



**Florida Fish and Wildlife  
Conservation Commission**

# **Upland Invasive Plant Management Program**

*Communication • Coordination • Collaboration*

## *Handbook for Applicants Requesting Assistance from the “Uplands Program”*

**Fiscal Year 2017-2018**

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## Florida's Upland Invasive Exotic Plant Management Program

**History** ∞ The 1997 Legislature charged the now Invasive Plant Management Section (at the time the Bureau of Invasive Plant Management in the Department of Environmental Protection) with the task of creating a program to bring invasive exotic upland plant species under maintenance control. The Upland Invasive Exotic Plant Management (Uplands) Program was established that same year. Maintenance control is defined by the Uplands Program as a method for the management of terrestrial invasive plant species in which control techniques are utilized in a coordinated manner on a continuous basis in order to maintain plant populations at the lowest feasible level.

**Strategy** ∞ The long-term program goal is to reduce infestations of invasive plants on public conservation land by fifty percent by 2020. While eradication of invasive species is the preferred goal, it is not reasonably attainable, except in rare situations. The Uplands Program Strategic Plan sets forth specific strategies to implement the program's long-term goal, including:

- ◇ Implement an integrated management program that uses chemical, mechanical, and biological control technologies, and modify procedures as appropriate to ensure the greatest protection for natural systems;
- ◇ Improve the general public's awareness of the threat to biodiversity from invasive plants by developing a comprehensive education and outreach program;
- ◇ Inventory and monitor the distribution of invasive plant species in real-time and rapidly respond to any early incursions where there is the potential for eradication.

**Funding** ∞ The Uplands Program funds invasive plant control projects on public conservation land, based upon the recommendations from its eleven Regional Working Groups (*see map*, Appendix A). These regional priorities are melded into an efficient and cost-effective statewide control program.

To maximize operational funding of projects, the Uplands Program contracts with private vegetation management companies on a per-acre, lowest bid basis to perform work. The program also contracts on a limited basis with five other government agencies. No funds are granted to the managing agency; rather, all financial obligations are handled by the Uplands Program.

Funding for the program is provided as set forth in Section 369.252(4), Florida Statutes, which reads: "Use funds in the Invasive Plant Control Trust Fund as authorized by the Legislature for carrying out activities under this section on public lands. A minimum of 20 percent of the amount appropriated by the Legislature for invasive plant control from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund shall be used for the purpose of controlling nonnative, upland, invasive plant species on public lands." Total funding for the Uplands Program in 2017 was \$18 million.

**Results** ∞ During its two decades of operation, the Uplands Program has spent \$163 million on 2,700 invasive plant control operations targeting 2.7 million acres of public conservation land. The program has assisted land managers on more than 650 federal, state, and county managed natural areas that comprise over 9.25 million acres. Cooperating agencies contributed \$50 million in matching funds and in-kind services for these projects. The Uplands Program also spent \$9 million on invasive plant surveys, research (primarily for biological controls), outreach, and other related activities.

The Uplands Program incorporates the fundamentals of ecosystem management by relying on the expertise of public land managers throughout the state to provide direction for available funding for upland invasive exotic plant control. The Regional Invasive Plant Working Groups bring together stakeholders in a geographic area for the purpose of combining expertise, energy, and resources to deal with common weed problems.

The working groups provide an open forum for expressing the concerns of citizens, landowners, and managers, and provide an effective mechanism to address those concerns. The Uplands Program relies on the expertise within each working group to set regional invasive control priorities based upon severity and potential threat to public conservation lands in their area. The working groups accomplish this by reviewing and ranking proposals for funding invasive control projects. The Uplands Program established 11 working groups, encompassing all 67 counties, which are made up of over 500 members representing federal, state, and local government public conservation land managers, non-governmental organizations, and private landowners across the state. Program liaisons are designated for each working group to facilitate proposal review and coordination with the state program staff.

Site managers wishing to secure funding from this program are encouraged to become a member of one of the regional working groups (*see map, Appendix A*). In addition to the Minimum Program Criteria, each working group has a slightly different set of ranking criteria, including criteria specific to their region, that are used to evaluate and prioritize all submitted proposals. Topics that pertain to ranking criteria need to be completed with sufficient information to facilitate scoring of the proposal. Please be as clear and concise as possible. Ranking criteria can be obtained from your working group liaison. Be sure that the proposal addresses these criteria. Project proposals typically are due to the working groups in the spring, but check with the

liaison for specific dates.

## ***Minimum Program Criteria***

For a proposal to be considered for evaluation by a working group, it must meet the following three minimum eligibility criteria:

**Conservation Land Qualification** - Is the site listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory? If not, reference agency policy that designates the site as land managed primarily for conservation purposes.

**Commitment to Maintain Site in Perpetuity** - Identify funding and labor source for follow-up treatments.

**Targeted Plant(s)** - Species must be designated as FLEPPC Category I or II, or as an EDRR species identified by the local CISMA.

Once proposals are accepted by a working group, they are ranked according to established criteria. All working groups use the following minimum ranking criteria:

- Target non-native plant species is recognized as a FLEPPC Category I or a CISMA EDRR that has Current Control Technologies established for its control *and* the managing agency has the potential to conduct maintenance treatments.
- Restoration Plan for Native Plants. Identify if replanting is planned and funded, or if site is expected to re-vegetate from on-site species.
- Threatened or Endangered Species or Habitats. List any threatened, endangered, or rare species or habitats associated with the site.
- Public Education Program. Describe any public educational projects/programs/literature, existing or planned, that increase awareness of invasive exotic plant issues.
- Area Maintenance Plan, which includes information such as maintenance rotation intervals, CISMA objectives for working with adjacent private landowners to treat boundary invasives, long-term treatment plan, etc.



- Regional Criteria Issues. Include any information that qualifies site for regional working group criteria. These criteria can be obtained from the Working Group Liaison for your region.

For the 2017 program year, proposals will again be divided into categories: Small, Large, EDRR, and Special. Most proposals will fall under the “Large” (i.e., normal) category. Special and EDRR proposals are not ranked by the Working Groups because they are flagged in the electronic submission system to be sent directly to program staff. Special proposals are those specifically requested by IPMS staff, or any Melaleuca proposal. EDRR proposals are small ( $\leq 40$  acres) single-species projects that target new populations of lygodium, cogon grass, air-potato, skunk vine or other species on a CISMA EDRR Species List.

“Small” proposals recognize the educational value of smaller natural areas, which can present great opportunities to teach the general public about invasive plant species, but do not always have the same conservation value as larger natural areas. Small proposals must meet the following Project Criteria:

- Estimated project cost is (realistically) no more than \$50,000;
- Property is designated as public conservation land;
- Property is owned by a county, city, or public university;
- Property contains less than 400 acres in its entirety—i.e., not a site contained within a larger PCL managed by same agency and/or cooperators; and,
- Property is protected from future development (e.g., deed, easement, or master plan restrictions).

Individual working groups may require cost-share information, or a slide presentation of the proposal, or other procedures. For slide presentations, the presenter should use only the eight slides shown in the template (next page), to be fair to all applicants, as well as to better manage time within meetings. An example presentation is included as Appendix E.

Once a Working Group has agreed upon ranked priority lists for Large and Small proposals, the Liaison from the group enters the lists into TIERS.

### *Standard Proposal Format*

All proposals are submitted electronically via the Terrestrial Invasive Exotic Reporting System (TIERS). Proposal information should be in text format, before you log into TIERS. This will make cutting-and-pasting into the online forms easier. Required information is marked in TIERS under each tab: Project, Location, Description, Maintenance, Specifications, Education and Regional Issues, and Budget. Some information will pre-populate for you. The last tab will check your proposal for completeness. Once completed, TIERS will generate a Scope of Work (SOW) containing your information for the scoring of the proposal by the working group. The SOW will be used later as an attachment to the purchase order to detail what the Contractor is expected to accomplish. FWC edits all SOWs to remove funding information and any specifications that conflict with FWC’s RFP Contract (i.e., the Contract supersedes a SOW).

TIERS allows you to upload maps (PDF or JPG format; 5MB maximum) for directions to the site, project units and acreages, and the Area Maintenance Plan. You can also upload your proposal presentation; however, all PowerPoint presentations must first be converted to PDF format. Working group liaisons have online access to all of their submitted proposals, allowing them to load the presentations onto one computer for the ranking meeting.

### ***Only if you have used TIERS before:***

Start the application process by going to [the web site](#), or many TEARS will be shed.

**New users** must call John Kunzer or Alex Dew (850-617-9420, -9426 respectively) before even attempting to register (or for any TIERS-related questions).

- Step 1. Ask if you are currently registered with FWC.
- Step 2. Get registered in the FWC Permit System.
- Step 3. Tallahassee will assign your property to you.
- Step 4. Only *now* can you login to TIERS.

## PRESENTATION TEMPLATE

Slide	Contents
1	<b>Project Goals.</b> Include location and unit proposed, initial or maintenance treatment and targeted species.
2	<b>Map of conservation land proximity.</b> Highlight projects you've coordinated with adjacent landowners to treat invasive plants.
3	<b>Map of proposed units for funding.</b>
4	<b>Funding table for proposed treatment unit.</b>
5	<b>Area Maintenance Plan for 2017/18.</b> Distinguish units that are currently due for maintenance, not due for maintenance, units in need of initial treatment (not in maintenance rotation), and units that are largely free of exotics. Feel free to add rotation intervals (time between treatment) and acres. This can be a difficult single slide to prepare depending on treatment history, data, and management complexity. Use more than one slide if necessary, but note this plan is for one year and will change.
6	<b>Education/Outreach; CISMA involvement</b>
7	<b>Threatened and endangered species</b>
8	<b>Regional Criteria</b>

# Program Operational Process

## IPMS WORKPLAN

Once all of the priority ranking lists have been received by program staff, the funding level for that year determines how many projects will be pursued. The workplan starts with funding all priority 1 projects, then all priority 2 projects, and so on, until reaching the lowest priority that can be funded across all working groups.

The amount requested by the proposer is used as a guideline for funding. Actual quotes from contractors may or may not reflect the requested amount, so the workplan is adjusted throughout the year.

## SITE VISIT

Once the initial workplan is established, an IPMS representative will contact the site (or project)

manager (hereafter “you”) to confirm the time, location, and directions to the site for the “pre-quote” meeting. This meeting is for the contractors to review the site and work requirements, ask questions, and clarify any issues that arise during the visit. You may request up to two contractors to be invited to the pre-quote meeting. Program staff will then randomly select the remaining number of contractors to invite.

To ensure that this process proceeds efficiently, results in environmentally sound control activities, and concludes with an accurate quote by the contractor, the following guidelines should be followed.

Plan on spending sufficient time with the contractors so that they're knowledgeable enough about your project to provide a reasonable quote. So the contractor

can provide the best service to you, they need to see:

- the boundaries of the control site(s) and acreage;
- typical and atypical terrain conditions and invasive plant densities;
- all access points to the control site(s);
- all areas/units to receive treatment
- any sensitive areas that should be avoided; and,
- all targeted species to be controlled.

Prior to the scheduled site visit, revisit the control site to verify that it is accessible and the treatment boundaries are clearly identifiable; fences, permanent structures, flagging tape on stakes or trees, in combination with GPS boundary uploads, etc. are some ways to identify to the contractor where he is expected to work.

Please do not discuss any previous project cost estimates or preliminary funding allocation amounts with the contractor. We are, after all, trying to obtain quality cost-effective weed control services!

If any changes to the Scope of Work occur during the on-site inspection, the FWC representative will amend the SOW and send it to the contractors.

After the pre-quote meeting, the contractors will submit quotes to IPMS. On the due date, the quotes will be opened, checked for validity, and the lowest quoted price identified. The low-quote contractor will be contacted and offered the job.

## PURCHASE ORDER PROCESS

When a contractor accepts a job, a purchase order will be issued under the IPMS RFP contract. Once the PO is uploaded into TIERS, an email is sent to the site manager letting them know it is now viewable. The PO specifications (per the attached SOW) state what the contractor is required to accomplish and what is eligible for payment (down to species and acres). Any work not specifically described in the PO is not eligible for payment. **So please do not ask the contractor to do “a little something extra” for you—unless you plan to pay them for it yourself.**

## CONTROL OPERATIONS

Once the purchase order is issued, the contractor is required to contact you and set up a date and time to begin work. It is important for you to meet with the field

crew when they arrive for the first time. It is possible that the crew leader is not the representative who conducted the site visit. Review the site boundaries, target species, and any other site-specific conditions with the crew leader and crew. Also, it is quite possible that the contractor is from another region of the state and the crew may not be familiar with your specific target species. The same ground crew supervisor should be on site throughout the duration of the project. Any change to the certified ground crew supervisor must be approved in advance by the site manager and FWC program staff.

The contractor's work should be monitored frequently the first few days, and then as you deem appropriate. It's important to contact your FWC representative as soon as possible if you experience problems with the treatment. History has proven that site managers who conduct frequent work inspections get better results. The Uplands contract requires each crew member to carry a Garmin GPS unit to assist in tracking their progress and to identify potential sites to inspect. GPS tracks can be requested on a weekly basis (e.g., each Tuesday for the previous week's work), or when the contractor submits the required Weekly Progress Reports (WPR) for approval through TIERS.

## INVOICING

The site manager is required to approve the WPR, and the Completion of Work (COW) or Partial Payment Form (PPF), as appropriate, before the contractor can submit an invoice to FWC. The WPR(s) are submitted by the contractor. TIERS will generate the appropriate form (COW/PPF) and send it to the site manager. [See additional instructions in the appendices.] This means that the efficacy of the treatment will typically not be known at the time the invoice is submitted. However, the site manager “approval” is only an attestation that the contractor's crew was on the site and completed the treatment as described in the Scope of Work. If you will be unavailable to approve these these forms, you must delegate the authority to someone else who is familiar with the project—and who is also registered in TIERS.

Site manager oversight of the contractor is an integral component to the success of each project, as well as the

success of this program as a whole. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

## GIS DATA

Before the pre-quote meeting can take place, the site manager will be asked to provide a shapefile showing the treatment area boundary. Second treatments, such as for cogon grass or skunk vine, require a separate shapefile showing just those areas. FNAI is available to assist managers with digitizing these maps in ArcMap or Google Earth. Contact Frank Price at 850-224-8207 ext. 210, or at [fprice@fnai.fsu.edu](mailto:fprice@fnai.fsu.edu) for assistance.

## COMPLIANCE

Within thirty to sixty days after a treatment is completed, the site manager should inspect the site to ensure that 100% of the area was treated and that a 95% kill rate was achieved. Keep in mind that certain tree species may take three to four months to exhibit signs of dying. A percentage of projects are assigned to FNAI to conduct a compliance inspection. FNAI will contact the site manager to schedule this inspection. The contractor is required to return and retreat the site to achieve 95% control and 100% coverage, as necessary. If control is still not achieved after retreatment, notify program staff immediately.

## OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Uplands program has three specialized services that operate outside of the working group process.

### The Melaleuca Program

While melaleuca is mostly under maintenance control on public land, there are a few significant populations that require treatment. If an applicant has a proposal to control *only* melaleuca, they will select the “Special” tab in TIERS. The project information entered is the same; however, TIERS will automatically forward the proposal directly to program staff.

### Early Detection/Rapid Response “Strike Team”

A contractor will visit individual conservation lands to provide control of small incipient populations of EDRR species. EDRR species must be designated by a local CISMA (see [floridainvasives.org](http://floridainvasives.org)). This effort is

for populations too large for in-house control efforts, but too small ( $\leq 40$  acres maximum) to design a formal project at the working group level. The site must have easy access. The contractor is not authorized to survey, or seek-and-destroy diffuse, remote, or unmapped populations.

To apply, the site manager will submit a short-form EDRR proposal, selected in TIERS, which will be automatically forward the information to program staff. The site manager agrees that submission of an EDRR proposal is authorization for the work to be done on the site. Use of this service requires that a land manager be present on-site to identify infestations and answer any questions from the contractor. No work will begin until after the contractor has scheduled the control effort and been shown the site by the site manager.

The site manager is required to sign only a WPR after completion. EDRR projects are not yet set up for electronic invoicing through TIERS.

The strike team is also available to treat designated populations of [only] cogon grass, skunk vine, air-potato, and climbing ferns.

