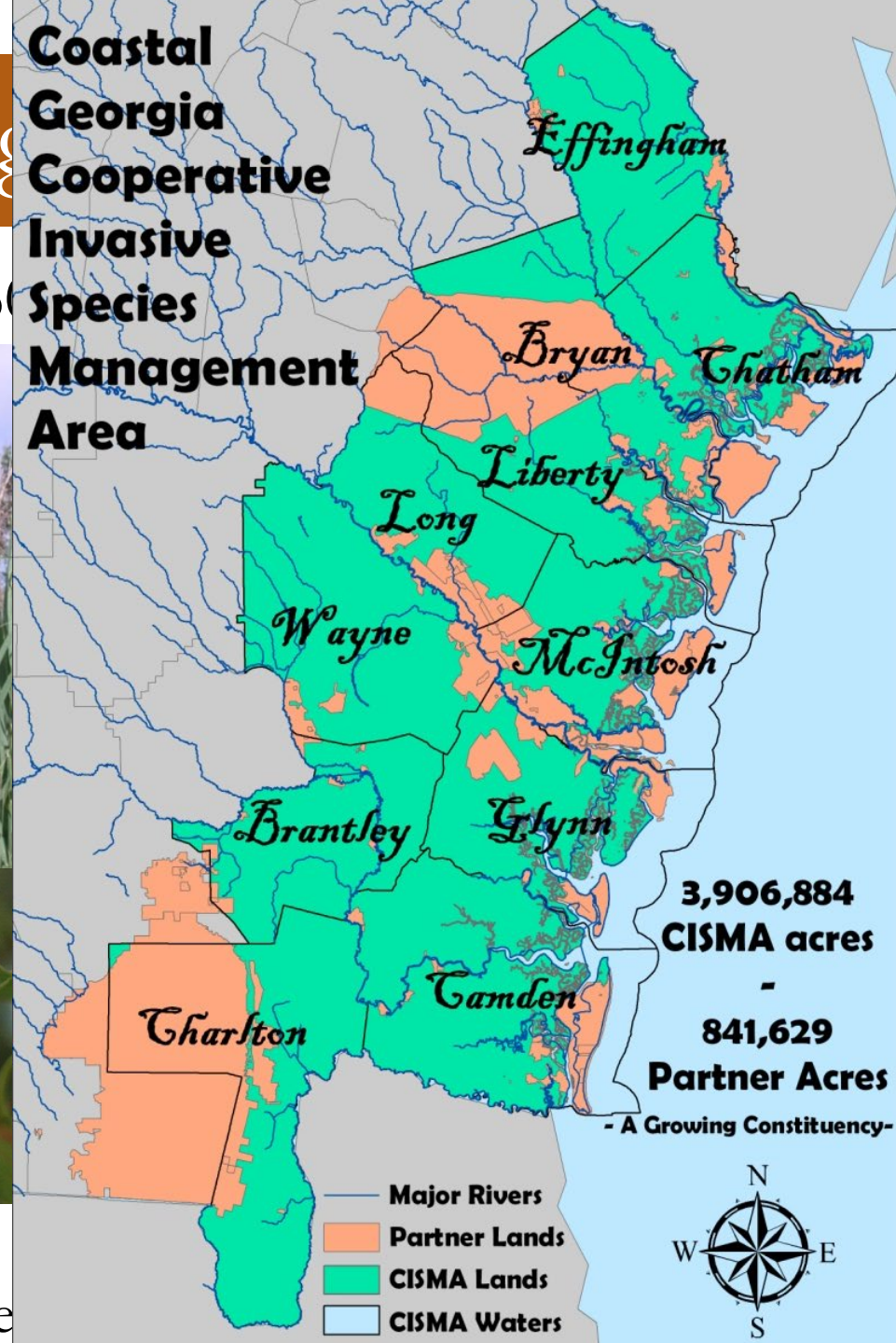




Coastal Georgia Invasive Species Management Area

Coastal Invasive Species Manag

- 2011 – Started Phragmites australis management (~60 acres)
- 2012 – Started Coastal GA Cisma
 - www.coastalgeorgiacisma.org
 - NFWF funding 100K total
 - 6 years of SCA interns 2013-2017, 2019.
 - Additional Grants (TERN)
 - Trailer with equipment
 - AmeriCorps NCCC 2012,13, 15, 16, 18
- Focal Species
 - Phragmites
 - Water Hyacinth
 - Sand Pine
 - Chinese Tallow
 - Salt Cedar
 - Beach Vitex
- Biocontrol (Air potato, Water hyacinth, Alligator Weed)
- Outreach (Coast Fest, National Invasive Species Awareness Week)



Grass – P1

Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)

ID

- Tall, grass over 15ft, gray green leaves. Dense fluffy flower heads July-Oct.

