



Wild Spotter Components

1) National Website

- Project Overview
- Identification Materials
- Survey, Inventory, and Mapping Protocols
- Citizen Science Volunteer Recruitment and Coordination
- Customized Site Information
 - Access and Contact Information
 - Maps
 - Invasive Species List



[Monongahela National Forest](#)

This Forest offers a wide range of recreational activities due to eight Wilderness Areas, a National Scenic Byway, and the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area.



Wild Spotter Components

2) EDDMapS Platform

- Uniquely designed for project
- Same branding and design as National Website
- Supporting information for use by volunteers in the field
- Smartphone Apps for Data Collection (iPhone and Android devices)



UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA



3) Marketing and Promotion

- Media (video, social, print, radio, web, television, etc.)
- Presentations (conferences/tradeshows)
- Networking and list-serves
- Targeted Marketing to diverse groups



4) Volunteer Recruitment and Coordination

- Citizen Science Program Connection
- USFS Volunteer Program Connection
- Partnerships and Recruitment at all levels (local to national)
- Working with Corps Network and other Conservation Corps Partners
- Recognition and Support (Training, technology, awards, etc.)



Pilot National Forests



Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

1) Priority Areas

- *Wilderness Areas*
 - Blackjack Springs
 - Headwaters
 - Porcupine Lake
 - Rainbow Lake
 - Whisker Lake
- *Wild & Scenic Rivers*
 - St. Croix National
 - Scenic River

2) Invasive Species List

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|
| goldweed | <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> | 11294 |
| garlic mustard | <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | 3005 |
| Japanese barberry | <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | 3010 |
| Siberian peashrub | <i>Caragana arborescens</i> | 9925 |
| Oriental bittersweet | <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | 3012 |
| knappweeds | <i>Centaurea</i> spp. | 9563 |
| Canada thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | 2792 |
| marsh thistle | <i>Cirsium palustre</i> | 12785 |
| bull thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | 3393 |
| Crown vetch | <i>Coronilla varia</i> | 3015 |
| Autumn olive | <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | 3021 |
| leafy spurge | <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | 3405 |
| Glossy buckthorn | <i>Frangula alnus</i> (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>) | 5649 |
| brittle stem hemp nettle | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> | 26652 |
| dame's rocket | <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | 5702 |
| pale yellow iris | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | 5853 |
| morrow's honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | 3041 |
| tatarian honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | 3043 |
| Bell's honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera x bella</i> | 5948 |
| purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | 3047 |
| field forget-me-not | <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | 32755 |
| true forget-me-not | <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | 6071 |
| wild parsnip | <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | 6147 |
| common reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>Australis</i> | 59038 |
| Japanese knotweed | <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) | 19655 |
| common buckthorn | <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | 3070 |
| black locust | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | 3350 |
| orange hawkweed | <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> | 4423 |
| yellow hawkweed | <i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> | 4424 |
| St. johnswort | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | 7151 |
| Dalmatian toadflax | <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> | 5939 |
| yellow toadflax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | 3800 |
| white sweet clover | <i>Melilotus albus</i> | 3050 |
| yellow sweet clover | <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> | 6008 |
| Eurasian watermilfoil | <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> | 3055 |
| reed canary grass | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | 6170 |
| burnet saxifrage | <i>Pimpinella saxifrage</i> | 18762 |
| curly pondweed | <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> | 6219 |
| common tansy | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | 6517 |
| narrow leaved cattail | <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | 11603 |
| garden valerian | <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | 6580 |

3) Pathways and Vectors

- Morgan Falls St. Peter's Dome Trail
- Anvil National Recreation Trail
- Mountain Fire Lookout Station
- Natural History Auto Tour
- Lakewood Auto Tour
- Franklin Lake Campground
- Lake Three Campground



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Wild Spotter™ - Engaging and empowering the public to help find, map, and prevent invasive species in America's wilderness areas, wild rivers, and other natural areas. Become a Wild Spotter citizen scientist volunteer, download the Mobile App, and help protect America's Wild Places!



Wild Spotter™ - Engaging citizen scientists and outdoorsmen and women from across the country to help identify and map invasive species in America's Wilderness, Wild Rivers, and other natural areas. Use the Wild Spotter app and get started.



Become a Wild Spotter

Volunteers are a vital part of the Wild Spotter project! To become a volunteer, register either online or download the Wild Spotter app on your smartphone or other mobile device. Once registered, reach out to

Become a Partner

As Wild Spotter works to manage invasive species through on-the-ground, community-based projects, partnerships are crucial for designing and implementing our resources. Wild Spotter creates



Join

The Network of Citizen Scientists



Download

The Free Smartphone App



Identify

The Invasive Plants, Pathogens and Animals



Map

Locations When You Visit Your Favorite Places



Protect

These Wild Places for Future Generations

WILD SPOTTER PARTNERS



Works on iPhone, iPad and Android devices

Download and install our apps to map invasives in your favorite wild places with or without cell reception.





Wild Spotter Mission

Wild Spotter aims to protect America's wild places from invasive plants, pathogens, and animals which outcompete our native species and threaten the biodiversity and health of every aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.



Promote Awareness

America's wild places are home to beauty, diversity, and reflection, yet they are under attack from invasive species. A goal of Wild Spotter is to help bring awareness to the public about which nonnative species are invading our wild places, how to identify these species and how to report them.



Engage the Public

The data you collect will be helping to create the first-ever nationwide inventory of invasive species in America's natural areas. You can help us fight back against harmful invaders by becoming a Wild Spotter volunteer or partner. By downloading the app on your smartphone, you can start collecting vital data on which species are invading, where they are located, and the extent of their invasion, all while you are enjoying the great outdoors.