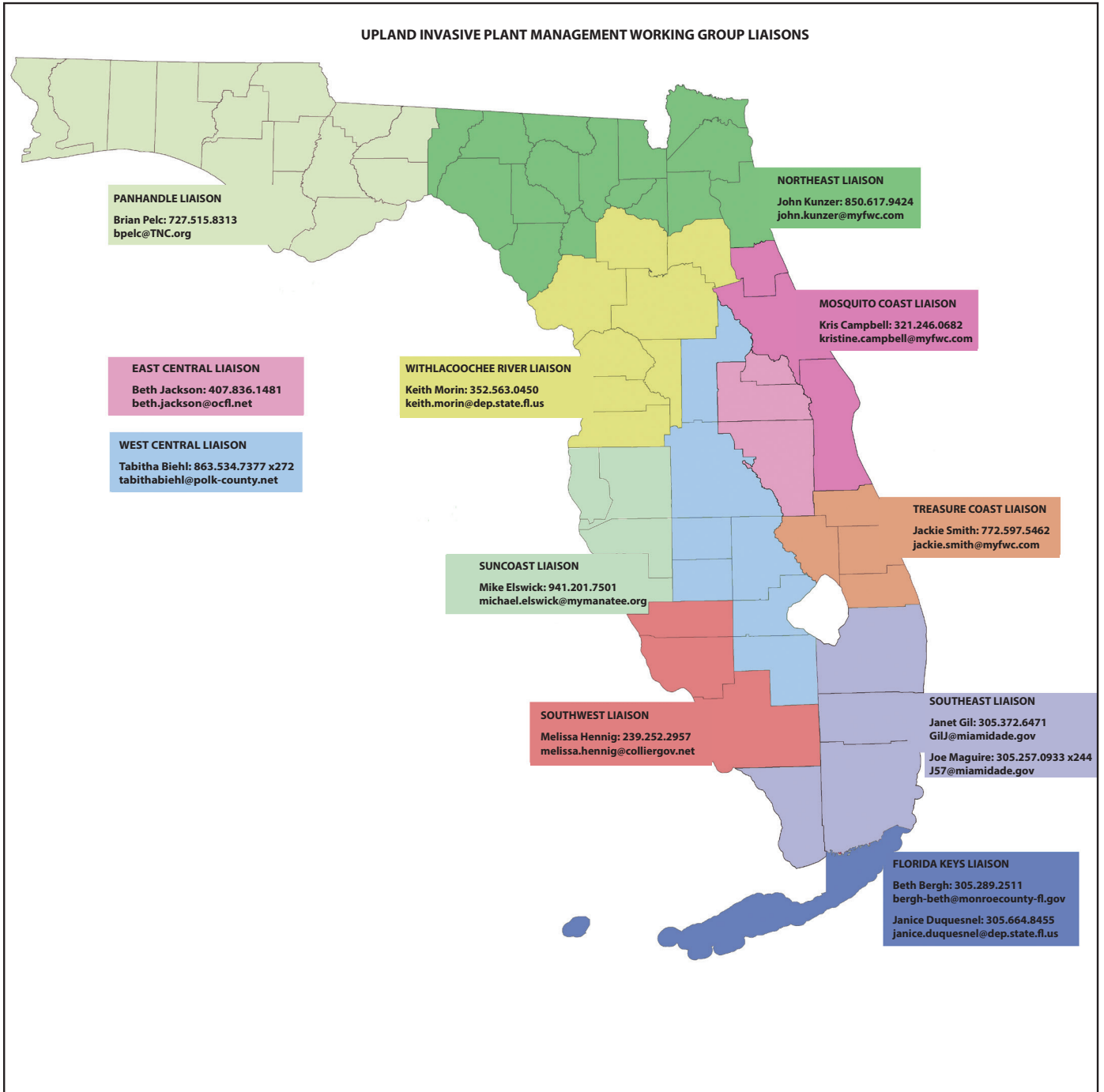
### The Herbicide Bank

The Herbicide Bank provides chemicals at no charge to land managers who are conducting maintenance operations on public conservation land, regardless of who funded the initial control on the site. If available funds are limited, approved requests will be filled in the order they are received. An Annual Summary Report indicating how bank chemicals were used in the previous fiscal year(s), must be submitted with a request for additional chemicals. Specific eligibility and instructions are contained in the Herbicide Bank Handbook.

There is no TIERS category for Herbicide Bank proposals at this time.

###

# Appendix A. Working Groups Map



## Project

### Project Information

Project Title : Blackwater SF John Doe Tract Exotics  
 Fiscal Year : 2014-2015  
 Project Category : Large  
 Treatment Type : Maintenance

### Contact Information

Site Manager Contact Information	Secondary Contact Information
First Name : Rick Last Name : Clark Address1 : 3800 Commonwealth BLVD City : Tallahassee State : FL Zip : 32399 Primary Phone : 850-617-9424 Email : rick.clark@myfwc.com	First Name : Jackie Last Name : Smith Address1 : 1234 Funny Farm Rd City : Two Eggs Omelet State : FL Zip : 32399 Primary Phone : 850-617-9430 Email id : jackie.smith@myfwc.com

### Location

Managed Area : Blackwater River State Forest  
 Total Acreage of Managed Area : 210,423  
 Lead Agency : FL Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service  
 Regional Working Group : Panhandle

### Project Location

Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) is the largest State Forest in Florida, with more than 210,000 acres of forests, rivers, and lakes. BRSF is located in the western panhandle of Florida in Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties (Exhibit A) and is named for the Blackwater River, which runs through the forest for approximately 30 miles. No one in their right mind would want to live here though, the mosquitoes will carry you off and don't get me started on the ticks. Good grief. When you hike this property you better wear a Hazmat suit and spray on every spray you can find with Deet in it. Afterwards, phone a friend or two to check you for ticks.

### Project Counties

County
Okaloosa
Santa rosa

### Directions to Pre-bid Location

Directions to Blackwater Forestry Center. From the East: Take Interstate-10 to exit 56, SR-85/ Crestview. Turn right and drive north 1.7 miles on Ferdon Blvd. (SR-85) to US-90. Turn left and drive west on US-90 for 3.5 miles to SR-4. Turn right and drive north for 4.7 miles on SR-4 to Baker. Turn left and continue on SR-4 for 13.1 miles to CR-191 in Munson Community. Turn left and drive 0.2 miles to the Blackwater Forestry Center offices. From the West: Well, you figure it out. Ain't nobody got time to write down another set of directions when you'll just put the address in your iPhone and get Siri to guide you anyway. Call John Doe if you get lost (850-000-0000)

### Description

Managed Area : **Blackwater River State Forest**

#### Habitat Description

If you type something in this box, it better be thorough and be sure to check yer spell'un. We don't like to read so we would prefer you fill in the table below. We paid good money for the fancy table and we might as well get our moneys worth.

#### FNAI Natural Communities

Select	FNAI Natural Communities (%)		
Unit	Hardwood Forested Uplands	High Pine and Scrub	Disturbed Lands
<input type="checkbox"/> John Doe Tract 1 80	10 %	80 %	10 %

#### Targeted Plants



Common Name	Scientific Name
cogon grass	Imperata cylindrica
Chinese or hedge privet	Ligustrum sinense
Japanese climbing fern	Lygodium japonicum

## Other Targeted Plants

## Unit Treatment History

Year	Acres	Unit	Agency	Species	TreatmentType	Amount
2011	50	John Doe Tract 1	FWC	lyg, cog, privet	Initial	\$50,000.00
2012	60	John Doe Tract 2	In House	cogon	Maintenance	\$25,000.00
2013	80	John Doe Tract 2	FWC	lyg, cogon	Maintenance	\$80,000.00

## Unit Description

COVER CLASS | RANGE(%): (1 | 0-5%) (2 | 6-25%) (3 | 26-50%) (4 | 51-75%) (5 | 76-95%) (6 | 96-100%)

Treatment Unit (s)	Acreage	Cover class estimates, etc.
John Doe Tract 1	80	Cogon (Cover Class 1), Lygodium (Cover Class 2), Privet (Cover Class 1). Most of the cogon grass is located in the NW corner of the property. The other exotics are scattered throughout the tract.
John Doe Tract 2	100	They only exotic on this tract is Lygodium (Cover Class 2). That mess is everywhere. The SE corner is completely covered, like some Hitchcock film, Under the Cover of Fern. Watch out for Zombies. Call Linda if you see any.

Total Treatment Acres: 180.00

**New in TIERS!**  
A column to indicate each unit as I or M.

## Maintenance

### Current Fiscal Year Area Maintenance Plan

Take your time here and really explain your approach to treating exotics on your property. We need to see a plan that shows a systematic thoughtful approach to treatments, as well as, how you plan to rotate areas that are in good maintenance control. Something like: John Doe Tract 2 is in its 3rd year of exotic maintenance control. After this upcoming treatment year we feel that we can rotate this unit out for a year because it should be under a 0-5% exotic occurrence. We will follow up with any maintenance with in-house staff. John Doe Tract 1 will be an initial treatment. We've been avoiding this tract because of the Lock Ness Monster and the Werewolf siting. We anticipate applying for funding for this tract for 3 consecutive years. We may get matching funds from Animal Planet for the upcoming reality show, Blackwater Werewolves- The Legend Lives. Be sure to MAKE A MAP that describes this plan and load it below. You can even throw in a waypoint for ol Nessy if you want.

### Restoration Plan for Native Plants

We know most of you don't have BIG plans to re-vegetate, but let us know if you do. I'm sure we'll do cartwheels if we see someone with funding for that. If you don't have big plans, put in some standard language about how you expect native plants to populate the area through seed dispersal, blah blah blah. Make it sounds good because your working group may score you on this so spend some time on it.

### Funding and Labor Source for Follow-up Treatments

This is a biggie! Our goal is to do the heavy lifting 'killing exotics' on your property. Once we've done the hard part we want to see that you are working on ways to maintain your property without our help. Explain how you plan to use volunteers, use your own staff and the herbicide bank, how you plan to hire OPS staff, how you are applying for Ameri-Corps staff, etc... If you are applying for your 12th year of consecutive funding, you know we will be looking at your application with a 'side eye' or giving you that (dog hearing a strange noise) face. Make sure you have plans to treat low density stuff in-house and apply for funding in areas that really need our help.

## Specifications

### STANDARD Work Specifications

You won't need to type anything unless it is CRAZY important. We've put in standard treatment language for the contractors that matches what we expect contractually. If there is some super strict way something needs to be done that isn't covered in the standard language,

**\*write the non-standard language under Other Requirements and Provisions.**

### Equipment Considerations

I think that is pretty self explanatory. We expect to see information about ATV use, Swamp buggies, spray trucks, tractors, pogo sticks, skate boards, etc.... If they are only allowed to use a backpack sprayer mounted on a Tyrannosaurus Rex, put it here. We want to cover any equipment based issues in this box.



## Other Requirements and Provisions

Be sure to cover any and all issues here. How gate keys will be provided, work time restrictions, where they mix herbicides, where they can store stuff, where they get water, etc... At many pre-quote meetings we realize this section is lacking and have to add everything the contractors needs to know. Spend some time on this.

