



Kenai Peninsula Cooperative Weed Management Area

Cross jurisdictional, multi-agency
cooperative management of invasive
species infestations on the Kenai
Peninsula



- Prevent, control, and eradicate invasive plants
- Success through collaboration
- Federal, State, Municipal, Private
- South of the isthmus





- Weeds do not respect artificial boundaries



- Ability to connect resources



- Regularly scheduled meetings
- Ongoing coordinated efforts
- On demand situation response
- Coordinated training





TABLE 3: MANGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR INVASIVE PLANTS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA (UPDATED APRIL, 2013)

KP-CWMA management goals for invasive plant species that are known to occur on the Kenai Peninsula but either sparsely or with restricted distribution (see text for rationale). In addition to the species listed below, the default management goal for any exotic plants new (or newly re-introduced) to the Kenai Peninsula is eradication by the most appropriate method.

Common name plants	Scientific name plants	ERADICATE	CONTAIN
Bird Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	X	
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	X	
Butter and Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>		X
Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	X	
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	X	
Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	X	
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	X	
Meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	X	
Ornamental jewelweed	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	X	
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		X
Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	X	
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i>		X
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		X
Scentless false mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	X	
Scotchbroom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	X	
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	X	
Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis & nuttallii</i>	X	
Yellow/White sweetclover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	X	

- CWMA Strategic Plan

- Identified priorities

- Identified thresholds

- Identified actions

- Active member agencies and general public



- The more agents involved, the greater the coordination load
- Permissions can bottleneck
- Funding is potential barrier
- Cause based participation



Receiving Office	Funds Rec'd	Funding Source	Purpose
Kenai Fisheries Office (USFWS)	\$28K	National Fish-Habitat Action Plan	Survey peninsula lakes
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	\$20K	USFWS R7 Invasive Species Management with Volunteers	Survey peninsula lakes
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	\$40K	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Support treatments
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	\$40K	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Support treatments
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	\$10K	USFWS R7 Aquatic Invasive Species Program	Non-target effects study
Kenai Fisheries Office (USFWS)	\$120K	USFWS R7 Invasive Species Management with Volunteers	Support treatments
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)	\$120K	State Legislature	Support treatments



- Member buy-in for the cause - Opportunity
- Public perception of herbicides – Barrier
- Public awareness of invasives - Barrier
- Comprehensive education plan - Opportunity





- The more members, the better
 - Some regions lack representation
- Current data sharing is strong
- Quality of data can be a weak point



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[CWMA Strategic Plan](#)



Integrated Weed Management Strategy Focusing on Early Detection Rapid Response for the Kenai Peninsula - Cooperative Weed Management Area¹

December, 2007²

INTRODUCTION:

A common operating approach to the management of noxious weeds and other invasive plants is to focus strictly on specific sites. Infestations may be treated, but the relationship of the treatment to the entire problem in an area is not addressed. In addition, individual landowners and managers in a given area attempt to manage invasive plant species based on narrowly defined objectives, independent of each other.

Treatment of specific invasive plants and sites remains a critical component of an effective strategy. However, successful long-term solutions to the problem of invasive plants and noxious weeds must include a broad-scale approach to weed management. A cooperative weed management area is a broad-scale, landscape approach that places specific species and treatment sites in context with geographic distribution of invasive plants, susceptible habitats and feasibility of management. The focus of the weed management area is to find solutions to invasive plant problems across a landscape, rather than strictly focusing on treatments within specific land ownerships.

The Kenai Peninsula - Cooperative Weed Management Area (KP-CWMA) was convened in 2003 by Soil and Water Conservation Districts on the Peninsula in partnership with US Forest Service - State and Private Forestry. The CWMA is composed of all relevant and interested agencies, organizations, tribal landowners and other groups throughout the Peninsula through a signed cooperative agreement, referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which formally recognizes the organization and intent of the group. The following plan further outlines the strategic, landscape approach with an emphasis on early detection and rapid response to specific invasive plant species on the Kenai Peninsula in Southcentral Alaska.

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