



The Blue Ridge PRISM

Quarterly Meeting

The mission of the Blue Ridge PRISM is to reduce the impact of invasive species in our targeted geography.

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www.blueridgeprism.org

Supported by the Virginia
Environmental Endowment



PRISM = Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

Topics for Today

- * Introductions
- * Brief review of 2017
- * Outlook and plans for 2018
- * Next steps
- * Spotted lanternfly alert
- * VWL introduction
- * Guest speakers

Key Activities and Updates

- * Garden Club of Virginia Dugdale Award for meritorious achievement in conservation
- * NRCS Regional Conservation Partnership Program
 - * \$640,000 funding for 95 landowners to treat over 2,000 acres in 3-year EQIP contracts
- * DuPont Settlement Wavyleaf project grant
 - * \$250,000 for 5 years of treatment for 6 sites
- * Progress on new regulations for the VA Noxious Weed Law
- * Drone project with UVA
- * 829 people on our mailing list

2017 Landowner Activities

- * 3 Shenandoah National Park wavyleaf grass volunteer days – total of 35 participants
- * 15 tabling events, some for multiple days
- * 10 speaking engagements – total attendance over 600
- * 15 PRISM run classes and landowner meetings – total attendees over 350
- * 10,000+ factsheets, brochures, ... handed out
- * Tens of thousands of additional people reached through website traffic, our newsletter, print articles, radio/tv, facebook and our partners' communications

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2018 Outlook and Plans

- * 2018 will provide even more landowner education and information
 - * See our website for upcoming events
- * Continued progress in all the other activities
- * Seek funding to treat more wavyleaf grass sites
- * Target other new plants – e.g. incised fumewort and lesser celandine
- * Two grant proposals just submitted
- * Form more neighborhood area stewardships
- * School curricula
- * Likely 1,000 people on our mailing list by Sept

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Program Changes

- * Help publicize spotted lanternfly
 - * May tie to Ailanthus control
- * More focus on restoration
 - * Topic for today
- * Landowners want to know more about herbicides
 - * Target topic for our July quarterly meeting

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Next Steps?

* Next meeting – Wednesday, July 18th at Ivy Creek in Charlottesville

* Reminders of upcoming public meetings:

- * May 15 training session at Albemarle High School
- * Summer training sessions – June 20, 25, 26 at Blandy, Rockfish Valley and Ivy Creek

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ALERT: Spotted Lanternfly



INVASIVE ALERT!!!
Spotted Lanternfly

EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE NEEDED
WE NEED YOU TO REPORT SIGHTINGS OF THIS NEW, DESTRUCTIVE, NONNATIVE, INSECT PEST!

REPORT SIGHTINGS TO:
1-800-441-4622 or www.invasives.org

1 **Recognize the Spotted Lanternfly, Homalodisca or Lonicera sp.** Homalodisca is the most common species in Rockfish County during summer months. The insect looks like a common agricultural pest in farms and a new pest on grape vines and ornamentals. The adult lanternfly is a common pest of grape vines.

2 **Adults** is not living by eggs in flat or smooth leaved trees such as trees of flowers, but also on smooth surfaces such as cars, buildings, vehicles, etc. (Symptoms: 1) 1-10 small eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (2) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (3) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (4) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (5) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (6) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (7) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (8) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (9) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color. (10) 10-100 eggs are attached to smooth, and white in color.

3 **Recognize clusters and feed primarily on leaves and branches of 10 tree species, especially ornamental plants and grape vines such as ornamentals from their vine cut.** The spotted lanternfly feeds on 10 tree species, which all have been found to cause Homalodisca, but not Homalodisca, on trees and branches.

4 **Adults primarily feed on branches and trunks of trees of flowers and white, but also on other food and substances like, from such as flowers. Feeding can cause wilting, branch dieback and reduce tree vigor.**

5 **Produce, and may cause damage, tree of flowers (Lonicera) to complete its life cycle – which is an indication of a high level of infestation and may require immediate action to prevent further spread.** See the Major Pest Management Plan for more information, including the list of trees.

For more info: www.invasives.org or www.invasives.org or www.invasives.org or www.invasives.org

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VWL Introduction

* VWL 10-minute intro to their landowner-focused offerings and services

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Featured Speakers

*Jim to introduce
