WORK PLAN FOR
RUBUS PHOENICOLASIUS (WINEBERRY)
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

Wineberry is ranked very high (Relative Score = 85.56) by New York's Non-Native Plant Species Assessment Process. Areas impacted by wineberry range from stream and wetland edges to rights-of-way. Disturbed habitats often provide the best conditions for invasion by this species. If infestations are not controlled, and suitable habitat is present, this species will spread vegetatively by cane rooting and 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. Untreated infestations will continue to serve as source populations for future invasion. This species poses a very significant risk if left unaddressed.

Treatment Methods

Control Method - foliar spray with glyphosate or triclopyr based herbicide

Herbicide Selected for Use - RoundUp Custom (EPA Reg. No. 524-343), Rodeo (EPA Reg. No. 62719-324), Accord XRT-II (EPA Reg. No. 62719-556), Garlon 4 Ultra (EPA Reg. No. 62719-527), and/or Vastlan (EPA Reg. No. 62719-687)

Proposed Treatment Methods

Foliar Spray

> The infestation will be treated via foliar spray solution of 1-2% glyphosate or 2-4% triclopyr based herbicide. A backpack or handheld sprayer will be used to administer a spray-to-wet application to the foliage of all 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 wineberry is not recommended since cutting/mulching can stimulate increased sprouting.

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 or triclopyr 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 and the remoteness of the sites.

Excavation - This method is not currently a viable option due to its cost and the remoteness of the sites.

Timing and Schedule

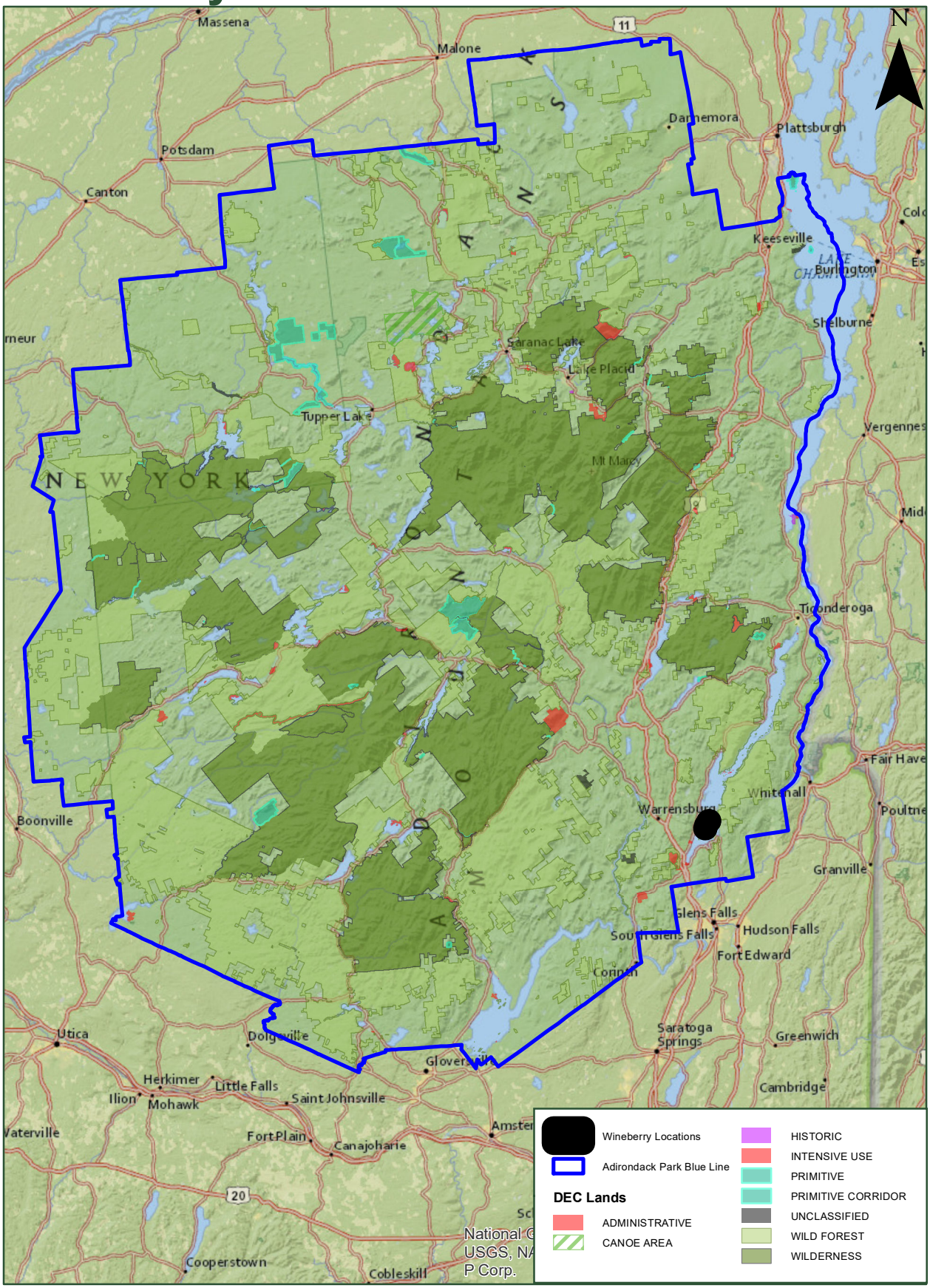
Timeframe by Which the Work Will Be Undertaken and Completed

