



NYSDOT Pollinator Pilot

- 2008 reduction in mowing facilitated natural regeneration of wildflowers.
- Recognized what is happening naturally, let's preserve it.
- Can transportation corridors contribute to pollinator conservation?



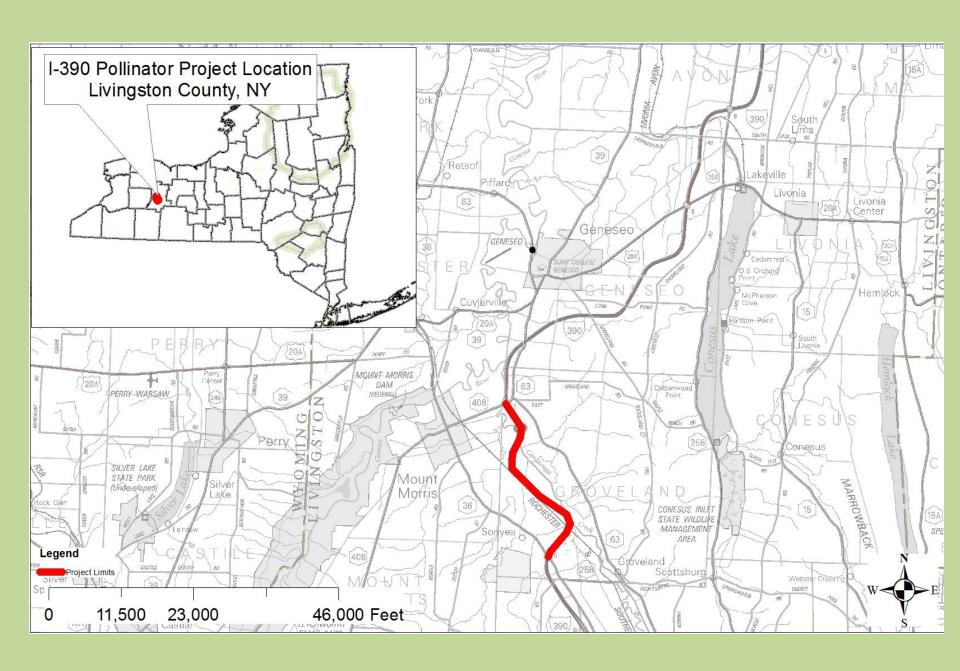
Let's give it a shot!

What happens when we change Mowing practices?

- Frequency
 - 3 times per yearvs.
 - 2 times per year
- Timing
 - Shift from mid-summer to late summer
- Outer Mowing Zones
 - Widths Combined"Annual" & "Targeted"

WILL NOT CHANGE THE SINGLE PASS MOWING ZONE-SAFETY!





Evaluation & Monitoring



Vegetation

Percent change in shrub cover between pre & post mow.

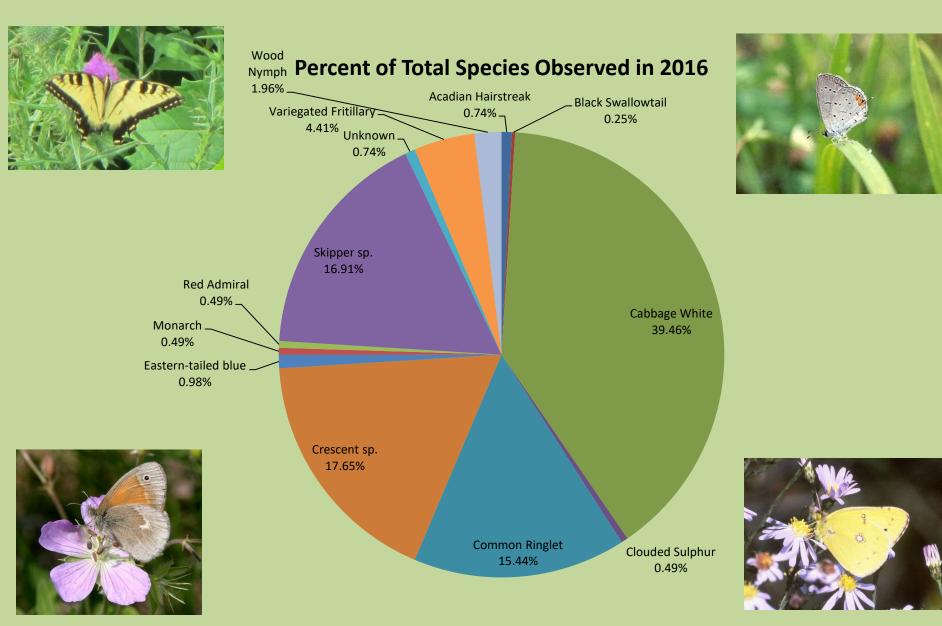
Pollination Presence/Absence

Conduct monthly surveys of butterflies during May-Sept.

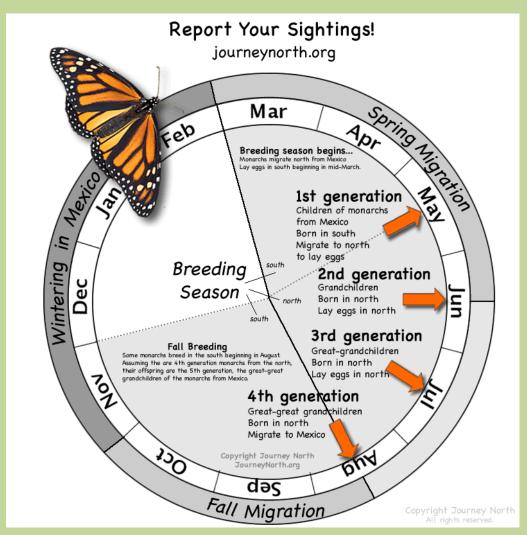
Cost

Track changes in operational expenses. Ex) Diesel usage, time, etc.

Butterfly Survey Results



Benefits of a Later Mow





Benefits of a Later Mow





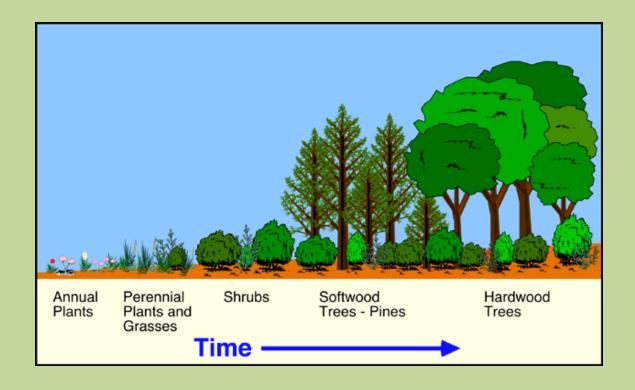


Benefits of a Later Mow



Benefits of a Wider Mow

- Maintains grassland like habitat
- Prevents succession to woody vegetation and future hazard trees



Tradeoffs



Not enough time to mow everything later

Thoughtful application

- Site selection will be key on where to implement
- Alternate sides
 - Southbound in odd years
 - Northbound in even years



Seneca Park Zoo Collaboration

Two Interpretative Gardens

- One at each rest area
 Northbound & Southbound
- Zoo will provide Signage
- Spread conservation message

Citizen Science Component

- Crowd source data collection
 - iNaturlist.org





Seneca Park Zoo Collaboration

NYSDOT ROW's could provide:

- Stock for Monarch captive rearing
 - Educational programming
- Seed sources for milkweed
 - "Butterfly Beltway Program"





Visions of the Future

- •ROWs could provide vital stops along migratory pathways
- Statewide or regional implementation
- Formal research on pollinator use of ROWs





