Invasion Rate is Increasing.

R^2 = 0.95, \ p < 0.0001
California’s Pest Prevention System (PPS)

- Exclusion
- Detection
- Eradication
- Management
- Public education
Early Detection & Rapid Response

1. Determine what species will be bad tomorrow.
2. Find where they are today.
3. Prioritize infestations for eradication.
4. Eradicate the most important.
5. Show results, ask for more money.
6. Repeat until done.
Outreach to Partners

News and Events Around the West

**Invasive Weeds Beware -- BAEDN Is Here!**

**EARLY DETECTION** PROGRAM LAUNCHED TO MARK CALIFORNIA INVASIVE WEEDS AWARENESS WEEK

SF BAY AREA, CA JULY 20, 2009

A new initiative, the **Bay Area Early Detection Network (BAEDN)**, has been launched to help the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area combat invasive plants.

**BAEDN -- A New Strategy for Invasives**

By Don Moyes, Chair, Rare Plants, San Clara County

In 1984, a member of our Chapter discovered an unknown tarnished-like plant along the railroad tracks near Alviso in Santa Clara County. It was not even in the Plant Manual. It was identified as *Andrographis paniculata*, an invasive native from Asia. Little attention was paid to it by land managers, although it had been a pest plant in Australia for the past 150 years. It has spread rapidly in the county forming dense monocultures in wetlands, vacant fields, and along trails. It's now a serious problem to the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the County Parks and Recreation Department.

In 2004 a grass was noted growing under the redwood at the Redwood Shorty Opens Plant Preserve in San Mateo County. A pernicious bunchgrass, seemed like a lot native grasses, but was checked out and discovered to be slender false brome (*Bromus inermis*). A native from Europe that had already spread through 30,000 acres in Oregon. Because of quick work by the Open Space District and the County Department of Agriculture, this infestation is being brought under control before it spreads widely.

The moral of these stories is that if an invasive plant is detected, its potential to become invasive is recognized, and the appropriate responsible authorities are notified early enough. Widespread environmental damage and costly control programs can be avoided. The California Invasive Weed Action Plan identifies early detection and rapid response as the single most important element for coping with pest plant invasions.

A new effort, the Bay Area Early Detection Network (BAEDN), has been launched in the nine-county area around San Francisco Bay. This project has received funding from several sources, including the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Food and Agriculture. BAEDN provides a system for easily reporting sightings of invasive plants and getting them into the Calflora Database.

BAEDN builds on the Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) system designed as the first line of defense. EDRR is the single most important element in coping with biological invaders. It is a "catch-in-time" approach that proactively deals with infestations before they can grow large and costly environmental threats. By acting early and efficiently, managers can contain and eliminate biological invaders and save valuable resources. The BAEDN project builds on the EDRR system by providing training and resources required to manage populations compared to when they have grown large and become well-established.

BAEDN is an exciting new initiative that builds on the EDRR system to serve the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. The project unites and coordinates the efforts of dozens of agencies, hundreds of professional...
Staffing

With Bay Area Early Detection Network Coordinator

ABOUT THE BAY AREA EARLY DETECTION NETWORK
The Bay Area Early Detection Network (BAEDN) has a mission to lead and stimulate invasive species management efforts. The BAEDN coordinates Early Detection and Rapid Response programs that are proactive in dealing with new outbreaks before they become major threats. This “stitch-in-time” approach prevents these invaders from becoming more difficult and expensive to control for the planning and resources required to contain them.

POSITION DESCRIPTION:
The Coordinator will lead development and implementation of the Early Detection Network (BAEDN), with input and direction from stakeholders. Key components of the BAEDN include:

- Weed risk assessments of non-native plant species
- Baseline point-maps showing known occurrences and herbarium records
- Online occurrence reporting database, to track and map occurrences
- Early detection field protocols
- Training for detection partners, to ensure quality data
- System which prioritizes occurrences for eradication
- Geographically explicit lists of eradication efforts
- Formulae for distributing eradication funds
- Maps and reports (including annual report requirements)

The Coordinator will develop some of these components, and manage the existing databases, developing maps and reports. A significant part of their work will involve coordinating with other organizations. The Coordinator will facilitate their work with others to ensure that they develop technically sound and productive early detection and occurrences for eradication. To this end, the Coordinator will develop online reporting systems and contracts with vendors.

The Coordinator will ensure widespread communication with potential partners through on-site, web-based tools. The Coordinator will produce and distribute material for partners and local groups (including CNPS, Master Gardeners and others) to communicate with and train others. Trainings will be designed to maximize outreach and contact to recruit observers and add report information.

The Coordinator will work with partners to prioritize occurrences for eradication, will work with regional Weed Management Advisory Committees (WMACs) to develop eradication targets, and will work with local weed managers and invasive species experts (WSMs, ISWMs) to develop eradication plans.

The Coordinator may also be involved in outreach activities to engage and encourage the participation of the public in invasive species treatments on their properties. The Coordinator will also provide technical support to field staff and will be involved in all aspects of the program, including any logistical activities.

The position is largely office-based, but some travel within Northern California is expected and will be required. Washington DC is a preferred location. The starting salary is expected to be $25-$30/hour, with benefits and pay raises considered.

Minimum qualifications:
- BA/BS in a relevant field
- Knowledge and experience
- Strong communication skills
- Proficiency with computer software
- Excellent organizational skills
- Project management experience
- Valid California Driver's License

Preferred qualifications:
- Familiarity with invasive species management
- 1-2 years experience in invasive species management
- Grant writing and fundraising experience
- Knowledge of plant species from the San Francisco Bay Area region

TO APPLY:
Submit cover letter and resume to: baedn@egret.org. Include your experience addressing plant species management, and your diversity groups across multiple locations. The Coordinator will continue until position is filled.

