



Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) Grant Program 1-3-18

Program Purpose: To establish strong and sustainable CWMA's across Minnesota for the effective control of invasive species and protection of conservation lands and natural areas.

Reasons CWMA's are Needed Across Minnesota

- 1) They provide effective weed mapping, education, outreach and management leading to the control of emerging and established invasive species.
- 2) They work effectively across geographic and ownership boundaries.
- 3) They develop strong partnerships to leverage expertise and funding
- 4) They help prevent significant ecological and economic losses from invasive species
- 5) They protect the diversity and resiliency of natural areas and conservation lands.

CWMA and Program Funding History:

CWMA's started in western states to manage grazing lands. Clay County had the first Minnesota CWMA, acting as a model for the BWSR program that started in 2008.

- FY 2008/2009 - \$400,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2010/2011 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2012 - \$232,470 (funded with cost-share roll-over funds)
- FY2013 – No funding available
- FY 2014/2015 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2016/2017 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2028/2019 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)

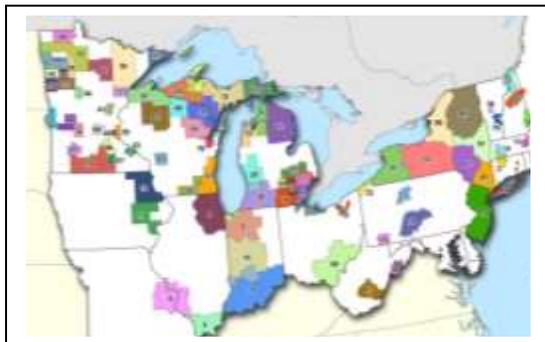
Current Status of Program

Minnesota CWMA's cover 43 counties, making the state on-par with other Midwest states. Future funding sources will be needed to develop new groups and sustain existing groups.

What is a CWMA? ...a local organization that provides a mechanism for sharing invasive species management resources across jurisdictional boundaries in order to achieve widespread invasive species prevention and control.



Roseau CWMA working with County Commissioners



CWMA's across the Midwest (2013)



CWMA Models: The following are three examples of how CWMA's are tackling weed issues across Minnesota:



Marsha Watland of Becker CWMA meeting with landowners

Becker CWMA

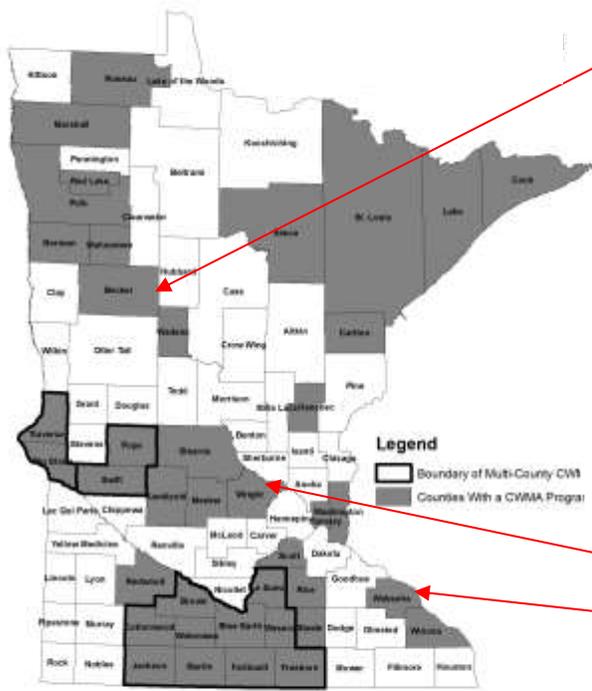
Focus: Emerging weed threats- crown vetch, common tansy, spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, wild parsnip.

Started: 2006 with a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grant (NFWF).

Mapping: Conducted baseline GIS mapping of all invasive weeds in the county.

Management Action: Combined manual, biological and cultural treatments for target species across the county.

Strength of Program: Through mapping, partnering with the County Hwy. Dept., establishment of a gravel pit certification program and developing a landowner cost-share program they have achieved effective control of weeds in the county.



Wild Parsnip

Wright CWMA

Focus: Wild Parsnip control (a significant agricultural, ecological, and human health threat to the county), now adding other species.

Started: 2008 with BWSR Funding.

Mapping: GIS Mapping of parsnip locations across county.

Management Action: Worked with over 100 landowners and treated 11,000 acres.

Strength of Program: Partnership with County Hwy. Dept., Townships and Landowners to halt the spread of an emerging weed threat.



Terri Peters of Wabasha CWMA monitoring invasive species

Wabasha CWMA

Focus: Addressing emerging weed threats from Japanese knotweed and Japanese barberry, as well as common buckthorn and invasive honeysuckle shrubs.

Started: 2008 with BWSR Funding, developed own cost-share program.

Mapping: GIS Mapping of 1000 acres of invasive species populations.

Management Action: Over 150 acres have been treated for removal of invasive species in important habitat areas.

Strength of Program: Effective control of emerging weed threats. Focus on protecting intact plant communities and re-seeding native vegetation after removal.