### Developing a Landscape-Level Decision Support System (DSS) for Invasive Weed Species Management



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  - Applications
  - Online Tutorials

### Project Overview

- Project period
  - September 15, 2006 September 30, 2009
- Research Personnel
  - Project Investigators
    - · Woodam Chung, University of Montana
    - Greg Jones, USDA Forest Service
    - Peter Rice, University of Montana
    - Timothy Prather, University of Idaho
  - Other research personnel
    - Pablo Aracena, University of Montana
    - Janet Sullivan, USDA Forest Service
    - Kurt Krueger, USDA Forest Service
    - · Larry Lass, University of Idaho
  - Collaborators
    - Gil Gale, Invasive Plants Program Leader, Bitterroot NF, MT
    - Pat Green, Forest Ecologist, Nez Perce NF, ID
    - Carl Crabtree, County Weed Program Leader, Idaho County, ID

### Background

 It is difficult to optimize the use of suppression resources, especially late in the "eradication priority" stage and during most of the "control priority" stage



**Project Overview** 

Work Completed

Work To Be Done

### Background

- Lack of the ability to analyze trade-offs between alternative spatial and temporal treatment strategies
- Trade-off analyses are critical to developing cost-effective treatment decisions in the usual case of limiting resources and budgets



Leafy spurge

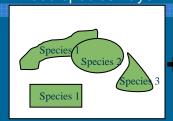
### Objectives

- Develop a spatially explicit decision support system for invasive weed species management by modifying MAGIS, a DSS used for forest management
  - The system will offer the optimization of resource allocation in deciding among treatment alternatives by incorporating species specific spread dynamics

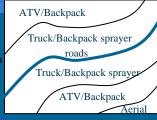
### Objectives

- Test the system on two National Forests: Bitterroot
  NF in Montana and Nez Perce NF in Idaho
- Develop online tutorials and decision support system documentation for other applications









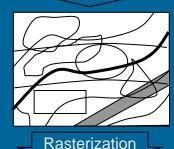
"Treatment zone" layer



"Site priority" layer



#### Union



Small polygons within infested areas become unique treatment units

#### Tabular data

- Species priority index
- Spread rates
- Treatment effects
- Treatment costs
- Susceptibility



Simulated Annealing (SA) iterative optimization



#### Constraints

- Budget
- ...

- Treatment plans for next 5 years
- Costs and other information of selected treatments
- Estimated treatment effects over next 10 years

**Project Overview** 

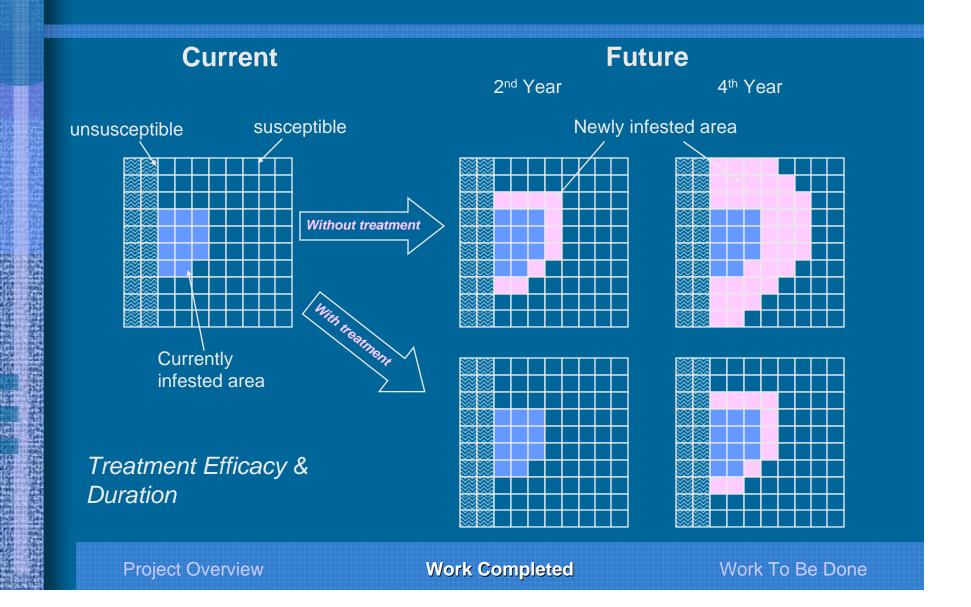
**Work Completed** 

Work To Be Done

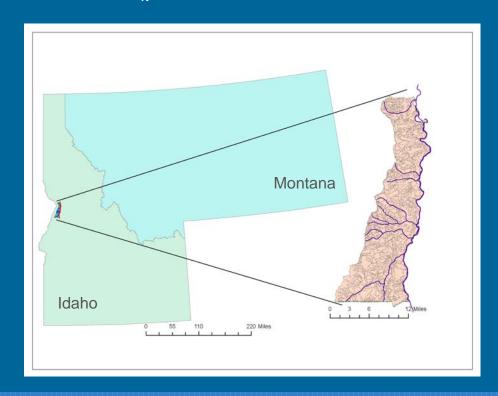
Objective Function

Min 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} \sum_{i=1}^{I} \left( \text{Infested Area}_{ij} \times \text{Species Priority Index}_{i} \times \text{Site Priority Index}_{i} \right)$$

where *i* represents a grid cell, and *j* is year



- Spatial Data
  - 130,000 acres (part of the Nez Perce National Forest, ID)

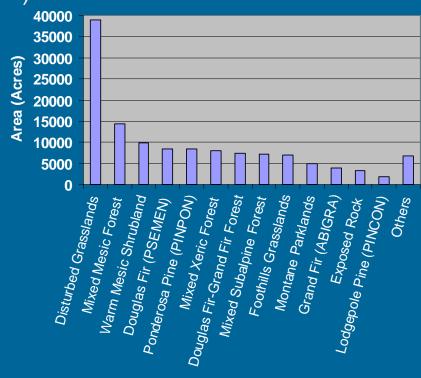


Project Overview Work To Be Done

### Spatial Data

Vegetation Types (PNV)



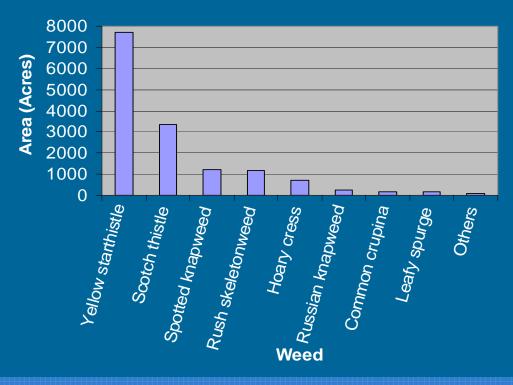


**Vegetation Type** 

### Spatial Data

Infested Areas: 14,800 acres (11% of the study area)



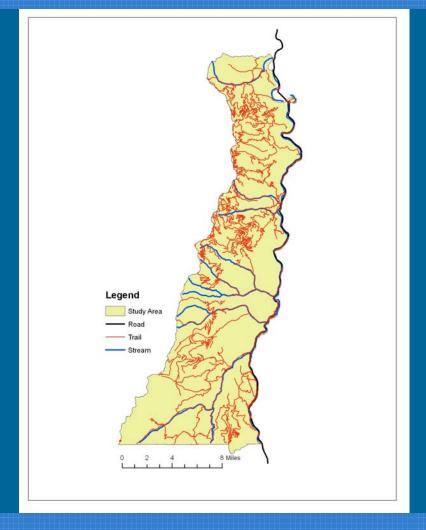


### Spatial Data

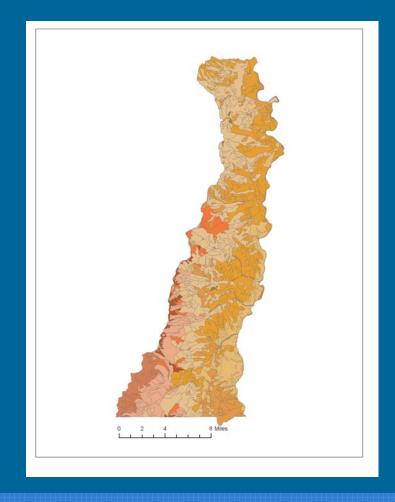
Existing Roads: 42 miles

- Trails: 563 miles

- Streams: 126 miles



- Spatial Data
  - Site Priority
    - Land types
    - Recreation areas
    - Road locations



