Invasive Species Data Collection: An Ecological Approach to a Complex Problem





www.austintexas.gov/invasive

Invasive Species

"[...] nonnative (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human heath."

National Invasive Species Council





Past City of Austin Efforts

~\$970,000/year spent on invasive species management.

Projects are on departmental level with no system for coordination in place

Timeline

2010

April, 2010

q City Council Resolution to develop Invasive Species Management Plan

August, 2012

- Interdepartmental Working Group develops ISMP and Field Manual
- Bloomberg Philanthropies Cities of Service Grant Submittal

Spring, 2013

q City staff and 150 volunteers trained

Summer, 2013

q Data collection effort

Spring, 2014

Data Analysis & Report Generation



2014

COA ISMP Scope

- d Identifies target species.
- Compiles management strategies (IPM).
- Sets department-level responsibility.

City of Austin Top 24 Invasive Plant Species

- Bastard Cabbage
- Bermudagrass
- **Broad Leaf Privets**
- Catclaw Vine
- Chinaberry
- Chinese Parasol Tree
- Chinese Pistache
- Chinese Privet*

- Chinese Tallow
- Common Water Hyacinth
- Elephant Ear
- Giant Cane
- Golden Bamboo
- Heavenly Bamboo
- Hydrilla
- Japanese Hollyfern

- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Johnsongrass
- King Ranch Bluestem
- Kudzu
- Malta Star Thistle
- Paper Mulberry
- Salt Cedar
- Scarlet Firethorn
- Tree of Heaven

COA ISMP 5 Year Goals

- Development of standard procedures.
- Management actions on 25% of total acreage.
- Collection of baseline data.
- **q** Education / Outreach.





Education / Outreach

- **q** Cities of Service Grant
- University of Texas Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
- Trained Over 150 Citizen Scientists







Hypotheses

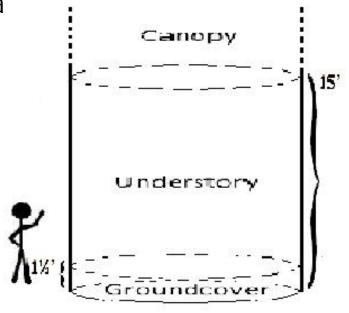
- Invasive species abundances are not equal.
- Invasive species presence/abundance is associated with site, horizontal or vertical distance to water, or disturbance/development.
- Invasive species age distribution is correlated with site, distance to water, or disturbance/development.
- Native species diversity is different in areas with high invasive species presence/abundance.

Study Design

- Plots were a cylinder with a 5 meter radius
 - Split into quadrants
 - Data collected at Canopy, Understory and Groundcover
- Randomly distributed
- Density of 1.5 plots per unmanaged acre

• 3% land area sampled per unmanaged a





Study Design

qPlot Level

- Habitat Type (Open/Edge/Wooded)
- Soil Type

qStrata Level

- Percent Cover of each invasive species
- Percent Open/Bare
- Native species tally

	Groundcover (< 1.5 ft.)	Understory (<1.5 ft 15 ft.)	Canopy (>15 ft.)
Invasive Species Percent Cover			
Percent Open/Bare			
Native Species Count			

Study Design

- ~50,000 Acres owned by City of Austin
 - ~20,000 were included in the study
 - Sampled ~ 1800 acres

Property Prioritization

q Endangered Species Habitat

Black-capped Vireo, Golden-cheeked Warbler, Barton Springs Salamander, etc.

Critical Environmental Features

Springs, Wetlands, Rock Outcrops

q Creek Density

Creek Linear Feet/Acre

q Parks Unmanaged Areas

PARD managed database of un-mown areas

q Wildfire Risk

TxWRAP data

Aesthetics/Use

Trails, Scenic Roadways, Capitol View Corridors



Properties Selected

q Post-prioritization

Efforts

- **q** 5 days a week
- **q** 4 hours a day
- **q** 2.5 months

- **q** 1124 Volunteer Hours
- **q** 1000 Staff Hours



- **q** 39 City of Austin Owned Parcels
- q > 1800 Acres Sampled
- > 2200 Data Points Collected

Number of Invasive Species per Site

Response

- **q** Target Invasives.
 - Pervasiveness
 - Localality
 - Globalality
- **q** Snapshot in time.
- **q** Management recommendations.



Team

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