## Threatened, etc. Species

IMPORTANT: FWC is ONLY concerned with T and E species that occur within the treatment units. I know the working groups may rank you on the T and E species that occur throughout your entire property, but we only want what occurs within the treatment unit. You need to explain how you will mark the species of concern or provide training to the contractor on what to avoid in that area. You can upload your full list of T and E species for ranking purposes on the next tab. Example: we have the rare Game of Thrones, Purple Dragon Orchid on the NE corner of John Doe Unit 1. We will flag the areas to avoid with Police Do Not Enter Tape and wrap the Orchid itself in L.E.D. Christmas Tree lights.

## Project Time Frame

Timing of the Treatment: Fall/Winter

2 treatments/cogon grass only

Yes  No

Does treatment date matter?

Yes  No

Can treatment occur on weekends? (Required)

Yes  No

can treatment occur outside of normal business hours? (Required)

Yes  No

Treatment cannot occur during these dates

Start Date	End Date
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## Education and Regional Issues

### Public Education Program

This is an area FWC removes when we turn it into a contract, but it is very important for the working groups and the ranking process. It is usually weighted pretty heavily so make sure you go into detail on how your site provides Education. Signage, education centers, tours, hiking trails, kiosks, etc... Make sure to mention organized volunteer days like Air Potato Round-ups, Caesar Weed Pulling Contest, Tegu Lizard racing and python wrestling. :) If you do something that teaches the community about your natural area and its inhabitants make sure you write it here.

### Regional Criteria Issues

Please Upload

## Budget

### FWC Upland Invasive Exotic Control Program

Budget Justification Worksheet

Total funds requested from FWC : \$55,000.00

Method of Control : Contracted

Source	Dollars
suu	\$45.00

**Total matching funds from project sponsor (A): \$45.00**

### In-kind Contribution

Category	Total Hours	Rate(\$/Hr)	Total in kind value (\$)
supervisor hours	10	\$20.00	\$200.00

**Total in-kind value from project sponsor (B): \$200.00**

**Total matching and in-kind dollars (A+B): \$245.00**

**Total funds requested from FWC (C): \$55,000.00**

**Total cost of Project (A+B+C): \$55,245.00**

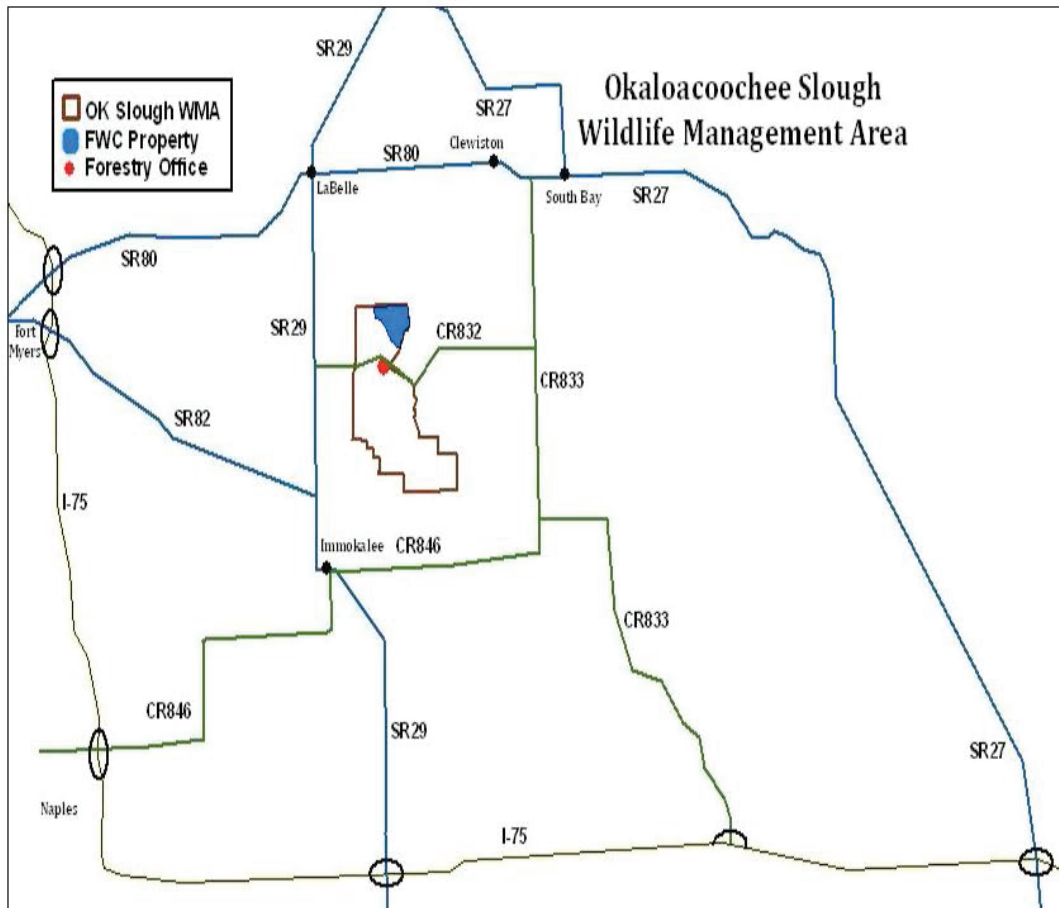
## Notes/Explanations

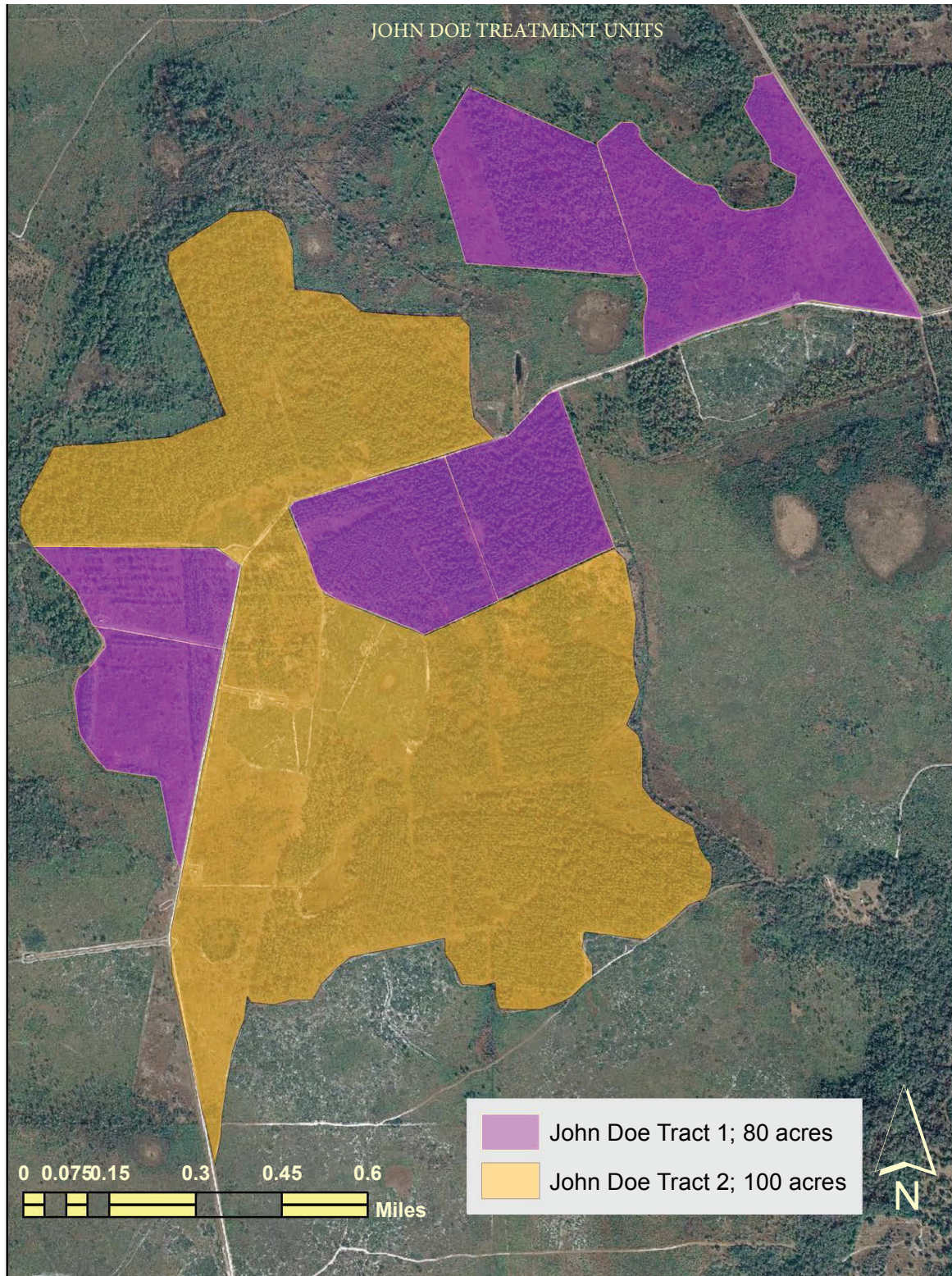
Information not provided

## Uploaded documents for the Proposal

Document Name	Document Type	Description
Maintenance plan example.pdf	Area maintenance plan	Maintenance Plan
example slides for working group presentation 2015.pdf	Ranking meeting presentation	Example presentation
JohnDOE treatment units.pdf	Treatment area map	Treatment Units
prequote meeting location.pdf	Project location/proximity map	

