MONITORING PHRAGMITES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

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Phragmites Management Workshop

September 4, 2024



DNREC DIVISION OF WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP

AGENDA

- Why monitor your project?
- Importance of baseline condition
- Monitoring options that fit
- Additional considerations
- Using Millsboro project as a case study

MONITORING FOR PROJECT SUCCESS

How do you define a successful project?

Demonstrate to landowners, regulators or funders that you met your goals.

Monitor a set of parameters for at least I year before and 3 years after management action.

Goal is to create a marsh that	Metrics
Comprised of native high marsh vegetation	Vegetation percent cover Vegetation species composition
Maintains <10% invasive plant composition	Vegetation percent cover Vegetation species composition
Is used by wildlife	Bird surveys Wildlife Cameras
Can be adaptively managed in a timely manner	Photo points Before and after Project and reference site









2019 STARTING CONDITIONS







PHRAGMITES TREATMENT

Background:

Prevent Phragmites colonization into newly re-created low marsh platform

Goal:

- Eradicate Phragmites from 8 acres
- Restore high marsh to native plants

Management Actions:

- Aerial spray via helicopter with herbicide; applied fall 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023
- Supplemental hand-spraying annually, esp 2022



DEVISE A MONITORING PLAN THAT FITS YOU



I. STATIONARY PHOTO POINTS

- Equipment: camera or phone
- Establish a handful of sites you can access regularly, mark with a post or pvc pole
- Take photos in consistent directions, based on cardinal direction or landmarks
- Return in same season for consistency
- Capture major management events too (burn, mechanical removal, planting etc)

Effort =	Low
Expertise =	Low
Equipment =	Low



Visual progress after three years of Phragmites treatment, no seeding or planting.







Spartina alterniflora

Pluchea odorata

Amaranthus cannabinus

NATURALLY RECOVERED PLANTS PLANTS 2022

2. LANDSCAPE GIS ANALYSIS

Use publicly available aerial images

Digitize using GIS software

Create polygons that capture Phragmites coverage using photo signatures

Track coverage change over time

Effort =	Medium
Expertise =	Medium
Equipment =	Medium



LANDSCAPE GIS ANALYSIS

Use publicly available aerial images

Digitize using GIS software

Create polygons that capture Phragmites coverage using photo signatures

Track coverage change over time



3. FIELD PLOTS

Im² pvc square plot

- 20 random plots across 8 acres
- Repeated annually, late summer

Captures overall plant community



Effo	rt =	High
Exp	ertise =	Medium
Equi	ipment =	Low





CREATE YOUR MONITORING PLAN

Metric	Method	Frequency
Vegetation percent cover	IxIm quadrats along transects Ix per year (summe	
Vegetation species composition	IxIm quadrats along transects	lx per year (summer)
Estimated Phrag cover	Drone/Aerial photo digitization	lx per year (as able)
Bird surveys	Area search or point count surveys	3x per breeding season (May, June, July)
Photo points	Cardinal directions from fixed markers	4x per year

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

MONITORING DESIGN- USING A REFERENCE SITE

How does your management site

compare to a naturally functioning site with similar traits?

- Captures natural variations
- Provides realistic results to compare to
- Relatively close by
- Exhibits your end goal conditions





(Reference site on Piney Point State Wildlife Area)

EX: BIRD SURVEYS

2020-2022 pre-restoration

Project Site vs Reference Site

Goal: for project site results to increase or match reference site after restoration



IN SUMMARY

- Set specific goals
- Design a realistic monitoring plan
- Select indicators that match your capacity
- Monitor before and after for comparison
- Consider having a reference site
- Track your results over time and react accordingly
- Compile and share results and lessons learned



Thank you!

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