

Thirteen Years of Bad Luck: Garlic Mustard in Washington State from 2000 to 2013

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And special thanks to Greg Haubrich for the statewide maps.

Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)

- White-flowered, garlicsmelling biennial herb in the mustard family that spreads by seed
- European native that has spread to North Africa, India, New Zealand, Canada and the United States
- Fast-spreader, early spring growth, prolific seeder, both shade and sun tolerant
- Allelopathic, not used by wildlife, crowds out native plants





Garlic Mustard: How big is it?





Garlic Mustard: Where Can it Grow?















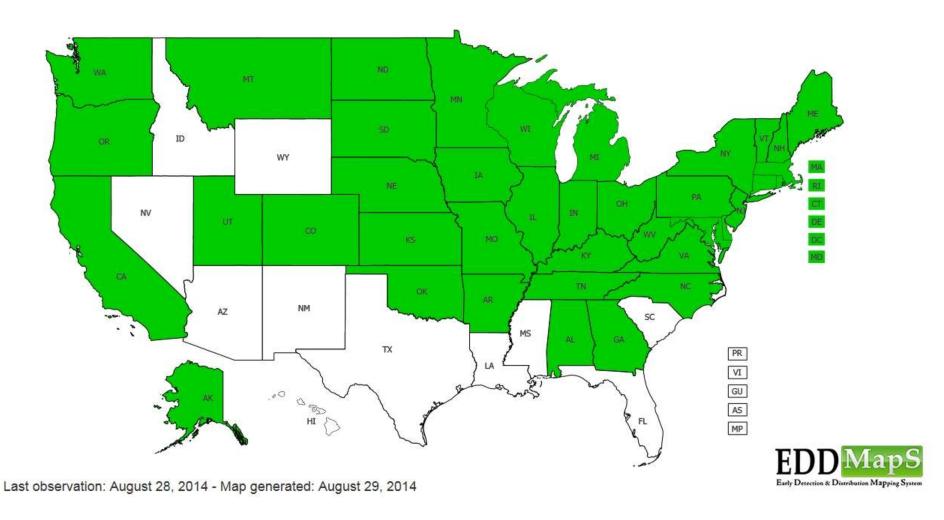
Garlic Mustard: How Bad Can it Get?



The green covering on the forest floor on the Bartell stream bank in Peoria is almost entirely covered by garlic mustard. Photo credit: Adam Davis, University of Illinois. http://wssa.net/wp-content/uploads/Garlic-Mustard-Streambank.jpg

U.S. Distribution: EDDMapS

Alliaria petiolata

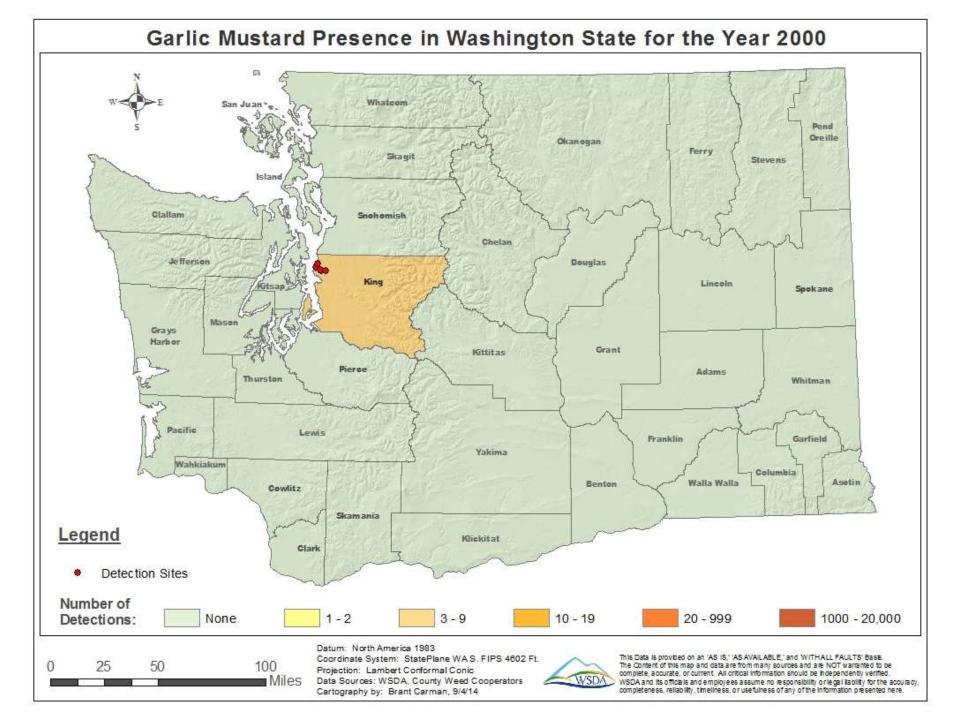


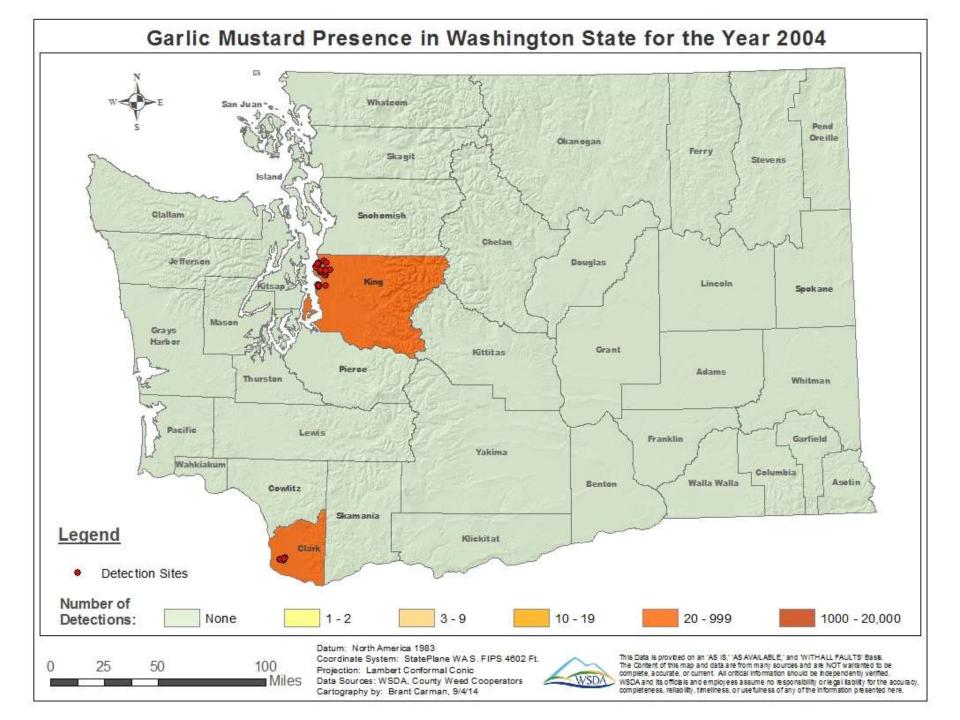
EDDMapS. 2014. Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System. The University of Georgia - Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. Available online at http://www.eddmaps.org/; last accessed September 5, 2014.

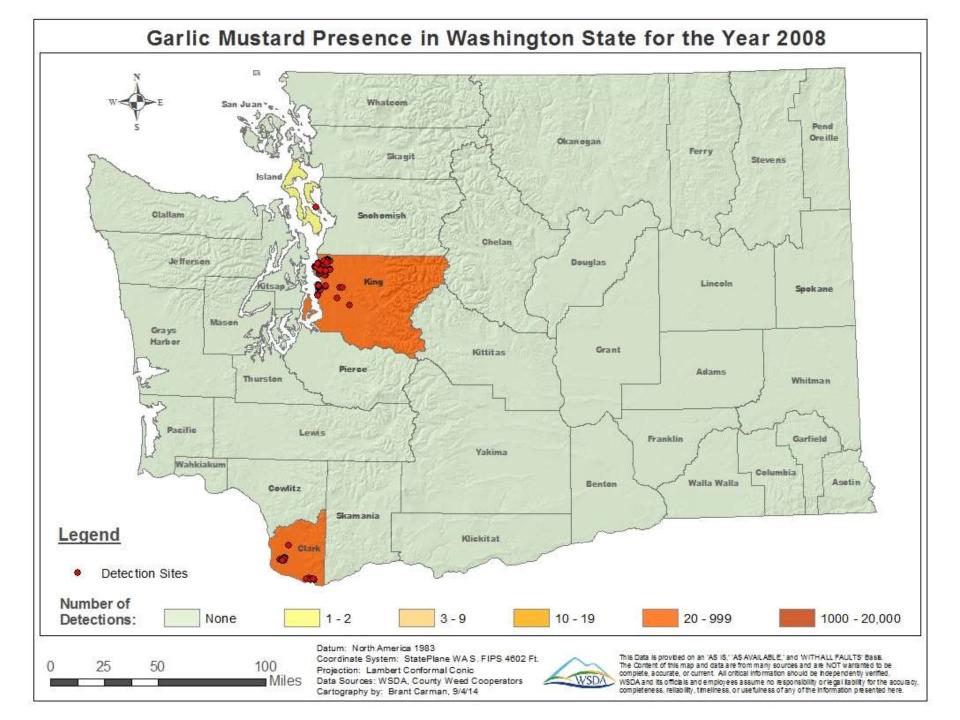
130 years

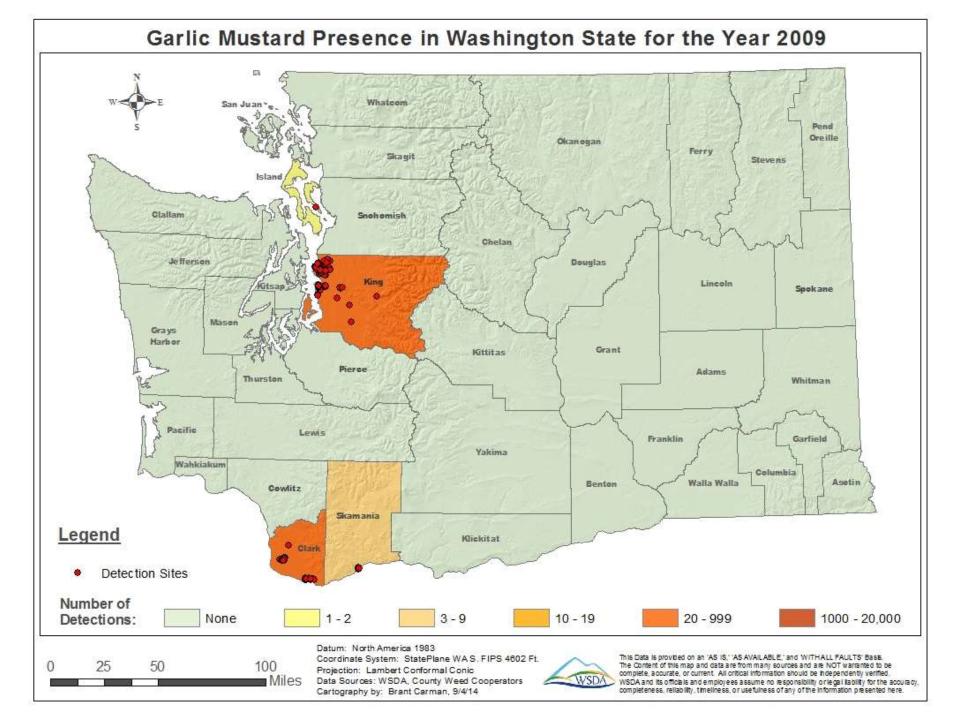
16 years

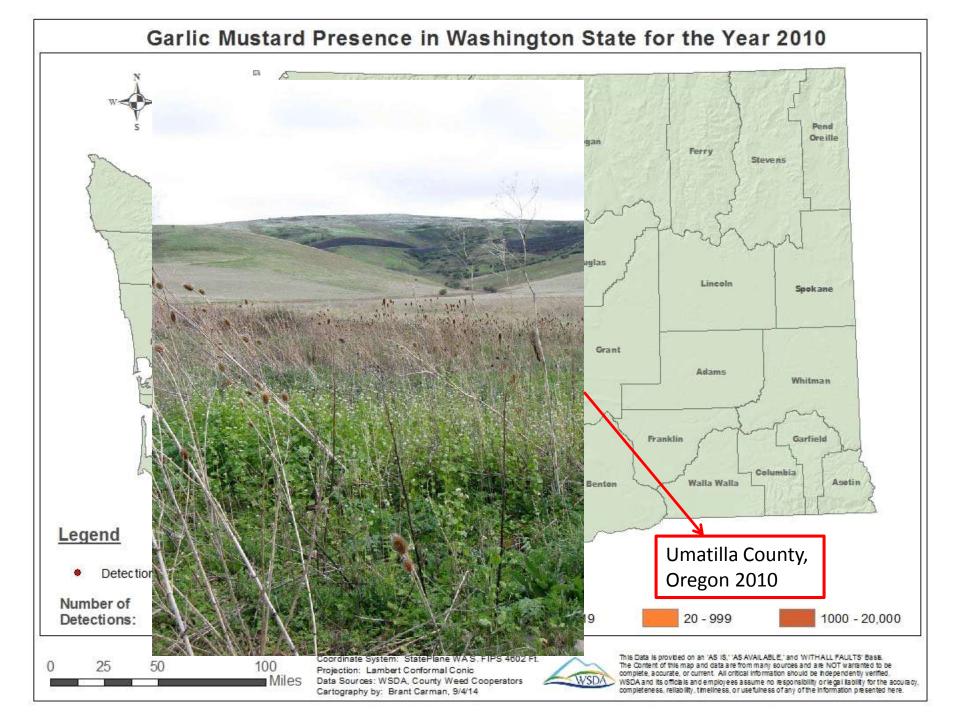
- 1868 First collected in the United States at Long Island, NY
- 1892 Reported from Idaho
- 1959 Reported from Oregon
- 1998 A few plants pulled from a park in Seattle, Washington
- 1999 Officially identified as occurring in Washington in three
 Seattle parks, and proposed for state noxious weed list
- 2000 Given Class A noxious weed status, eradication required statewide; control begins in earnest in Seattle Parks and the hunt is on to find more plants
- 2004 First discovery in WA outside of Seattle (Clark County)
- 2005 First discovery outside of Seattle in King County
- 2008 to 2014 Discovered in 10 more counties in Washington and many more places in King County

