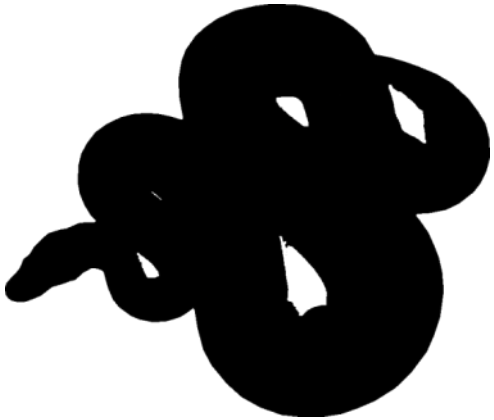
EDDMapS

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System



IveGot1

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
CENTER FOR INVASIVE SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH
WARNELL SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

History

2007 NPS – ECISMA Website
EDDMapS for ECISMA

2008 TNC – FISP Website
Landowner Matrix

2008-2011 FWS – CISMA websites
EDDMapS improvements

2010-2015 NPS – iPhone App
EDDMapS improvements
ECISMA maintenance

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

Everglades CISMA Website

Home | FISP | Apps | Contact

CISMA

Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area

About Us | Meetings | Distribution Maps | Report Sightings | Species Information | Educational Resources | News | Partners

A Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area is a formal partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies, tribes, individuals and various interested groups that manage invasive species and is defined by a geographic boundary. Florida has a long history of invasive species organization cooperation such as the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, Noxious Exotic Weed Task Team, Florida Invasive Animal Task Team and Invasive Species Working Group. Everglades restoration poses new challenges for invasive species management and has created a need for a more defined commitment to cooperation among agencies and organizations at higher levels of policy and management.

What's New

- Field Identification of Select Native and Nonnative Reptiles in Florida
- ECISMA Newsletter - February 2010
- Everglades Invasive Species Summit/GEER 2010
- African Python Survey Pictures

Location

Signatories

US Army Corps of Engineers

ECISMA Web Traffic

1,707,037 Hits

308,480 Page Requests

137,585 Visitors

July 2008 – July 2011

EDDMapS Florida Web Traffic

559,249 Hits

504,412 Page Requests

January 2010 – July 2011

Social Media

74 Fans

112 Followers

299 Tweets

Billboard Campaign

Don't Let It Loose - Help Restore the Everglades

The Problem

In 2007, more than 85 million visitors arrived by land, sea and air to enjoy a taste of our subtropical paradise. A great place to visit, south Florida is also an inviting destination for a few undesirable species and they threaten to undermine the health of our environment. More than an inconvenience, invasive plants and animals can greatly alter our native landscape, adversely impact native wildlife, destroy agricultural crops and threaten our health. Invasions of exotic species cost Floridians over $500 million each year. We spend more than $50 million annually just to eradicate exotic weeds from our fields, pastures, public lands and water ways. And the economic costs are small potatoes compared to the ecological ones. In south Florida, millions of acres of public lands help secure a unique quality of life for both tourists and residents. A diverse array of federal and state parks and preserves not only protect the world-renowned Everglades ecosystem, they furnish us with the water we drink, the air we breathe and countless recreational opportunities. Our nearby public lands are easy for us to visit but are also highly vulnerable to invasion by exotic plant and animal species more than 1.7 million acres of Florida's natural areas have become infested. Once an exotic species has made itself at home, giving it the old heave-ho is costly. Education, prevention, early detection and rapid response are the keys to protecting the Sunshine State. Success depends upon the involvement of government agencies, a variety of organizations, businesses and you!

More than an inconvenience, invasive plants and animals can greatly alter our native landscape, adversely impact native wildlife, destroy agricultural crops and threaten our health.

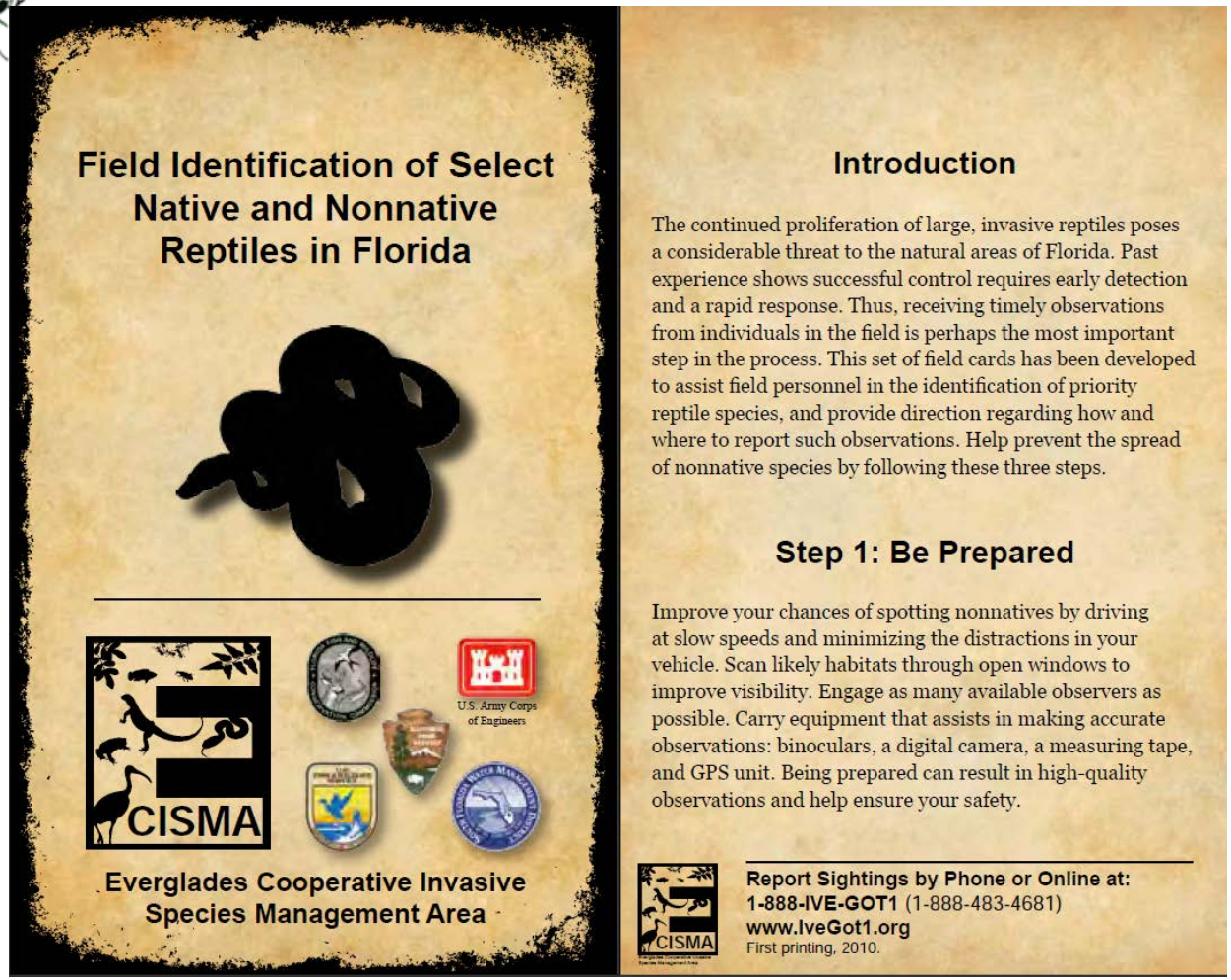
Nile Monitor

Nile monitors grow i
and bad attitudes. E
islands and along c
anything they can c
threat to the eggs and young of ground nesting birds and reptiles like American crocodiles, burrowing owls and gopher tortoises.

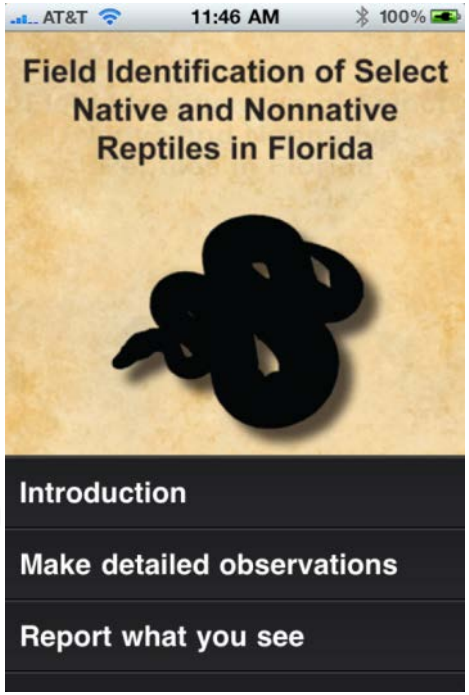
More Information, Images and Distribution of Nile Monitors

1,627 Referrers
Jan. 2010 – July 2011

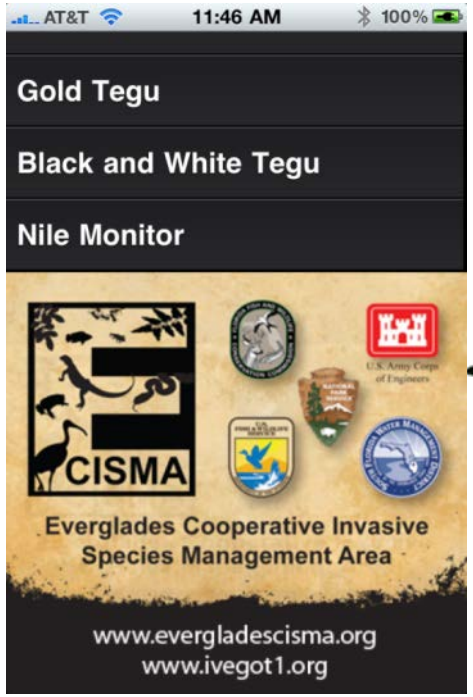
Reptile Field ID Cards



iPhone App


AT&T
11:46 AM
100%
Field Identification of Select Native and Nonnative Reptiles in Florida
Introduction
Make detailed observations
Report what you see


AT&T
11:46 AM
100%
Back
Burmese Python
Python molurus bivittatus
Status: Nonnative, Invasive
Length: Maximum length 25 feet
Body: Not as stout as other python species
Pattern: Network of (1) dark blotches along back and sides (like the pattern of a giraffe); blotches are irregular, not net-like, diamond-shaped, or round


AT&T
11:46 AM
100%
Gold Tegu
Black and White Tegu
Nile Monitor
CISMA
Everglades Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area
www.evergladescisma.org
www.ivegot1.org

iPhone App Stats

Need to Identify a Python? There's an App for That.

Posted by Erin Griffin, Communications and Outreach Coordinator, University of Georgia, Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, on October 5, 2010 at 11:53 AM

The University of Georgia's Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health has developed an iPhone app, called IveGot1, to help identify native and non-native reptiles in Florida.

This post is part of the Science Tuesday feature series on the USDA blog. Check back each week as we showcase stories and news from the USDA's rich science and research portfolio.

Search

Search for: Search

Categories

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) (125)
- Climate Change (12)
- Conservation (59)
- Economic Growth (86)
- Education (22)
- En Español (5)
- Energy (26)
- Environment (24)
- Food and Nutrition (175)
- Food Safety (32)
- Food Security (18)
- Forestry (50)
- International (46)
- Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food (52)
- Let's Move (18)
- People's Garden (57)
- Plant and Animal Health (11)
- Rural Development (284)
- Science (56)
- Technology and Broadband (30)

iPhone tool serves as lizard wizard for scientists seeking scaly invaders

ENLARGE PHOTO

Burmese python, to illustrate story about a new app that helps scientists determine if the reptile they've found in the Everglades is a native or invasive species.