#### Tabular Data

Weed species	Ranks
Rush skeletonweed	1 (highest)
Japanese knotweed	3
Mediterranean sage	4

Weed species	Spread rates
Rush skeletonweed	1000 m/year
Japanese knotweed	10 m/year
Mediterranean sage	100 m/year

Weed species	Treatment type	Applicable	Effectiv	veness
		for riparian zone (Y/N)	Efficacy (Effects right after treatment)	Duration (Weed re- establishment rates)
Rush skeletonweed	Transline 1 pt	No	Stop spreading	2 years
Rush skeletonweed	2,4-D 4 pt	Yes	Stop spreading	1 year
Japanese knotweed	Arsenal 3pt + 1 qt MSO	Yes	Stop spreading	5 years
Mediterranean sage	2,4-D 3 pt + 0.25% v/v NIS	Yes	Stop spreading	2 years

**Project Overview** 

**Work Completed** 

Work To Be Done

#### Tabular Data

Weed species	Treatment type	Application method	Cost per acre
Rush skeletonweed	Transline 1 pt	Backpack sprayer	\$225/acre + chemical
		Backpack sprayer	\$225/acre + chemical
	2,4-D 4 pt	ATV	\$100/acre + chemical
		Helicopter	\$15/acre + chemical
Japanese knotweed	Arsenal 3pt + 1 qt MSO	Backpack sprayer	\$225/acre + chemical
		ATV	\$100/acre + chemical
Mediterranean sage	2,4-D 3 pt + 0.25% v/v NIS	Horse	\$100/acre + chemical

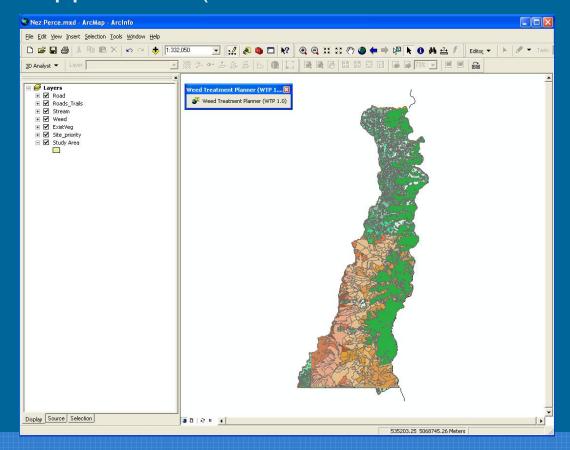
#### Tabular Data

Vegetation Type	Weed species	Susceptibility*
Douglas Fir	Rush skeletonweed	D
	Japanese knotweed	D
	Mediterranean sage	D
Ponderosa Pine	Rush skeletonweed	D
	Japanese knotweed	С
	Mediterranean sage	

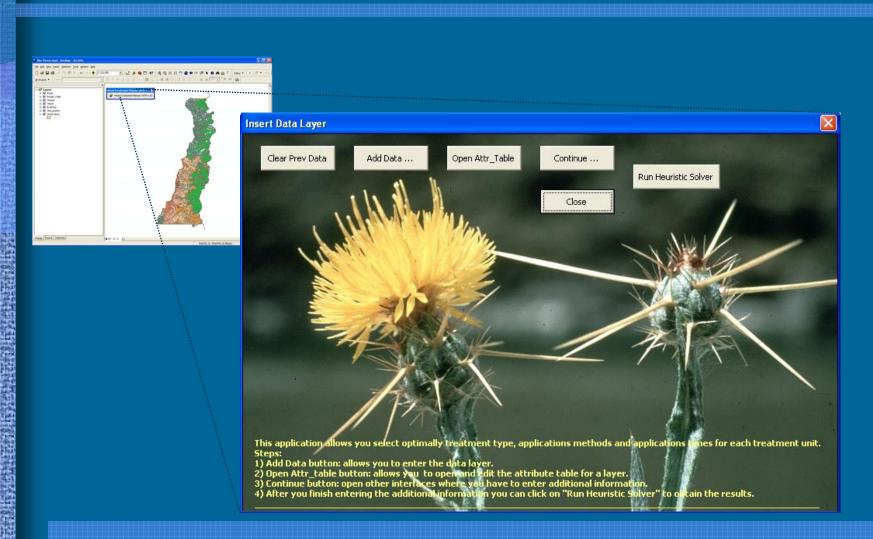
C: Close to invasion

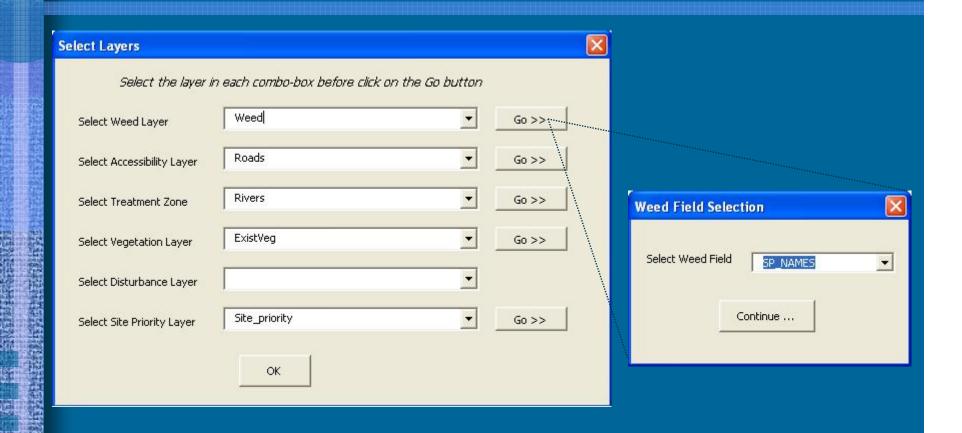
D: Disturbance allows invasion I: Invasive without disturbance

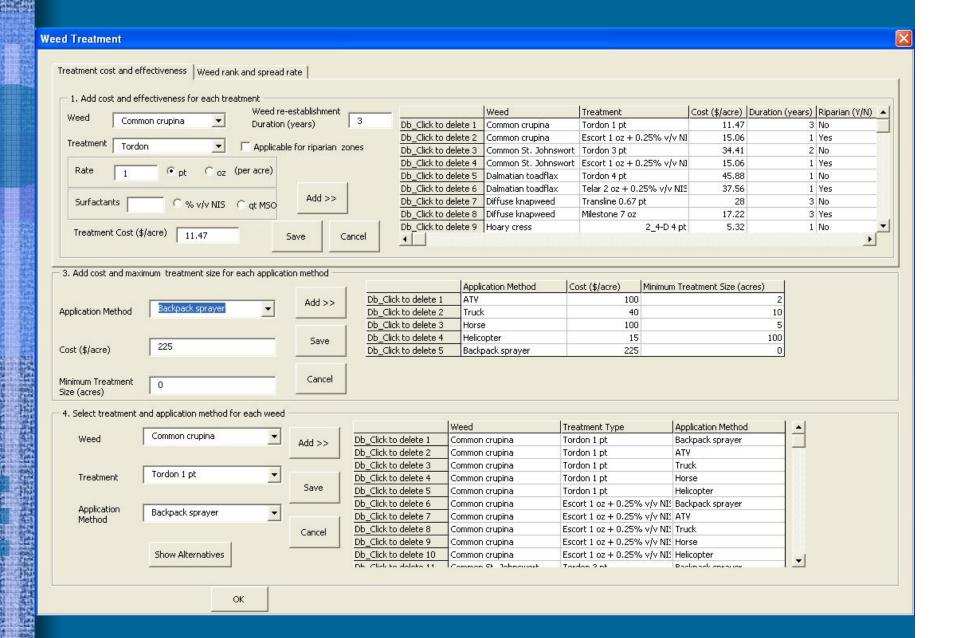
ArcGIS Application (Weed Treatment Planner 1.0)

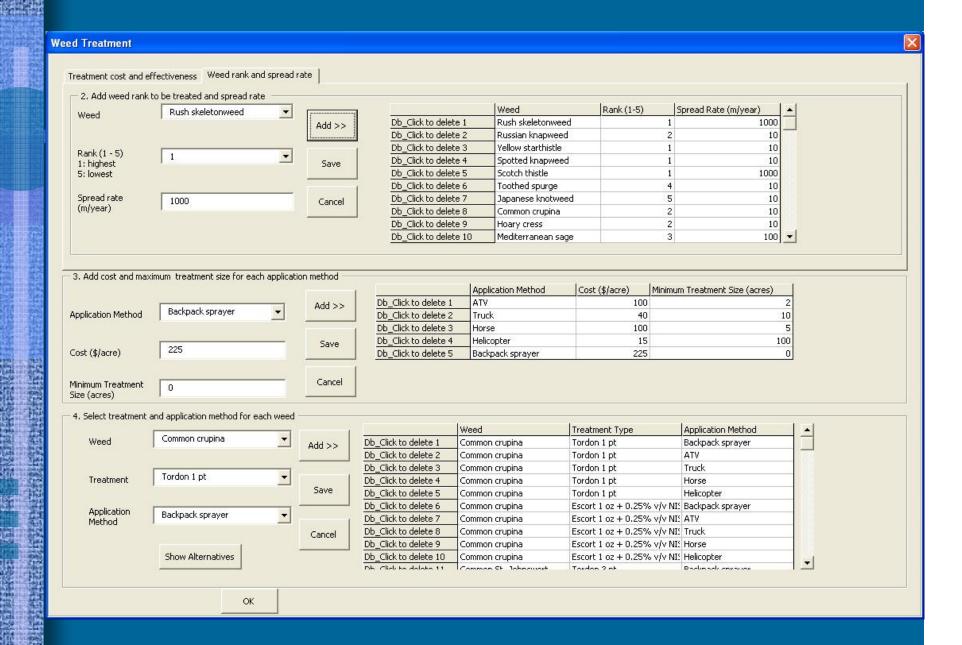


Project Overview Work To Be Done

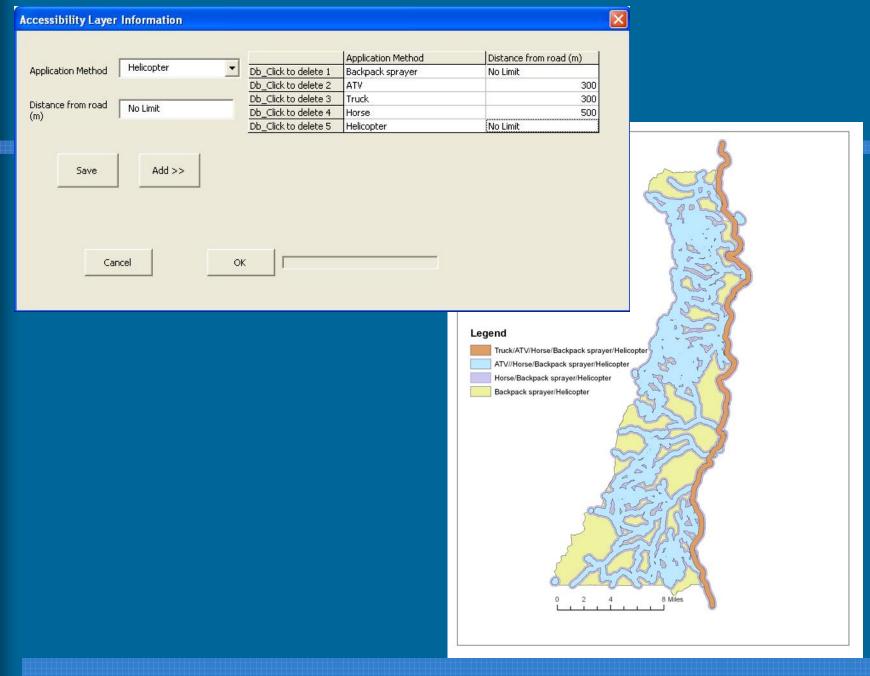


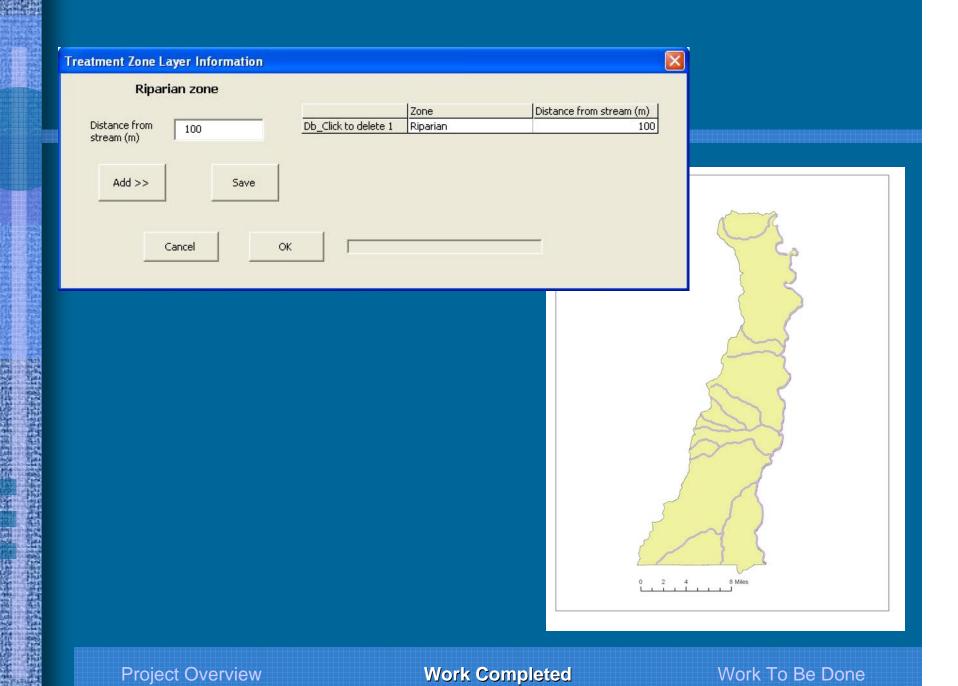


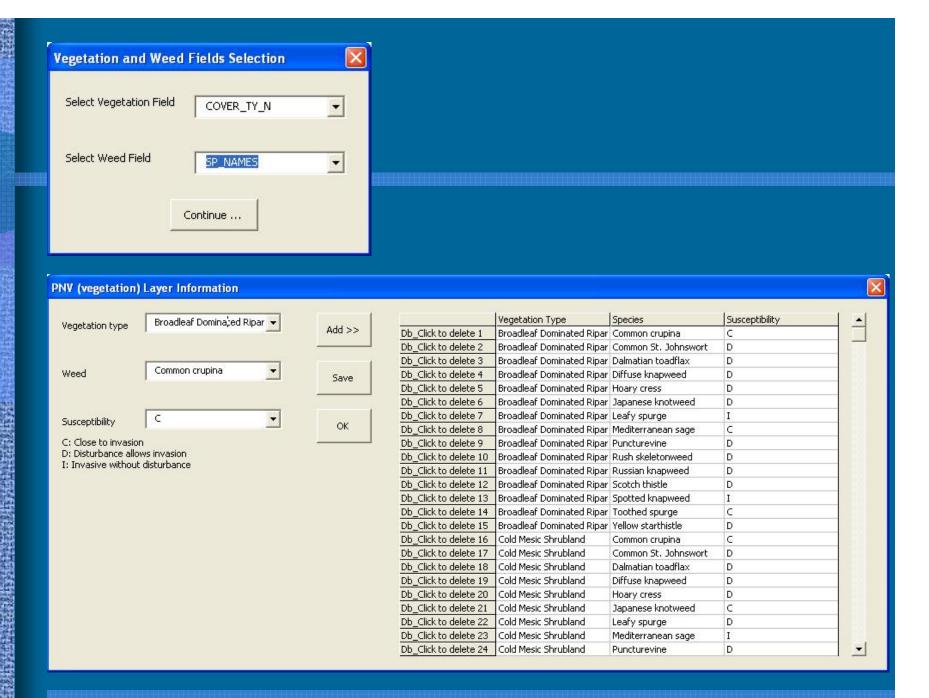




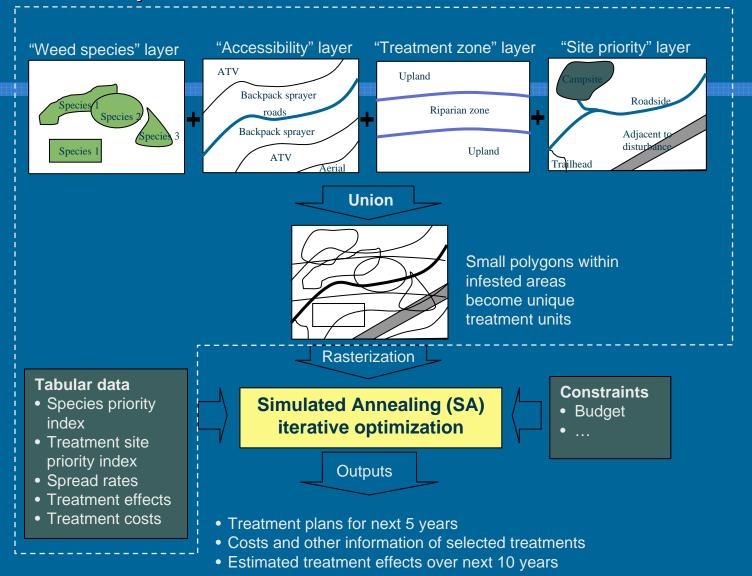
Project Overview Work To Be Done



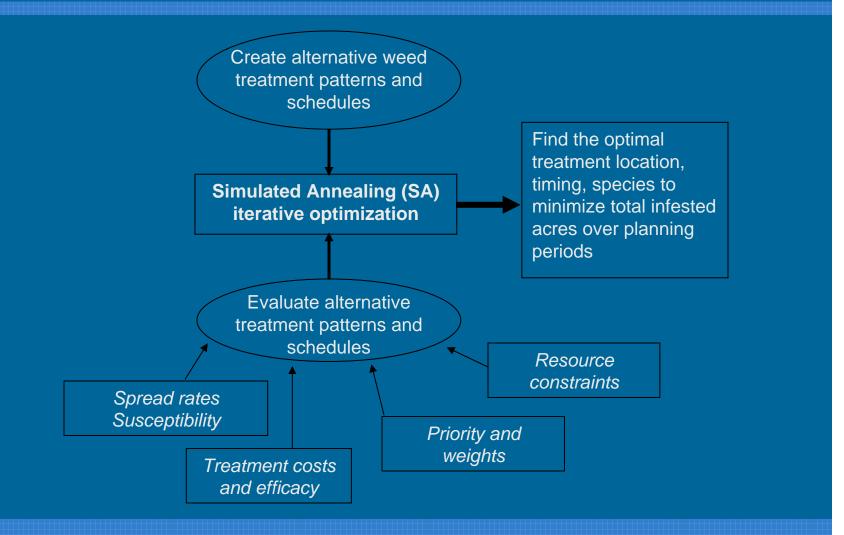






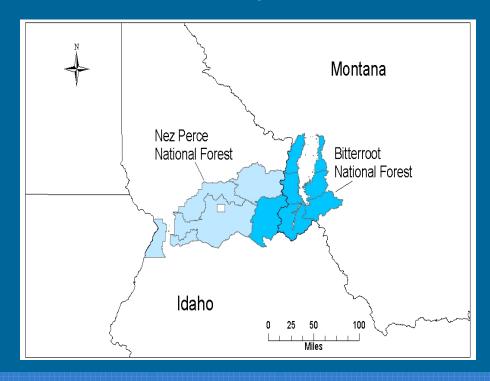


# Heuristic Optimizer



# Applications

- The system will be tested on two national forests
- Developed system will be applicable for weed control planning on other forests and ownerships



