

Overview of Riparian Plant Control Efforts in Texas



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Arundo Infestation - Hill Country

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PARKS &

WILDLIFE



Arundo Infestation - Hill Country



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Arundo Impacts





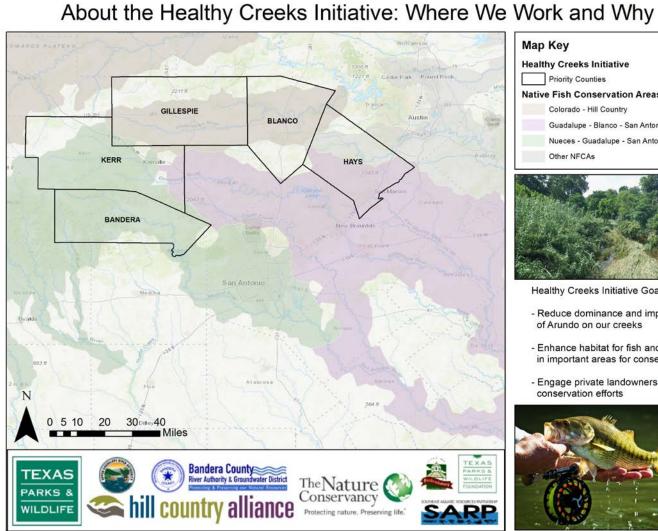
Arundo Impacts















Healthy Creeks Initiative Goals:

- Reduce dominance and impacts of Arundo on our creeks
- Enhance habitat for fish and wildlife in important areas for conservation
- Engage private landowners in conservation efforts



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http://tpwd.texas.gov/healthycreeks

Integrated Pest Management

- Biological
- Cultural
- Mechanical
- Chemical

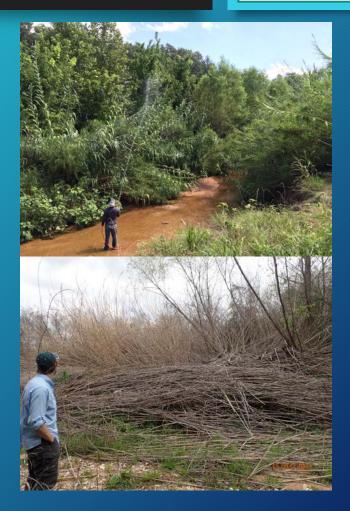
"Nuisance Aquatic Vegetation"





Chemical Control Methods

- Imazapyr
- Imazamox
- Glyphosate
- Combination treatment
- Foliar application
 - May cut first and treat regrowth
 - Cut stump treatment is ineffective
- Dead canes not removed





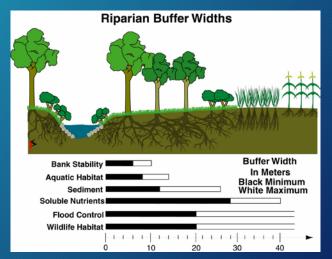


Cultural Control Methods

- Create a grow zone—aim for 30-50 feet width
- Go native-plant diverse species with high stability rating
- Spread the word—community effort is essential!







- Mechanical Control Methods
 - Pull small sprouts
 - Advising NO grubbing/tilling/mowing
- Prevention Campaign (just launched)



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Biological Control

- Arundo wasp Tetramesa romana
 - Attacks side shoots
 - May reduce apical dominance (height)
 - Does NOT kill Arundo
- Scale and Leaf Miner
 - Under testing by USDA
 - Reduce biomass
 - Do NOT kill Arundo

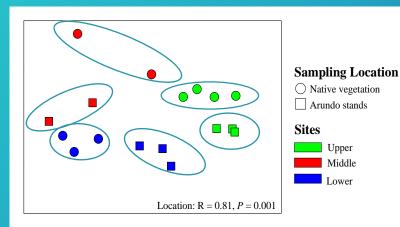




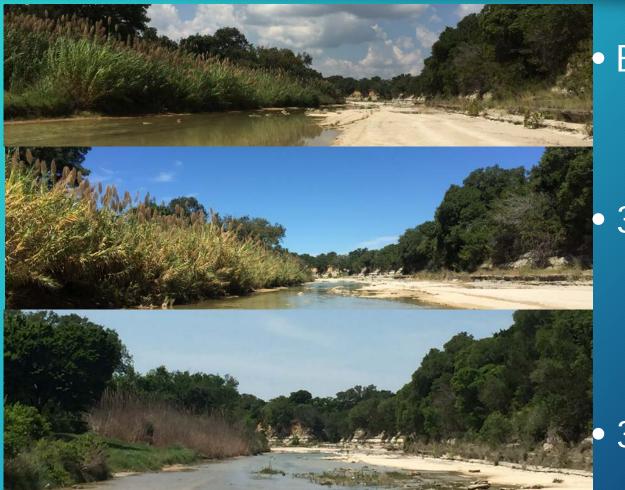
Biological Monitoring



- Invertebrates, Fish, Plants
- Arundo vs. Native Plants
- Pre/Post Herbicide







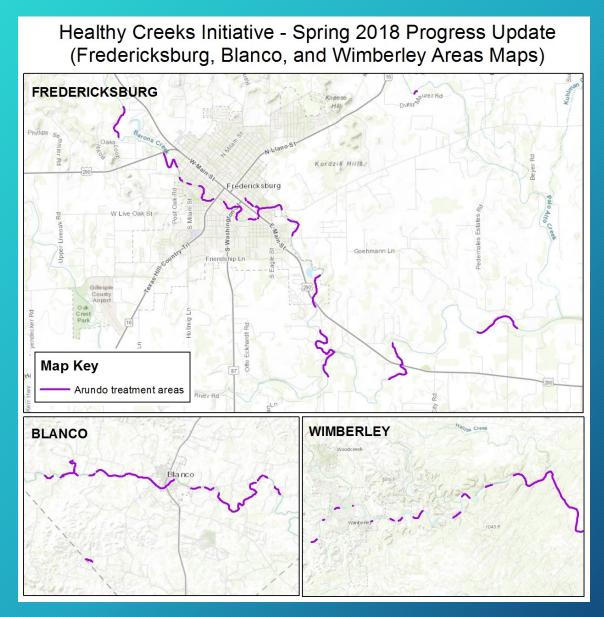
Before

3 weeks

3 months







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http://tpwd.texas.gov/healthycreeks



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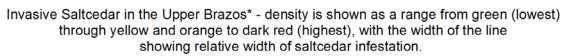
- Treatment continuing in Pedernales & Blanco
- Expanding to two new basins Medina & Guadalupe
- Focus on prevention and seeding/planting
- Herbicide research with TxDOT





- Upper Brazos River
 - Hydrological alterations
 - Critical habitat for Smalleye and Sharpnose Shiners
- 2016-2017 Focus on Double Mountain Forks



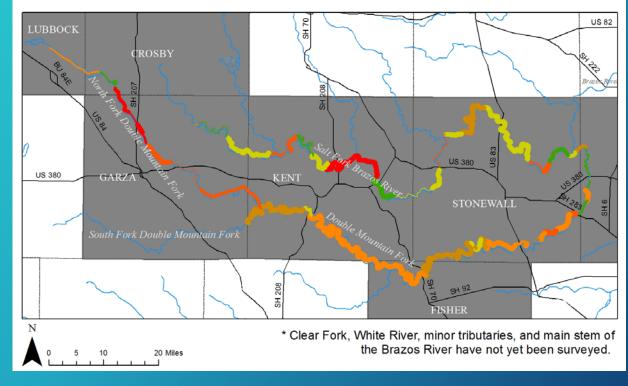


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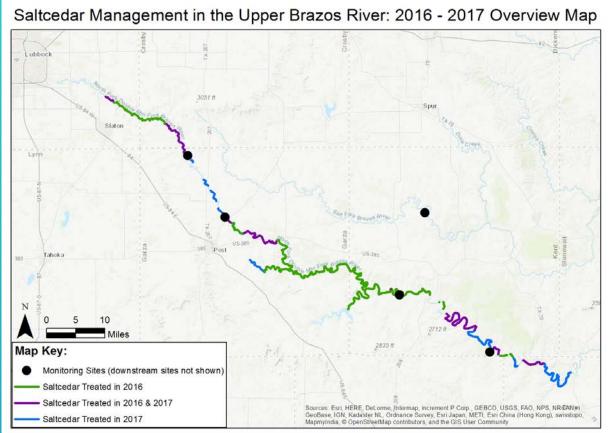
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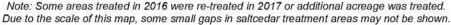
WILDLIFE

Highest priority for Saltcedar treatment: North Fork Double Mountain Fork, South Fork Double Mountain Fork, and Double Mountain Fork









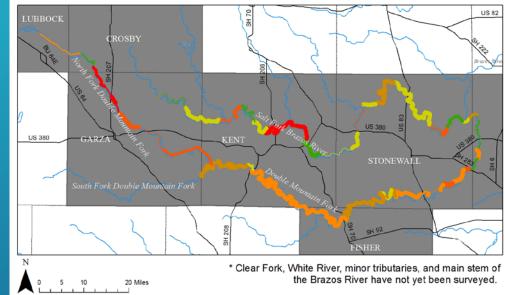


• 2016 – 2017 Efforts

- Finished aerial surveys
- 6,700 acres treated
- 50+ landowners
- Hydrological monitoring
- Biological monitoring
- Saltcedar beetle (*Diorhabda* sp.) refuges
 small tributaries

Invasive Saltcedar in the Upper Brazos* - density is shown as a range from green (lowest) through yellow and orange to dark red (highest), with the width of the line showing relative width of saltcedar infestation.

Highest priority for Saltcedar treatment: North Fork Double Mountain Fork, South Fork Double Mountain Fork, and Double Mountain Fork





2018 Efforts

- Treatment & monitoring continue – fill gaps
- Expand to Salt Fork
- UTV based treatment
- Drone re-surveys
- Cottonwood plantings

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