

Southeast Coast Exotic Plant Management Team

June 30, 2013



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

1401 National Park Dr, Manteo, NC 27954

During the 2013 trip to Cape Hatteras, the Southeast Coast Exotic Plant Management Team (SEC-EPMT) was delayed in the *Phragmites* treatment at Cape Point; therefore, the team allotted time to conduct an inventory for invasive species at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (FOR A). Fort Raleigh's exotics are currently being treated by CAHA Resource Management staff and volunteers. Overall Fort Raleigh is in good shape; the English ivy (*Hedera helix*) treatments were obvious, as the team could see browning of the leaves from CAHA's last treatment. The Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) seemed to be localized near the boundary of the Elizabethan Gardens and the infestation is still quite small; that is the crew estimated it would take one person about a half day to treat the *Wisteria* using a combination of foliar and cut-stump treatments. Note, the proximity of FORA to off-site *Wisteria* populations will pose a long-term management challenge until a cooperative effort is formed with adjacent landowners. The SEC-EPMT has found *Wisteria* difficult to manage over time and encourages CAHA to treat the *Wisteria sinensis* that is encroaching into the boundary from the gardens.

Dates Visited:

June 30th, 2013

Species Inventoried:

Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*)

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Focus Areas:

Nature Trail at Fort Raleigh NHS

Acres Inventoried/Gross Infested:

Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*):

2.96 Acres

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*):

2.96 Acres

Team Members:

Amorita Brackett (Field Crew Leader)

Abby Prieur

Chris Sheldon

Darrin Gobble

CAHA Volunteer Andrew

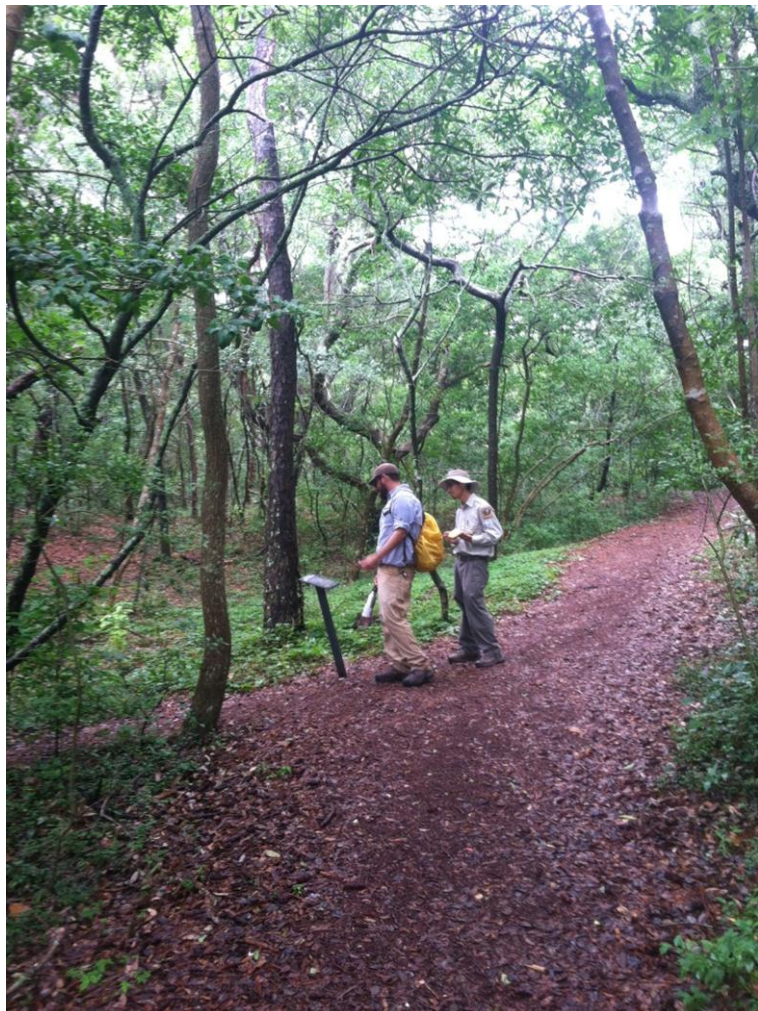


Figure 1. A SEC-EPMT crewmember and CAHA volunteer GPS exotic plant species at Fort Raleigh NHS.

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Figure 2. Treated English ivy (left) and untreated Chinese wisteria (right) along the Nature Trail at Fort Raleigh.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Inventoried Area

The inventoried area is the total area covered by the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) during the course of invasive plant management/control activities. An area may be considered “inventoried” regardless of the presence/absence of target invasive plant species. The inventoried area is obtained by GPSing the perimeter, GPSing perimeter points, or digitizing the perimeter on screen using landform references.

Gross Infested Area

The gross infested area is defined as the general perimeter of an infestation. Gross infested areas contain the target species and the spaces between these populations, colonies or individuals. A gross infested area is described by a polygon or a line feature (i.e. riparian course, roadway) which is buffered to account for the maximum distribution of individuals within the inventoried area.

Infested Area

The infested area is the actual area covered by the canopy of an invasive plant species within the gross infested area. The infested area does not include the spaces between individuals, colonies or populations of the target invasive plant species. The total infested area may be comprised of multiple infested areas, which are defined by polygons, buffered points, buffered lines, or calculated from a stem count in which each individual is assigned a coverage multiplier that was derived by monitoring.

***All of these terms apply to single species measurements. When there is more than one invasive species in an area, the above measurements need to be applied to each species (population) individually.**