Welcome!

On Zoom you can use VOIP or Call in:

- Please mute your line if you are not actively speaking.
- A headset is recommended if using VOIP.
- If you no longer see the audio options prompt:
  - Select the Join Audio icon on the left of the menu bar at the bottom.
  - Menu bar disappears when not in use.
CISMA Call Agenda

1:30pm Introductions
- Rose Godfrey & Sherry Williams

1:35pm Technical Presentation
- Cane Grasses – Candice Prince

1:55pm CISMA Update
- Florida CISMAs – East Central Florida
  - Deb Stone

2:10pm Shoutouts
- 4th Fall HalloWeed Count, EDDMaps Verifiers, Fall FISP Meeting, EDRR emails, FLEPPC CISMA Session topics, CISMA call topic suggestions
- Polls

2:30pm Adjourn
Introducing the New FISP Co-Chairs

• Sherry Williams
  – Seminole County Natural Resources Program Coordinator for the Seminole County Greenways and Natural Lands Division
  – swilliams02@seminolecountyfl.gov

• Samantha Yuan
  – FWC, Invasive Plant Management Section (IPMS) Research and Outreach Manager
  – Samantha.Yuan@myfwc.com
Cane Grasses
Presented by Candice Prince
Cane Grasses of Florida

Candice M. Prince, Gregory E. MacDonald
The University of Florida
Cane Grasses
of Florida
An Identification Guide

Candice M. Prince and Gregory E. MacDonald
Identifying Features of Grasses:
Classifications:

- Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC):
  - **Category I**: alter native plant communities through various mechanisms
  - **Category II**: have increased in abundance or frequency
Classifications:

- UF/IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas:
  - Not a problem species
  - Caution – manage to prevent escape
  - Invasive and not recommended
Burma Reed (*Neyraudia reynaudiana*)
Burma Reed:

- FLEPPC Category I Species
- Florida Noxious Weed
- Problematic in pine rocklands
- Spread: rhizomes and wind-dispersed seeds

Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants
Identification:

- Clumping, to 10 ft. in height
- Stems are filled with pith, often branched
- Blades up to 39 in. long, hairy on top
- Ligule and collar have hairs
Identification:

- Inflorescences are large panicles (to 36 in. in length)
  - Feathery appearance
  - Silver hairs

- Flowering: late spring – early fall
Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)
Common Reed:

- Globally distributed
- Divided into lineages based on geographic location, and haplotypes based on genes from chloroplast DNA
Common Reed:

- Haplotypes in Florida
  - Eurasian type found in 2013 \((Overholt \text{ et al.}, 2014)\)
  - Gulf Coast type

- Coastal salt marshes, freshwater marshes, lake shores

- Spreads via rhizomes, stolons, and seeds
Identification:

• Up to 20 ft. in height

• Leaf blades: Up to 20 inches long

• Blades and sheaths are hairless, margins are rough

• Ligule: fringe of hairs
Identification:

• Large panicle, 1-2 ft. long
• Light brown
• Silky hairs at maturity
• Flowering: late summer through fall
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eurasian Haplotype</th>
<th>Gulf Coast Haplotype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inflorescence</strong></td>
<td>Compact, erect</td>
<td>Open, drooping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stem</strong></td>
<td>Ribbed</td>
<td>Smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>6.5 to 13 ft.</td>
<td>Up to 20 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Giant Bristlegrass (Setaria magna)
Giant Bristlegrass:

- Native annual grass
- Brackish and freshwater marshes
- Spreads through seed
Identification:

• To 12 ft. in height

• Blades rough, to 2 ft. in length

• Ligule is a fringe of short hairs

• Spike-like panicle
Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, Bugwood.org
Giant Reed

• UF/IFAS Assessment: Invasive in North, Central, and South Florida
Spread:

- Vegetative spread (rhizomes and stem fragments)
- Does produce some seed, but viability is limited
Identification:

- To 20 ft. in height
- Blades are up to 3 ft. in length with rough edges
- Collar has a brown wedge, and rounded outgrowths
- Ligule has a fringe of small hairs

Amy Ferriter, Bugwood.org
Identification:

• Compact, plume-like panicles
  • Light brown color
  • Up to 2 ft. in length

• Flowering occurs from late summer – early fall

David J. Moorhead, Bugwood.org
Golden Bamboo
(Phyllostachys aurea)
Golden Bamboo:

