

**WORK PLAN FOR  
*MICROSTEGIUM VIMINEUM* (JAPANESE STILTGRASS)  
MANAGEMENT ON FOREST PRESERVE IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK  
TO BE CONDUCTED BY  
THE ADIRONDACK PARK INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM**

**Applicant Information**

Name: The Nature Conservancy acting through its Adirondack Park  
Invasive Plant Program (APIPP)

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The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) serves as the Adirondack Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM), one of eight partnerships across New York. APIPP is hosted by The Adirondack Chapter of The Nature Conservancy and receives financial support from the Environmental Protection Fund administered by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

## **Species Specific Language**

### **Target Species Impacts and Concerns**

Japanese stiltgrass is especially adapted to low light conditions and will thrive in a wide range of habitats including woodlands, wetlands, fields, and roadsides. If infestations are not controlled, this species will spread by prolific seed production to create a monotypic plant community in the impacted area. Japanese stiltgrass forms extensive mats that displace native plant species. Invasions can also change soil nutrient cycling processes, inhibit tree survival and growth, and reduce light availability. After it dies back in late fall, it forms a thick layer of smothering thatch that is slow to decompose and creates a fire hazard. Untreated infestations will continue to serve as source populations for future invasion.

### **Treatment Methods**

Control Method - foliar spray with glyphosate-based herbicide

Herbicide Selected for Use - Accord XRT-II (EPA Reg. No. 62719-556), Rodeo (EPAR Reg No. 62719-324), RoundUp Custom (EPA Reg. No. 524-343)

#### Proposed Treatment Methods

##### *Foliar Spray*

The infestation will be treated via foliar spray solution of 0.25-2% glyphosate-based herbicide. A backpack or handheld sprayer will be used to administer a spray-to-wet application to the foliage of all untreated plants. The foliar spray method is useful in covering large or dense stands of vegetation efficiently but presents an increased likelihood for off-target impacts via herbicide spray drift. To reduce the chance of off-target impacts, foliar spray applications will be conducted during periods of little to no wind using an appropriate droplet size and spray pressure. A marking dye will be used to identify which plants have already been sprayed to prevent over application.

#### General Safety Procedures

Herbicide applications will follow all label precautions. Necessary personal protective equipment will be worn.

### **Assessment of Treatment Alternatives**

**Cutting/Mulching** – Cutting or mulching Japanese stiltgrass is not recommended as this management technique require very precise timing to be effective. Plants cut too early are still able to go to seed and spread.

**Pulling** - Hand pulling is not an option due to the size of the impacted area, the sites soil characteristics, and the number of plants present.

**Herbicide** – A treatment of glyphosate-based herbicide is currently the best option due to the size of the infestations and the effectiveness of the foliar spray method.

Matting - Covering the site with black plastic is not an option due to the size of the infested area.

Excavation - This method is not currently a viable option due to its cost.

