# Developing an Invasive Plant Management Strategy for the York Regional Forest

Dayna Laxton
Invasive Species Specialist
Natural Heritage and Forestry
Regional Municipality of York



### **Overview**

- Introduction to York Region's Forestry Section and the York Regional Forest
- Invasive Species threatening the York Regional Forest:
  - Priority Forest Pests
  - Priority Invasive Plants
- Invasive Plant Management Strategy for the York Regional Forest





### York Region Forestry – What we do

#### **Conservation and Stewardship**

- Greening Strategy:
  - Securing conservation lands
  - Tree-planting programs
- Forest Conservation Bylaw
- Invasive Species

#### **Urban Forest Management**

- ~ 50,000 street trees
- Hazard plant control on RROW (Invasive Species)

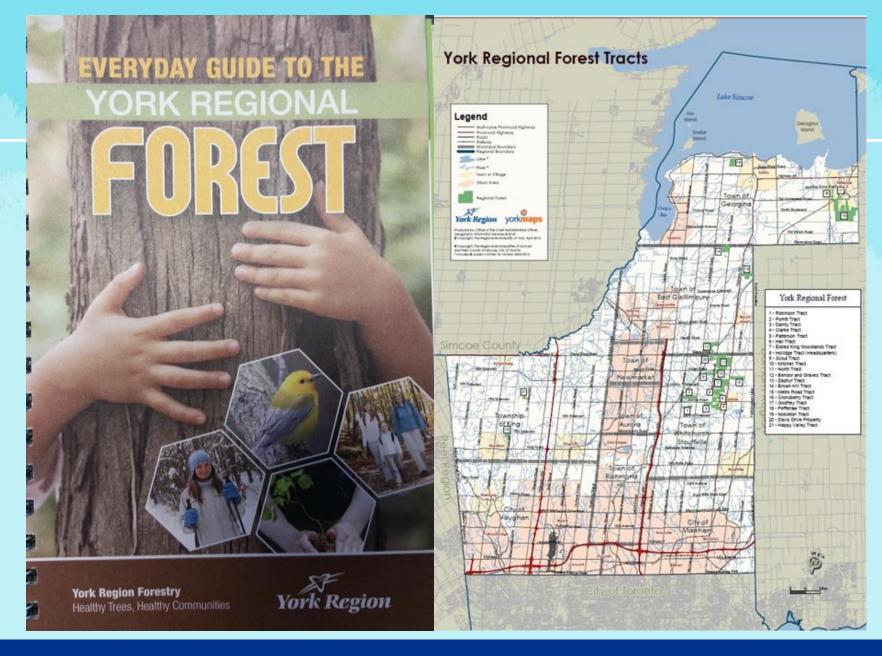
#### **York Regional Forest**

- 120 kilometers of trails in 21 public forest tracts (4.5 km of accessible trail – 3 tracts)
- Invasive Species Management

#### **Public Education**

- Free walks and festivals in the York Regional Forest
- Programs for schools and community groups (AASC, Nature's Classroom)
- Invasive Species awareness







# Some priority forest invaders in York Region

- Emerald ash borer (EAB)
- Asian longhorned beetle (ALHB)
- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)





# **Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)**



- Found in York Region in 2008 (Vaughan)
- In York Region:
  - York Region estimates there are 2.1 million ash trees in our woodlands and 700,000 in the urban forest (private and public lands)
  - Approximately 13,000 ash street trees have been removed to-date (both planted and naturally-occurring)
  - Estimate 65,000 mature (over story) ash trees in the York Regional Forest (mature = >20cm dbh)
  - 13,500 ash trees have been marked for removal along sanctioned trails and shared property boundaries



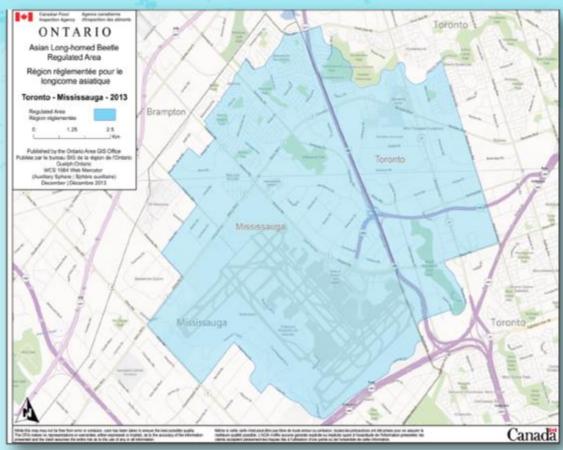




# **ALHB Infestation in Toronto/Mississauga**



- Originally detected in 2003 in Vaughan, CFIA declared eradicated
- Rediscovered in August 2013 near Pearson Airport (not in York Region)
- Eliminated all infested trees and all host trees within 800m of infested trees
- Detection surveys on-going in grid-like pattern
- Quarantine will be lifted if no new detections are found in the next 5 years





# Hemlock woolly adelgid

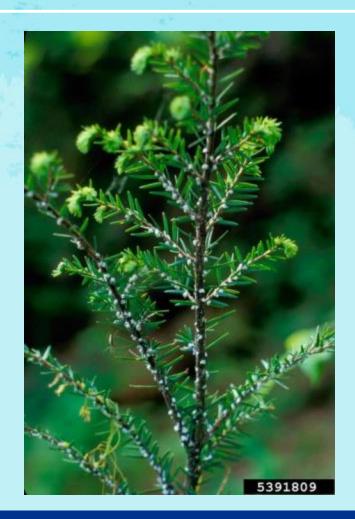
- Tiny sucking insect that attacks and often kills
   Eastern Hemlock trees
- Nymphs feeds on tissues of tree's twigs
- Kills Eastern and Carolina hemlocks, but not western hemlock





# Hemlock woolly adelgid

- HWA found in Ontario in two isolated areas:
  - Etobicoke 2012
  - Niagara Gorge 2013, 2014, 2015
- CFIA destroyed infested trees and continues to survey these areas, as well as areas along the Canadian border close to US infestations
- HWA is currently present and spreading in the eastern United States – PA and NY





# Priority <u>invasive plants</u> threatening the York Regional Forest

- Dog-Strangling Vine
- 2. Garlic Mustard
- 3. European Buckthorn
- 4. European Honeysuckle
- 5. Manitoba Maple

#### Lesser concern:

- 1. Phragmites
- 2. Japanese Knotweed
- 3. Wild Parsnip
- 4. Giant Hogweed



Invasive Honeysuckle

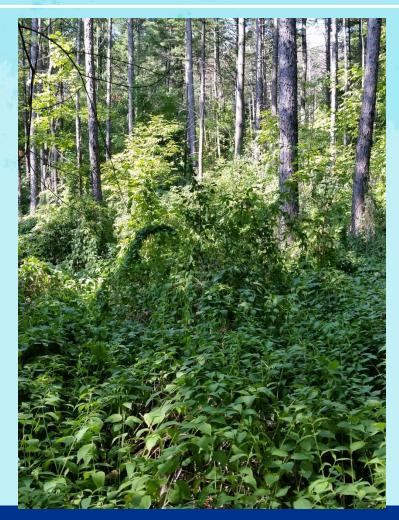


European Buckthorn



# The perfect storm: The York Regional Forest and DSV

- Thrives in plantations
- Creates a thick carpet smothering native herbaceous understory plants that have benefits to native wildlife
- Virtually eliminates natural regeneration
  - red pine are nurse trees
  - working to transition to native hardwood stands
  - costs associated with removal and underplanting





# **Invasive Plant Management Strategy for the York Regional Forest (2014)**

- Most of YRF is publicly accessible;
  - mixed uses: mountain bikers, hikers, dog walkers, horseback riders, foragers, hunters, photographers, contractors, staff and machinery

#### Lots of traffic = high potential for introduction and spread

- Goal: To prevent, reduce and mitigate the effects of invasive plants in the YRF
  - The Natural Heritage and Forestry Section (Environmental Services Department) the lead on implementing the Strategy
  - Ecosystem Approach
  - Four high-level main objectives....



- Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants in the YRF
- Potential Actions:
  - Build an EDRR program for the YRF
  - Promote the use of EDDMapS
  - Manage contaminated materials and equipment
  - Train and educate staff (fulltime and seasonal)
  - Policies (e.g. Clean Equipment Protocol)





 Raise awareness of, and educate the public and forest users about invasive plant threats and management

#### Potential Actions:

- Enhance existing invasive plant communications to the public
- Target audiences:
  - General public(new users)
  - 2. Neighbouring landowners
  - 3. Contractors
  - 4. York Region staff
  - 5. Local municipal staff
  - 6. Other YRF user groups (schools, mountain bikers, equestrian riders, hiking groups (ORTA))



- Control existing invasive plants in the YRF and restore areas where invasive plants have been removed
- Potential Actions:
  - Develop an invasive plant management plan for the YRF (Threat Assessment)
  - Address neighbouring private lands



- Enhance community and partnership collaboration
- Potential Actions:
  - partner with local municipalities and non-profit organizations and optimize municipal resources

support stewardship groups and community

volunteers





### **Action Priorities Initiated To-date**

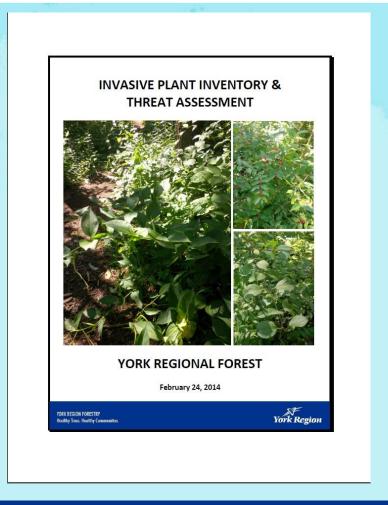
- ✓ Develop a list of Target Species likely to invade the YRF, and eradicate those in their initial stages of infestation
- ✓ Conduct risk assessments for Target Species (Threat Assessment)
- ✓ Commence invasive plant control actions in the YRF, focusing on manageable populations with the hopes of eradication





# **Invasive Plant Inventory and Threat Assessment for the YRF**

- 2013 inventory based on observations from 139 km of mapped trails
  - DSV
  - European Buckthorn
  - Garlic Mustard
  - Manitoba Maple
  - Eurasian honeysuckle
  - Other species
- Threat assessment and prioritization for treatment based on:
  - manageable size
  - proximity to environmentallysensitive areas (greatest ecological impact )





### **Action Priorities to Initiate**

- Establish an internal staff EDRR team with a lead coordinator to develop an EDRR program (2017)
- Promote and host EDDMapS workshops to forest users and neighbouring landowners (2017)
- Define response plans for new invaders
- Adopt measures to eradicate, contain or control new high risk or established species
- Host a Clean Equipment Protocol Workshop for contractors and staff who undertake work within the YRF and along RROW
- Share Clean Equipment Protocol training materials with local municipalities to encourage them to enforce within their jurisdiction
- Host an annual (preferably spring) invasive plant workshop for year-round and seasonal staff to train and educate on plant ID, EDDMApS reporting tools, BMPs and tips on communicating with the public (on going)



### **Moving Forward**

Original EAB budget: broaden to include invasive plants and other forest pests

EAB & other invasive species invasive species

- Approved budget until approximately 2021
- Lots of work to plan, organize and implement Strategy Actions
- Look to collaborate with as many partners as possible
- Leverage funds from Invasive Species Budget to help on-the-ground action in the YRF and York Region