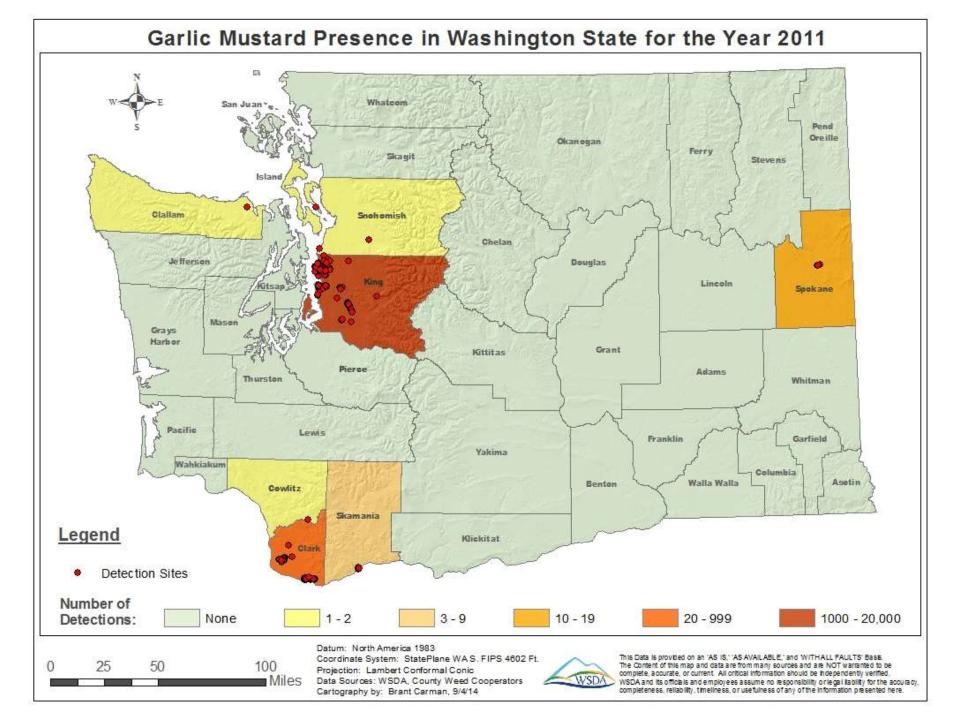


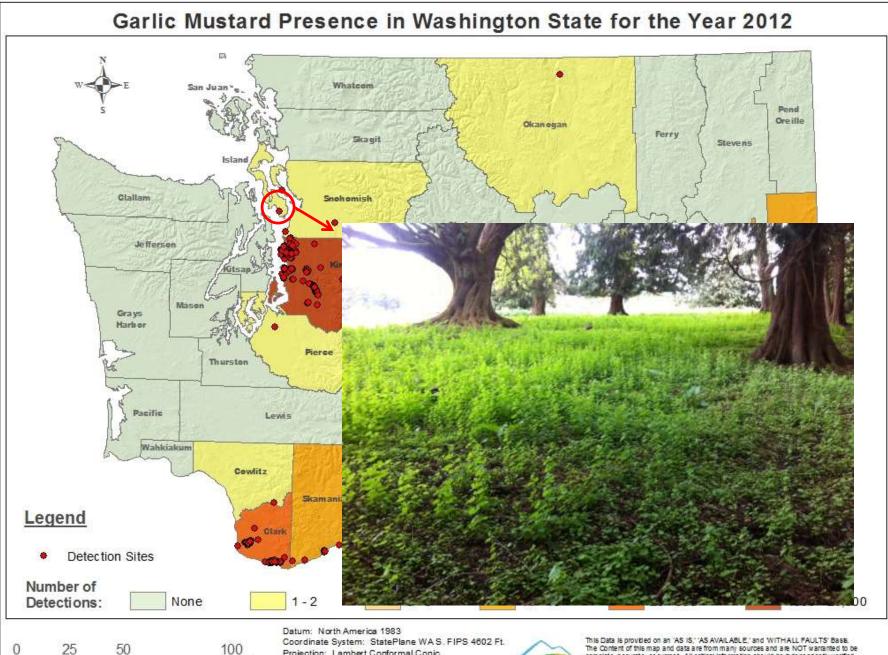










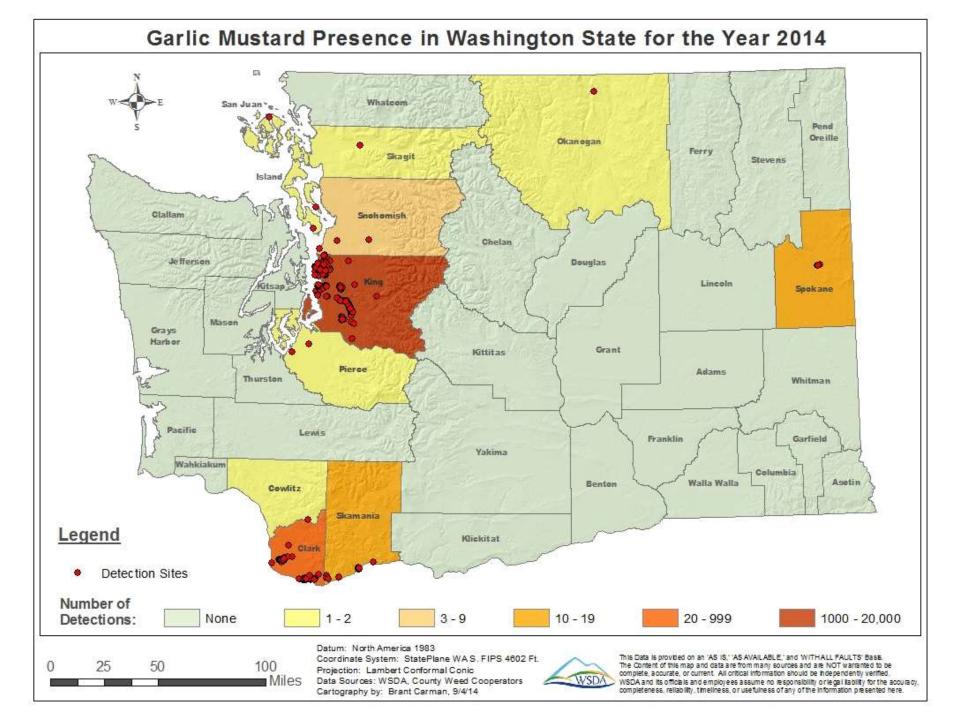


0 25 50 100 Miles

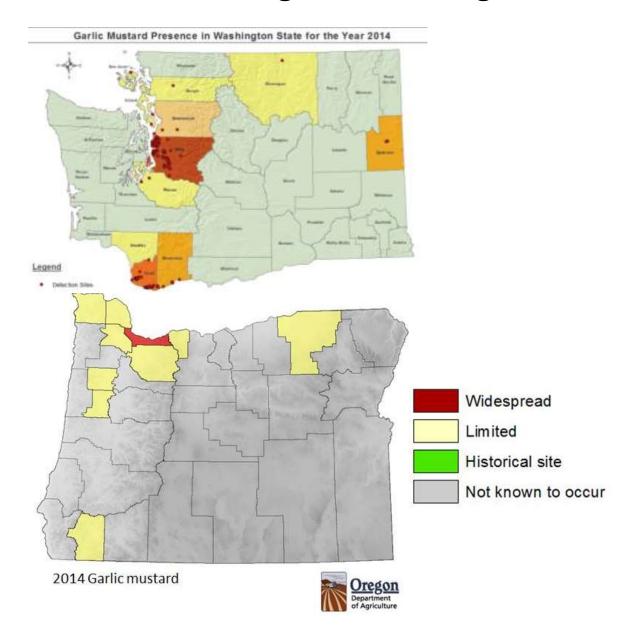
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic Data Sources: WSDA, County Weed Cooperators Cartography by: Brant Carman, 9/4/14



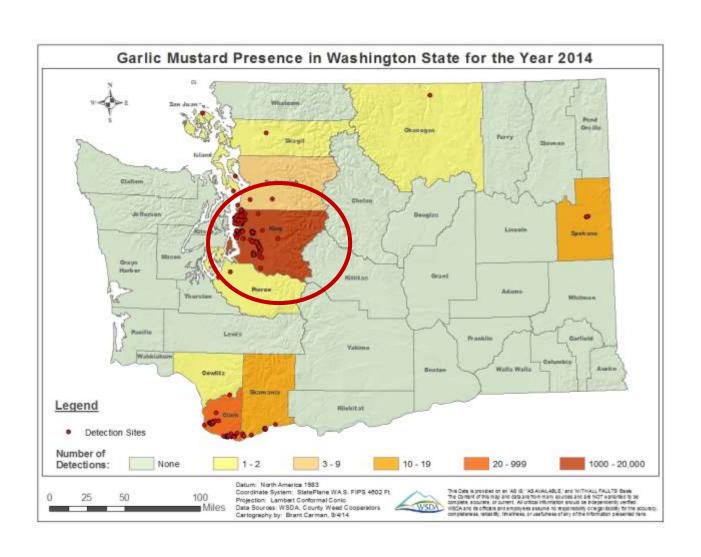
This Data is provided on an "AS IS," "AS AVAILABLE," and "WITHALL FAULTS" Basis. The Content of this map and data are from many sources and are NOT warranted to be complete, accurate, or current. All critical information should be independently verified. WSDA and its officials and employees assume no responsibility or legal liability for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, timeliness, or usefulness of any of the information presented here.