### **Timing and Schedule**

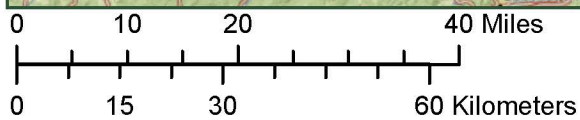
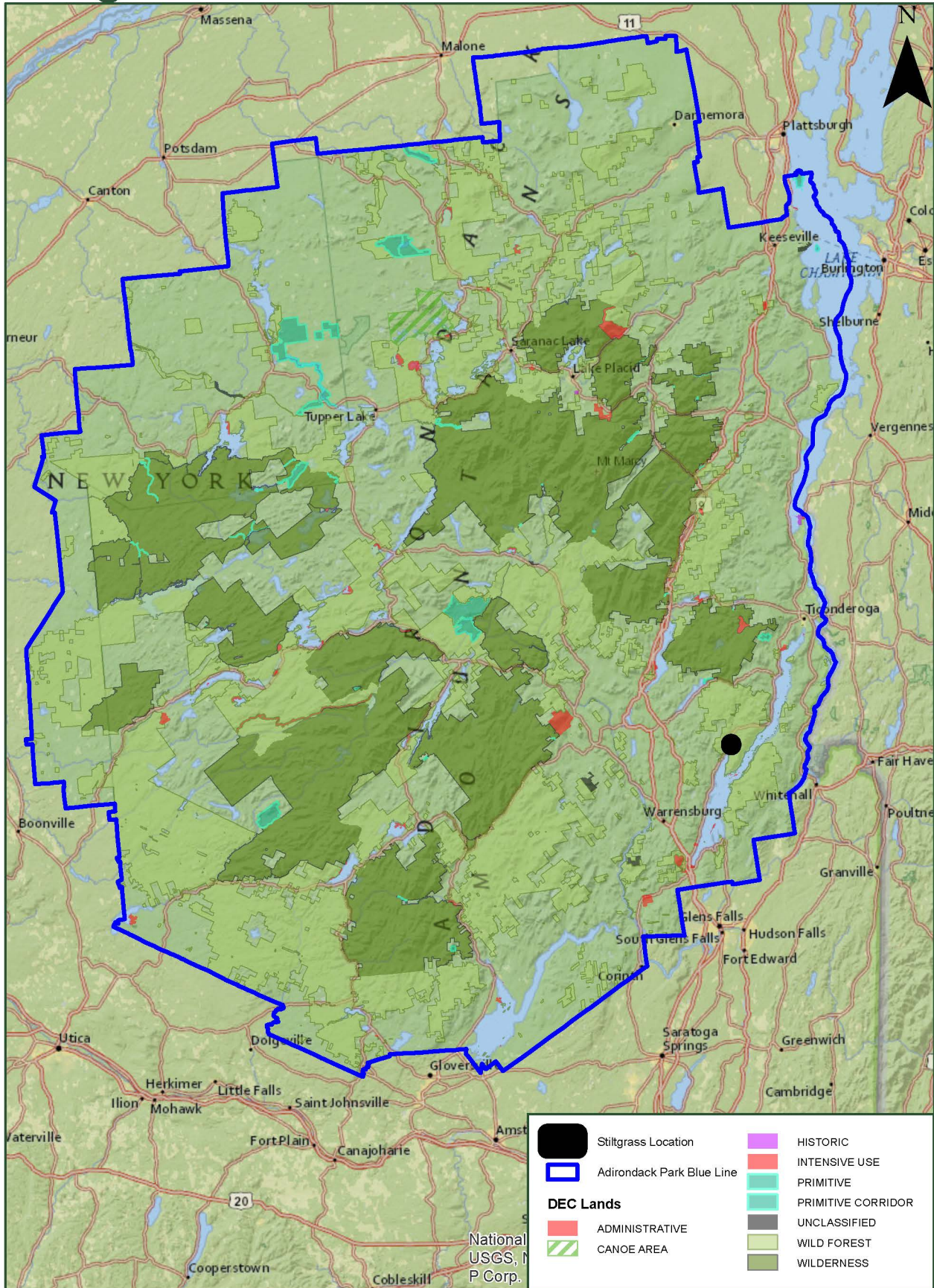
#### Timeframe by Which the Work Will Be Undertaken and Completed

Treatments will be completed between September and October, when the plants are nearing full growth and flower, but at least three weeks before the first hard killing frost. At that time, the plants are actively transporting nutrients to their root system in preparation for winter dormancy. Treating during the flowering period helps facilitate the translocation of herbicide deeper into the plants root system resulting in a more effective treatment. All new infestations that establish in future years due to seed dispersal from these parent patches will be treated in a similar manner. Work will be considered complete when target invasive plants are no longer observed. At this point, sites will transition from the treatment phase to the monitoring phase as outlined below.

#### Schedule of Future Work/Monitoring Provisions to Determine the Effectiveness of the Management Action

Sites that no longer have target species present will be inspected annually for at least three consecutive years. If target species are detected during monitoring visits, follow-up treatment will be performed, and annual inspections will occur for at least three additional consecutive years. A photographic record and GPS data will be collected to document management progress of the site over time.

# Stiltgrass



**SPECIES-SPECIFIC COMBINED WORK PLAN FOR *MICROSTEGIUM VIMINEUM* (JAPANESE STILTRASS)**

**SITE LIST  
SHEET 1 OF 1**

GLOBALID (FOR APIPP USE)	SITE NAME (FOR APIPP USE)	SPECIES	DEC REGION	STATE LAND UNIT	COUNTY	TOWN	LATITUDE*	LONGITUDE*	ACRES AT MOST RECENT SURVEY	YEAR OF MOST RECENT SURVEY	NATURAL HERITAGE REVIEW	2024 PRIORITY FOR TREATMENT	DATE OF WORK PREVIOUS PLAN APPROVAL
{63AE8DBE-F511-46A6-BBF8-BFE0CF440E2F}	Clay meadows- roadside to the left of trail register/ trailhead	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	5	Lake George Wild Forest	Warren	Bolton	43.628983	-73.608007	0.025107	2023	N/A	Yes	NA
{2FF5192E-D740-42B2-9B8A-8241DDCD82F5}	Clay meadows overflow parking	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	5	Lake George Wild Forest	Warren	Bolton	43.630036	-73.608294	0.002204	2023	NA	Yes	NA

\* Coordinates in WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere