Combating Alien Invaders with Geographic Information Science









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Alien Invaders

- Why this is relevant at NY GeoCon
- Past nature of invasions
- Advances in invasive management
- Case studies monitoring invasives and managing invasives

The problem with invasive species

- Invasives are a major threat to global biodiversity
- Invasive species are second only to habitat fragmentation
- Invasions are facilitated by globalization
- A critical concern in conservation and land management
- Can have significant impacts on cultural landscapes

The problem with invasive species

"Introduced species of animals, plants and microbes cost the U.S. \$123 billion a year"

(U.S. Department of the Interior, 2000)

"Invasives cost the U.S. more than \$120 billion in damages every year"

(Pimental et al. 2005. Ecological Economics 52:273-288)

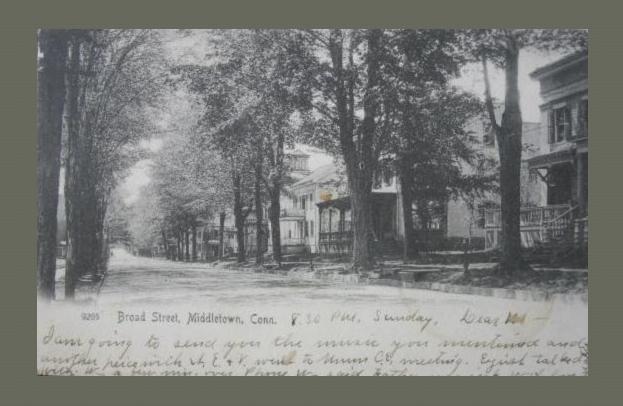
Who pays?

- We do!
- Federal, state, local taxes
- Local tax payers hit twice -
 - Tax dollars diverted for invasive remediation
 - Pay to treat, remove, replace trees on property

Forest invasives:

Impact natural and cultural landscapses

That old chestnut?



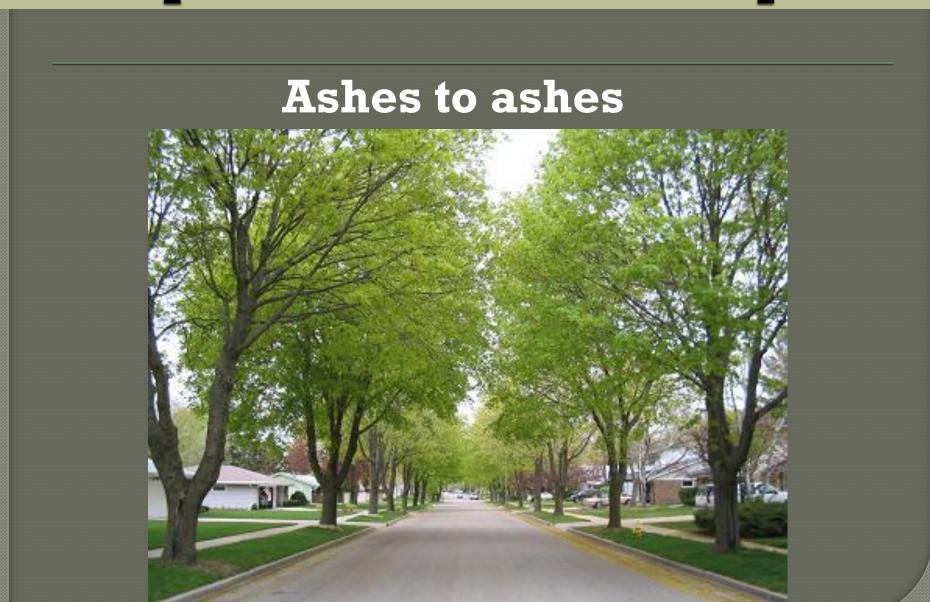
Forest invasives:

Impact natural and cultural landscapses

A Nightmare on Elm Street



Example: Cultural landscapes



Current management approach

ED/RR

- Early Detection
 - Monitor for visual signs and symptoms
- Rapid Response
 - Treat or destroy infestation centers



Current management approach

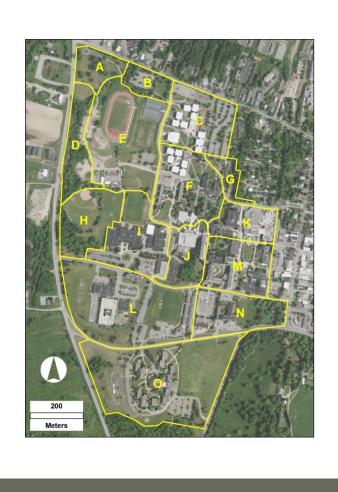
Recent advances in ED/RR:

- The Crowd & The Cloud!
 - Geospatial technology
 - Mobile devices
 - Web/cloud technology

Case Study 1 – EAB in Livingston County

- EAB arrived in Livingston in 2010
- Livingston County Planning (LCP) begins a county-wide ash inventory on public recreation space
- Interns from Biology and Geography
- Funding from SUNY Geneseo Grounds and internal research grants

EAB Monitoring in Livingston County, NY Short-term Objectives – Mapping Ash Trees





EAB Research in Livingston County, NY Short-term Objecives – Data Collection

										0000000				
Name:														
Date:		Cond												
TREEID	SPECIES	DBH	HGT	CWDTH	CRDENS	PAR	DIEBAC	SWA	LK POWER	NO	TES			
							<u> </u>	1						
								Zone Name A Date: B REEID SPECIE C D		-	Street Nan	ne	Species	Code
										CUE	North Main		Apple	ORNA
										CIE	South Main	RDENS PA	Ash, black SWALK PO	FRNIOTES
											Ward		Ash, green	FRPE
											Chestnut		Ash, white	FRAM2
								E			North 2nd		Black walnut	JUNI
								F			South 2nd		Boxelder (ash maple)	ACNE2
								G			North		Cherry	ORNA
								Н			Oak		Cottonwood	PODE3
											Center		Hickory	CAOV2
								J			South (20A)		Honeylocust	GLTR
								K			Elm		Horsechestnut	AEHI
								L			Prospect		Maple, Norway	ACPL
								М			South Highland		Maple, red	ACRU
								N			North Highland		Maple, silver	ACSA2
								0					Maple, sugar	ACSA3
													Pear	ORNA
								Sidewalk Buckling					Pine, red	PIRE
								1 - No	buckling				Pine, white	PIST
								2 - Ro	ots encroad	hing	g on walk	Oak, bur	QUMA2	
3 - Sidewalk buckling evident										Oak, red	QURU			
									Oak, swamp white	QUBI				
	Proximity to Powerlines								Oak, white	QUAL				
								1 - No powerline threat						
								2 - Powerlines within one meter						
								3 - Powerlines pass through crown						
								0000000000		0000000	0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		

EAB Research in Livingston County, NY Short-term Objectives



- Continue and extend the inventory
- Community outreach
- Monitor inventoried trees

EAB Research in Livingston County, NY Short-term Objectives



EAB Research in Livingston County, NY Short-term Objectives

 Community outreach & seed collection Mt. Morris Dam - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

EAB Research in Livingston County, NY

Risk/Cost Model - Data Preparation

Inventory converted to a GIS database



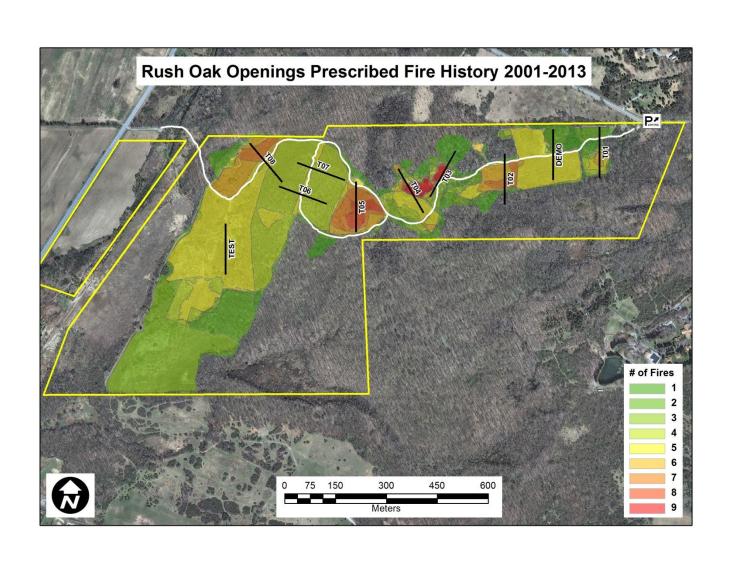
Case Study 2 - Quinn Oak Opening

 NY DEC Adopt-A-Natural-Resource (AANR) stewardship program

Quinn Oak Opening Management Efforts

- NY DEC used mechanical removal in the 90's
- Used prescribed fire since 2000
 - Prevent woody encroachment (invasives and adventitious natives)
 - Favor native prairie graminoids and forbs
 - Favor the oak/hickory woodlands (aspen and maple)
- Never quantitatively evaluated success





Indicator Species													
Common Name	Taxonomic Name	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	24-27	27-30	30-33	33-36
Indian grass	Sorghastrum nutans												
Little bluestem grass	Schizachyrium scoparium												
Chinquapin oak	Quercus muhlenbergii												
Wild bergamot	Monarda fistulosa												
Red oak	Quercus rubra												
White oak	Quercus alba												
Hickories	Carya spp.												
Aggressive Native Species													
Common Name	Taxonomic Name												
Grey dogwood	Cornus racemosa												
Sugar maple	Acer saccharum												
Quaking aspen	Populus tremuloides												
Black locust	Robinia pseodoacacia												
Invasive Species													
Common Name	Taxonomic Name												
Timothy	Phleum pratense												
Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica												
Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica & hybrids												fill the same of t



Morals of the story....

- Invasive species are an economic, environmental, and quality of life issue that effects us all
- Crowd-cloud solutions may help us tackle geographically unwieldy problems
- Partnerships, partnerships, partnerships
- Look to your local university!

Acknowledgments

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- City of Rochester Division of Forestry
- Arborjet

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