

**WORK PLAN FOR
PASTINACA SATIVA (WILD PARSNIP)
MANAGEMENT ON FOREST PRESERVE IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK
TO BE CONDUCTED BY
THE ADIRONDACK PARK INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM**

Applicant Information

Name: The Nature Conservancy acting through its Adirondack Park
Invasive Plant Program (APIPP)

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The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) serves as the Adirondack Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM), one of eight partnerships across New York. APIPP is hosted by The Adirondack Chapter of The Nature Conservancy and receives financial support from the Environmental Protection Fund administered by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Species Specific Language

Target Species Impacts and Concerns

Wild parsnip does best in full sun and grows along roadsides, fields, and other disturbed areas. If infestations are not controlled, this species will spread by prolific seed production to create a monotypic plant community in the impacted area. This can result in an overall decrease in the native biodiversity and ecological quality of the invaded habitat. Infestations in agricultural fields can also degrade crop values. Untreated infestations will continue to serve as source populations for future invasion. Additionally, skin contact with wild parsnip's sap can cause severe skin blistering that can last for several weeks and lead to scarring.

Treatment Methods

Control Method - foliar spray with glyphosate-based herbicide

Herbicide Selected for Use - Accord XRT-II (EPA Reg. No. 62719-556)

Proposed Treatment Methods

Foliar Spray

The infestation will be treated via foliar spray solution of 1-3% glyphosate-based herbicide. A backpack or handheld sprayer will be used to administer a spray-to-wet application to the foliage of all untreated plants. The foliar spray method is useful in covering large or dense stands of vegetation efficiently but presents an increased likelihood for off-target impacts via herbicide spray drift. To reduce the chance of off-target impacts, foliar spray applications will be conducted during periods of little to no wind using an appropriate droplet size and spray pressure. A marking dye will be used to identify which plants have already been sprayed to prevent over application.

General Safety Procedures

Herbicide applications will follow all label precautions. Necessary personal protective equipment will be worn.

Assessment of Treatment Alternatives

Cutting/Mulching – Cutting or mulching wild parsnip is not recommended since this plant contains a sap that is known to cause phytophotodermatitis.

Pulling - Hand pulling is not an option due to the size of the impacted area, the sites soil characteristics, and the number of plants present.

Herbicide – A treatment of glyphosate-based herbicide is currently the best option due to the size of the infestations and the effectiveness of the foliar spray method.

Matting - Covering the site with black plastic is not an option due to the size of the infested area.

Excavation - This method is not currently a viable option due to its cost.

Timing and Schedule

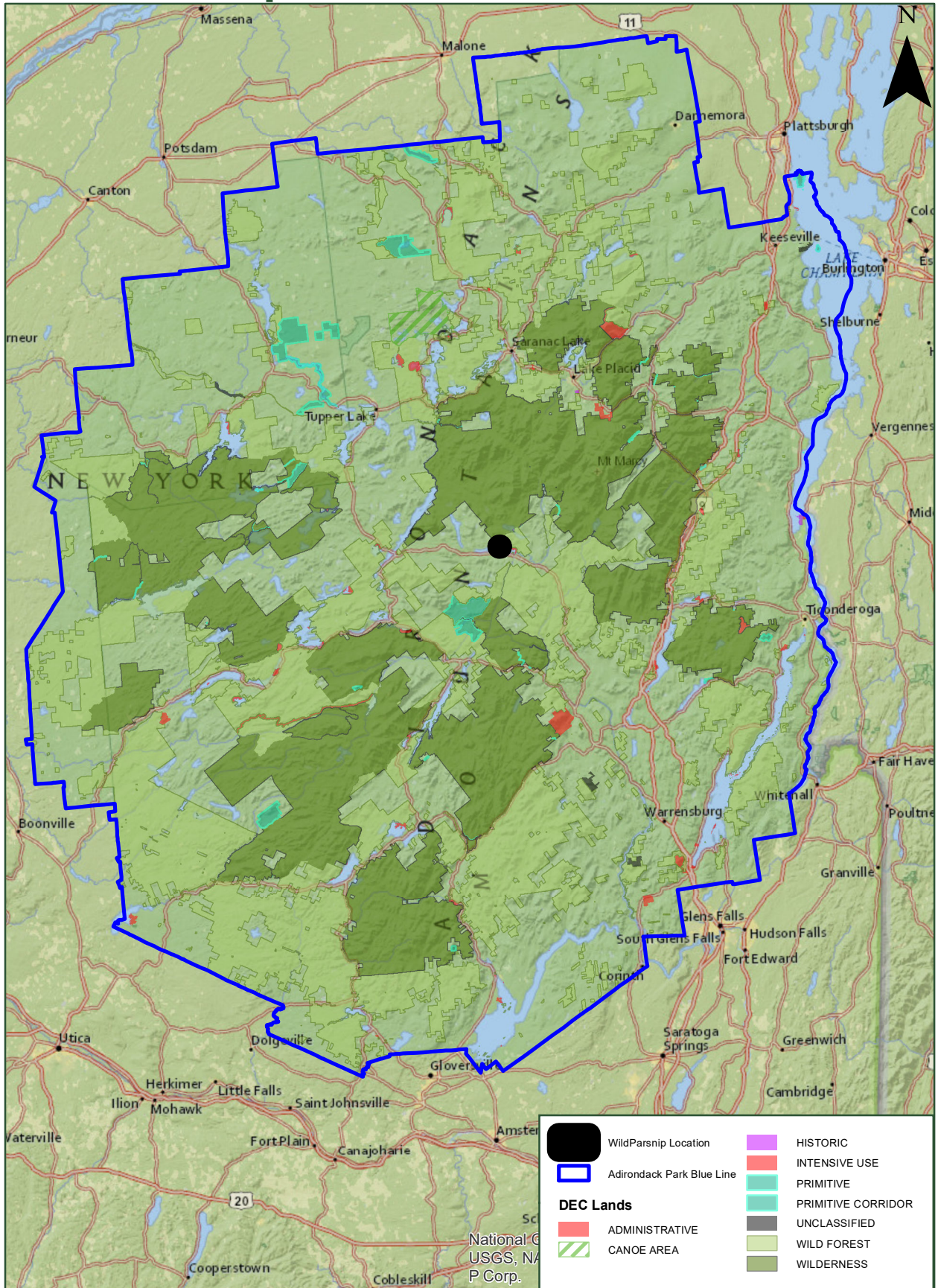
Timeframe by Which the Work Will Be Undertaken and Completed

Treatments will be completed between July and September, when the plants are nearing full growth and flower, but at least three weeks before the first hard killing frost. At that time, the plants are actively transporting nutrients to their root system in preparation for winter dormancy. Treating during the flowering period helps facilitate the translocation of herbicide deeper into the plants root system resulting in a more effective treatment. All new infestations that establish in future years due to seed dispersal from these parent patches will be treated in a similar manner. Work will be considered complete when target invasive plants are no longer observed. At this point, sites will transition from the treatment phase to the monitoring phase as outlined below.

Schedule of Future Work/Monitoring Provisions to Determine the Effectiveness of the Management Action

Sites that no longer have target species present will be inspected annually for at least three consecutive years. If target species are detected during monitoring visits, follow-up treatment will be performed, and annual inspections will occur for at least three additional consecutive years. A photographic record and GPS data will be collected to document management progress of the site over time.

Wild Parsnip



0 10 20 40 Miles

0 15 30 60 Kilometers

GLOBALID (FOR APIPP USE)	SITE NAME (FOR APIPP USE)	SPECIES	DEC REGION	STATE LAND UNIT	COUNTY	TOWN	LATITUDE*	LONGITUDE*	ACRES AT MOST RECENT SURVEY	YEAR OF MOST RECENT SURVEY	NATURAL HERITAGE REVIEW	2022 PRIORITY FOR TREATMENT	DATE OF WORK PREVIOUS PLAN APPROVAL
{3A0260DC-C354-4FA9-ABFE-076386F35904}	Camp Santanoni - DEC reported - patch 1	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	5	Camp Santanoni Historic Area	Essex	Newcomb	43.98322	-74.16511	0.005	2022	N/A	Yes	NA
{B0A0B6F4-FE06-4B69-9A62-7F702DBC6AA}	Camp Santanoni - DEC reported - patch 2	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	5	Camp Santanoni Historic Area	Essex	Newcomb	43.98299	-74.16489	0.012	2022	NA	Yes	NA

* Coordinates in WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere