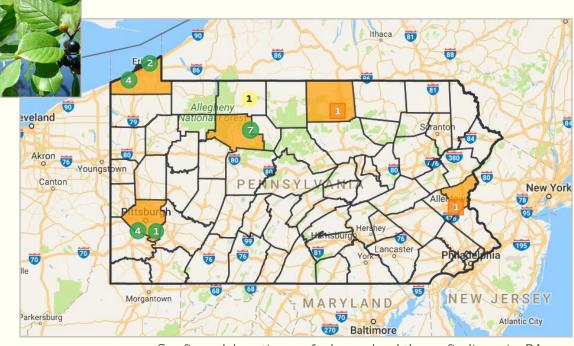
# Mapping and Reporting Invasive Plants Using iMapInvasives

APIPMA Invasive Plant Workshop

Amy Jewitt, PA iMapInvasives Coordinator July 12, 2018



Confirmed locations of glossy buckthorn findings in PA

### What is iMapInvasives?



### iMapInvasives is a free online database used to:

- Document invasive species findings
- Learn about locations of invasive species in Pennsylvania and surrounding states
- Document control and eradication efforts
- Prioritize invasive species survey and management efforts
- Share distribution data and management efforts with others
- Promote early detection and rapid response initiatives



These volunteers are participating in management activities aimed at controlling purple loosestrife. Their efforts can be documented in iMapInvasives as a way to pinpoint purple loosestrife locations and to record the work being done to treat this particular infestation.

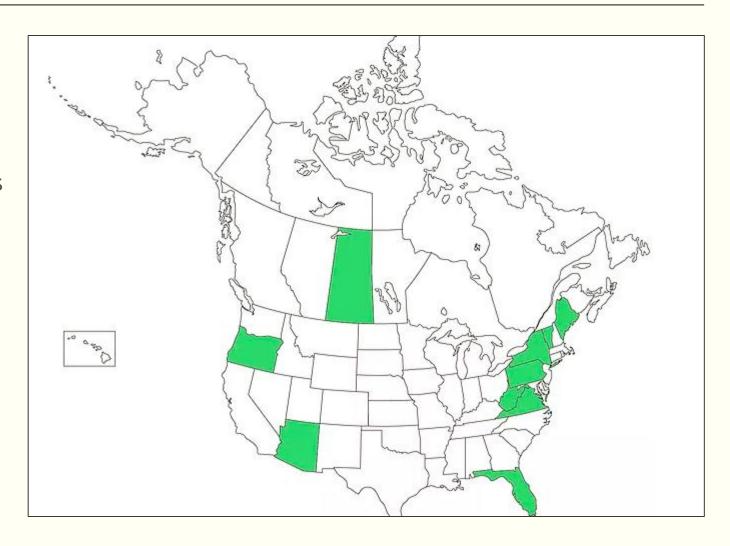


Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

### iMapInvasives Encompasses a Broad Network



- There are currently nine U.S. states and one Canadian province participating in the network.
- Pennsylvania has been a member of the iMapInvasives network since 2013.
- Other network programs include:
  - Arizona
  - Florida
  - Maine
  - New York
  - Oregon
  - Saskatchewan
  - Vermont
  - West Virginia
  - Virginia



### What Species are Tracked?



iMapInvasives is an all-taxa data management system.

Findings for many groups of species can be reported to iMapInvasives including:

- Terrestrial Plants
- Wetland/Aquatic Plants
- Insects
- Mammals
- Invertebrates
- Reptiles/Amphibians

Found a species we're not tracking? Tell us and we'll consider adding it!

 Species must meet basic definition of an invasive species.





Narrow-leaf cattail





Red-eared slider

### Logistics to Remember when Using iMapInvasives







Internet browsers recommended for use when accessing iMapInvasives:

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Safari (for Mac computers)

#### Internet browser NOT to use:

- Internet Explorer
  - Does not work well with iMapInvasives!
- If you must use Internet Explorer to access iMapInvasives, ensure that you have the most updated version installed (I.E. 11)

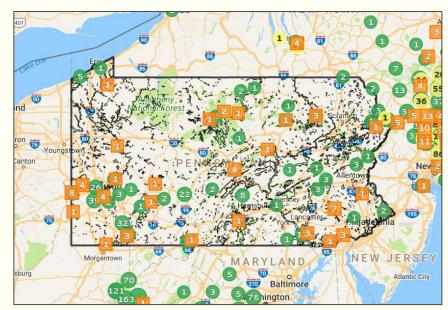


of iMapInvasives?

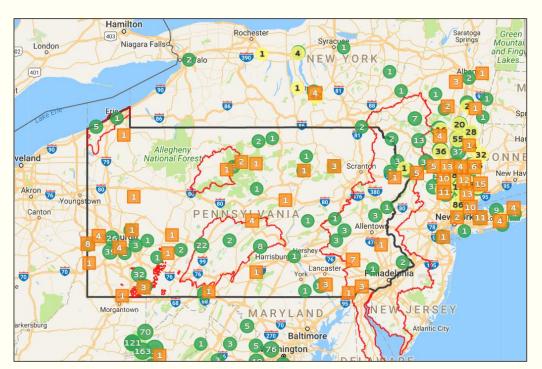
#### Document invasive species findings.

Easily document invasive species being found in your local area or region.

Use reference layers to help make your data more understandable.



Turn on the NHA layer to see which invasive species are threatening Natural Heritage Areas (and to plan future treatment efforts.)

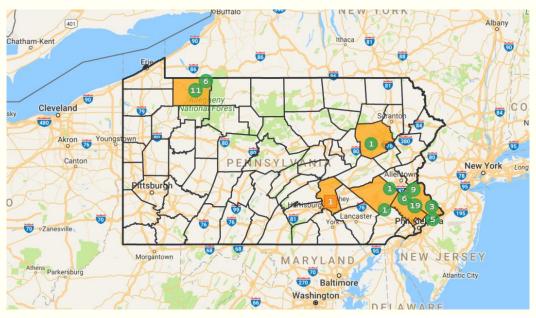


Turn on the CWMA layer to view data within a specific Cooperative Weed Management Area. Coming soon for the APIPMA!

### Prioritize future survey and treatment efforts.

Learn which areas in your region are most impacted by specific high priority invasive species. Locate areas of interest which should be analyzed for future treatment efforts.





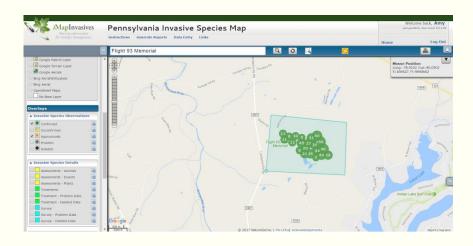
Learn where water chestnut has been reported in Pennsylvania. Then use that data to prioritize survey and treatment efforts.

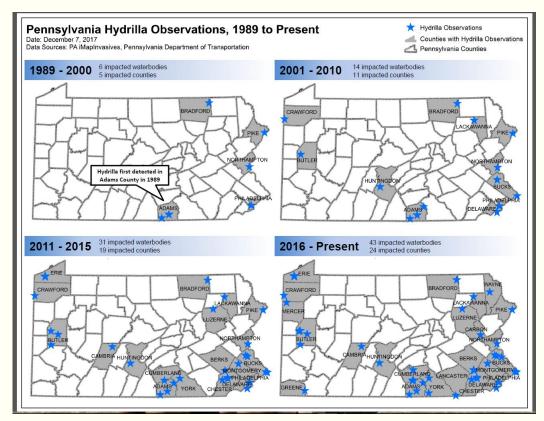


#### Custom querying tools and data analysis.

Put iMapInvasives to work for you. Use it to find:

- Distribution of a specific species.
- End-of-year reporting purposes
   (# of species reported, # of volunteer hours worked, total area treated, etc.)
- All species found in your area of interest (lasso tool).





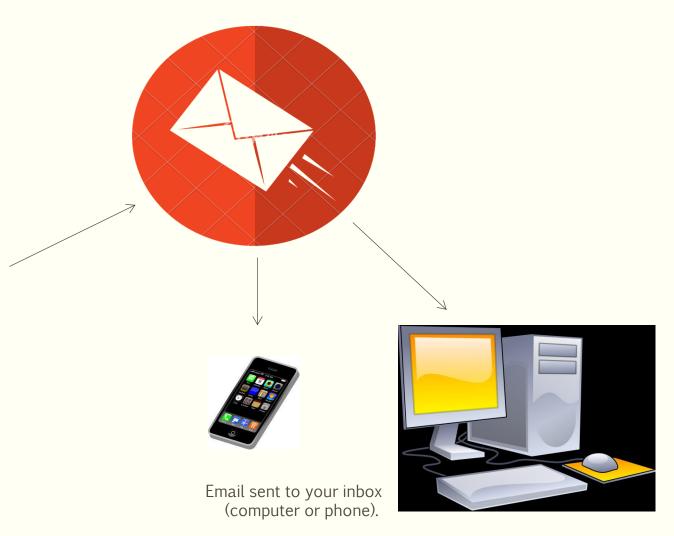
Time-lapse maps of hydrilla distribution across Pennsylvania from 1989 to 2017. Maps were created by PNHP staff with data sourced from iMapInvasives.