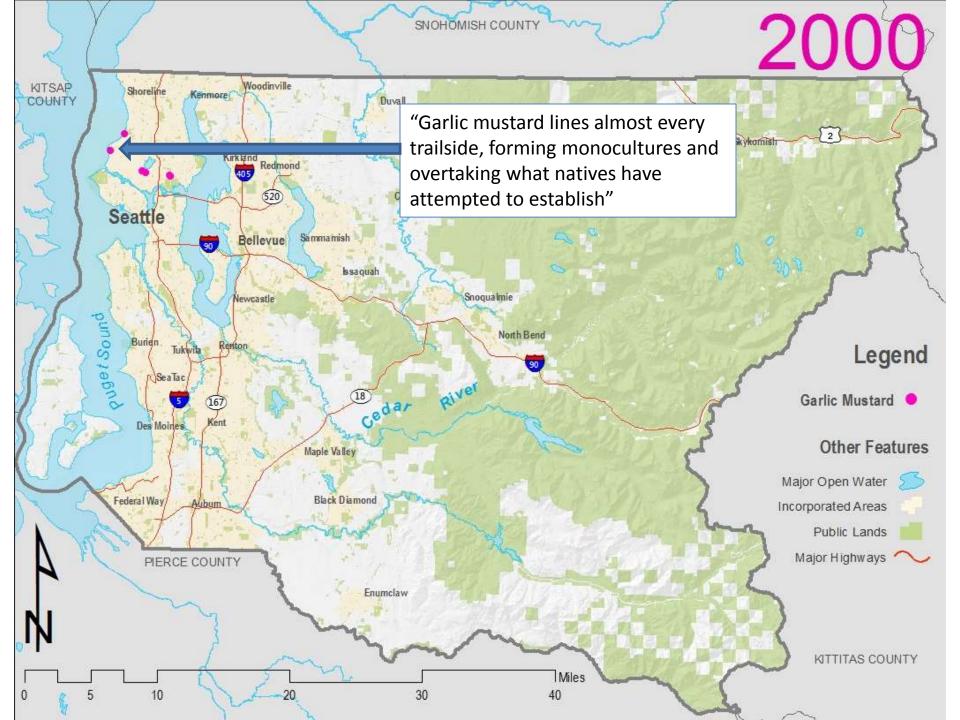
Distribution in Washington and Oregon

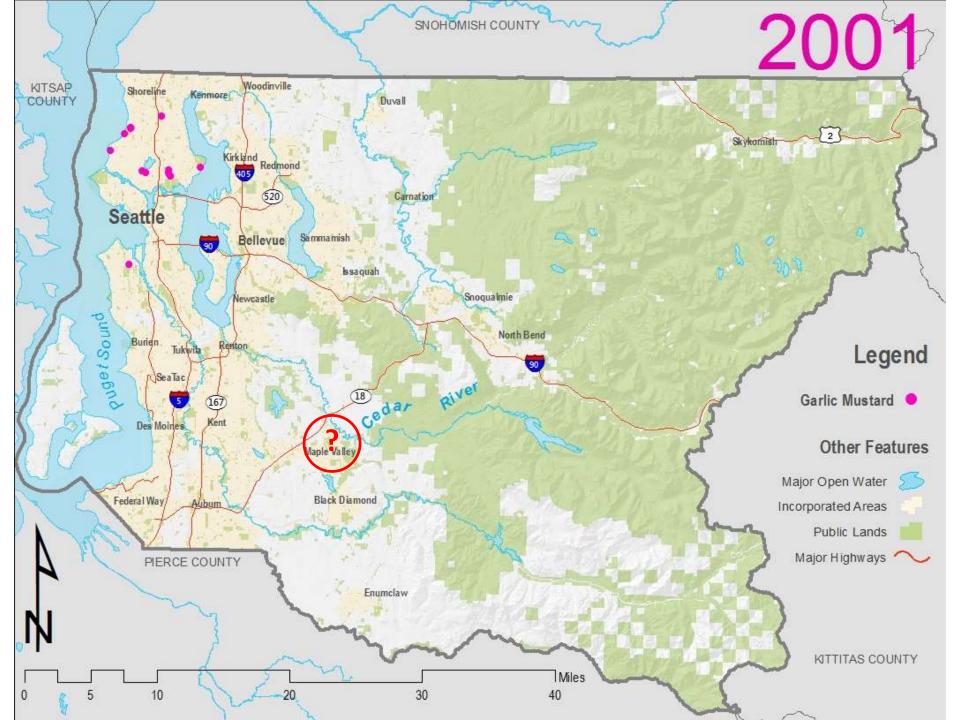


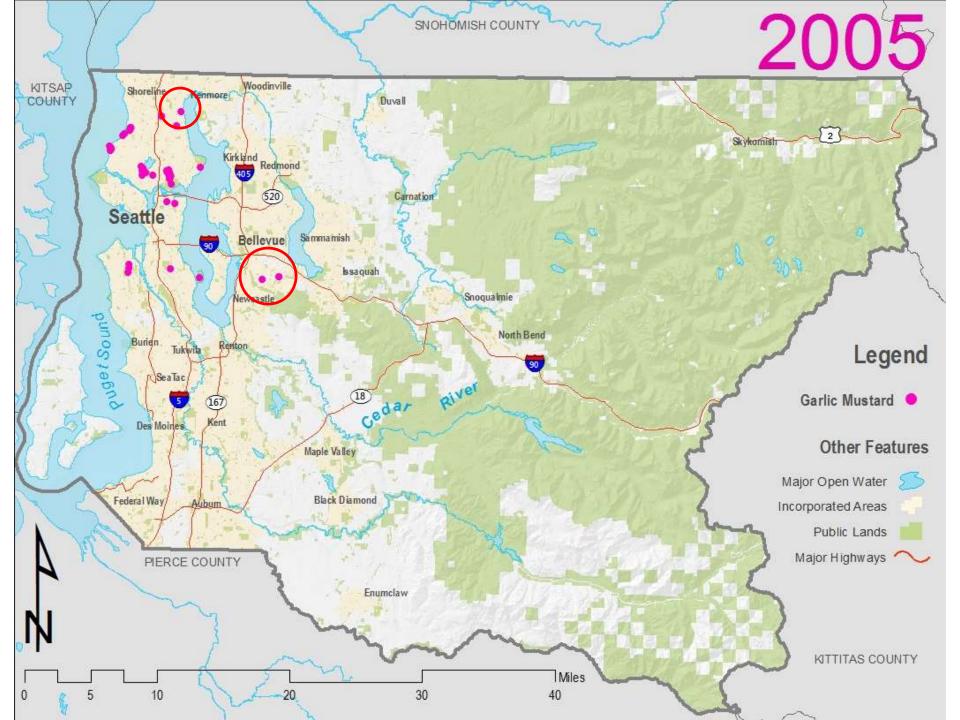
A Closer Look at King County, Washington

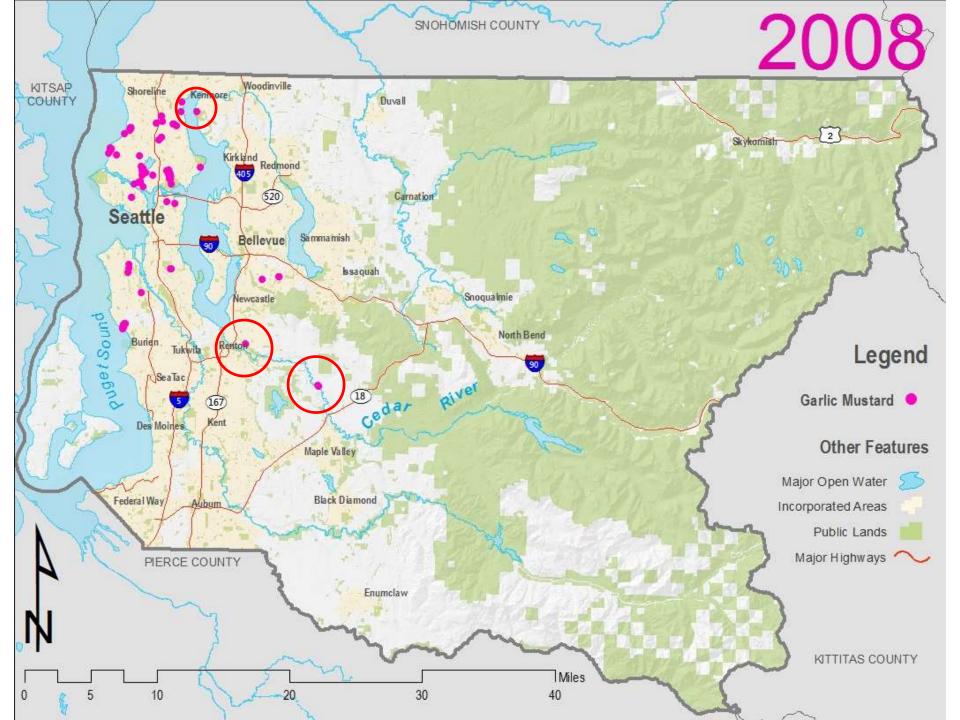


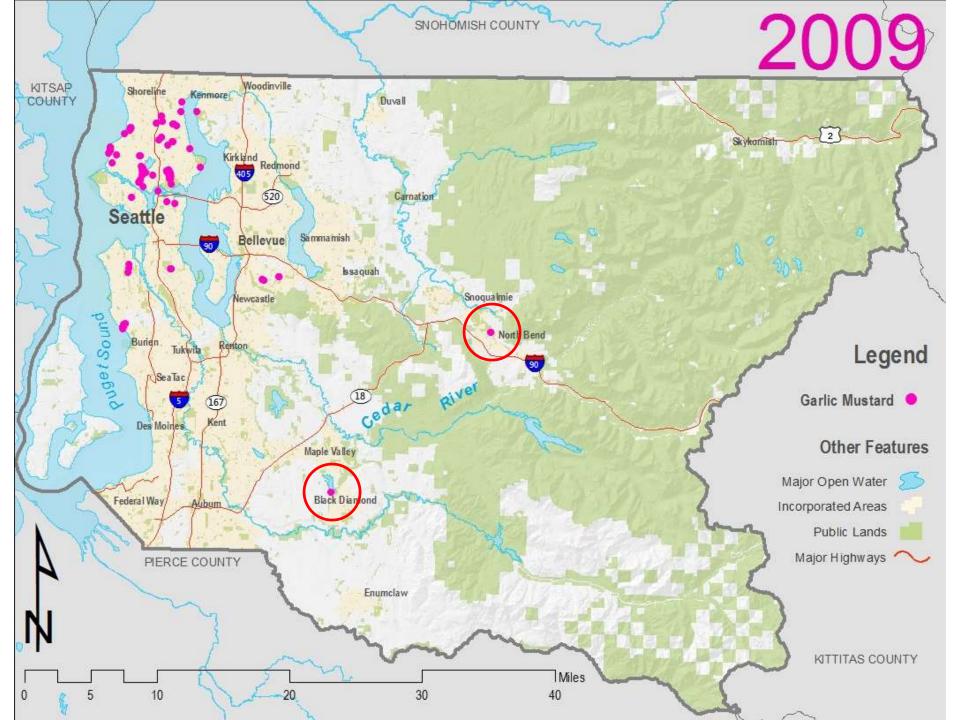


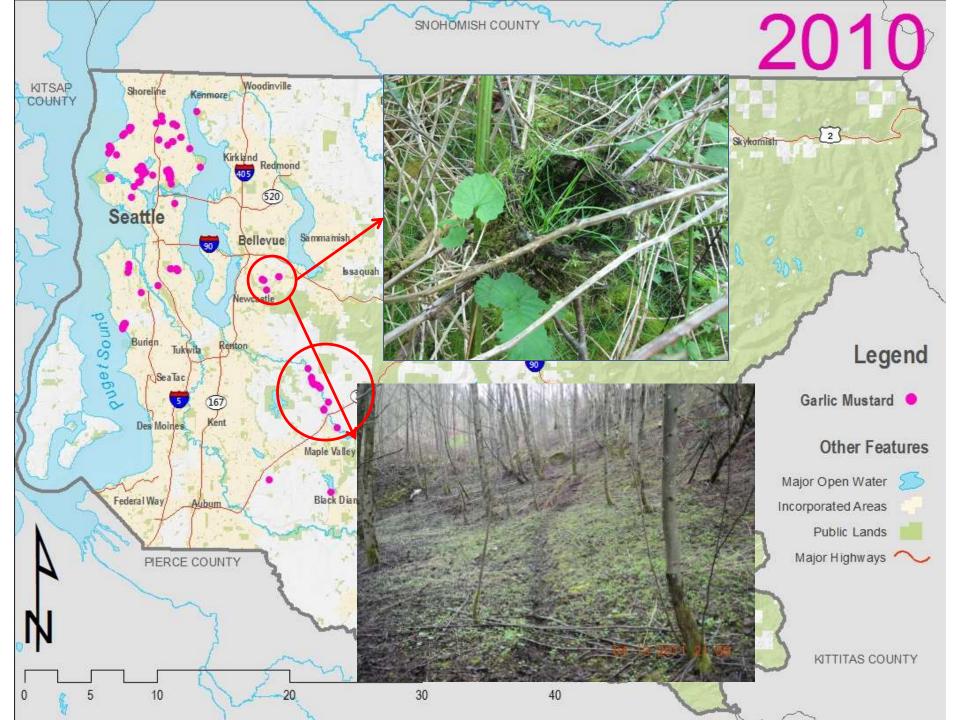


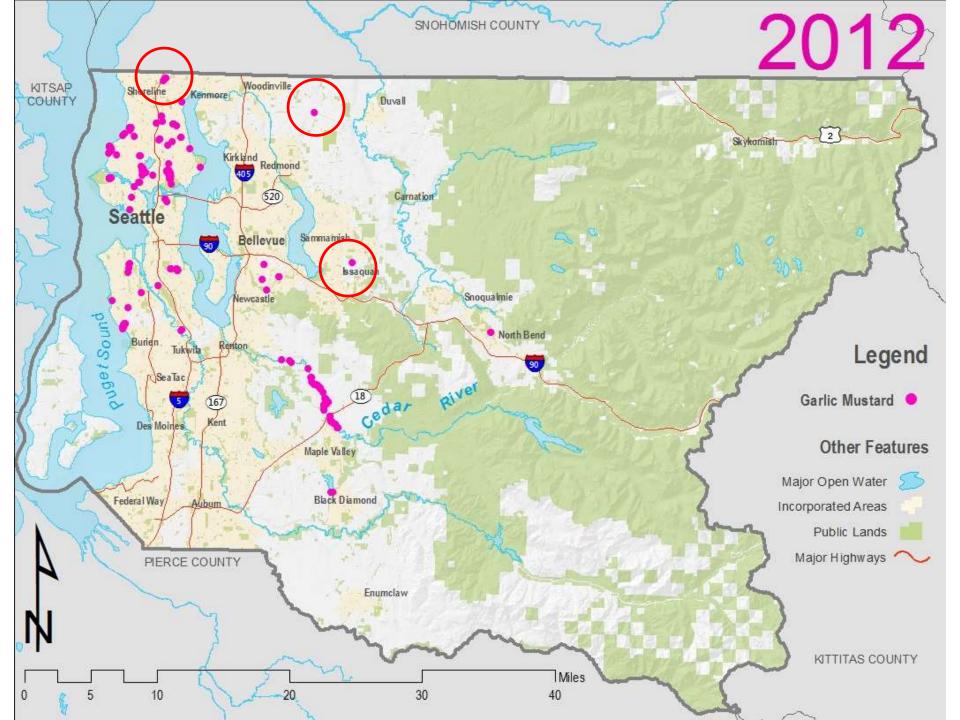


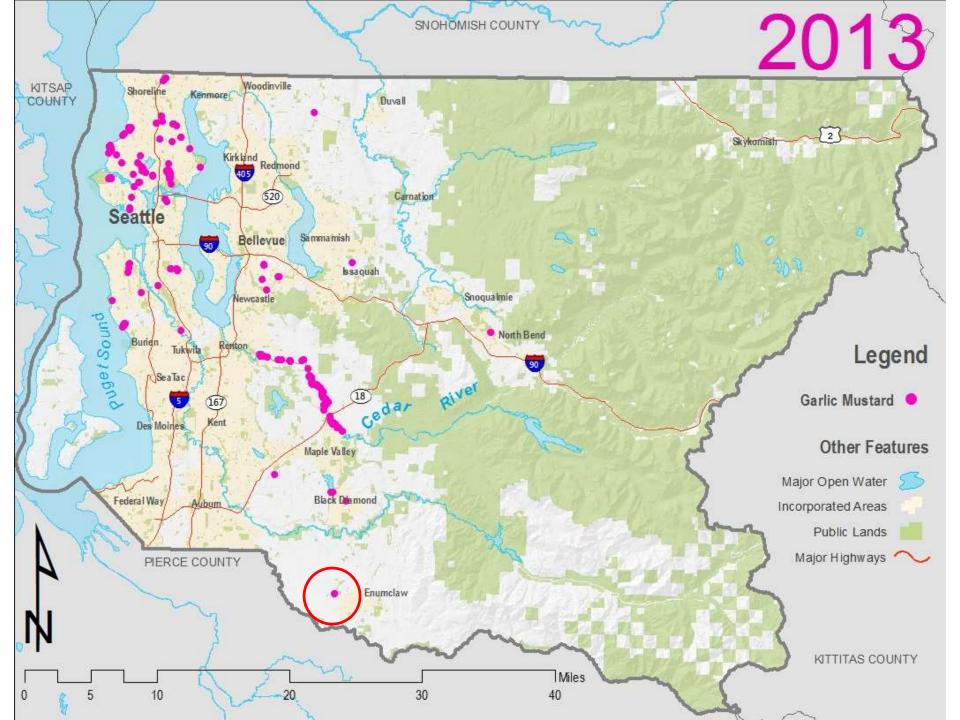


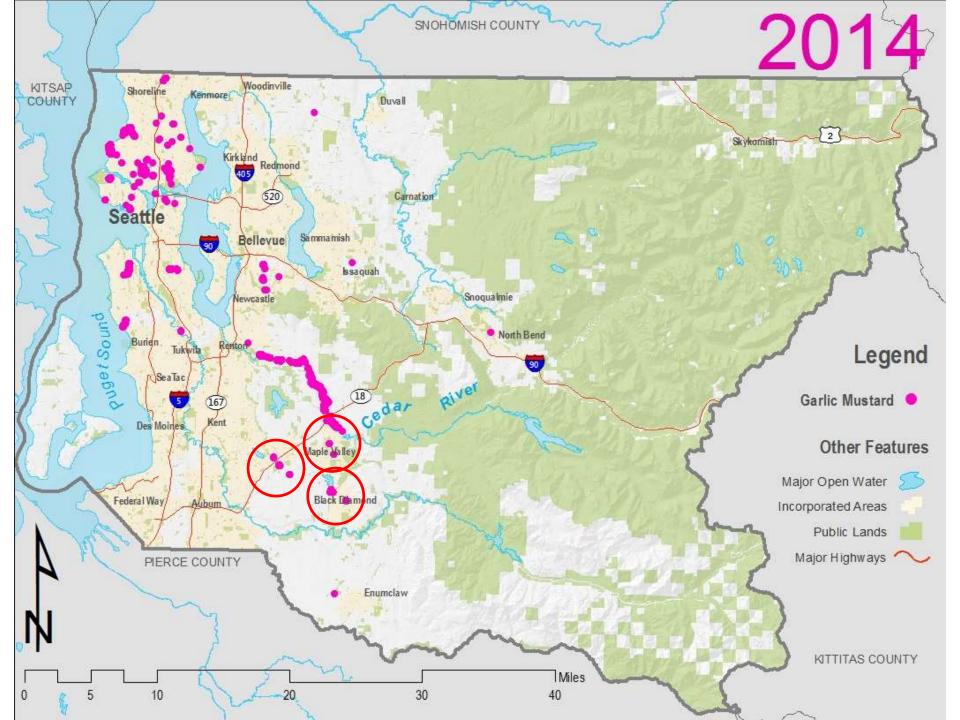




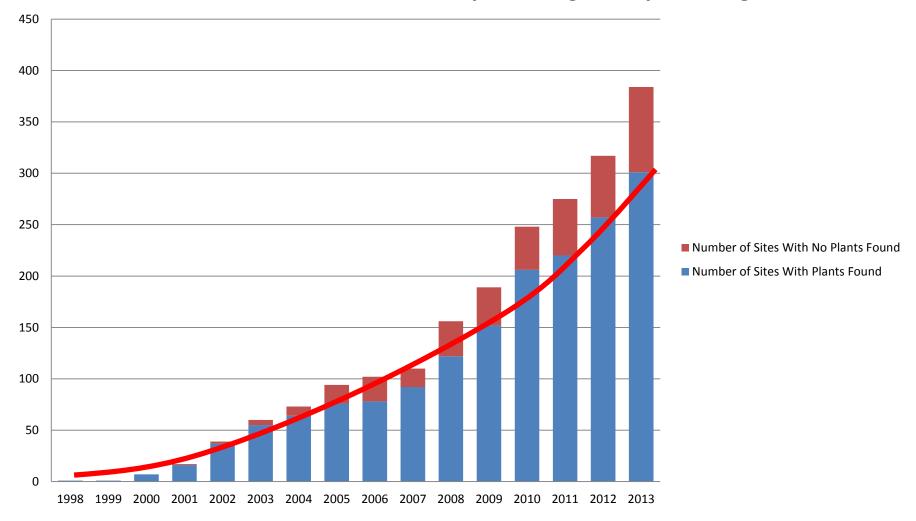


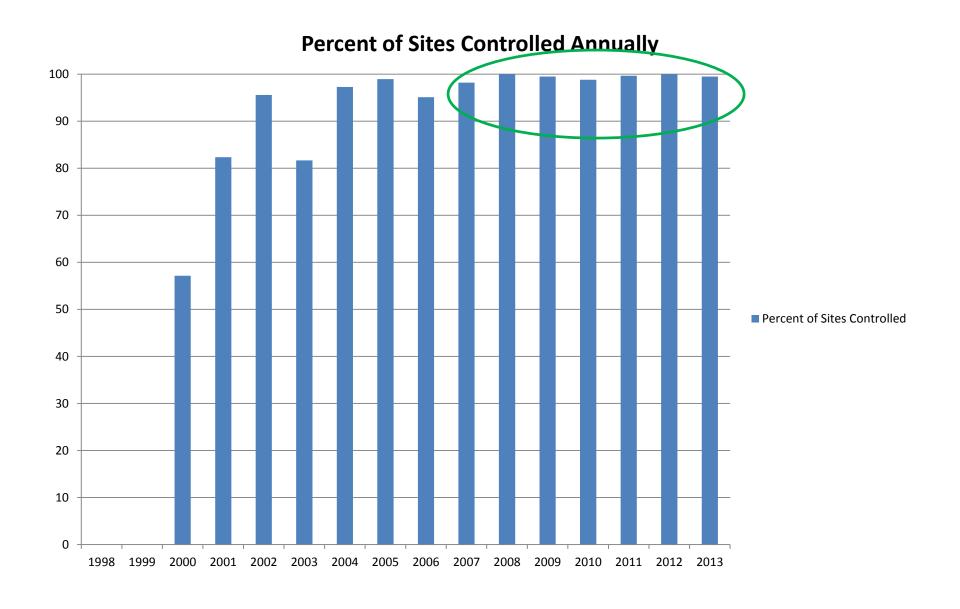




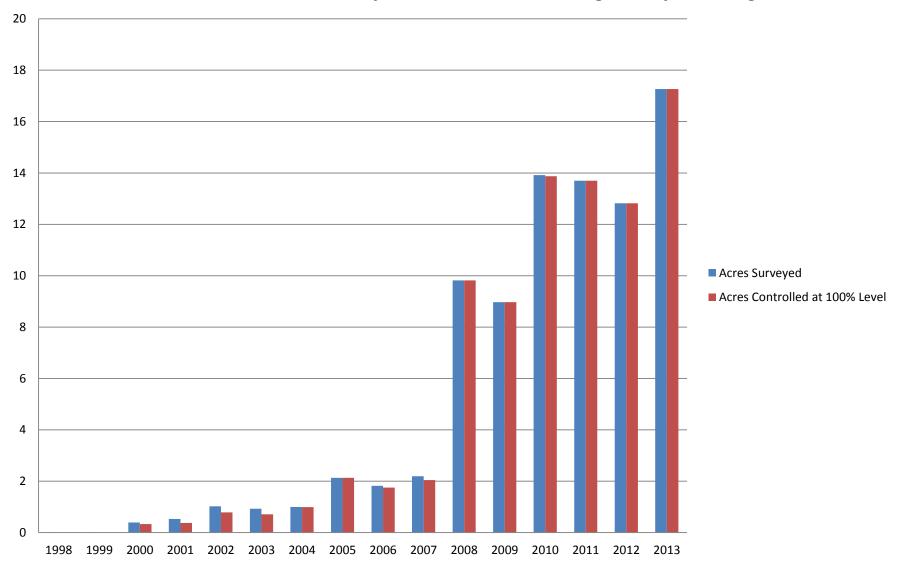


Garlic Mustard Infestations Surveyed in King County, Washington





Area of Garlic Mustard Surveyed and Controlled in King County, Washington



Reaching Out



Having live samples at information tables and workshops helps teach people what to look for.

Public Reports of Garlic Mustard

i dane nep	Number of Confirmed
Year	Reports
2000	1
2001	3