By **CHRISTINE STAPLETON**
Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

Updated: 12:46 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 16, 2010
Posted: 12:45 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 7, 2010

Post a Comment | E-mail | Print | Share | Larger Type

Having trouble telling the difference between a Burmese python and a Ball python? There's an app for that.

MORE FLORIDA NEWS »

- Court for Magic-Heat game creates slippery issue
  Updated 2:40 p.m.
- Florida investigating 5 for-profit colleges 2:18 p.m.
- Ground broken on Boys Scouts W.Va. adventure camp
  Updated 1:34 p.m.
- NOAA opens more Gulf waters to fishing
  Updated 1:13 p.m.

MOST POPULAR HEADLINES COMMENTS

- Pain clinic brothers subjects of racketeering probe
- Porn actor accused of killing three-legged dog in suburban Boca
- 'Mom' sentenced to 7 years for forcing sisters into sex trade
- Arrested Boca parents call 'open house party' a home invasion
- Real dangers of fake pot: Synthetic marijuana use goes sky-high

FOLLOW THE POST ON TWITTER
SIGN UP FOR MOBILE TEXT ALERTS

FIELD NOTES

DAILY DISPATCHES FROM THE SPORTING WORLD

Search This Blog

GO

Recent Comments

- hang on Finally! New Jersey Plans 2010 Bear Hunt (18)
- Justin D on Idaho Gov. on Wolf Management in State: "Oppressive, ham-handed 'conservation' at its worst." (7)
- jerryhatch on Idaho Gov. on Wolf Management in State: "Oppressive, ham-handed 'conservation' at its worst." (7)
- Bassmasterking on Incidents of Poaching in California State Parks on the Rise (5)
- evernn on A Newly-Discovered Microbe May Eat Away the Rest of the BP Oil Spill (7)

Categories

- 2nd Amendment (84)

October 19, 2010

New Smartphone App IDs Florida Reptiles

The term "there's an app for that" may be a cliché, but it's a true one. There is seemingly an iPhone application for every conceivable situation. Confronted by a monster snake while stuck in the middle of the Florida Everglades? Yes, there is an app for that. It may not save you from being swallowed, but at least (if you're fast enough with your thumbs) allow you to know exactly what species of giant snake is consuming you.

From this story in the *Palm Beach Post:*

Having trouble telling the difference between a Burmese python and a Ball python? There's an app for that. The recently released IveGot1 app is a field identification guide to help identify some of the biggest, nastiest reptiles slithering around South Florida. "I wouldn't have believed years ago, when I started doing this, that the public would be engaged like this," said Dan Thayer, director of Vegetation and Land Management and invasive species expert at the South Florida Water Management District. "This is an incredibly valuable tool."

The app was created by researchers at the University of Georgia's Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, working with a team of state and federal environmental agencies, including the South Florida Water Management District and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. For now the app provides information on 15 reptiles in South Florida but the hope is more species will be added and for the list to be

All F&S Blogs

- The Gun Nuts
- Whitetail365
- FlyTalk
- Field Notes
- Generation Wild
- The Conservationist
- The Honest Angler
- The Wild Chef
- Man's Best Friend

iPhone Helps ID Dangerous Wildlife

A new app for the iPhone called IveGot1 serves as a field guide for identifying some of the most deadly wildlife out there.

By NRA Staff

« Prev Article // Next Article »

10/18/2010

In areas where there is a high concentration of potentially deadly wildlife—such as pythons and alligators in South Flordia—authorities are beginning to realize that the iPhone can be a huge life-saving tool. A new app called IveGot1 serves as a field guide for identifying some of the most deadly wildlife that could threaten you or your family.

Read the full article at The Palm Beach Post.

Articles | Blogs | Videos

iPhone Helps ID Dangerous Wildl..
DecalGirl Introduces Mossy Oak ..
HuntingLife.com iPhone App
iPhone App for Sportsman Channel
Updates from the iPhone World
iPhone Apps for the Hunter in You
What Your Deer Rifle Says About..
Benelli SuperSport

1

Wallet Cards

30,000 printed – thanks to TNC
13,500 Distributed to CISMAs

Online EDDMapS Training

Florida Invasive Species Partnership

EDDMapS: Step-by-Step Instructions

www.floridainvasives.org

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Florida Invasive Species Partnership

Welcome:
Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia
Logout

Distribution Maps | Report Sightings | Species Information | Tools & Training | My EDDMapS | About

Invasive Species Mapping Made Easy!

EDDMapS, started in 2005 with Southeastern U.S. focus, is now providing a picture of the distribution of invasive species across the U.S.

- Fast and easy to use - no knowledge of GIS required
- Web-based mapping of invasive species distribution to help fill gaps and identify "leading edge" ranges
- Facilitates Early Detection and Rapid Response implementation with online data entry forms, e-mail alerts and network of expert verifiers
- One Database for both local and national data
- Data can be searched, queried and downloaded in a variety of formats
- Cooperates with and aggregates data from other invasive species mapping projects
- Custom/hosted applications can be quickly and inexpensively developed

Data Sharing Partners

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Statistics

250,424 Reports
942 Species

Resources

- EDDMapS Training Video
- REDDy: Reptile Early Detection and Documentation Observer Training Course
- Step-By Step Instructions for Reporting an Invasive Animal Sighting in EDDMapS

Recent Reports

- cogongrass by Paul Still in Gilchrist County, Florida
- Chinese tallowtree by Paul Still in Dixie County, Florida
- Chinese tallowtree by Paul Still in Dixie County, Florida
- chinaberry by Paul Still in Dixie County, Florida
- chinaberry by Paul Still in Dixie County, Florida
- chinaberry by Paul Still in Dixie County, Florida
- clown knifefish by Brandon Thomas in Palm Beach County, Florida
- Northern Curly-tailed Lizard by Ashley Bernstein in Palm Beach County, Florida
- air-potato by Barbara Searcy in Bradford County, Florida
- northern African python by Jill Gardner in Broward County, Florida

EDDMapS Partnerships

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Larry Connor **Frank Price**

EDDMapS Data

250,424 records

682 Plants / 258 Animals

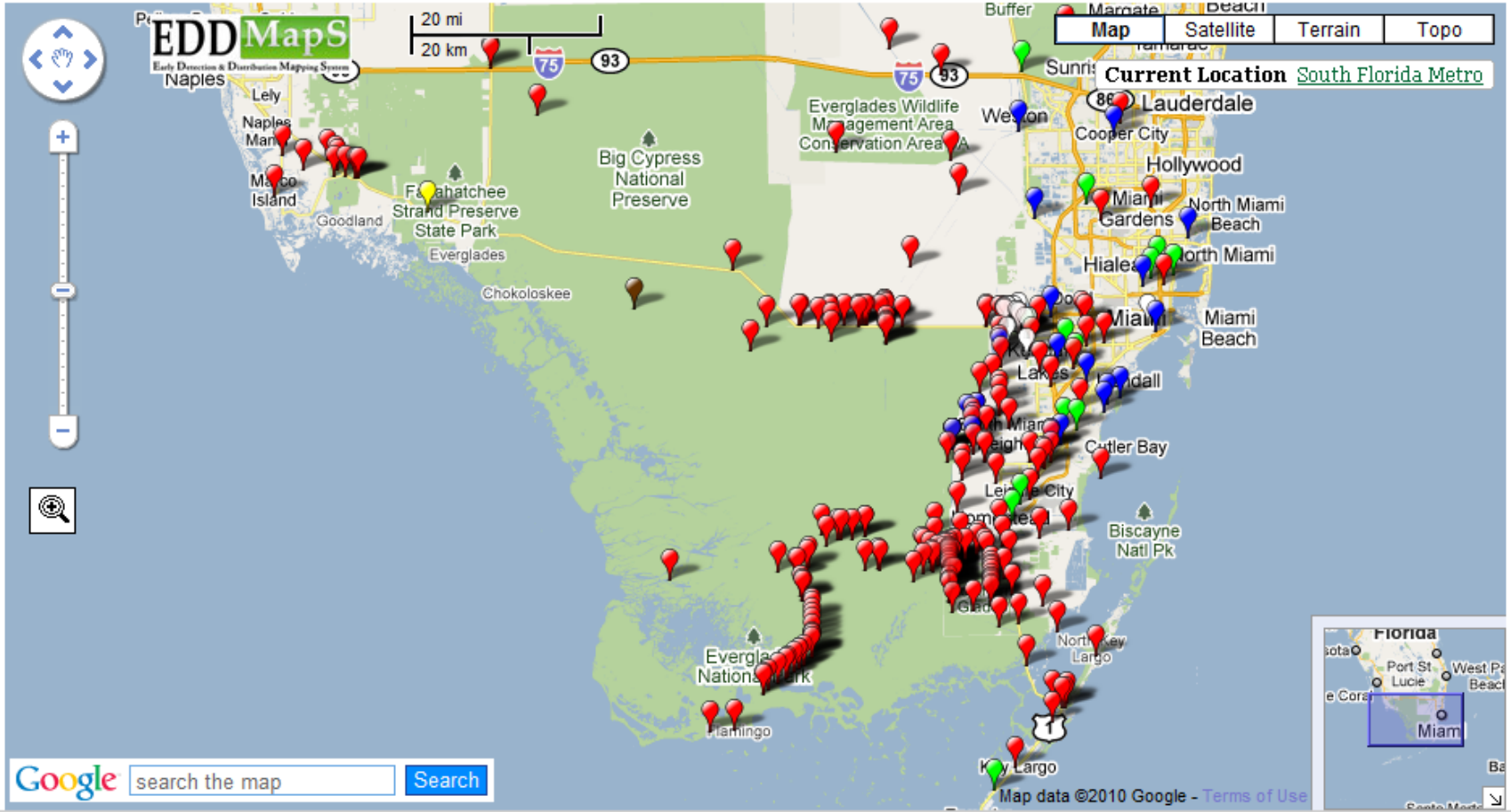
304 Sources/Users

EDDMapS Data

Reporter	Number of Records
FNAI Database	124,468
Systematic Reconnaissance Flights Data	42,030
Everglades Digital Aerial Sketchmapping	26,322
FWCC Exotic Species Database	25,281
Biota of North America / USDA PLANTS / Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants	17,326
FLEPPC Database	5,465
User Reports/Small Datasets	**9,532**

Large Constrictor Snake Sightings/Removals

- Burmese python
- African rock python
- green anaconda
- common boa
- Reticulated Python
- Colombian Rainbow Boa
- ball python
- yellow anaconda
- Kenyan sand boa



Burmese python

ITIS: 683069

Python molurus ssp. bivittatus Kuhl, 1820

Taxonomic Rank: Reptilia: Squamata: Pythonidae

Identification, Biology, Control and Management Resources

Florida's Exotic Wildlife Species Detail - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Florida's Exotic Wildlife Species Detail - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Global Invasive Species Database - Invasive Species Specialist Group
Stopping a Burmese python invasion - Nature Conservancy
Python Snakes, An Invasive Species In Florida, Could Spread To One Third Of US - Science Daily
Everglades Burmese Python Project - Davidson College Herpetology Laboratory
Wikipedia - Wikimedia Foundation, Inc
Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database - U.S. Geological Survey

Selected Images from Invasive.org

View All Images at Invasive.org


Adult(s);


Research; radio tagging


Research; radio tagging


Adult(s);