#### Detect newly arrived species.

iMapInvasives aids in early detection and rapid response efforts by sending information of newly reported species to users who set up customized email alerts.



An invasive species is logged into iMapInvasives



#### Data gathering from multiple sources.

Data is being contributed to iMapInvasives from:

- Non-profits
- Cooperative weed management areas (CWMAs)
- State agencies
- School groups
- Environmental consultants
- Citizen scientists

Diversified data sources in iMapInvasives equal a <u>well-rounded</u> and <u>strong</u> database.



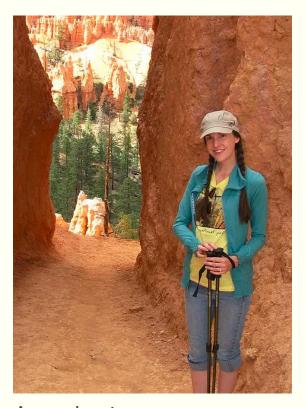


*i*MapInvasives





## Pennsylvania iMapInvasives Administrators Staff of the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program (PNHP)



Amy Jewitt Pennsylvania iMapInvasives Coordinator



Kierstin Carlson Conservation Information Manager/Associate Manager for PNHP



Mary Walsh Aquatic Ecologist for PNHP

### Pennsylvania iMapInvasives Program

- In PA, iMapInvasives serves as a statewide invasive species repository.
  - Note: iMapInvasives is not the official database being used by all Pennsylvaniabased organizations, but is an option for data tracking.
- Provides multiple tools to record distribution and invasive species management efforts
- Provides a single system where multiple organizations can gather and share data.



Top: Goats serve as a natural and effective way to manage invasive species.

Bottom: Art Gover, Research Associate with The Pennsylvania State University, performs chemical spot treatment of autumn olive by means of a foliar application.

### Pennsylvania iMapInvasives Program

- Administrators will notify local and regional natural resource professionals of high priority findings.
- Examples of invasive species reported to PA iMapInvasives that raise "red flags" include:
  - Wavyleaf basketgrass
  - Black swallow-wort
  - Water chestnut
  - Hydrilla
  - European frog-bit
  - Goatsrue
  - Five-leaf aralia
  - Royal paulownia
  - Amur corktree
  - Phragmites

Goatsrue (*Trapa natans*)
Photo credit: Magnus Lundgren/Rewilding Europe





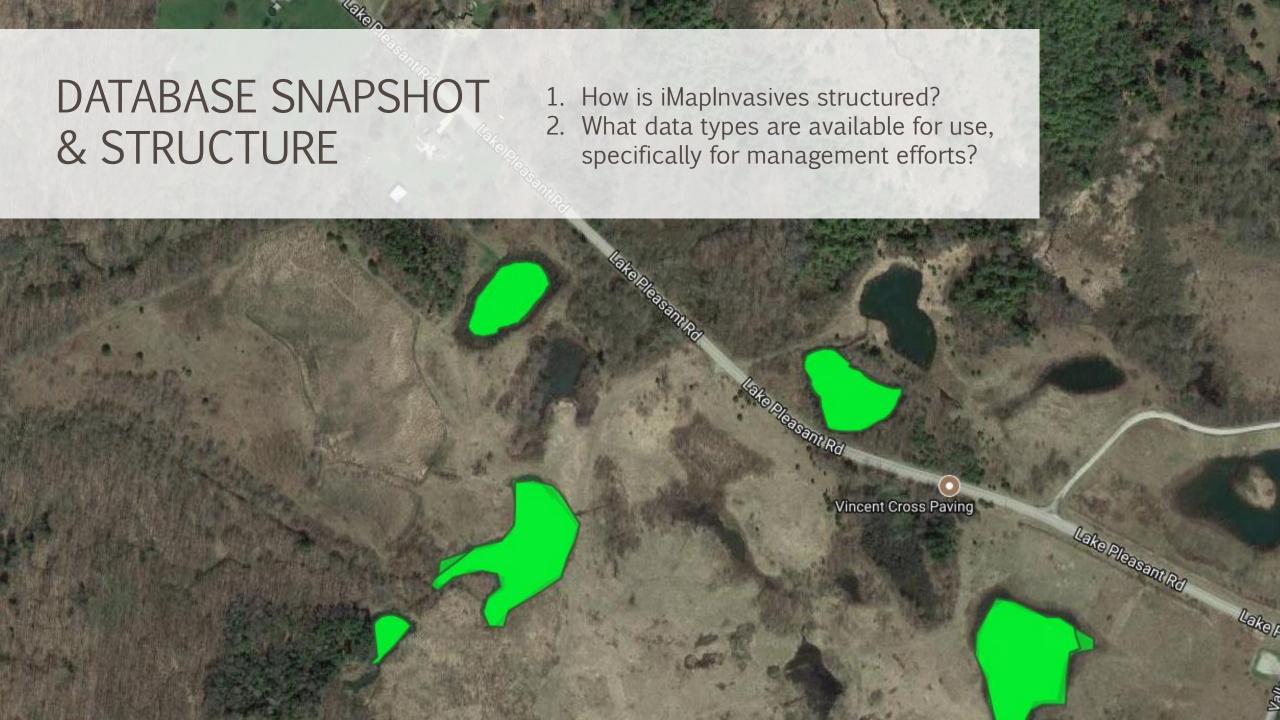
Wavyleaf basketgrass (*Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius*) Photo credit: USGS NAS



Five-leaf aralia (*Eleutherococcus sieboldianus*) Photo credit: Digital Atlas of the VA Flora



Black swallow-wort (*Cynanchum louiseae*) Photo credit: Harpswell Heritage Land Trust



### Database Snapshot: Main Navigation Page

#### Enter Data

 Enter your invasive species findings and management efforts

#### View the Map

 Visualize findings and management efforts on the map

#### View Table

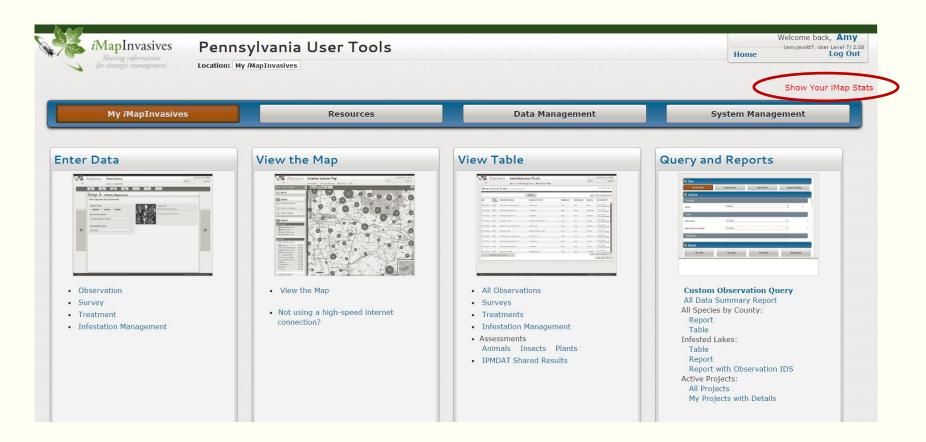
 Access individual records (for all data types)

#### **Query and Reports**

- Filter for the data you are interested in viewing
- Create reports

#### Show Your iMap Stats

 See how many records you have entered, and for how many species.



### Database Snapshot: Main Navigation Page

#### **Edit My Profile**

 Update your contact information and keep track of your iMapInvasives activity.

#### Change my Password

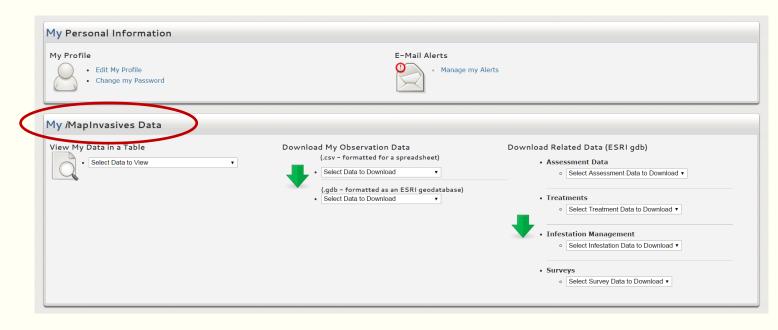
 Keep your login credentials secure by updating your password.

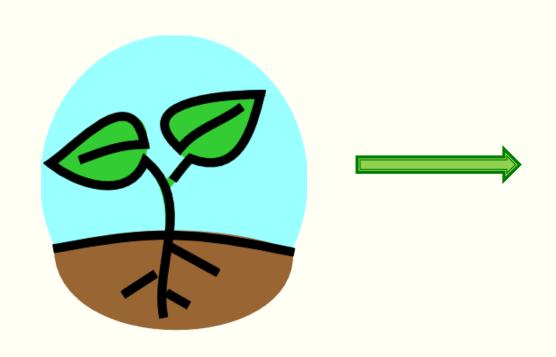
#### Manage my Alerts

Create or deactivate your email alerts.

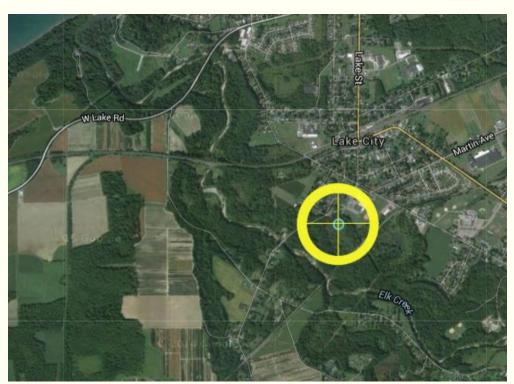
#### My iMapInvasives Data

- Use this section to view and download your own data.
  - Note: Data entered by other users or ALL iMapInvasives data cannot be downloaded, but must be requested from the administrator.
- Data can be downloaded into an excel file or a geodatabase.

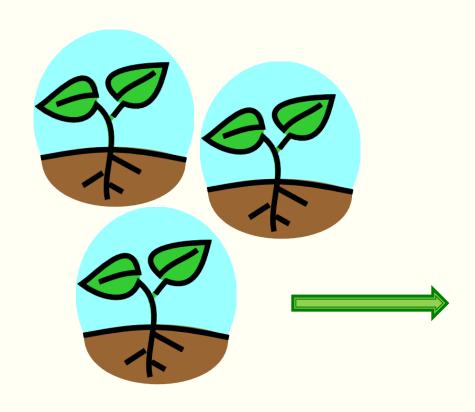




See an invasive species...



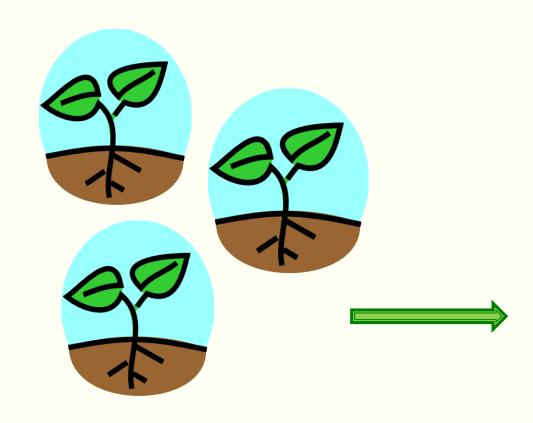
Plot its location as an **Observation** point



Want to record infestation size?



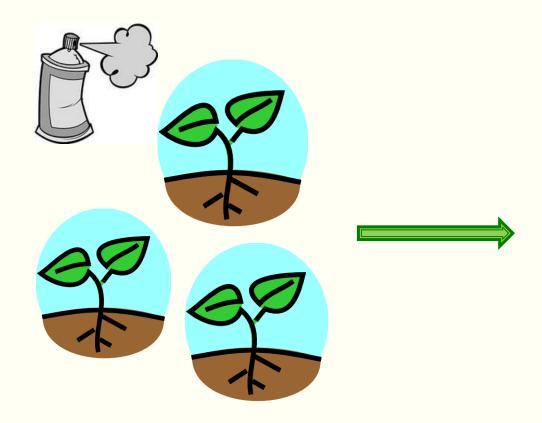
Add an **Assessment** record





Add a **Survey** record

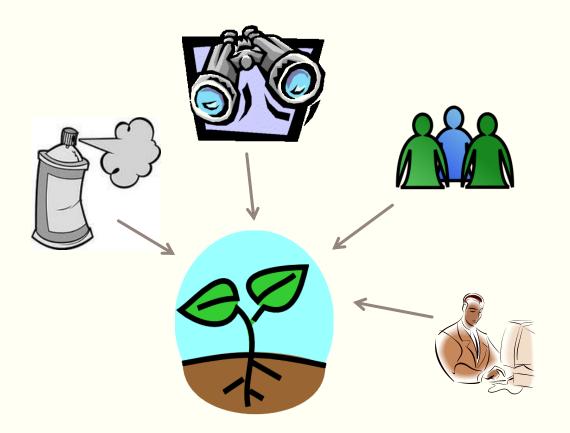
- Planning a search of a specific area?
- Need to record absence data?



Treated an infested area?



Add a **Treatment** record

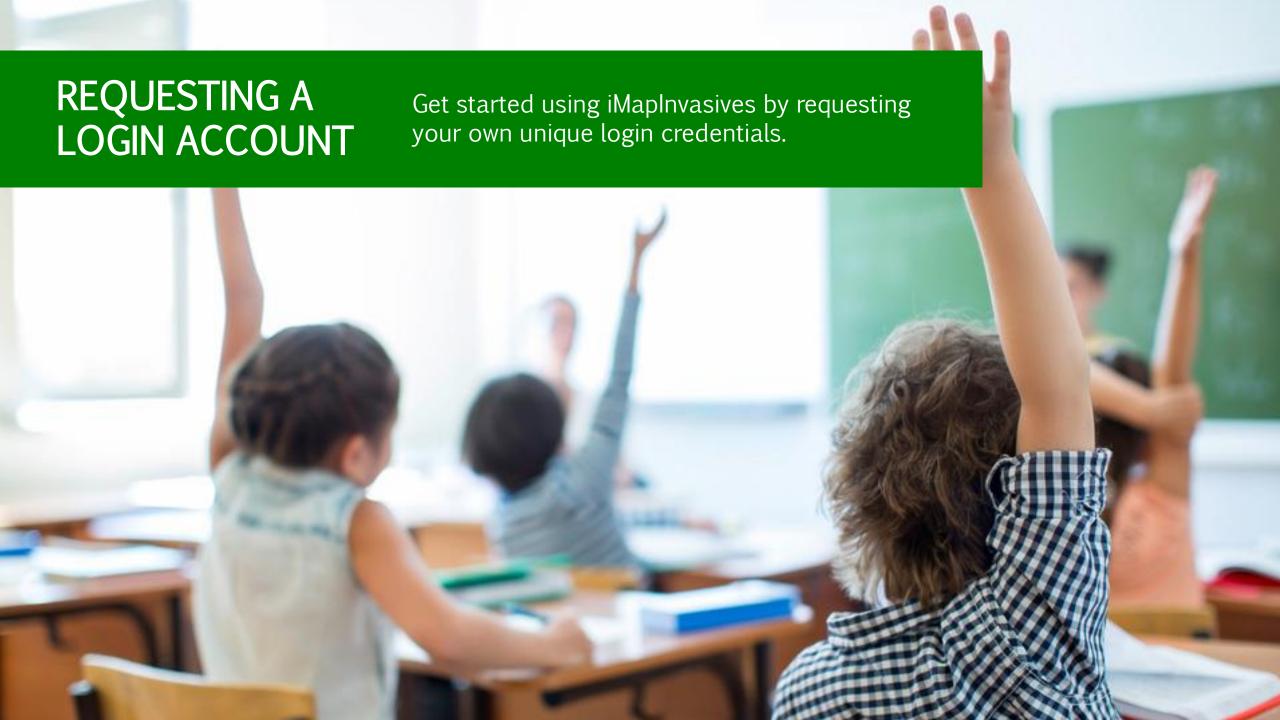




Add an Infestation Management record

Want to track all management efforts for a single species in a particular area?





### How to Request a Login Account

Get started with iMapInvasives by requesting a free login account via:

#### www.iMapInvasives.org

- Click on "Login Now" button
- Choose Pennsylvania
- Click "Request a FREE Account" button

#### www.PAiMapInvasives.org

Click on "Register" button in top right corner

A login account is required in order to utilize the database and all the tools it has to offer.

You'll also need a login account to use the iMapInvasives mobile app.

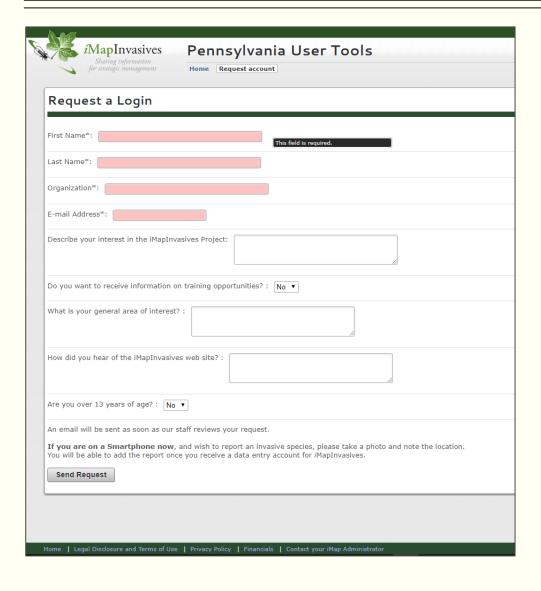
Choose to have accounts in multiple locations (i.e., PA, NY, ME, etc.)





www.PAiMapInvasives.org

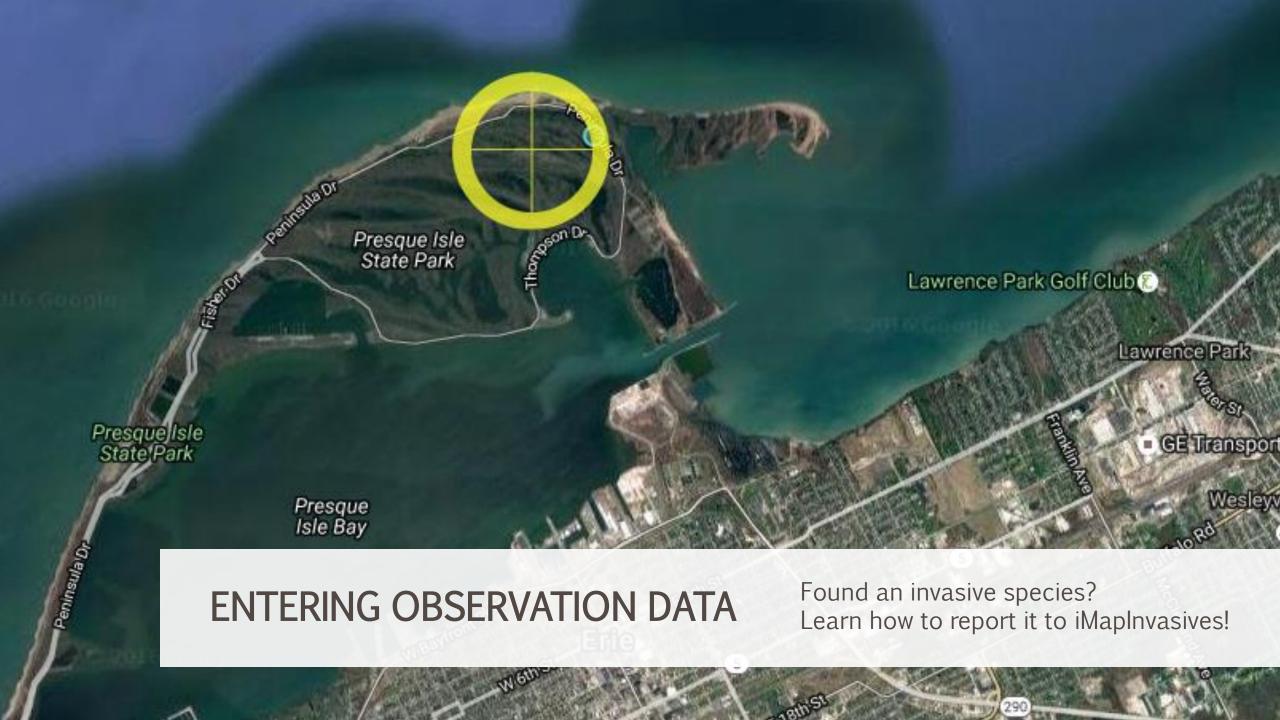
### Requesting a Login Account



Once your login request is submitted, you will receive an email from the state administrator with your unique credentials.

 Login credentials are not issued instantly; it may take several days for the administrator to respond.





### Observation Data

- An observation is a report of an invasive species, found at a specified location, on a specific date.
- Multiple observations can be made for the same



Asian clams (Corbicula fluminea) Photo credit: Joe Proudman/UC Davis

Asian clams (Corbicula fluminea) Photo credit: West Branch Susquehanna Restoration Coalition

### Observation Data

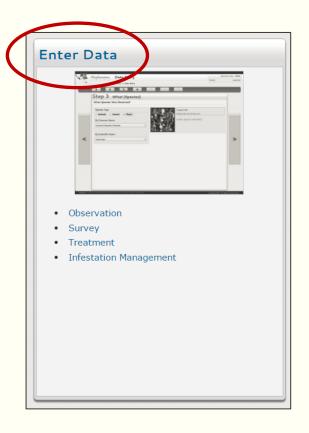
- Enter observations manually via a desktop interface or our mobile app
- Bulk uploading available
  - Submit large datasets to administrator for upload (75+ records)
- Observation data includes:
  - Photos
  - Observer name & organization
  - Project name (if any)
  - Species
  - Date
  - Location

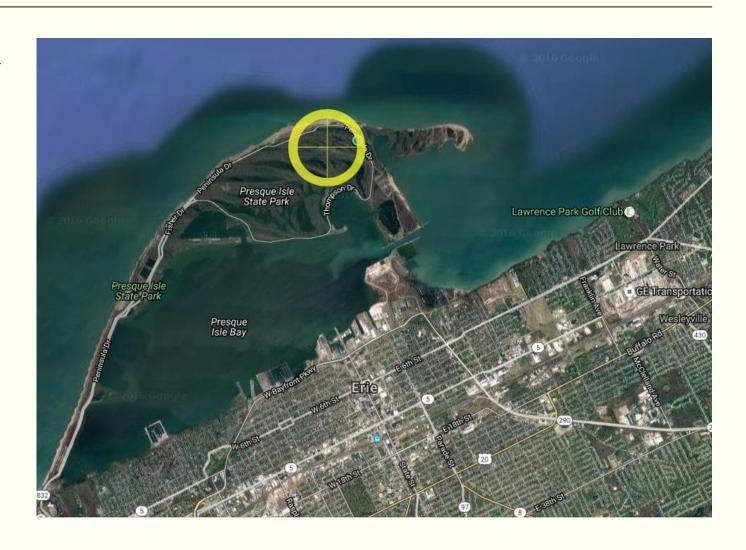


Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
Photo credit: lusaorganics.typepad.com

### How to Enter Observation Data

Once logged into Pennsylvania iMapInvasives, click on "Enter Data" on left side of screen.





#### **Add Photos**

- Choose up to five photos to include with your observation.
- Categories include:
  - Close-up
  - Infestation
  - Scale
  - Two "other" categories
- Avoid taking photos from far away (except for an infestation photo).
- Take photos from various angles
  - Aerial view
  - Side view
  - Underside
  - Distinguishing features
  - Total population (infestation)

Infestation photo





Distinguishing features (close-up)

#### Distinguishing features (close-up)





Scale photo

#### Select the Observer

- Yourself OR
- Another person
  - You can enter data that someone else observed, but they must have an iMapInvasives login account.
  - Check drop-down list for person's name; if it doesn't appear, send an email to the Administrator to have the person's name added to our list of registered users.



Photo credit: Rhode Island Natural History Survey

#### Include Data in Project

- What's a project?
  - Projects provide a way to organize data into a group that can then be easily searched or downloaded.
  - Projects also provide a way for multiple agencies to submit and share data for a common initiative.
- Entering data in a project is optional...
- However, all data entered within the APIPMA should be tagged under the project "APIPMA Initial Database".



View of observation data collected at the National Park Service's Flight 93 National Memorial. This group of data is easy to query because it's been grouped together under an iMapInvasives project (i.e., "NPS Flight 93 Invasive Species Survey [2013]).

#### Select the Species Found

Choose which species you observed.

- Note: Beware of selecting a reported species by its common name. A single species may be known by many different common names.
- Always double check that a scientific name matches up with the species you wish to report.



Tatarian honeysuckle

Photo credit: Arthur Haines

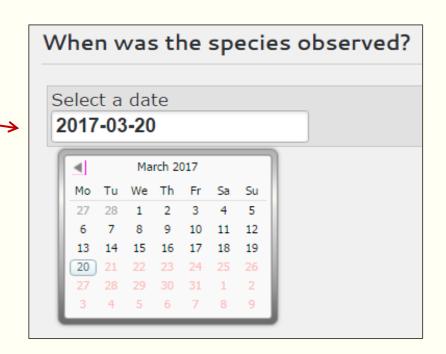
#### Select the Date

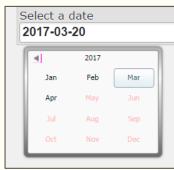
Use the calendar to choose your observation date.

Calendar will default to current day.

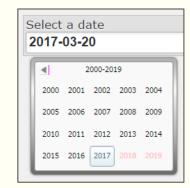
Note: Observation date <u>cannot</u> be typed; you must "navigate" to it.

- ★ If entering data collected in the past:
  - Click on the "month title bar" to bring up all the months in the present year.
  - Click the "year title bar" to bring up a list of years.





Display list of months in a designated year

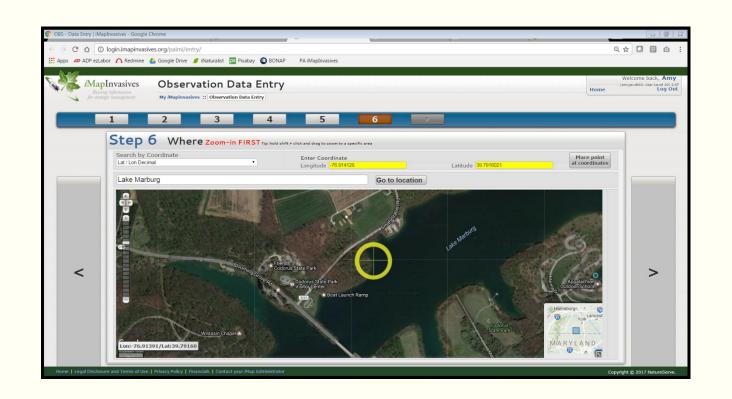


Display list of years

### Identify the Observation Location

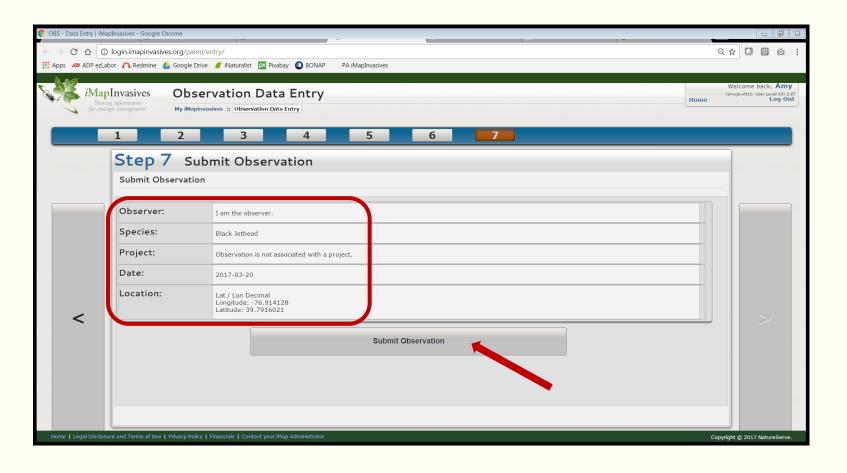
Navigate to the location where the observation was made by entering:

- GPS coordinates
  - Ex. 41.553172, -80.526448
- Address
  - Ex. 800 Waterfront Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Name of a managed area
  - Ex. Gifford Pinchot State Park
- Waterbody name
  - Ex. Lake Pleasant, Pennsylvania



## Entering Observation Date: Step 7

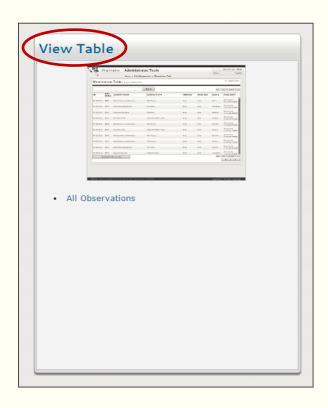
Once you've entered all of the required information, review your record details and submit your observation to iMapInvasives!

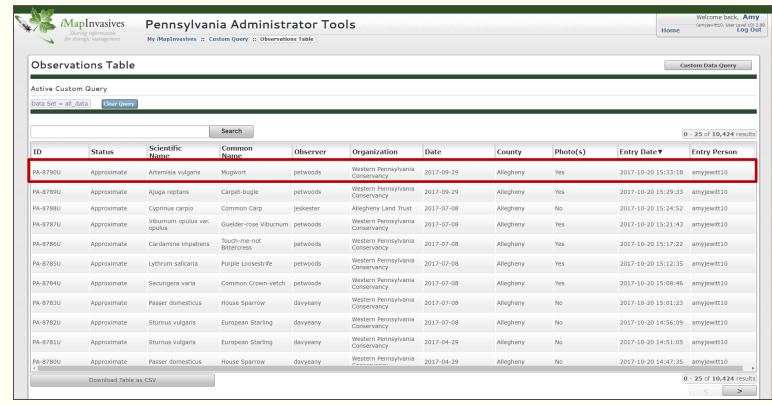




### Entering an Observation – Important Note!

After creating your record, return to it using the Table on the Main Navigation page and add details to further describe your finding.

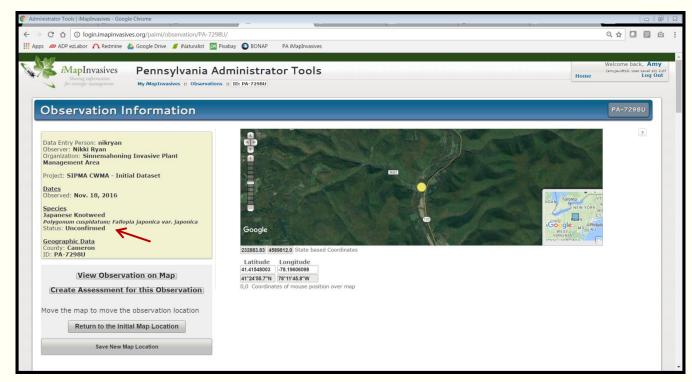




## Entering an Observation – Important Note!

#### Additional details can include:

- Comments
  - Additional observers, # of species observed, site conditions, etc.
- Site directions and access information
  - Locked gate, permission required from landowner, rough terrain.
- Specimen collected? If so, where is specimen being housed?
  - Museum, herbarium, botanical garden, etc.

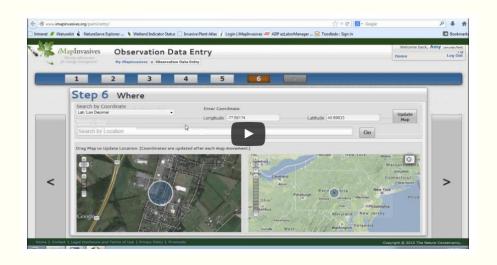


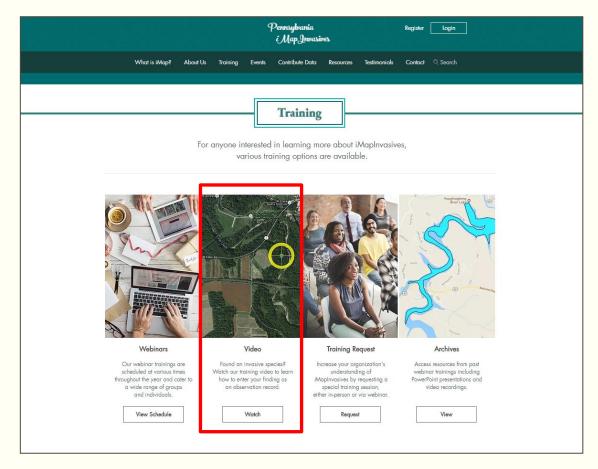
\*Note that your observation(s) will always appear as "Unconfirmed" once submitted. When the administrator reviews your record and confirms the species ID is accurate, your record will be labeled as either "Confirmed" or "Approximate".

# Observation Data Entry – Refresher Training

To refresh on entering an observation record, watch our training video anytime!

 Available on the Training page of the PA iMapInvasives website OR on YouTube.com.



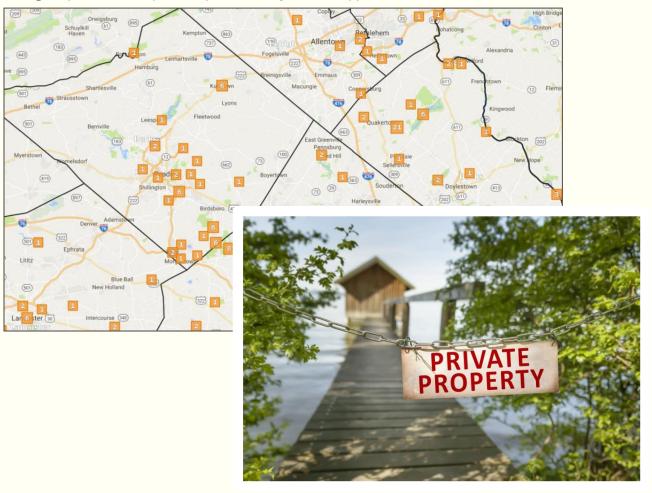


## Entering Data on Private Property

Not sure if or how to enter data for invasive species found on private property?

- If possible, talk with the landowner first and ask if it's okay to document invasive species found on the property. If yes, then all is well!
- If no, another option is to enter Approximate data.
  - Only administrator can label an observation as approximate.
- Create observation records and notify iMap administrator to label records as Approximate.

Orange squares on map in iMapInvasives symbolize approximate data.

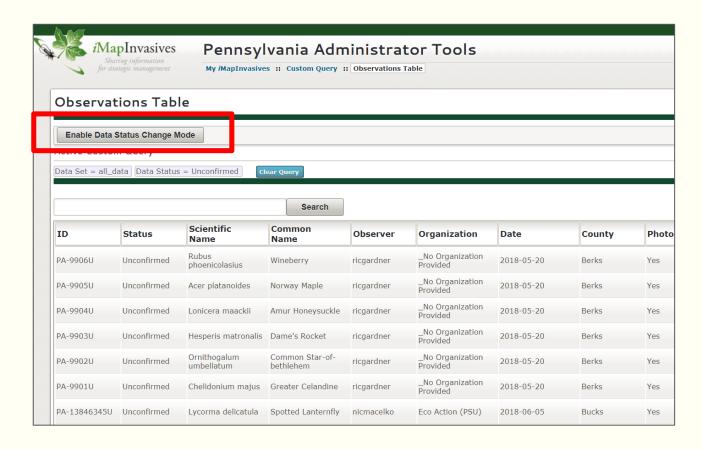


## Project Leader – Capability to Confirm Data

Project leaders have option to confirm project data.

- APIPMA coordinator has ability to confirm all data in "APIPMA Initial Database" project.
  - This will help to expedite data confirmation for APIPMA project(s).
  - Only other people who can confirm data are iMapInvasives Administrator(s).
- Data confirmation instructions for project leaders are available upon request.







- Report invasive species data when you're outdoors and away from your computer.
- Quick and easy!
- An internet connection is not necessary to create an observation (using the app).
- Upload observations when Wi-fi is available.





Credit: news.hjnews.com

Designed for use on Android and Apple devices.





Usable on both smartphones and tablets. (*Device must have integrated GPS capability.*)







Report invasive species findings using your mobile device's camera and GPS.

An internet connection is not required!



You could be here...

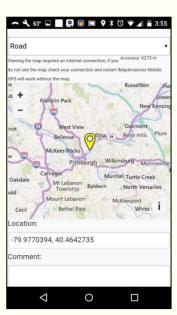
Or here...



Or here... and still be able to use the iMap Mobile App!





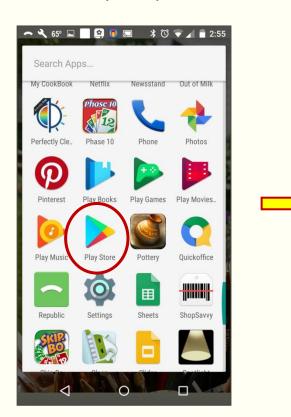


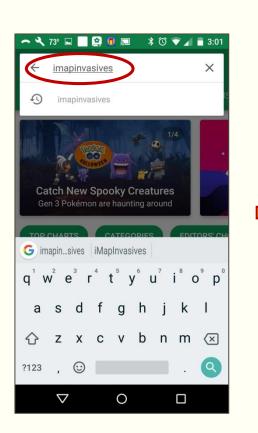


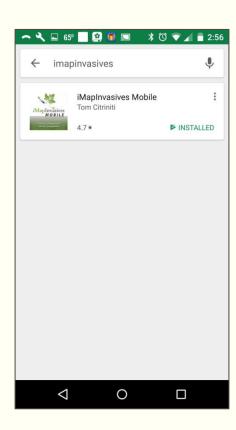
# **GETTING STARTED**

Step-By-Step Instructions and Screenshots

- Download the app (example provided on Android smartphone):
  - Visit the Play Store
  - Search using the key word "iMapInvasives"
  - Follow prompts to install the app



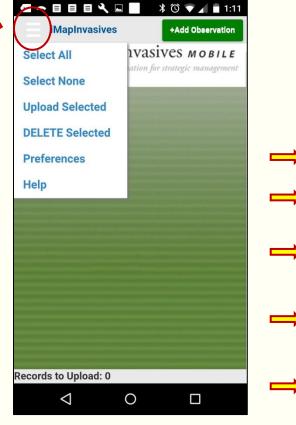


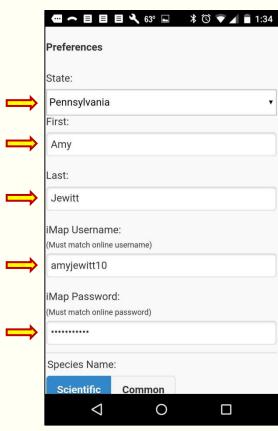


Once installed...

#### **Set Your Preferences**

- Tap the menu icon (upper left corner)
- Choose your default state (Pennsylvania)
- Fill in your first and last name
- Fill in your assigned iMapInvasives user name and password
  - This information is provided by the Administrator when first assigned your login credentials.
  - Username is typically the first three letters of your first name and all of your last name; all lowercase and no spaces.
    - Ex. Briana McCormick brimccormick

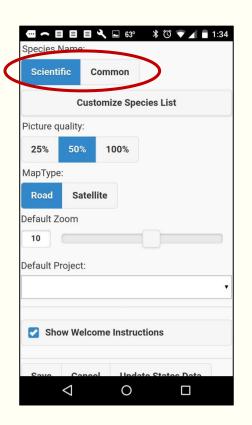




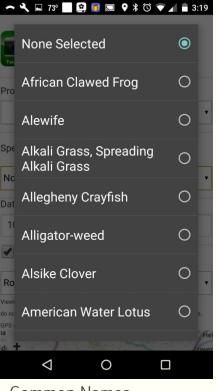
#### Preferences continued...

Choose how you want to see the species list

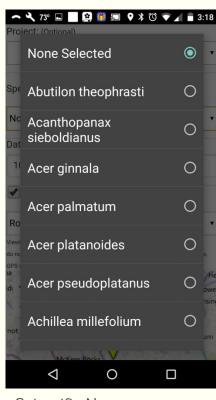
• Common, Scientific, or both



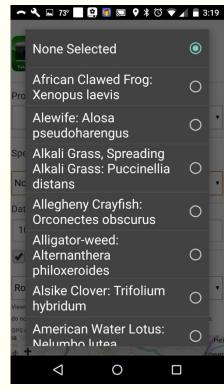








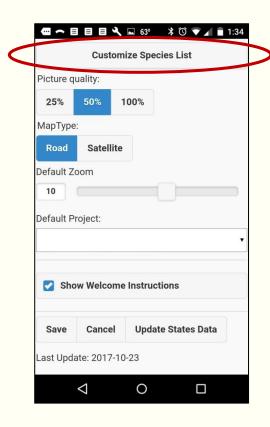
Scientific Names

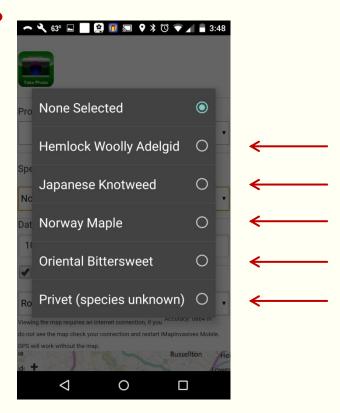


Common & Scientific

#### Preferences continued...

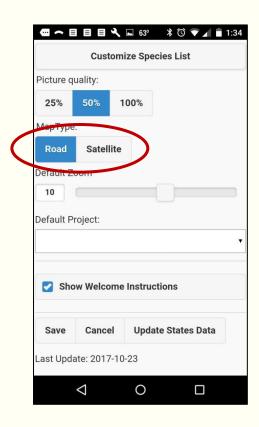
- Create a custom species list (optional)
  - Use this feature to save time finding the species you work with most frequently.
  - Only the species you choose will appear in the species selection pane when adding an observation.
  - If you choose not to create a custom list, the entire tracked list will display when adding an observation.
- In these screenshots, I've selected a custom list of five species:
  - Hemlock woolly adelgid, Japanese knotweed, Norway maple, oriental bittersweet, and privet species.

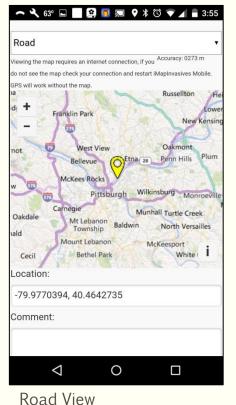


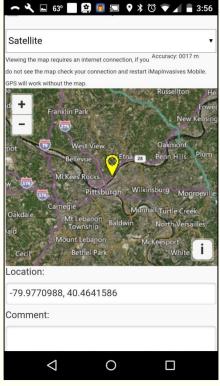


Choose which map you'd prefer to see when

entering your observation points.







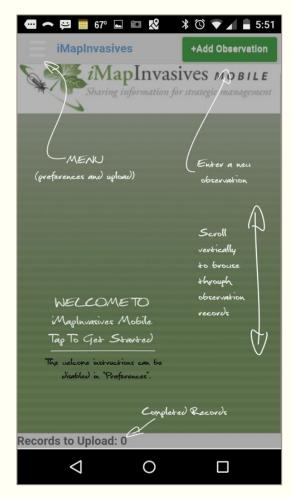
Satellite View

OR

#### Access App Homepage

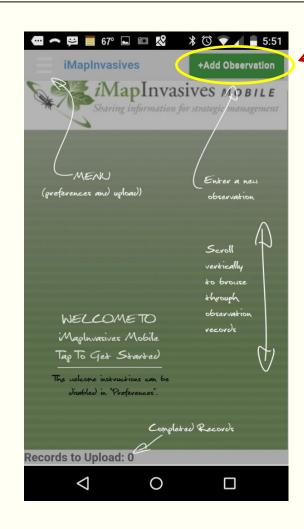
- Open the app on your phone/tablet and review the instructions outlined on the homepage.
  - Example provided on Android smartphone.





#### Step 1. Add Observation Button

• In the upper right corner, click "Add Observation" to begin logging your invasive species findings.



#### **Example Scenario**



Create an observation for Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

#### Step 2. Take Photo

- Tap the camera icon to open your phone's camera and take a <u>distinguishing</u> photo of the species found.
- The app can only save one photo per observation; however, you can take additional photos with your phone and then add them to the observation when you return to a desktop computer.

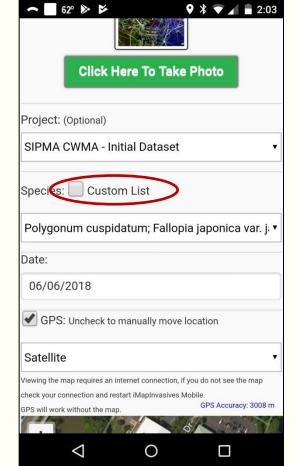




Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

#### Step 3. Fill in Observation Details

- Select the project name "APIPMA Initial Dataset".
  - Projects are an optional tool which allow data to be grouped together for easy querying at a later date.
- Select the species observed.
  - Choose to use a custom list, if desired.
- Date automatically defaults to current day, though can be changed if needed.

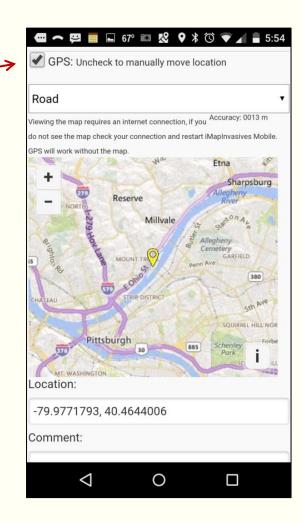




Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

# Step 4. Check Observation Location

- GPS capability in phone/tablet will automatically determine your location.
- If needed, uncheck the "GPS" box to manually move the point to another location.
  - If you do not have an internet connection when making an observation, the base map will NOT display. However, as long as your GPS is working, it will mark the correct location.





In this screenshot, the base map has disappeared because I do not have an internet connection. However, the GPS is still functioning.

An observation can still be created even when the basemap is gone!



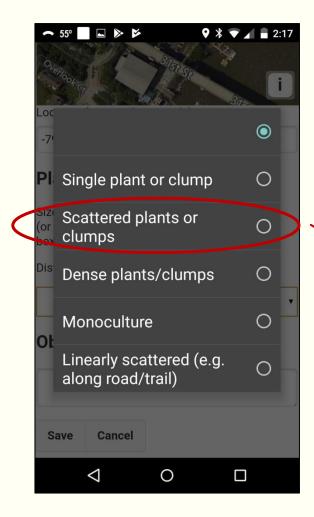
Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

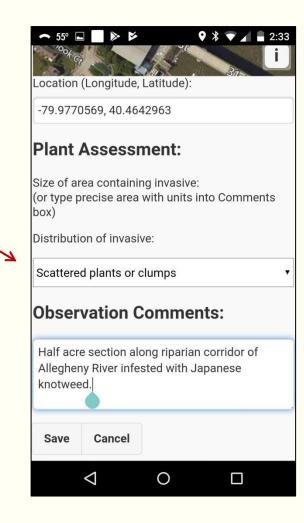
#### Step 5. Assessment Questions

- Depending on what species you select, assessmentrelated questions appear.
  - These questions will only appear for terrestrial plants and insects.



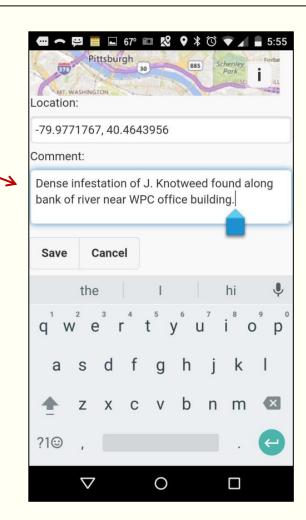






#### Step 6. Add Comments

- To make your observation more informative, add some comments.
- Comments could include information on population density, other nearby landmarks, additional observers, etc.
  - "Dense infestation of Japanese knotweed found along bank of river near the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy's office building."





Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

#### Step 6. Save Your Observation

 Save your observation to a list on the app's homepage. This list can be uploaded into iMapinvasives once you're back in data connectivity (Wifi).





Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

# Step 7. Upload Your Observation(s)

- To upload your observation (once you're back in an area with Wi-fi), click on the check box next to each observation record.
- Then access the main menu and click "Upload Selected".

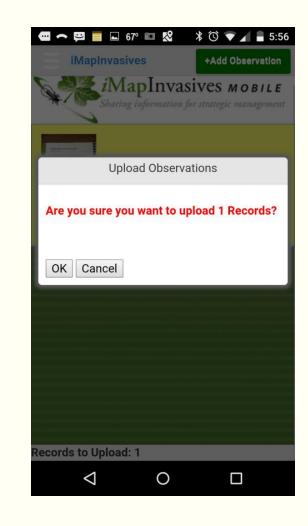




Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

#### **Upload Confirmation**

- Confirm that you would like to upload the selected records to the iMapInvasives database by clicking "Ok".
- Note that the records will disappear from your iMapInvasives app.
- Hint: If you continue to see the observation in the list, this means it has NOT been uploaded into the main iMapInvasives database.
  - If this happens, try uploading again.





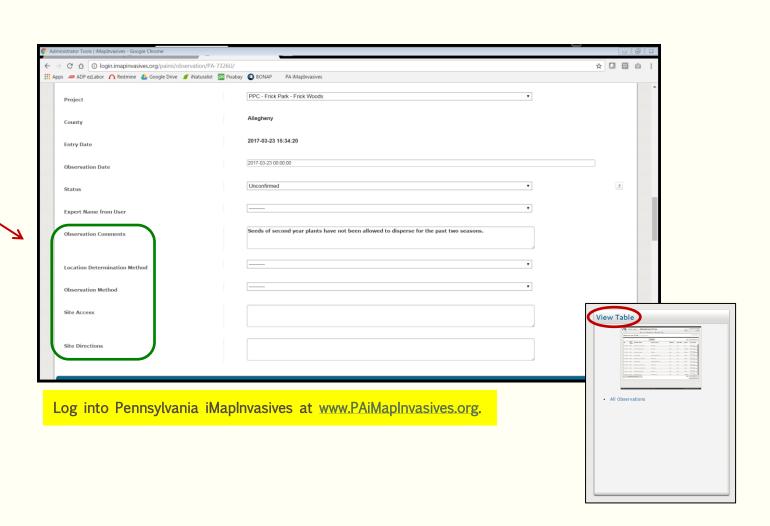
Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

# Step 8. Add Additional Comments and Photos

- After uploading your observation(s), return to a desktop computer to add other details and upload up to four more photos.
- Access your record(s) by logging into PA iMapInvasives and clicking on "View Table" from the main navigation page.



