



Invasive Plant Management in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

2024 Summary Report





ON THIS PAGE

Top: View from the boat of Russel Island Raft where crew spent one night.

Bottom: Martin Hutten looking at *Rumex* for species identification.

Photography by NPS/ Anna O'Brien)

ON THE COVER

Martin Hutten (left) and Sean Eagan (right) surveying a beach for invasive plants.

Photography by NPS/ Anna O'Brien

Invasive Plant Management in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

2024 Summary Report

Anna O'Brien

Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
1 Park Rd, PO Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826

January 2025

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The National Park Service publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics. These reports are of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

These reports are used to disseminate comprehensive information and analysis about natural resources and related topics concerning lands managed by the National Park Service. They support the advancement of science, informed decision-making, and the achievement of the National Park Service mission.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible, technically accurate, appropriately written for the intended audience, and designed and published in a professional manner.

All reports must have a peer review statement that has been approved by the Peer Review Manager of the report. You can choose or combine parts from the four listed statements below, or create your own.

This report received informal peer review by subject-matter experts who were not directly involved in the collection, analysis, or reporting of the data. Data in this report were collected and analyzed using methods based on established, peer-reviewed protocols and were analyzed and interpreted within the guidelines of the protocols.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government. This report is available in digital format from the NPS Datastore.

Please cite this publication as:

O'Brien, A. 2025. Invasive plant management in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve: 2024 Summary Report. National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Contents

	Page
Figures.....	vi
Tables.....	vi
Abstract.....	vii
Acknowledgments.....	viii
List of Acronyms	viii
Introduction.....	1
Methods.....	3
Results.....	4
Discussion	6
Literature Cited	8

Figures

	Page
Figure 1: Glacier Bay Official Guide for Boaters, Kayakers and Campers.....	2
Figure 2: Map of locations of surveys done in 2024 for invasive plants.	5

Tables

	Page
Table 1: Invasive Species Found in 2024 in GLBA	4
Table 2: Historic Invasive Species in GLBA.....	9

Abstract

The 2024 Invasive Plant Management (IPMT) summary report for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (GLBA) documents fieldwork conducted from August 25 to August 30, 2024, and includes additional efforts throughout the 2024 field season. Two employees from the Alaska Regional Office (AKRO) of the National Park Service collaborated with GLBA staff to survey portions of the park's inner bay coastal areas. Survey locations included Bartlett Cove, Strawberry Island, Shag Cove, Geikie Inlet, Tyndall Cove, Hugh Miller Inlet, Charpentier Inlet, Scidmore Bay, an unnamed beach near Scidmore Bay, Reid Inlet, areas near Lamplugh Glacier, an unnamed bay west of Composite Island, and Blue Mouse Cove. The surveys focused on terrestrial invasive plant species. No new infestations of priority species were found; however, previously undocumented infestations of low-priority invasive species were identified and mapped. Existing infestations of priority species were also remapped to aid in future treatment planning. Lastly, GLBA continued the monitoring and control of established priority invasive plant species in the front country at Indian Point and Bartlett Cove.

Acknowledgments

The Invasive Plant Management Team (IPMT) would like to thank Martin Hutten for being our main point of contact and the in-park representative of the IPMT. We would also like to thank Sean Eagan for going out with us to survey and Justin Smith for being the boat operator and incredibly knowledgeable about the area and how it's used by the public.

List of Acronyms

AKEPIC	Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse
AKRO	Alaska Regional Office <of the National Park Service>
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
GLBA	Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
GIS	Global Information System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
IPMT	Invasive Plant Management Team
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
NPS	National Park Service
UAA	University of Alaska, Anchorage

Introduction

The Alaska Regional Invasive Plant Management Team (IPMT) is one of 17 established IPMTs in the country. Each IPMT serves multiple parks within a specific broad geographic region. They work to identify, develop, conduct, and evaluate invasive species removal projects and undertake appropriate native species restoration efforts. Given the remote nature of Alaska's park units and the high costs associated with travel, the Alaska IPMT often lacks the funding to maintain a centralized crew that travels to each park in the region, unlike many crews in the lower 48. Historically Alaska IPMT has worked cooperatively with partner parks to train existing park staff, partially fund seasonal employees, and support within-park internship positions.

In 2024, the IPMT Liaison Anna O'Brien received Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) project funding that allowed the IPMT to hire term staff and Student Conservation Association (SCA) interns. These new positions allow the IPMT to more effectively collaborate with the 16 National Park units in Alaska. The specific needs of each park help shape the work schedules and deployment of IPMT personnel.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (GLBA) spans 3.3 million acres of mountains, glaciers, temperate rainforests, coastlines, and fjords. It has 2.7 million acres of designated wilderness. To protect critical marine habitats and whale activity, some bays and inlets are closed to motorized boats, except under special permissions.

Over 95% of the visitors to the park never set foot on land, instead experiencing its glaciers and wildlife from cruise ship decks. A limited number of tour vessels provide drop-off services for campers, kayakers, and other adventurers at designated areas, allowing them to independently enjoy the park.

The primary goal of the 2024 GLBA trip was to revisit and map sites with known historic infestations of invasive plant species. Additionally, the team aimed to survey high-use areas—some of which had not been assessed in many years, if ever—to determine the presence of any invasive plant species.

Invasive plants are ranked based on their potential to cause habitat disruption. In Alaska, the invasiveness ranking system includes more than 170 known invasive plants within the state and is based on a scale of 0 to 100; a plant ranked at 0 is not a threat to native ecosystems, while a plant ranked at 100 is the greatest threat to native ecosystems. The invasiveness ranking system for invasive plants in Alaska is based on an initial climate screening and an evaluation of ecological impacts, biological characteristics and dispersal ability, ecological amplitude and distribution, and feasibility of species control (Carson et al. 2008). This standardized ranking system allows for work treating invasive species to be prioritized for species that pose the greatest risk to ecosystems. All ranked and some non-ranked invasive plant species are listed on the Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC) website which is maintained by the University of Alaska, Anchorage's Alaska Center of the Conservation Sciences.