Defeat Invasives

The data collected by you will help management teams create more effective strategies to defeat invasive species. By reporting data you will be helping to protect recreational activities, such as fishing, hunting, climbing, as well as clean water, abundant wildlife, and all the other benefits of being outdoors.

Help Protect America's Wild Places

Become a Wild Spotter Partner

To accomplish our mission to protect America's wild places from non-native plants, pathogens, and animals, Wild Spotter partners with non-profit and for-profit organizations, agencies across all levels of government, universities, and communities. The diverseness of our partnerships allows us to build capacity within National Forests and helps us defeat invasive species. Additionally, partners benefit through logo placement in print advertisements and promotional items such as decals, pins, and posters.



WILD PLACES



Idaho

Payette National Forest

Come experience the solitude of seldom traveled trails within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area!

[Learn More](#)

JOIN WILD SPOTTER

To defeat these exotic invaders, we need to know where they are. When you spot them, follow the app to make sure we get the information we need: what, where and how extensive is the impact? It's easy to do while enjoying the great outdoors. By uploading this information, you'll be helping to assemble the first-ever nationwide inventory of invasive species in America's Wilderness Areas, Wild Rivers, and other natural areas. You'll also learn how to reduce and stop the spread of these insidious invaders - and protect America's rivers, mountains, forests, and all wild places for future generations. So make a difference! Volunteer to join the Wild Spotter campaign today.



WILD SPOTTER VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are what power Wild Spotter. These are an example of volunteers who go out and map invasives in America's wild places!





LATEST WILD SPOTTER NEWS AND EVENTS



2
MAY

UTAH WEED SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION SPRING TOUR

Utah's county weed supervisors meet once a year to visit locations of new weed introductions and learn about new control and mapping technologies. This year's tour began in St. George in southern Utah.

[Read more](#)



3
MARCH

WEED WRANGLE® NASHVILLE, TN

Weed Wrangle® is a one-day, citywide, volunteer effort to help rescue our public parks and green spaces from invasive species through hands-on removal of especially harmful trees, vines and flowering plants.

[Read more](#)

Upcoming Events

9
SEPT

Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies Annual Conference

at 9:00 AM - 7:00 PM Tampa, Florida

A forum for conservation leadership to discuss conservation policy and management issues and accomplishments.

15
OCT

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference

at 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Rochester, NY

A biennial conference celebrating 10 years of connecting the invasive species management, research, and policy community.

[more events](#)

EDDMapS

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

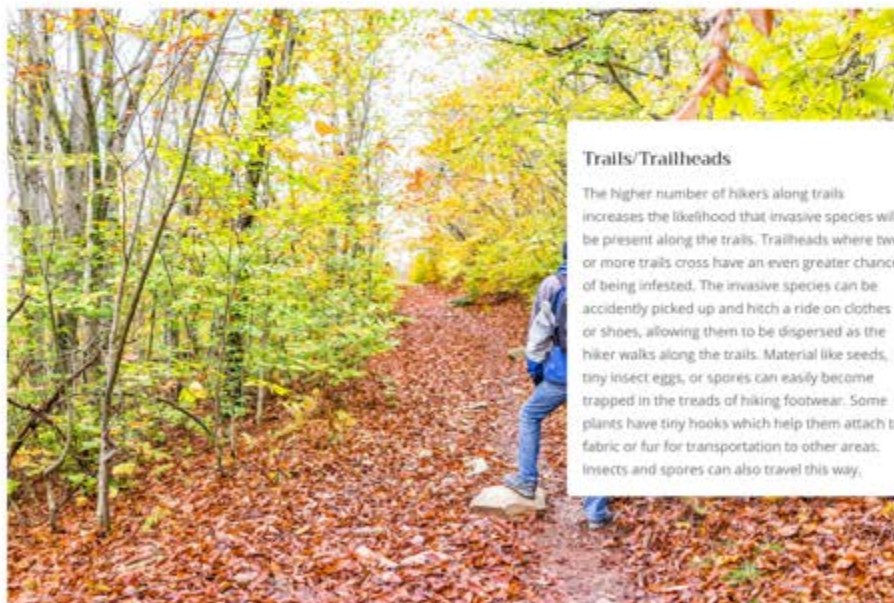
Powered By EDDMapS

EDDMapS is a web-based mapping system for documenting invasive species distribution and there are immense numbers of invasive species observations reported each year. In turn, EDDMapS shares this data and makes it freely available to everyone. Wild Spotter is built upon the EDDMapS infrastructure and all





Where to Look



Trails/Trailheads

The higher number of hikers along trails increases the likelihood that invasive species will be present along the trails. Trailheads where two or more trails cross have an even greater chance of being infested. The invasive species can be accidentally picked up and hitch a ride on clothes or shoes, allowing them to be dispersed as the hiker walks along the trails. Material like seeds, tiny insect eggs, or spores can easily become trapped in the treads of hiking footwear. Some plants have tiny hooks which help them attach to fabric or fur for transportation to other areas. Insects and spores can also travel this way.





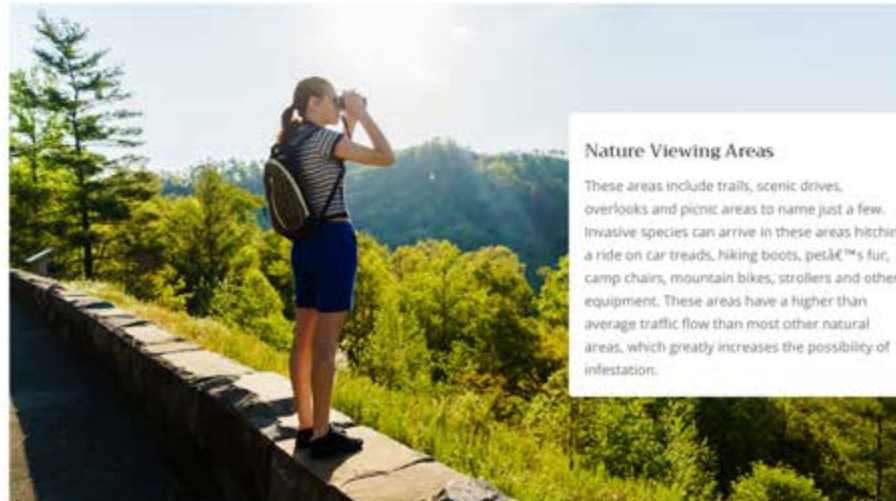
Boating Access Point

Boats and boat trailers often have mud, debris, and water left in and on them from the previous location they were used. This mud, debris and water can contain invasive species or their seed, eggs or spores. Muddy launch areas offer an easy pathway for infestations to begin. Likewise, invasive species which are present in the waters or riparian areas where you are boating can easily attach to your boat, especially parts like the propellers and anchor. The treads in trailer tires can very easily pick up debris in the muddy water at boating access points.



Nature Viewing Areas

These areas include trails, scenic drives, overlooks and picnic areas to name just a few. Invasive species can arrive in these areas hitching a ride on car treads, hiking boots, pet's fur, camp chairs, mountain bikes, strollers and other equipment. These areas have a higher than average traffic flow than most other natural areas, which greatly increases the possibility of infestation.





What to Look For

Invasive Species

What is an invasive species? Plant, animal and other organism growing in a habitat where it is not native. And where it has spread and is causing or might cause harm to humans, animals, other organisms, the economy or the habitat where it has been found. This includes the seeds, eggs, spores and other reproductive material of the invasive species.



Showing 1 to 14 of 336 entries

Search:

| Subject Name | Scientific Name | Places |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| alligatorweed | <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> | Ozark-St. Francis National Forest |
| alpine knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> | Monongahela National Forest |
| alpine knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> | Wallowa-Whitman National Forest |
| amphibian disease chytridiomycosis | <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> | Ozark-St. Francis National Forest |
| Amur honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Daniel Boone National Forest |
| Amur honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Monongahela National Forest |
| Amur honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Shawnee National Forest |
| autumn olive | <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest |
| autumn olive | <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | Daniel Boone National Forest |



Places



Bridger-Teton National Forest

Welcome to the Bridger-Teton National Forest! Adjacent to both the Grand-Teton National Park and the National Elk Refuge, the Bridger-Teton National Forest comprises 3.4 million acres. The Forest has three wilderness areas, which include the Bridger Wilderness, the Gros Ventre Wilderness, and the Teton Wilderness, that offer visitors the chance to view diverse wildlife. During the summer months, visitors are likely to see trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes, coyotes, bald eagles, and elk. Species easier to see in winter, as they move to lower elevations, include moose, mule deer, and bighorn sheep. Although widely known for its large mammals, including grizzly bears, Bridger-Teton also supports over 355 species of birds. The Forest offers crystal clear waters, with unique geology and numerous recreation activities, at Snake River Canyon and Periodic Springs. Two Scenic Byways, the Wyoming Centennial Scenic Byway and the Big Springs Scenic Backway, hosts beautiful mountain views and wide river valleys. Winter activities are boundless at the Bridger-Teton National Forest with visitors able to enjoy snowmobiling, skiing, and mushing.



Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Welcome to the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest! The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest covers more than 1.5 million acres of Wisconsin's Northwoods. The Forest is managed for multiple uses including forestry, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, fisheries, species forest products gathering, wilderness, and natural areas. Two wilderness areas, the Blackjack Springs and Headwaters Wilderness, feature diverse vegetation typical of the Lake Superior Highlands and some of the largest and oldest trees in the Forest. Fishing, hunting, hiking, bird-watching, and canoeing are popular recreational activities on the wilderness areas. The St. Peter's Dome Trail provides visitors with an excellent view of the Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior and the Apostle Islands while the Morgan Falls Trail highlights the 70-foot-high Morgan Falls. In winter, visitors can ski on one of the oldest and more popular cross-country ski trails in the Eagle River Area: Anvil National Recreation Trail. With more than 1.5 million acres of water and woodlands, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest provides recreation opportunities for year-round motorized trail riding, water and land-based silent sports and the solitude of rustic quiet campgrounds.



Daniel Boone National Forest

Welcome to the Daniel Boone National Forest! The Daniel Boone National Forest features four ranger districts intermingled with private and state land across 21 counties in eastern Kentucky. Originally named the Cumberland National Forest, it was renamed in 1966 as the Daniel Boone National Forest in recognition of the adventurous



Partners



**UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA**

University of Georgia

The University of Georgia's Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health integrates information technology applications and graphic design tools with scientific based resources to provide a wide array of services. Their mission is to develop, consolidate, and disseminate information and programs focused on invasive species, forest health, natural resource and agricultural management through technology development, program implementation, training, applied research and public awareness at state, regional, national, and international levels.



National Forest

The National Forest Service is a multi-faceted agency that manages and protect 154 national forests and 20 grasslands in 43 States and Puerto Rico. Their mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Through partnerships with public and private agencies, the National Forest Service plants trees, improves trails, educates the public, and improves conditions in wildland/urban interfaces and rural areas.