- FLEPPC Category II
- Caution in North and South FL (UF/IFAS Assessment)
- Spreads via rhizomes (flowering is rare)
- Pine flatwoods and hardwood forests
Identification:

• Up to 30 ft. in height

• Stems:
  • Swollen band under each node
  • Branches in pairs
  • Crowded nodes zig-zag at base

Nancy Loewenstein, Bugwood.org
Identification:

• Leaves:
  • Up to 6 inches long
  • Rough edges
  • Sometimes have tufts of hair on the collars

Nancy Loewenstein, Bugwood.org
Mission Grass (*Pennisetum polystachion*)
Mission Grass:

• Federal Noxious Weed, Florida Noxious Weed

• FLEPPC Category II

• Disturbed areas

• Spreads through seed (wind, water, animal dispersed)

Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants
Identification:

- Clumping, to 6 ft. in height
- Blades up to 22 in. long, may have hairs
- Ligule is a ciliate membrane
Identification:

- Inflorescence – panicle up to 14 in. in length
- White, yellow, light brown, pink, to purple
- Feathery bristles aid in seed dispersal

Forest and Kim Starr, Bugwood.org
Napier Grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*)
Napier Grass (Elephant Grass):

- FLEPPC Category I
- UF/IFAS Assessment: Invasive in North, Central, and South FL
- Spreads via rhizomes and stem fragments
- Pastures, roadsides, wetlands

Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants
Identification:

• Up to 15 ft. in height

• Blades to 3 ft. in length
  • Hairs and rough margins
  • Whitish midvein

• Ligule has long hairs
Identification:

- Inflorescence is a panicle
  - Dense and spike-like
  - Yellow-brown to purplish
  - Up to 12 in. in length

Dan Clark, Bugwood.org
Pampas Grass (Cortaderia selloana)
Pampas Grass:

• UF/IFAS Assessment: Invasive in North, Central, and South FL

• Spreads through wind-dispersed seeds, tiller fragmentation

• Wet, disturbed areas
Identification:

- Clumping, to 10 ft. in height
- Blades reach 3 ft. or more in length
  - Serrated margins
  - Often twist
- Ligule has hairs
Identification:

• Large panicles

  • Up to 50 in. in length

  • Silver-white, sometimes pale pink-purple

  • Seed heads become light brown with maturity
Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)
Sugarcane:

- UF/IFAS Assessment: Not a problem species
- Spreads via seeds and vegetatively
- Ditches and abandoned agricultural lands

Forest and Kim Starr, Bugwood.org
Identification:

• Up to 20 ft. in height

• Blades can be up to 60 in. in length
  • Thick midrib, rough edges

• Ligule: short hairs

• Sheath: long hairs on upper edges
Identification:

• Inflorescences are open panicles
  • Up to 24 in. in length
Sugarcane Plumegrass
(*Saccharum giganteum*)
Sugarcane Plumegrass:

• Native to Florida wetlands
• Spreads via seeds
Identification:

• Up to 10 ft. in height
• Blades are up to 20 in. in length
  • Can be smooth or with stiff hairs
• Ligule: fringe of hairs
• Sheath: can be smooth or with a few hairs

James H. Miller and Ted Bodner, Bugwood.org
Identification:

- Inflorescence is a large panicle
  - Feathery
  - White
Switch Cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*)

Photo: James H. Miller and Ted Bodner, Bugwood.org
Switch Cane:

- Native to Florida
- Spreads via rhizomes
- Low lying moist areas, wetlands
Identification:

- To 10 ft. in height
- Blades: to 6 in. in length
  - Hairs
- Sheaths: long hairs on upper edges
- Ligules usually have hairs
- Flowering is rare
Zebragrass (*Miscanthus sinensis*))
Zebragrass (Chinese Silver Grass):

• UF/IFAS Assessment: not a problem species

• Spreads through wind-dispersed seeds and rhizomes

• Disturbed areas (roadsides, old fields, etc.)
Identification:

- To 12 ft. in height
- Blades up to 18 in. long
  - Rough edges
  - Silver-white midrib
- Ligule: fringe of hairs
- Sheath: can have hairs
Identification:

• Inflorescences are panicles
  • Fan-shaped
  • 6 to 24 in. long
  • Silver white

• Flowering occurs late summer – early fall

Chris Evans, Bugwood.org
Management - Prevention

• Clean equipment

• Avoid ornamental plantings, remove where possible (golden bamboo, pampas grass)

• Manage prior to seed production
Management - Mechanical

• Burma reed, common reed, napier grass:
  • Mowing/burning ineffective as sole control method

• Giant reed, golden bamboo, mission grass, zebragrass:
  • Repeated, aggressive mowing

• Pampas grass:
  • Cut stems to ground, remove root system
Management - Chemical

- Primarily glyphosate and imazapyr
  - Use a surfactant
- Recent research on sethoxydim
- Control can be enhanced by integrating with mechanical methods
  - Mow/burn/cut prior to application
  - Apply herbicide to new growth
Questions?

cprince14@ufl.edu
CISMA Update

East Central Florida CISMA

Presented by – Deb Stone
ECF CISMA Update
Deb Stone
Summary

- Outreach
  - 10/2016 - Presentation at FAPMS
- Workshops
  - 9/18/15 - Joint workshop w/ CF CISMA
  - 9/22/16 - Meeting/Workshop
  - 3/1/17 Joint workshop w/ CF CISMA
  - 8/3/17 Joint workshop w/ FCISWG
- Workdays
  - 2015 NISAW - walkabout in Flagler County on trail
  - 2015 HalloWeed - Princess Place/Pellicer Creek pepper survey (with a follow-up treatment workday in November)
  - 2016 NISAW - owcf survey in Hastings, pepper busters in Flagler
  - 2016 HalloWeed - Luziola Surveys, BP treatment
  - 2017 NISAW Air Potato Round Up
- Cancelled Events (Thanks Matthew and Irma!!)
  - 2016 HalloWeed Surveys along the coast
  - 2017 Steering Committee Meeting
Highlights from Outreach

- January 2015- Blue Springs Manatee Festival
- November 2015- Volusia County Fair
- October 2015- table at FAPMS Conference
- January 2016- Blue Springs Manatee Festival
- April 2016- Presentation at FNPS Conference
- October 2016- FAPMS Conference Presentation
- November 2016- Volusia County Fair
Highlights from Workshops

- September 2015 w/ CF CISMA
  - ~50 attendees, sedge identification
- September 2016
  - 18 attendees, 4 talks, 1.5 CEUs, Hands-on Ludwigia Training
- March 2017 w/ CF CISMA
  - 29 attendees, 7 talks
- August 2017 w/ FCISWG
  - 50 attendees, 3 talks, 4 CEUs, Hands-on EDRR training
Highlights from NISAW Events

- **2015 Events**
  - Flagler County Lehigh Trail Survey
    - 9 participants, 3.7 miles, dozens of infestations recorded

- **2016 Events**
  - Old world climbing fern survey- Palatka to St. Augustine Trail in Hastings
    - 5 participants, ~2 miles, 1 Brazilian pepper infestation recorded
  - Pepper Busters- Betty Steflik Preserve in Flagler Beach
  - Pepper Removal w/ Christian Surfers in New Smyrna Beach
    - 10 participants, cleared in 2 acres

- **2017 Events**
  - Air Potato round up- Deep Creek Conservation Area in Hastings
    - 2 participants, 33 pounds removed (plus ~120 pounds more later)
Highlights from HalloWeed Events

- 2015 Pepper Survey and Follow-up Treatment
  - 7 participants, 6 new populations
- 2016 Events
  - Luziola surveys in Brevard County
  - Brazilian pepper removal in New Smyrna Beach
Upcoming Events

- Grass ID Workshop October 5, 2017
  - Joint workshop with Central Florida and Osceola CISMA
- Presentation to Volusia County FNPS October 9th
- Steering committee meeting October 10th
# September - Shout Outs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISP/CISMA</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Activity/Name of Event/Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suncoast</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Suncoast CISMA Meeting</td>
<td>9/1/2017</td>
<td>St. Johns Extension Office, Wind Mitigation Building, St. Augustine</td>
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<tr>
<td>FKIETF</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>9/7/2017</td>
<td>St. Johns Extension Office, Wind Mitigation Building, St. Augustine</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWFL</td>
<td>Outreach - Workshop</td>
<td>Rookery Bay Python Patrol Training</td>
<td>9/8/2017</td>
<td>Rookery Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWFL</td>
<td>Workday</td>
<td>Work Day on a Ft. Myers Beach</td>
<td>9/8/2017</td>
<td>Mantanzas Pass Preserve on Ft. Myers Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Outreach - Workshop</td>
<td>Postponed: Palm Beach County Workshop</td>
<td>9/14/2017</td>
<td>Winding Waters Natural Area in Palm Beach County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FISP</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>RESCHEDULED: FISP September Meeting</td>
<td>9/15/2017</td>
<td>St. Johns Extension Office, Wind Mitigation Building, St. Augustine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISP</td>
<td>Outreach - Other</td>
<td>September CISMA call</td>
<td>9/27/2017</td>
<td>Zoom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
April 4, 2018
9am-12pm
Crowne Plaza Melbourne – Oceanfront
Topics Needed
• It’s never too early to start planning!
Fourth Annual Fall HalloWeed Count

- October 27, 2017 through November 5, 2017
- Two Weekends. One Week.
- The goal is to collect more credible invasive plant observation data into EDDMapS (i.e. invasive plant occurrence recorded and verified as correct).
• Focusing on partnering with the Florida Native Plant Society
  – If you already have a strong relationship with your local chapters please look into giving a brief presentation on the Fall HalloWeed count/EDDDMapS or having a joint event.
EDDMapS Local Plant Verifiers Needed!!!

- Folks knowledgeable about invasive plants in the following counties:
- A single verifier can cover several counties and still have only a few records per month to review.
- Site inspections are typically not required – we rely on photographs, local expertise, online herbarium records, communicating with observer, etc.
- Contact Dexter Sowell for more information (dsowell@fnai.fsu.edu)
EDRR Emails

–Helpful?
–Or just another email?

It's Your Monthly EDRR Species
Hello East Central Florida CISMA member,
This month's Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) species for your CISMA is Japanese dodder, *Cuscuta japonica*. Please keep a look out for this species and report it in EDDMapS or the I'veGot1 app any chance you get.
To view the entire EDRR list for your CISMA click [Here](#).

For more information on Early Detection Rapid Response check out the [EDRR page](#) on the FISP website.
Special thanks to [Florida Natural Areas Inventory](#) (FNAI) for compiling the EDRR lists.
Reporting Method – Google Form!

- To be emailed & embedded on FISP Success Stories page.
- Automatically fills a spreadsheet!
- So easy it can be done while talking on the phone ;-)

FISP/CISMA Outreach Results
Thank you for completing the Outreach Results Form. This form is to make reporting outcomes of events of all kinds easier for everyone. If you have suggestions please contact Rose Godfrey at coordinator@floridainvasives.org

* Required
Next Month’s Call

October 27, 2017

- National Association of Invasive Plant Councils: A Council’s Tale – Sherry Williams
- Florida Keys Invasive Exotics Task Force – Beth Bergh

Suggestions NEEDED!
Please take the Poll
# Monthly Florida CISMA Call

## 2017 Bi-annual Schedule January - May

- **January 25, 2017**
- **February 22, 2017**
- **March 22, 2017**
- **April 26, 2017**
- **May 24, 2017**

### Southwest FL
- RSA

### North Central FL
- Apalachicola

### First Coast IWG
- Osceola

### Selling Sustainability – Laura Sanagorski Warner

### What's up with the Central Florida Lygodium Strategy? – Cheryl Millett

### AmeriCorps Project A.N.T. – Lauren Natwick

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# 2017 Bi-annual CISMA Call Agenda June - October

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heartland – Cheryl Millett</td>
<td>Central Florida – Kelsie Johnson</td>
<td>Big Scrub – Patricia Burgos</td>
<td>East Central Florida – Deb Stone</td>
<td>Florida Keys – Beth Bergh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**FISP**

Think Locally, Act neighborly

Invasive species know no boundaries!
Florida Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area (CISMA) Monthly Call

– Hosted by the Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP)

participation is voluntary, we promise it will only last 1 hour, and we can guarantee that you will enjoy the conversations

4th Wednesday of Every Month at 1:30pm
Except November and December

Join the listserv to receive announcements at: floridainvasives.org

Log on through Zoom

Call in with the Conference Line

Or BOTH!