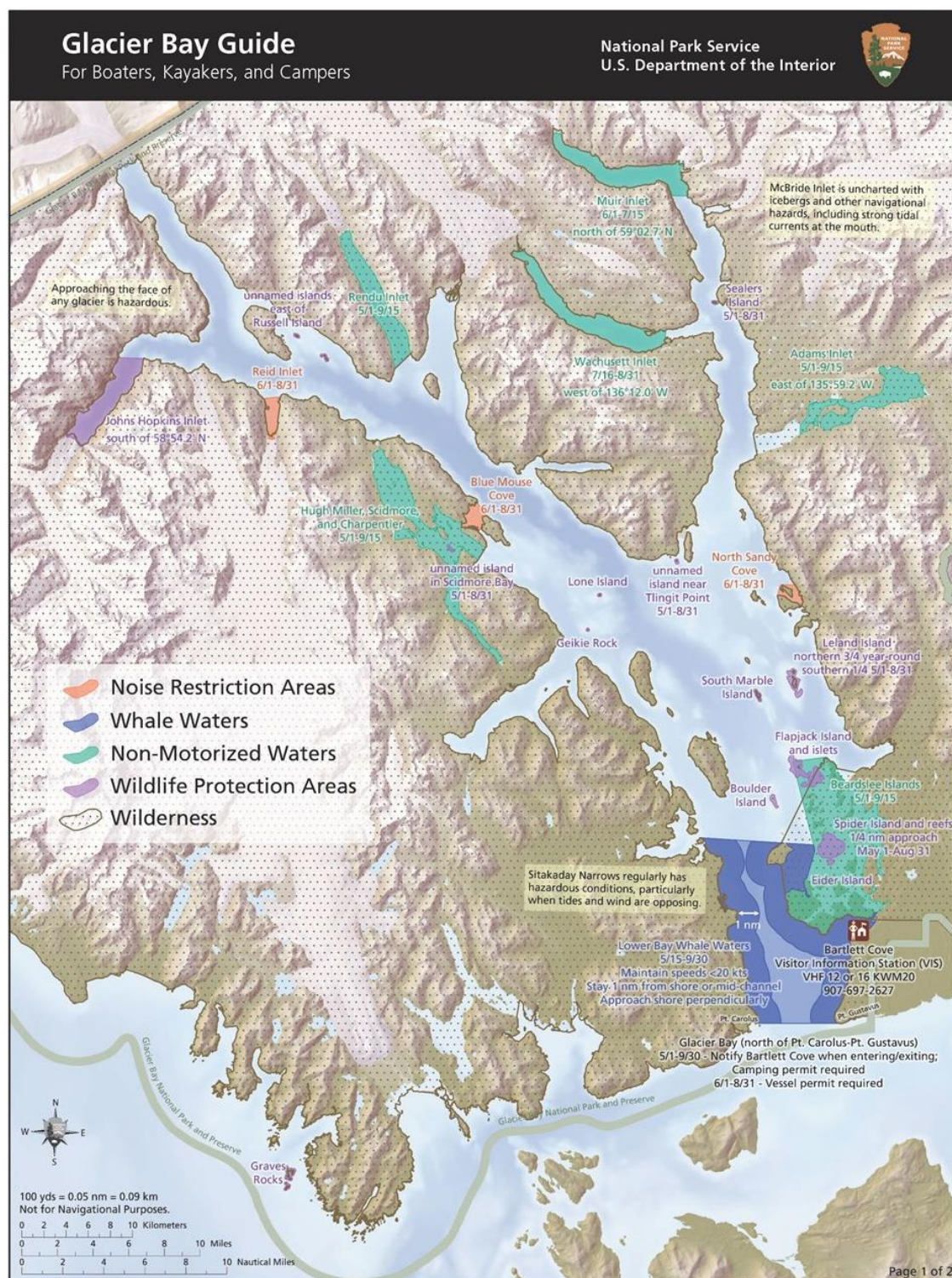


Figure 1: Glacier Bay Official Guide for Boaters, Kayakers and Campers

Methods

Methods for data collection and processing, as well as treatments and surveying, followed the Alaska Invasive Plant Management Team 2024 Field Protocol (O'Brien, 2024) and the Alaska Invasive Plant Management Team 2024 Office Protocol (O'Brien, 2024) developed by the Alaska IPMT Program. These protocols outline methods for data collection in the field and processing data in the office.

Field Data was collected using a Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 3 paired with a Leica GG04 GNSS Receiver. Pairing the tablet with the Leica created better accuracy when mapping invasive plants in the field. Spatial data and attribute data were collected using Esri's ArcGIS Field Maps.

The 2024 IPMT field work in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was conducted from August 26 to August 30, 2024, and focused on the survey of terrestrial invasive plants. Survey site prioritization for invasive plants was determined in partnership with the park Terrestrial Ecologist, who is associated with the IPMT, Martin Hutten. Locations were selected based on known historic infestations of invasive plants, areas of high visitor traffic and congregation including known landing spots for day boats, shoreline of navigable bays that are good landing spots for small crafts, like kayaks, and camping spots for those independently exploring the park. Most surveys were day trips with one scheduled overnight. Monday and Tuesday of the hitch had Martin Hutten, Anna O'Brien, and Dusty Reed out on an overnight survey via boat. Wednesday was Martin, Dusty, Anna, and Sean Eagan (the park's Team lead of Natural and Cultural Resources) on a shorter, morning only, boat trip due to inclement weather. During the afternoon and Dusty, Martin, and Anna re-mapped multiple areas around park Headquarters and an access road that have had infestations of priority invasive plants. These areas have been monitored and treated by IPMT and GLBA's invasive plant program for many years. The last survey day was spent accessing areas via boat.

In 2024, all known (residual or new) reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*) infestations were spot-sprayed using a custom formulation of glyphosate that was applied with a backpack sprayer. Small infestations of reed canary grass remain along the GLBA access road, near the GLBA maintenance compound, and at the GLBA Depot. Another priority plant of concern in GLBA is herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), which occurs in a small area in the landscaping around a historic building in Bartlett Cove. This location was smothered in 6+ inches of barkchips some years ago and in 2024 additional woodchips were supplemented. In previous years, oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) infestations in Bartlett Cove were treated with aminopyralid, but no treatments occurred in 2024 due to the wet spring. In 2025, the only aminopyralid treatments occurred in the lawn of the government offices at Indian Point to control orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Results

Invasive plant surveys were conducted from August 26-30, 2024 in the West Arm of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Sites surveyed varied in human activity/traffic from areas heavily used by cruise ships and tour boats to areas accessed only by nonmotorized vessels like kayaks. Each site surveyed was positive for invasive species (Table 1) except for Tyndall Cove and a beach of the outflow of Ptarmigan Creek (for site locations see map; Figure 2).