Wildlife Forever

Wildlife Forever is a nonprofit conservation charity that has funded conservation works in all 50 states and Canada with more than 1,500 projects throughout North America. The mission of Wildlife Forever is to conserve America's wildlife heritage through conservation education, preservation of habitat and management of fish and wildlife. Wildlife Forever projects target research, management, land acquisition, and educational purposes. Special emphasis is placed upon grassroots programs.



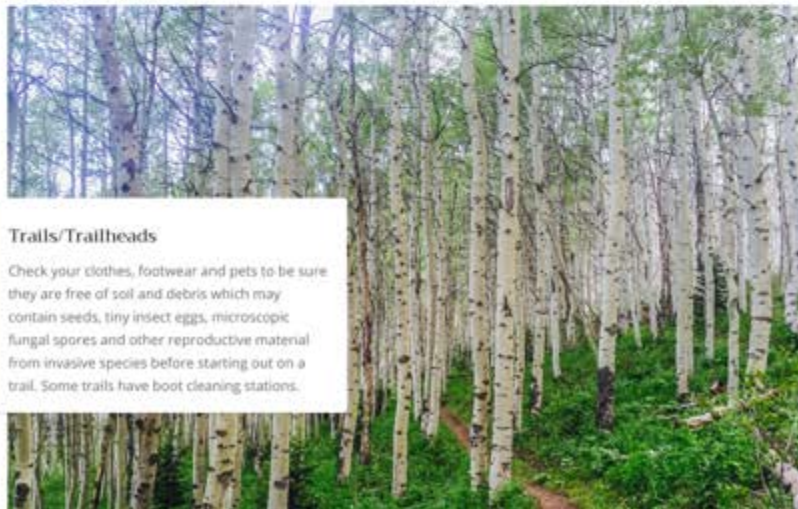
Prevention

Pathway/Vector

The means and routes by which invasive species are moved or introduced into new environments are called pathways, or vectors. Be vigilant and proactive about invasive species to help prevent accidental spread of invasive species via pathways/vectors into new areas.

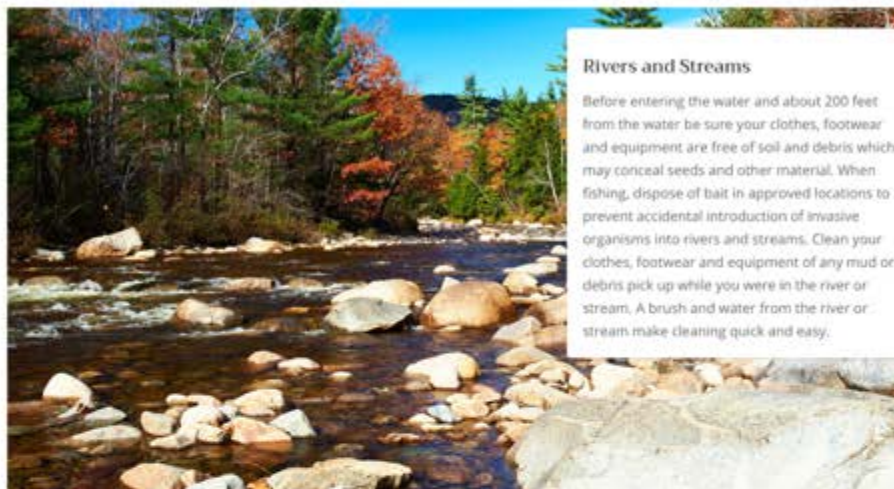
How You Can Help

It is as simple as "Never move soil or debris from one area to another". For example, clean your clothes, footwear and equipment before entering a river. Then as you leave the water, clean your belongings of any soil or debris picked while you were in the water. The same principle applies to any activities in natural areas, regardless of whether you are engaged in fishing, hiking, hunting, camping or one of the other wonderful activities possible in natural areas. Chief Seattle said it so well, "Take nothing but memories, leave nothing but footprints!"



Trails/Trailheads

Check your clothes, footwear and pets to be sure they are free of soil and debris which may contain seeds, tiny insect eggs, microscopic fungal spores and other reproductive material from invasive species before starting out on a trail. Some trails have boot cleaning stations.



Rivers and Streams

Before entering the water and about 200 feet from the water be sure your clothes, footwear and equipment are free of soil and debris which may conceal seeds and other material. When fishing, dispose of bait in approved locations to prevent accidental introduction of invasive organisms into rivers and streams. Clean your clothes, footwear and equipment of any mud or debris pick up while you were in the river or stream. A brush and water from the river or stream make cleaning quick and easy.



Campsites

Always buy local wood for campfires and leave any unused wood on site. Before leaving home, be sure your vehicle, tent and other camping equipment is clean and free of soil and other debris which may contain seeds, tiny insect eggs, microscopic fungal spores and other reproductive material. Remove soil and other debris picked up while camping, from your vehicle, tent and other equipment when packing up to go home. Dispose of waste in approved containers or bag it and dispose of it at home.



FAQ

General Questions

- + Q. What is Wild Spotter?
- + Q. Who is behind Wild Spotter?
- + Q. How do I contact Wild Spotter?
- + Q. How do I become a Wild Spotter Volunteer?
- + Q. How do I become a Wild Spotter partner?

Invasive Species

- + Q. What is an invasive species?
- + Q. Why should I care about invasive species?
- + Q. How do I identify an invasive species?
- + Q. Where do I look for invasive species?
- + Q. How do invasive species get here?
- + Q. How do I prevent the spread of invasives?

Reporting



Wild Spotter Partner Registration Form

Required Fields denoted by ***

Company or Group *

Company/Group Name

Primary Contact Name *

First Name:

Last Name

Primary Contact Address *

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

City

State

Zip Code

Primary Contact Email *

Entail

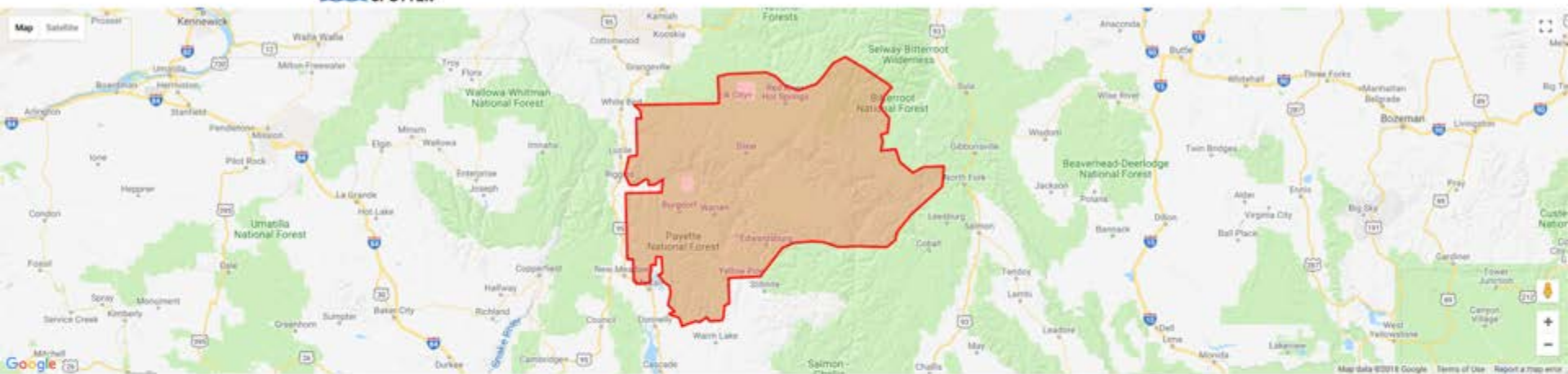
Primary Contact Phone Number *

Phone Numbers

Type of Organization *



[Volunteer](#)
[Where To Look](#)
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[Partners](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Support](#)



Payette National Forest

Come experience the solitude of seldom traveled trails within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area!

0 People Contributing 0 Observations



Welcome to the Payette National Forest! Adjacent to the Boise, and Salmon-Challis National Forests, the Payette National Forest offers visitors over 2.3 million acres to enjoy. Dry desert grasslands compliment heavily forested acres. Visitors can experience the solitude of seldom traveled trails at the gateways to the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area. Then, to the west, is the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area, the deepest river gorge in North America where visitors can stand on the canyons east rim and in some places gaze down 8,000 feet to the Snake River that has carved this canyon. Wildlife viewing opportunities are endless with over 300 different species making their home on the Payette National Forest. Some are common and easily spotted from roads and trails, while others are more reclusive and require perseverance to see. Seven Devil Mountains and the Upper Salmon River Canyon are excellent places to see Mountain Goats while Boreal Owls are found at elevations above 6,000 feet in spruce-fir forests. The Payette National Forest also provides visitors a spot to indulge in their recreational interests.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/payette>



cheatgrass – *Bromus tectorum*

0 People Contributing 0 Observation(s) 0 place(s)

Click on images to view larger version and citation.



Appearance

Bromus tectorum is an erect-stemmed annual grass that grows to about 8-25 in. (20-70 cm) in height.

Foliage

The leaf sheaths and blades are covered with soft short hairs. The leaves are 0.08-0.16 in. (2-4 mm) wide and up to 8 in. (20 cm) long. Its ligules are 0.04-0.1 in. (1-2.5 mm) long.

Flowers

The panicles measure 2-7.75 in. (5-20 cm) long, have numerous branches, retain an open quality and are generally nodding. The panicles bear from 3 to 8 drooping spikelets, each spikelet is 0.8-1.4 in. (2-3.5 cm) long. The glumes are awl-shaped. The lemmas are narrowly lanceolate, 0.04-0.06 in. (1-1.5 mm) wide, toothed, and sometimes hairy. They have slender, straight awns that are 0.4-0.67 in. (10-17 mm) long. Flowering occurs from May to June.

Fruit

The seeds can germinate in the fall or in the spring; fall germination is generally more common. *B. tectorum* has a fibrous root system is finely divided. When a seed germinates in the fall, the developing root system is able to expand over the winter, giving the plant an increased ability to exploit available water and nutrients in the spring.

Ecological Threat

Bromus tectorum has the ability to draw down soil moisture and nutrients to very low levels, making it difficult for other species to compete. An increased cycle of fires favors annual species at the expense of many perennials. Due to its tendency to mature early and then dry out, it gains a competitive advantage through the promotion of fire. It is an agricultural, nursery and orchard pest.

Places monitoring this species

[Santa Fe National Forest](#)

[Bridger-Teton National Forest](#)

[Payette National Forest](#)

[Monongahela National Forest](#)

