

rare Charitable Research Reserve



Managing Invasive

Phragmites at rare

Charitable Research

Reserve

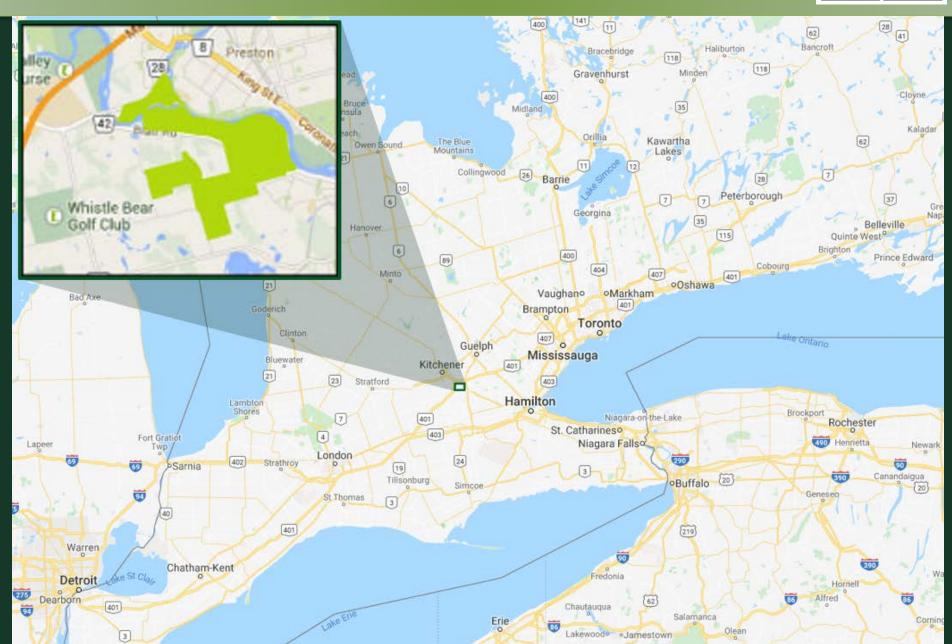
November 5th 2019

Sarah Marshall
Conservation Technician



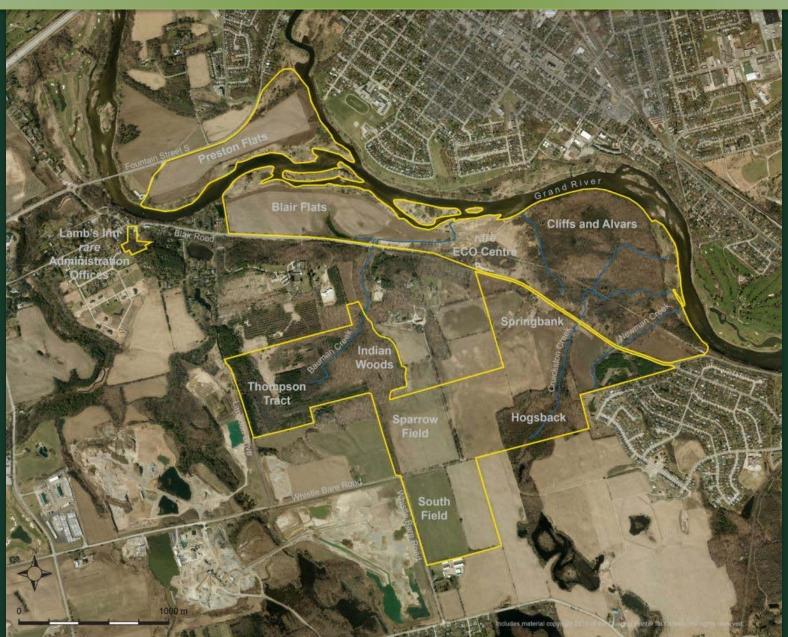
Who we are & where we are





Who we are & where we are





Invasive Plant Management at rare







Project Funding







Experimental Design







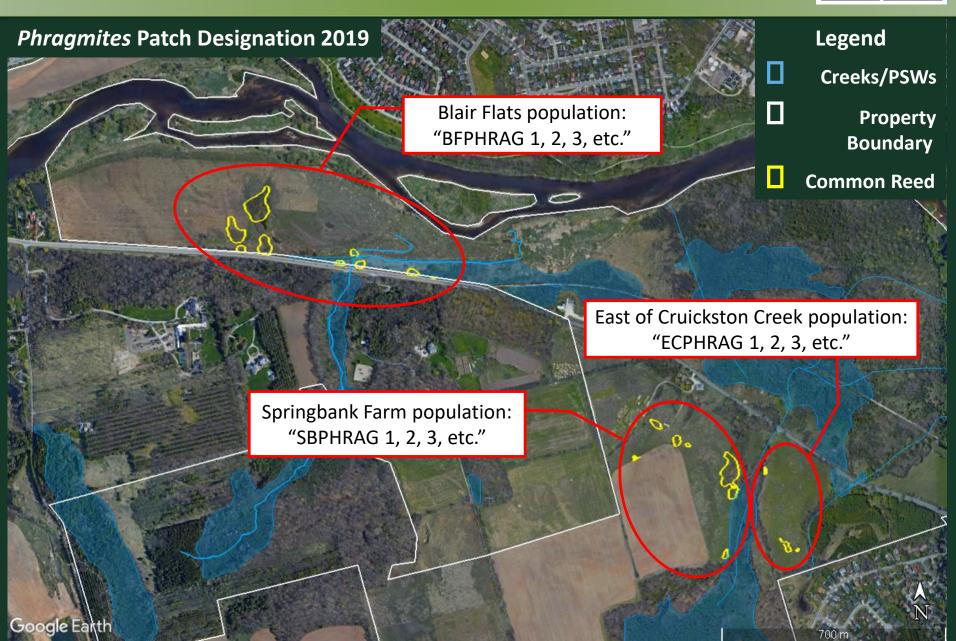




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Phase 1: Phragmites Mapping/Data Collection







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Patch ID#	Area (m²)	Distance from Stream/PSW (m)	2019 Treatment
2019_BFPHRAG1	2,654	144	
2019_BFPHRAG2	456	129	
2019_BFPHRAG3	5,011	131	
2019_BFPHRAG4	1,930	50	Infrared
2019_BFPHRAG5	379	0	
2019_BFPHRAG6	526	0	Spading
2019_BFPHRAG7	644	0	
2019_BFPHRAG8	54	0	
2019_BFPHRAG9	387	0	Spading

Patch ID#	Area (m²)	Distance from Stream/PSW (m)	2019 Treatment
2019_ECPHRAG1	95	22	
2019_ECPHRAG2	24	86	
2019_ECPHRAG3	406	62	
2019_ECPHRAG4	74	38	

TOTAL PHRAGMITES MAPPED EAST OF CRUICKSTON CREEK = 599 m²

Patch ID#	Area (m²)	Distance from Stream/PSW (m)	2019 Treatment
2019_SBPHRAG1	128	319	
2019_SBPHRAG2	577	306	Grazing
2019_SBPHRAG3	600	235	Herbicide
2019_SBPHRAG4	136	205	Herbicide
2019_SBPHRAG5	318	0	Spading
2019_SBPHRAG6	860	0	
2019_SBPHRAG7	3,918	7	Control

TOTAL PHRAGMITES MAPPED AT SPRINGBANK FARM = 6,537 m²

- Experimental plots (bolded) were chosen based on:
 - High priority removal sites
 - Ease of access for equipment/goats
 - Distance from Provincially Significant Wetlands (in the case of herbicide)
- Total of 19,177m² of Phragmites mapped on the property!!



Phase 2: Plot Creation and Metric Measuring





Within each of the five chosen patches, created three plots of 3m x 3m. Information collected included:

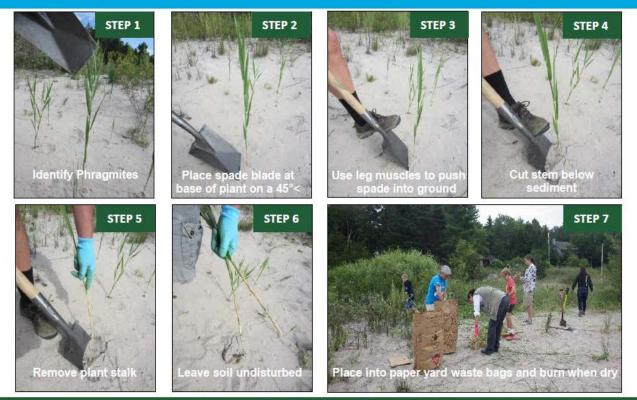
- UTM coordinates
- Habitat type
- Qualitative "Abundance" (scattered vs. dense)
- Growth Stage
- Stand Density (stem/m²)
- Vegetation growing within the plot
- Vegetation surrounding the plot
- Wildlife observations during survey
- Photographs



Phase 3: Treatment (Spading)



Spading Method to Remove Invasive Phragmites



For more spading information please contact:
Professor Lynn Short, Humber College, lynn.short@humber.ca





Phase 3: Treatment (Spading)









Phase 3: Treatment (Grazing)







Phase 3: Treatment (Grazing)







Phase 3: Treatment (Mow & Infrared)







Phase 3: Treatment (Herbicide & Mow)















































What we know so far... SUMMARY

	Spading	Grazing	Infrared	Herbicide
Ease of Acquisition	~			
Site Accessibility	~			V
Aquatic Accessibility	~			
Affordability	~	*		V
Organic	✓	~	~	
Damage to Rhizomes	~		**	~
Dead Stems Consumed		~		
Approx. Labour Requirement	1.63 person- hours/m²	0.41 person- hours/m²	0.43 person- hours/m²	0.22 person- hours/m²
Non-target vegetation destruction	Medium	High	Very High	Medium
Soil Disturbance	Medium	Low	Very High	Low
Regrowth of native plants	Medium	High	Some***	None yet
*Grazing is affordable once the fencing structure has been purchased **Theoretically ***Based on results from 2018 treatment				

^{*}Grazing is affordable once the fencing structure has been purchased

^{**}Theoretically

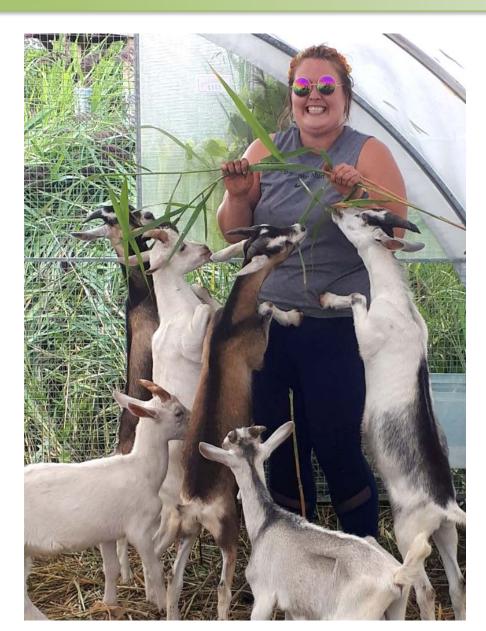
^{***}Based on results from 2018 treatment





What's Next? Moving into 2020...

- Evaluate *Phragmites* stem density to determine overall success next season
- Evaluate changing diversity of nontarget species in plots over multiple years post-treatment
- Repeat testing over multiple years?
 Depends on funding
- Updating our Invasive Species
 Management Plan for 2020-2025!
 Much to consider!
 - New prioritization system (based largely on CVC's work)
 - Realistic goals
 - Native Species Planting
 - Integrated Pest Management Approach taking opportunities for research when possible



THANK YOU!











INVASIVE PLANT

COUNCIL