Origin

- Eurasia and Africa
- introd. late 1700s in ballast material

Ecology

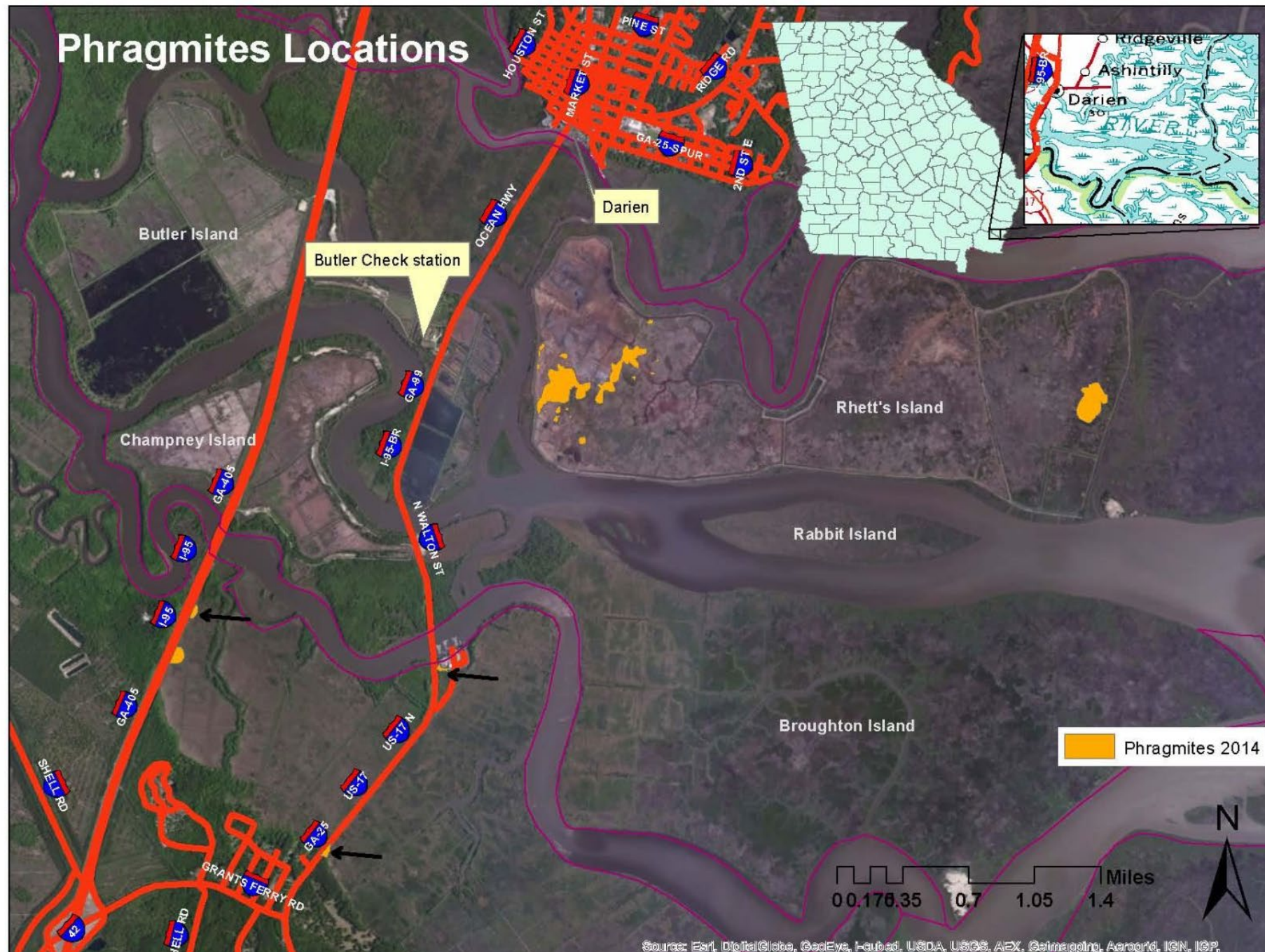
- Invades marsh communities, crowding out native plants, changing hydrology, altering wildlife habitat, and increase fire hazard.
- Create a monoculture
- Spreads by seed and root fragments.

Management

- Cut stem– Imazapyr 10%, - Aerial 64-96 oz/acre, or Imazamox



Phragmites Locations



Aquatic – P1

Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

ID

- Free floating, waxy oval leaves attached to spongy bulbous petioles, very showy blue-purple flowers.

Origin

- South America
- introd. 1884 at the Cotton States Exposition in New Orleans

Ecology

- Invades lakes, pond, rivers, marshes.
- Reproduces vegetatively
- Form dense floating mats (pop can double in 2 weeks)
- Mats restrict light, affecting submersed plants, aquatic invertebrates, depletes oxygen levels.

Management

- Foliar – Imazapyr 1-2 pints/acre; 2, 4-D; biocontrol leaf hopper
- Physical removal



UGA5162094

UGA2152079

UGA5271035

Water Hyacinth



Trees – P1

Sand Pine (*Pinus clausa*)

ID

- Evergreen, 2-3 in long fascicles of 2, slightly twisted yellow green

Origin

- Native to Florida
- planted on sandhills in Georgia in replacing Longleaf Pine/scrub oak communities

Ecology

- Survive in poor, infertile soils.
- Grown in rows shades out groundcover
- Alters habitat for native species like gopher tortoise, indigo snakes, etc.

Management

- Hack and Squirt – Triclopyr or Imazapyr (Aq) – 20-25%
- Cut down below lowest branch
- Girdle below lowest branch



Trees – P1

Chinese Tallow (*Triadica sebifera*)

ID

- Deciduous, heart shaped leaves, yellow to red fall color

Origin

- China
- introd. to South Carolina/Georgia in 1770s
- Then Gulf Coast 1900s, USDA – seed oil 1920- 1940

Ecology

- Invades wet areas (fresh and saline) and upland sites, disturbed and mature communities
- Alter soil chemistry
- 100,000 seeds/yr/tree disperse by birds and water viable 2-7yrs
- Plants 3yr old produce viable seed, reproductive for 60yrs

Management

- Hack and Squirt – Triclopyr or Imazapyr (Aq) – 20-25%
- Aerial – Imazamox 64-96 qt per acre.



Tree / Shrub – P1

Salt Cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*)

ID

- Deciduous, gray green scale-like leaves. Showy flowers (spring),.

Origin

- Eurasia and Africa
- introd. Mid 1800s as an ornamental in the West

Ecology

- Invades dredge spoil islands, marsh hammock edges, causeways.
- It can crowd out native riparian species
- diminish early successional habitat
- reduce water tables and interferes with hydrologic process.