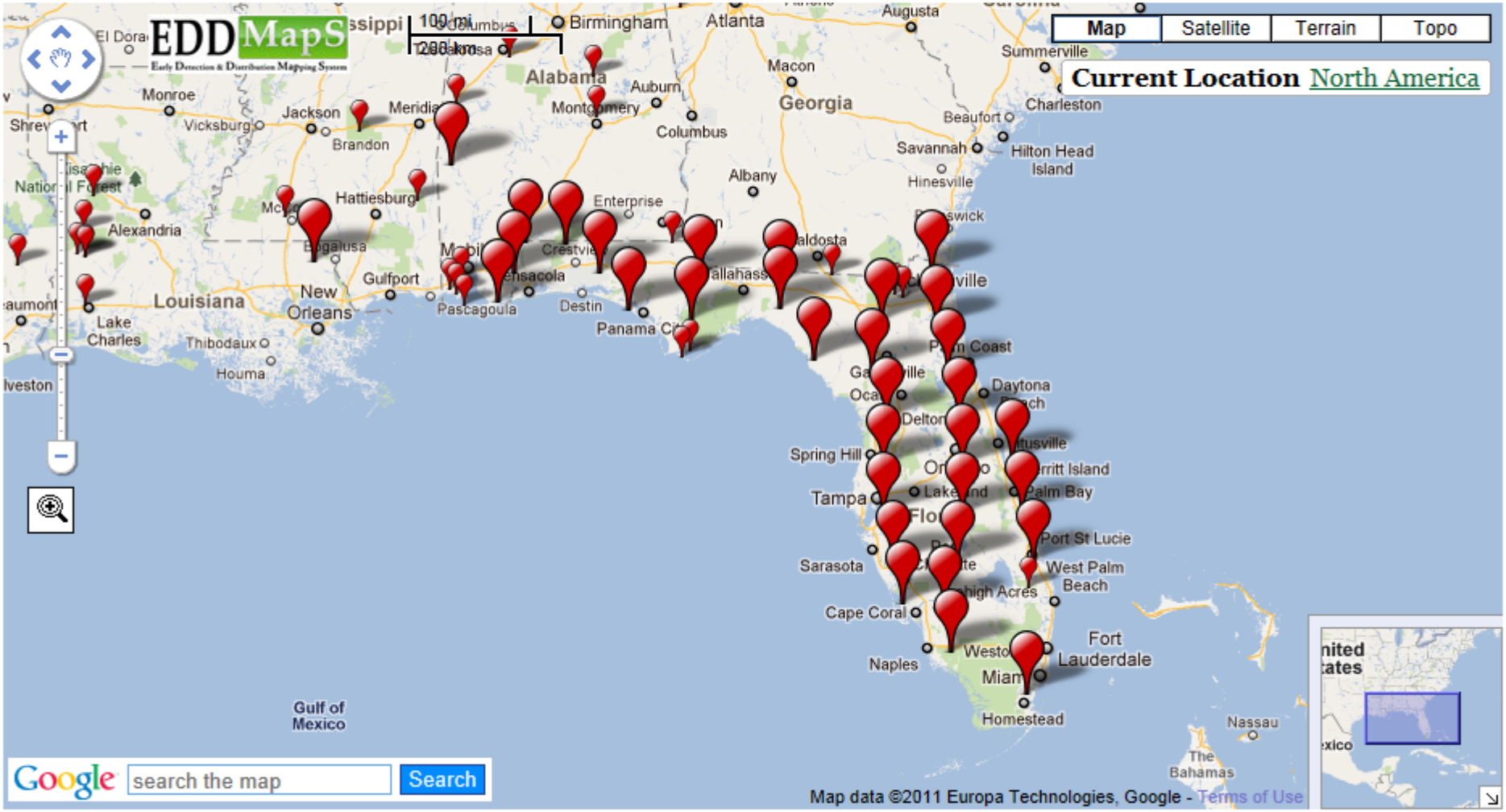
cogongrass

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Beauv.

USDA PLANTS Symbol: IMCY
Invasive Plant Atlas

Multiple Points Single Point

Print Excel Google Earth



Center Latitude:	29.056170	Center Longitude:	-84.155273
Mouse Latitude:	31.970804	Mouse Longitude:	-74.135742
Click Latitude:	33.247876	Click Longitude:	-79.101563

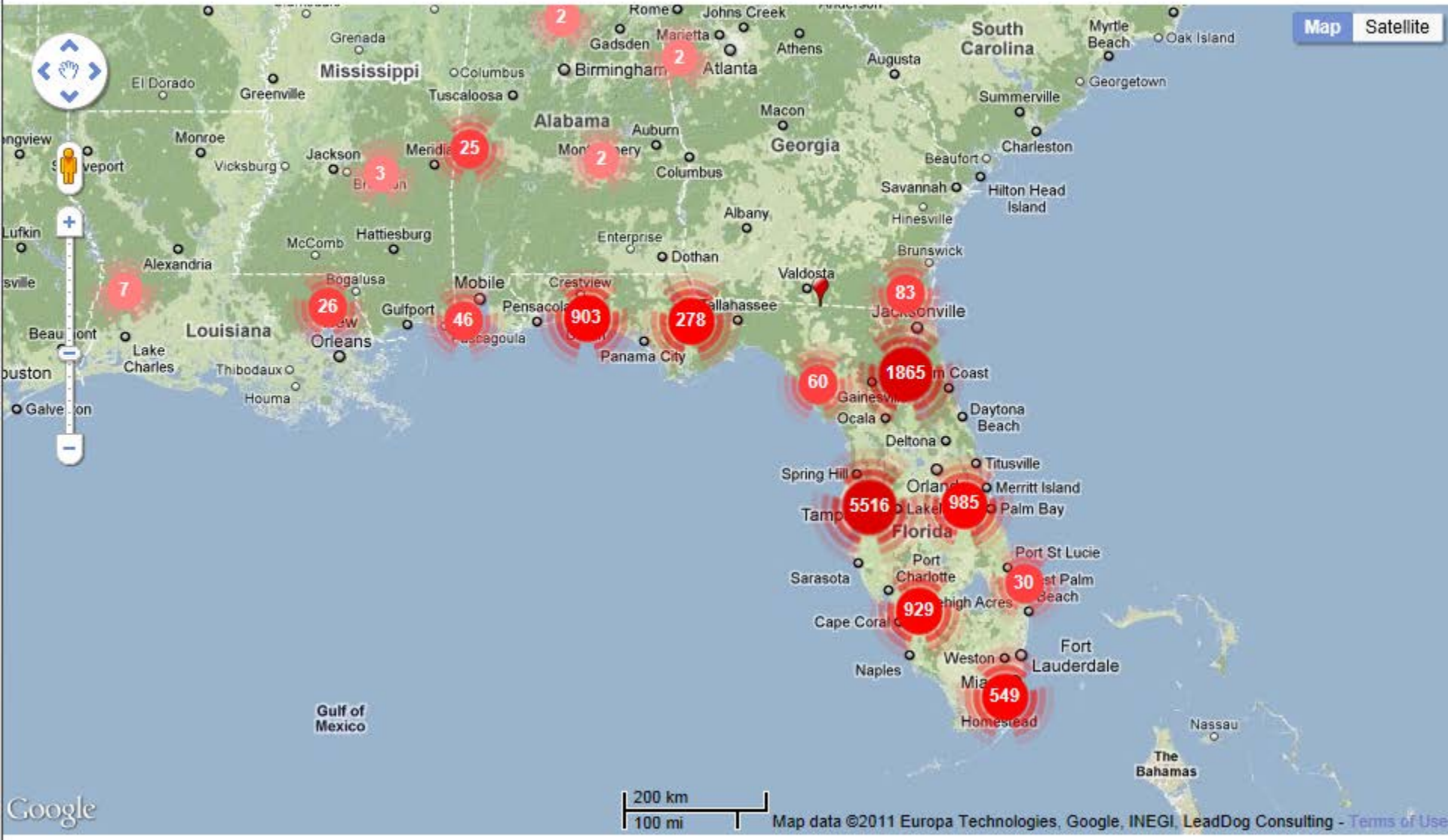
cogongrass

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Beauv.

USDA PLANTS Symbol: IMCY
Invasive Plant Atlas

Load Time: 89 ms

Print Excel Google Earth

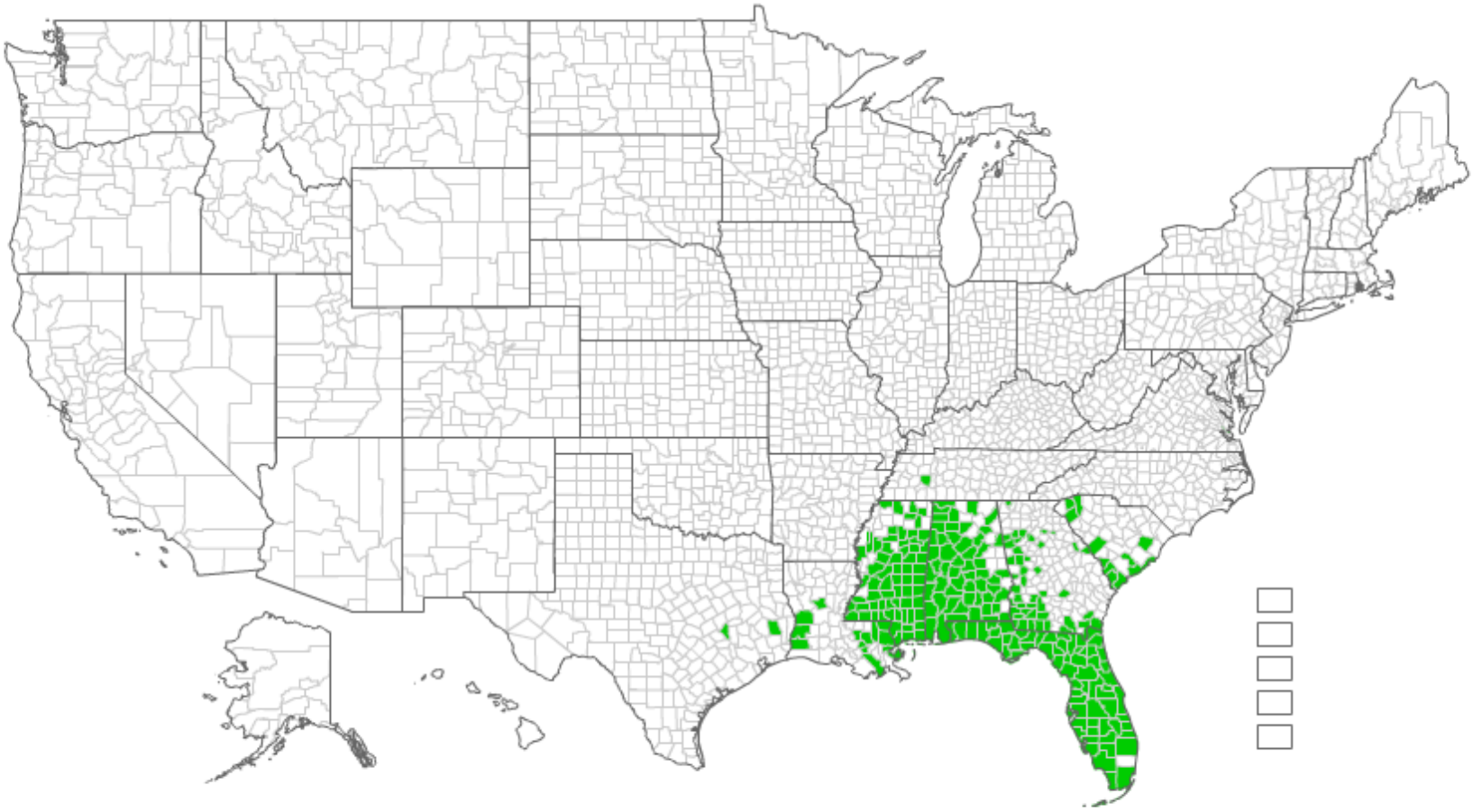


cogongrass

***Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv.**

USDA PLANTS Symbol: IMCY
Invasive Plant Atlas

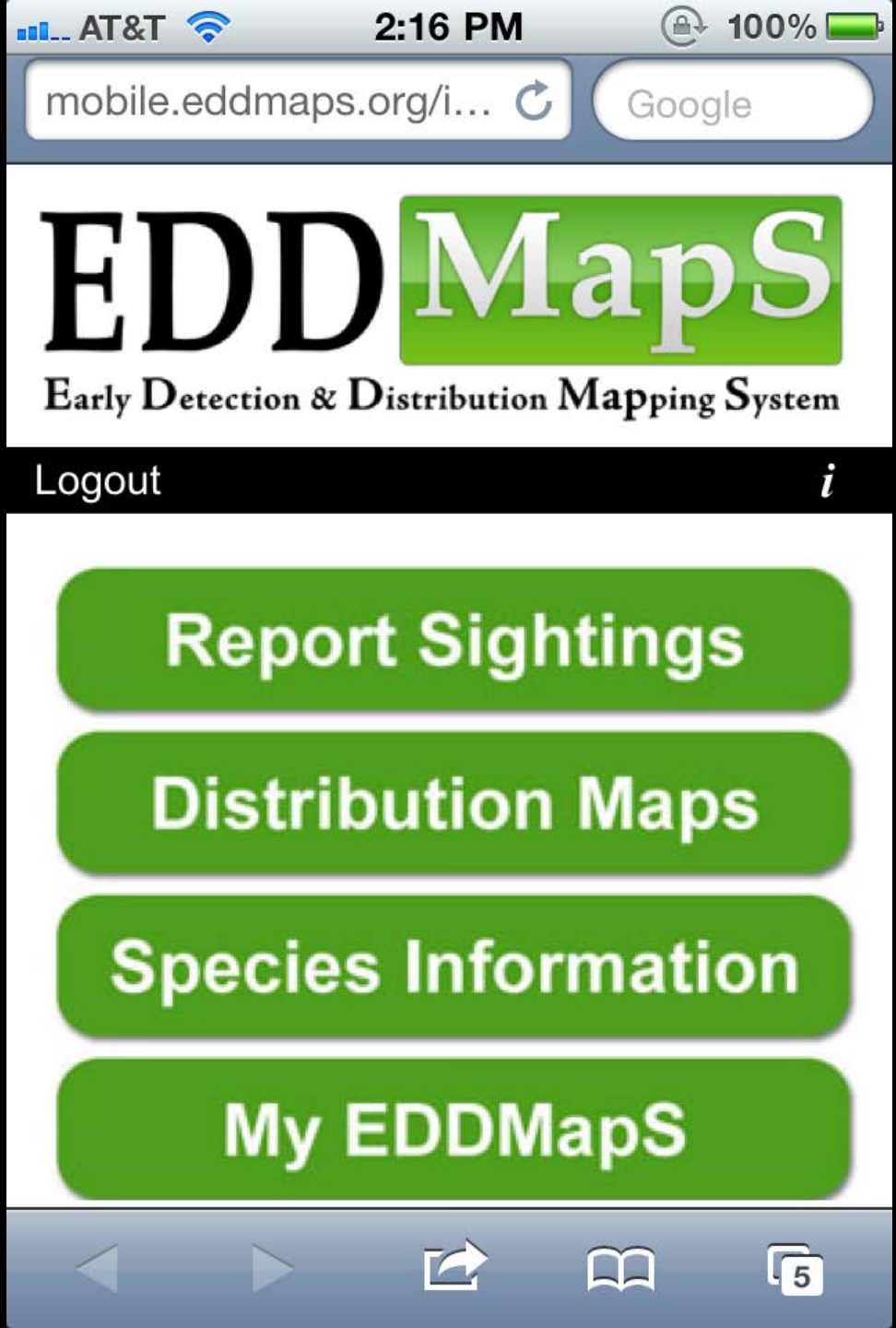
Distribution Maps: State / Southeast / Points on Google Maps



flashmaps

Save as JPG

EDDMapS Mobile


AT&T
2:16 PM
100%
mobile.eddmaps.org/i…
Google
EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Logout
i
Report Sightings
Distribution Maps
Species Information
My EDDMapS
5

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Login

Report a Sighting of an Invasive Species

Please Log In

Username

Password

Login

EDDMapS

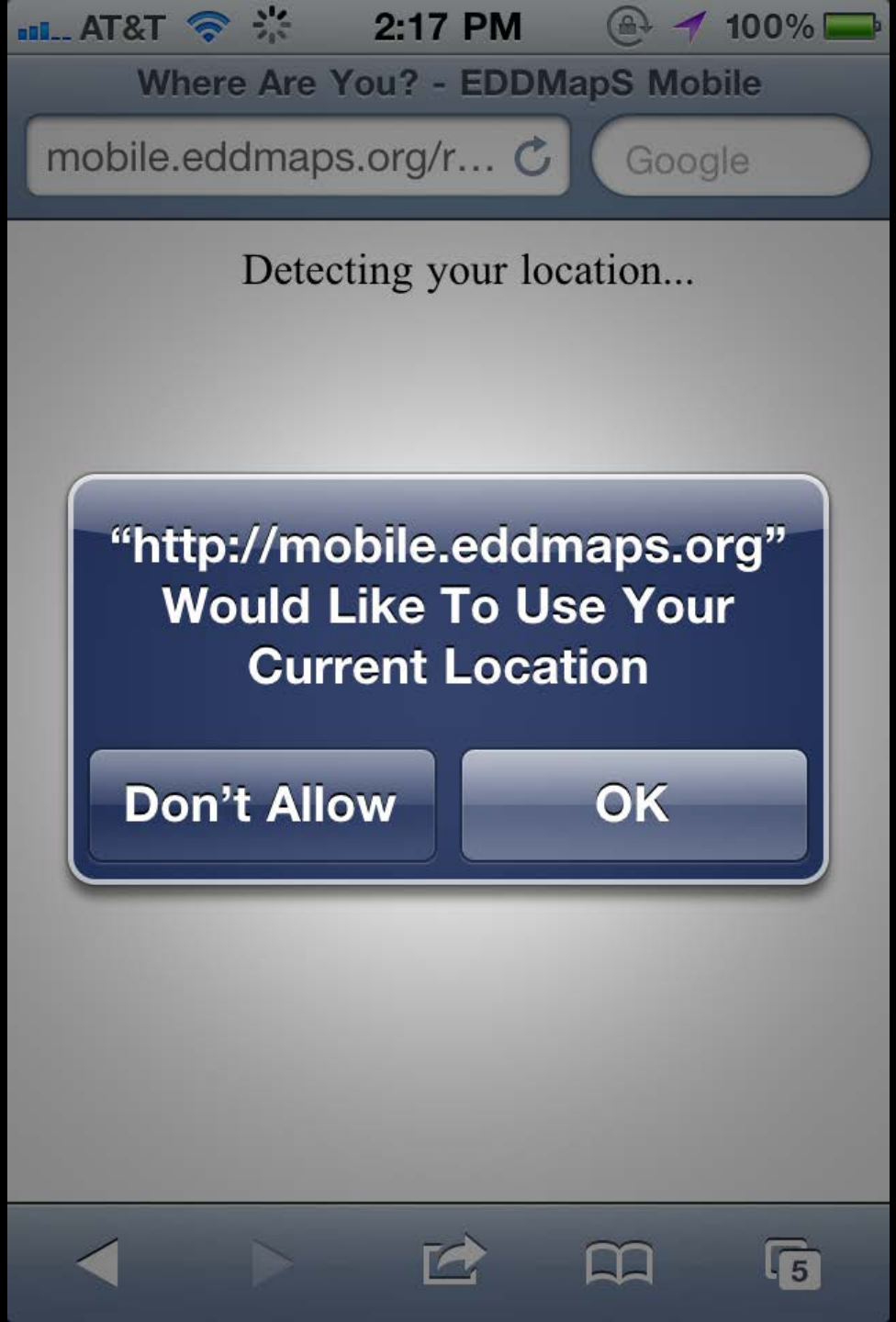
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Select Region/State to Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council

Florida Invasive Species Partnership


AT&T
2:17 PM
100%
Where Are You? - EDDMapS Mobile
mobile.eddmaps.org/r…
Google
Detecting your location...
“http://mobile.eddmaps.org” Would Like To Use Your Current Location
Don’t Allow
OK
5

Location found using W3C standard
31.47733575
-83.52501684000003
Tift, Georgia, USA

Continue

Marker status: *Click and drag the marker.*

Current position:

31.47733575,-83.52501684000003

Save Location

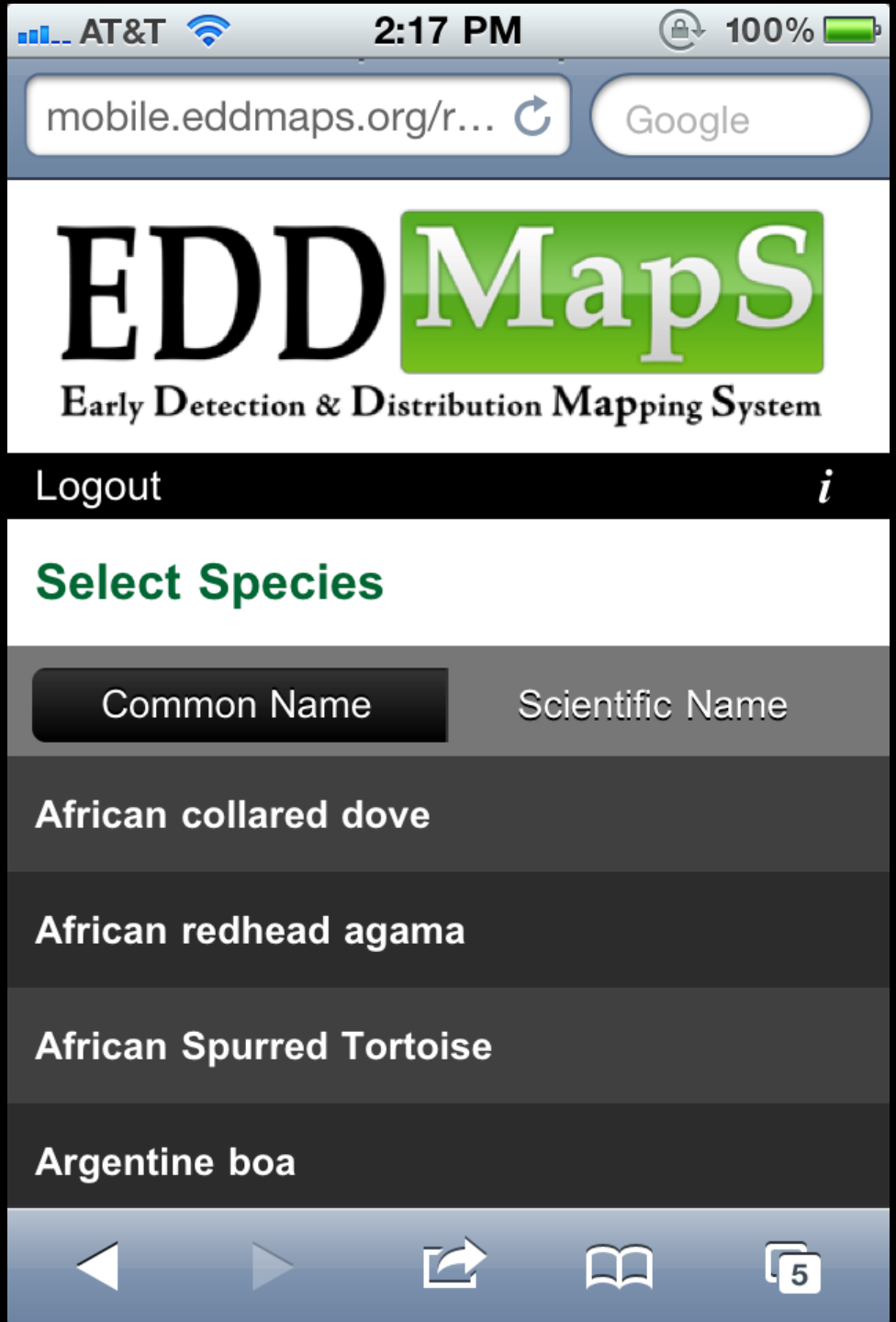
EDDMapS

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Plants

Animals


AT&T
2:17 PM
100%
mobile.eddmaps.org/r…
Google
EDD MapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Logout
i
Select Species
Common Name
Scientific Name
African collared dove
African redhead agama
African Spurred Tortoise
Argentine boa
5

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Species:
Burmese python
Python molurus ssp. bivittatus

Observation Date:
07/19/2011

Habitat

Select One

Save your images and upload them from you computer

Comments:

Report

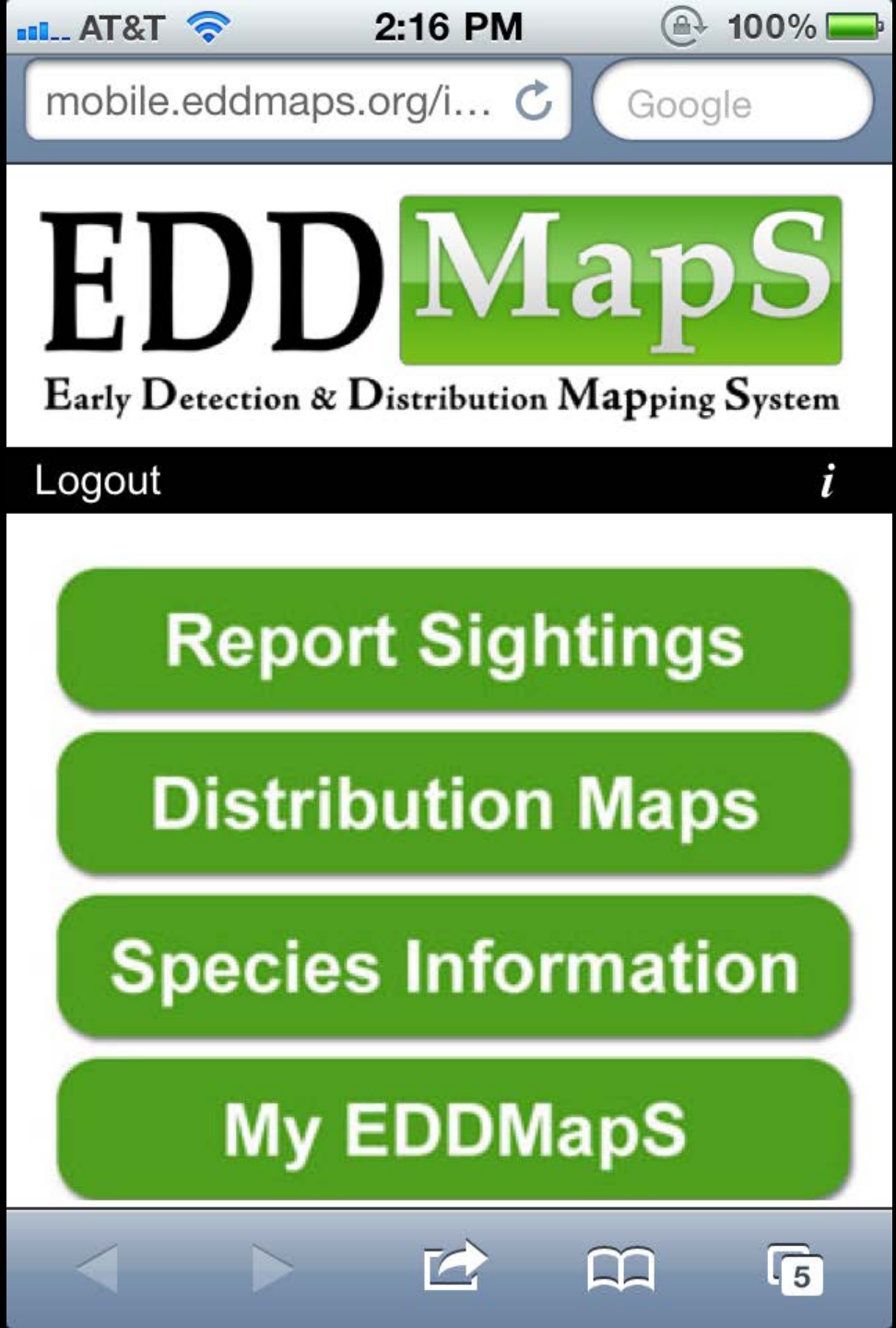
EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Thank You for Your Submission to EDDMapS.

You report has been forwarded to your state and/or county verifier for review.
Your report will display on EDDMapS as "Not Verified" until it is reviewed.

Your Record ID is 1816622


AT&T
2:16 PM
100%
mobile.eddmaps.org/i…
Google
EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Logout
i
Report Sightings
Distribution Maps
Species Information
My EDDMapS
5

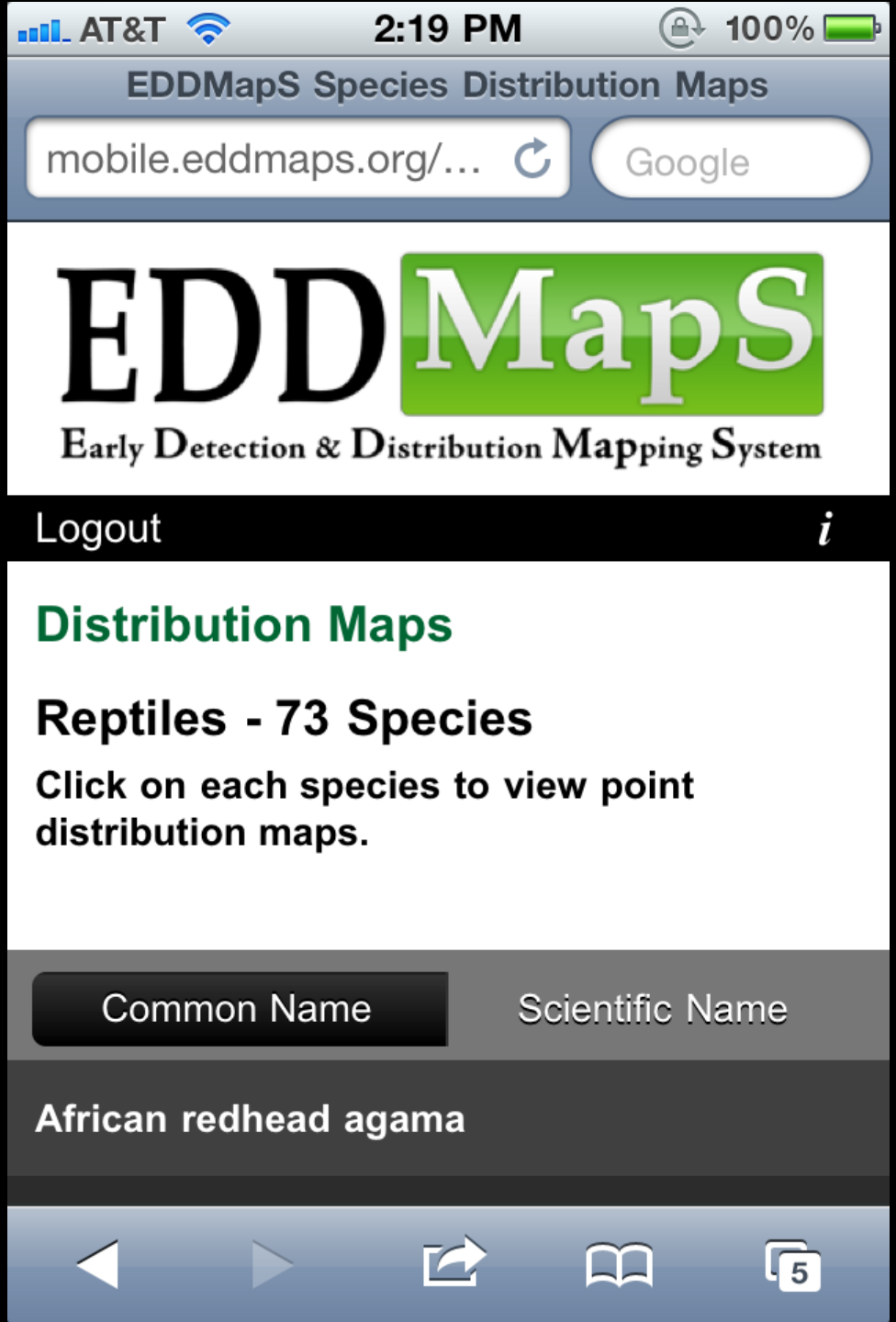
Animals (Currently Florida Only)

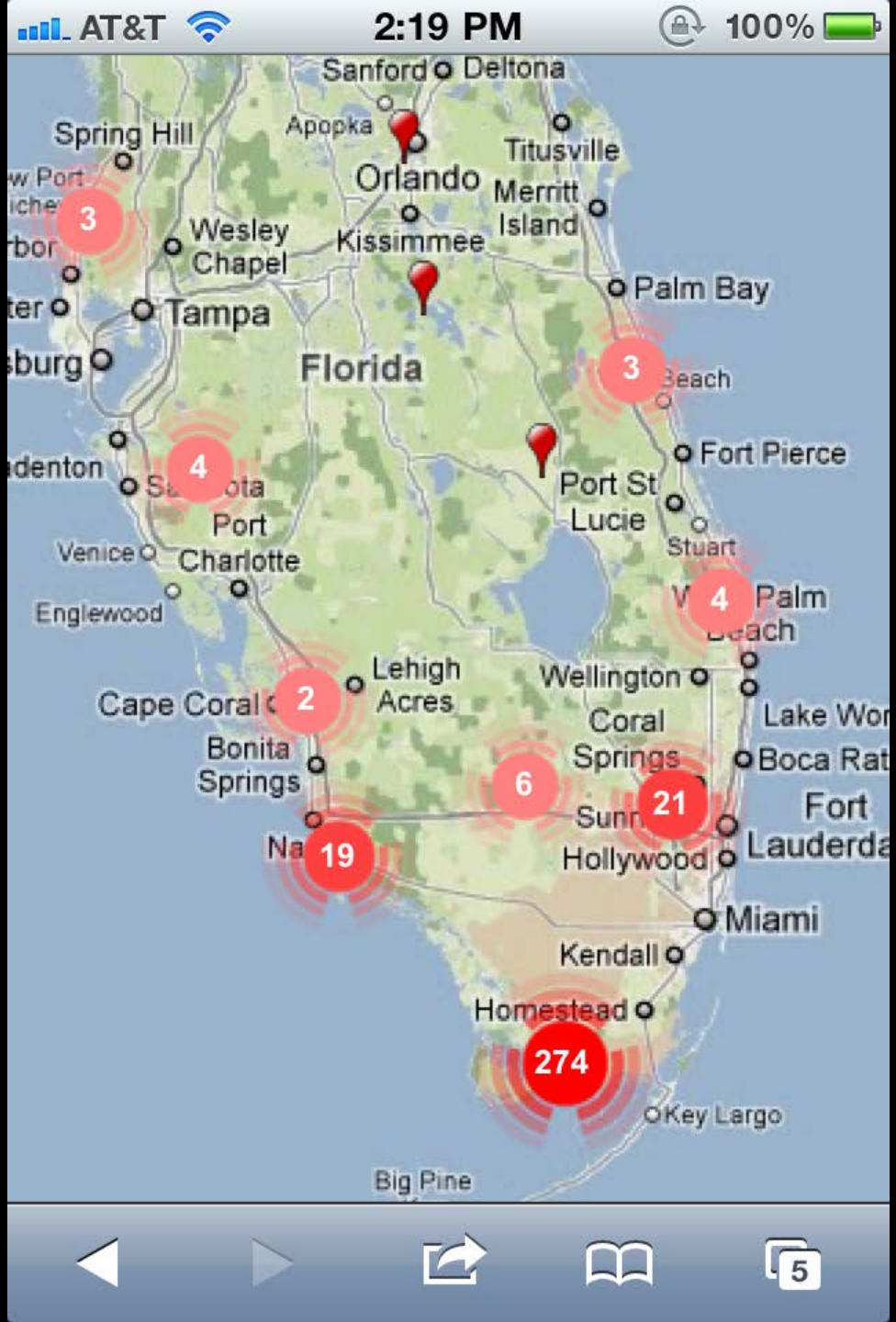
Birds

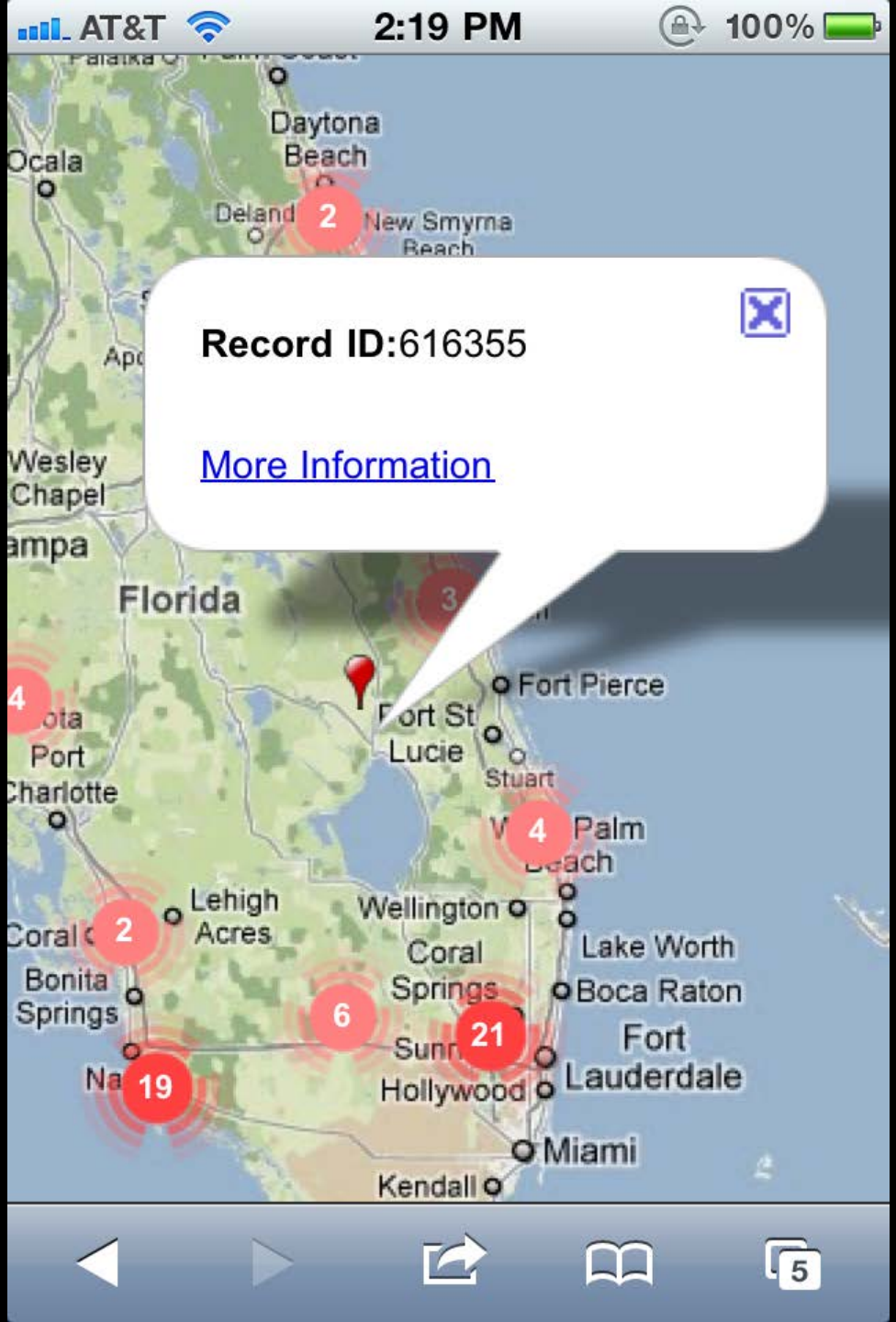
Reptiles

Amphibians

Mammals


AT&T
2:19 PM
100%
EDDMapS Species Distribution Maps
mobile.eddmaps.org/...
Google
EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Logout
i
Distribution Maps
Reptiles - 73 Species
Click on each species to view point distribution maps.
Common Name
Scientific Name
African redhead agama
5


AT&T
2:19 PM
100%
Sanford
Deltona
Spring Hill
Apopka
Titusville
Orlando
Merritt Island
Wesley Chapel
Kissimmee
Palm Bay
Tampa
Florida
Fort Pierce
Port St Lucie
Stuart
Venice
Port Charlotte
Englewood
Lehigh Acres
Cape Coral
Wellington
Coral Springs
Boca Rat
Bonita Springs
Fort Lauderda
Hollywood
Miami
Kendall
Homestead
Key Largo
Big Pine
3
4
2
6
21
19
274

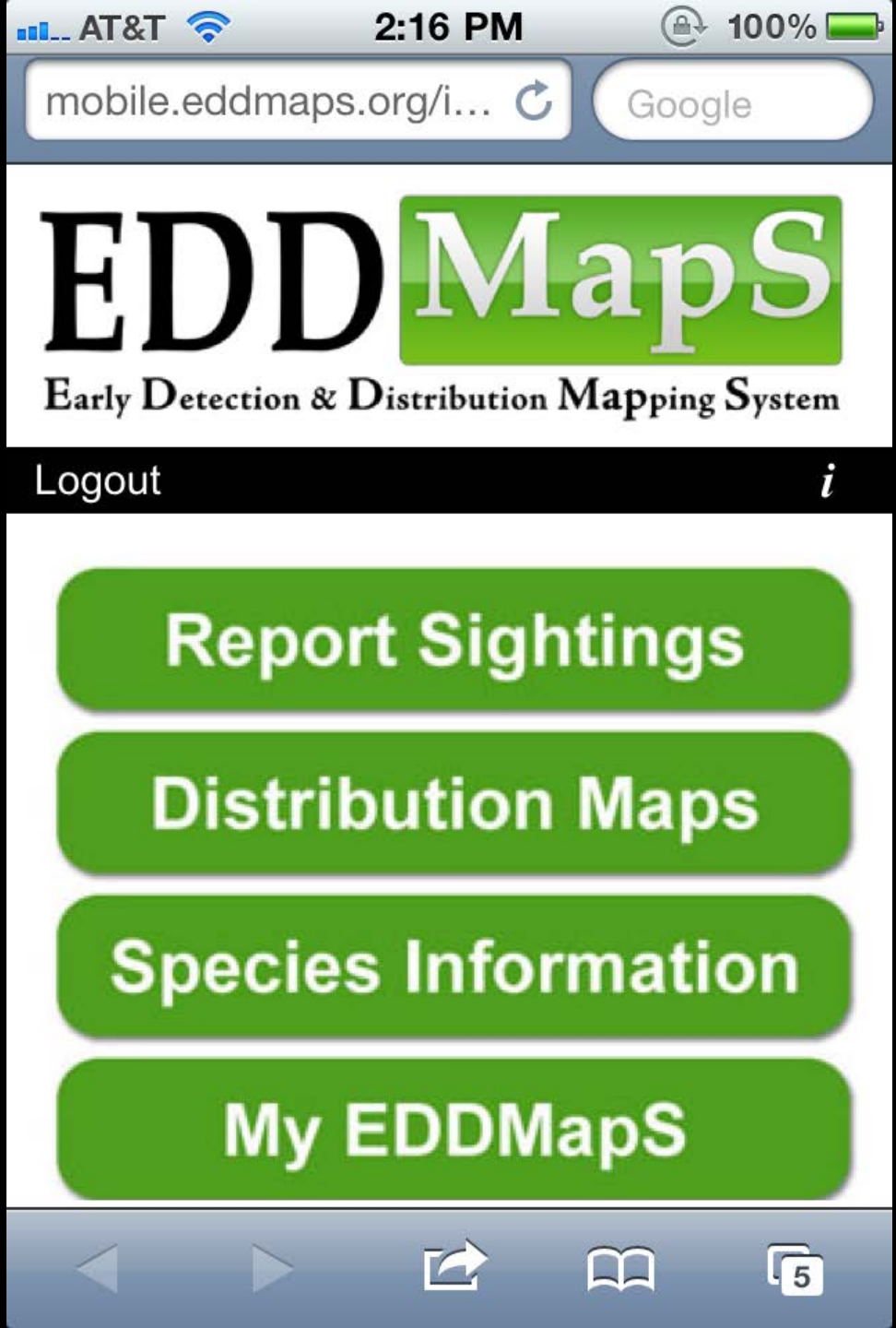

AT&T
2:19 PM
100%
Daytona Beach
Ocala
Deland
New Smyrna Beach
Record ID:616355
More Information
Wesley Chapel
Florida
Fort Pierce
Port St Lucie
Stuart
Port Charlotte
Palm Beach
Lehigh Acres
Wellington
Coral Springs
Lake Worth
Bonita Springs
Boca Raton
Fort Lauderdale
Hollywood
Miami
Kendall
2
4
2
6
21
19
5

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Burmese python

Python molurus ssp. bivittatus Kuhl, 1820

Record ID:	616355
Location:	Okeechobee Coun
Source:	Daniel Culbert, UF
Habitat:	Right-of-Way
Locality:	Okeechobee, Okee


AT&T
2:16 PM
100%
mobile.eddmaps.org/i…
Google
EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Logout
i
Report Sightings
Distribution Maps
Species Information
My EDDMapS
5

EDDMapS

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Species Information

Click on each species to view information, image and references on Invasive.org.

Plants - 218 Species of Most Concern Across the U.S.

Subject Name	Scientific Name
absinth wormwood	
African rue	

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Logout *i*

Australian-pine

Casuarina equisetifolia L.

USDA PLANTS Symbol: CAEQ

U.S. Nativity: Exotic

Habit: Hardwood Trees

Jump to: Resources | Images

Taxonomic Rank: Magnoliopsida: Casuarinales: Casuarinaceae

Synonym(s): Australian pine, beach sheoak, common ironwood

Native Range: northeastern Australia, Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia (BAIL);

Australian pine is a deciduous tree that occurs in open, coastal habitats including sand beaches, rocky coasts and sand dunes. Trees can grow to over 100 ft. (30.5 m) in height. The reddish-brown to gray bark is brittle and peels. Branchlets resemble pine needles and are very thin, 4-8 in. (10-20 cm) long and gray-green. Male and female flowers are present on the same plant and are inconspicuous. Male flowers occur in terminal spikes, while the female flowers are in small, axillary clusters. Fruit are tiny, winged nutlets that each contain one seed. The fruits are contained in woody, cone-like structures that are ¾ in. (2 cm) long.

Identification, Biology, Control and Management Resources

Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas - Plant Conservation Alliance

Element Stewardship Abstract - The Nature Conservancy

Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas - University of Florida

Selected Images from Invasive.org


AT&T
2:22 PM
100%
6


AT&T
2:22 PM
100%
6

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Florida Invasive Species Partnership

Username: Login
Password:

Join Now (Free) Lost your password?

Distribution Maps | Report Sightings | Species Information | Tools & Training | My EDDMapS | About

Report a Sighting of a Invasive Species

New to EDDMapS?

In order to report an invasive species, you will need to register. All information will be for internal use only. If you are already registered to use EDDMapS, you may login using your existing username and password.

Register Now

Already Registered?

Please Log In:

User Name:

Password:

Login

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Florida Invasive Species Partnership

Welcome:
Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia
Logout

Distribution Maps | Report Sightings | Species Information | Tools & Training | My EDDMapS | About

Report Invasive Species Sightings.

The University of Georgia
Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

Developed by The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health.
Last updated on Thursday, July 01, 2010 at 01:43 PM

Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Please provide as much information about the sighting as possible.

Species:

Pest: Select One

To report a pest not listed, e-mail bugwood@uga.edu.

Observation:

Observation Date: (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Location:

County: Select One

Latitude:

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Longitude:

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Site Name:

Ownership: Select One (?)

* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.

Location Description:

Location Tools:

Preview Location

Choose Location

Geocode an Address

Convert from UTMs

Convert from DMS

IveGot1.org

Invasive species reporting tools for Florida using EDDMapS

First Time Reporter?

In order to report an invasive species, you will need to provide us with your contact information. Your contact information will only be used to follow-up with you about your reports, if needed. If you would like to continue contributing to EDDMapS provide a password and we will create an account for you.

*First name:
*Last name:
Organization/Company:
*E-mail address:
Phone Number:
Password:

*Required fields

Continue

Already Registered?

Please Log In:

User Name:
Password:

Login

Report Invasive Species Sightings

NEW - Report Laurel Wilt or Redbay Ambrosia Beetle

Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Please provide as much information about the sighting as possible.

Species:

Begin typing scientific or common name and then select species from dropdown.
If the pest is not listed or is unknown, type and choose "other pest" or "unknown" from the list.

Pest:

Describe What You Saw:

Observation:

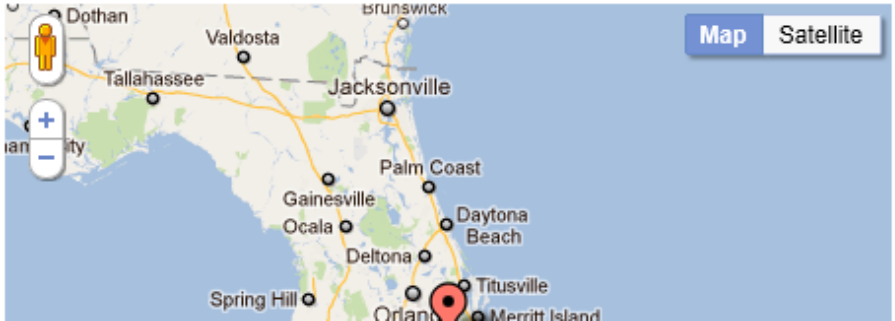
Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.

County: Select One



Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Please provide as much information about the sighting as possible.

Species:

Begin typing scientific or common name and then select species from dropdown.
If the pest is not listed or is unknown, type and choose "other pest" or "unknown" from the list.

Pest: pyth

Describe What You Saw:

- Python spp. (pythons)
- Python molurus ssp. bivittatus (Burmese python)
- Python regius (ball python)
- Python reticulatus (Reticulated Python)
- Python sebae (northern African python)
- Python curtus (Blood python)
- Morelia spilota (carpet python)
- Antaresia maculosa (spotted python)
- Python molurus (Indian python)
- Morelia amethistina (scrub python)

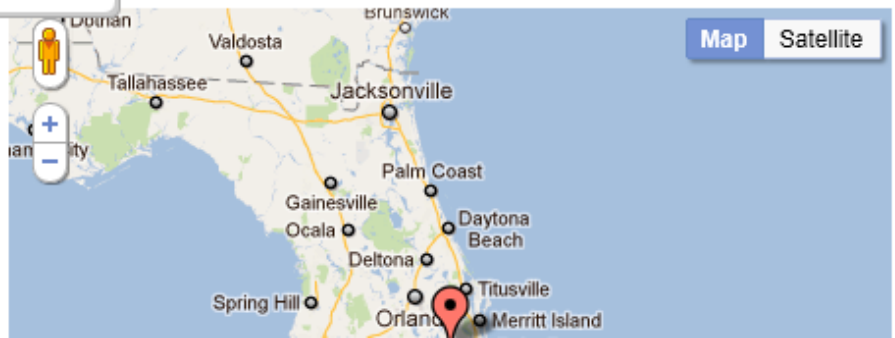
Observati

ct One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.

County: Select One



Report an Invasive Species Occurrence

Please provide as much information about the sighting as possible.

Species:

Begin typing scientific or common name and then select species from dropdown.
If the pest is not listed or is unknown, type and choose "other pest" or "unknown" from the list.

Pest: Python molurus ssp. bivittatus (Burmese python) ×

Describe What You Saw:

Observation:

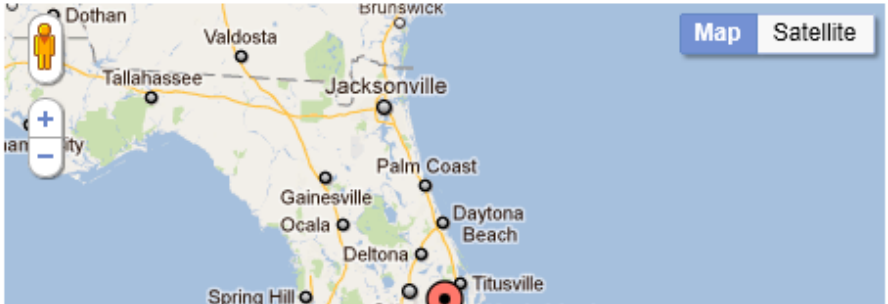
Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.

County: Select One



Observation:

Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.

County: Select One

Latitude:

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Longitude:

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

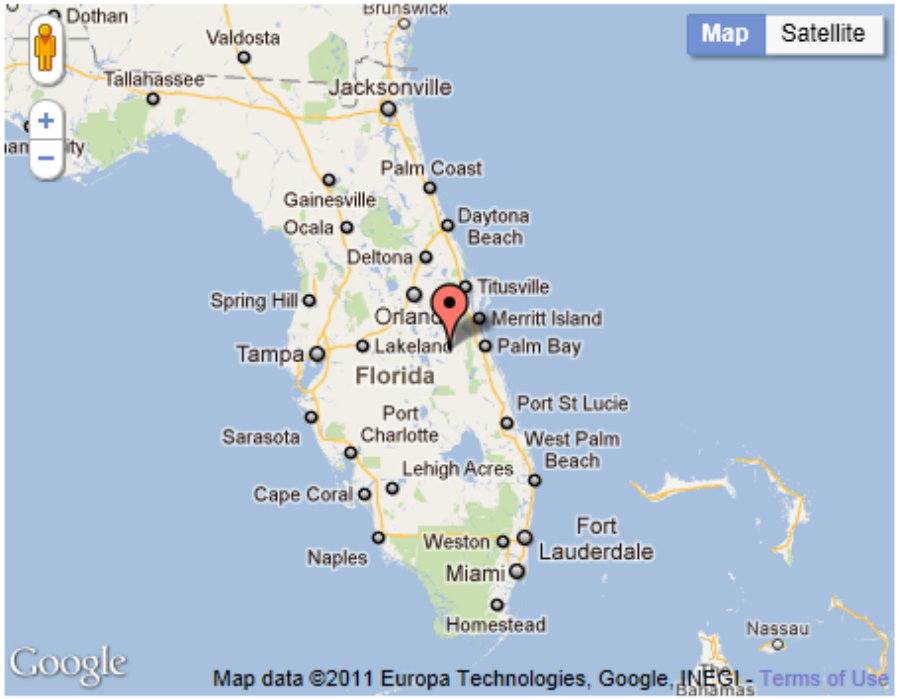
Jump to Point Private

Location Description:

Site Name:

Ownership: Select One (?)

* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.



Marker status: *Click and drag the marker.*

Lat/Long Conversion Tools:

Convert from UTMs Convert from DMS Convert from DM

Upload Images with Your Report:

For verification purposes, take at least two digital images, a close up of the species and one of the site.

Image: Browse... (.jpg, < 4 mb)

Caption:

(provide as much detail as possible, include credit if image is not yours)

Observation:

Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?) **Habitat:** Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.

County: Select One

- Liberty County
- Madison County
- Manatee County
- Marion County
- Martin County
- Miami-Dade County
- Monroe County
- Nassau County
- Okaloosa County
- Okeechobee County
- Orange County
- Osceola County
- Palm Beach County
- Pasco County
- Pinellas County
- Polk County
- Putnam County
- Santa Rosa County
- Sarasota County
- Seminole County
- St. Johns County
- St. Lucie County
- Sumter County
- Suwannee County
- Taylor County
- Union County
- Volusia County
- Wakulla County
- Walton County
- Washington County

Latitude: ...es (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Longitude: ...es (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

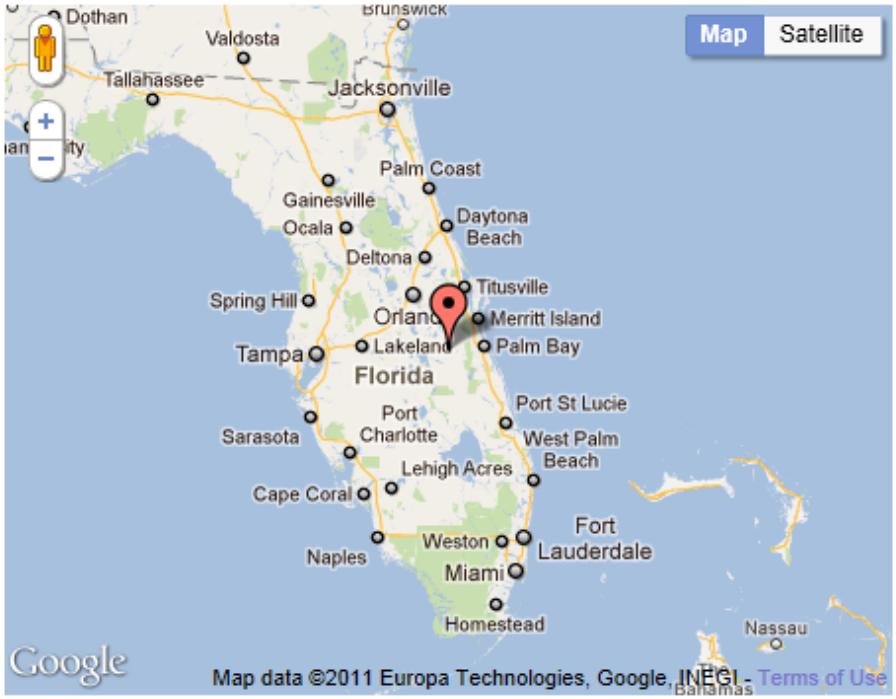
Private

Location Description:

Site Name:

Ownership: (?)

