



Models of Regional Invasive Species using Merged Datasets

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The Good ol' Days: 40+ databases, inconsistent data, no sharing

Gathering existing data from all sources: Colorado example

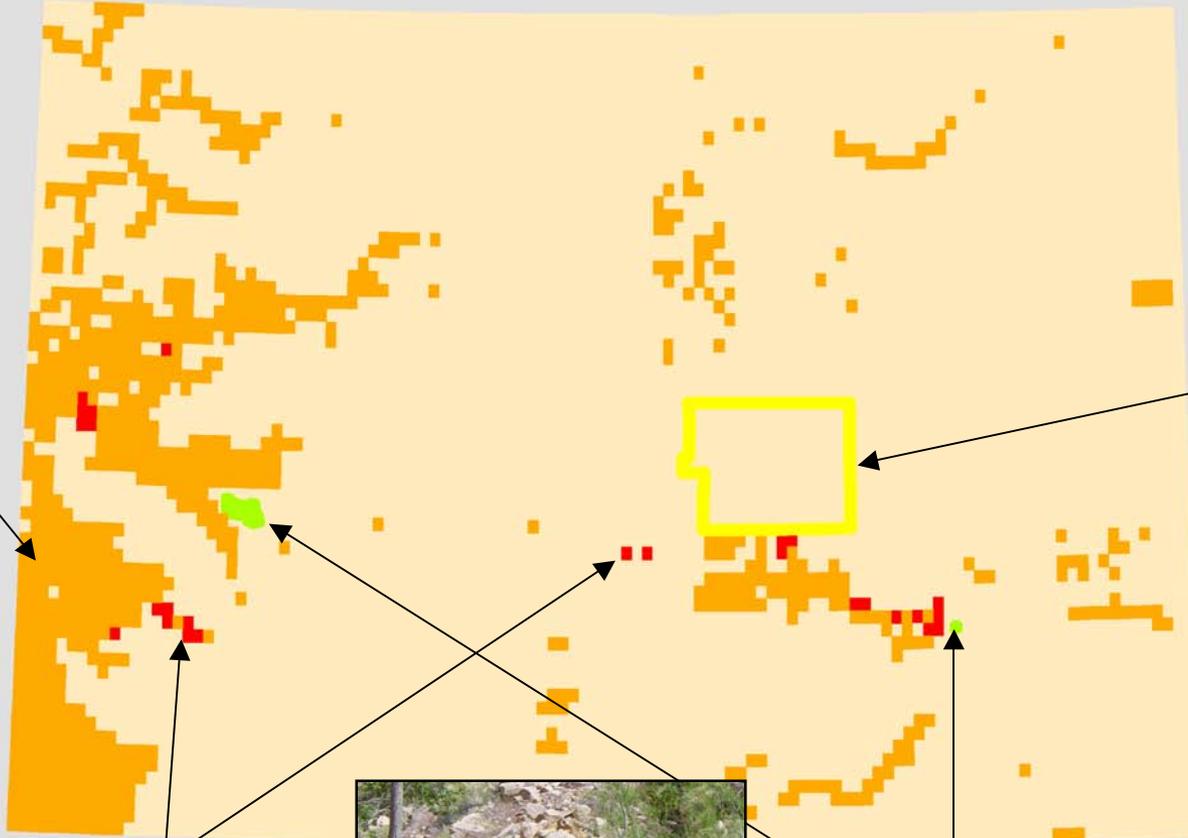
Where is it?

Quarter-Quads reporting Tamarisk

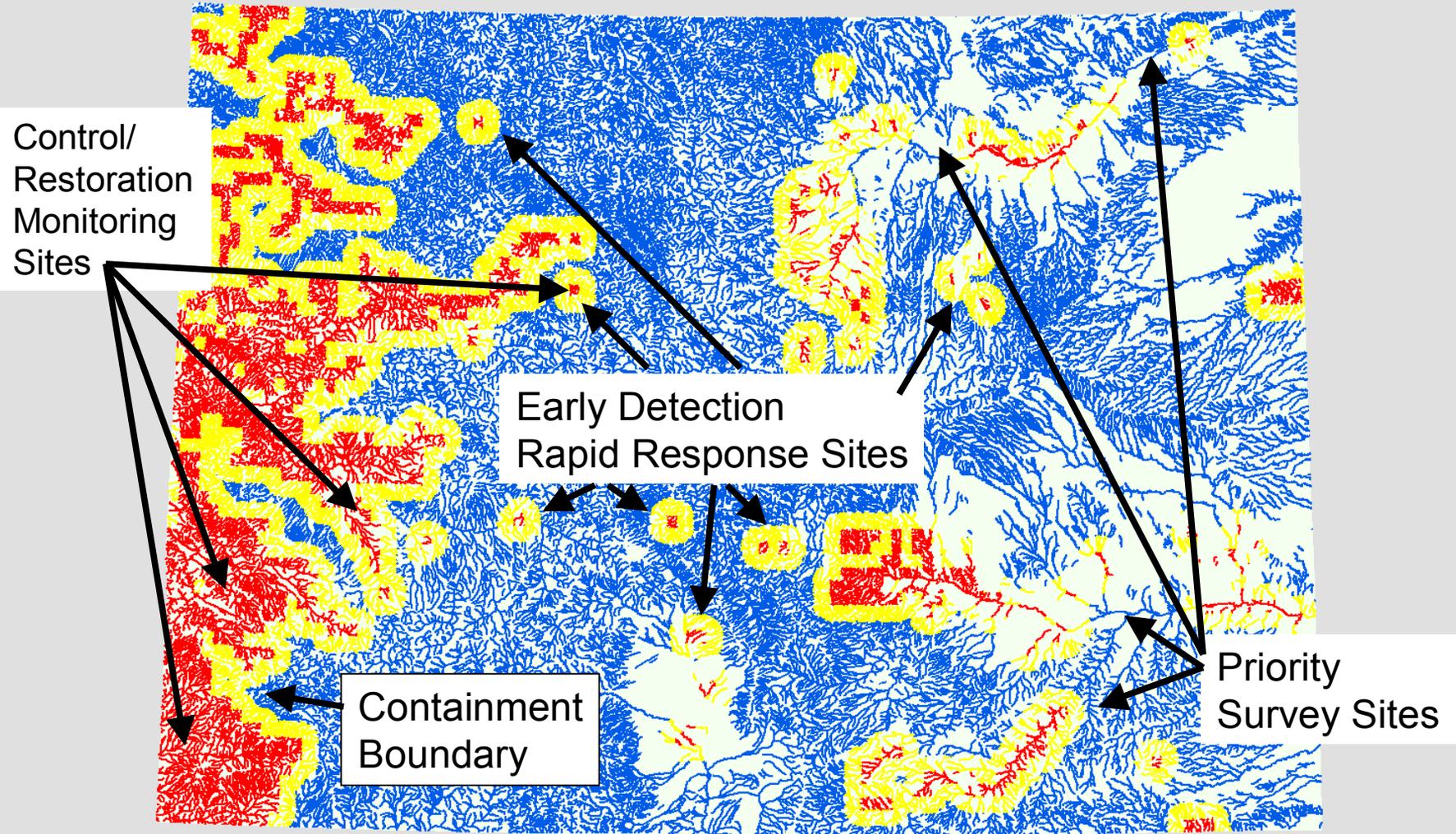
County reporting Tamarisk missed by Quarter-Quads

Weed mapping or vegetation survey plots reported Tamarisk missed by Quarter-Quads

National Parks reporting Tamarisk missed by Quarter-Quads



Preliminary Model of Potential Spread in 10 Years



Legend

- Expected Spread Within Next 10 Years
- Absence Locations
- Present Distribution

Data & Models

- Lots of points in small area (\leq county size)
- Few points over large area (\geq state size)
- Presence AND absence locations any size

Type of model depends on type of species data and resolution

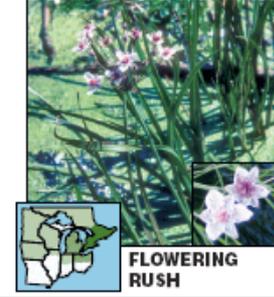
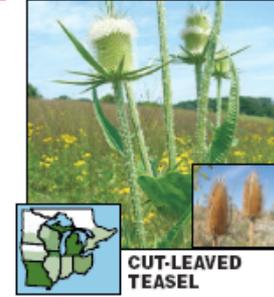
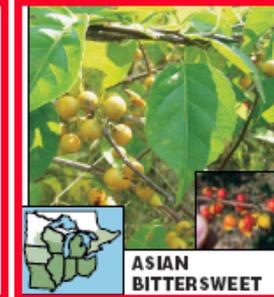
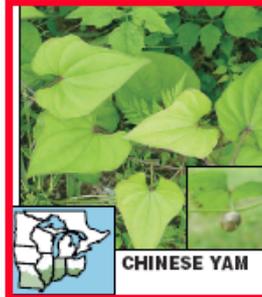
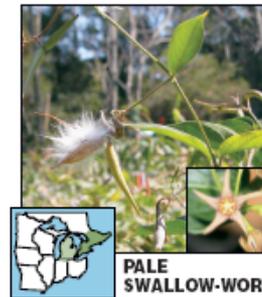
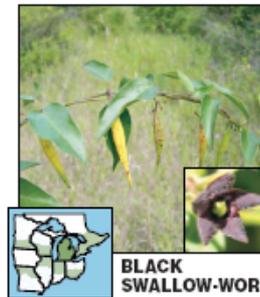
Regional Species of Concern

KEEP A LOOKOUT

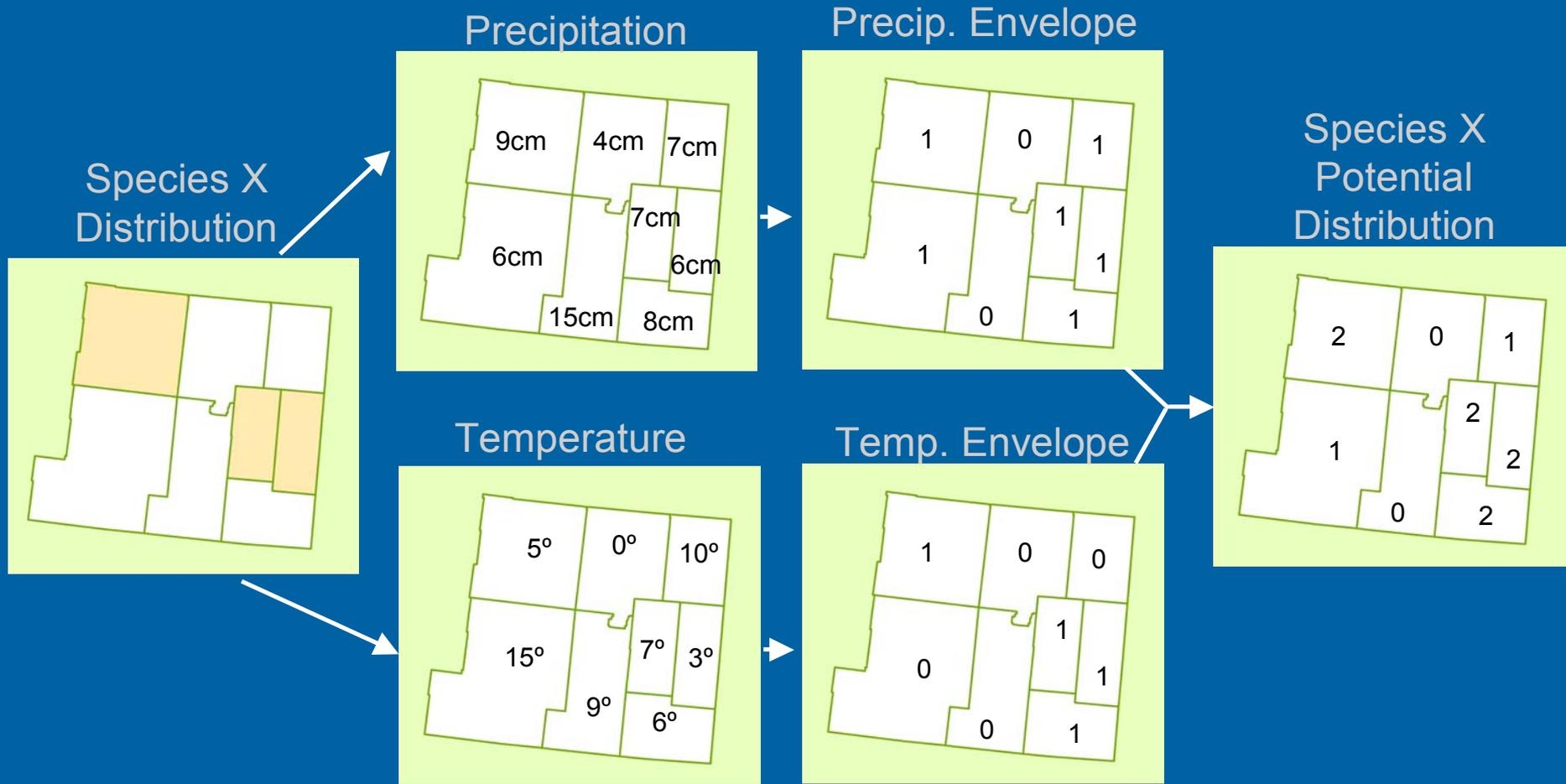
for New **INVASIVE PLANTS** in the Midwest!

*These species could be spreading in your area; **early detection and eradication** can prevent an invasion.*

Current Midwest general distribution, including southern Ontario Not Known Isolated Locally Abundant Widespread



Environmental Envelope



Ancillary data layers

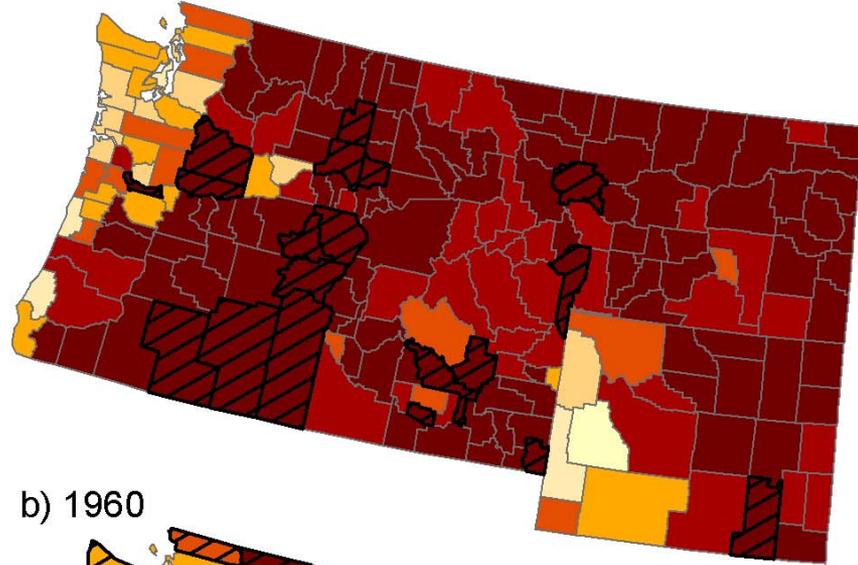


- Elevation
- Average annual temperature
 - Minimum, Mean, Maximum, Range
- Average annual precipitation
 - Mean, Frequency
- Average annual solar radiation
 - Minimum, maximum
- Average annual growing degree days

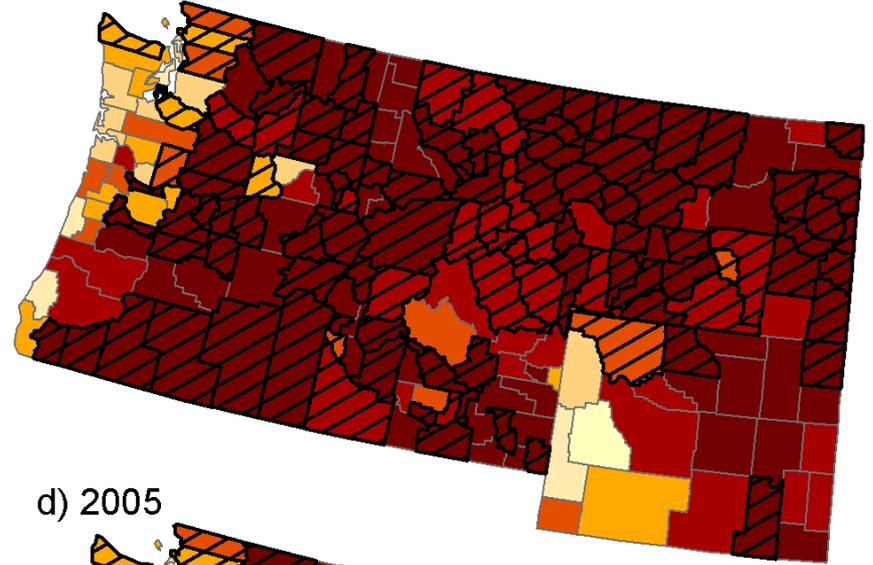


Cardaria draba (white top)

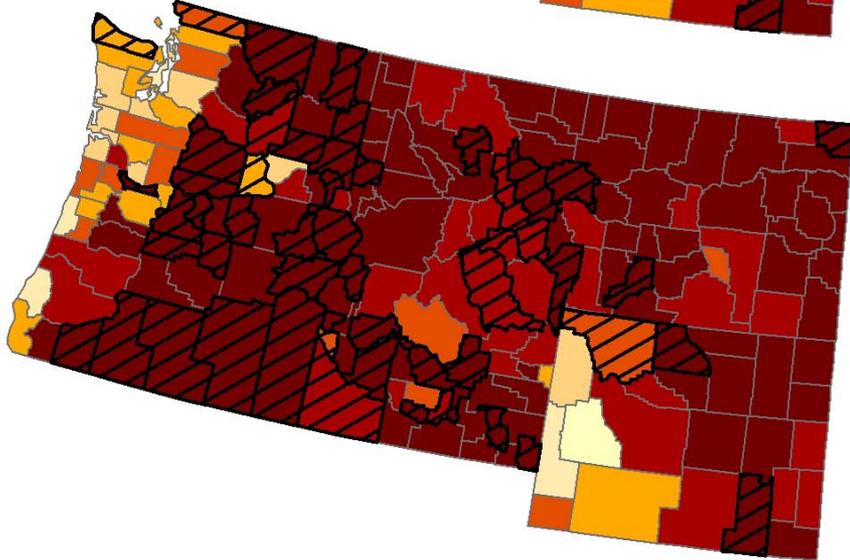
a) 1930



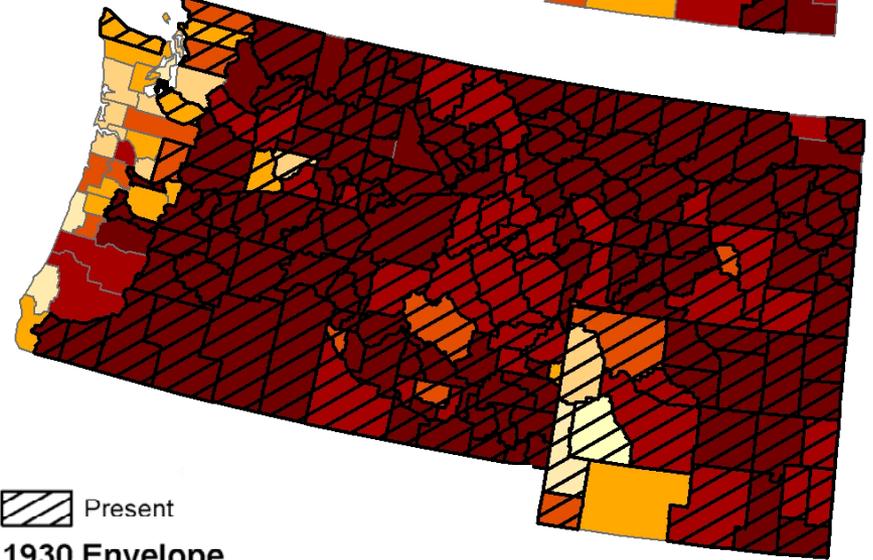
c) 1990



b) 1960



d) 2005



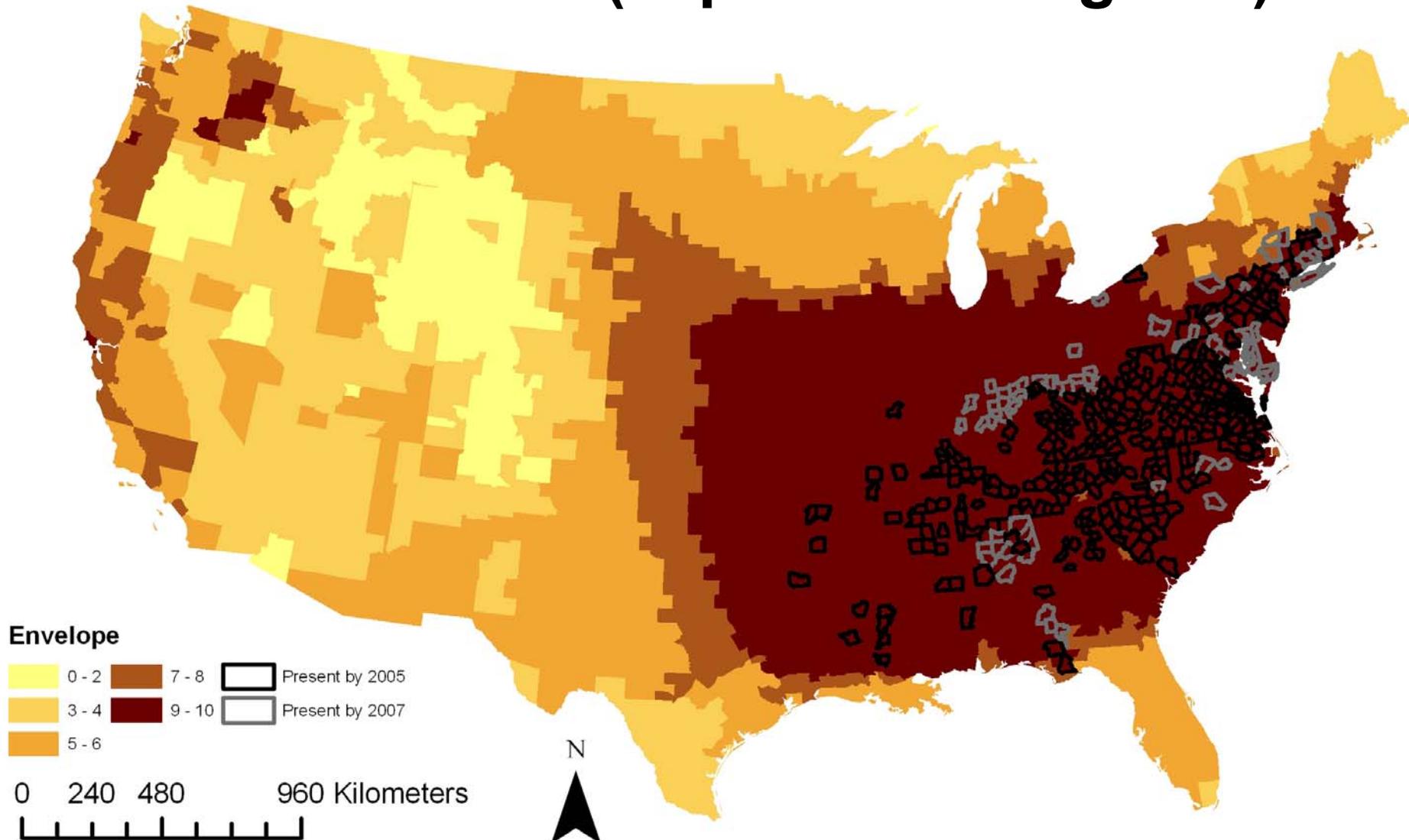
 Present

1930 Envelope



Microstegium vimineum

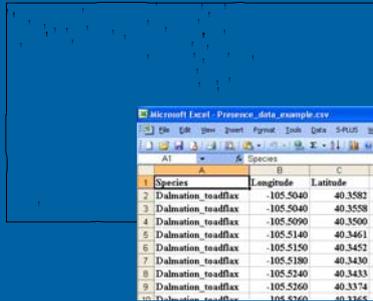
(Japanese stilt grass)



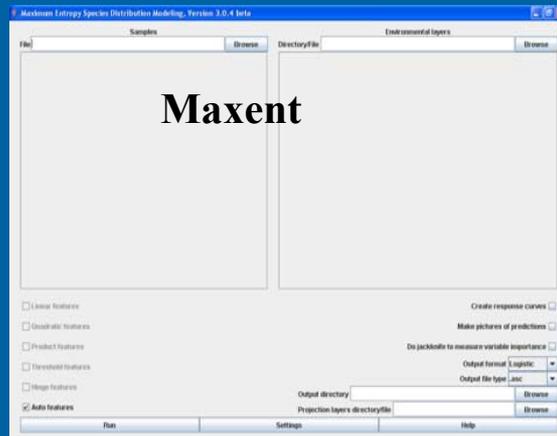
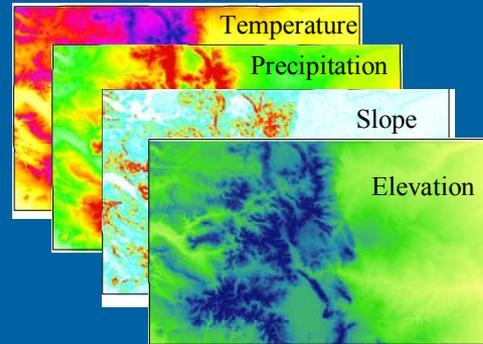
Introduced 1919

Species distribution model

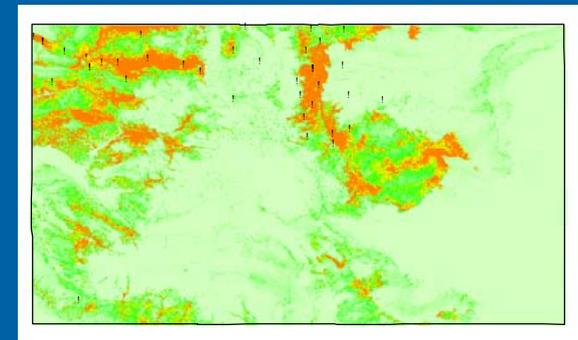
Presence data



Environmental layers

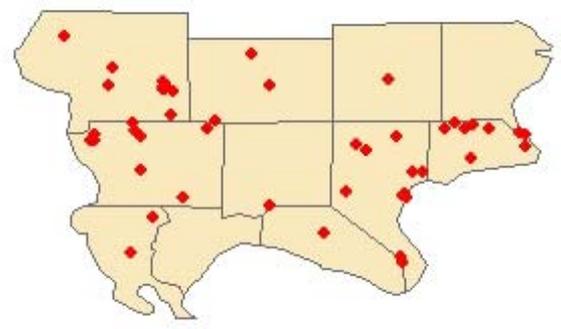


Predicted probability



Southern Illinois data

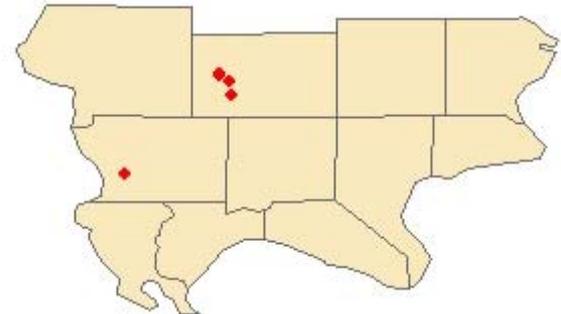
Data courtesy of River to River CWMA



Chinese yam



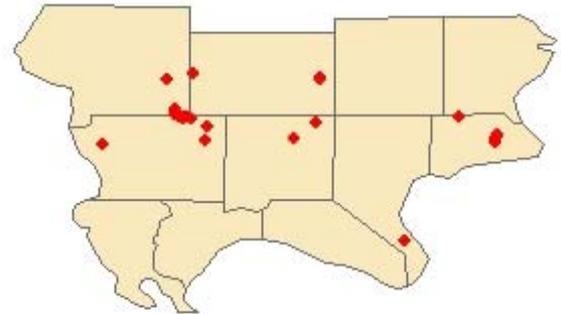
Japanese hops



Japanese hedge parsley



Tree of heaven



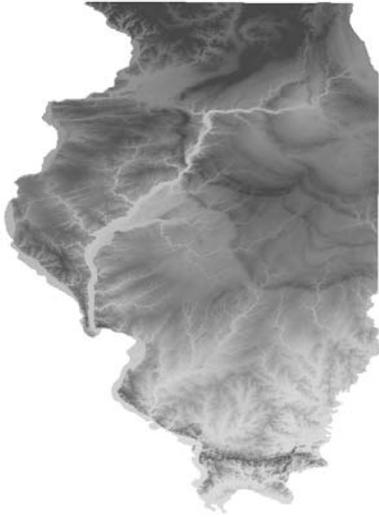
Asian bittersweet



Mile a minute weed

Predictor layers

Elevation



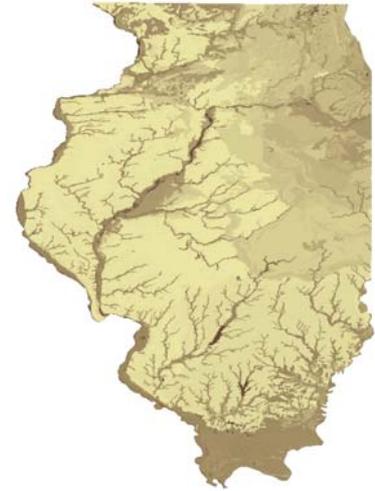
Solar radiation



Vegetation type



Soil type



Aspect
(northness)



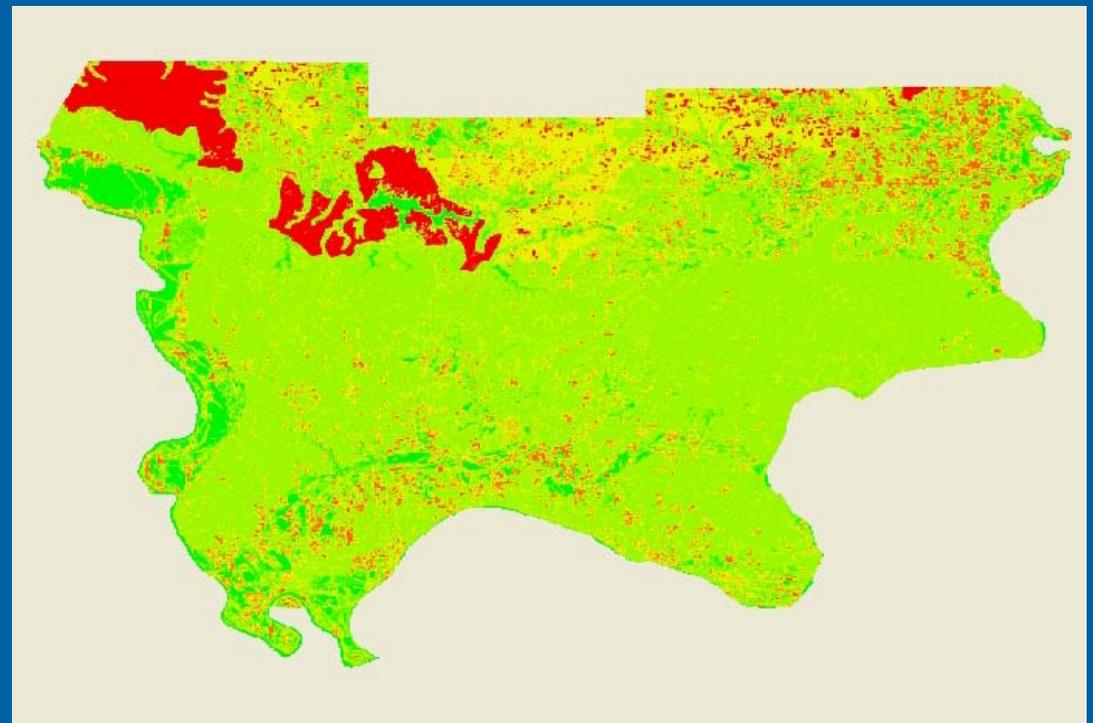
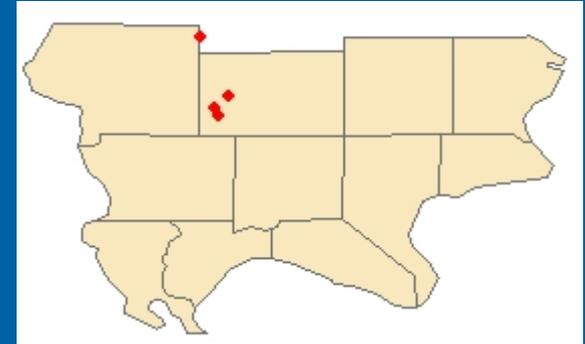
Slope



From the Illinois Natural
Resources Geospatial
Data Clearinghouse
(<http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome>)

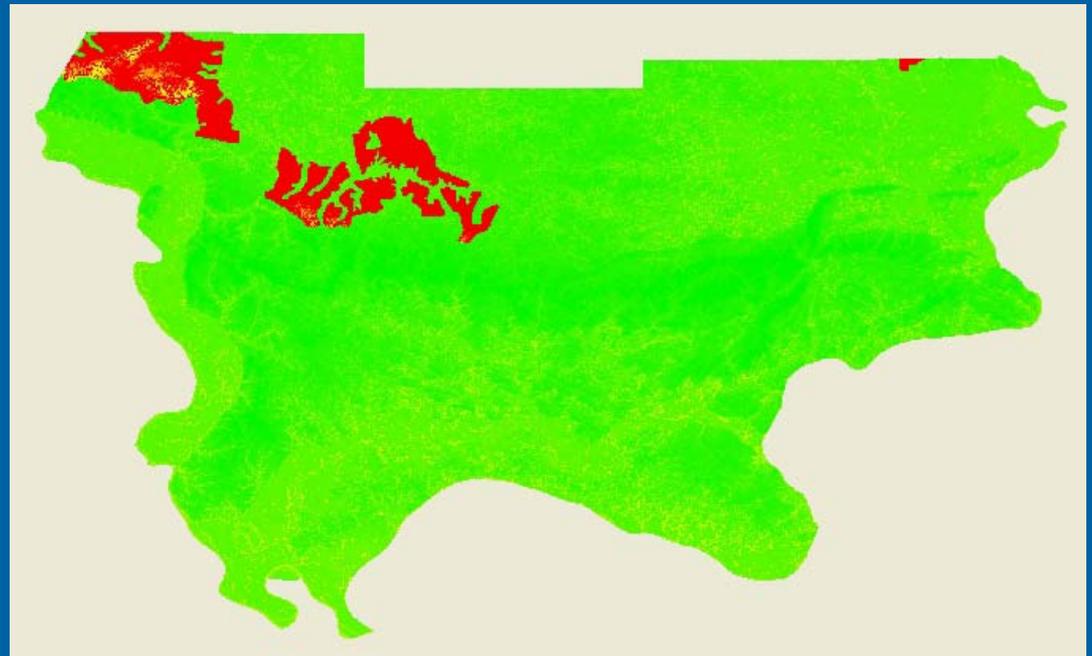
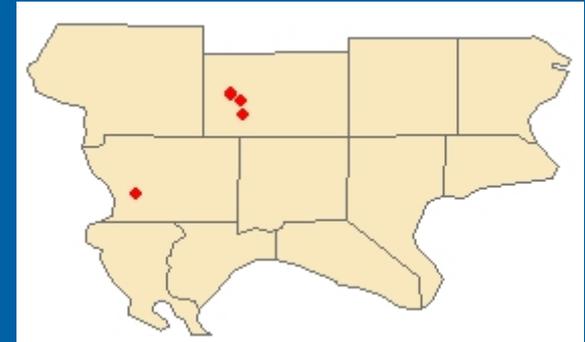
Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

- Most important predictors:
 1. Soil association
 2. Vegetation type
 3. Slope



Japanese hedge parsley (*Torilis japonica*)

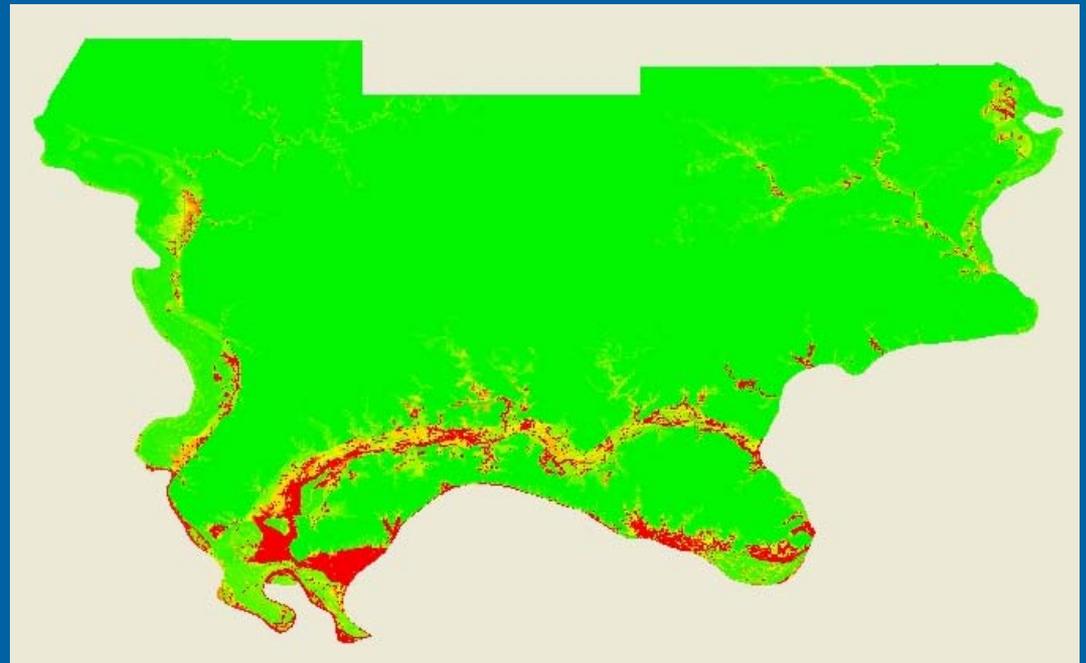
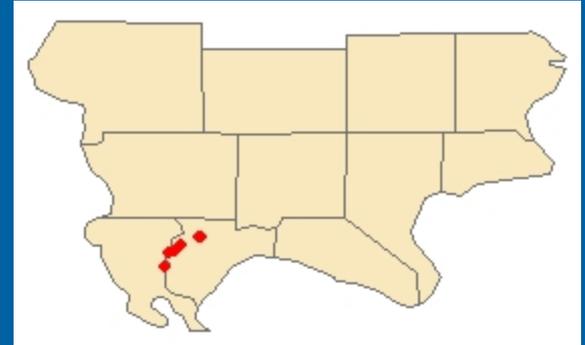
- Most important predictors:
 1. *Soil association
 2. Elevation
 3. Vegetation type



Japanese hops (*Humulus japonicus*)

- Most important predicators:

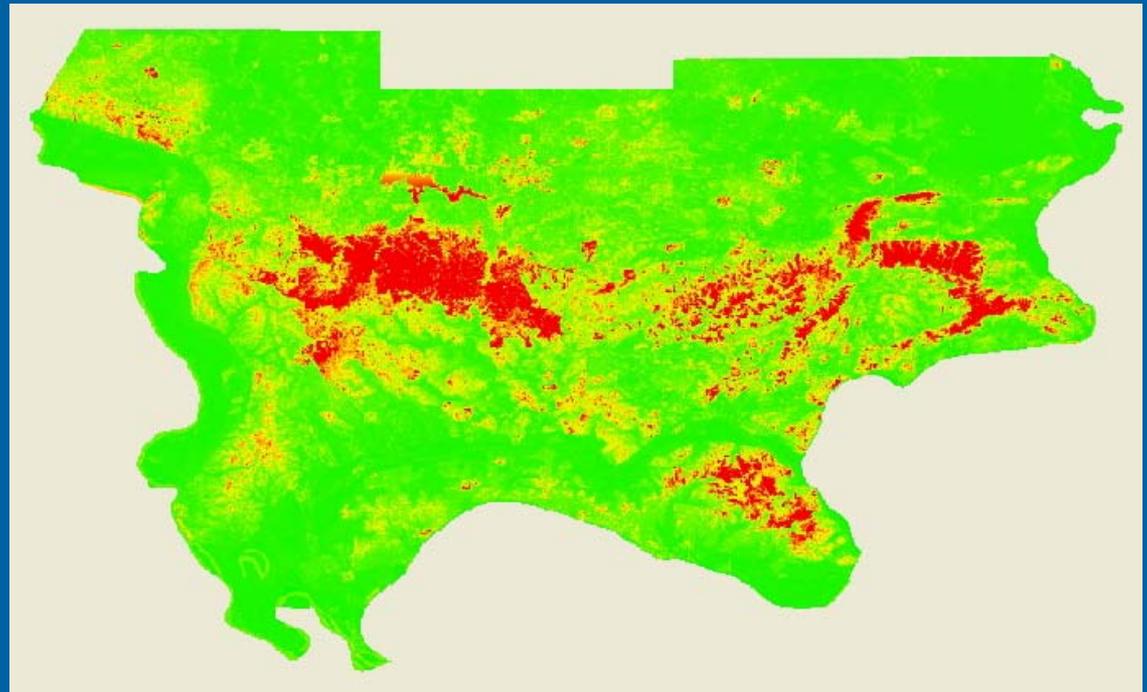
1. Elevation
2. Soil association
3. Vegetation type



Asian bitterweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

- Most important predicators:

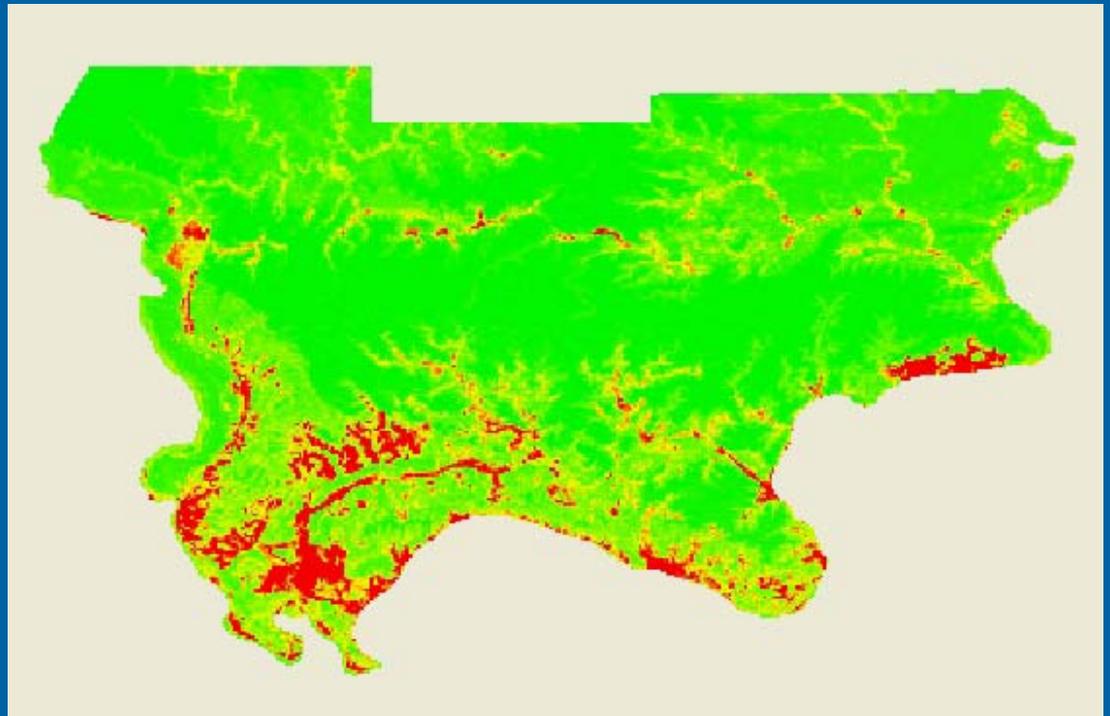
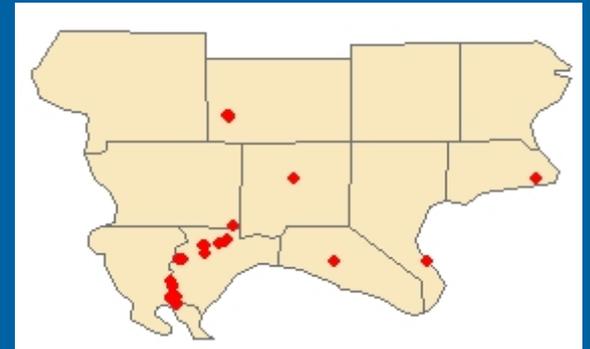
1. Elevation
2. Vegetation type
3. Soil association



Mile a minute weed (*Microstegium vimineum*)

- Most important predictors:

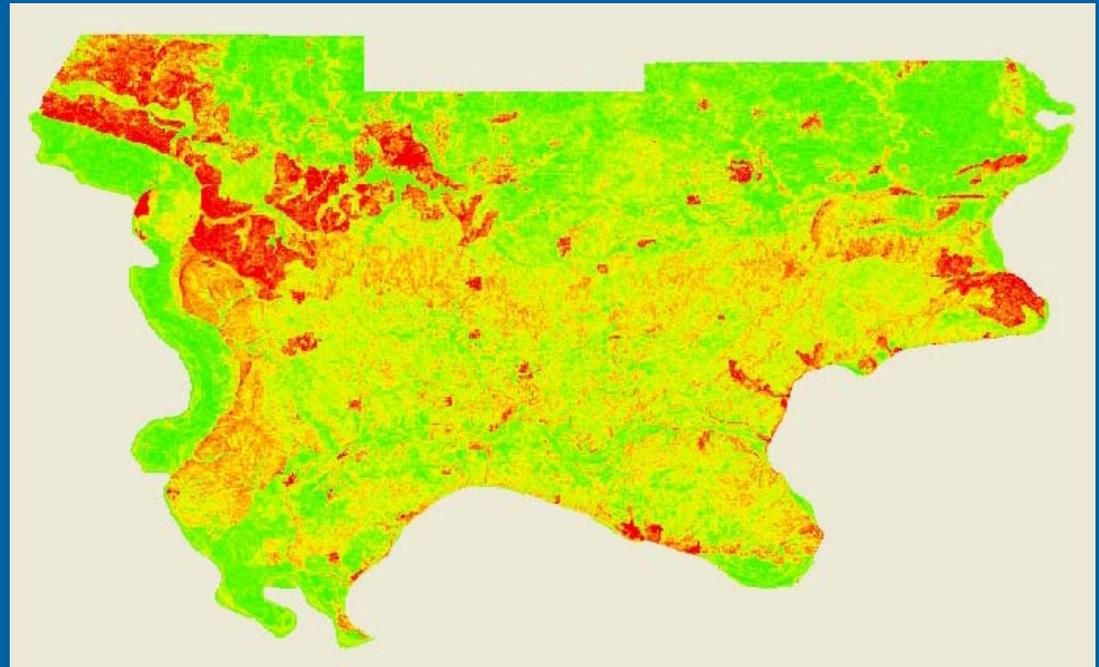
1. Soil association
2. Elevation
3. Vegetation type



Chinese yam (*Dioscorea oppositifolia*)

- Most important predicators:

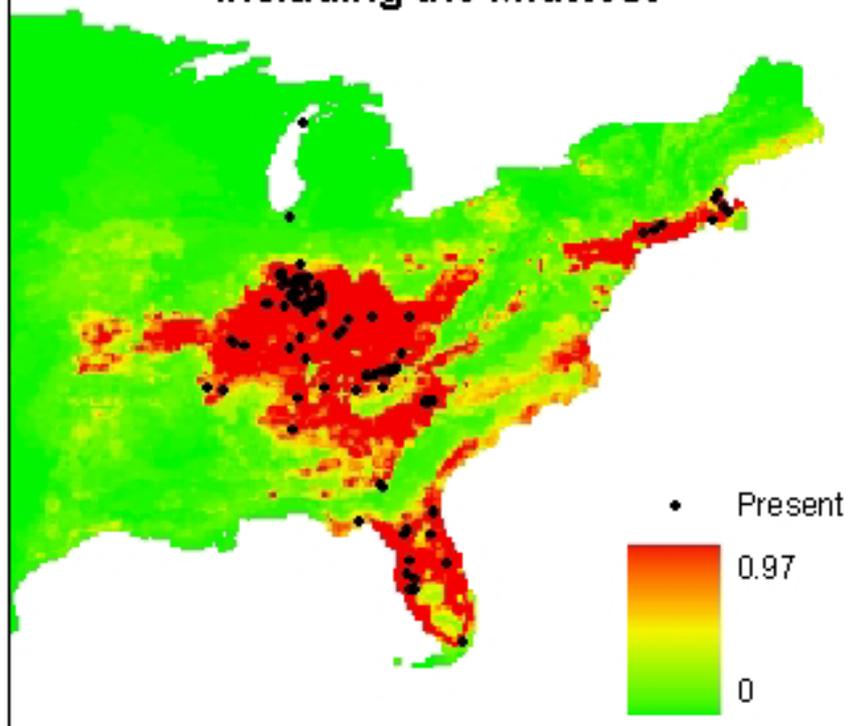
1. Vegetation type
2. Soil association
3. Slope



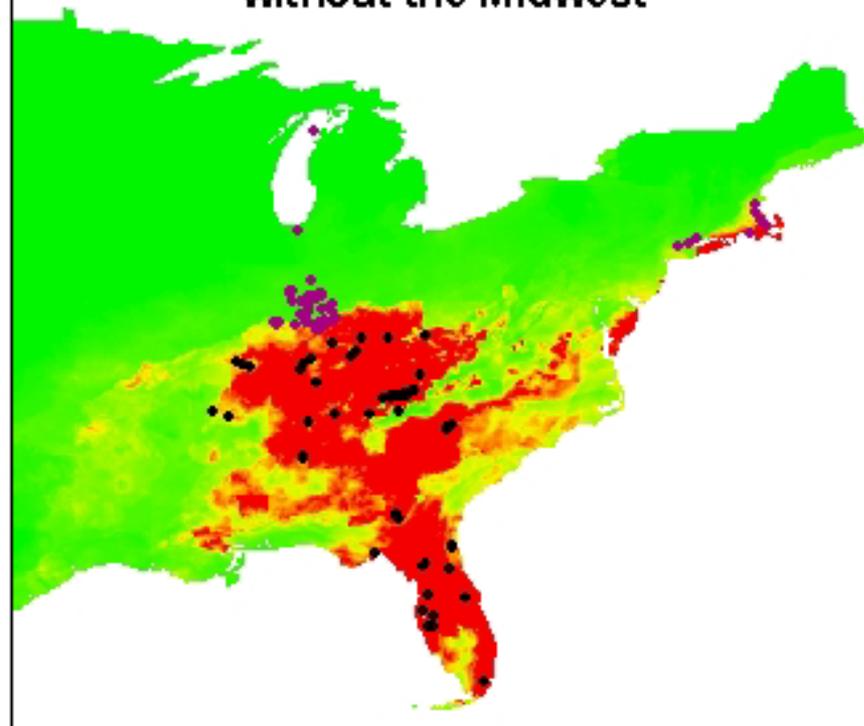
Need data from entire range

Kudzu distribution in the Eastern United States

Distribution based on data including the Midwest



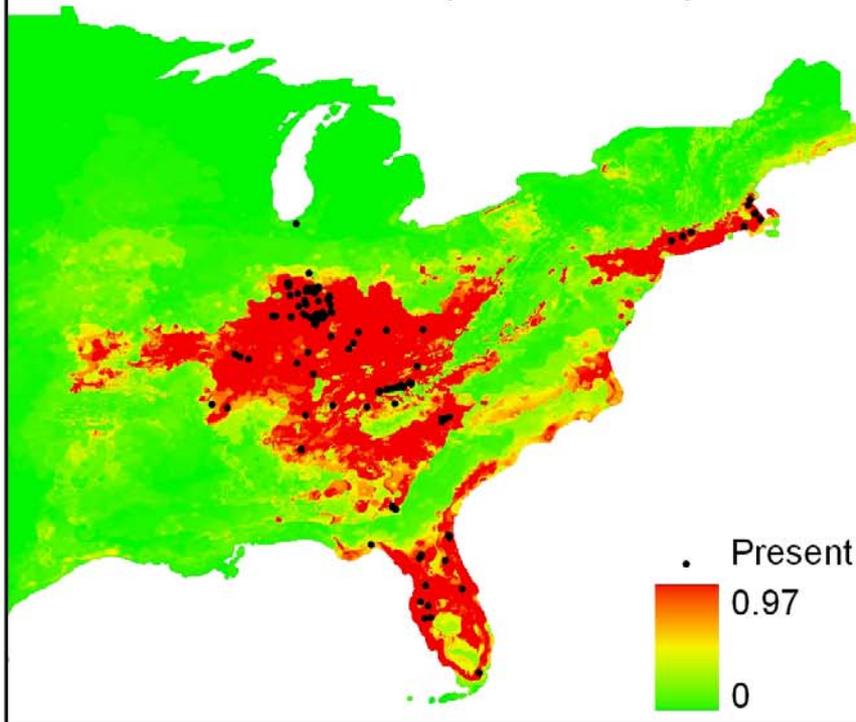
Distribution based on data without the Midwest



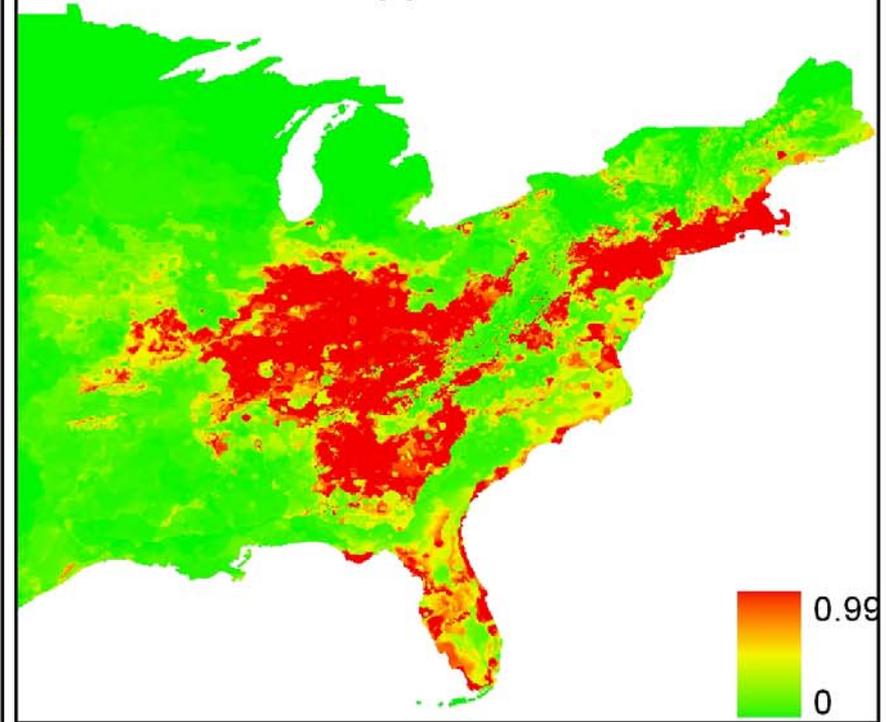
Requires merged dataset

Kudzu distribution in the Eastern United States

Distribution based on 30 year average climate data (1971 - 2000)



Distribution based on 112 year climate trend applied to 2035



Model created with MaxEnt (Phillips et al 2006)

Most important variables:

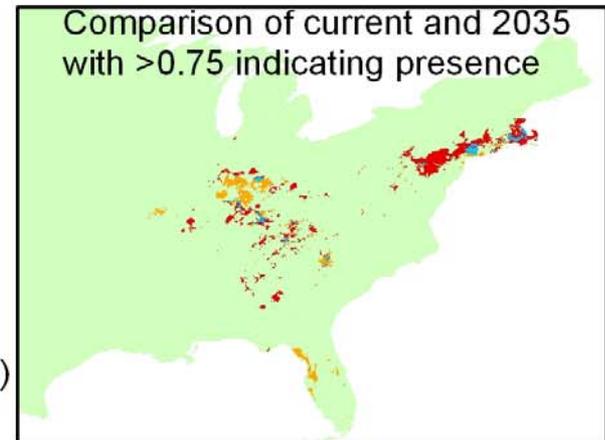
- Annual Precipitation
- Precipitation of Driest Quarter



Current versus 2035

- Unsuitable
- Increasing (suitable 2035)
- Decreasing (suitable current)
- Stable (suitable both)

Comparison of current and 2035 with >0.75 indicating presence



Conclusions

- Merged datasets needed
- Models aid management
 - Watch lists
 - Priority survey locations
 - Control locations
 - Future trends