For additional information please contact: gluesenkamp@egret.org
Occurrence Reporting

- Web Entry App
- Phone
- Geotagged Photo
- Dataset Upload
- MyWeedManager
# Prioritize Target Species

## Bay Area Early Detection Network’s Early Detection & Rapid Response Target Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>U.S. Department of Agriculture Code</th>
<th>California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) or Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) &amp;/or Federal Pest Control Chemical Act (FPPCA)</th>
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This Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR) Target Species List presents 13 plant species that are the current focus of detection and eradication efforts for Bay Area Early Detection Network (BAEDN) partners.

If you see an infestation of one of these species, please report it to the California occurrence database, accessible through links from BAEDN. If you are a BAEDN partner managing lands or treating invasive plants, we ask that you please report your treatment and monitoring efforts so that BAEDN can track progress toward eradication.

BAEDN is a collaborative initiative that coordinates early detection and rapid response to harmful invasive plants. This list was developed using a rigorous framework to identify those species which are still uncommon but are likely to be cause harm if allowed to spread. Accuracy of these models depends on good data, so please report your observations and suggestions to BAEDN staff at: coordinators@BAEDN.org

List Updated: 9/23/2010
Occurrence Prioritization

Prioritizing Weed Populations for Eradication at a Regional Level: The California Department of Food and Agriculture’s A-rated Weeds

by

Gina Skurka Darin
B.S. ( Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, FL) 2004

Thesis
Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of
Masters of Science
in
Horticulture and Agronomy
in the
Office of Graduate Studies
of the
University of California
Davis

Approved:

Joseph DiTomasso, chair
Richard Plant
John Reedall
Committee in Charge
December 1, 2008

APPENDIX A—Hierarchy Used for Prioritization Analysis

The overall priority of the population for eradication is divided into three major criteria. AKA Tier 1: Impact, Invasiveness, and Feasibility of Eradication.

- Priority of Population
  - Impact
  - Invasiveness
  - Feasibility of Eradication

The Impact major criteria is further broken down into sub-criteria. AKA Tier 2: Impacts to Wildlands, Agriculture, Humans, and Regional Site Value. The regional site value sub-criterion is further broken down into sub-sub-criteria. AKA Tier 3.
Weed Management Areas

Local stakeholder groups using State funds and grants to pursue:
(1) on-the-ground control,
(2) education and awareness,
(3) mapping and inventory of weeds in their area.

BAEDN Partners

Volunteers
Tracking Action, Outcome, Need
Thank You Supporters

EARLY DETECTION NETWORKS
• Promote formation of multi-county Early Detection Networks (EDNs)
  – Encourage new collaborations
  – Provide start-up funding
  – Assist with fiscal sponsorship and organizational structure

• Provide essential infrastructure and services to support EDNs,
  – Database and technical infrastructure
  – Templates (organizational, operational, strategic)
  – Environmental compliance and regulatory permitting

• Facilitate sharing of tools, systems, and wisdom among EDNs,
  – Technological advances
  – Methodological advances
  – Protocols and trainings
  – Outreach materials and communication approaches

• Advocate for frameworks and support to make EDNs successful.
  – Legislative advocacy for funding
  – Legislative advocacy for regulatory frameworks
  – Grow public outreach, publicity, and grassroots involvement
Planning

Conservation Action Planning

Defining Your Project
- Project people
- Project scope & focal targets

Using Results to Adapt & Improve
- Analyze actions & data
- Learn from results
- Adapt project
- Share findings

Developing Strategies & Measures
- Target viability
- Critical threats
- Situation analysis
- Objectives & actions
- Measures

Implementing Strategies & Measures
- Develop workplans
- Implement actions
- Implement measures
For more, please go to:

BAEDN.org  CaliforniaEDN.org
conservation
@gluesenkamp.com
Turn your geotagged photos into observations

Select up to 5 geotagged image files to upload.

Photo 1: [Browse]
Photo 2: [Browse]
Photo 3: [Browse]
Photo 4: [Browse]
Photo 5: [Browse]

Upload  Reset

Notes:
- Photos must be geotagged with latitude and longitude in the EXIF GPS tags.
- Photos must have been taken in California.
- You will have a chance to add location names, locations, and other details before the observations are published.
- We will attempt to add location information such as county, city, zipcode, and approximate street address to the Original Location.
- Description of your observation based on the location provided. Calflora uses the Geonames 
  Extended Find Nearby Resources Geocoding web service to extract this information. You can edit this information before publishing.
- Observations will be unpublished by default until you choose to publish them.
- Combined size cannot exceed 1 MB per upload.
- Calflora will automatically resize larger photos down to HD resolution (1024x768 pixels).
- This application does not currently read IPTC location tags in image files.

Frequently Asked Questions:
- How do I take or create geotagged photos?
- How are geotagged photos processed?
Calflora Observer

pick a plant

take a photo

NEXT RECORD: #1

Press a button below to make an observation.

Phalaris aquatica
Harding grass

Centaurea solstitialis
yellow start thistle

Foeniculum vulgare
Biscuit root
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<th>Observer</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Index Date</th>
<th>Observation Date</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>2010-06-29</td>
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MyWeedManager

Observations submitted by Dan Gluesenkamp. Use the criteria below to select a subset of observations from this contributor.

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