2002	3 7
2003	1
2005	4
2006	1
2007	1
2008	7
2009	5
2010	7
2011	11
2012	7
2013	5
2014	1

EDRR at work on the Duwamish River

Duwamish River Survey 2014



- Found by a volunteer in 2012
- Cool fact: in central King County (Bellevue, Renton, Tukwila, Sammamish, Issaquah), all sites not on the Cedar River have been found by volunteers, park employees, contractors, or landowners (20 properties)
- Outreach and education has been effective!

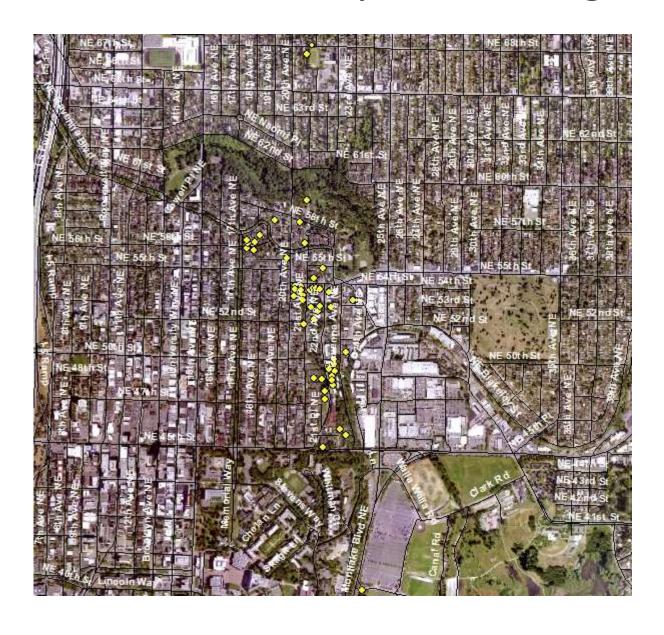
Focus on a Few Key Areas in King County

- Seattle
- Bellevue
- Cedar River

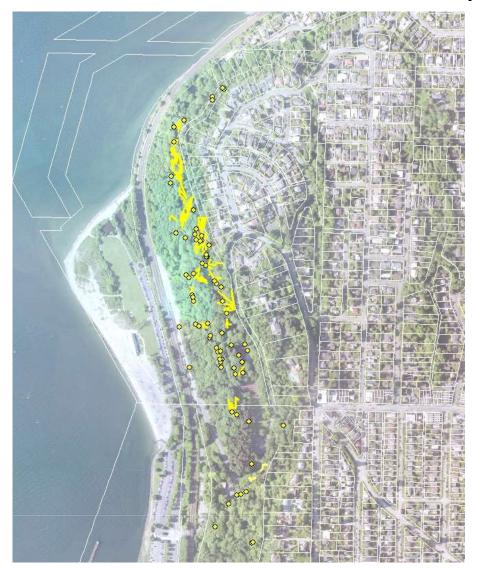
Main Seattle Areas with Garlic Mustard

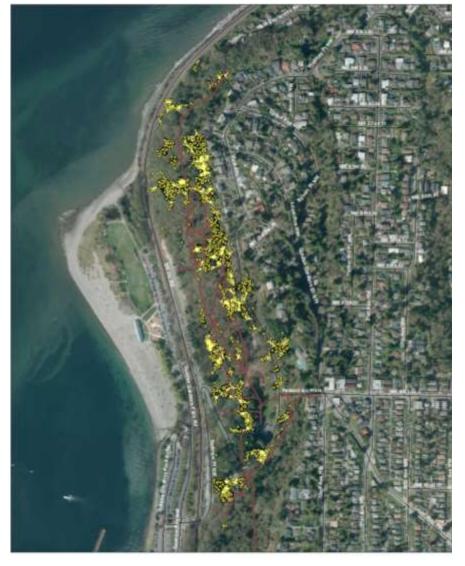


Ravenna/University of Washington



Golden Gardens Park (a.k.a. "Golden Garlic")





2004 Approx. 6.9 acres, 11-25% cover

2013
Approx. 3.4 acres, <10% cover







Golden Gardens: Hills, Nettles & Bags

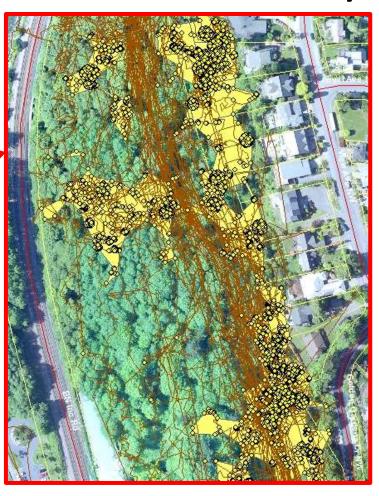




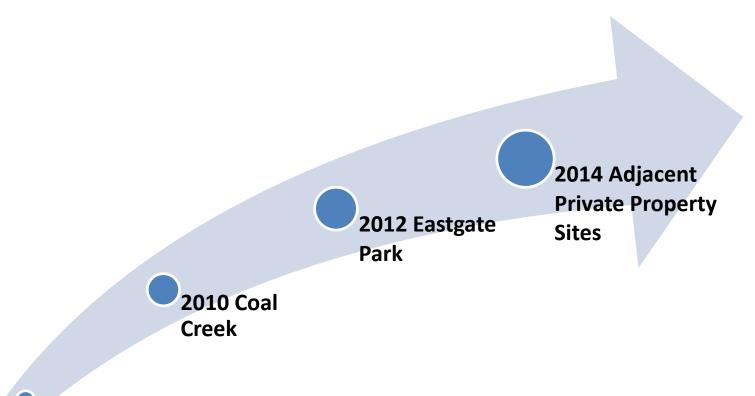


Golden Gardens Park 2013 Survey





Garlic Mustard in Bellevue



2005 Hillside School, Forest Park Openspace

Control Efforts

- Collaboration with Parks staff and private landowners has been effective in Bellevue
- Density has decreased at sites we've been working on for several years, but the total area seems to have hit a plateau
- Mulch works for a few seasons before decomposing
 - Arborist chips may be more effective than fine mulch but anything needs to be replaced after a few seasons

Learning Where to Look Next

Wildlife corridors and other pathways

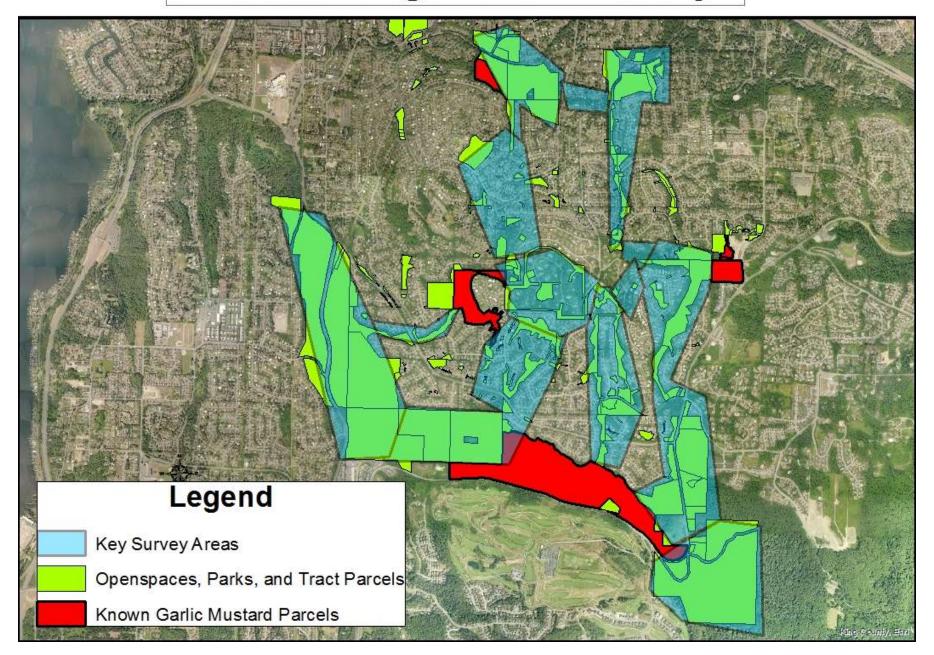




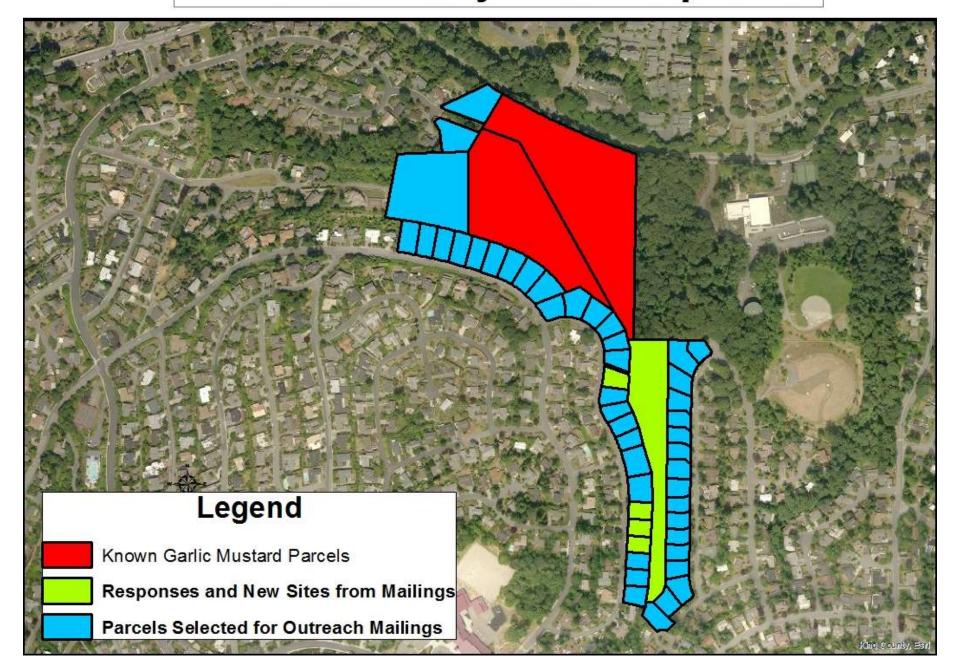
The borderlands of Park/Private Property

Follow the deer trails!

Potential Migration Pathways

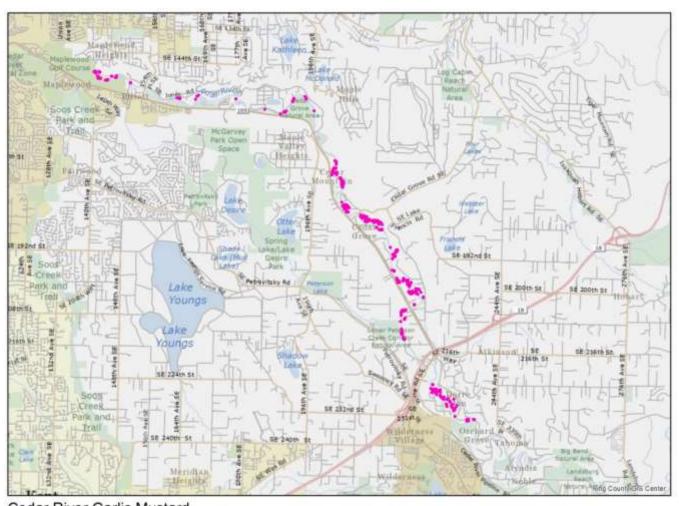


Outreach to Adjacent Properties





Cedar River Garlic Mustard 2013 Distribution



- 12.5 river miles
 (river mile 4.5 to 17)
- 66 sites
- 2.87 acres
 of garlic
 mustard

Cedar River Garlic Mustard

Cedar River Garlic Mustard



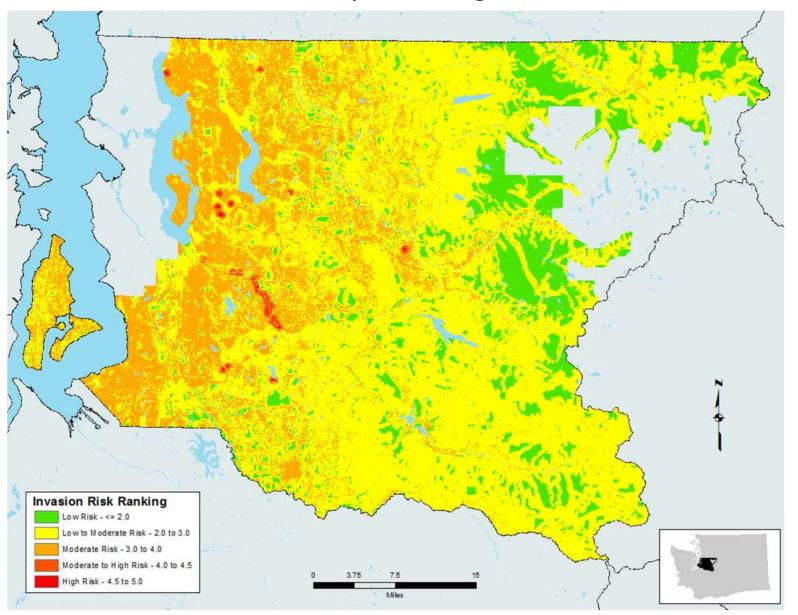






Photos: Matt Below

Looking Forward: Garlic Mustard Risk Assessment for King County, Washington



Lessons Learned

Garlic mustard is sneaky

 It's hard to find this plant before it gets established and there is almost always more than first thought; systematic and smart-surveying is the key!

People carry seeds

- Clean boots and equipment obsessively after working in infested areas
- Consider signs warning people away from infested sites

Repeat as needed

 Multiple, careful searches and complete control over several visits each season is essential for containment and eventual control

We're in for a long fight

- Even small sites are very persistent
- Large sites in naturally disturbed areas may not be possible to eradicate

More eyes, more detections

 As many trained watchers as possible and tons of public outreach are the key to detecting this hard to ID plant

We need to team up against garlic mustard

 A coordinated effort with shared resources across the state, or even the region, might be our only hope at this point