...nd, be sure to have landowner's permission.



Marker status: *Click and drag the marker.*

Lat/Long Conversion Tools:

Convert from UTMs | Convert from DMS | Convert from DM

Upload Im... Report:

For verificati... at least two digital images, a close up of the species and one of the site.

Image: Browse... (.jpg, < 4 mb)

...etail as possible, include credit if image is not yours)

Image: Browse... (.jpg, < 4 mb)

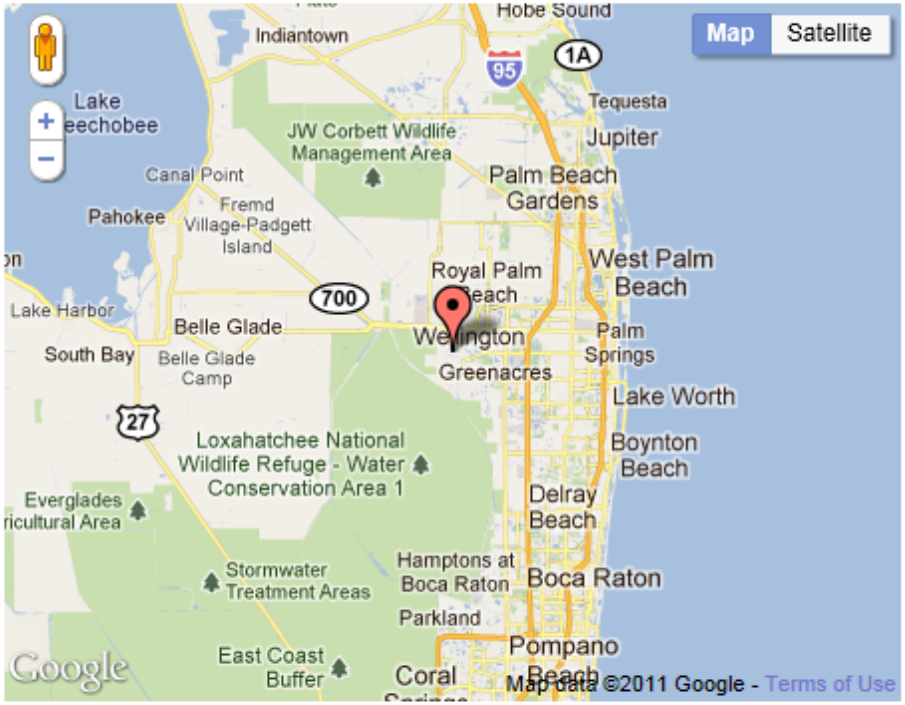
Observation:

Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?)

Habitat: Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.



Marker status: *Click and drag the marker.*

County: Palm Beach | Florida

Latitude: 26.65145
Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Longitude: -80.27673
Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Jump to Point ☐ Private

Location Description: 2936-3098 Appaloosa Trail, Wellington, FL 33414, USA

Site Name:

Ownership: Select One (?)
* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.

Lat/Long Conversion Tools:

Convert from UTMs | Convert from DMS | Convert from DM

Upload Images with Your Report:

For verification purposes, take at least two digital images, a close up of the species and one of the site.

Image: Browse... (.jpg, < 4 mb)

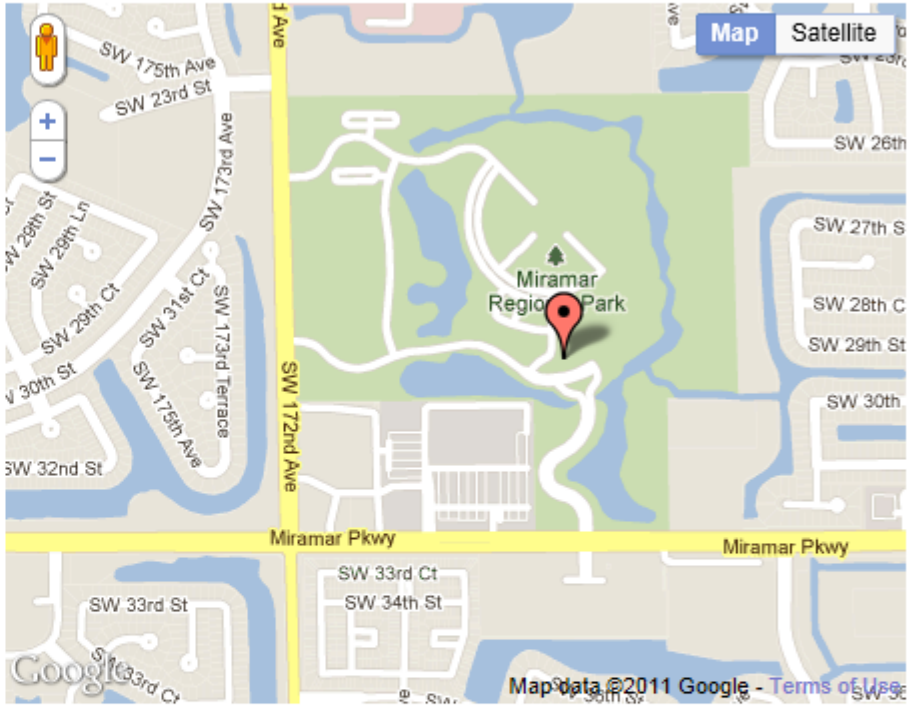
Caption:
(provide as much detail as possible, include credit if image is not yours)

Observation:

Observation Date: 07/20/2011 (?) **Habitat:** Select One (?)

Location:

Specify the location where you observed the pest, by first selecting the county from the dropdown. Then move the marker on the map to the correct location. If you move across county lines the new county will be displayed. You can also enter the lat/long in the fields below and then click the "Jump to Point" button. If you do not want the coordinates publicly displayed, check the private checkbox.



Marker status: Drag ended

County: Broward Florida

Latitude: 25.98212
Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Longitude: -80.36990
Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX) and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Jump to Point ☐ Private

Location Description: 16801 Miramar Pkwy, Miramar, FL 33027, USA

Site Name:

Ownership: Select One (?)
* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.

Lat/Long Conversion Tools:

Convert from UTMs | Convert from DMS | Convert from DM

Upload Images with Your Report:

For verification purposes, take at least two digital images, a close up of the species and one of the site.

Image: Browse... (.jpg, < 4 mb)

Caption:
(provide as much detail as possible, include credit if image is not yours)

Thank You for Your Submission

You report has been forwarded to your state and/or county verifier for review.
Your report will display on EDDMapS as "Not Verified" until it is reviewed.

Your Record ID is **1816839**

View this Record in EDDMapS

Manage Your Records

Return to Submission Form

Review Records

123 Records

ID ↑	Subject	User	Location	Date
1816621	cogongrass	Paul Still	Gilchrist County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1816620	Chinese tallowtree	Paul Still	Dixie County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1816619	Chinese tallowtree	Paul Still	Dixie County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1816618	chinaberry	Paul Still	Dixie County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1816617	chinaberry	Paul Still	Dixie County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1816616	chinaberry	Paul Still	Dixie County, Florida	18-Jul-11
1810141	air-potato	Barbara Searcy	Bradford County, Florida	14-Jul-11
1808883	northern African python	Jill Gardner	Broward County, Florida	14-Jul-11
1713565	redbay ambrosia beetle	Dave Butcher	Polk County, Florida	12-Jul-11
1713563	kudzu	Paul Still	Jefferson County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713562	kudzu	Paul Still	Jefferson County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713561	chinaberry	Paul Still	Jefferson County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713560	Chinese tallowtree	Paul Still	Jefferson County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713559	Chinese tallowtree	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713558	Chinese tallowtree	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713557	chinaberry	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713556	chinaberry	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	11-Jul-11
1713550	chinaberry	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	09-Jul-11
1713549	chinaberry	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	09-Jul-11
1713548	chinaberry	Paul Still	Madison County, Florida	09-Jul-11

Nile monitor

Varanus niloticus (Linnaeus in Hasselquist, 1762)

Record ID:	1713027
Location:	Palm Beach County, Florida
Source:	crystal bradley, none
Habitat:	Yard/Garden
Locality:	I saw a baby in the driveway of my house. I live just souoth of the canal that runs along Southern Blvd where others have been spotted
NADatum:	WGS84
Ownership:	Private Landowner
Status:	Not Verified
Observation Date	July 4, 2011
Date Entered	July 5, 2011

Record Review

Use this form to verify and release occurrences.

Reviewed By:

Verification Method: Select One

Identified By: **Identification Date:**

Identification Credibility: Select One

☐ **Reviewed** ☐ **Private**

Submit

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

Welcome:
Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia
Logout

Report Sightings | Distribution Maps | Species Information | Tools & Training | My EDDMapS | About

My EDDMapS

Manage your reports, alerts and account settings.

Your Stats

- 0 reports
- 0 species
- 0 states
- 0 counties

Your Data

- Report an Observation
- Manage My Reports
- Download My Reports - **NEW**
- Upload Data
- View My Profile
- Edit My Profile

Power User

- Manage Records by Species
- Manage Records by Reporter

Your Alerts

- Create an Alert
- Manage My Alerts

About EDDMapS

- History
- What is an invasive species?
- Why do plants become invasive?
- What you can do
- Why should I report data to EDDMapS?
- What kind of data is appropriate?
- Step-by-step instructions for reporting an invasive plant sighting.
- How does GPS work?
- Photography for invasive species occurrences
- Data collection preparation and safety
- Public and private land issues.
- Developing a state invasive species program
- Partners
- Training materials and publications
- Frequently asked questions

EDDMapS - Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System

Invasive Species Mapping Made Easy!

- Real time tracking of invasive species occurrences
- Local and national distribution maps
- Electronic early detection reporting tools
- Library of identification and management information

Overview

EDDMapS is a web-based mapping system for documenting invasive species distribution. It is fast, easy to use and doesn't require Geographic Information Systems experience. Launched in 2005 by the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health at the University of Georgia, it was originally designed as a tool for state Exotic Pest Plant Councils to develop more complete distribution data of invasive species.

EDDMapS goal is to maximize the effectiveness and accessibility of the immense numbers of invasive species observations recorded each year. As of July 2011, EDDMapS has over 1.4 million records.

EDDMapS combines data from other databases and organizations as well as volunteer observations to create a national network of invasive species distribution data that is shared with educators, land managers, conservation biologists, and beyond. This data will become the foundation for a better understanding of invasive species distribution around the world.

Why do we care?

The biological pollution caused by invasive species is extremely challenging, because even if we never import another non-native species, the ones already invading our native ecosystems will continue to grow and spread. We must actively seek solutions to control or eradicate the species which are problems already or have the potential to become problems

Other Accomplishments

- All historic FWC images added to EDDMapS
- Data shared with FWC monthly
- Laurel Wilt/Redbay Ambrosia Beetle Reporting and Mapping

What's Next

- iPhone Reporting App
- Custom Ad hoc Queries

- Open to others suggestions????

IveGot1.org
EvergladesCISMA.org
FloridaInvasives.org
EDDMapS.org
Bugwood.org

Chuck Bargeron

cbargero@uga.edu

229-386-3298

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
CENTER FOR INVASIVE SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH
WARNELL SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES