

# The North Carolina Sandhills Weed Management Area

Facilitating Regional, Invasive Species Management Partnerships  
Among DOD and Neighboring Land Stewards



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# Invasive Species..... why bother?



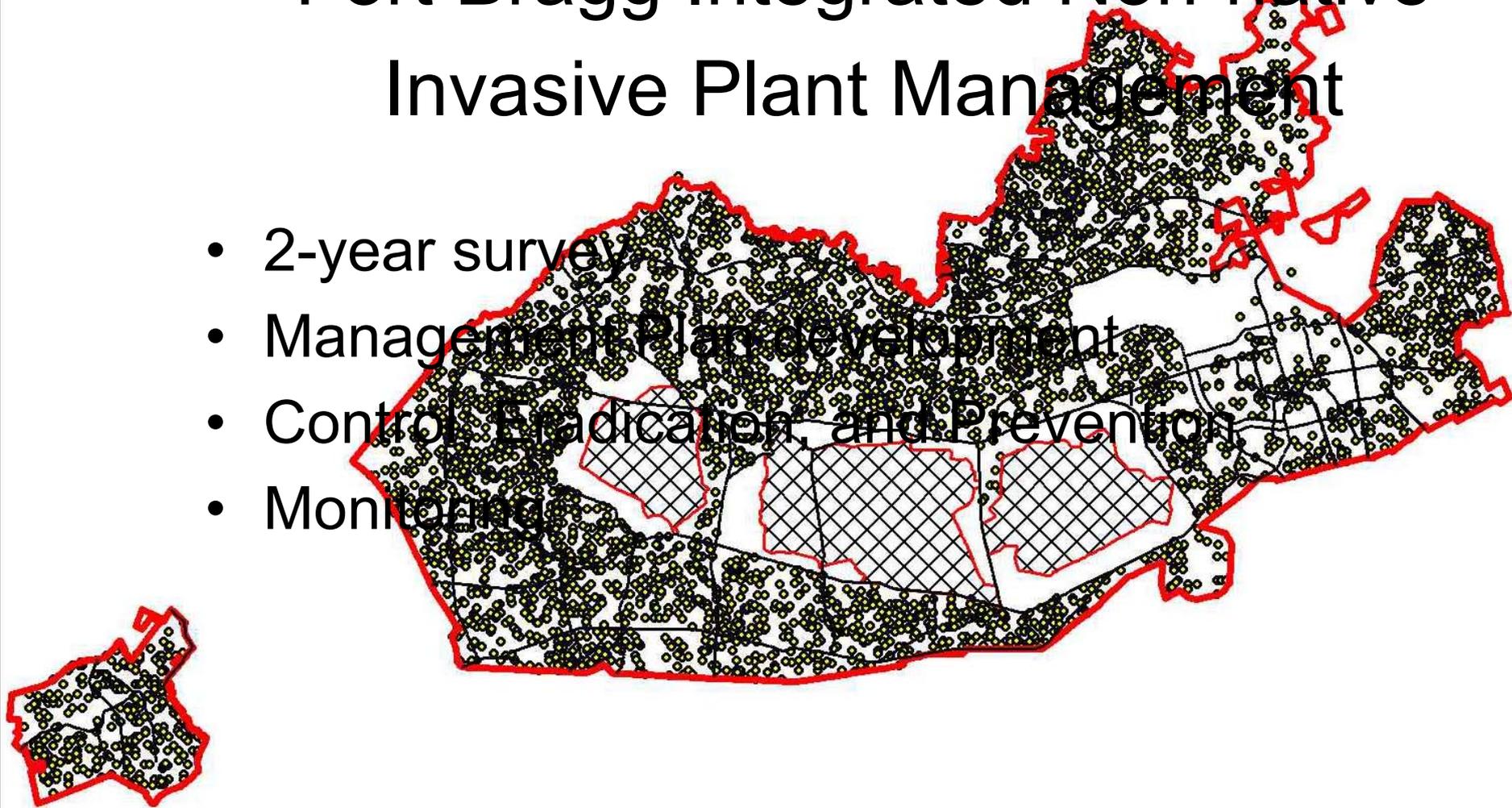
# Invasive Species Impacts within the Sandhills

- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Wildlife
- Erosion
- Recreation
- Fire programs



# Fort Bragg Integrated Non-native Invasive Plant Management

- 2-year survey
- Management Plan development
- Control, Eradication, and Prevention
- Monitoring



• Sample Points    — Fort Boundary    ☒ Impact Areas    — Roads/Firebreaks



# Invasive Species in the Sandhills

## Highly Invasive Species Identified in the Sandhills

<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	porcelain-berry
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Chinese yam
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	winged burning bush
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stilt grass
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	aneilima, marsh dewflower
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrot feather
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow tree





golden bamboo

- 16 – 40 feet tall
- spreads rapidly
- dense monoculture
- introduced as ornamental



# Potential Invaders



Highly Invasive Species Not Identified in the Sandhills	
<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	bushkiller
<i>Centaurea dubia</i>	short-fringed knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	scotch broom
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera standishii</i>	Standish's honeysuckle
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	European water-milfoil
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	mile-a-minute
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	lesser celandine
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	wineberry
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia



# What is a Weed Management Area?

Partnership of federal, state, local agencies, NGOs, and private landowners cooperatively managing non-native invasive plant species in a defined area

Examples:

- Kenai Peninsula Cooperative Weed Management Area – Alaska
- Northwoods Cooperative Weed Management Area – Wisconsin
- Lower Platte Weed Management Area – Nebraska
- Los Angeles County Weed Management Area – California
- Boise Basin Weed Management Area - Idaho

# Benefits of a Weed Management Area

## Broader funding opportunities

- Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004
- Public Land Protection and Conservation Act of 2005
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - Pulling Together Initiative
- Numerous other State, Federal and private funding opportunities

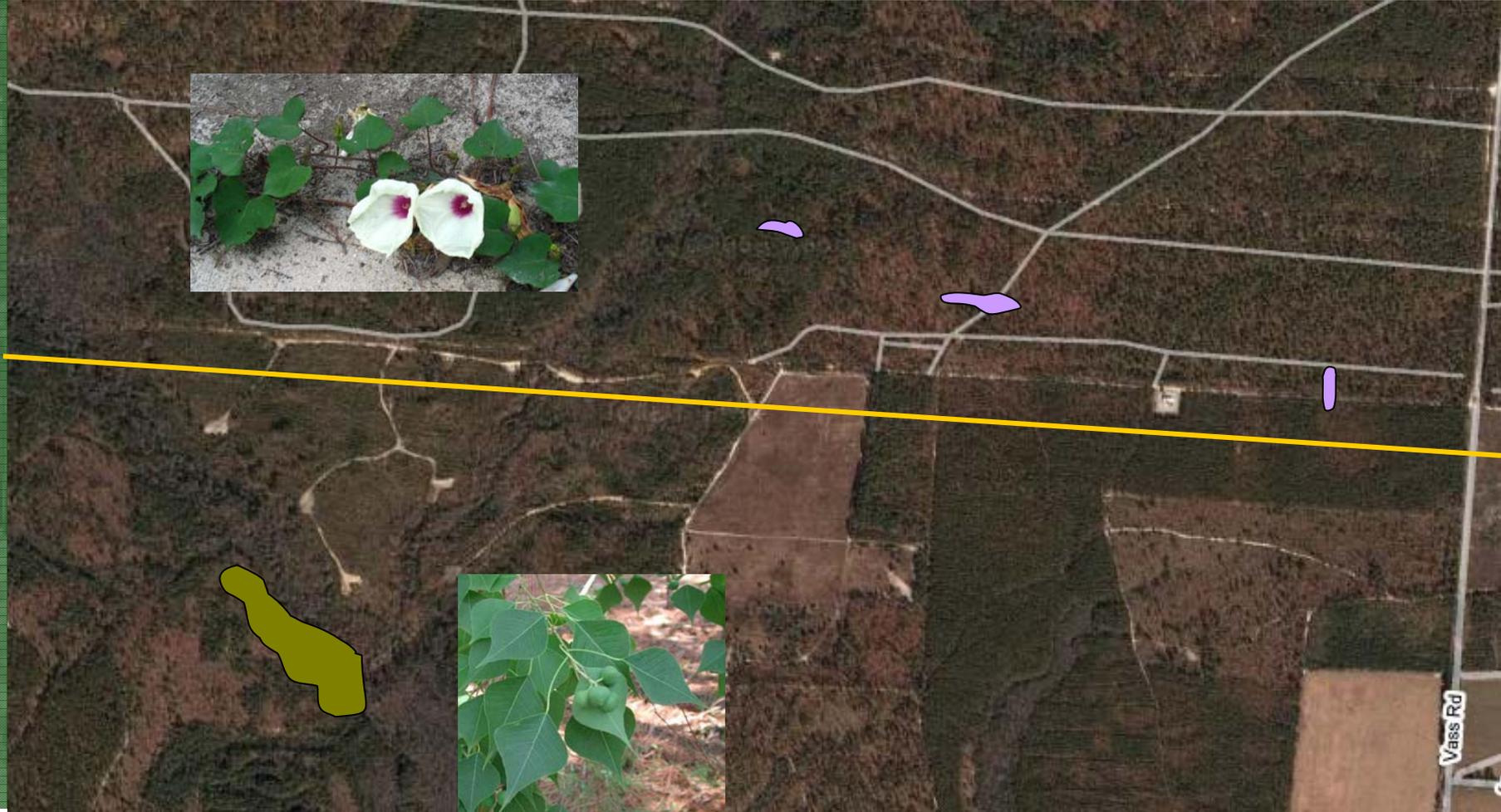
## Reduced long-term costs

- Prevention, Early Detection/Rapid Response
- Shared resources

## Joint prioritization

- Ensures regional efforts are directed in areas with the most critical need for management

# Prioritization Example



Vass Rd

# Weed Management Area Approach

- Work with NCSCP partners to address regional invasive plant issues
- Formally establish a Weed Management Area and its participants
- Identify goals, and develop an Action Plan
- Secure funding
- Begin cooperative management

# Meeting in mid-July

- First step
- Should involve representatives from TNC, Ft. Bragg, Wildlife Resources Commission, SALT, other interested partners, representatives from the NCSCP Working Groups
- Identify invasive species issues
- Develop MOU
- Begin to identify goals
- Identify other instrumental partners to include

# Acknowledgements

- Partial funding for this workshop was provided by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program under project 06-334

# Questions ?

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