Wild Spotter Smartphone Apps



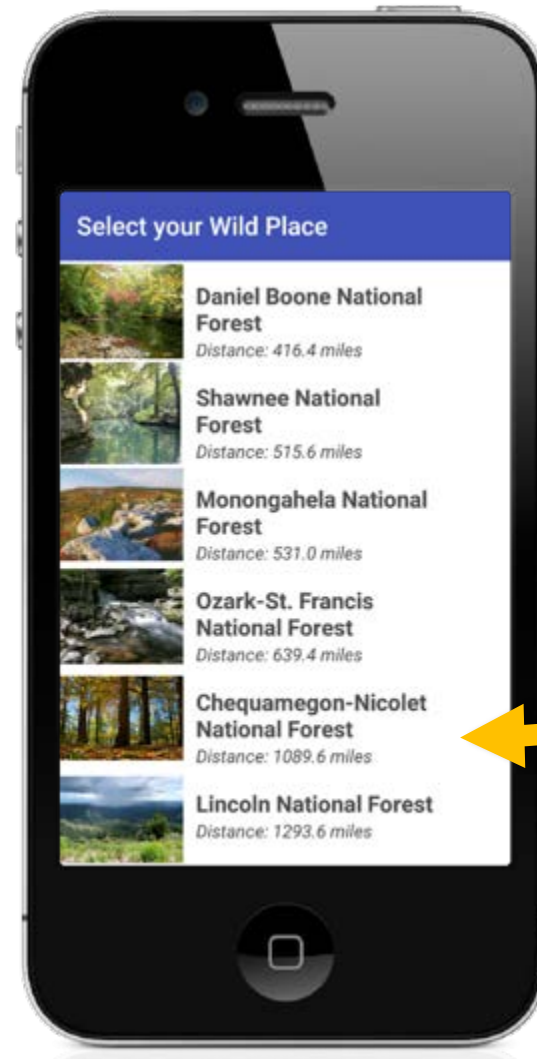
**Works on iPhone, iPad, and Android
devices**

**Download and install the
FREE Wild Spotter App
to map invasive species in
your favorite Wild Place**





**Swipe through
introductory slides**



**Pick the
Wild Place
you are in
or going to**

Wild Place Homepage on App

Click on the dropdown box for more options

Explore and Identify Any Invasive Species of Concern

View maps of your selected Wild Place

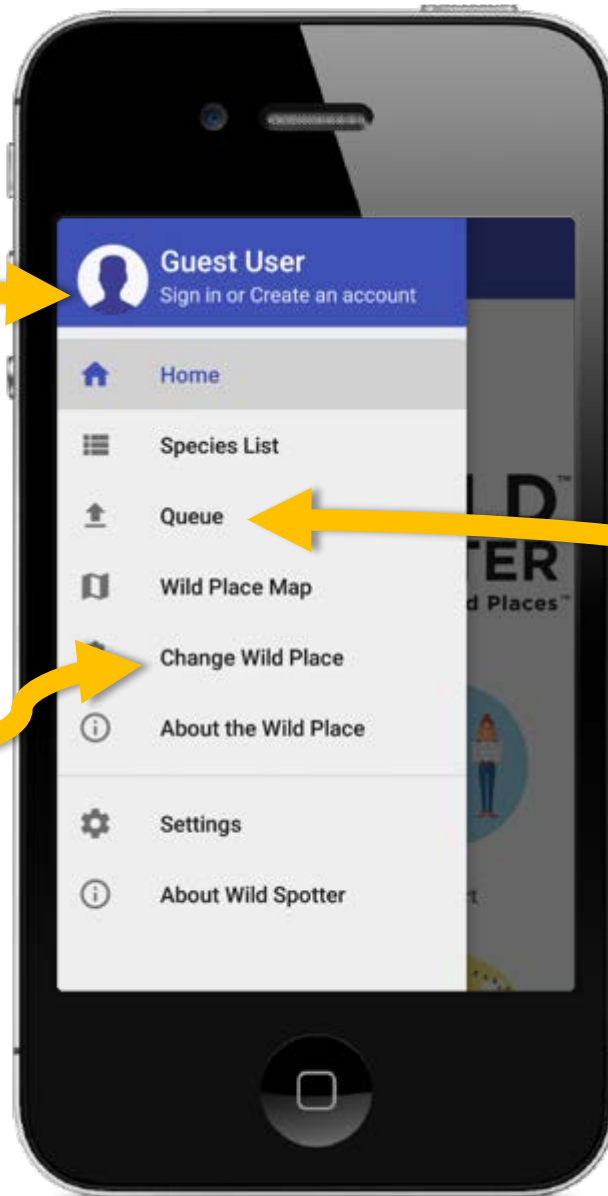


Report your invasive species sightings (what, where, how much)

