

Great Lakes *Phragmites* Collaborative: A Partnership to Link People, Information and Action

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Phragmites australis

- Tall, perennial grass
- Found in wetlands, shorelines, ditches
- Different genotypes grow worldwide



A Landscape-Scale Problem

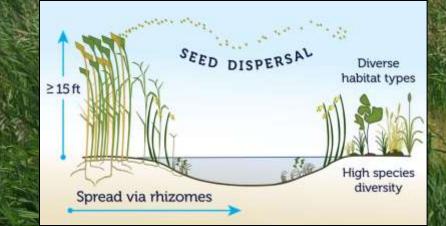


Direct impact on people and habitats

Priority for resource managers

Need comprehensive approach







Current Management Strategies

Chemical

Flooding

Mechanical

Challenges

- 1. Resource intensive
- 2. Not species specific
 - Treat symptom rather than cause
 - Lack of regional coordination





Great Lakes PHRAGMITES COLLABORATIVE

greatlakesphragmites.net

A partnership to link people, information, and action











A partnership to link people, information, and action

- 1. Engage stakeholders
- 2. Streamline information transfer
- 3. Link science and management
- 4. Facilitate adaptive management
- 5. Encourage a systems approach



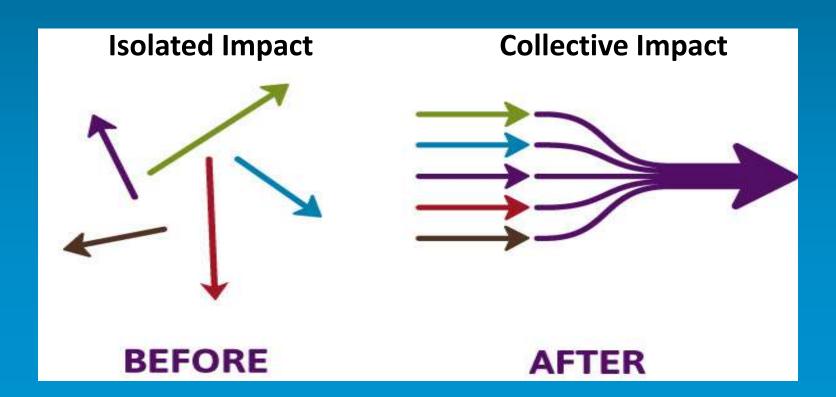
Collective Impact:

"the commitment of a group of important actors from different sectors to a common agenda for solving a specific social problem" (*Kania and Kramer, 2011*)



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Collective Impact Preconditions and Elements

- Influential Champion
- Urgency
- Sustained Funding

- 1. Backbone Organization
- 2. Continuous Communication
- 3. Common Agenda
- 4. Shared Measurements
- Mutually Reinforcing Activities

(Kania and Kramer, 2011)



1. Backbone Organization

Six Core Functions for the Backbone Organization

Guide Vision and Strategy

Support Aligned Activities

Establish Shared Measurement Practices

Build Public Will

Advance Policy

Mobilize Funding

Backbones must balance the tension between coordinating and maintaining accountability, while staying behind the scenes to establish collective ownership

http://www.capitalregionscrpg.org



2. Continuous Communication

- Website
- Social media
- Listserv
- Webinars
- Committees



New blog posts:

New Case Studies are on the way! Introducing the Phragmites Adaptive Management Framework (PAMF) Initiative View all =

Upcoming events:

No events are scheduled at this time. Check back soon! New all *

GLPhrag

Phinday Phirag News Roundup https://t.co/bxiDlkpVcO

Transfers aga-

GLPhrag

Retweeted OMWA (@muniwater):https://t.co/FAediOYPup Phragmites poses biggest threat to protected marsh https://t.co/5LbUg6DUv 2/mms.epi

Non-native Phragmites australiti (haplotype M) – common reed – is a highly invasive plant species now common in North American wetlands. The Great Lakes Phragmites Collaborative was established to facilitate communication among stakeholders across the region and serve as a resource center for information on Phragmites biology, management, and research. As Phragmites research progresses we continue to update the website and



3. Common Agenda

Vision: Great Lakes wetland ecosystems and their services are not degraded by non-native *Phragmites.*"





4. Mutually Reinforcing Activities

• Best Practices

Great Lakes PHRAGMITES COLLABORATIVE

Phragmites Treatment Herbicide Quick Guide

Please Note: This document was developed for interpretive purposes. Treatment decisions should be based on site conditions and management goals. Rates lated below are not meant to override the instructions provided on each individual hertskide label. The label is the law; follow all label instructions. This sheet provides information about concentrations by volume of packaged product NOT by active ingredient [a.1].

When working over or near water, it is important to use herbicide and sortistical derevlations approved for equatic uses. Terrestrial (contant) formulas, such as foundus, contain ingredients that are dangerous to apartic specie. Use of terrestrial herbicide are sarfactants on wet sites violates state and federal laws. Many states require a permit to use herbicide over or near water. Check with your local authorities to discriming permitting engineement. In Canadian province, no herbicide state been approved for over-water use.

	Herbicide	Imazapyr	Glyphosate	Imazapyr & Glyphosate Combination	Imazamox	Surfactant (nonionic)
Trade Names Treatment Timing (may vary by region)		Habitat (25.7% a.l.) Arsenal (27.8% a.l.)	Rodeo (S1.8% a.t.) Aquaheot (S1.8% a.t.) Aquameter (S3.8% a.t.) Accord (S3.8% a.t.)		Clearcast (12.1% e.t.)	Cygnet Plas Cale-Hok
		Apply to actively growing green tokep after full last observior and up to first killing freet (* fume-Oct)	Apply after plants are in full bloom in late service up to the first killing frast first-Aug = Oct1	Apply after plants are in full bloom in late summer up to the first killing front (late-Aug – Oct)	Apply to actively growing green foliage <u>after full leaf</u> <u>elizotetian</u> and up to Smt killing front (* June-Oct)	
		If the stand has a substantial arrow	ent of old strem timue, more or beim p	rior to spray; allow to re-grow to approx	5' before treatment (>6 weeks)	S. C.
Herhictife Rate (% schuote are by witzme of packaged product)	Nigh Volume (serial, boom sprsy)	4-6 pants/acre	4-6 pintu/acre	3 pints imasspyr + 3 pints glyphosate/scre	4 pints/acre (use with 3 pints/acre methylaned seed all (MSO) instead of other surfactants)	1-4 pints/acre
	Low Volume Sprey (hatikpack)	3-1.5% solution	0.75-2% solution	1.5% solution total (0.75% ee. for imatopyr and glophosate)	1-3% (use with methylated seed all (MSD) at 0.5-1% instead of other surfactants)	0.25-0.5% volution
	Hand Swiping, Wick, ar Boom Wick	20% cover at least 50% of the foliage, best results from covering top half of plant	30% cover at least 50% of the foliage, best results from covering top fuelt of plant	10% cover at least 50% of the foliage, best results from covering top half of plant		0.25-0.3% solution
	Stem anyschon or cat stem (squeeze bottle/ sponge spplicator)		33% solution			0.25-0.5% solution
Pros:		Allows treatment earlier in the growing season	More appropriate if working in sensitive areas or areas near woody species	Reduced cost from Imatapyr slone	More appropriate if working in areas near woody species	Use of surfactant is <u>recesser</u> to achieve the labeled result for the barbicides
Cons:		Greater danger of non-target damage and active residuals in the soll, exponsive	Treatment window is smaller	Greater danger of non-target derage and active resolution in the call, treatment window is smaller		
Mandatory setback distance to potable water-infakes		0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer)	0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer)	0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer)	0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer)	

Last Updated 7.2.2015

5. Shared Measurements



Great Lakes

RAGM



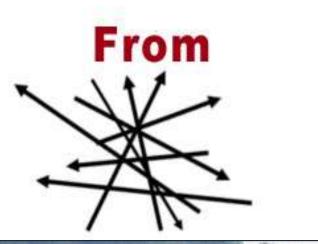


Status of Collective Impact

ELEMENT	STATUS		
Backbone Organization			
Continuous Communication			
Common Agenda			
Mutually Reinforcing Activities			
Shared Measurements			



Why a Phragmites Collaborative?









Acknowledgements

- Kurt Kowalski, USGS Great Lakes Science Center
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Thank you!

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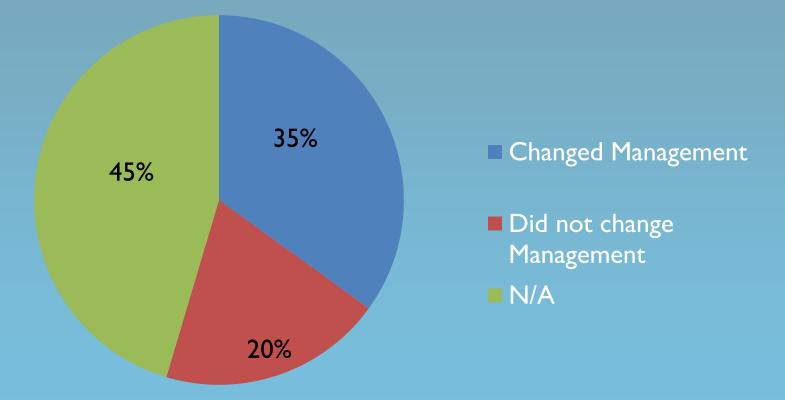








GLPC Impact on Management



35% of participants have changed their management based on information received from the GLPC. When those who did not find the question applicable are removed from the data, 64% indicated that their management had changed.