Table 1: Invasive Species Found in 2024 in GLBA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Invasiveness Ranking	Location
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Chickweed	36	Hugh Miller Inlet, Near Queen Inlet
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i> *	Common Eyebright	42	Geikie Inlet, Lamplugh Glacier, Queen Inlet, Reid Inlet, Shag Cove, unnamed beach~
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Robert Geranium	67	Infrastructure near/along Park Road
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	61	Infrastructure near/along Park Road
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canarygrass	83	Infrastructure near/along Park Road
<i>Poa annua</i> ***	Annual Bluegrass	46	Lamplugh Glacier
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Curlytop Knotweed	47	Strawberry Island
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> ****	Raspberry		Strawberry Island
<i>Rumex crispus</i> **	Curly Dock	48	Geikie Inlet, Strawberry Island
<i>Rumex longifolius</i> **	Dooryard Dock	48	Strawberry Island
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	Field Sowthistle	73	Strawberry Island
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey	48	Infrastructure near/along Park Road
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ssp. <i>officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	58	Charpentier Inlet, Blue Mouse Cove, Geikie Inlet, Queen Inlet, Reid Inlet, Scidmore Bay, Shag Cove, Strawberry Island, unnamed beach~, Infrastructure near/along Park Road
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	53	Infrastructure near/along Park Road

* *Euphrasia nemorosa* was thought to have been misidentified (Martin Hutten 3-14-2025) waiting on a identification verification by a University of Anchorage Alaska (UAA) botanist.

**Waiting on an identification verification by a University of Anchorage Alaska (UAA) botanist, but currently thought to have been identified correctly.

****Poa annua* was identified later in the office as a native (*Poa alpina*) by Dusty Reed but waiting on an identification verification by a University of Anchorage Alaska (UAA) botanist.

****The raspberry was planted near a historic cabin decades ago and has managed to persist and spread.

~this unnamed beach was across a land mass from Scidmore Bay

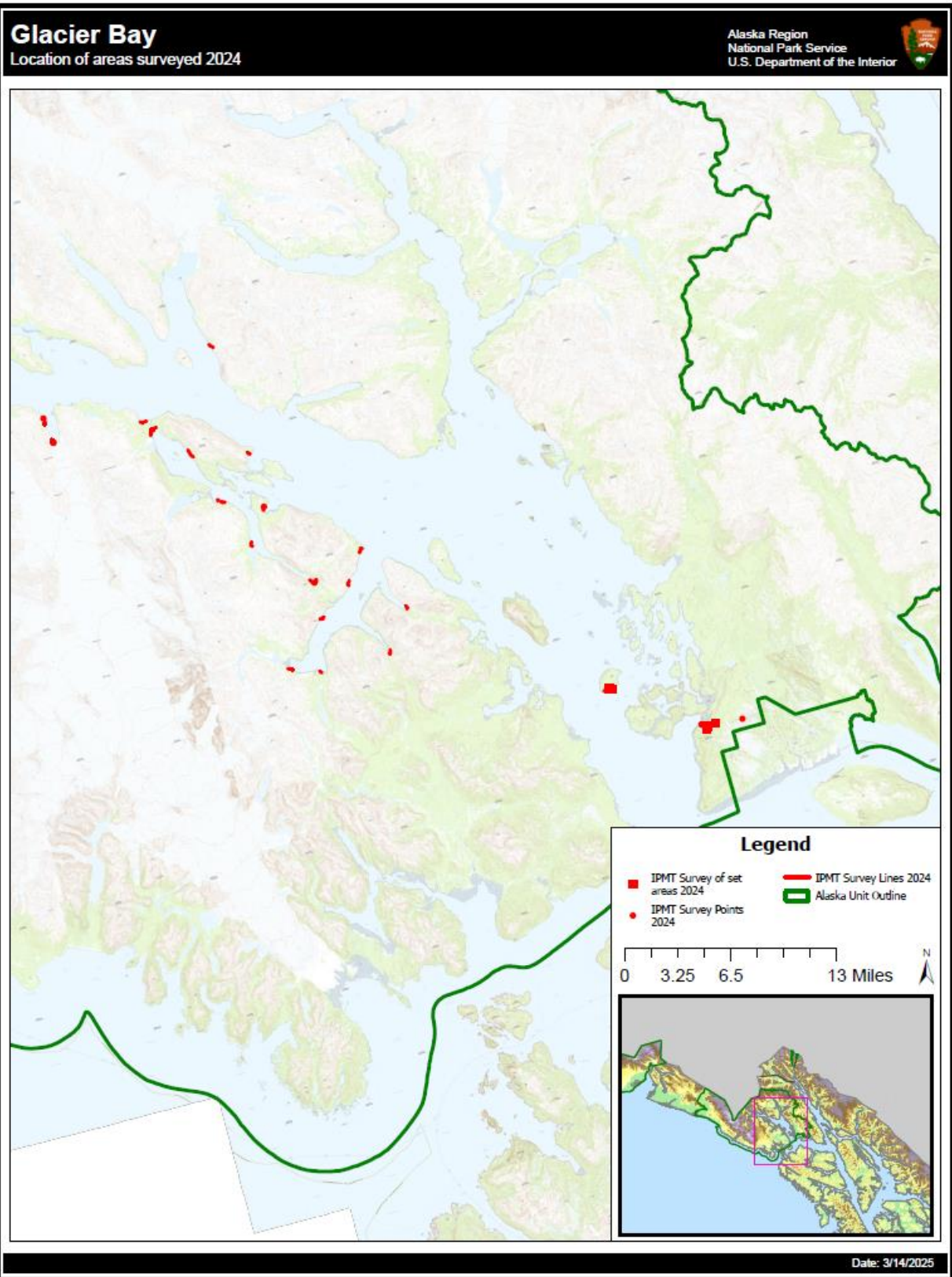


Figure 1: Map of locations of surveys done in 2024 for invasive plants.

Discussion

Invasive exotic plants were identified in Glacier Bay during limited surveys conducted in August 2024. Fourteen invasive plant species were documented across survey areas, including previously surveyed locations and site survey sites. Surveyed areas in 2024 had among the highest levels human activity in the Park's back-country. The short duration of this trip precluded an exhaustive survey of the coast. Instead a focus was placed on areas with a higher likelihood of new infestations. Although a few of the plants found are awaiting verification by a botanist from the University of Alaska, Anchorage, if the field identifications are accurate, three new invasive species were discovered that had not been previously mapped. Newly identified invasive species includes: *Cerastium glomeratum* (Sticky Chickweed), *Euphrasia nemorosa* (Common Eyebright), and *Polygonum lapathifolium* (Curlytop Knotweed). Apart from the newly identified invasive species, IPMT crews documented that previously known lower-priority invasive species like dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) have spread to multiple new areas in the lower bay of the park. *Rumex crispus* (Curly Dock, still waiting for identification verification) spread to Geikie inlet, and *Poa annua* (Annual Bluegrass) to Lamplugh glacier. Note that IPMT suspects that *Poa annua* was likely misidentified *Poa arctica*, a native, and is awaiting verification from a botanist at the University of Alaska, Anchorage).

While the scale and length of coastline in GLBA is vast, not areas are equally suitable for invasive exotic species. Narrowing survey scope by targeting habitats that are most vulnerable to invasion can make future surveys more effective. Some habitats may only be vulnerable to invasion for a short amount of time. Isostatic rebound rates in GLBA are high (locally over one inch per year) which may result in a rapid transition from invasion-vulnerable beach fringe into dense alder dominated that will shade out most of the understory, including invasive dandelion etc.

Limited access to remote areas and insufficient staff capacity pose significant obstacles to achieving a more regular and comprehensive survey coverage of Glacier Bay in the future. Boats are required to access most areas, and even with special permissions for motorized vessels to enter typically restricted areas, boat time is in high demand and limited. If priority invasive plant species were to become substantially established, access and weather constraints will make control treatment campaigns challenging.

