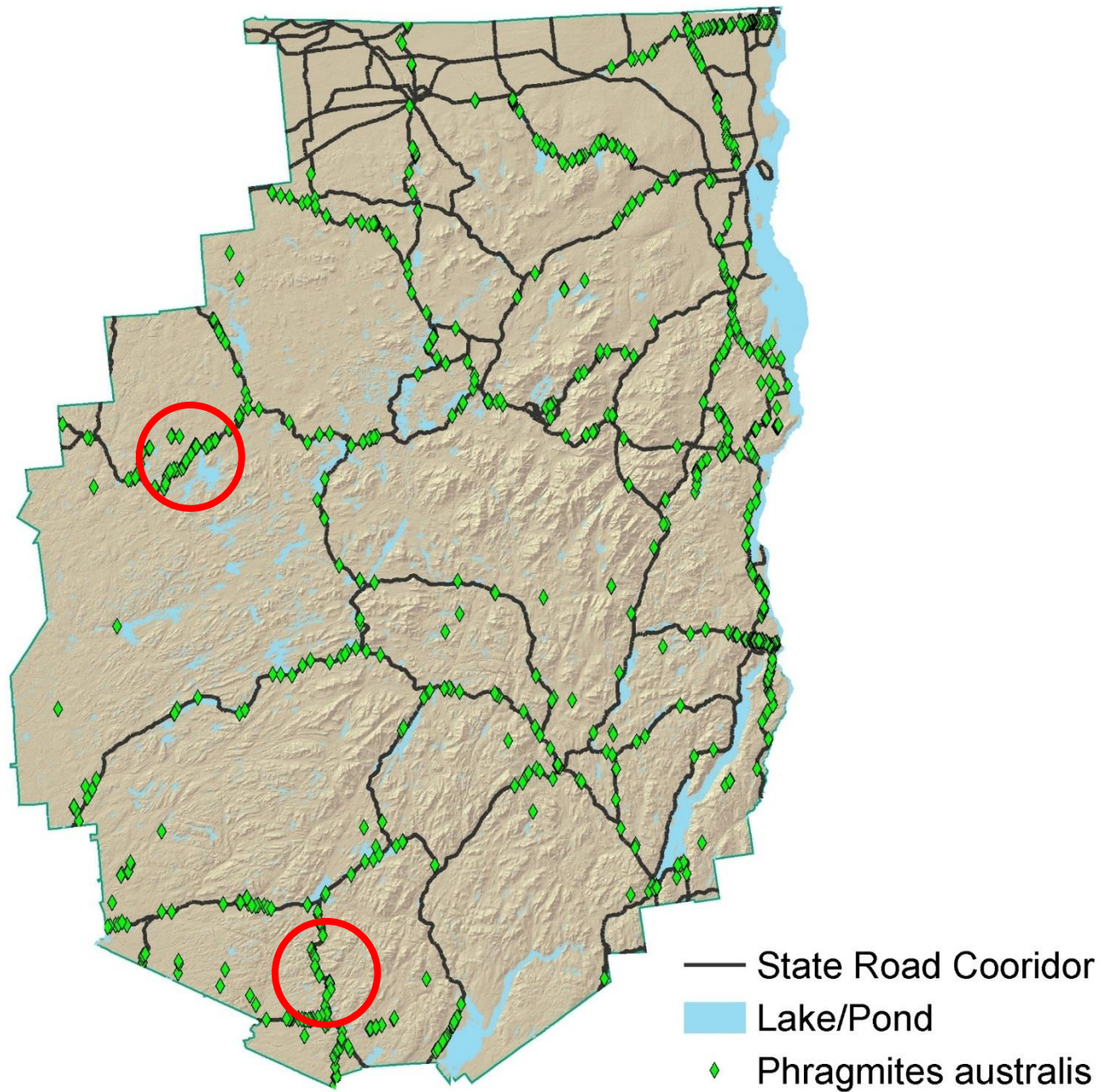


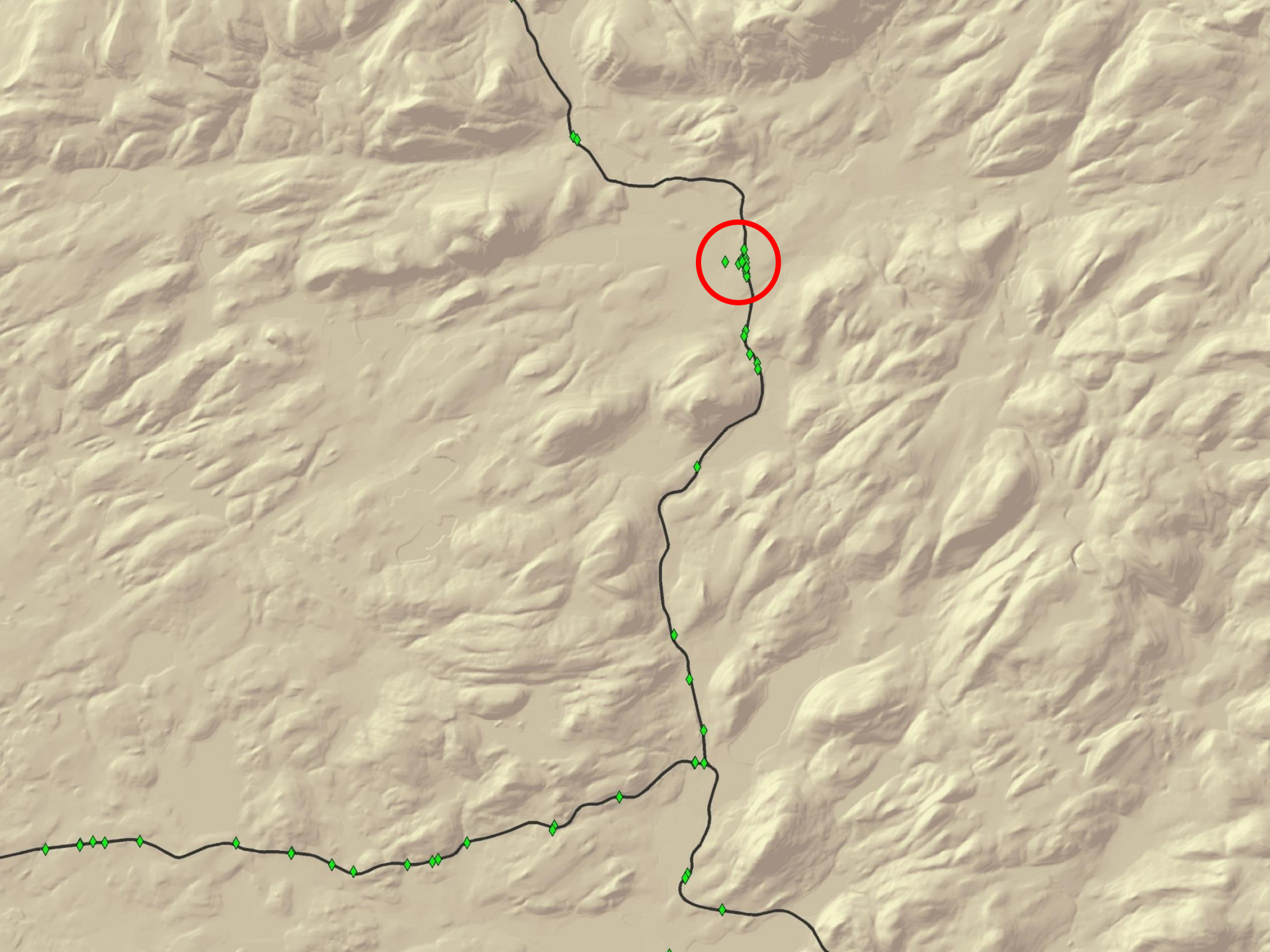
Infestation's Extent



Wetland

~37.5 ac.