Treatments will be completed between May and September, when the plants are nearing full growth and flower, but at least three weeks before the first hard killing frost; multiple treatments may take place during the same growing season. 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.

Wineberry


N
Massena
Malone
Potsdam
Canton
Dannemora
Plattsburgh
Keeseville
Burlington
Shelburne
Saranac Lake
Lake Placid
Tupper Lake
Mt Marcy
Vergennes
Ticonderoga
Whitehall
Fair Have
Poultne
Granville
Warrensburg
Glens Falls
South Glens Falls
Hudson Falls
Fort Edward
Corinth
Saratoga Springs
Greenwich
Cambridge
Boonville
Utica
Dolgeville
Herkimer
Little Falls
Ilion
Mohawk
Saint Johnsville
Fort Plain
Canajoharie
Amster
Cooperstown
Cobleskill
20
NEW YORK
ADIRONDACK
Wineberry Locations
Adirondack Park Blue Line
DEC Lands
ADMINISTRATIVE
CANOE AREA
HISTORIC
INTENSIVE USE
PRIMITIVE
PRIMITIVE CORRIDOR
UNCLASSIFIED
WILD FOREST
WILDERNESS
0 10 20 40 Miles
0 15 30 60 Kilometers

SPECIES-SPECIFIC COMBINED WORK PLAN FOR *RUBUS PHOENICOLASIUS* (WINEBERRY)
SITE LIST
SHEET 1 OF 1

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
{21988165-3139-44C4-AD16-1329DE419575}	Lake George - Long Island - behind privy for site 26	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.490171	-73.650785	0.068	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA
{6D348F98-40B6-46BD-BC97-662E05AD074C}	Lake George - Long Island - site 24 platform	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.490937	-73.650237	0.0007	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA
{0914C50B-5E08-4A33-96D0-D60F1A19735F}	Lake George - Long Island - way behind site 28	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.48988	-73.651049	0.075	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA
{3267501E-C7C5-4FCC-BEB1-25829FB10F00}	Lake George - Long Island - site 41	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.483135	-73.657359	0.001	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA
{3560EE49-018A-4F88-9A36-C57414FE4ADE}	Lake George - Long Island - along trail near site 68	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.477428	-73.659242	0.015	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA
{A1B3F84D-8A81-4E13-B243-45A391C9055E}	Lake George - Long Island - site 24	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	5	Lake George Islands Camoground	Warren	Bolton	43.490789	-73.6504	0.0005	2022	Oligotrophic Dimictic Lake	Yes	NA

* Coordinates in WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere