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CRISP

Clackamas River Invasive Species Partnership



- 14 partners: public, private, non-profit
- Collaboration!
 - Pool resources to fund projects
 - Platform to ask for financial resources
 - Dedicated staff for watershed
 - Prioritization
 - Sharing data
 - Control weeds across property lines



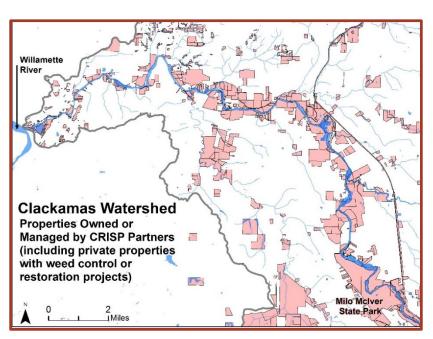


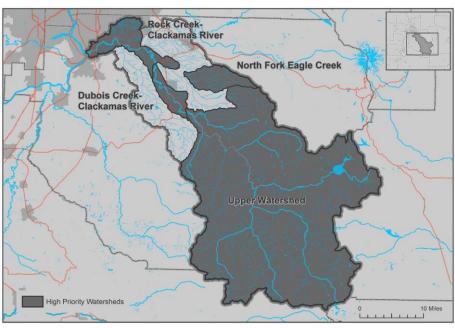


Watershed Approach



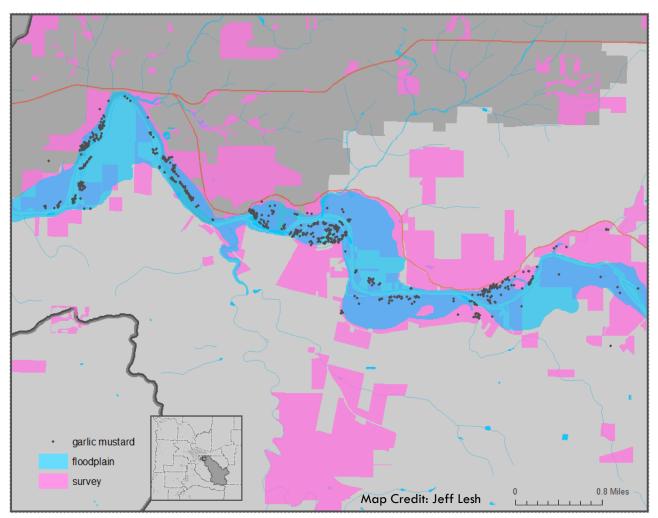
- Set geographic priorities
 - High quality habitat
 - High human activity
 - Significant partner investment





Garlic Mustard: Dispersal and Distribution Analysis





- Outside Clackamas: 23% of patches are within a floodplain
- Within the Clackamas: 82% of patches are within a floodplain
- The rest are trails, roadsides, parks and forests



Treatment Strategies

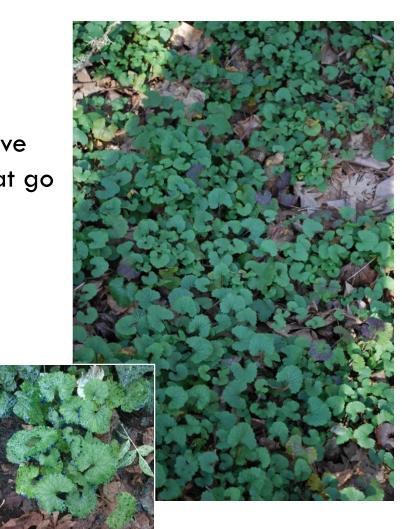




Fall Treatments



- Fall treatments are helpful for:
 - "Carpets" of seedlings
 - Garlic mustard intermixed with native plants, especially native annuals that go to seed by fall
 - Making spring treatments lighter



Clackamas Islands



- Islands are tricky to manage!
 - Ownership is difficult to determine
 - We don't have a boat!
- Large gap in our management
- Collaborated with multiple partners
- Found largest, most upstream garlic mustard patch and treated it







Successes



- Difficult to measure treatment effectiveness.
 - Garlic mustard control is long term.
- Big successes:
 - Surveyed over 700 sites since 2016 (39 had garlic mustard)
 - Increased our Treatments (13 sites in 2015, 74 sites in 2018)
 - Found new patches of gm
 - Found new class A and other weeds
 - Many properties with no priority weeds!
 - No gm found in upper 2/3 of watershed!
 - Surveyed 10 sites with just a few plants. Returned the next year to find nothing or almost nothing





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