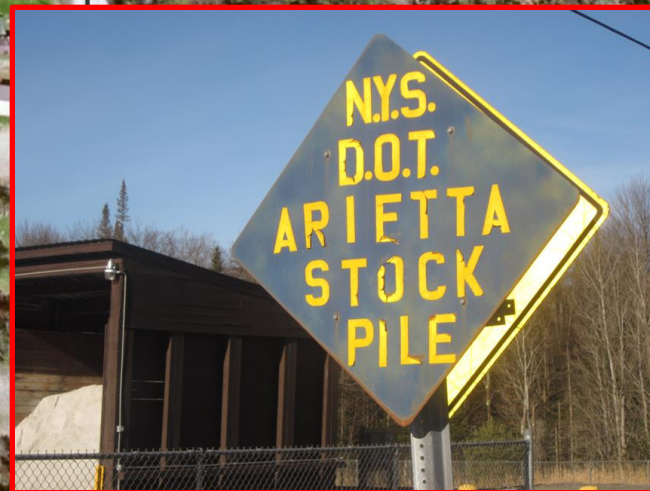




◆ *Phragmites australis*

■ Infestation Extent

1.066 ac.

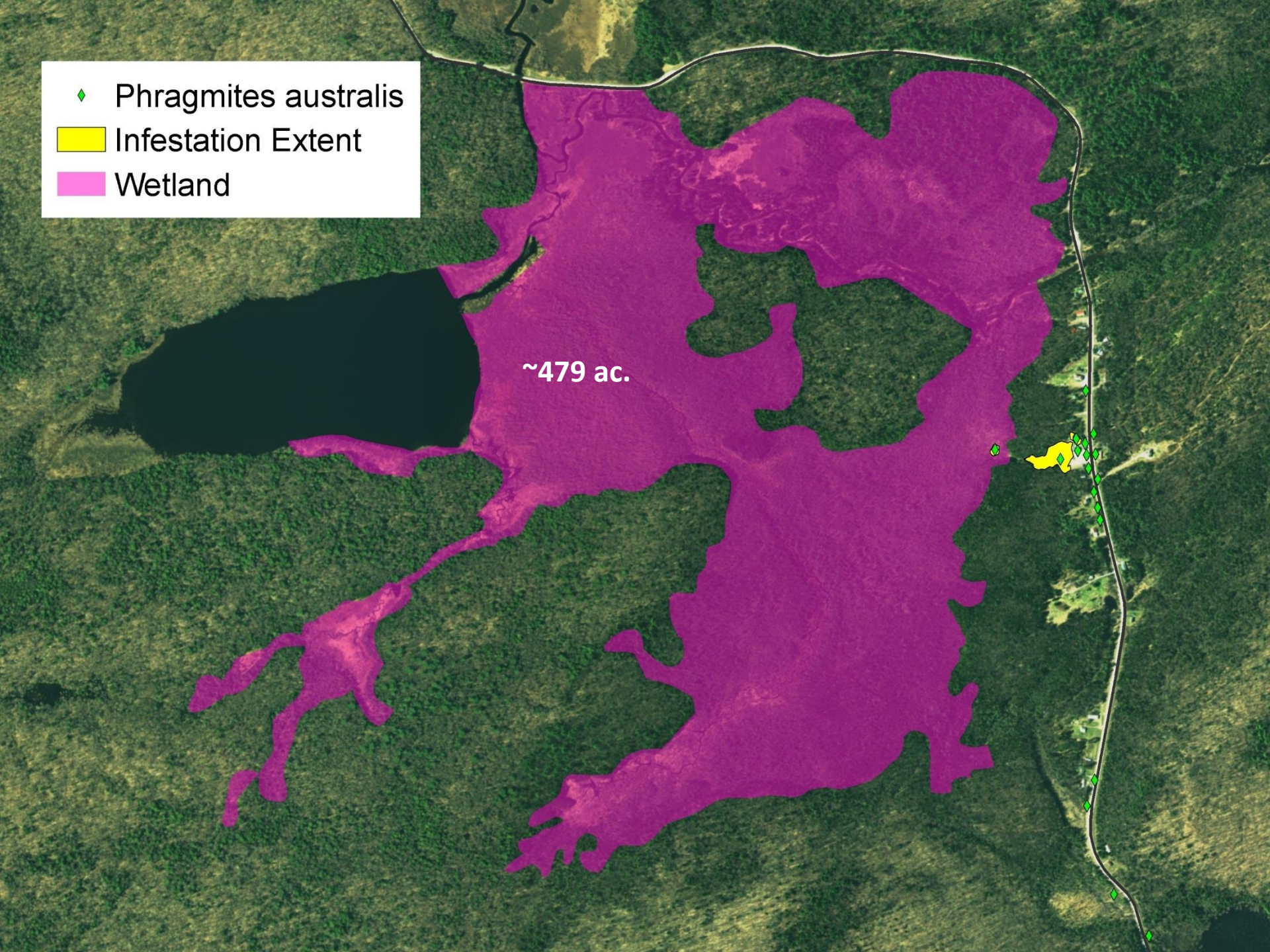


◆ *Phragmites australis*

■ Infestation Extent

■ Wetland

~479 ac.



Do we?



How can we ensure that we do?

EDUCATION!



**APIPP has presented to and/or trained over 500 DOT
& local highway department staff to date**

Best Prevention & Management Practices for Invasive Plants



New York State
Department of Transportation

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
FOR
ROADSIDE INVASIVE
PLANTS

IN THE
ADIRONDACK PARK

2014

Draft 6/12/2014, JMF

- Use weed free fill and mulch
- Use native plants & seed mixes
- Use straw instead of hay
- Clean equipment in between projects
- Adapt mowing regimes and timing
- Manage invasive plant infestations following BMP's
- Monitor for infestations along the ROW and report findings

DOT is Taking Action!



Cranberry Lake Residency 2011



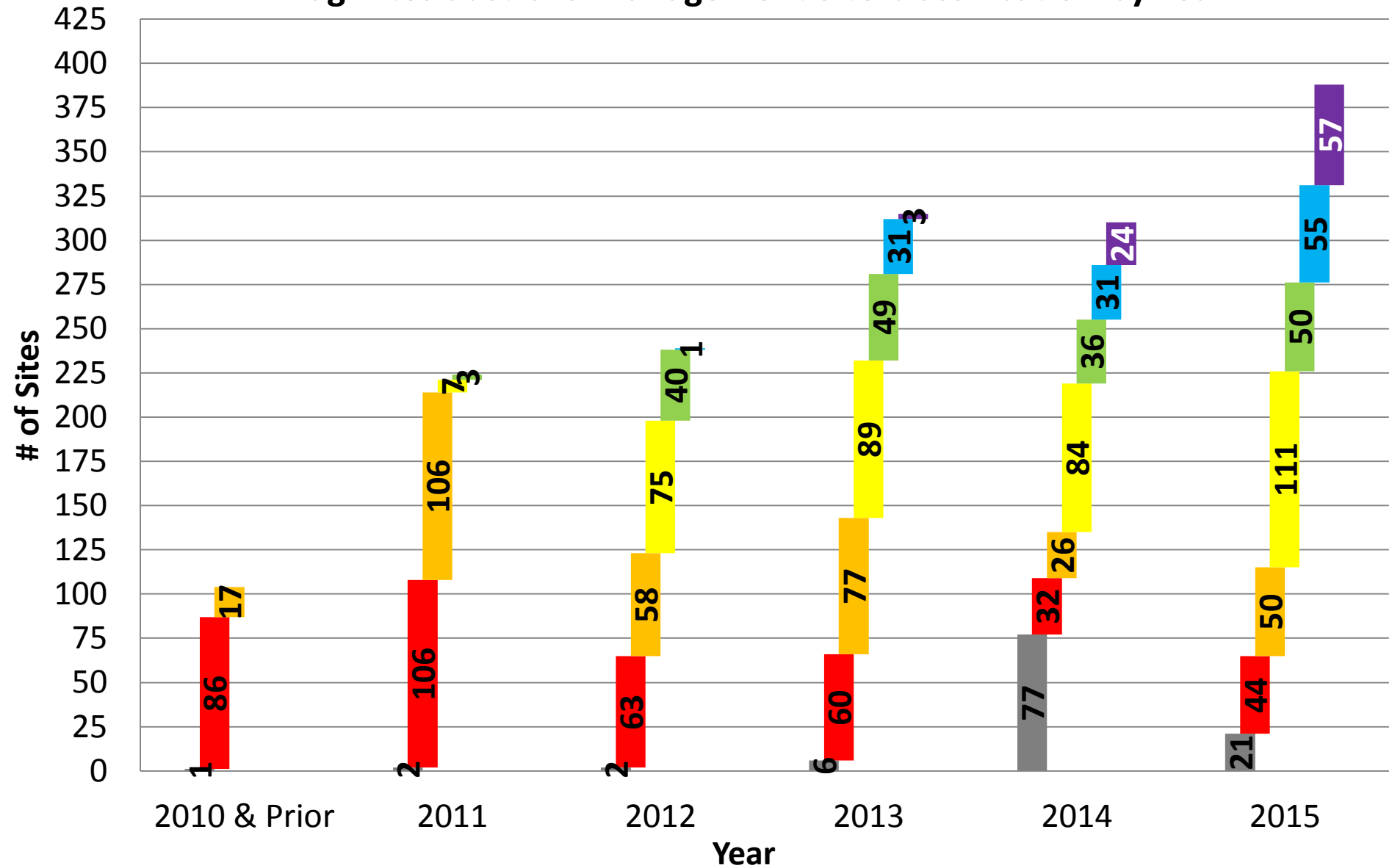
Arietta Stockpile 2013



Today



Phragmites australis Management Site Classification by Year



■ Unassessed, Untreated, or No Data

■ New Sites Documented

■ Initial Treatments Performed

■ Follow-up Treatments Performed

■ No Plants Observed Year 1

■ No Plants Observed Year 2

■ Eliminated

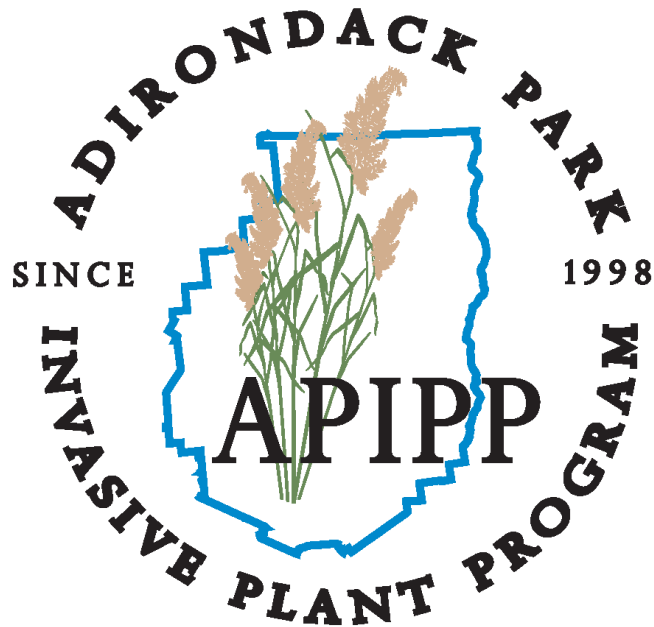
We are Collaborating to Meet a Common Objective



You can be a part of the solution

Thank You!

Questions and Discussion



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