Learn about the Wild Place you are exploring

Dropdown Box Options

**Select to sign
in or create a
Wild Spotter
account**



**Change your
Home Wild Place
when you travel**

**Click Queue to upload
your invasive species
sightings**

Sign in or Create an Account

**Create an account
or sign in with an
existing EDDMapS
Account**

← Sign in or Create an account

Sign up for an Wild Spotter account

Full Name

Email

Password

CREATE AN ACCOUNT

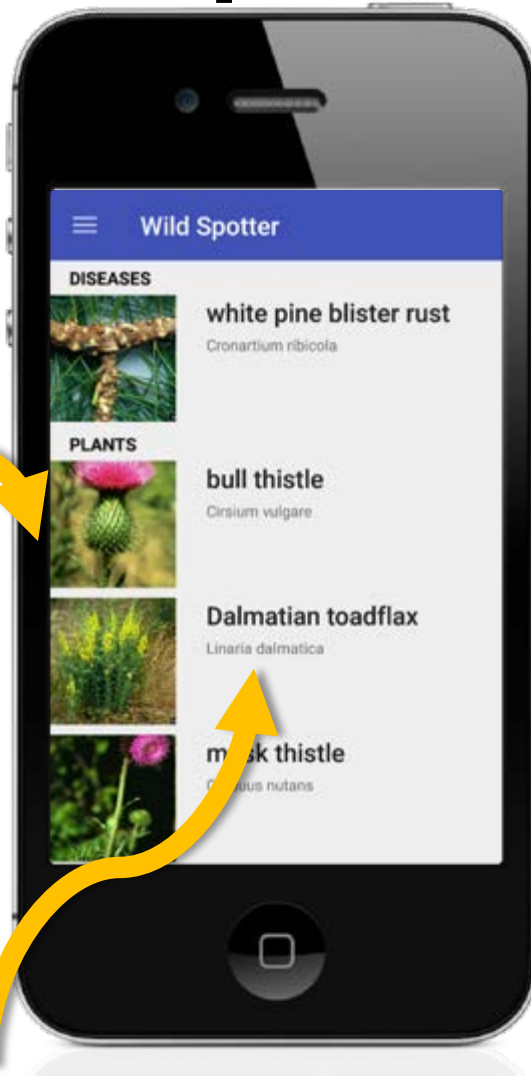
or

EDDMapS SIGN IN WITH EDDMAPS

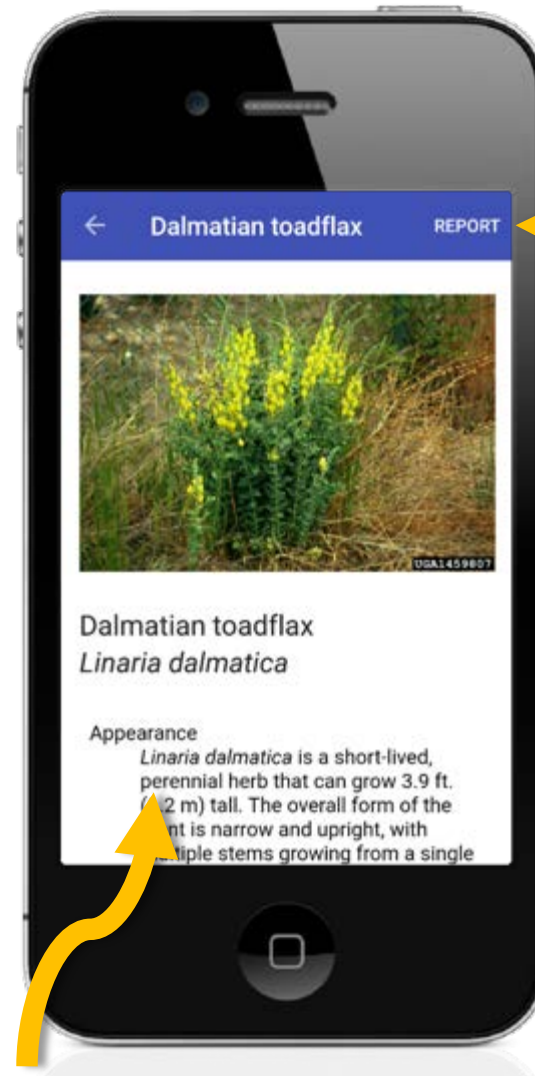
CANCEL

Species Identification

Scroll
through
invasive
species by
category



Click to learn more about
each species



Click
REPORT if
you've
spotted this
species

View pictures, descriptions, and
identifying characteristics

Reporting Section

The invasive species you've selected to Report

Tap the camera to add a **photo** to the report

Tell us how large the infestation is (this section is being modified)

Scroll down and be sure to Save your Report to the **Upload Queue**

The image shows a smartphone screen with a 'Report' form. The form is titled 'Report' and has a back arrow. It contains the following sections:

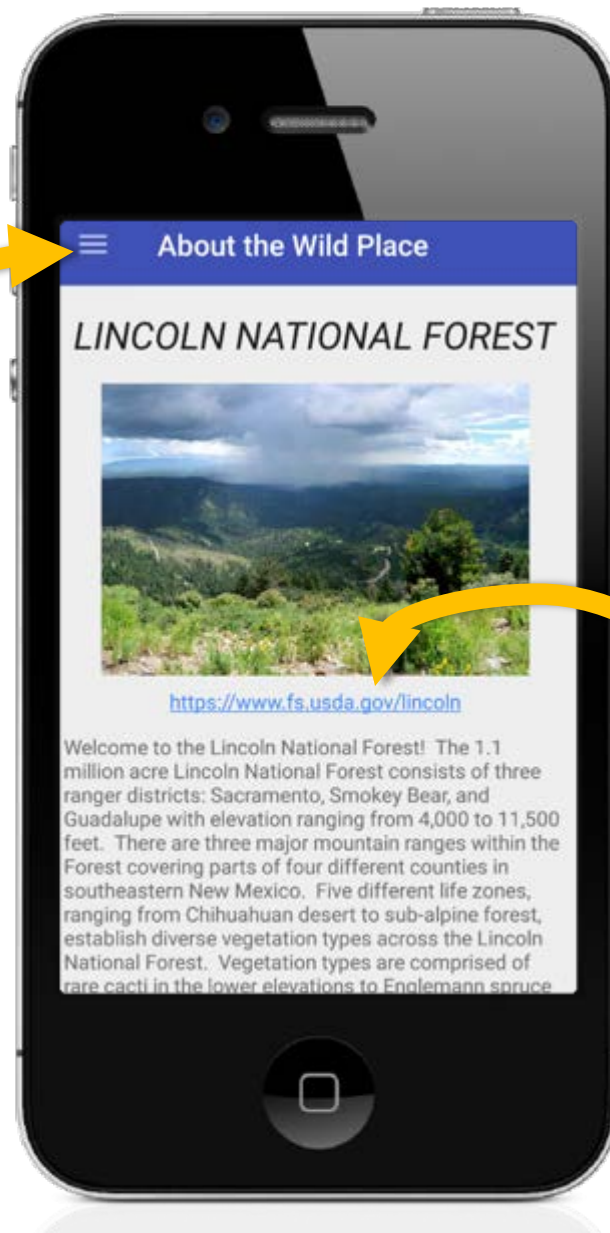
- Species:** Dalmatian toadflax, *Ligaria dalmatica*
- Date:** 2018-06-12 9:30 AM
- ATTACH IMAGES:** No images, with a camera icon.
- LOCATION:** lat: 31.477486, lng: -83.525137, accuracy: 29.5 m, with a location pin icon.
- TIME SPENT IN MINUTES:** A row of buttons: 5 (selected), 10, 15, 30, 45, 60.
- SIZE OF INFESTATION:** A row of buttons: Acres (selected), Sq Feet.

Yellow arrows point from external text blocks to the following elements:

- From 'The invasive species you've selected to Report' to the species name.
- From 'Tap the camera to add a photo to the report' to the camera icon.
- From 'Tell us how large the infestation is (this section is being modified)' to the 'Acres' button.
- From 'Scroll down and be sure to Save your Report to the Upload Queue' to the bottom of the form.

Learn About the Wild Place

**Select the dropdown
box to go to a different
page**



- Maps
- Descriptions
- Access Information
- Warnings
- Contacts
- Etc.

**Click link to learn
more about the
Wild Place**

Data Collection and Mapping

- **Mobile apps** are the primary way to collect data, although other manual methods are possible.
- **Photographs** are encouraged for validation.
- We are working to provide guidance and support for taking environmental samples (e.g., **eDNA**).
- NRM is helping to move data from the Wild Spotter system into the USFS FACTS (TESP-IS) database.
- Validation and quality control through EDDMapS platform.
Pre-loading USFS data into the system to reduce duplicating existing records.

Volunteer Recruitment and Coordination

- **Volunteer incentives are highly recommended (e.g., [Pilot Forest starter-kits](#)). Certificates, pins, stickers, etc. to help thank volunteers for their support.**
- **Forests promoting Wild Spotter and help connect volunteers locally.**
- **Providing a seasonal Wild Spotter coordinator at each of the 12 Pilot Forests to help recruit and manage citizen scientists.**
- **Full-time coordinator hired at UGA to work directly with each National Forest ([Wild Spotter project coordinator Rachel \(Beyke\) Carroll](#)).**
- **Mentoring program established to help support and expand program on each National Forest.**

Marketing and Promotion



WILD SPOTTER
Mapping Invasives in America's Wild Places™
www.WildSpotter.org

Wild Spotter engages and empowers the public to help find, map, and prevent invasive species in America's wilderness areas, wild rivers, and other natural areas.

PROMOTE AWARENESS
One of the goals of Wild Spotter is to help raise public awareness about the invasive species threat by providing simple steps the public can take to prevent them from spreading into new areas.

ENGAGE THE PUBLIC
The data you collect will help create the first-ever nationwide inventory of invasive species in America's natural areas. You can help us fight back against harmful invaders by becoming a Wild Spotter volunteer or partner.

DEFEAT INVASIVES
Mapping invasive species while you are visiting America's wild places will help management teams take direct action to prevent and control invasive species and restore the areas they impact.

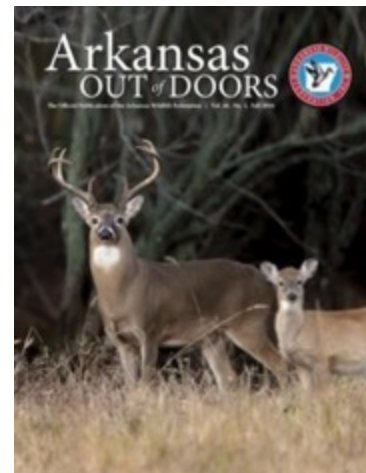
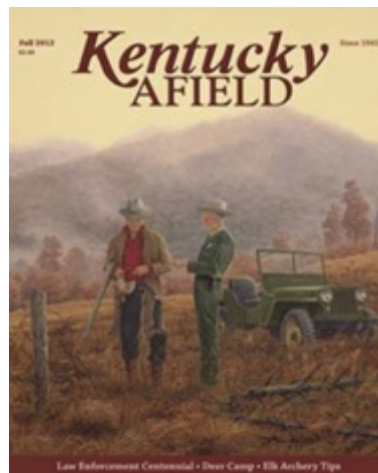
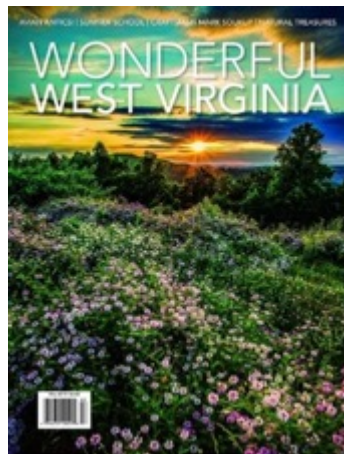
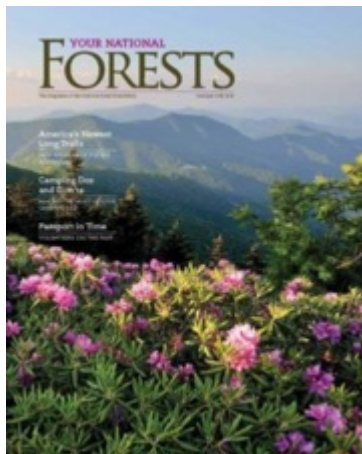
Become a WILD SPOTTER volunteer or partner today!

Works on iPhone, iPad, and Android devices
Download and install the Wild Spotter app to map invasives in your favorite wild places with or without cell reception.

WILD SPOTTER PARTNERS

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IN YOUR TRACKS.

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**DON'T MOVE
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Wild Spotter Direct Support Contact Information

mappinginvasives@gmail.com





Questions?