### Deliverables

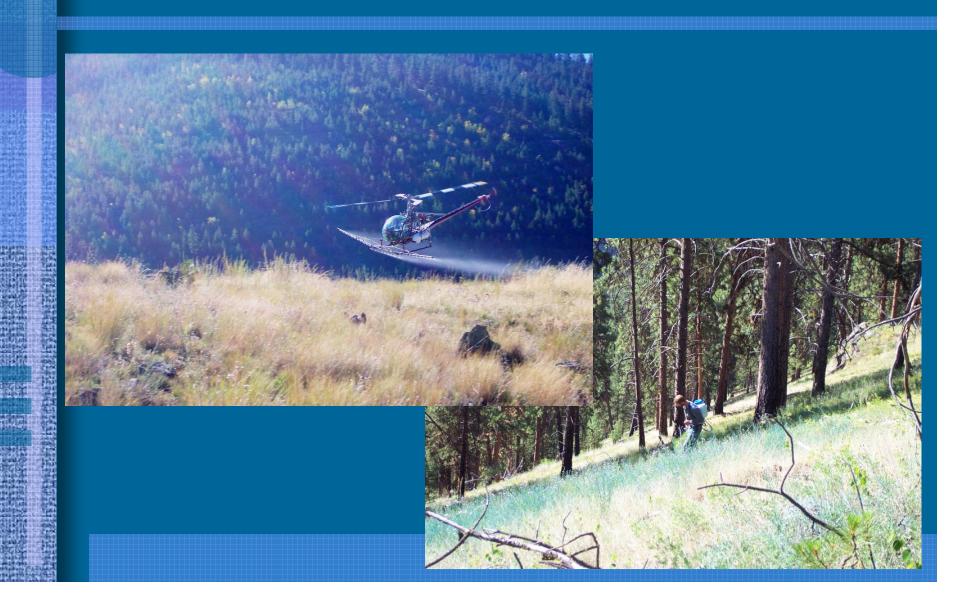
- The system will be public domain
- Online tutorials will be developed with case study examples



# Significance

- Helps national forests and other public land management agencies achieve the maximum amount of weed control for a limited budget (optimally place treatments)
- Facilitates what-if and trade-offs analyses
  - Which of multiple invasive species to treat (weed priorities, locations, etc.)
  - How to treat (various treatment methods, herbicides, biological control, grazing, etc.)
  - Where to treat (site priorities, along road or trail networks, main infestation areas, satellite infestations, etc.)

# Questions?





Results of likelihood of occurrence model (Rush Skeletonweed)

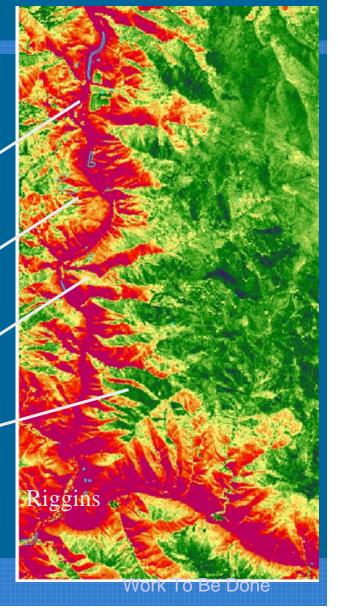
ROC = 87%(100% = perfect fit) Very high probability (purpre)

> High probability (red)

Moderate probability (yellow)

> Low probability (green)

Likelihood of occurrence has been completed for all species in the Nez Perce National Forest



**Project Overview** 

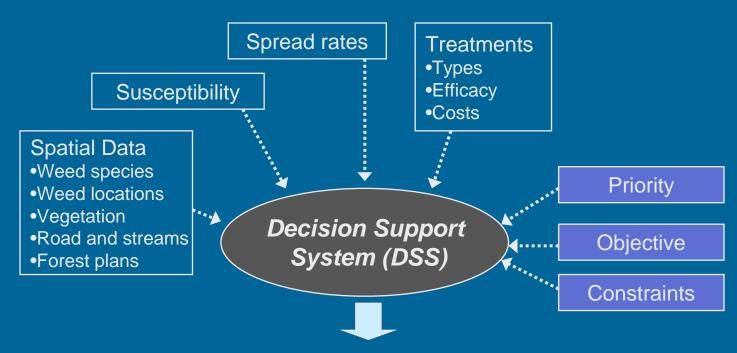
**Work Completed** 

Vegetation % cover

Results of dispersal model (yellow starthistle)

Starting population

10-year dispersal lines



Optimal resource allocation What-if and trade-off analyses

#### Temporal consideration

- The decision support system (DSS) is designed to develop yearly weed treatment plans for up to 5 years, but the effects of treatment plans are analyzed for 10 years
- Objective Function

Min 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{10} \sum_{i=1}^{I} \left( \text{Infested Area}_{ij} \times \text{Species Priority Index}_{i} \times \text{Site Priority Index}_{i} \right)$$

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