The Project:
This project began Fall 2014 with the students of BIOL 381 Plant Ecology. Students surveyed five assigned zones of campus (see map), located 14 invasive plant species, noted their abundance, and recorded their GPS locations. GPS locations were uploaded to the iMapInvasives database system in collaboration with Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership (CRISP), one of eight regions in New York State’s Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM).

Goals of the study:
1. Document current distribution and abundance of invasive plants on campus in collaboration with CRISP
2. Develop both a short-term and a long-term management plan in collaboration with the SUNY Oneonta Office of Facilities.
3. Outreach to younger students and current undergraduate students in an event that will teach invasive species identification, emphasize the importance of sustainable landscapes and get students more involved with understanding and protecting their environment.

Fall 2015 Invasive Plant Survey:
Our survey will expand off of the original Fall 2014 survey. We will begin ground truthing Fall 2015 Invasive Plant Survey:

1. Document current distribution and abundance of invasive plants on campus in collaboration with CRISP
2. Develop both a short-term and a long-term management plan in collaboration with the SUNY Oneonta Office of Facilities.
3. Outreach to younger students and current undergraduate students in an event that will teach invasive species identification, emphasize the importance of sustainable landscapes and get students more involved with understanding and protecting their environment.

Biological plant ecology survey preliminary findings:

1. Horticultural plantings are a major contributor of state listed invasive plants in the high traffic portions of campus. Deer resistant Japanese Barberry and Burning Bush are particularly abundant and reproducing in some locations, or have already spread to perimeter woods areas.
2. Invasive species were located at 136 sites in our 250 acre campus. Over 50% of these (74/136) were Norway Maples in the perimeter woods.
3. A total of 14 invasive plant species were identified on campus. In order of frequency these were:
   - Norway Maple
   - Shrub Honeysuckle
   - Garlic Mustard
   - Canada Thistle
   - Buckthorn
   - Mugo Pine
   - Common Privet
   - Chinese Silver Grass
   - Oriental Bittersweet
   - Marsh Thistle
   - Japanese Knotweed

   Far left image: Winged Burning Bush (Euonymus alatus) seedling found in understory of Common Border Privet bushes located adjacent to Science 1 building.
   Far right image: Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii) shrubs growing in understory of perimeter woods.

Step 1: Ground Truth & GPS
Step 2: iMapInvasives
Step 3: Campus Invasive Plant Management

Short-Term
- 2015
  - Identify 3 priority areas
  - Remove & Replace
  - Mostly student involvement

Long-Term
- 5 years
  - Remove all Japanese Barberry
  - Possibly Remove Burning Bush
  - Mostly Office of Facilities involvement

2015 Educational Outreach Event Plans:
- Invasive plant identification
- Increase student interaction with environment
- Encourage involvement from college students invested in our campus
- Outreach to students of younger age
- Remove invasive plants & plant native replacements
- Enlist help of SUNY Oneonta Office of Facilities

Acknowledgements
We thank the cooperation of the SUNY Oneonta Office of Facilities Planning, especially Phil Bidwell for mapping and encouragement throughout the study. We also thank the Plant Ecology (BIOL 381) class students for your contribution to invasive plant surveys. The continued assistance of Molly Marquand of the Catskills Regional Invasive Species Partnership (CRISP) is greatly appreciated.