The Perils of Pampas in Precarious Places

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Impacts

- Rapid growth; wind-dispersed seeds; prolific seeder
- Easily invades disturbed areas
- Substantial threat to native ecosystems
- Highly competitive with native plants
- Damaging even at low densities: single plants can cover large areas
- Fire hazard: produces high volume of dry material



From the Global Invasive Species Database at www.issg.org



Control Methods

Aerial: chemical



Ground: manual



Ground: chemical



Aerial vs Ground Control: Pros & Cons

Aerial

- Access remote locations easily
- Survey large areas
- Cannot survey residential areas
- Cannot identify immature plants effectively
- Expensive

Ground

- Remote access difficult, hazardous
- Ground coverage is time-consuming
- Only way to access private residences
- Very thorough; can eliminate the smallest plants

*Combination of both methods is ideal









Extreme terrain



Recalcitrant land owners



Conclusions

- Increased effort and combined ground-air strategy has proven highly effective at controlling pampas grass, despite complex land characteristics (residential, wildland, and backcountry sites)
- Adaptive strategy for remote back-country sites allowed crews to successfully interrupt reproductive cycle
- Remaining challenges: maintain momentum (funding), more effective aerial control techniques, and recalcitrant landowners
- We need HBT for pampas

Thank you

MISC Crew, MISC Committee Members

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