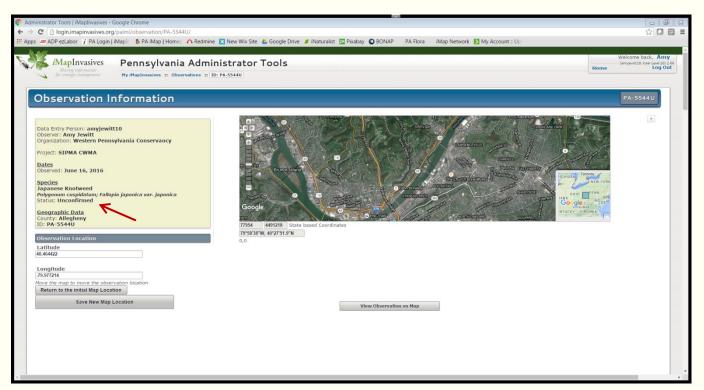
Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica)



Now what? What happens once your report has been submitted?

An iMapInvasives administrator or APIPMA project leader will:

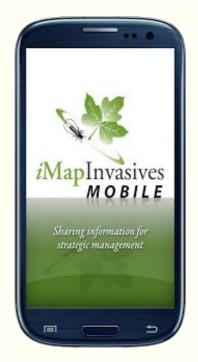
- Review your record details and photo(s).
- If the species ID is correct, your record will be confirmed.
- If there are questions regarding your record, you will be notified.



Notice this record is still labeled as <u>Unconfirmed</u>, meaning the Administrator has not yet reviewed it or is in the process of contacting the observer with questions.

For more details on how to use the iMapInvasives mobile app, please view the Mobile Tools page found at www.iMapInvasives.org.





Pop Quiz: What's wrong with these observation pictures?





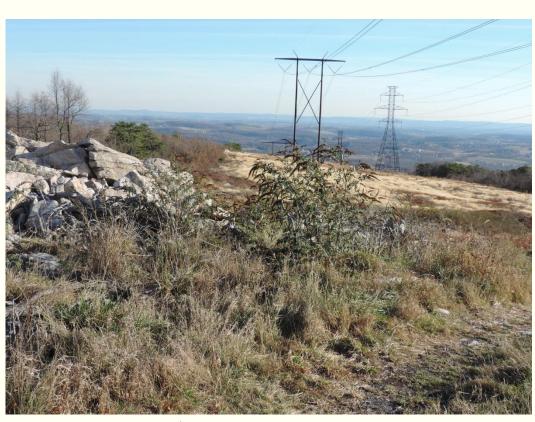
Both photos: Too far away – can't confirm species ID



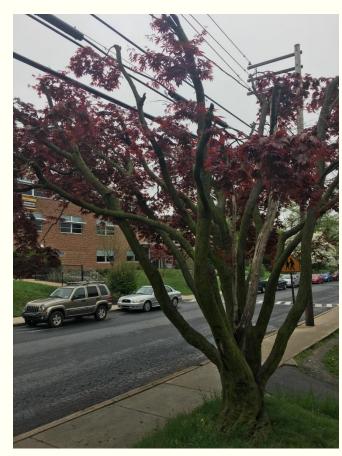
Close up, but still inadequate for identification



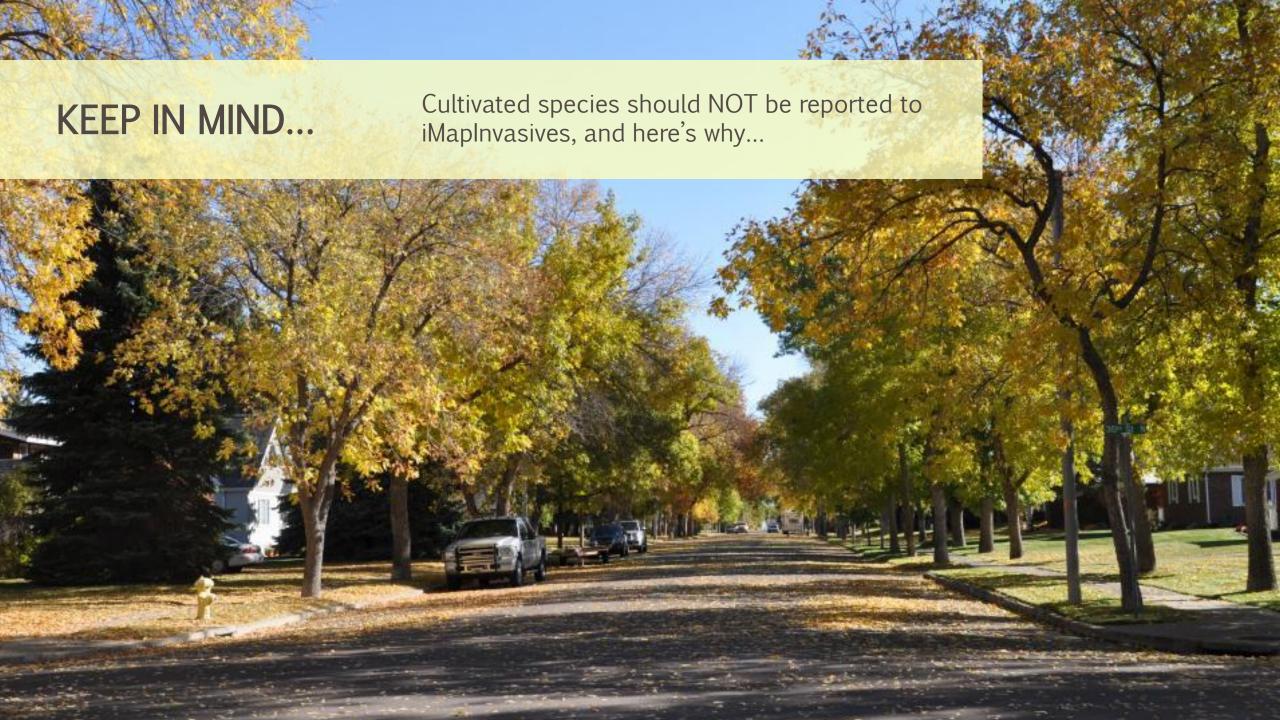
<u>FUZZY!</u> This is a view of an area where New Zealand mudsnails were found. Helpful, but hard to see...



Too far away - can't confirm species ID



Cultivated species – don't report to iMapInvasives



### **Cultivated Species**

Cultivated species are planted purposefully in yards, gardens, and landscaped areas.

Even though some are considered "invasive", these plants will not be treated, cut, or removed by natural resource professionals.

 However, their presence can lead to "escapees" that can invade natural areas.

The purpose of tracking data in iMapInvasives is to ultimately manage/control the species found.



Don't report this!



# **Cultivated Species**

Other examples of cultivated species not to report:



Japanese spiraea (in home garden)

Don't report this!



Japanese spiraea (in natural setting)

# **Cultivated Species**



Don't report these!

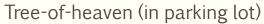


Japanese barberry (in home gardens)



Japanese barberry (in natural setting)

# Observation Data – Cultivated Species





Don't report this!

Report this!



Tree-of-heaven (in natural setting)

# Observation Data – Cultivated Species

Hardy kiwi vine (in home garden)



Don't report this!



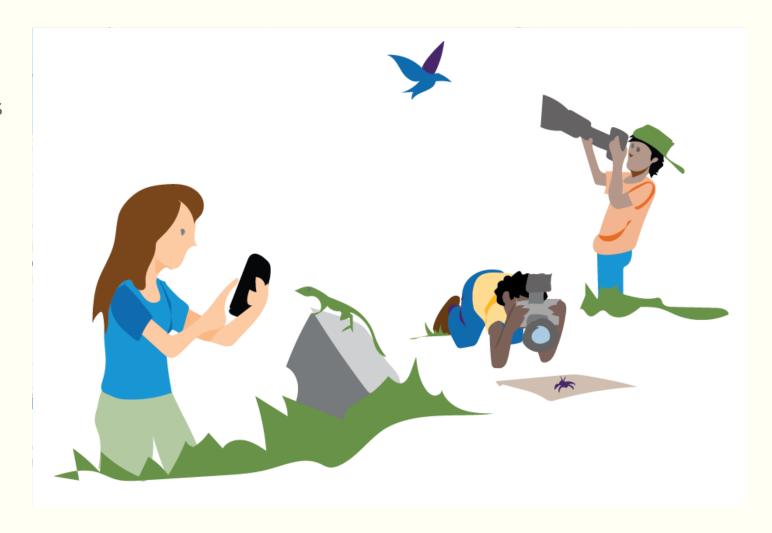
Hardy kiwi vine (in natural setting)

### More Tools Available in iMapInvasives!

Learn about other tools available in iMapInvasives!

Check out our <u>Training Archives</u> page where you can watch webinar recordings on topics including:

- Polygon data entry
- Viewing data on the map
- Lasso tool
- Querying and analysis
- Examples of using iMapInvasives



### Questions?

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