In the future, developing a sustainable surveillance program in GLBA will be important to keep invasive exotic plants from establishing in the backcountry. Several survey options are available. The park currently relies on in-house staff to conduct surveys, with periodic assistance from the traveling crew if available. Alternatively, an intern can be brought on through the IPMT program which may be funded via a financial agreement with the Student Conservation Association (SCA). Alternatively, the park could explore other financial agreements or contracts to address these needs. All these options have downsides; relying solely on park personnel has limitations due to staffing, supervision, and logistic constraints. Perhaps a model can be developed where interns are equipped to work more independently using charter boats for transportation. Scheduling support from the traveling crew would reduce the staffing demands on GLBA but introduces uncertainties as their availability depends on fluctuating funding and regional priorities. When available, aligning their

schedule with the park's needs remains a significant challenge considering the park's size and transportation resources. Finally, financial agreements or contracts for environmental conservation work often face challenges such as limited flexibility, a short-term focus, an administrative burden, funding uncertainty, misalignment among stakeholders, and capacity constraints for smaller organizations.

While invasive plants continue to establish and spread in GLBA, in varying invasive rankings, the hurdle of survey scale requirements and treatment capacity remains as a barrier. Innovative, cross-disciplinary field trips may help reduce burdens on limited boating resources so long as personnel are trained adequately. GLBA staff have been actively working to control some of the most noxious invasive plant species along the roadsides within the park road system, working to ensure those species don't invade important systems like anadromous streams and other sensitive areas, negatively impacting important natural resources.

Literature Cited

- AKEPIC (2025). Alaska Exotic Plant Information Clearinghouse (<https://accs.uaa.alaska.edu/invasive-species/non-native-plants/>). Alaska Center for Conservation Science, University of Alaska, Anchorage. Accessed (March 13, 2025).
- Carlson, M.L., I.V. Lapina, M. Shephard, J.S. Conn, R. Densmore, P. Spencer, J. Heys, J. Riley and J. Nielsen. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of Alaska. USDA Forest Service. R10-TP-143.
- Flagstad, L., Cortes-Burns, H., and Greenstein, C. 2019. Identification of Non-native Plants in Alaska. Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage.
- Hultén, E. 1968. Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories: A Manual of The Vascular Plants. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.
- O'Brien, A. 2024a. Alaska Invasive Plant Management Team 2024: Field Protocol. 2024. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.
- O'Brien, A. 2024b. Alaska Invasive Plant Management Team 2024: Office Protocol. 2024. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska

Appendix A

Table 2: Historic Invasive Species in GLBA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Invasiveness Ranking	Year(s) Mapped*	Location
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneeze Weed	46	2009	Gustavus
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Bishop's Groutweed	57	2006	Gustavus
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	56	2006, 2009, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Wild Chive	***	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009	Dry Bay and Bartlett Cove
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	52	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common Burdock	49	2006	Bartlett Cove
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field Mustard	50	2010	Bartlett Cove
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome	***	2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Campanula medium</i>	Canterbury Bells	Unranked	2008, 2010	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	40	2005, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2012	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Lone Island
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Perennial Cornflower	46	2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ~~~	Big Chickweed	36	2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Dry Bay, Beardslee Islands, Excursion Inlet, Reid Inlet, Muir Inlet, Sandy Cove, Goose Cove, and Dirt Gulch (by Adams Inlet)
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow in Summer	Unranked	2009	Gustavus
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lambsquarters	37		Adams Inlet and Muir Inlet
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	76	2006, 2007	Gustavus
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass	53	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Purple Foxglove	51	2021	Juneau
<i>Elymus repens</i>	Quackgrass	59	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2017, 2018	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Brittlestem Hempnettle	50	2007	Gustavus
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Robert Geranium	67	2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2021, 2023	Bartlett Cove
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Orange Hawkweed	79	2007, 2008, 2011, 2021	Gustavus, and Juneau

Scientific Name	Common Name	Invasiveness Ranking	Year(s) Mapped*	Location
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> *	Foxtail Barley	63	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Strawberry Island, Excursion Inlet, Dry Bay, and Berg Bay
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Hairy Cat's Ear	44	2005, 2006	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Deadnettle	40	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010	Bartlett Cove
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	61	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2023	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Reid Inlet, Juneau, and Dry Bay
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> ~	Daisy	***	2009	Gustavus
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Butter and Eggs	69	2007, 2009	Gustavus
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	52	2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011	Bartlett Cove
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	66	2011	Gustavus
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Bigleaf Lupine	71	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012	Gustavus and Dry Bay
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed	32	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Meconopsis betonicifolia</i>	Himalayan Blue Poppy	***	2012	Bartlett Cove
<i>Mentha spicata</i> **	Spearmint	43	2006, 2007, 2018	Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Myosotis asiatica</i> ~~	Alpine Forget-Me-Not	***	2008	Bartlett Cove
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	True Forget-Me-Not	54	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Myosotis Sylvatica</i>	Woodland Forget-Me-Not	Unranked	2012	Bartlett Cove
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canarygrass	83	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2021, 2023	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Strawberry Island, Excursion Inlet, Dry Bay
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	54	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Plantago major</i> *	Common Plantain	44	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Bluegrass	46	2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2021	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay

Scientific Name	Common Name	Invasiveness Ranking	Year(s) Mapped+	Location
<i>Poa pratensis</i> ~~~	Kentucky or Spreading Bluegrass	52	2008	Bartlett Cove
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate Knotweed	47	2007	Gustavus
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tall Buttercup	60	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	72	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2021	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Juneau, and Dry Bay
<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>	Garden Rhubarb	Unranked	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008	Dry Bay
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa Rose	72	2006, 2007, 2009, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	American Red Raspberry	***	2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Common Sheep Sorrel	51	2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock	48	2009, 2010	Bartlett Cove
<i>Silene chaledonica</i>	Matlescress	42	2004	Gustavus
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Field Sowthistle	73	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018	Gustavus, Strawberry Island
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	59	2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	42	2006, 2008, 2009, 2010	Bartlett Cove, Lone Island, and Beardslees Islands
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey	48	2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2021	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ssp. <i>officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	58	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2016, 2021, 2023	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, Adams Inlet, Beardslees Island, Beartrack Cove, Berg Bay, Blue Mouse Cove, Charpentier Inlet, Dirt Gulch, Drake Island, Dry Bay, Excursion Inlet, Frances Island, Fingers Bay, Garforth Island, Geikie inlet, Hugh Miller Inlet, Hunter Cove, Juneau, Lone Island, Muir Inlet, Netland Island, Nunantak Cove, Point Carolus, Puffin Island, Queen Inlet, Reid Inlet, Ripple Cove, Rowlee Point,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Invasiveness Ranking	Year(s) Mapped ⁺	Location
				Rush Point, Sandy Cove, Scidmore Bay, Sealers Island, Sebree Island/Cove, Spokane Cove, Strawberry Island, Sturges Island, Stump Cove, Tarr Inlet, Tidal Inlet, Tlingit Point, Vivid Lake outflow, Wachusett Inlet, Whidbey passage, Willoughby Island, York Creek Outflow
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover	57	2005, 2007, 2011	Bartlett Cove
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	53	2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010	Gustavus, Bartlett Cove, and Dry Bay
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	59	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless False Mayweed	48	2012	Gustavus
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common Wheat	Unranked	2005, 2006, 2011	Bartlett Cove
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> ~~~	Thymeleaf Speedwell	36	2007, 2009, 2010	Gustavus and Bartlett Cove
<i>Veronica spicata</i> ~~~	Spike Speedwell	Unranked	2009	Gustavus
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Johnny Jumpup	34	2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011	Bartlett Cove

+ Just because a species is mapped in one year and not the next does not mean that it was not present often it means that no one got to the site or there was a lack of personnel surveying.

* These species were recently found to be native to parts of Alaska it is unknown if they are native to Glacier Bay or not.

** Field personnel only reported the genus of this infestation it is assumed that it is species based on the commonality of this as a garden plant

*** Not listed as a non-native plant on AKEPIC

~ Native plant to the lower 48 according to the USDA's Plant Database no data on Alaska

~~ Native to Alaska according to USDA's Plant Database no other data source of nativity for Alaska

~~~ According to AKEPIC this needed to be farther identified down to subspecies so this is what the species should look like: *Cerastium fontanum* should be *Cerastium fontanum* ssp. *vulgare*, *Poa pratensis* should be *Poa pratensis* ssp. *irrigate* or *Poa pratensis* ssp. *pratensis*, *Veronica serpyllifolia* should be *Veronica serpyllifolia* ssp. *Serpyllifolia*, and *Veronica spicata* should be *Veronica spicata* ssp. *spicata*

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

NPS, September 2025

**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**



---

**Alaska Natural Resource Science Team  
240 W 5<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99577**