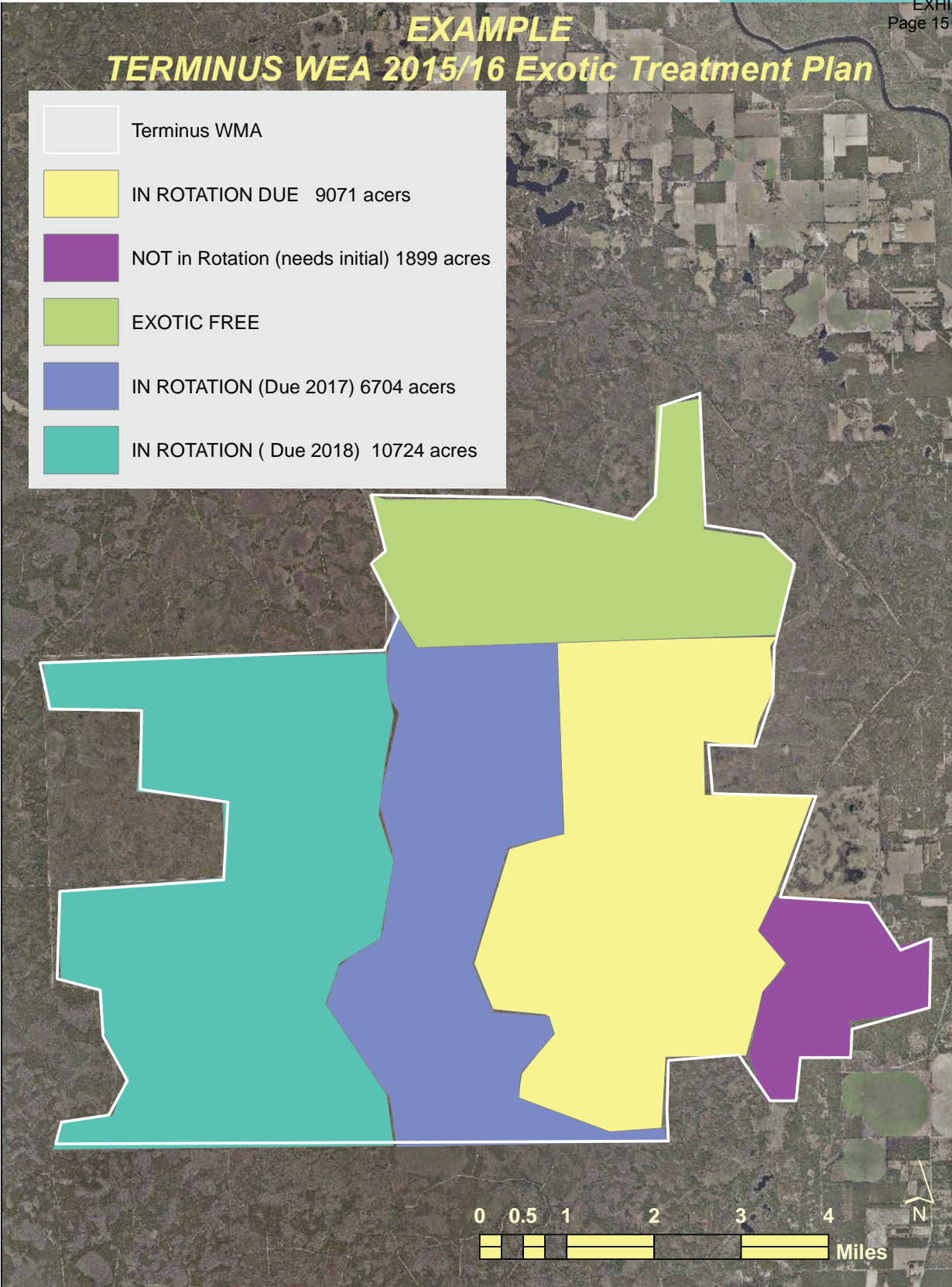
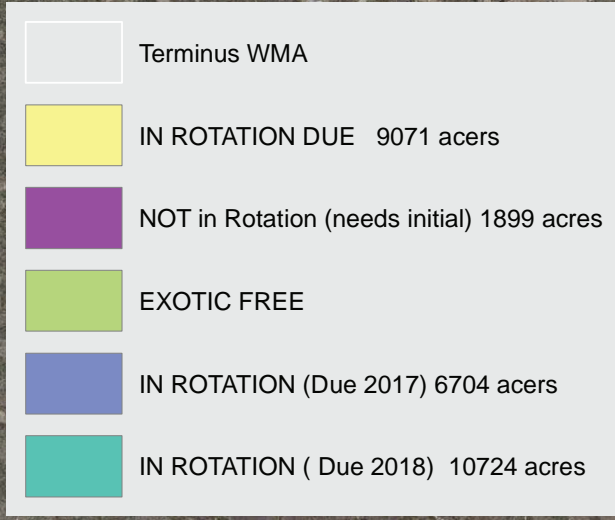
EXAMPLE MAP---Pre-quote meeting location







# EXAMPLE TERMINUS WEA 2015/16 Exotic Treatment Plan



## Example Ranking Criteria Upload to TIERS

## SWFL INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANT WORKING GROUP Ranking Criteria

1. FWC Invasive Plant Management Section (IPMS) Priorities. *Points can only be awarded for 1a, 1b, 1c, **OR** 1d.*
- 1a. \_\_\_\_\_ (5-40 pts) Is this project a **FWC Priority 1** project?
- 40** = 100%-75% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 1 treatment  
**30** = 74%-50% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 1 treatment  
**10** = 49%-25% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 1 treatment  
**5** = 24%-10% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 1 treatment
- 1b. \_\_\_\_\_ (2-20 pts) Is this project a **FWC Priority 2** project?
- 20** =100%-75% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 2 treatment  
**15** =74%-50% of project will contain FWC Priority 2 treatment  
**5** =49%-25% of project will contain FWC Priority 2 treatment  
**2** =24%-10% of project will contain FWC Priority 2 treatment
- 1c. \_\_\_\_\_ (8-10 pts) Is this project a **FWC Priority 3** project?
- 10** =100%-75% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 3 treatment  
**8** =74%-50% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 3 treatment
- 1d. \_\_\_\_\_ (5 pts) Is this project site a **FWC Priority 4** project?
- 5** =100%-75% of project is comprised of FWC Priority 4 treatment
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (10 pts) Is this a population of a FLEPPC Category I/Category II species that is new to the SWFL region and that could expand and cause greater problems in the future? **10** =Yes
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (1-10 pts) Are there currently matching funds available for this project? *Matching funds include both direct funding and in-kind funding (e.g. – staff time, volunteers, other sources of labor, AmeriCorps). Match can also include funds expended on invasive plant treatment at this project site within the last year.*
- 10**=100% match; **9**=90% match; **8**=80% match; **7**=70% match; **6**=60% match;  
**5**=50% match; **4**=40% match; **3**=30% match; **2**=20% match; **1**=10% match
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (6 pts) Have listed plant species been documented for this project site (not your entire property boundary – just this project site)?
- 6** = 5 or more plants or 1 or more critically endangered endemic  
**3** = 3-4 plants  
**1** = 1-2 listed plant species documented
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (1-3 pts) This project helps protect adjacent natural areas that have received FWC Invasive Plant Management Section (IPMS) funding (*Choose only 1 of these options*) --
- 3** =Project site abuts another FWC IPMS funded natural area  
**2** =Project site is within 1 mile of another FWC IPMS funded natural area  
**1** =Project site is within 10 miles of another FWC IPMS funded natural area
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (3 pts) Are any partners that have not received FWC IMPS funding involved in this project? (*This includes private or public landowners who are simultaneously treating exotics on properties that abut the project site*) **3**=Yes
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (1-5 pts) Will exceptional ecological benefits be achieved by the project (*e.g., the work will increase species diversity or protect natural plant communities of local, regional, or statewide ecological significance*)? Presenters must make their case to be awarded these points.

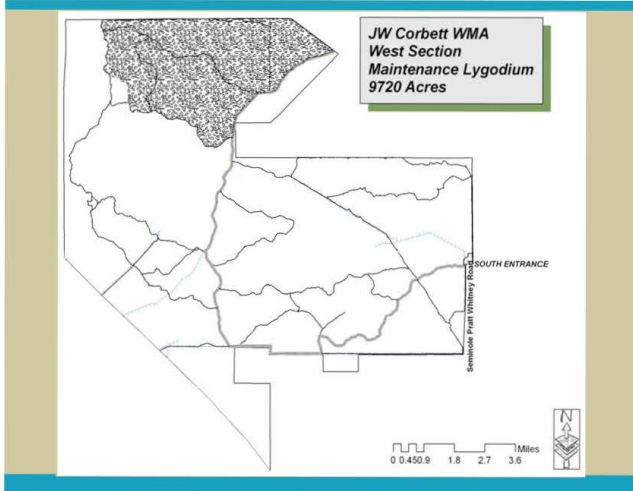
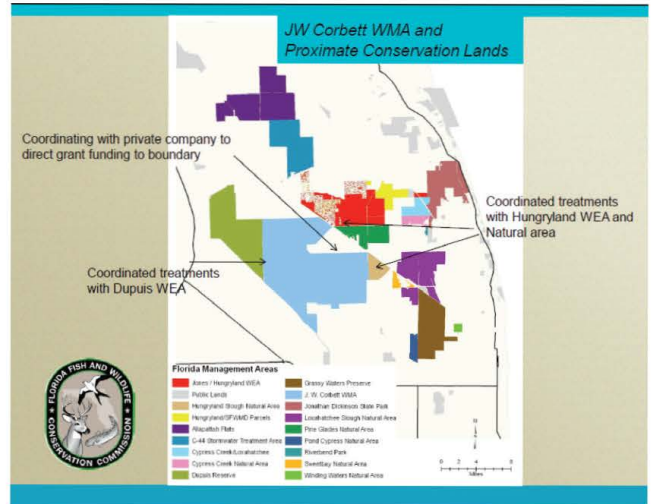
\_\_\_\_\_ **Total** (77 possible points)

# Appendix C. Example Slides

## JW Corbett Wildlife Management Area Unit: Northwest 505 Maintenance *Lygodium* Control

Working Group  
Southeast Invasive Exotic Plant Working Group

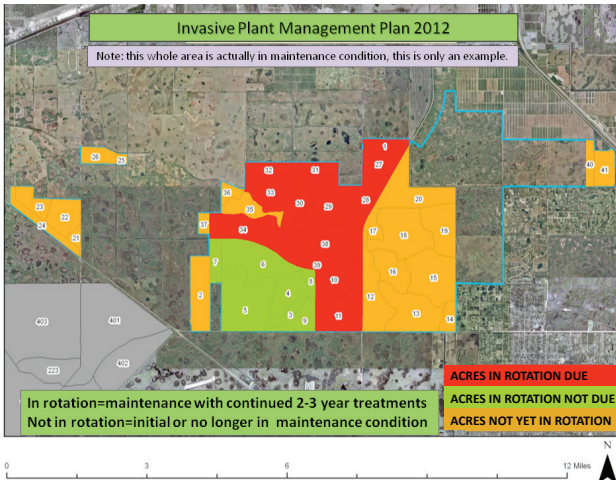
Site Manager  
Katie Roscoe; Fisheries and Wildlife Biological Scientist II  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



YEAR	ACRES	AGENCY	SPECIES	AMOUNT
2006	3,513	FWC	Initial <i>Lygodium</i>	\$42,156
2007	9,720	IPMS	Initial <i>Melaleuca</i>	\$116,640
2007	9,720	FWC	Re-treat 3513 acres and Initial 6207 acres <i>Lygodium</i>	\$116,640
2008	9,720	IPMS	Retreat <i>Lygodium</i>	\$169,128
2009	9,720	FWC	Retreat <i>Lygodium</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> and initial Java plumb, cogon grass, Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, downy rose-myrtle, and earleaf acacia	\$170,100
IPMS: \$285,768		FWC: \$328,896		
TOTAL: \$614,664				
North West Section <i>Lygodium</i> Maintenance				







## Outreach and Education

- FWC has established numerous interpretive kiosks along the Hungryland Boardwalk Trail which aid and inform visitors from native/exotic flora and fauna to historic information.
- Friends of Corbett holds yearly events such as the Corbett Clean-up so that volunteers can participate in area maintenance as well as provides useful information about the area including Exotic Treatment Efforts, Harvest Data, and helpful link <http://www.friendsofcorbett.com/>
- In an outreach effort Biologists also have mentored students from FAU to assist in graduate level work.
- Katie Roscoe attends CISMA meetings and James Ascaro attends work days

(Kiosks along Hungryland Boardwalk)



### REGIONAL CRITERIA

**Benefit or Enhancement of natural and/or rare plant communities**  
The plant community is floodplain marsh, floodplain forest and hydric hammock. This is not a rare plant community, but it is an intact natural community. Maintenance (follow-up) treatments of this area are important to keep plants like cograss, Brazilian pepper, tuberous swordfern, air-potato and even citrus from competing and shading out the native species in this area.

**Connectivity of conservation area to other conservation lands**  
This property is adjacent to (with a highway bisecting the two) the St. Johns River Water Management District Lake Jesup Conservation Area Maribed Flats.

**Are Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) species present and being controlled within the project area?**  
The project area contains wild balsam apple, which is an EDRR species listed by the Central Florida CISMA. Noyau vine is located on the north side on private property and may be making its way to our boundary. Citrus has also invaded the hydric hammock. Mature trees are scattered throughout the project site.

**Is there a waterbody or undeveloped connectivity from your property to another public land?**  
The wilderness area is located next to Lake Jesup on the northwest shore, which is approximately 50% publicly owned.

**Matching Funds/In-kind Services**  
The County will be contributing in-kind services equaling 6% of total project costs.

**Public Education Program**  
Public education is one-third of the mission of the Natural Lands Program. The education program includes non-native plant issues and we hold hikes on the property twice per year that are open to the public. The kiosk includes information on invasive exotic species.

**CISMA Involvement**  
Seminole County is actively involved in the Central Florida CISMA. Staff hold positions as co-chair and steering committee members (total of 3 County staff: 1 from Natural Lands and 2 from Extension). Staff also assist with organizing workshops, attend workshops, and represent the CISMA at outreach events.



## Step-by-Step Guide for Site Managers Approving WPR's, COW's and Partial Payment Forms in TIERS

Log into TIERS, and go to the correct fiscal year.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Ask FWC About Contact News Calendar Get Involved

Fishing Boating Hunting Licenses & Permits Wildlife Viewing Wildlife & Habitats Research Education Conservation

**UPLAND TIERS TEST**

Welcome uplandpro1  
Logout Home

Switch to AQUATICS

**APPLICATION**  
Create Project Proposal  
Weekly Progress Report  
COW/Partial Pay  
Contact Us

Weekly Progress Reports

Fiscal Year : 2016-2017

Total Records : 5

Task No	Scope Of Work	PO Number	PO Status	Approved/Pending WPR	WPR Action
MC-175	Volusia County Properties	<a href="#">MC-TEST</a>	Open	8 / 1	<a href="#">View</a>
SW-220	Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	AF55CB	Open	0 / 1	<a href="#">View</a>
SW-bbin	Barefoot Beach Preserve County Park	BINDI1	Open	2 / 0	<a href="#">View</a>
EC-B1A	City of Casselberry Properties	EC-B1A1	Open	1 / 0	<a href="#">View</a>
SE-237	Everglades National Park	SE1B1	Open	1 / 0	<a href="#">View</a>

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Click on “Weekly Progress Report” **RED ARROW** to see the above screen

View the Approved/Pending column to see if you have any WPR's pending. **GREEN ARROW** This SM has one pending for Volusia County Properties and another pending for Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed.

Click the “view” link in the WPR Action column **BLUE ARROW**

You'll now see this screen:

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**UPLAND TIERS TEST**

Welcome uplandpro1  
Logout Home

Switch to AQUATICS

**APPLICATION**  
Create Project Proposal  
Weekly Progress Report  
COW/Partial Pay  
Contact Us

**Weekly Progress Reports**

Purchase Order : MC-TEST  
Managed Area : MC-175 Volusia County Properties  
Status : **Open**

Work Dates	Unit Name	Status	Edit
11/14/2016 11/18/2016	D-1, D-2	At Site Manager	<b>Needs Approval</b>
10/10/2016 10/14/2016	No Unit Added	Approved	<a href="#">View</a>
10/03/2016 10/08/2016	No Unit Added	Approved	<a href="#">View</a>
10/02/2016 10/06/2016	No Unit Added	Approved	<a href="#">View</a>
10/03/2016 10/06/2016	No Unit Added	Approved	<a href="#">View</a>
10/09/2016 10/10/2016	No Unit Added	Approved	<a href="#">View</a>
10/09/2016 10/11/2016	No Unit Added	Invoice	<a href="#">View</a>
11/07/2016 11/11/2016	B-2, D-1, D-2	Invoice	<a href="#">View</a>
11/14/2016 11/18/2016	B-2, D-1, D-2	Invoice	<a href="#">View</a>

[Back](#)

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Click the red Needs Approval link GREEN ARROW

You'll now see the next screen below (next page):

Review the dates, unit name(s), species and herbicide application details **BLUE ARROWS**, and then either approve **GREEN ARROWS** or decline **RED ARROWS**. If you decline, please fill out the comment box so the contractor knows why you've declined the WPR!!

**UPLAND TIERS TEST**

Welcome uplandpro1  
Logout Home

Switch to AQUATICS

**APPLICATION**  
Create Project Proposal  
Weekly Progress Report  
COW/Partial Pay  
Contact Us

**Weekly Progress Reports**

**Project Name :** MC-175/Long Leaf Pine & Wire Grass Prair  
**Managing Agency Name :** Volusia County Properties  
**Work Week Dates :** 11/14/2016 11/18/2016  
**Purchase or Work Order:** MC-TEST

Supervisor(s) must document their Restricted Pesticide Certification Number with their name.

**Certified Applicator Name** **FDACS#** **Certified Applicator Name** **FDACS#**  
Aaron M. 22241 ddd 20896

**Total Supervisor Hours** **Total Number Crew/Hours**  
3 4 / 4

COVER CLASS | RANGE(%) : 1) <1% 2) 1-5% 3) 6-25% 4) 26-50% 5) 51-75% 6) 76-95% 7) 95-100%

**Unit Name :** D-1, D-2

**Unit Mix Details**

D-1, D-2 Acres : 1.00

Control Method	Species/Cover Class	Quadrant	Mix	Herbicide/Adjuvant	Trade Name	Gal (H/A)	Rate	Total Applied
Foliar	cogon grass (2)	NW	15	2,4-D (liquid) (H)	2,4-D Amine	1.200	12.000	10.000

Contractor's Comment :  
Comment :  
test for email

I hereby acknowledge that the data presented in this form is sufficiently accurate for the purpose intended;

**Contractor Representative :**  **Site Manager :**   
**Print Name :** contractmanager ccmanager **Print Name :**

See next page for COW:

Once the contractor has reached the project end – or has hit an agreed-to Partial Payment point -- click on the COW/Partial Pay link LEFT GREEN ARROW

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**UPLAND TIERS TEST**

Welcome uplandpro1  
Logout Home

Switch to AQUATICS

**APPLICATION**  
Create Project Proposal  
Weekly Progress Report  
COW/Partial Pay  
Contact Us

Manage Completion Of Work/Partial Pay

Fiscal Year : 2015-2016

Total Records :4

Task No	Scope Of Work / Contractor	PO Number	Status	View/Approve
PH-141	Apalachicola National Forest Ground Level, Inc.	AF1D7D	At Site Manager	Completion Of Work <a href="#">Approve</a>
TC-197	St. Lucie County Properties Native Creations, Inc.	AE9F6E	Invoice at FWC	Completion Of Work <a href="#">View</a>
TC-184	Martin County Properties Native Creations, Inc.	AA1BB1	Needs Corrections	Partial Pay <a href="#">View</a>
PH-141	Apalachicola National Forest Ground Level, Inc.	AF1D7D	Invoice at FWC	Completion Of Work <a href="#">View</a>

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And then in the View/Approve column, click the blue Approve link SECOND GREEN ARROW



You'll see this screen:

**UPLAND TIERS TEST**

Welcome uplandprod  
Logout Home

Switch to AQUATICS

**APPLICATION**  
Create Project Proposal  
Weekly Progress Report  
CDW/Partial Pay  
Contact Us

**Manage Completion Of Work/Partial Pay**

**FWC IPMS Uplands Program  
Completion Of Work**

TA#/Name Of Project : PH-141/Apalachicola National Forest  
PO Number: AF1D7D  
Line Item Number or Unit or Acres traversed :  
Priority Unit 2(1000.00)

I attest that the work described above and recorded in the signed Weekly Progress Reports has been reviewed by appropriate staff and found to be completed per the terms of the assigned Purchase Order. I understand that by signing this document I am not attesting to the efficacy of the work conducted, which may only be determined by a compliance inspection at a later date. This form does not relieve the Contractor of any responsibilities set forth in the FWC Contract or the Scope of Work for this project.

I Verify (Signature):  Site Manager Name: Date:

**FWC Uplands Program Contractor Evaluation Form**  
TA#/Name Of Project : PH-141/Apalachicola National Forest  
PO Number : AF1D7D  
Unit or Acres traversed : 1000.00

**Did the Contractor :**

• Communicate, coordinate and cooperate effectively during the treatment operation rating 1-6 (Required)	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
• Follow the description of work as provided by the project Scope of Work (SOW) rating 1-6 (Required)	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
• Meet all of the provisions as set forth in the SOW within the time allotted rating 1-6 (Required)	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
• Treat 100% of the treatment area and achieve 95% control as described in the SOW (Y/N)? (Required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
• If a callback is necessary, did the contractor meet requirements after follow up (Y/N)? (Required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown

Notes :

**Weekly Progress Reports**

Work Dates	Unit Name
12/14/2016 TO 12/09/2016	Priority Unit 2

Notes for Contractor :

1 = FAIL!  
5 = Beyond All Expectations  
(6 is going away)

The BLUE ARROWS are notes boxes and the attached WPR's. If you're going to approve, check the I Verify (Signature) box TOP GREEN ARROW. The Name and date will automatically populate where the green oval is. Then click the accept button LOWER GREEN ARROW.

Be sure to fill out the 5-question survey RED RECTANGLE so we know how the contractor did, from your perspective.

If you're going to decline (for a good reason) then use the decline button RED ARROW AFTER filling out the notes box. Otherwise, you'll see the screen below.

**TA#/Name Of Project :** PH-141/Apalachicola National Forest

**PO Number :** AF1D7D

**Unit or Acres traversed :** 1000.00

<b>Did the Contractor :</b>	
♦ Communicate, coordinate and cooperate effectively during the treatment operation rating 1-6 <i>(Required)</i>	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
♦ Follow the description of work as provided by the project Scope of Work (SOW) rating 1-6 <i>(Required)</i>	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
♦ Meet all of the provisions as set forth in the SOW within the time allotted rating 1-6 <i>(Required)</i>	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6
♦ Treat 100% of the treatment area and achieve 95% control as described in the SOW (Y/N)? <i>(Required)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
♦ If a callback is necessary, did the contractor meet requirements after follow up (Y/N)? <i>(Required)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
<b>Notes :</b>	
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> <span>▲</span>  <span>▼</span> </div> </div>	

### Weekly Progress Reports

Work Dates	Unit Name
12/04/2016 TO 12/09/2016	Priority Unit 2

Notes for Contractor :

▲  
▼

Notes for Contractor is required, if the Completion Of Work is declined.

A partial payment form is very similar to the COW, there just won't be a survey.

If you have any questions, please contact John Kunzer at (850) 617-9420 or [John.Kunzer@myFWC.com](mailto:John.Kunzer@myFWC.com) .

THANKS FOR EVERYTHING YOU DO!!

## Some Tips for TIERS

- a. **Save, save, save** (after every topic)!
- b. Who is the site manager and who is the secondary contact? The Site Manager is who will be on-site, sign all the documents, and receive all email notifications from FWC. The secondary contact is who we call when the Site Manager has made enough money to take another job.
- c. Provide good directions in the pre-quote meeting map—show folks how to not get lost using their fancy GPS phone.
- d. On the unit treatment history remember this is only treatment that has occurred in the area proposed to be **treated in this year's proposal**. ANY prior treatment done by ANYONE is considered as 'previously treated'. This gives the contractors more information on how to best quote the project.
- e. We have changed the Specifications tab to include standardized language. Add only the special conditions or anything not covered for your area.
- f. Timing of treatments: list dates when work cannot occur (e.g., hunting season).
- g. When you make your maps, be sure to have a shapefile or GPX file.



## 10-9 Frequently Asked Questions About The Uplands Program

Q1. Why is FWC changing the priorities *again*?

A1. As the saying goes, “Nothing is permanent except change.” We like to call this our high-class problem—the fact is that so many folks are doing an excellent job treating the invasives on their areas—we now have the ability to bring more areas into maintenance, as well as addressing the initial control backlog from the prior ‘lean’ years. Achieving maintenance condition, wherein management units are rotated in multi-year treatment cycles, is the goal of the Uplands Program for all public conservation land.

Q2. I don't agree with that—why not keep what's already good in ‘pristine’ condition?

A2. The truth is, this funding source was never intended to be a perpetual management fund for all conservation land— there are 10-11 million acres of public conservation land in Florida—which is a lot of land potentially needing assistance. The original purpose of this money was to help with the “heavy lifting” – to do the first initial treatment only – which was predicated on the land managing agency agreeing to then maintain the site “in perpetuity.” Maintenance projects were not added (and then only two per working group) until we started doing such large-scale initial treatments that the subsequent re-treatments were beyond what any other agency could afford. We are now shifting back towards that original goal.

Q3. What does the Uplands Program consider as “initial” treatment?

A3. Initial is the first time a site has ever been treated for any species. This should not to be confused with treating a different species for the first time on a site that has received previous treatments. If an area treated in the past has been neglected or not maintained by the managing agency and has reverted back to an initial-like state, we call that a “re-initial” treatment (or something unprintable).

Q4. You talk about maintenance during the first 5 years. What if lygodium was treated 5 times, but Brazilian pepper was treated 3 times, and rosary pea was treated only once?



A4. We consider maintenance treatment of the unit as consecutive, not treatment of each individual species.

Q5. Why aren't you treating [a particular weed] I put in the SOW?

A5. Some species cannot be cost-effectively treated. Let's take Caesar's weed as an example. The treatment needs to be conducted 2-3 times in a year in order to control it; treatment needs to occur before seeds drop; cattle in the area will spread it—if current control technologies are not in place to reliably treat the plant, we are just wasting money. For the list of species we will fund in fiscal year 2018, see the following appendix.

Q6. What do I do with these GPS tracks?

A6. You can keep them or not, but they are available to help you monitor work performance. Look for gaps in the tracks and include those areas in your inspection (we do!).

Q7. What do I do with these WPRs?

A7. Paper copies are being replaced by TIERS (see guide above for more information).

Q8. Why did ya'll change some stuff in my scope of work? — Not cool!

A8. The original SOW was part of your proposal to the working group for them to review and rank it. There is information relevant to ranking that is not of use to contractors. We remove and change some information to transform the SOW into a binding contractual agreement with the contractor. Overly specific information such as herbicide rates or 'exact' acres of plant cover are also removed.

Q9. Why would you do that?! I know what is needed for my site.

A9. The SOW is given to contractors before they offer a quote to do the work. If you say to use a specific rate to treat a plant - something different from what the contractors typically use - we can not hold them to the 95% kill rate if their treatment is not effective, for any reason. Our contract requires the contractor to cover 100% of the project area, whether or not 100% of the area needs treatment. [They know this and quote accordingly.] It is almost like getting a survey and a treatment in one. However, if you say there are exactly x acres of a plant on your site, once the contractor hits that number, they can stop treating, whether x was off by 1%, 10%, or 100%. This is why we use cover classes with ranges of infestation.

We also remove any specifications that conflict with the language or requirements of our FWC RFP contract—a 65-page document—which the contractors are solely bound by.

If a species scientific name is in *italics*, treatment of the plant will **only** occur on a conditional basis. Conditions may include: preparation of a Grass Management Plan; a written in-house plan that has staff treating multiple times in a year; or, a onetime request for initial treatment only. Some species otherwise listed as treatable may also fall under a conditional basis, depending upon program funding constraints or the overall need of the treatment area.

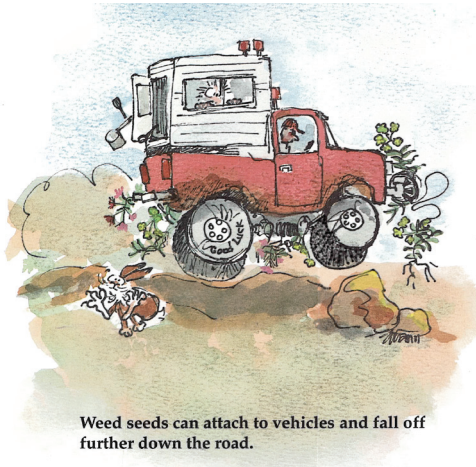
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	ROSARY PEA	FABACEAE
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	EARLEAF ACACIA	FABACEAE
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	RED SANDALWOOD	FABACEAE
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	SISAL HEMP	AGAVACEAE
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	MIMOSA	FABACEAE
<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	WOMAN'S TONGUE	FABACEAE
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	TUNGOIL TREE	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	DEVILTREE	APOCYNACEAE
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	CORAL VINE; QUEEN'S JEWELS	POLYGONACEAE
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	SCRATCHTHROAT	MYRSINACEAE
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	SHOEBUTTON	MYRSINACEAE
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	JAPANESE ARDISIA	MYRSINACEAE
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	CALICO FLOWER	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	SPRENGER'S ASPARAGUS-FERN	ASPARAGACEAE
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	CHINESE VIOLET	ACANTHACEAE
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	ORCHID TREE	FABACEAE
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	WAX BEGONIA	BEGONIACEAE
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	JAVANESE BISHOPWOOD	PHYLLANTHACEAE
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	PAPER MULBERRY	MORACEAE
<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	LARGE-LEAFED ORANGE MANGROVE	RHIZOPHORACEAE
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	BASKETPLANT	COMMELINACEAE
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i>	ANTILLES CALOPHYLLUM	CLUSIACEAE
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	RIVER SHEOAK	CASUARINACEAE
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	AUSTRALIAN-PINE	CASUARINACEAE
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	SUCKERING AUSTRALIAN-PINE	CASUARINACEAE
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	TRUMPET TREE	CECROPIACEAE
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	DAYFLOWERING JESSAMINE	SOLANACEAE
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	BAMBOO PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	CAMPHORTREE	LAURACEAE
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	SWEET AUTUMN VIRGINSBOWER	RANUNCULACEAE

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	COCONUT PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	WILD TARO	ARACEAE
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	LATHERLEAF	RHAMNACEAE
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	MADAGASCAR RUBBERVINE	APOCYNACEAE
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	CARROTWOOD	SAPINDACEAE
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	UMBRELLA PLANT	CYPERACEAE
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	DWARF PAPYRUS	CYPERACEAE
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	DURBAN CROWFOOTGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	INDIAN ROSEWOOD	FABACEAE
<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	JAPANESE FALSE SPLEENWORT	DRYOPTERIDACEAE
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	WHITE YAM	DIOSCOREACEAE
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	AIR-POTATO	DIOSCOREACEAE
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	CATCLAWVINE	BIGNONIACEAE
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	SILVERTHORN	ELAEAGNACEAE
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	SURINAM CHERRY	MYRTACEAE
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	COUNCIL TREE	MORACEAE
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	INDIAN LAUREL	MORACEAE
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	GOVERNOR'S PLUM	SALICACEAE
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	SIMPLELEAF BUSHWEED	PHYLLANTHACEAE
<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	LIMPOGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Heteropterys brachiata</i>	BEECHEY'S WITHE	MALPIGHIACEAE
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	WEST INDIAN MARSHGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	JARAGUA	POACEAE
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	COGONGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	GOLD COAST JASMINE	OLEACEAE
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	BRAZILIAN JASMINE	OLEACEAE
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	CATHEDRAL BELLS; LIFE PLANT	CRASSULACEAE
<i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii</i>	MOTHER-OF-MILLIONS	CRASSULACEAE
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	FLAMEGOLD	SAPINDACEAE
<i>Lantana camara</i>	LANTANA	VERBENACEAE
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	WHITE LEADTREE	FABACEAE
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	JAPANESE PRIVET	OLEACEAE
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	GLOSSY PRIVET	OLEACEAE
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	CHINESE PRIVET	OLEACEAE
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	CHINESE FAN PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE	CAPRIFOLIACEAE
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	PERUVIAN PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	BLACK MANGROVE	COMBRETACEAE
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN	SCHIZAEACEAE

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	SMALL-LEAF CLIMBING FERN	SCHIZAEACEAE
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	SAPODILLA	SAPOTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	PUNKTREE	MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	BOTTLEBRUSH	MYRTACEAE
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	CHINABERRYTREE	MELIACEAE
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	MOLASSESGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Melinis repens</i>	ROSE NATALGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Microsorium grossum</i>	WART FERN	POLYPODIACEAE
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	NEPALESE BROWNTOP	POACEAE
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	MILE-A-MINUTE	ASTERACEAE
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	BLACK MIMOSA	FABACEAE
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	BALSAMPEAR	CUCURBITACEAE
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	ORANGE JESSAMINE	RUTACEAE
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	HEAVENLY BAMBOO	BERBERIDACEAE
<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i>	ASIAN SWORD FERN	NEPHROLEPIDACEAE
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	TUBEROUS SWORD FERN	NEPHROLEPIDACEAE
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	BURMAREED	POACEAE
<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	SEWERVINE	RUBIACEAE
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	SKUNKVINE	RUBIACEAE
<i>Panicum repens</i>	TORPEDOGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	TWOLOBE PASSIONFLOWER	PASSIFLORACEAE
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	MISSIONGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	ELEPHANTGRASS; NAPIERGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	FOUNTAINGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	SENEGAL DATE PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	GOLDEN BAMBOO	POACEAE
<i>Platyserium bifurcatum</i>	STAGHORN FERN	POLYPODIACEAE
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	CLEARYWEED	ASTERACEAE
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	STRAWBERRY GUAVA	MYRTACEAE
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	GUAVA	MYRTACEAE
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	CHINESE LADDER BRAKE	PTERIDACEAE
<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	SOLITAIRE PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	KUDZU	FABACEAE
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	ROSE MYRTLE	MYRTACEAE
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	CASTORBEAN	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Ruellia simplex</i>	MEXICAN PETUNIA	ACANTHACEAE
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	BEACH NAUPAKA	GOODENIACEAE
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	AUSTRALIAN UMBRELLA TREE	ARALIACEAE
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	ANACARDIACEAE

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	WRIGHT'S NUTRUSH	CYPERACEAE
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	VALAMUERTO	FABACEAE
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	RATTLEBOX	FABACEAE
<i>Sida planicaulis</i>	MATA PASTO	MALVACEAE
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	TWOLEAF NIGHTSHADE	SOLANACEAE
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	AQUATIC SODA APPLE	SOLANACEAE
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	TURKEYBERRY	SOLANACEAE
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	TROPICAL SODA APPLE	SOLANACEAE
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	CREEPING OXEYE	ASTERACEAE
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	QUEEN PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	JAVA PLUM	MYRTACEAE
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	MALABAR PLUM	MYRTACEAE
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	SEA HIBISCUS	MALVACEAE
<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	INCISED HALBERD FERN	DRYOPTERIDACEAE
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	WEST INDIAN ALMOND	COMBRETACEAE
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	AUSTRALIAN ALMOND	COMBRETACEAE
<i>Thelypteris opulenta</i>	JEWELLED MAIDEN FERN	THELYPTERIDACEAE
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	PORTIA TREE	MALVACEAE
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	SMALL-LEAF SPIDERWORT	COMMELINACEAE
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	CHINESE TALLOWTREE	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	JAMAICAN FEVERPLANT	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
<i>Urena lobata</i>	CAESARWEED	MALVACEAE
<i>Urochloa maxima</i>	GUINEAGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	PARAGRASS	POACEAE
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	BEACH VITEX	LAMIACEAE
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	SIMPLELEAF CHASTETREE	LAMIACEAE
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	WASHINGTON FAN PALM	ARECACEAE
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	CHINESE WISTERIA	FABACEAE

# THINK DECONTAMINATION



Weed seeds can attach to vehicles and fall off further down the road.



Weeds are often spread by people taking them home for flower arrangements.



Weed seeds that cling to camping gear can be spread to the next camp site.