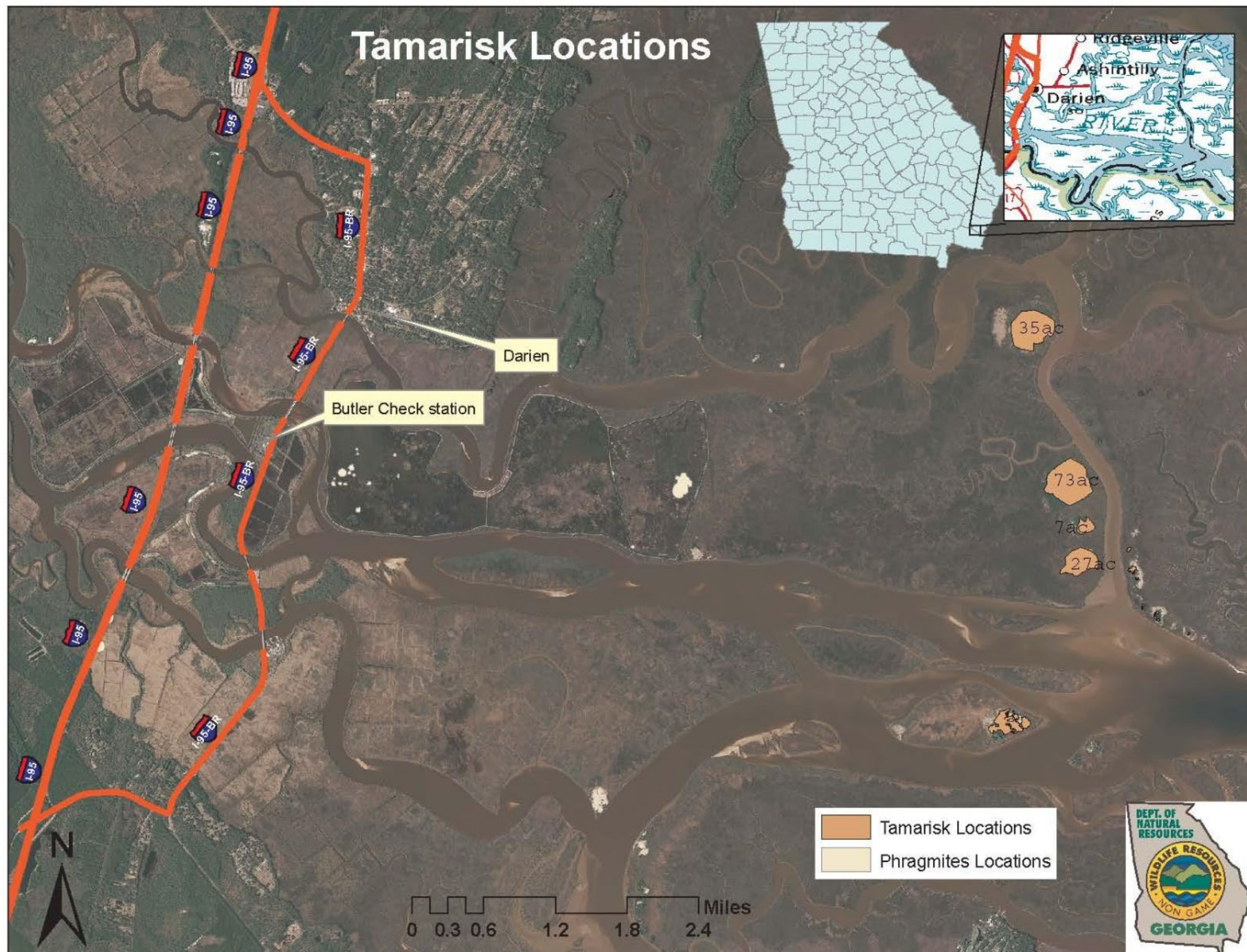
Management

Girdle – Triclopyr or Imazapyr (Aq) – 20-25%

Aerial – Imazapyr (Aq) 64-96 qt per acre.



Tamarisk Locations



Shrub – P2

Beach Vitex (*Vitex rotundifolia*)

P2; NA; NA,

ID

- Deciduous, oval, grey-green, semi-waxy leaves, eucalyptus smell when crushed. Showy purple flowers (summer). Purple/black berries. Sprawl > 60ft

Origin

- Pacific Rim
- introd. 1980 (1960?) beach stabilization

Ecology

- Invades dune systems and crowds out native species.
- May inhibit sea turtle nesting and trap hatchlings.
- Kudzu of the Beach

Management

- Cut Stem/Hack & Squirt – (10% Glyphosate with 1.5-3% Imazapyr and 2% Surfactant) or (25% Triclopyr)




BEACH VITEX
TASK FORCE

Beach Vitex SSI & Sea Island



Sea Island

St. Simons Is.



Sea Island



Little St. Simons Island

Other Biocontrol

(Alligator weed flea beetle, Air potato beetle)



Air potato beetle



Alligator weed flea beetle



REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES



**DOWNLOAD
THE APP**
EDDMAPS.ORG



Coastal GA Invasive Species Week
Feb. 28 - March 4th, 2022



Monday Feb. 28th Tuesday Mar. 1st Wednesday Mar. 2nd



9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Weed Wrangle
Catclaw vine at Altamaha
WMA (Butler Island)



9:00 pm – 12:00 pm
Weed Wrangle
Sand Pine Removal at
Townsend WMA



9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Weed Wrangle
Savannah National
Wildlife Refuge

**Get outside and
help us manage
invasives!**

Sign Up
Go to our
Facebook Events
Page
to get more info.



Thursday Mar. 3rd



1:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Weed Wrangle
Parrot Feather
Camden County

Friday Mar. 4th



9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Weed Wrangle
Self Guided Mapping



facebook.com/Coastal-GA-CISMA
coastalgeorgiacisma.org





Questions?

eamonn.leonard@dnr.ga.gov