

**Date and Time:** Monday, April 18, 2022 1:19:00 AM EDT

**Job Number:** 169142487

**Documents (100)**

1. [*DNR says majority of Michigan's lakes, streams have healthy fish*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657Y-44N1-JB4C-64JV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

2. [*Jumping worms' are the newest invasive species It can actually launch itself into the air -- and wreck your garden, too.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-MTG1-F08V-63YB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

3. [*How washing your boat makes Canandaigua lake healthier*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-03JF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

4. [*Yellow crazy ants spread into Townsville and parts of north-east Australia, as councils plead for funding*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-0K71-JBN5-F3YB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

5. [*Invasive earthworms pose risk to Albertan forest's bug population, feeding Canada's biodiversity crisis A recent study found that insect populations have plummeted in a forest just west of Calgary, and earthworms are to blame*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-T761-JCRP-C4JJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

6. [*Facebook slammed for wildlife trafficking*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657R-GJP1-JCBW-N2GP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

7. [*How to celebrate Earth Day with eco-conscious gardening Garden Q&A*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-F391-DY37-F54Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

8. [*American Express volunteers help wildlife recovery in national park*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N061-JD39-X42B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

9. [*The Nanday parakeet is something to squawk about*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-428Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

10. [*Earth Day marks a chance to take stock of the environment*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-XVX1-JBCN-401Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

11. [*County prepares for summer expenses*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-SBH1-DXVP-V4PT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

12. [*What’s a poor salamander to do? Thwarted by fence to keep out thuggish frogs, native newts couldn’t find love until college students came to rescue*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657R-9BR1-DXVP-V475-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

13. [*Volunteers clean up Frederick watershed, Gambrill State Park*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-MTH1-DY8S-B1BT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

14. [*Island's citizen scientists contribute to global updates on natural world*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-MP21-JBKR-92NP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

15. [*Fish really can be noisy creatures*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N081-JBCN-40XS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

16. [*Why Marine Le Pen may struggle to fill her cabinet if she becomes president*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-FYV1-DY4H-K1PR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

17. [*Balenciagia, books, blooms: Here's what's new in Greater Boston As spring hits it stride, so does a funky plant store in Beverly.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657V-81W1-JB25-F01F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

18. [*Get a jump on spring-cleaning the garden*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-053Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

19. [*Then Again: Early motor vehicles in Vermont made unfortunate history*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-X6S1-F03R-N2YP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

20. [*Cattle grazing may spur lawsuit Groups weighing legal action over habitat loss*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-03X4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

21. [*Approach of 53rd Earth Day marks chance for reflection*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-MXX1-DXKD-X0CK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

22. [*Charru hits pearl spot habitats*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2N1-JBYT-H3V5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

23. [*What to do when midges invade, from an expert*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-035G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

24. [*Outdoors Notebook: Voyageurs National Park to launch aquatic invasive species-prevention program*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657K-T461-DY8S-B0G6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

25. [*DNR seeks volunteers to work in parks for National Volunteer Week*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-C691-DXVP-V0XJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

26. [*Freshwater Biology Journal Issues Research Articles in May 2022 Edition*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-V051-DYG2-R2XK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

27. [*Wildlife officials warn invasive zebra mussels were found in 2 Oklahoma lakes*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-41G5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

28. [*79 wild elephants died of electrocution in TN in 10 yrs*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657H-FKW1-JB3N-T2FV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

29. [*on the lookout As spring brings longer days and warmer weather, these 6 bugs can ruin your day*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03HW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

30. [*Pet monkeys are pushing Brazil 's tiny mountain marmosets to the brink of extinction*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-NDK1-DXJ7-N36W-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

31. [*Are you able to help monitor the Cain? Appeal issued for Powys town volunteers*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-9X41-JD39-X2MG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

32. [*Innovative management of Pannonic salt steppes and loess steppic grasslands to benefit plants, insects and birds*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2R1-F11P-X410-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

33. [*Long Distance Non Motorized routes such as Green Infrastructures*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2R1-F11P-X40Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

34. [*Long Distance Non Motorized routes such as Green Infrastructures*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N591-JDJN-6334-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

35. [*Improving ecosystem resilience & reducing nutrient pollution in Lough Carra, one of Europe's premier SAC marl lakes*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N591-JDJN-6337-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

36. [*Vt. foraging plants and their dangerous twins Important to know the difference out in the wild*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03GX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

37. [*'Spring Queening' scheme launched for Asian hornets Aim is to capture any queen hornets emerging from hibernation or France*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-BCN1-JCBW-N442-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

38. [*BEE THE CHANGE Doctor submits application to rename murder hornets over anti-Asian xenophobia fears*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657R-G611-JBNF-W272-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

39. [*It's no cliché: Every day is Earth Day*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03HJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

40. [*Bringing native plants back to the community*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-0241-DXVP-V391-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

41. [*OUTDOORS: Celebrate Earth Day by making a difference*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-421C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

42. [*Gardening: Native plants offer many benefits including providing food for insects, birds*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-VDY1-DXVP-V4CX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

43. [*United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office Publishes Application for Trademark " Nature Bank "*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657H-BPC1-JDKC-R042-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

44. [*Word from the Smokies GIS makes it simpler to map a complex park*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-0393-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

45. [*Our friends the insects*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657K-T461-DXVP-V4N3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

46. [*Manda Kalimian and Wayne Pacelle: Born to be wild: Free-roaming horses of Colorado and the West are not 'invaders,' despite BLM claims*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N061-JBRG-7388-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

47. [*After the pandemic and war, the bio-attack*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N831-DYY9-0327-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

48. [*In the Garden: Spring activities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-P5B1-JBCN-403B-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

49. [*Gardening Guy: Spring activities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657K-4VN1-DXVP-V0VP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

50. [*In the Garden: Spring activities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-P591-JBCN-443K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

51. [*CALL FROM THE WILD Ex-soldier and author Roger Morgan-Grenville is walking 1,000 miles across the UK to save curlews. He catches up*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657H-VWJ1-JCBW-N29N-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

52. [*Outdoors calendar for the week starting April 17*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657T-8HM1-JC8F-22MN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

53. [*Curlew campaigner’s 1,000-mile charity walk backed by singer David Gray*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-P6X1-DY44-W08P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

54. [*Forest-Lovers and Cops Face Off Over Luxury Home Project Michigan activists defied cops and developers as they tried to save a beloved patch of old trees that are being razed to make way for homes for the rich.*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-MS01-JBHT-D55X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

55. [*Vaughan and Yvonne's home is crawling with acid-spitting crazy ants. And they're spreading to other parts of northern Australia*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-9KH1-F07F-8384-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

56. [*Vaughn and Yvonne's home is crawling with acid-spitting crazy ants. And they're spreading to other parts of northern Australia*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-0FS1-F07F-81R4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

57. [*Australia news live updates: PM picks Anne Ruston for health minister; Marise Payne says future of Katherine Deves 'a matter for NSW Liberals'*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-GMR1-JBNF-W4XB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

58. [*Adams County 4-Hers 'learn by doing' with oak savanna project*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9K1-DXKD-X1HF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

59. [*Gardening: Want to help our ecosystem? Consider native plants*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9H1-JB4C-61BF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

60. [*Aquatic Invasive Species Inspection And Decontamin*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-N451-JDJN-60WT-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

61. [*30 green jobs that can help fight climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9K1-DXKD-X23X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

62. [*30 green jobs that can help fight climate change*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9H1-JB4C-61BN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

63. [*Volunteers clear invasive plants to improve state endangered bird habitat in Roberts Property*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5J1-JBCN-44C1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

64. [*Busy week ahead for Maple Ridge conservation group*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-J851-F0HF-84J0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

65. [*$4.5 Million Funding Available for Research to Strengthen Early Detection of Zoonotic Diseases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-GPS1-DYG2-R1DB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

66. [*Federal Grant: Zoonotic Disease Initiative - States and Territories*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-0YB1-JDKC-R4BK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

67. [*Visit county park district, but handle with care*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-VDY1-DXVP-V3DX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

68. [*Federal Grant: Zoonotic Disease Initiative - Tribes*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-0YB1-JDKC-R4BD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

69. [*$4.5 Million Funding Available for Research to Address Zoonotic Diseases*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-GPS1-DYG2-R1D6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

70. [*Earth Day weekend to offer cleanups, activities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-J851-F0HF-84KG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

71. [*Earth Day weekend to offer cleanups, activities*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-0241-DXVP-V36H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

72. [*Making tracks: Put away the skis, get out your bike*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657M-G521-JCSC-J495-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

73. [*Scientists use 3D-printed shells to ward off ravens and…*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657R-4W81-JB4C-60VR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

74. [*University of Richmond Professor Receives NIH Grant for Invasive Species Research*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-1B11-JC11-10MM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

75. [*House Select Committee on Climate Crisis Issues Testimony From Conservative Coalition for Climate Solutions VP Loris*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657D-0WK1-JC11-1072-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

76. [*Education centre running first Seashore Safari since before pandemic*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6579-P7G1-F0JC-M49G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

77. [*Education centre running first Seashore Safari since before pandemic*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6579-P7G1-F0JC-M49J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

78. [*National Park Service to Conduct Controlled Burns, April 25 - May 20*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-1Y31-F0YC-N514-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

79. [*Springtime Makes Some Invasives Easy to Spot*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N0R1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

80. [*Facebook criticised over illegal wildlife trafficking on its site*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6578-SBK1-JBNF-W1CX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

81. [*DEC LAUNCHES SECOND YEAR OF OPEN-WATER FISHING CREEL SURVEY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657H-8451-DYTH-G2GP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

82. [*Meetings from April 18 to 22*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N24T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

83. [*APA approves first-time use of aquatic herbicide in Lake George*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-TY11-JBTP-M0B9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

84. [*Surge in giant goldfish causing chaos in ecosystems could lead to countywide ban*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657B-NT61-JBNF-W45T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

85. [*Patch of invasive algae species discovered about 1.5 miles away from China Cove in Newport Harbor*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-56G1-DY8S-B283-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

86. [*Musekgon Nature Preserve to hold reopening celebration*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-56G1-DY8S-B275-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

87. [*Yerkes commemorating the 200th anniversary of Fredrick Olmsted ’s birth*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657K-4VN1-DXVP-V18S-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

88. [*SIERRA CLUB : NATIONAL PARK WEEK HIGHLIGHTS WHY WE MUST PROTECT MORE LANDS AND WATERS*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657H-8451-DYTH-G2BM-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

89. [*City's park board warns public not to feed, handle or release rabbits this Easter in Jericho Beach area*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6579-HW21-JBKR-P4NS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

90. [*American Express UK colleagues take part in Seven Sisters Country Park nature recovery project, through new partnership with The South Downs National Park Trust*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-1Y31-F0YC-N3TD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

91. [*In your town*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657B-D191-JBCN-42JX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

92. [*Adirondack Park Agency approves use of herbicide in Lake George*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-GYS1-JDJN-6185-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

93. [*LAKE GEORGE HERBICIDE OK'D; ENVIRONMENT*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657B-VBV1-DY37-G3V4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

94. [*Managing the spongy moth population in Vaughan*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N235-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

95. [*Study provides support for recovery of 'ohi'a*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657J-P591-JBCN-44MG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

96. [*US joins 90-odd nation coalition to protect 30% earth*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6579-NG71-DY6B-247G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

97. [*Delaware River finally gets line in state budget*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-TY11-JBTP-M0JS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

98. [*Thwarted by thuggish frogs, WA newts couldn't find love until students came to rescue*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-B521-DYJM-M0JV-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

99. [*Water Most Clearlake residents aware of algae blooms*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:657C-5K31-DXVP-V17P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

100. [*Government of Alberta announces new measures to control invasive wild boar*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:6579-HV01-JC56-04FN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** invasive species

**Search Type:** Natural Language

**Narrowed by:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Timeline: Previous Year (After April 18, 2021) |

LexisNexis®

[***DNR says majority of Michigan's lakes, streams have healthy fish***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657Y-44N1-JB4C-64JV-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

Detroit News

[*https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/environment/2022/04/17/michigan-lakes-streams-surveys-healthy-fish-department-of-natural-resources/7333997001/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47532942543&p=33s&v=1&x=HK6MQmndllBm47An6R9IHw)  
April 18, 2022 Monday

**Length:** 517 words

**Body**

Surveys on Michigan's lakes and streams are underway in parts of the state, all part of the state's annual effort to collect data to best manage fishery resources. Michigan's 10,000 lakes and 36,000 miles of streams are ripe with data, say officials Michigan Department of...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Jumping worms' are the newest invasive species It can actually launch itself into the air -- and wreck your garden, too.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-MTG1-F08V-63YB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Staten Island Advance (New York)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

SI00 MAIN EDITION

Copyright 2022 Advance Publications, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** A; Pg. 029

**Length:** 962 words

**Byline:** Steve Featherstone - For the Staten Island Advance

**Body**

Worms aren't the most dynamic critters. They wiggle and writhe, creep and crawl.

But one worm spreading across upstate New York can actually launch itself into the air. They're called Asian jumping worms -- a.k.a. crazy worms, snake worms, Alabama jumpers -- and they may be hatching in your garden right now.

"They're widespread from Long Island all the way to Ontario, Canada," said Andrea Davalos, assistant professor of biology at the State University of New York-Cortland, and a member of the Jumping Worm Outreach, Research & Management (JWORM) collaborative.

But their colonies are "very patchy," Davalos added. One area might contain no jumping worms, while a nearby patch could be infested with them, she said. Up to 30 jumping worms can live in a 2.6-square-foot plot.

"We cannot really manage them once they are here," Davalos said. "There's no appropriate method to get rid of them."

Local spread

Jumping worms can be found all over Onondaga County, according to Tim McCay, a biology professor at Colgate University. Working with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County (CCE-OC), McCay has found jumping worms in half of the 42 gardens he's inspected in the past three years.

"It seems like once they make it onto a street, it's pretty quickly that all the gardens on that street have them," McCay said.

To the untrained eye, jumping worms look pretty much like any other earthworm. But when disturbed, they thrash around like a downed power line in a "kind of serpentine" motion, said McCay.

"It's strikingly different than the way other earthworms behave," McCay said. "On a rainy afternoon in the late summer they can really be moving around at the surface."

Jumping worms live only for a year. Each spring they hatch from cocoons laid the previous fall. So all those worms squiggling on driveways and sidewalks after an early spring downpour? They're probably not jumping worms.

"They grow really quickly, so in the spring you don't notice them at all," McCay said, "but by the end of the year they can be extremely abundant."

GARDEN PEST

New York state has only five native worms, McCay said. None are earthworms as we commonly know them, like nightcrawlers, an ***invasive species*** that came to North America from Europe hundreds of years ago.

The jumping worm is native to Japan and Korea. Scientists believe the first wave probably arrived as stowaways in the root balls of Japanese cherry trees about 100 years ago, Davalos said. And they've been spreading ever since.

Both European worms and Asian jumping worms consume leaf litter and organic debris on the soil surface. The difference is in what they do with it, McCay said.

Gardeners love European worms because they pull "nutrients down into the soil," said Mcay.

Jumping worms do not.

"They process leaf litter very close to the surface, creating these granular castings that are more likely to erode away," which strips the soil of nutrients, McCay said.

Jumping worms also change the physical structure of the soil, Davalos said, transforming it into something that resembles coffee grounds or boiled hamburger meat. The loose soil can make it difficult for some plants to take root.

"They can really mess up a strawberry bed," said Linda Achimore, a master gardener who works with McCay. They can also destroy coral bells (heucheras) and other plants with fine-haired roots, she said.

ENDANGERING FORESTS

Scientists are concerned about the impact jumping worms may have on New York State's forests, which have evolved over thousands of years without earthworms of any kind.

"Worms might be really good for composting and farming, where you have regular tillage," Davalos said. "But in the forest where you have the slow decomposition of leaf litter, they are not so good."

In a healthy New York forest, a thick layer of dead leaves creates a habitat for germinating plants, insects, salamanders, shrews, and other critters. By gobbling up all the leaf litter, earthworms--especially voracious jumping worms--can lead to reduced biodiversity and soil erosion.

"You tend to see a more desolate forest floor vegetation community whenever they become invaded by these worms," McCay said.

Unlike European worms, jumping worms can reproduce without a mate, McCay added. It only takes one to start an invasion.

Other than vigorous movement, jumping worms differ from European worms in more subtle ways. A white band called a clitellum encircles its body, flush with its skin and close to its head. The clitellum on a nightcrawler is puffy, saddle-shaped, reddish-brown in color, and located closer to the middle of its body.

Because jumping worms live in the top layer of soil, they prefer shady areas. They especially love munching on mulch. In fact, jumping worms often spread by mulch that hasn't been heat-treated to kill cocoons.

"They're getting places because humans are carrying them there," said Achimore, "that's the sad part about all of this."

Follow these tips to prevent jumping worms from spreading in your yard:

Jumping worms are on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ***invasive species*** prohibited list; it's illegal to purchase them for fishing bait or composting.

Avoid bulk mulch or compost, buy it instead from a trusted nursery source; or use bagged mulch.

Request landscaping companies working in your yard to clean boots, equipment, tires or anything that might transport cocoons from contaminated areas.

Always check for worms when transplanting--even within your own garden.

Buy bare root stock when possible.

Plants bought at plant sales should be decontaminated. Remove soil from roots, put soil in a plastic bag and leave it in the sun for 5 days; wash roots over bucket, then put 10-percent bleach solution in water bucket to kill any cocoons.

**Graphic**

Two different sizes of jumping worms are shown. Courtesy photo

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***How washing your boat makes Canandaigua lake healthier***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-03JF-00000-00&context=1516831)

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (New York)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 Rochester Democrat and Chronicle All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A10

**Length:** 532 words

**Byline:** By, Mike Murphy, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

**Body**

CANANDAIGUA - In an effort to better halt the spread of ***invasive species*** in Canandaigua Lake and other Finger Lakes, state and local leaders are hoping to wash the problem away.

This boating season, the state boat launch on Canandaigua Lake will have a new boat-washing station, albeit one with used equipment that will be on loan for now.

Not that Canandaigua officials mind, as they and other lake-health experts believe that ridding boats of destructive, nonnative aquatic plants and animals before they enter the lake is a way to preserve the health of the lake, which supplies drinking water to approximately 35,000 people in not only the city but the towns of Bristol, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Hopewell and Manchester and the village of Manchester.

Canandaigua city leaders had lobbied state legislators as well as officials with the state Department of Environmental Conservation and state Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for a permanent station. What they will get is the use of a high-pressure washer and state grant money that will enable the station to be in use for the next two years at what Mayor Bob Palumbo said is one of the busiest boat launches in the state.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony is planned for the Memorial Day weekend, the unofficial launch of the summer boating season.

Boat owners are not required to do so, Palumbo said, but over the years they have been strongly encouraged to wash their boats prior to entering the lake. Watershed stewards, who are paid partially through grant funding through the 2023 boating season, inspected watercraft for ***invasive species*** and engaged boat owners and operators in education efforts.

For the most part, many boat owners complied. In the past, watercraft operators were directed to a local car wash for cleaning, but having an on-site station will make it easier as well as help boaters make the effort.

"We're hoping that anyone who uses a boat will help keep ***invasive species*** out of our lake," Palumbo said. "It only takes a few minutes to do this."

Watershed managers and partners like the city are stepping up efforts to improve a lake protection plan of action, which was adopted in 2014. ***Invasive species***, such as quagga mussels, which are already in the lake, can contribute to harmful blue-green algae blooms.

Councilmember Stephen Uebbing, who is a proponent of the boat-washing station, said at a City Council meeting last Thursday that making sure ***invasive species*** stay out of the lake is important.

"We will continue to face ***invasive species*** of different kinds," Uebbing said. "This isn't over."

When it's ready to go next month, drivers hauling their boats will pull off to the side and state parks workers will clean the boat off. Each washing uses about 5 gallons of water, Palumbo said.

This set-up, which Palumbo said isn't costing the city local dollars, is a step toward having a larger, permanent site, which would include stations for washing boats before entering the lake and after leaving it.

A plan was in place to do this in 2017, but with budget cuts, "it got axed," Palumbo said.

"It will be a lot more involved than just a little pull-off that we're doing now," Palumbo said.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Yellow crazy ants spread into Townsville and parts of north-east Australia, as councils plead for funding***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-0K71-JBN5-F3YB-00000-00&context=1516831)

ABC Premium News (Australia)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 Australian Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 1366 words

**Byline:** By national science, technology and environment reporter Michael Slezak

**Highlight:** Yellow crazy ants are categorised as one of the worst ***invasive species*** on the planet, capable of completely destroying ecosystems — and they're spreading in northern Australia.

**Body**

When Samantha Cocuzza plays with her two kids in their Townsville backyard, most of the time she has to hold her youngest off the ground.

It's not the prickles, or even the heat — it's something far more sinister.

As soon as her kids put their feet back on the grass, they're covered in an acid-spitting ***invasive*** ant ***species*** called yellow crazy ants.

"It's now at the point where they play outside in the yard, head in for a bath, and sometimes there are ants in the bath that come off the kids," Ms Cocuzza said.

The ants are categorised as one of the worst ***invasive species*** in the world, capable of completely destroying ecosystems and making outdoor areas virtually unusable.

The ants don't bite, but instead throw acid, which can burn the eyes and skin of people, and can blind and kill insects and small animals.

While one or two of the ants are rarely a problem, the ***species*** tends to congregate in incredible numbers.

They hold the world record for population density, with scientists recording 2000 of them per square metre.

In Townsville, where Samantha and her family live, an outbreak has been growing for years, and it finally made its way to her backyard in November last year.

She now has to spray the verandah regularly and sweep the ants away every day.

"And they've just multiplied," she said.

"I think we've gone from a couple to millions."

**A town fighting on its own**

The ants are not just a nuisance.

According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, they are among the 100 worst ***invasive species*** in the world.

On Christmas Island, off the coast of Western Australia, the ants have [*completely transformed the forest and decimated its famous red crab population.*](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-01-16/wasps-enlisted-to-control-crazy-ants-on-christmas-island/10666868)

It's not known exactly where they came from, but it's thought either Africa or Asia.

They were first detected in Australia in 1980 at Arnhem Land, although they were likely here much earlier. In 2001, they were found in Cairns, a few hundred kilometres north of Townsville.

About $30 million of state and federal money has been thrown at righting the infestation in Cairns — with eradication possibly in sight.

But so far, virtually no state or federal funding has been spent fighting the outbreak in Townsville.

The job of repelling the tiny invaders is the responsibility of the Townsville City Council, and the two technical officers who work there.

Yet their job also involves dealing with every other ***invasive species*** in the area including plants, pigs and deer.

Councillor Maurie Soars said the city was at a crucial juncture.

"We're at the tipping [point] now," he said. "Our experts here [are] telling us that we've really got to address it now.

"And if we do [that] we can have some serious impact on the spread."

The council said it wouldn't be able to stop the infestation, or even know exactly the full extent of the infestation, without significant funding from the state and federal governments.

"We are hoping that upper levels of government will start looking at it more seriously and then bring it in because if we don't stop it here, where are you going to stop it?" Mr Soars said.

Environmental charity The ***Invasive Species*** Council has assessed the situation in Townsville and is proposing a $27.6 million plan, which it thinks should be able to eradicate the ants.

So far, the ants have been found at about seven locations in Townsville, covering an area of hundreds of hectares — but the council doesn't have the resources to determine exactly how big the spread is.

A spokesman for federal environment minister Sussan Ley said the Morrison government has spent millions helping to control the outbreak near Cairns, but beyond that, it was the job of the state government and the council.

A spokesman for the Queensland agriculture minister Mark Furner said councils have received money from the state government to help with the control efforts.

"The ants are a declared pest, so landholders have a general biosecurity obligation to manage such pests on their land," the spokesperson said.

**Perfect storm invaders**

At Alligator Creek in Townsville, where Samantha lives, the ants are just 5km from Bowling Green National Park, where unique ***species*** such as the Mount Elliot crayfish and the Mount Elliot nursery frog live — ***species*** only found in this part of the world.

In the right location, Ben Hoffman said the ants could completely transform an ecosystem.

[*On Christmas Island, as well as killing millions of its famous red crabs*](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-05-25/scientists-work-to-curb-crazy-ants-on-christmas-island/100161132), they also ate all the insects that fed on young plants, turning its sparse understorey into a dense bush.

"The transformation [there] is just so dramatic, it's unbelievable," Dr Hoffman said.

"You might as well be looking at two different island ecosystems where the ants are present in high abundance and where they're not."

He said there were a few elements that make them such incredible invaders.

Firstly, while most ant ***species*** have separate colonies, each with one breeding ant called the queen, there's no limit to how many queens a yellow crazy ant nest can have — with all the queens making babies.

"There was one log I'm aware of where they just stopped counting after 1000 queens," Dr Hoffman said.

And while different colonies of many ant ***species*** compete and even fight, yellow crazy ant colonies cooperate and combine.

"They basically cooperate as one massive nest that can cover tens to even hundreds of hectares," he said.

"It's almost the perfect storm of a ***species***."

Once the infestation gets too big, eradicating it will be nearly impossible, according to Dr Hoffman.

From that point, the Townsville infestation will almost certainly lead to outbreaks elsewhere around the country.

That's no idle concern. Already, outbreaks in Darwin and on Hamilton Island are thought to have been seeded by the Townsville infestation.

**Property prices impacted**

Just up the road from Samantha live Vaughan and Yvonne Benn, both in their 80s.

They are too frail to fight the ants at the perimeter of their home, like Samantha does, and as a result, their home is crawling with yellow crazy ants.

"They crawl all over you," he says. "You wouldn't think a little thing like that would have much acid to squirt out but apparently they do."

As they watch TV, the couple say they have to brush the ants off their arms.

And they worry about what the ants will do to the environment around their home.

"They kill off the frogs and I believe they kill snakes," Vaughan said.

In their old age, the pair are planning to move towards town where they can access more care. But they're worried they won't be able to sell their home.

"You'd hate a prospective buyer to come out and say 'oh what's all these ants,' you know? You don't want that."

So Vaughan and Yvonne need the ants gone.

**The ant fight**

With the Townsville City Council now stretched beyond capacity fighting the infestation, local residents — with the help of environmental charity the ***Invasive Species*** Council — are taking matters into their own hands.

On a Sunday afternoon, more than 20 local residents meet at the property of Ian and Frances Cotrell, who are also facing a severe infestation.

The meeting is led by Bev Job from the ***Invasive Species*** Council, who is handing out supplies of bait, paid for by the charity, and explaining to the residents how to use it.

But she is frank about the likelihood of getting much done without assistance from the state and federal governments.

"Unfortunately, it's been left too long," she said.

"Now it's been left up to the point where there are not enough resources in the Townsville City Council."

The residents are taken around Ian and Frances' backyard, and shown what the ants look like, and where to find them — which is not difficult, as they're everywhere.

And according to Ben Hoffmann from the CSIRO, the infestation that's visible from the surface is just the "tip of the iceberg".

"The yellow crazy ant can be absolutely anywhere there's a cavity.

"So it's a hole in the ground, or it could be at the top of a coconut palm, for example. There's a lot of ants that you don't see.

"We don't really know the full extent of what issues will arise from yellow crazy ants.

"We only discover this when the ant gets into new locations [and] my personal preference is that we don't get to that stage."

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Invasive earthworms pose risk to Albertan forest's bug population, feeding Canada's biodiversity crisis; A recent study found that insect populations have plummeted in a forest just west of Calgary, and earthworms are to blame***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-T761-JCRP-C4JJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Globe and Mail (Breaking News)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 All material copyright The Globe and Mail or its licensors. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NATIONAL

**Length:** 1261 words

**Byline:** Pascale Malenfant

**Body**

Though earthworms might serve many a helpful purpose in our gardens and composts, the same cannot be said for their presence in some of Canada's forests. Just ask the bugs.

A recent study conducted in an aspen forest near Barrier Lake, Alta., found that insect populations had dropped significantly as a result of an overabundance of earthworms - an ***invasive species*** in North America. Published in [*Biology Letters*](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rsbl.2021.0636) , the researchers found that in areas with the highest mass of earthworms, there were 61 per cent fewer individual insects, 18 per cent fewer insect ***species*** and a 27 per cent reduction in the total mass of insects on average.

"There has been a field station in the area since the 1980s, observing how the earthworms had begun to overpopulate the forest," said Dr. Malte Jochum, a biologist at the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research and the University of Leipzig. "We knew they were impacting the forests in many ways, but I was surprised by how strongly they were affecting the insects."

[*Ottawa pledges $14.7-million to fight* ***invasive species*** *in mountain parks in Alberta and B.C.*](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-ottawa-pledges-147-million-to-fight-invasive-species-in-mountain-parks/)

The findings contribute to a growing body of research raising the alarms on declining insect populations in Canada within the past few decades. Nevertheless, the story on bugs is more complicated than a simple drop in the number of insects. It is also about the intersection of climate change and a host of other threats, as well as the greater potential risk to insect diversity. The "insect apocalypse," as it's been dubbed, might need to be re-characterized as yet another branch of Canada's biodiversity crisis.

Findings showed that earthworms are a formidable foe for many insects when it comes to food and habitat resources in the studied forest, said Dr. Jochum, particularly those that must compete with them to eat the dead plant and animal material found on forest floors. However, earthworms were also found to be a threat to branches of the food chain to which they had no direct predator-prey or competitive relationship, including animals, plants and other organisms reliant upon certain insects for food or habitat.

In order to count how many insects and worms were in a given area, Dr. Jochum and his team had two main methods at their disposal - a "Ghostbusters-like" vacuum and a mustard solution. The vacuum, carried by Dr. Jochum and his team like a backpack, was used to suck a variety of insects from the forest's undergrowth and debris. The worms, on the other hand, were drawn out by spraying a mixture of mustard powder and water on the soil, and were counted by the researchers once they reached the surface.

"It doesn't hurt the worms," he clarified. "They just find it a bit... irritating."

Given the helpful role they play in agriculture, it is easy to forget earthworms are both ***invasive*** in and harmful to forest environments, said Colin Cassin, a policy manager at the ***Invasive Species*** Centre who has studied the impacts of earthworms in southern Ontario. After their disappearance from North America during the last ice age thousands of years ago, they were reintroduced by European colonizers in the 1800s and spread through farming and fishing equipment.

"In Ontario, 18 of our 20 earthworm ***species*** meet the threshold of being considered ***invasive***," said Mr. Cassin. The case of earthworms impacting insect populations in Alberta is also unsurprising, he added, given the impacts they've had on ecosystems and organisms across the country. And as climate change drives temperatures up farther north, things could get worse.

According to Dr. Jochum, if the permafrost in northern Canada were to melt and its soils became habitable for earthworms, these environments could see invasions similar to that of Barrier Lake's forests, adding an additional stressor to plants and animals already dealing with the consequences of climate change and human land use on their immediate environments.

Though many may be inclined to point to Dr. Jochum's study as an example of an increasing decline of insect populations worldwide - the insect apocalypse - others would consider this inaccurate, including Dr. Jeremy Kerr, research chair in macroecology and conservation at the University of Ottawa. For him, earthworms' impacts on insect numbers is just one detail of the current state of bug-related affairs worldwide - one that is better described as part of the general biodiversity crisis experts have observed over the past several decades, linked to both climate change and a myriad of other factors, depending on the specific ecosystem.

"Insects are in trouble," he said, "but the trouble they are in is comparable to the kinds of challenges other animals face. My experience in speaking with ecologists and conservation biologists is that I have yet to meet one who thinks that we're in the middle of an insect apocalypse."

The narrative that insects are dying off at a uniquely alarming rate stems from a study published in [*PLOS One*](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0185809) in 2017, which found a 75-per-cent reduction in the biomass of insects in certain protected localities of southern Germany. Given the highly localized nature of the study, said Dr. Kerr, it is impossible to apply its findings on a global scale - as many at the time did - and no concrete evidence has been presented since that indicates that insects are at a greater risk than any other animal.

While some insects may be suffering in numbers in some parts of Canada, said Dr. Kerr, some might be thriving in other parts of the country, existing just as before or even overtaking ecosystems as ***invasive species***. When it comes to the disappearance of insects, it's not necessarily the sheer number of insects researchers and conservationists should be watching out for, but the diversity of ***species*** within a given ecosystem, as well.

"Common ***species*** may become more common, and rare ***species*** may become more rare as a consequence of human disturbance," he said. "This is the process that's intrinsic to a lot of what we think of as modern-day extinction, and it's our job to try and hold onto the ***species*** we share the planet with."

Part of holding onto those ***species*** includes working to undo some of the harm humans have caused Earth's ecosystems - or at least, making an active effort to prevent them from getting worse, said Dr. Jochum. In the case of ***invasive*** earthworms, while there may not be much ecologists can do once the worms have infested a forest, humans should work towards ensuring they don't spread further. Raising awareness on the risks they pose to wild animal and plant ***species*** by encouraging hikers to check their boots and tires for worms before venturing into new forests, and reminding fishers not to dump their bait after they are finished using it are important steps in the war against earthworms, he said. However, policymakers also need to consider earthworms when managing natural ecosystems, which includes taking care to ensure developers are mandated to implement checks-and-balances that consider potential earthworm spread.

"Earthworms are good for the garden, but bad for the forest," said Mr. Cassin. "We need to starting thinking about the negative consequences of their presence if we're going to conserve what they've put at risk."

Interested in more stories about climate change? Sign up for the  [*Globe Climate newsletter*](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/newsletters/#globe-climate)  and  [*read more from our series*](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/climate-innovators/)  on climate change innovation and adaption.

Follow this link to view this story on globeandmail.com: [***Invasive*** *earthworms pose risk to Albertan forest's bug population, feeding Canada's biodiversity crisis*](https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/alberta/article-invasive-jumping-worms-canada/)

The Globe and Mail

**Notes**

PUBLISHER: The Globe and Mail Inc.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Facebook slammed for wildlife trafficking***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657R-GJP1-JCBW-N2GP-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sunday Times (London)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Edition 1, Ireland

Copyright 2022 Times Newspapers Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 5

**Length:** 271 words

**Byline:** John Mooney

**Body**

Online trafficking in exotic wildlife is a "huge threat" to ***species***, an Irish charity has warned, after Facebook was criticised in a report for allowing users to sell animals. Pádraic Fogarty, campaign officer for the Irish Wildlife Trust, said the online trade was continuing to grow and represented a "huge threat" to ***species*** everywhere.

"There is a huge animalwelfare problem with this," he said. "People are buying animals online and then getting sick of them and releasing them into the wild where they become ***invasive species***. This is now a real problem in Ireland."

Fogarty said populations of alpine newts had recently been discovered after being released into the wild by irresponsible owners. "These have now become ***invasive***. They are almost impossible to remove once they establish themselves," he said.

A report by Avaaz, an independent organisation based in America, has claimed Facebook has become not just a thriving marketplace for exotic animals and birds, but actively encourages people to collect wildlife.

Avaaz researchers found tigers cubs, African grey parrots and pygmy marmosets for sale on the platform. It said Facebook's algorithm encouraged users into what it described as an "international wildlife trafficking rabbit hole".

Meta, which owns Facebook, said that the Avaaz report was based on a questionable methodology. "The results don't reflect the extensive work we've done to combat wildlife trafficking on Facebook," it said.

"We've pioneered technology to help us find and remove this content and co-founded the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online to share information across our industry."

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***How to celebrate Earth Day with eco-conscious gardening***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-F391-DY37-F54Y-00000-00&context=1516831)[***Garden Q&A***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-F391-DY37-F54Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Baltimore Sun

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Advance3 Edition

Copyright 2022 The Baltimore Sun Company All Rights Reserved

**Section:** REAL ESTATE; L; Pg. 2

**Length:** 896 words

**Byline:** Miri Talabac For Baltimore Sun

**Highlight:** Hampstead Elementary School students, from left, Torin Farver, Karsyn Gardner and Aiden Burgos free the roots of a river birch, one of 20 trees their class planted at the school to mark Earth Day in 2021. Dylan Slagle/Carroll County Times

**Body**

Q: I want to be more mindful about how my landscaping choices impact the environment so I can reduce negative consequences. Do you have suggestions for low-impact and eco-conscious gardening practices?

A: Certainly, and with Earth Day coming up on April 22, now's a great time to focus on the impact of our landscapes. Fortunately, there's many ways we can adjust our gardening practices to minimize our carbon footprint and protect local habitats.

Keep the soil covered with plants or mulch. Not only does this reduce erosion (which moves nutrients and pollutants to our waterways), but it also supports soil health. Living plant roots support beneficial microbes, which in turn aid in plant growth and convey protection from some diseases. Bare soil is also a great nursery for weedy and ***invasive species***.

Expect some pests and diseases, and tolerate minor plant damage. Focus instead on issues that can cause more serious damage, and intervene early to prevent an outbreak by monitoring plants regularly. If you need to resort to pesticides, select organic or low-risk products, and be mindful of pollinator exposure. You don't need to eliminate a pest (and you likely can't long-term), just suppress its population enough for the plant to recover.

Test your soil before fertilizing. Applying unnecessary elements is wasteful, polluting and risks harming soil life. Mature landscape plants rarely need supplemental nutrients. The two main exceptions are lawns and crops (vegetables and fruits), since we demand a lot of each in terms of productivity. Soil tests will show you which exact nutrients are low enough where fertilization will benefit the plants.

Compost plant debris, old potting mix and food scraps. By keeping soil and debris on-site, you reduce transportation energy use and the chances of introducing ***invasive*** pests (like jumping worm or stiltgrass seeds) to new areas. Organic matter improves soil health and returns nutrients to the soil to further reduce the need for fertilizer.

Convert unneeded lawn to other plantings, ideally with primarily locally-native ***species***. No other groundcover tolerates the level of foot traffic or pet use that turf does, but for less intense uses you could create a pathway through a planting bed if you need to routinely access certain areas.

Remove ***invasive species***, which you inherited with a new house or planted before you realized they were a menace to natural areas. Replace them with locally native ***species*** when possible so you increase benefits to pollinators and other wildlife.

When you can, use a diverse array of plants to support beneficial insects. Think of it as a tempting buffet for pollinators and the natural enemies of insect pests.

Conserve water and reduce runoff by irrigating only when plants need it and target watering to those most sensitive to drought. Feel the soil several inches below the surface and only water once it's becoming dry to the touch at that depth. Wet leaves can promote infection so try to only wet the soil when irrigating or water early enough in the day so leaves dry by nightfall. Lastly, use an organic mulch (wood chips, bark, pine needles, or live groundcovers) to slow evaporation so more of that moisture stays in the soil.

Q: I'd love to feed the caterpillars of the butterflies that visit my flowers. I learned that most use different plants than they visit for nectar. Do you have suggestions for native host plants?

A: Each ***species*** of butterfly uses one or more fairly specific host plants, though a few can accept a wide array of unrelated host ***species***. If there's a particular butterfly ***species*** you'd like to attract, you can learn what their preferred hosts are.

Many host plants of butterflies in our area are trees and take up a lot of garden space, but if you have the room, black cherry, willow, hackberry, American elm, pawpaw, Eastern redcedar and sassafras are great options. As is often the case with our native trees, these ***species*** also provide resources for plenty of other insects, songbirds and other wildlife, so you get plenty of bang for your buck (and yard space).

There are several native perennial and shrub host plants that you can fit in smaller garden spaces. Most prefer full sun, but some will thrive in dappled shade. Perennials include milkweeds, asters, senna, golden alexanders, violets, toothworts, turtlehead, hairy beardtongue, hibiscus, and pussytoes. Shrubs include spicebush, blueberry, viburnum, New Jersey tea, meadowsweet spirea and dogwood (redosier, silky, gray, and pagoda). These cover most of the commonly-seen butterflies and the plant ***species*** that are easier to source.

False nettle, a fairly nondescript native perennial that grows along damp woodland edges, is worth keeping if growing wild on your property; it feeds the caterpillars of three butterfly ***species***. (Finding some to buy can be challenging, though.) Among vines, pipevine and maypops (purple passionflower) are hosts, but also sometimes hard to source.

Butterflies can often use non-native relatives of their native host plants, but it's preferable to plant the natives when possible, in case they spread from seed and so they can provide resources for bees and other animals.

University of Maryland Extension's Home and Garden Information Center offers free gardening and pest information at extension.umd.edu/hgic. Click "Ask Extension" to send questions and photos.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***American Express volunteers help wildlife recovery in national park***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N061-JD39-X42B-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Argus (Newsquest Regional Press)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 NewsQuest Media Group Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 381 words

**Byline:** *Ellie Smitherman*

**Body**

STAFF at\xC2American Express have been doing their bit to help with wildlife recovery in the county.\xC2

Colleagues from the company\xE2s Brighton and Burgess Hill offices joined in a nature recovery project at Seven Sisters Country Park, near Seaford, last week.

The activity forms part of a new partnership between American Express and The South Downs National Park Trust which aims to support the charity to deliver its large-scale wildlife recovery and habitat restoration projects.

Over\xC2two days, 39 American Express volunteers took part in removing old posts and wire livestock fencing, under the expert instruction of the country park\xE2s rangers.

Seven Sisters Country Park, which is the eastern gateway to the South Downs National Park, now uses an \xE2invisible fencing\xE2 GPS system for grazing cattle, meaning the traditional fences are no longer needed. Cattle wear tags which make a noise when they reach the edge of an area chosen by the farmer, making them turn round.

This new system allows cattle to be easily rotated to different locations where they are needed most, reducing damage to the upper layer of soil covered in grass from cattle hooves around gates.

It also improves the state of the chalk grassland to attract even more birds, butterflies and bees.\xC2

This is particularly important on the grassland habitat found in the National Park, which can be home to up to 40 ***species*** of wildflowers and herbs, as well as many ***species*** of invertebrate.\xC2

Removal of the fencing also provides better access for visitors, meaning people are free to explore the country park without encountering physical boundaries.

Another two-day volunteering session is planned for autumn when American Express colleagues will be assisting with activities such as habitat renewal, ***species*** management and removing ***invasive species*** like ragwort.

The company has also provided funding to support the trust\xE2s grant programme, which helps schools provide educational trips to sites in the National Park.\xC2

The trust is the official independent charity for the South Downs National Park and is leading the ReNature project, which is looking to create an extra 13,000 hectares \xE2 or around 21,000 football pitches \xE2 of habitat over the next decade where plants and animals can thrive.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***The Nanday parakeet is something to squawk about***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-428Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Highlands News-Sun (Sebring, FL)

17 April 2022

Copyright 2022 Highlands News-Sun, Rowland Publishing, Inc.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** HIGHLANDS NEWS SUN

**Length:** 421 words

**Byline:** DOROTHY L. HARRIS Wildlife Moment

**Body**

The loud squawking sounded so much like a parrot that we immediately started looking around. What bird would be making so much noise? It only took a moment or two to listen then zero in on the large, bright green bird above.

Clearly out of place in this natural area we were walking through, this foot long boldly green parrot had a fully black head, as though it was hooded. Blue tail feathers were just barely visible, as was a bluish patch on its chest. It is noted they have red feathers on their thighs which can be seen when in flight. The black beak and black head feathers made the bird's face difficult to see in the dappled light under the leaves, but the large flesh-colored feet and long claws were clearly visible as it preened.

The Nanday parakeet, as it is known in its natural range, is also referred to as the black-hooded conure. Native to South America, it is found in Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Bolivia where it naturally populates open woods or grasslands. Introduced by accidental escape or natural disasters they now form wild populations in some regions. Bold and somewhat destructive to the natural habitats it overtakes, they are considered an ***invasive species*** in the wild.

At first, we only saw the one and wondered if it might be an escaped pet. Had its owner taken it to the beach and lost it somehow? That question was soon answered by the loud, raucous calling of others. Soon a flock of about 15 of the birds flew by and we realized this was a wild population of the small conures. This ***species*** is monomorphic, meaning there are no visual indicators to help you identify whether the bird is a male or female by sight, but we assumed this was a breeding population of birds. It made us think of the small group of green parrots we see around Lake Jackson from time to time.

Popular in the pet trade, these conures are talkative and capable of learning words and short phrases. We wondered what they might say about their feral life in Florida. Were they enjoying having free range to fly through the oaks and palms? Living near the ocean, I suspect the mild weather and sunny days to be to their liking. How the native wildlife felt about their competitive feeding and breeding would be another story.

Interestingly, feral flocks of Nanday conures are noted in Los Angeles, California, Miami and St. Petersburg, which is where we were on this day. There have even been flocks seen in Canada, attesting to their hardiness in the wild and perhaps their ability to disperse over long distances.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Earth Day marks a chance to take stock of the environment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-XVX1-JBCN-401Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Columbus Dispatch: Web Edition Articles (OH)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 GateHouse Media LLC

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** SPORTS

**Length:** 558 words

**Byline:** Dave Golowenski

**Body**

Earth Day, established worldwide in 1970 and coming up Friday, was intended to raise awareness about the consequences of ceaseless human efforts to command and control nature. Arguably it's done that, although heightened awareness hasn't altered the general direction.

Take the spotted lanternfly, for instance. An insect first identified in Pennsylvania in 2014, it recently arrived in at least three northern Ohio counties. The destructive lanternfly feeds on grape plants as well as peach, plum, cherry and apple trees. Its favorite, tree of heaven, is itself an ***invasive species*** from China.

This development comes on the heels of ash-killing borers that, over the past few years, have left skeletons across the landscape. Something has been killing oaks, and hemlocks are under threat too.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources lists 122 animal ***species*** as endangered, 53 as threatened and 110 as ***species*** of concern. The endangered include the state's two indigenous rattlesnakes; four bat ***species***; two types of sturgeon; and 12 ***species*** of birds, including the American bittern, northern harrier and snowy egret.

Much of the damage, though not all, started long before the first Earth Day. The casualties, 11 extinctions, have been lost forever.

At least one case of COVID-19 moving from an infected wild deer to a human in Ontario was identified in late February, raising concerns about an apparently additional biological reservoir for coronavirus mutations.

Climate has drawn attention, though not necessarily as much attention as it merits.

An April 4 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a compilation of assessments by hundreds of climate scientists, concluded Earth's governments are quickly running out of time to curb the use of fossil fuels if they hope to keep the planet's heating at what is deemed a manageable level.

That level would be less than 4 degrees from the long-term norm, and currently, the world's temperature is a bit more than 2 degrees above the norm.

The day the report was made public ExxonMobil announced plans to invest $10 billion in an offshore oil development project in South America expected to yield 250,000 barrels a day.

On April 6 about 1,200 scientists from around the world organized a climate protest, some getting arrested after locking themselves inside the JP Morgan Chase building in Los Angeles.

One of the world's great carbon sinks, the Amazon jungle, is nearing a tipping point that could turn it into a savannah. Bird populations have plunged in tropical forests. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, hit record levels as permafrost thawed.

In March a research station in Antarctica recorded a temperature 68 degrees above normal, while temperatures in parts of the Arctic climbed to 54 degrees above average. An Antarctic ice shelf the size of New York City, and previously thought stable, collapsed.

Western Australia in January saw the Southern Hemisphere's hottest-ever-recorded temperature at 123 degrees. Record highs were surpassed in Argentina and Uruguay. January was the sixth-warmest on record, February the seventh-warmest.

Models suggest the planet this year will remain about as warm as it was in 2021, the sixth-hottest year on record. But be aware, earthlings, models predict 2023 will bring global heat unsurpassed in recorded history.

[*outdoors@dispatch.com*](mailto:outdoors@dispatch.com)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***County prepares for summer expenses***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-SBH1-DXVP-V4PT-00000-00&context=1516831)

Bonner County Daily Bee (Idaho)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 Bonner County Daily Bee, Hagadone Corporation.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 1307 words

**Byline:** ANNISA KEITH

**Body**

SANDPOINT Commissioners allocated $656,148.65 for various summer events and expenditures, the majority going toward watercraft inspections and gravel road treatments.

Commissioners began by approving the consent agenda containing three minor land divisions, and the minutes from last week's meeting.

Justice Services brought an action item seeking the commission's approval to spend $6,415.25 on heating and air conditioning repairs for the department. Commissioners approved the request.

Emergency Management brought three items before the commission, the first of which was a resolution terminating the local emergency regarding the Arrowhead Ranch Water District in Cocolalla.

The local disaster was declared by the commission at the district's request in January in order for the district to pursue opportunities to receive funding from state agencies. The district, serving 27 residents in Cocolalla, has been experiencing a water shortage since March 2020.

Arrowhead Ranch Water Association Inc. is not to be confused with the well known Arrowhead Mountain Spring Water brand based in California.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality awarded a $15,000 drinking water planning grant to the district in June 2021.

Despite multiple failed attempts to gather comment from district representatives, Emergency Service representatives informed the commission that there was "no longer a threat of life and property regarding the COVID-19 pandemic."

It should be noted that there was no mention of the pandemic when the disaster was declared in January. It is unknown if the district was able to secure funding from state agencies, or if the district is still experiencing a water shortage.

"Whenever you do a declaration, when it gets to the end you have to terminate [the emergency,]" said Commissioner Chair Dan McDonald.

Commissioners approved terminating the emergency declaration.

The remaining two items sought the commission's signatures for an agreement with the Idaho Department of Lands' BONfire program.

Howard described hazardous materials as "anything six-inches and under that would be a fire risk, so fire doesn't climb trees or ignite fuels on the ground."

"The BONfire program is a hazardous fuel treatment program so private landowners can apply for hazardous fuel treatment on their property to help protect their property from wildfire and make it more sustainable," said Bob Howard, director of Emergency Services. "This is all funded by grants from the Department of Lands."

"The private landowner comes to us," Howard continued. "We do an evaluation on the property. Properties within the grant area, and if the land fits the guidelines, we put together a project and all the contractors will review the project and give us bids. And then we will choose the right bidder for the project."

The agreements are between the county and Cobalt Land Management, and Echo Construction LLC for hazardous wildland fuels. Funding for the projects are covered by grant funds from the state agency.

In total, grant funding will not exceed $100,000 for the two projects. The county does not have to contribute any funding for the projects.

"I want to thank [staff] for working hard to do more of these projects and get more work done on the ground," said Commissioner Jeff Connolly. "I'd say we are one of the most sufficient [counties] in the state for doing work on grounds. It's a good thing."

Connolly provided examples for those who have participated in the project, including the fairgrounds and private landowners in District 2 the district he represents.

"The BONfire program is always out there, and they do public outreach." Connolly said. "If [a landowner] has issues, then we can come look at it and work with [the landowners] in order to get things done."

Commissioners unanimously approved both items.

Road & Bridge brought one action item to award a nearly half-million dollar bid to EnviroTech Services for a contract which would provide 3,720 tons of magnesium chloride to the county.

Magnesium is an element on the periodic table that is abundant in nature. Magnesium is commonly used in a salt form, called magnesium chloride, and is commonly used for treating gravel roads.

"This is something we get every year," said Matt Mulder, for Road & Bridge on March 8. "We use magnesium chloride to put down on our gravel roads to stabilize the material to prevent material loss and help control the dust."

The funding for this project will come from the department, which was specifically allocated for this expense. Commissioners approved awarding the contract.

The Airport brought two items before the commission.

The first was a grant application amendment with the Federal Aviation Administration. The request will ask for an additional $8,079, for an additional taxiway, and apron design at the Priest River Airport, bringing the total grant request to $105,977.

Airport Director Dave Schuck explained that the additional funds are due to unexpected expenses for the project.

The county will need to contribute an additional $400 to comply with grant matching requirements, bringing the county's total to $7,675.

The second item brought before the commission was a work order for the before mentioned project.

"What we have is a master engineering contract with the engineering consultants for both airports," Schuck explained.

The contracts will last for five years.

"Anytime we have a project that comes up in that five-year period, there is a specific scope of work and work order for that specific project." Schuck said. "This defines what they are going to do and what it will likely cost. … It will be primarily funded by the FAA Airport Improvement Program."

The project is expected to cost $100,000, project engineers are to submit specific estimates to the county in due time.

Commissioners approved both items, therefore allowing the improvement project to progress.

The Recreation Department sought approval from the commission to relocate the Timber Days event to West Bonner Park Boat Launch, on Railroad Avenue in Priest River.

Commissioners approved the request. The closure will be on July 30 from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The final item on the public agenda came from the Bonner County Sheriff's Office requesting a memorandum of understanding to inspect watercraft for ***invasive species***.

"The Sheriff's Office will provide all necessary personnel, equipment, and supplies in order to provide law enforcement services related to the Idaho ***Invasive Species*** Inspection Protocol," said Undersheriff Ror Lakewold.

$154,779 will be allocated from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture for inspections.

According to information provided by Lakewold, those inspecting watercraft will be paid $50 per hour beginning on April 15 through Sept 30 at the three Bonner County checkpoints.

"Fifty dollars is a base-rate that they pay all the counties for the services. Our actual cost for the deputies is time-and-a-half, which is definitely less than the $50 per hour. The remainder is for administrative costs," Lakewold said.

Commissioners approved the memorandum of understanding.

Shortly after, McDonald recessed the meeting before reconvening for executive session where four items were addressed.

Two items came from the Human Resources department, one regarding hiring, and another regarding personnel. The Planning Department brought one item regarding software. And finally, the Prosecutor's Office brought one item regarding pending litigation that the county is involved in.

The Board of County Commissioners hold public meetings every Tuesday at 9 a.m. in the administrative building located at 1500 U.S. 2. Those interested in virtually attending can do so via Zoom. A livestream of the meeting can be watched on the Bonner County YouTube page, where an archive of previous meetings can be viewed.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***What’s a poor salamander to do?; Thwarted by fence to keep out thuggish frogs, native newts couldn’t find love until college students came to rescue***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657R-9BR1-DXVP-V475-00000-00&context=1516831)

Lewiston Morning Tribune (Idaho)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 Tribune Publishing Co. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NORTHWEST

**Length:** 1318 words

**Byline:** Craig Sailor The News TribuneTNS

**Body**

TACOMA There’s a march underway in the wild spaces of Lacey, Wash. Over leaves and around blades of grass, thousands of tiny feet plod with a single-minded purpose.

It’s mating season for the rough-skinned newt.

The lovelorn amphibians, in search of a mate, have spent hours, maybe days heading toward a group of retention ponds on the edge of Saint Martin’s University, where they can finally find a desirable ... fence?

A newt-proof fence, it turns out.

The fences were built to contain an undesirable ***invasive*** amphibian, the African clawed frog. But now, biologists have discovered, they’re preventing newts from entering the ponds to breed.

“This is a classic conservation issue where we’re mitigating the negative impacts of this ***invasive species***,” said Saint Martin’s biology professor Megan Friesen. “But in doing so, we’re creating a conservation problem for one of our native amphibians.”

Now, Friesen and her students have started a newt bucket brigade to help the languid amphibians over the wall. More than 1,000 of the salamander ***species*** have been transported to their watery love nests.

African clawed frogs

The frogs were discovered in 2015. Soon, fences were installed by the city of Lacey and state Department of Fish and Wildlife to contain them, according to Max Lambert, the department’s “frog guy.”

The frogs aren’t from around here, as their name implies, and aren’t welcome. They eat a lot, Lambert said, and their favorite meal seems to be their neighbors.

“We’re really worried about them eating our native ***species*** of amphibians as tadpoles or even young fishes,” Lambert said.

Fish and Wildlife has tried trapping them, but it doesn’t take many to repopulate a pond. The department obtained an Environmental Protection Agency permit to add salt to the ponds in 2017. That killed more than 6,000 of the frogs.

But, some survived.

“The frogs actually crawled up the storm sewers out of the pond,” Lambert said. “And then when the water cleaned up, they recolonized it.”

A gathering of newts

Friesen and Lambert began collaborating in 2021 to study the clawed frogs in the hopes of stopping their spread.

In March, they met at the ponds to perform a routine check on frog developments, Friesen said. But, it was the salamanders that soon dominated their observations.

“We just started noticing that there are all these newts trying to get into the different stormwater ponds and being trapped,” she said.

In some areas, the newts are piling up like a chain-reaction wreck on a salamander highway.

“It was just nuts,” she recalled. “They were walking through gravel, which is a weird place to see an amphibian.”

They found more than 100 newts that first day.

“Once we moved them over the fence, they all just went straight into the water,” she said. “Like it was clear that that was their natural migratory path ... into this waterway.”

The ponds are relatively new, so both Friesen and Lambert think the newts have colonized them.

Take this frog and ...

If there was a most wanted list for ***invasive species***, the African clawed frog would be on it. It’s not the frog’s fault. It was introduced all over the world for a reason that by today’s standards seems bizarre.

“People who wanted to know if they were pregnant would literally pee on an African clawed frog in the doctor’s office, and if they were pregnant, they had enough hormone that it would actually cause the female clawed frogs to ovulate and lay eggs,” Lambert said.

The frogs were then released into ponds.

Today, there are over-the-counter pregnancy tests, but the frogs remain coveted by the black market pet trade. They are illegal to possess and sell in Washington.

Non-native ***species*** can spread diseases to native ***species***, including salmon. The frogs have tested positive for ranavirus.

It’s not known how the frogs were introduced to the Lacey ponds. Often, a well-intentioned pet owner releases an animal into the wild rather than kill it. But, that action can lead to the death of native ***species***.

The frogs are almost fully aquatic, Lambert said, and will only cross land if their pond dries or if a poison is introduced.

Other populations of the clawed frog have been found in Bothell and Issaquah, Lambert said.

Newt helpers

Friesen’s students were already set to work at the ponds, trapping the clawed frogs for study.

The problem, though dire for the newts, would become a lesson for the students. They collected 250 stuck newts the first day Friesen took them to the ponds.

She asked for volunteers to monitor the ponds. Nearly half her students volunteered.

Now, students go to the ponds nearly every day to rescue and relocate the newts.

Since then, more than 1,000 newts have been collected by Saint Martin’s students and immediately released into the ponds they were desperate to reach.

On a warm day last week, Saint Martin’s environmental studies students Dioni Roberson and Quin Butler were patrolling the fence, buckets in hand.

Each of the three ponds is surrounded by two plastic cloth fences just short enough for a person to step over but monumental for newts. Occasionally, the students would find a newt hiding under a fold.

The women said the work helped them understand amphibian life cycles. It was also an extension of their childhood.

“Growing up, I used to play a lot in the mud and dirt and collecting all types of bugs,” Roberson said.

“I would always catch snakes, and we would just have pet snakes and then, obviously, our parents would make us let them go,” Butler said.

Nearby, a garter snake slithered along a fence.

The students were enthusiastic about helping the newts, particularly the young ones, just an inch long.

“I find a great interest in them,” Butler said. “I think they’re really neat. And I think they’re really cute, too.”

Butler is making the newts the subject of her senior research project.

Consider the newt

It’s hard not to like a newt. They are the sloths of the forest, a slow-motion gecko. Their forward facing eyes and hint of a smile seem better suited to a cartoon character than an amphibian.

When they are not making a bee-line to water, they’re often found in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. They are dry to the touch and will squirm slightly when picked up. Their dark brown tops contrast with bright yellow-orange undersides.

All newts are salamanders but not all salamanders are newts. The rough-skinned newt ranges from California to British Columbia and as far east as Idaho and Montana. They eat slugs, worms and any other invertebrates they can find.

The newts, which can reach 8 inches long, use their tails to swim deftly in water but are sluggish on land, where they spend most of their lives.

Even the laziest predator could gobble them down with little effort. But the newts live, unmolested, thanks to an effective deterrent.

They contain tetro-dotoxin, one of the deadliest natural poisons on the planet.

“You don’t have to be fast if you are really, really toxic,” Friesen said.

Handling the critters is considered low risk, but students wear gloves.

“You could handle a newt and not get sick or poisoned from touching it,” Lambert said.

The Saint Martin’s effort isn’t the only salamander-saving effort underway. From California to Michigan, volunteers shepherd them safely across roads. Cars do not mix well with salamanders.

Unanswered questions

It’s not yet known if, in a few weeks or months, there will be airport-like lines of newts waiting to go through the fences on their return trips.

If so, students will be ready to help them.

There’s also the question if the newts will survive their encounters with the frogs. The frogs might be immune to the effects of tetrodotoxin, which is produced by bacteria that live in and on the newts.

Could the well-meaning students just be delivering newt takeout to the voracious frogs?

Friesen doesn’t know yet.

“There’s so many more questions from a conservation perspective,” she said.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Volunteers clean up Frederick watershed, Gambrill State Park***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-MTH1-DY8S-B1BT-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Frederick News-Post (Maryland)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 The Frederick News-Post (Frederick, Md.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 598 words

**Byline:** Mary Grace Keller, The Frederick News-Post, Md.

**Body**

Apr. 17—There's more than critters and outdoor enthusiasts in the woods.

Toilets, mattresses and tires are among the litter that's been found during cleanups of the Frederick Municipal Forest and Watershed and its surrounding area, according to the volunteers that help maintain it.

Roughly 90 people, many of them hikers and mountain bikers, picked up trash in the watershed and Gambrill State Park Saturday. Organizer Dave Diehl, of north Frederick, directed groups to Mountaindale, Gambrill Park and Hamburg roads to start. The watershed spans 7,000 acres and provides about 10% of the city's water, according to Diehl.

"There's a lot of good people in the world and we have about 90 of them here today," Diehl said.

Diehl, an avid mountain biker, found many cyclists want to improve the natural landscape they frequent. Mountain bikers and other locals clean up the watershed each spring through a partnership between the city of Frederick and nonprofit Mid-Atlantic Off-Road Enthusiasts, known as MORE. A $1,000 grant from the Community Foundation of Frederick County funded supplies including trash bags, water bottles and food for volunteers this year, Diehl said.

The event attracted nature lovers of all ages.

Mariela Silva, 15, picked up trash with her family along Hamburg Road.

"I really love animals," Silva said, donning a monkey backpack.

Her family hikes in the area, and Silva said she feels bad for the wildlife when she spots litter.

"So many people don't think about the animals and how it affects them," she said.

The annual watershed cleanup started small, back in 2008.

Frederick resident Sally Fulmer was horrified to find trash when she hiked and biked through the watershed. She and some of her coworkers from The Common Market banded together to clean up the area. About eight to 12 people came out the first time, Fulmer said.

About two years later, they publicized the event and invited others to join. Fulmer said its grown from there with the support of the city and MORE.

"In one way it makes me feel really awesome because it's still being done," Fulmer said, but "I wish it wasn't needed."

Fulmer said they've found beer cans, motor oil, canoes, carpets and cabinets in past cleanups. Yard debris, while it might seem harmless, can actually cause the spread of ***invasive species***, Fulmer said. She can't even say they've found everything but the kitchen sink, because they did recover a sink one year.

Volunteer Roger Muller felt drawn to give back to the land he uses for biking. He came from Ashburn, Virginia to lend a hand.

"I drive up here to bike all the time so I might as well clean up," he said.

Volunteer George Connell, of Frederick, tried to break a large piece of what appeared to be concrete, and haul it away. He helped organize one of the cleanups a few years ago. He's a mountain biker, too.

"I like to give back," he said. "It's unfortunate there's litter up here."

The block of concrete proved stubborn, though. Connell and his friends had to leave it behind. He said when they find trash that is too heavy to safely remove, they notify the city to come get it.

The group as a whole accumulated a huge pile of trash by mid-afternoon. The official weight will be taken later at the dump, but Diehl said he was confident it weighed more than a ton.

"To see all these people come out here and do this work ... it's heartwarming," Diehl said.

Follow Mary Grace Keller on Twitter: @MaryGraceKeller

\_\_\_ (c)2022 The Frederick News-Post (Frederick, Md.) Visit The Frederick News-Post (Frederick, Md.) at [*www.fredericknewspost.com*](http://www.fredericknewspost.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Island's citizen scientists contribute to global updates on natural world***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-MP21-JBKR-92NP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Times Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Final Edition

Copyright 2022 Times Colonist All Rights Reserved

**Section:** ISLANDER; Pg. D10

**Length:** 810 words

**Byline:** Monique Keiran, Times Colonist

**Body**

During the past two years, people have hit the trails, visited parks and explored B.C. more often than ever before.

In spending more time outdoors, many familiarized themselves with the plants and critters they encountered, and documented them on online apps.

Many such citizen science apps exist, including made-in-B.C. Project SeaHorse and WhaleReport. But of all the social-network naturalist tools, iNaturalist and eBird are among the most popular. Both rely on observations and reports by the public and experts.

Launched 20 years ago by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, eBird gathers information in the form of checklists of birds and archives it. It also offers tools to enrich contributors' experiences. It allows birders to manage their ***species*** checklists, photos and audio recordings. It creates real-time maps of ***species*** distributions. It also alerts members when ***species*** have been reported nearby. eBird Canada was the platform's first regional portal, launched in 2006 by Birds Canada in collaboration with Cornell and Regroupement QuébecOiseaux. In addition to focusing on Canadian ***species***, it provides a survey protocol designed for Canadian Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas.

In 2020, Canadians submitted more than 1.3 million ***species*** checklists to eBird- an increase of almost 35 per cent over 2019 - by more than 28,000 observers, which also increased by about 30 per cent.

Globally, eBird met other milestones during the pandemic, including its one-billionth bird observation in 2021.

While eBird is bird-focused, iNaturalist collects observations of all organisms - from pond scum to polar bears. Like eBird, however, the social network of naturalists, biologists and citizen scientists archives, maps and shares observations. Its single, global version allows for many "projects," which can be restricted to regions (e.g., Vancouver Island), place types (ecological areas), time frames (a weekend bioblitz), or kinds of organisms (butterflies).

"iNaturalist is the most important development in biodiversity science in at least 100 years," Brian Starzomski, Kate McKeown and John Reynolds wrote in the Friends of Ecological Reserves newsletter. "iNaturalist democratizes the collection of biodiversity information and engages everyone in helping to better understand nature."

Starzomski, McKeown and Reynolds are among B.C.'s top iNaturalist observers, in part due to their involvement with the B.C. iNaturalist Project. This initiative by B.C. Parks, the B.C. Parks Foundation, the University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University encourages B.C. residents and visitors to upload observations of ***species*** encountered in B.C. parks and natural areas.

In 2020, iNaturalist noted both its one-millionth observer and its 50-millionth observation. Last year, the platform tallied observations of 333,000 ***species***, or about one in six of the world's described ***species***. In B.C., contributors reported more than one million observations of more than 13,000 ***species*** in 2020.

Those observations are shared and put to use in research, to inform policy and to drive conservation priorities. Almost 1,500 studies have drawn on iNaturalist information, while at least 600 studies have used eBird data.

Scientists use the information to track biodiversity, as well as changes in ***species***'ranges, numbers, prevalence and behaviours over time. Some researchers draw on the data to track movement of ***invasive species***. Some use the data to determine how climate change is affecting ***species*** migration and reproduction patterns. Others mine the data to pinpoint habitat changes.

Issues exist, however. Non-expert citizen scientists may misidentify ***species***, lowering data quality. To help prevent this, experts review the uploaded, geo-referenced, time-stamped photos and may visit the place where the observation was made to verify the report.

The data is also biased. In a recent analysis of 31 million iNaturalist records, U.S. researchers found that, with most observers active during the day, on weekends during the spring and summer, and in or near urban areas, the ***species*** reported most often were also active during the day and likely to be seen in spring or summer and in urban areas. Most ***species*** typically were also easy to identify and photograph.

A UBC study reported similar results for eBird's B.C. records.

Researchers need to account for them in their research. Some use the biases to inform how, where and when they focus their own ***species*** surveys to increase data from less-frequented areas, in less-popular times of day or year, and of lesser-known ***species***, or to initiate campaigns to encourage people to focus on overlooked areas, timeframes and ***species***.

As B.C.'s parks and trails beckon, we have an opportunity to continue contributing to the knowledge and understanding of the plants and critters we share our province with. [*keiran\_monique@rocketmail.com*](mailto:keiran_monique@rocketmail.com)

**Graphic**

Adrian Lam, Times Colonist; A heron flies over the water along;

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Fish really can be noisy creatures***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N081-JBCN-40XS-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Gainesville Sun (Florida)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

GAI-Issues Edition

Copyright 2022 Halifax Media Group

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. F5

**Length:** 794 words

**Byline:** Audrey Looby, SPECIAL TO GAINESVILLE SUN

**Body**

While they may lack some of the melodic qualities of birds or whales, there are almost 1,000 ***species*** of fish that use sounds to communicate, and possibly many more.

Yet, despite nearly 150 years of contemporary scientific research into fish sound production, there was no global inventory of fish ***species*** known to make sounds. Until now. Fish are one of the largest groups of sound-producing vertebrates, with speculated sound production abilities in thousands of the 34,000 fish ***species*** globally.

Our research team, led by Audrey Looby, conducted a systematic review examining almost 3,000 references. We extracted data from more than 800 different studies to determine that 989 fish ***species*** have been shown to produce active sounds globally. We used our findings to create FishSounds, an online database cataloguing fish sounds.

While fish sound production may not be as widely recognized as it is for birds, frogs, bats or whales, people have known fish could make sounds for a very long time. Fish sound production and possible fish hearing were discussed by Aristotle more than 2,000 years ago. And looking at the common names of many fishes like grunts, croakers and drums it is clear fishers have known about their sounds for a long time, too.

Fish also have a wide diversity of mechanisms for their sound production. Instead of vocal cords, fish may have adapted bony structures that they can rub or click together, while others use their swimbladder like a drum. Some fish even make sounds by expelling air out of their backsides. Yes, communication through "fish farting."

Fish may use sound to communicate information about reproduction, their territory or their food. Because sound travels faster in water than in air, fish can hear signals across greater distances, and faster than they could through sight, smell or taste.

For some examples, listen to the complex calls of the Bocon toadfish, the ticks of the sablefish and a chorus of freshwater drums.

Thanks to our review, we are now able to detail which and how many fish ***species*** have been documented to use sound for communication. Actively soniferous sound-producing fishes have been found in marine, freshwater and brackish (slightly salty, like where rivers meet saltwater) environments in almost every region globally. They have also been found throughout the fish taxonomic tree, in 133 of the 549 fish families.

Many other animals, including birds, dolphins and crabs may eavesdrop on fish sounds to eat, avoid being eaten and navigate to suitable habitats.

Underwater animals aren't the only ones who can eavesdrop on fish sounds. We used a remote sensing technique called passive acoustics to record underwater sounds and learn more about fish and their environment.

Fish sounds have been used to detect ***invasive species***, monitor spawning and identify essential habitats. Fish chewing sounds have even been used in aquaculture to optimize feeding.

There is also a growing body of evidence that human activities through noise pollution, habitat degradation and climate change are hurting the abilities of fish to produce and hear critical sounds for their reproduction and survival. This has potentially detrimental effects to whole populations or communities of fish.

Using our global review of soniferous fishes as a framework, FishSounds makes the data we collected available to other researchers, and anyone else, with an interest in aquatic ecosystems. Users can search by ***species***, recording or study information. We also provide information about our data and links to other relevant websites.

We are also compiling recordings of the many sounds fish produce, with 239 recordings currently available, and many more to come.

We plan to expand our data offerings and functionalities, including regularly updating our database to include new research and recordings, implementing a form submission system that people can use to upload audio files of fish sounds and creating interactive searches that allow users to visualize trends in the data.

FishSounds is also collaborating with other data repositories and efforts, including FishBase, as well as contributing to a global library of underwater biological sounds.

Because more than 95% of fish ***species*** lack published research on sound production, we hope to amplify what we know already and support future work on the wonderful world of fish sounds.

Audrey Looby is a PhD candidate in fisheries and aquatic sciences at the University of Florida, Amalis Riera is a research scientist in fisheries and Kieran Cox is a postdoctoral fellow in marine ecology, both at the University of Victoria. Sarah Vela is senior data manager at Dalhousie University. This piece was originally published by The Conversation (theconversation.com/us).

**Graphic**

Fish are one of the largest groups of sound-producing vertebrates, with speculated sound production abilities in thousands of the 34,000 fish ***species*** globally. Robert Delfs/AP

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Why Marine Le Pen may struggle to fill her cabinet if she becomes president***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-FYV1-DY4H-K1PR-00000-00&context=1516831)

telegraph.co.uk

April 17, 2022 Sunday 5:28 PM GMT

Copyright 2022 Telegraph Media Group Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Version:2

**Length:** 776 words

**Byline:** By Katy Lee

**Highlight:** A Marine Le Pen election victory may also lead to a mass exodus of government officials

**Body**

They're unused to power, and known for their personal dramas and back-stabbings. Welcome to [*Marine Le Pen's inner circle*](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2022/04/17/marine-le-pen-french-election-eu-embezzlement-claims-anti-fraud/) - the disparate array of veteran nationalists and ambitious newcomers who could form the backbone of her government.

Analysts say [*Ms Le Pen would struggle*](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2022/04/16/plague-cholera-marseille-still-undecided-emmanuel-macron-marine/) to fill her cabinet, between a lack of experienced colleagues in her National Rally party and the reluctance, on the part of many figures from France's establishment Right, to join forces with her.

[*The National Rally*](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2022/04/15/ban-muslim-headscarf-public-says-marine-le-pen-veil-enters-french/) has just seven MPs and the biggest administration that it currently runs is the southern city of Perpignan, where her ex-boyfriend Louis Aliot is mayor.

Naming the recently remarried Mr Aliot in her cabinet might be a little too close to home, although the pair remain political allies.

One figure already tapped as a potential minister is Jordan Bardella, a slick 26-year-old who has been her party's acting president since September.

Polite and immaculately dressed, Mr Bardella is in many ways the face of the "de-demonised" party that Ms Le Pen has sought to promote.

He is not, however, afraid to espouse hardline views. Mr Bardella has given credence to the far-Right idea that a "Great Replacement" of European-born citizens by immigrants is under way, and he is facing criminal charges after describing a Paris suburb as an "Islamic Republic".

Ms Le Pen told Le Figaro recently that despite his youth, the former geography student had "the perfect qualities to become a minister". As with Mr Aliot, there's a personal connection: Mr Bardella is dating her niece, Nolwenn Olivier.

Otherwise, a handful of rather obscure figures have been tapped for her cabinet: Franck Allisio, an advisor from the south of France, as well as Jean-Paul Garraud and Hervé Juvin, both members of the European Parliament.

Mr Garraud, a magistrate who as an MP sought to push through a controversial abortion amendment would have made 'involuntary abortion' a criminal offence, would serve as her justice minister.

Mr Juvin would meanwhile run her environment ministry. Fervently anti-wind power, the essayist notably wrote a book calling for an "ecology of civilisations", using borders to protect the "biodiversity" of human cultures against what he called "***invasive species***".

"There are fewer credible candidates from the National Rally than the rest of the political spectrum, that's for sure," said Jean-Yves Camus, a political scientist who studies Right-wing nationalism at the Fondation Jean-Jaurès.

Zemmour ruled out

She has so far ruled out giving a job to another erstwhile presidential rival, the far-Right TV [*pundit Éric Zemmour*](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/books/authors/eric-zemmour-actually-believes-according-books/).

And she has declined to name her pick for prime minister should she win a shock victory against President Emmanuel Macron on April 24.

During the last presidential campaign, Ms Le Pen named Nicolas Dupont-Aignan, a staunch Gaullist and eurosceptic presidential candidate, as her prime minister in waiting.

He is perhaps best known internationally for briefly backing the idea of French-speaking parts of Belgium being annexed to France during a political crisis back in 2011-if that's what locals wanted. "But I am not seeking to invade Belgium," he stressed.

Ms Le Pen's reluctance to name a potential prime minister seems to be part of a strategy to avoid scaring off Left-wingers in the final dash for votes. A new campaign poster shows a smiling Ms Le Pen declaring herself to be a candidate "for all the French".

Various former acolytes betrayed Ms Le Pen to jump ship to Mr Zemmour's camp during the presidential campaign, and she has made clear that they will not be welcomed back.

There will be no exceptions on that front for her own flesh and blood. Ms Le Pen's telegenic niece Marion Maréchal, a former rising star of the National Rally, supported Mr Zemmour for the presidency as part of a highly public bust-up with her aunt.

Aides exodus

Choosing a cabinet, in any case, would be just the start of Ms Le Pen's problems.

Mr Camus suggested she would likely face an exodus of top officials, with many of the technocrats who served under Mr Macron considering themselves politically incompatible with a Le Pen government.

And, he added, her government would face an extremely rough ride in trying to perform its basic task of law-making.

France holds elections for its National Assembly in June, and although Ms Le Pen is seeking electoral reforms, the voting system works to the disadvantage of small parties like her own.

"To govern as well as possible, you need a parliamentary majority - and I do not see how Marine Le Pen could win such a majority," Mr Camus said.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Balenciagia, books, blooms: Here's what's new in Greater Boston; As spring hits it stride, so does a funky plant store in Beverly.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657V-81W1-JB25-F01F-00000-00&context=1516831)

bostonglobe.com

April 17, 2022 Sunday 08:00 PM EST

Copyright 2022 Globe Newspaper Company All Rights Reserved

**Section:** RETAIL

**Length:** 863 words

**Byline:** Diti Kohli

**Body**

**ABSTRACT**

A new Beverly plant shop and high-fashion retailer opened in recent months. And at the end of April, they're being joined by a bookstore in Chestnut Hill.

**FULL TEXT**

[*Link to Image*](https://www.bostonglobe.com/resizer/7SONN1dXVcPKsR4cRmRNK61KIBA=/cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/bostonglobe/CMMQRMXDWLHTXHRJKQRBVYASVI.jpg)

In a "funky, hole-in-the-wall corner" of Beverly, Cheryl Rafuse runs a plant shop with flair.

Opened in December, Plant Magic Gardens sells native seeds, classic annuals, and springtime favorites like sunflowers and cosmos. There's also a mish-mash of [*merchandise from queer artists*](https://www.plantmagic.shop/): "Kill Your Lawn" T-shirts, "Compost the Patriarchy" bumper stickers, and "Flowers are Bisexual" tote bags.

"The town doesn't have anything like us," Rafuse said. "This is my effort to fill that gap."

But the retail element is only a fraction of the business. A longtime lover of nature, Rafuse also installs gardens and performs maintenance for residential and commercial clients alike. That means curating indoor greens, shooing away ***invasive species***, and sourcing native plants to decorate homes and offices.

"The native plant movement is huge, and that's where my passion lies - in helping people understand that their backyard is a habitat," Rafuse said. "They're not separate from the ecosystem because there's a fence between their yard and the rest of the forest."

She started consulting on indoor plants part time in 2019. When demand skyrocketed during the pandemic, Rafuse created a formal business and found an office space next to Soy Much Brighter, her friend's candle company. Eventually, the office space shifted to retail, too, though her desk and papers are still scattered about.

"The candle-making next door means the place always smell delicious," Rafuse said.

Now, she has nearly 20 maintenance clients and will install 10 gardens this year - each with at least 70 percent native plants.

*285 Rantoul St., Beverly,* [*www.plantmagic.shop*](https://www.plantmagic.shop/)

[*Link to Image*](https://cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/bostonglobe/MZZAXIV33PLGZVMM2N4SQUATQY.jpg)

[*Link to Image*](https://cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/bostonglobe/Y777KZWO2HV36AQ67I5SDJOUZY.jpg)

[*Link to Image*](https://cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/bostonglobe/DZ2BGELAC5VWACVRPDHBNGAARM.jpg)

**Balenciagia**

It's not a subway station. It's Balenciagia.

The French luxury brand designed its first Boston boutique with an unusual aesthetic: public transit. The gray shelves resemble places to pack luggage on long-distance trains, said associate store director Cahn Le. And the racks holding up tracksuit pants and distressed jackets? Not unlike the metal bars on the T that passengers can hold onto.

"Doesn't it almost feel like you're underground?" Le asked.

The store opened in Copley Place in late March to sell Balenciagia's street style collection to the people of Boston. It borrows from the "Raw Architecture concept," according to a press release. That means there are exposed cables stretched across the ceiling, stained wall panels, crushed fabric couches, and industrial-style lighting. "Over 306 square meters of poured concrete floor underline a greyscale of deliberately unfinished and deconstructed displays," the release reads.

The grungy look contrasts the high-priced items for sale. There's bat rectangle sunglasses, hip clothes, and crocodile embossed bags in a sampling of neon colors. The center of the room is largely reserved for Balenciagia's noteworthy shoe collection, including the sock-like [*Knit Sneaker*](https://www.balenciaga.com/en-us/speed-recycled-knit-sneaker-black-white-587280W2DBQ1015.html) and [*heeled Crocs*](https://www.balenciaga.com/en-us/crocs%E2%84%A2-madame-80mm-black-677390W1S8E1000.html). And purses from The Hacker Project, a collaboration between Balenciagia and Gucci, are displayed near the door.

The boutique is the latest addition to the high-fashion hub off Huntington Ave., where it will settle in with the likes of Louis Vuitton, Burberry, and Fendi. Two watch retailers - Tag Heuer and Grand Sienko - will open a few doors down from Balenciagia come June, said Copley Place general manager William Kenney. The Dior store is expanding, too, by 2,000 square feet in order to sell menswear.

[*Link to Image*](https://cloudfront-us-east-1.images.arcpublishing.com/bostonglobe/N4IEBVB56NGYRJHWJICF2EKG7Y.jpg)

While Boston edges toward summer with most pandemic restrictions eliminated, the mix of openings and expansions "is an indicator of the appeal of the center and the strength of the business," Kenney said.

*100 Huntington Ave., Boston,* [*www.simon.com/copley-place*](https://www.simon.com/mall/copley-place)

**Hummingbird Books**

Book lovers, rejoice: There's a new spot in town.

Wendy Dodson will open Hummingbird Books in Chestnut Hill on April 30, or Independent Bookstore Day. It'll be a safe haven, she said, for readers looking to enter a world of fantasy or fictions - and leave the electronics behind.

"We're chained to our phones, and it leaves us in a state of continuous partial attention where we don't focus on anything for too long," Dodson added. "When you read a book, you leave all that behind. You go into a different world and learn."

Dodson grew up in Lincoln and worked in nonprofit fund-raising around Massachusetts before making a pandemic-inspired career shift. She bought the [*Valley Bookstore*](https://www.valleybookstore.com/) in Jackson Hole, Wyo., in 2020 and is returning to her local roots with Hummingbird.

The store will feature children's and adult titles, as well as games, gifts, candy, and stationery. Story times and signings are on the schedule, too. In the center, Dodson - and her co-owners Andrea Chiang, Clarissa Murphy, and Rachel Walerius - erected "The Great Oak Tree," a lifelike installation for patrons to lounge around (or gather for events.)

"Not in our lifetime," Dodson said, "has there been a more important time for people to read."

*55 Boylston St., Suite 5510, Chestnut Hill,* [*www.hummingbirdbooks.com*](https://www.hummingbirdbooks.com/)

**Graphic**

Cheryl Rafuse, the owner of Plant Magic in Beverly.

The whimsical indoor space at Plant Magic Gardens.

Cheryl Rafuse's store features merchandise from queer artists.

"The candle-making near door means the place always smell delicious," Rafuse said.

The exterior of the Balenciagia store in Copley Place without merchandise.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Get a jump on spring-cleaning the garden***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-053Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Providence Journal

April 17, 2022 Sunday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 Providence Publications, LLC All Rights Reserved

**Section:** HOMES; Pg. C1

**Length:** 905 words

**Body**

I've finally had a few days of dry weather with temperature in the 50s, so I've been able to start some spring cleanup. Some of my beds are still too wet, so I will wait on working there until my feet don't sink in. Walking on wet soil compacts it, ruining soil structure.

My first chore is always to rake up the sand and gravel that the snow plows leave on my lawn. I use a straight-edged shovel that is made of aluminum and is sold for barn cleanup. I rake the sand into the broad shovel and dump it into a wheelbarrow. If I see that the grass is being pulled up, I wait until later, when the grass has fully woken up.

Next on my list is to pick up any downed branches. Winter always does some "pruning" of dead branches. If I can reach any jagged tears where branches have broken off, I snip or saw them back to the trunk or the branch where it originated. And this is a good time to take off those plastic wraps that protect young trees from mice and voles.

I don't generally rake leaves out of my flower beds in the fall, as I like the extra protection against erosion and cold temperatures they provide. But that means that bulb plants are covered now, and the ground is insulated from the spring sun. I want the soil to warm up. So I try to clean up places where I know there are spring bulbs as early as possible.

If the daffodils are poking through, I use my fingers to pull back the leaves. I fear that a rake will damage the tender stems and flower buds. In other places where bulbs are not up yet, I use a rake and gently rake off the leaves. Sometimes I will bring along a scrap of plywood or a 6-inch plank to stand on as I work, minimizing compaction.

This is when I prune blueberry bushes. By now it is easy to identify the fat, round fruit buds as opposed to the skinny little leaf buds. I remove branches that aren't producing fruit, allowing for more sunshine to get into my plants.

For the past few years a foreign fruit fly has badly damaged blueberry crops. The spotted-winged drosophila (SWD) infests ripening fruit, causing it to get mushy and unpleasant. This is in contrast to ordinary, native fruit flies that only lay eggs in overripe or rotting fruit.

At present, the only way I know that organic growers can prevent damage is to cover bushes with row cover or a very fine mesh. But that is a big bother when it is time to start picking. The SWD appears fairly late in summer, so early-ripening varieties can sometimes avoid them.

Of course, if you haven't cut back all your perennials, spring is a good time to do that. I like to wait until spring to cut back some perennial flowers with seeds. Finches and other seed-eaters enjoy the seeds, particularly when bigger, greedy and aggressive birds or squirrels are hogging the seeds at the feeder.

In the fall I usually do a good job of weeding and mulching the vegetable garden with fallen leaves or straw. In the spring I rake the mulch off my wide raised beds so that the sun can help to dry out and warm up the beds. I leave the mulch in the walkways to inhibit weeds, and later I will add new mulch around my tomatoes and other plants.

My roses haven't woken up yet, or at least not by the time I wrote this, but they will soon. I have a dozen or more roses, and most are very hardy. I particularly like the "Knockout" rose series. They are very resistant to diseases, do not seem to attract Japanese beetles or rose chafers, and are very vigorous. But each spring I need to cut back the canes to a point where the tissue has not been winter damaged.

You can easily tell if the stems of your roses are alive by rubbing a stem gently with your thumbnail. If it shows green, it is alive. If it is not green, it is dead. Cut back any stem to a place where there is a bud on tissue that is alive. Or you can wait until they leaf out and cut back the dead parts then. If you have a few shoots that got much taller than the rest of the plant, you should cut those back for aesthetic reasons.

Spring is also a good time to pay attention to the "volunteer" shrubs and trees that show up uninvited. There are several ***invasive species*** that birds plant seemingly "willy-nilly" anywhere they perch. Seeds pass through them and start growing without your help. But you should pull these shrubs and trees before they get so big you need a backhoe!

Here are some to look for: bush honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.), barberry (Berberis thunbergii), burning bush (Euonymus alatus), Autumn Olive (Elaeagnus umbellate), Blunt-leaved privet (Ligustrum obtusifolium) and the vine Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus). Norway maple (Acer platanoides) and common buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) are trees that are also common and ***invasive***.

Why worry about invasives now? They are more obvious in the landscape. Most get a jump on the growing season by putting on leaves while our native plants are still asleep. Plus, you have time now. So go dig them out if you can. Cutting them down usually just stimulates them to set up many new plants from their roots.

Later, when spring warms up, we will be planting our veggies and annual flowers, so we won't have time for many of these activities. So get out there on the next nice day.

Henry Homeyer's blog appears twice a week at gardening-guy.com. Write to him at P.O. Box 364, Cornish Flat, N.H. 03746. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a mailed response. Or email [*henry.homeyer@comcast.net*](mailto:henry.homeyer@comcast.net)

Gardening

Henry Homeyer

**Graphic**

Remove mulch in the vegetable garden to allow soil to dry out and warm up.

Henry Homeyer

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Then Again: Early motor vehicles in Vermont made unfortunate history***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-X6S1-F03R-N2YP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Newstex Blogs

VTDigger

April 17, 2022 Sunday 1:05 PM EST

Copyright 2022 Newstex LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1692 words

**Byline:** Mark Bushnell

**Body**

Apr 17, 2022( VTDigger: [*http://vtdigger.org*](http://vtdigger.org) Delivered by Newstex)

Some Vermonters argued that horse-drawn buggies and automobiles wouldn't mix well on the state's roads. If this 1916 photo is any indication, they had a point. Vermont Historical Society

The future arrived in Vermont in 1898. Burlington residents watched in wonder as Dr. J.H. Lindsley putted around in his new Stanley Steamer, which is believed to be the first automobile ever driven in Vermont.

That didn't mean the state didn't already have a law governing motor vehicles. We may be a law-abiding people, but we are also a law-writing people. Passed four years before Lindsley bought his car from the Stanley Brothers of Massachusetts, the law required that anyone 'in charge of a carriage, vehicle or engine propelled by steam' shall not drive on a public road without having a person 'of mature age' walking at least one-eighth of a mile ahead to warn people that a motorcar was approaching. At night, this person was to carry a red light.

In a sense, those people walking ahead with lights could have been warning Vermonters of how much automobiles were going to change the state. Vermonters were both enthralled and concerned by these new contraptions. Some worked to promote cars, while other Vermonters dedicated themselves to regulating or outright banning them.

Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson of Burlington was one of the promoters. In a well-publicized stunt, he became the first person to drive cross-country by car, taking 63 days to travel from San Francisco to New York.

The going was never easy. Though the United States had more than 2 million miles of roads at the time, only 150 of those miles were paved. Jackson figured the trip set him back $8,000, factoring in the purchase of the car, the salary of the driver-mechanic who accompanied him, and the cost of the gas and multiple repairs along the way.

Add to that $6 for the ticket he received when he returned to Burlington after the journey. He'd been caught exceeding the 6-mph speed limit. That was quite fast enough, the Legislature had recently decided when it set statewide speed limits. Six miles per hour was the limit in village, town and city centers. Outside of settled areas, drivers were welcome to hit 15 mph.

Those conservative limits probably made sense. Think of the world automobiles were entering: Horses were ubiquitous and didn't mix well with cars; pedestrians were unfamiliar with how to interact with cars; the skills of new drivers, which would have been everyone, were probably limited; early automobiles had abysmal safety records; and road conditions were poor.

As part of state oversight of automobiles, the Legislature started requiring drivers to register their vehicles in 1904. Motor vehicles were still luxury items, so by 1906, Vermont still had only 373 of them.

To Joseph Battell, that was exactly 373 too many. 'Let the owners of the highway dragons build their own roads,' snarled Battell.

Thanks to a large inheritance, Battell was rich and powerful. He also had a thing for horses. Battell purchased a 500-acre farm in Weybridge for the selective breeding of a horse long associated with Vermont, the Morgan.

Battell's love of horses fed his hatred of automobiles. 'It is impossible that highways can be used with safety and comfort by the two methods of travel,' he declared.

Battell fought automobiles in several ways. As a state legislator, he introduced a bill to ban motor traffic on the Hancock-Ripton Road, which, not coincidentally, ran past the inn he owned in Ripton. But the bill failed.

When the legislative approach failed, he attacked the issue less like a sage lawmaker and more like an unhinged and vindictive neighbor. Battell took to erecting barriers and spreading debris in the road near his inn. When the Legislature learned of his actions, it criminalized such behavior.

Making unfortunate history

Battell had still another way of fighting this new ***invasive species***. He owned a newspaper, the Middlebury Register, and filled its pages with reprinted stories about car crashes, especially those involving women and children.

Evelyn Pierpont Willing and her fiance, Harris Lindsley, were killed when her Mercedes was struck by a train in Bennington in August 1905.

Battell certainly would have known of the incident that occurred Aug. 14, 1905. That day, the intriguingly named Harris Lindsley, perhaps related to the Burlington doctor who owned the state's first motor vehicle, had the unfortunate distinction of making history on the roads of Vermont.

This Lindsley, who was a deputy police commissioner of New York City, was touring Vermont with his fiance, Evelyn Pierpont Willing, an heiress from a prominent Chicago family. Willing, whose late mother had Vermont roots, had taken to summering at the Equinox in Manchester. She was there for a couple of weeks in 1905 with family members, including an aunt and younger cousin. Some people later said Willing and Lindsley were to be married the following week; others claimed they had yet to make formal wedding plans.

That afternoon in August, the couple were heading north to Manchester after visiting Williamstown, Massachusetts, during the day. They rode in the back seat of Willing's 60-horsepower Mercedes, a 'big touring machine,' as one newspaper account described it, with brass plates marked '1041' and 'City of Chicago' — the state of Illinois hadn't yet started issuing plates. Up front were Willing's 13-year-old cousin Ambrose Cramer and the chauffeur, J.A. Adamson.

As the car approached Pike's Crossing, a railroad crossing just north of Bennington, Adamson accelerated because of an incline. If he glimpsed the approaching train, he might have hit the gas harder. The front of the car cleared the tracks before the train struck. The back seat bore the brunt of the impact.

The collision threw the automobile about 60 feet. The train, which consisted of only a locomotive and passenger car, derailed. The train cars slowly rolled over and came to rest about 10 or 15 feet from the tracks, about 100 feet of which were torn up in the wreck. The engineer and fireman both managed to jump to safety. Not one of the train's 15 passengers was seriously injured.

The impact crushed the automobile, which caught fire. Adamson and Cramer survived the crash with some bad cuts and bruises. Lindsley and Willing weren't so lucky. They were thrown against a nearby fence with such force that they knocked it down, according to one newspaper report.

The Bennington Banner reported a fatal car accident, the first one known in Vermont, in its Aug. 15, 1905, edition.

The Southern Vermont Mirror of Danby, which was a weekly, didn't report the news of Vermont's first fatal car accident until Aug. 18, 1905, and used a more sensational headline ('Wedded in Death!') to grab attention.

They became the first two people killed in an automobile accident in Vermont. A subsequent investigation found that the train had been driving backward (that is, with the engine in the rear) toward Bennington at the time of the crash. The position of the engineer blocked his view of the approaching car.

A state railroad committee, however, laid most of the blame on Adamson for not stopping at the crossing, seeing or hearing the train, and for speeding.

Newspapers repeated claims that Cramer, the teenage boy, was at the wheel at the time of the accident, a claim the chauffeur denied. The Waterbury Record reported that Willing and Lindsley might have been the victims of the 'auto craze for making high speed,' with the car reaching 30 to 40 miles per hour in pursuit of a second automobile that they were racing.

After the accident, the bodies of Lindsley and Willing lay in state at the Mark Skinner Library in Manchester, which was built in honor of a former Vermont governor. It might seem an odd use for a library, but Willing was Skinner's granddaughter, and her mother had donated the library to the town.

Willing was buried in Manchester's Dellwood Cemetery. A train transported Lindsley's body south to Grand Central Station in New York, where a crowd greeted it. Dozens of military and police officers, some mounted and others on foot, accompanied the casket to a military armory — Lindsley was a veteran — where his body lay in state. The next day, 600 police officers and 900 members of Lindsley's former regiment escorted the casket as it was transported back to Grand Central Station for the long ride back to Vermont, where Lindsley was buried beside his fiance.

Joseph Battell would certainly have argued that the lovers' graves were a stern warning of the unacceptable dangers posed by automobiles. But it was an argument he would lose.

Read the story on VTDigger here: Then Again: Early motor vehicles in Vermont made unfortunate history[1].

[ 1]: [*https://vtdigger.org/2022/04/17/then-again-early-motor-vehicles-in-vermont-made-unfortunate-history/*](https://vtdigger.org/2022/04/17/then-again-early-motor-vehicles-in-vermont-made-unfortunate-history/)

The views expressed in any and all content distributed by Newstex and its re-distributors (collectively, the "Newstex Authoritative Content") are solely those of the respective author(s) and not necessarily the views of Newstex or its re-distributors. Stories from such authors are provided "AS IS," with no warranties, and confer no rights. The material and information provided in Newstex Authoritative Content are for general information only and should not, in any respect, be relied on as professional advice. Newstex Authoritative Content is not "read and approved" before it is posted. Accordingly, neither Newstex nor its re-distributors make any claims, promises or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained therein or linked to from such content, nor do they take responsibility for any aspect of such content. The Newstex Authoritative Content shall be construed as author-based content and commentary. Accordingly, no warranties or other guarantees are offered as to the quality of the opinions, commentary or anything else appearing in such Newstex Authoritative Content. Newstex and its re-distributors expressly reserve the right to delete stories at its and their sole discretion.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Cattle grazing may spur lawsuit; Groups weighing legal action over habitat loss***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-03X4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Arizona Republic (Phoenix)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Final Chaser Edition

Copyright 2022 The Arizona Republic All Rights Reserved

**Section:** FRONT; Pg. A1

**Length:** 3171 words

**Byline:** By, Lindsey Botts, Arizona Republic

**Body**

Two federal agencies have decided to maintain a grazing program that some of their own scientists say is flawed and not suitable in the critical habitat areas for certain endangered ***species***.

The decision was revealed in February in documents obtained through a Freedom of Information Request by the Tucson-based Center of Biological Diversity and the Maricopa Audubon Society.

The groups have urged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service to exclude cattle from areas that are critical habitat for western yellow-billed cuckoo, northern Mexican garter snakes, Chiricahua leopard frogs and Sonora chub, all ***species*** protected by the Endangered ***Species*** Act.

Cattle degrade and damage these ecosystems, the groups say, especially in the Coronado National Forest, an area of southern Arizona that is particularly hot and dry. Surveys of 114 miles of streamside habitat, conducted by the center in the Coronado, found that cattle grazing had significantly damaged almost three-quarters of critical habitat for western yellow-billed cuckoos. Another survey found a significant amount of the critical habitat for leopard frogs had also been degraded.

"The Forest Service has the multiple-use philosophy, so when the multiple uses conflict, like cow grazing and protection of riparian areas ... riparian values are discarded," said Robin Silver, a co-founder of the Center for Biological Diversity.

Controversies over grazing in Arizona's riparian areas have simmered for years, as environmental groups, concerned by the damage cattle cause to habitat for endangered ***species***, spar with federal agencies, which have struggled to mix industry and conservation.

Earlier this year, the center sued the Bureau of Land Management over similar grazing concerns in the Agua Fria National Monument, a riparian area about 70 miles north of Phoenix with sensitive listed ***species***.

Such legal imbroglios have left ranchers, who lease allotments on federal land, stuck in the middle. As the owners of the cattle that get into the areas, they are frequently the ones that conservation groups point to as secondary sources of blame for the damage.

The emergence of the new information sheds light on the internal conclusions of the USFWS staff, whose assessments of grazing in the Coronado National Forest mirror many of the effects noted by the center. In a fall evaluation on grazing in the forest, one USFWS biologist plainly stated how cattle affect riparian areas.

"We cannot control climate change, but we can control livestock impacts from grazing, trampling, erosion, and soil compaction," wrote Susan Sferra, a ***species*** expert for western yellow-billed cuckoo at the time.

"We all discussed that the range grazing measures are inadequate to measure needs for sensitive/listed wildlife," she continued in an internal email.

Further review of internal documents shows that agency biologists have recommended that cattle be removed from critical habitat for some of these ***species*** as far back as 2008. That year, the Wildlife Service and the Forest Service compiled a report to evaluate habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog.

It was recommended that "no grazing or livestock management activities will occur in occupied habitat or where the frog is reasonably likely to occur, including aquatic sites and potential dispersal corridors where the frog is reasonably likely to occur."

More recently, in the 2018 supplemental summary of concerns for western yellow-billed cuckoos, Sferra, the ***species*** expert, wrote, "We recommend no spring capping (development), no development of water tanks that are likely to cause a decline in riparian habitat, no grazing in riparian habitat (including ephemeral drainages with hackberry, oak, ash, sycamore, Arizona cypress, walnut, soapberry, etc.) where cuckoos breed at any time."

Still, agency leaders green-lighted a program that uses a rangeland utilization technique that allows cattle access into riparian areas, even those with critical habitat. When asked why they would approve a program that enables an activity their own biologists said doesn't work, agency representatives replied with "no comment."

The Forest Service also declined to comment when asked about the program, but experts say the concept of range utilization is simple in theory.

"What it is, is the amount of forage or above-ground plant material that is consumed or trampled by livestock compared to the total production for the year," said George Ruyle, a professor and extension specialist in rangeland management at the University of Arizona.

In short, if any area is overgrazed, cattle should be removed or excluded, conservation groups and biologists say, because it harms areas where endangered ***species*** rely on wetland environments. Another problem with this tactic, said one of the groups, is that in addition to being unsuitable near riparian areas, the areas under consideration aren't being monitored.

"At this point, however, how they monitor is irrelevant because the streams are so hammered," said Silver. "It really doesn't matter what monitoring system they're using. It just doesn't work ... You need to have exclosures like all the other forests have."

Groups find evidence

of habitat loss

Section seven of the Endangered ***Species*** Act requires federal agencies to ensure that proposed actions by land users do not jeopardize federally listed ***species*** or "adversely modify" their critical habitat, a process known as consultation. Grazing can do both, says Chris Bugbee, a biologist with the center who has led many of the survey efforts.

Legal obligations to both protect endangered ***species***' habitat and a rancher's ability to run cattle have presented challenges for the two federal agencies. Conservation groups say the agencies have abdicated their responsibility to protect critical habitat, the designated areas with specific environmental conditions for ***species*** threatened by habitat loss.

"The laws say that in order to provide for survival, much less recovery, you have to use the best science. Best science basically says that in our desert, in ephemeral and perennial streams ... cattle grazing is not conducive or compatible with riparian health," said Silver. "It just doesn't work."

Consequently, the center, along with the Maricopa Audubon Society, submitted a 60-day notice of intent on Feb. 28 to sue both the USFWS and the Forest Service. In the notice, they cited numerous ESA violations that they say have led to illegally damaged critical habitat, all as a result of allowing cattle into the areas.

When consulting with the USFWS last spring, the Forest Service said overgrazing is not a problem for western yellow-billed cuckoo critical habitat. The agency even requested that USFWS remove the term "overgrazing" from the critical habitat determination.

In response, the USFWS said, "grazing operations that are properly managed, such as USFS lands under management under the Coronado National Forest Land Management Plan and Allotment Management Plans, may be in compliance with grazing standards but may still result in reduced riparian habitat quality and quantity over time for western yellow-billed cuckoos."

When updating their plan to allow grazing in the forest, representatives in 2018 said, "permitted activities - such as livestock grazing, outfitter guiding, and ecotourism guiding - do not compromise healthy populations of native ***species***, nor do they adversely impact habitat components."

But the center, in its notice, included dozens of photos of critical habitat where cattle have been allowed to run rampant, muddying waters, fouling ponds, browsing young trees and compacting soil. The documentation includes photos, GPS coordinates, date and time stamps, and detailed explanations of what was observed.

The materials "represent new information that indicate to the contrary that cow grazing is diminishing designated riparian Yellow-billed Cuckoo Critical Habitat," states the 60-day notice.

To correct the violations, the groups are requesting that the agencies restart the consultation process. As a part of the ESA, an action agency, in this case the Forest Service, and the USFWS must consult with one another to map out recovery plans for a listed ***species***.

If those plans are ineffective or if new information changes the way the plans are carried out, then reinitiating consultation is warranted. In this case, conservation groups say it is required given that more recent information shows a greater degree, previously not considered, of cattle damage to critical habitat in riparian areas where the four listed ***species*** live.

Based on the information found through their FOIA request, the Center for Biological Diversity and Maricopa Audubon Society say that the grazing utilization and rest-rotation scheme used by the Forest Service is unsuitable for riparian critical habitat.

"It takes careful management to manage grazing in riparian areas and riparian area grazing management is both very site specific and it's nuanced," said Ruyle. "So if you have a big pasture with a riparian area running down the middle of it, you're going to overgraze that riparian area if you just leave cows out there for a certain period of time."

'Grazing can be beneficial'

While ranchers often receive the brunt of the blame for cattle damage, the issue can be more nuanced. For one thing, as the conservation groups have indicated, it's the federal agencies' responsibility to ensure that critical habitat remains protected.

In some instances, ranchers have actually provided a benefit to endangered ***species***. Sonia Gasho and her family have ranched in Pearce, 80 miles east of Tucson, for 16 years. Her 13,500-acre operation spans private, state and federal lands, where uplands, lowlands, and riparian areas much like the ones that these ***species*** rely on create a patchwork of wildlife habitat and fertile farmland.

Her allotment in the Coronado National Forest includes 5,400 acres with critical habitat for the Chiricahua leopard frog. According to Gasho, living with and among a threatened ***species*** requires a delicate dance that is both choregraphed and planned.

Shortly after Gasho purchased the ranch, critical habitat was proposed in the area that she leases. The federal agencies worked with her and the Arizona Game and Fish Department to use her stock ponds for tadpole introduction. These partnerships have been key to ensuring that her cattle and the critical habitat function alongside one another.

"I think if you have a plan and can look at what ***species*** you're working with, no, I don't think it's mutually exclusive and with the frog, oftentimes, grazing can be beneficial," she added. "Most of the critical habitat, not just in the Dragoon, but other mountain ranges, are manmade ponds or tanks."

Like Gasho, Jeff Homack ranches across a range of land types. A part of his land includes an allotment in the Coronado National Forest. Having ranched in the foothills of the Pinaleño Mountains since 1970, his family is all too familiar with the delicate balance that comes along with ranching alongside wildlife.

Homack says he's never run into issues and that he's always followed the Forest Service rules and regulations. He credits the ranching community in southeast Arizona for doing most of the work that's needed to live among nature, ensuring water sources are maintained, cleaning out troughs and building fence lines.

"We are conservators. We want to make sure that we don't overgraze, and we don't have too many cattle," said Homack. "We're very aware that there's environmental concerns, we respect that. We're also aware that we are probably one of the best stewards of the lands, regarding the wildlife."

4 ***species*** help tell the story

Four endangered ***species***, in particular, have served as catalysts for tension among ranchers, conservation groups and federal agencies. These ***species*** need healthy riparian areas to thrive and for recovery to be successful. Their reliance on riparian areas means they've become the face of the struggle that exists between ranching and conservation.

Western yellow-billed cuckoo

For the western yellow-billed cuckoo, conservation groups say the USFWS relied on old data from 2017 to determine the impacts of grazing on critical habitat. They say grazing, combined with unprecedented drought, has altered the habitat area previously considered, which is now nearly unsuitable for the bird.

In 2021, following a record-breaking monsoon, Sferra, the USFWS ***species*** expert for cuckoos, wrote, "given the rarity of a monsoon as wet as this year, management to protect recent woody regeneration from livestock may be especially beneficial to cuckoos and other riparian and xeroriparian dependent ***species***. ... The tree and shrub regeneration in drainage bottoms has a greater probability of survival to maturity if livestock are prevented from accessing new growth."

Chiricahua leopard frog

In 2020, the center surveyed critical habitat for Chiricahua leopard frogs in 17 grazing allotments. The frogs were found in less than 10% of the ponds visited. An obvious factor said Bugbee, one of the lead surveyors for the center, is reduced quality of habitat due to grazing. Streamside vegetation was effectively absent throughout many areas, and waterways were so trampled and polluted that their function as critical habitat for the frogs was nullified.

In a 2009 internal report produced by the USFWS and the USFS, recommendations for avoiding degradation of frog critical habitat included removing grazing from areas where the frogs are present, halting maintenance of stock ponds when frogs are using them, and coordination with USFWS to develop site-specific plans that keep cattle out of areas where frogs are observed.

More recent documents, from 2021, suggest protecting and restoring breeding habitat. But based on the center's surveys, none of these recommendations are being followed.

Northern Mexican garter snake

USFWS biologists said that incidental take, which is anything that would harm or kill a ***species***, for the northern Mexican garter snake will be measured by the available prey base, including Gila topminnow, Chiricahua leopard frog or Sonoran tiger salamander.

Those are not the only ***species*** the snakes eat, so basing the threat to the ***species*** solely on the ***species*** is misleading at best, say conservation groups. None of these ***species*** have protected critical habitat, so protecting the snakes by saying the ***species*** they rely on will be protected is ineffective, the groups continued.

"This scheme is effectively a shell game with no protection for designated riparian Critical Habitat essential for Recovery," said the notice submitted by the center and Maricopa Audubon Society. "Secondly, NMGS are not imperiled due to a lack of food, but more importantly to structural habitat loss and ***invasive species***."

Sonora chub

The Sonora chub doesn't have critical habitat, but grazing still negatively impacts the waters where they live, according to the USFWS. In its 2013 assessment for Sonora chub, the agency recognized that the fish were present in the California Gulch but failed to designate it as critical habitat. Instead of protecting this area, officials said the mere presence of the fish would ensure that consultation would ensue following the leasing of grazing allotments.

The Forest Service has applied its rangeland utilization metric in this area. If a certain area containing Sonora chub shows signs of excessive grazing, the cows would be removed. But conservation groups say years of surveys show that monitoring rarely happens, and even when evidence of cattle damage persist, the cows are rarely removed.

A lawsuit becomes more likely

Ranches like those operated by Gasho and Homack highlight bright spots, where ranchers have taken the lead, making a living in a way that is viable while also protecting threatened wildlife. But conservation organizations like the center argue that not all ranching operations are equal.

In this case, conservation groups say the fault lies mainly at the feet of the federal entities that manage the land. According to the Coronado National Forest website, "there are over 35,000 head of cattle permitted on almost 200 allotments."

Bugbee said that cattle are supposed to be removed from an area once they've grazed beyond what the agency has determined is acceptable. The responsibility to ensure that the cattle grazing on the allotments don't harm critical habitat is that of the federal land managers.

They have a duty to maintain the fences and keep cattle out of areas where the best available science says they shouldn't be. Yet Bugbee says based on the hundreds of miles he has surveyed, that's not happening.

"There are a lot of problems with their approach. When the agencies, or in many cases the permittees, measure utilization, it's usually just one or two ***species*** of common plants that they're looking at," said Bugbee. "But in the Southwest, cattle diet is so varied that you're really not capturing what's being consumed out on the range by measuring just the utilization of a couple palatable plants. It doesn't address wildlife needs."

Many of those needs, according to the reams of photos, coordinates, and observations produced by groups like the center, are rapidly disappearing. Numerous biologists, ecologists and ***species*** experts have studied the impacts of cattle, specifically, in riparian areas, an ecosystem that some researchers say makes up less than 0.4% of Arizona.

"A lot of the endangered ... aquatic ***species***, they require perennial flow," said Juliet Stromberg, a retired plant ecologist at Arizona State University, last fall. "And so if you're putting in stressors that are reducing, converting a stream from perennial to intermittent, you're going to be degrading habitat for a subset of the ***species***."

Her assessment is just one among dozens of other scientists who have observed clear colorations between the presence of cattle in riverine ecosystems and degradation. But Silver, the co-founder of the center, argues that the Forest Service is prioritizing industry over preservation.

Their 60-day notice of intent to sue the two federal agencies was filed on Feb 28. So far, neither of the agencies have responded or indicated that they're willing to take corrective action to remedy the concerns mentioned in the notice, the groups say, meaning a lawsuit is almost assured.

"On April 28, we'll file the lawsuit if they don't come to the table beforehand," said Silver. "And it'll take about six months, and then we'll have a court order, and then they can come up with a different scheme."

Lindsey Botts is an environmental reporter for The Arizona Republic/azcentral. Follow his reporting on Twitter at @lkbotts and Lkbotts on Instagram. Tell him about stories at [*lindsey.botts@azcentral.com*](mailto:lindsey.botts@azcentral.com)

Environmental coverage on azcentral.com and in The Arizona Republic is supported by a grant from the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust. Follow The Republic environmental reporting team at environment.azcentral.com and @azcenvironment on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Approach of 53rd Earth Day marks chance for reflection***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-MXX1-DXKD-X0CK-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

Columbus Dispatch

[*http://www.dispatch.com/story/sports/2022/04/17/taking-stock-environment-53rd-earth-day-coming-friday/7330926001/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47529017169&p=33s&v=1&x=0-7SGPffu4hiVFffRCUX8w)  
April 17, 2022 Sunday

**Length:** 601 words

**Body**

Earth Day, established worldwide in 1970 and coming up Friday, was intended to raise awareness about the consequences of ceaseless human efforts to command and control nature. Arguably it’s done that, although heightened awareness hasn’t altered the general direction. Take the spotted lanternfly, for instance. An insect first identified in Pennsylvania in 2014,...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Charru hits pearl spot habitats***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2N1-JBYT-H3V5-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Hindu

April 17, 2022 Sunday

Copyright 2022 FFC Information Solution Private Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 408 words

**Dateline:** KOLLAM2022-04-17 11:12:24

**Body**

Kanjirakode karimeen, with its rich and rare texture, is said to be the most delectable variety of pearl spot. Harvested from the Kanjirakode creek of Ashtamudi, it's in a different league compared to the regular or farmed kinds.

But the fishers are now finding it hard to net a good catch as both the piscean population and size have collapsed over the years. "We used to get fairly large ones, not the palm-sized fish like this. It's usually served as whole due to the solid size, but not anymore," says Joykutty, fisher, pointing to his catch.

The story is no different for many inland fishers who depend on Ashtamudi and Vembanad for their livelihood, especially after Charru mussel, an ***invasive*** bivalve ***species***, started colonising the creeks.

The change in the estuarine ecosystem has been posing a serious threat to pearl spot habitats, resulting in an ever-dwindling yield. While studies show a decline in the mean size of the commercially valuable fish, cage farming units and fish sanctuaries set up by Fisheries department are also affected.

Though pearl spot is a ***species*** that guards hatchlings and exhibits parental care, it cannot protect the eggs from the bivalve with thick shells.

"Since the bivalve feeds on eggs and hatchlings, there will be a natural decline in population. We have been observing this for a while," says K. Suhair, Deputy Director, Fisheries Department.

Farmers engaged in cage culture are also struggling as they are unable to control mussel fouling. "Mussels keep covering the cages and it requires a lot of extra effort to clean the units. The shrinking size and low yield are causing us a lot of difficulties in marketing the fish," says Basil, fish farmer. Charru mussel is also impacting the endemic clam stock by leaving no space for the larvae to settle, affecting the livelihood of fishers engaged in molluscan fisheries in Ashtamudi and Vemband.

Ashtamudi Fish Count 2022. jointly conducted the Department of Fisheries, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) and Department of Aquatic Biology and Fisheries, University of Kerala, during last month had recorded a widespread invasion of the mussel and a decline in the mean size of pearl spot.

"This is a huge challenge as it can have long-term implications. The situation is serious and we have requested the authorities to conduct a detailed study so that we can look for options to salvage the situation," adds Mr. Suhair.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***What to do when midges invade, from an expert***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-T001-JC3H-035G-00000-00&context=1516831)

The News-Press (Fort Myers, Florida)

April 17, 2022 Sunday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 The News-Press All Rights Reserved

**Section:** FEATURES; Pg. E16

**Length:** 837 words

**Byline:** By, Lourdes Mederos, Guest Columnist

**Body**

Humans derive many benefits from ponds, streams, lakes and rivers, including aesthetics, recreation, stormwater management, and places for wildlife to live.

Florida's spring weather conditions are stimulating the emergence of swarms of insects including midges, which resemble mosquitoes. They are common in Florida, and they can make living along waterways a drag, said William Kern, an associate professor in entomology and nematology at UF/IFAS Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center.

"For managers of apartments, businesses and homeowner communities, midges are a nuisance and can present a problem as complaints rise resulting from dissatisfaction to the employed management practices," he said.

Kern authored "Some Small Native Freshwater Fish Recommended for Mosquitoes and Midge Control in Ornamental Ponds."In the publication, he provides more information on limited ways to control when the time is right. For added measure, Kern offers the following bites of scientific insight on what they are and what to expect when they invade your space.

Midges are often confused for mosquitoes. What are they, and what makes them different?

A: Chironomid midges, also sometimes referred to as blind mosquitoes, are the size and shape of medium to large mosquitoes. Their larvae are produced in huge numbers in the muck on the bottom of lakes, ponds and sluggish rivers. When the adults emerge in huge numbers, they can be very problematic. Both chironomid midges and mosquitoes are in the same suborder of primitive flies. They both go through aquatic larval stages, but because midge larvae are in the organic muck at the bottom of the lake, this makes them very hard to control. Adult chironomid midges do not bite or transmit disease. They live about two to three days.

Are midges considered ***invasive*** pests?

A: Chironomid midges are not considered ***invasive*** as they are a native ***species*** that has thrived in human-modified habitats. These modifications to habitats include the use of fertilizers, or septic tank sewage leakage that cause excess algal and aquatic plant production. When this material dies and sinks to the bottom, it creates an organic ooze that has very little dissolved oxygen. This is the perfect habitat for midge larvae.

Are midges dangerous to humans or pets?

A: They have been known to occur in such large numbers that their bodies have caused sidewalks and roads to become slick and cause falls or vehicle accidents. Some people with arthropod allergies may suffer mild allergic reactions like red itchy eyes and runny nose due to the large number of scales and hairs shed by the thousands of midges that emerge during a massive hatch.

Where and when are midges most likely to be found?

A: Near any large non-flowing or very slowly flowing bodies of water. The more organic matter on the bottom, the more midges will be produced. They occur statewide and different ***species*** swarm at different times of the year. Swarms are more common during the warm seasons, but that depends on the water conditions. I have watched midges emerging from sewage lagoons in January in north Florida due to warm waters from a power plant. In the subtropical Florida peninsula, a progression of ***species*** can emerge year-round.

Can midges be controlled as a pest?

A: It is very difficult due to their life history. Midge larvae are unusual because they have hemoglobin to secure oxygen in environments with very low dissolved oxygen levels. Few predators can live in these habitats, so midge larvae have few predators and few competitors. It is also difficult for insecticide treatments to penetrate the muck layers where they are produced.

Your article describes small native fish ***species*** that can be used to control midge populations. Is there an optimal time to incorporate them into the water?

A: Small native predatory fish like the Eastern mosquito fish and Least killifish reproduce quickly to reach the carrying capacity of the lake, pond, stream or canal. They are only able to feed on the pupae and emerging adults, because the larvae are protected in the muck. If the muck is disturbed, then the larvae are vulnerable to predation. This is the concept of bottom aeration systems, but these systems also resuspend sediments containing nutrients sequestered in the muck that can cause algal blooms. You can stock the fish any time of the year depending on availability.

Are there additional methods that people can use, other than predatory fish?

A: Lake drawdowns can mimic hundred-year droughts. The exposed muck oxidizes and dries down. In the past, during these natural droughts, fires from lightning would burn into the dry muck and burn it to ash, rejuvenating the lake bottom. Other lakes would gradually fill in to become marshes and transition into wet prairies, either of which are not good midge habitats.

Drawing down the lake to expose the bottom to drying conditions is the only economical method. Dredging to remove the muck by suction is generally not economically feasible but is another theoretical method.

**Graphic**

Chironomid midges, also sometimes referred to as blind mosquitoes, are the size and shape of medium to large mosquitoes.

William Kern

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Outdoors Notebook: Voyageurs National Park to launch aquatic invasive species-prevention program***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657K-T461-DY8S-B0G6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Grand Forks Herald (North Dakota)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Grand Forks Herald (Grand Forks, N.D.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** SPORTS

**Length:** 1157 words

**Byline:** Grand Forks Herald

**Body**

Apr. 16—INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn. — Staff at Voyageurs National Park in northern Minnesota are launching a program this spring to contain and prevent aquatic ***invasive species***, following the discovery of larval zebra mussels — called veligers — late last year in Black Bay of Rainy Lake.

The park will require all vessels crossing the Kettle Falls Portage from Rainy Lake to Namakan Lake to be decontaminated for aquatic ***invasive species*** by trained staff beginning May 13, the National Park Service said. Visitors may experience delays at the portage in this area, the NPS said.

The program involves educational activities as well as new management operations related to Kettle Falls and Gold Portage areas, the NPS said. In addition, transporting vessels at Gold Portage will only be allowed from Kabetogama Lake to Black Bay of Rainy Lake.

At Kettle Falls, the following requirements will be in place for visitors crossing from Rainy Lake to Namakan Lake:

\* Boaters will be required to drain bait containers, live wells, ballast tanks, bilge areas and any other water holds on vessels and equipment.

\* Anglers who catch fish on Rainy will have to transport those fish on ice before moving to Namakan.

\* Anglers should have a plan to maintain bait once bait containers are drained.

\* Trained staff will decontaminate all boats, including canoes and kayaks, with a washer using water heated to 140 degrees F.

When crossing from Namakan Lake to Rainy Lake:

\* Boaters will be required to drain bait containers, live wells, ballast tanks, bilge areas and any other water holds on vessels and equipment.

\* Anglers should be prepared to transport caught fish on ice from one lake to another.

\* Anglers should have a plan to maintain bait once bait containers are drained.

Operation of the decontamination unit at Kettle Falls will be dependent on National Park Service staff and concession personnel. Additional details will be available in early May, the NPS said.

ST. PAUL — More than 15,000 volunteers helped the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources do everything from monitoring rainfall levels to clearing trails, the agency said this week in releasing its 2021 annual DNR volunteer report.

"Our volunteers give back to their communities and the state in so many ways," DNR Commissioner Sarah Strommen said in a statement. "I can't overstate how grateful we are for their continued service."

Although many volunteer activities paused or looked different in 2021 because of the pandemic, DNR volunteers continued to do important work in ways that were consistent with COVID-19 public health guidelines, the DNR said.

According to the new report, the estimated value of volunteer services in 2021 totaled $7.3 million. The report is out just in time for National Volunteer Week (April 17-23), when organizations across the country honor volunteers and recognize the impact of their time and talents.

The DNR established a department-wide volunteer program in 1988. Over the past 34 years, Minnesotans have contributed more than 12.5 million hours of volunteer service to help manage the state's natural resources, statistics show. The value of that service is estimated at more than $238 million. The DNR's volunteer program is one of the largest among Minnesota state agencies.

To become a volunteer or for more information, visit the

volunteer page of the DNR website

. — Herald staff report

ST. PAUL — Boat owners with expired watercraft registrations should renew their registration before this year's boating season, the DNR said.

Boater owners can renew registrations online

or at a local deputy registrar's office rather than by mail. If they renew online, they can print out the confirmation page to use as their temporary permit. Boaters also may write down their temporary authorization number from the confirmation page. The DNR then will mail the registration card and expiration decals to the boat owner.

To renew online, visit the DNR's online license sales web page (

mndnr.gov/Licenses/Online-Sales.html

), click on "Get Started" and follow the prompts.

\* More info: mndnr.gov. — Herald staff report

ST. PAUL — More than $1 million remains for the fifth round of grants through Minnesota's Conservation Partners Legacy program. The fourth round of ECP grants recently closed, and applications for the fifth cycle are available until May 9.

Funding for the program comes from the

Outdoor Heritage Fund

, which Minnesota voters approved in November 2008.

In a news release, the Minnesota DNR said the

ECP

grant cycle funds

eligible activities

that restore or enhance forests, wetlands, prairies or habitat for fish, game and wildlife on public lands or waters in Minnesota. Grant requests may range from $5,000 to $50,000, with a maximum total project cost of $575,000. Nonprofit organizations and government entities are eligible to apply, and a 10% match of non-state funds is required.

For more information, email

[*lscplgrants.dnr@state.mn.us*](mailto:lscplgrants.dnr@state.mn.us)

. — Herald staff report

BISMARCK — Boaters with watercraft registered outside of North Dakota need to purchase a 2022 Aquatic Nuisance ***Species*** sticker before operating boats or other watercraft on North Dakota waters, the Game and Fish Department said in a reminder.

State law requires a $15 ANS fee for motorized watercraft not licensed in North Dakota to be paid for each calendar year, and the ANS sticker must be displayed on the watercraft.

In addition, Minnesota anglers launching boats on the North Dakota side of the Red River must have a current ANS sticker displayed on the watercraft.

The ANS sticker can only be purchased by logging into the North Dakota Game and Fish Department website, gf.nd.gov. — Herald staff report

ST. PAUL — The Minnesota DNR has been collaborating with the Minnesota Board of Animal Health, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and other organizations to track the recent outbreak of avian influenza.

While the strain is unlikely to affect humans, it does affect both domestic poultry, such as chickens, turkeys and ducks, and wild birds such as waterfowl and raptors, including hawks, owls and eagles, the DNR said on its Facebook page.

DNR biologists are monitoring reports from staff, partners and the public pertaining to the following:

\* Five or more dead wild birds in the same location and timeframe.

\* Individual wild raptors or waterfowl showing signs of avian influenza, such as not being able to fly, drooping head and swimming in circles.

\* Dead wild raptors or waterfowl with no obvious cause of death

More info about the DNR's response to avian influenza, the signs and symptoms and what you can do to help, is available at mndnr.gov/ai.

More info: Minnesota Board of Animal Health,

[*www.bah.state.mn.us/hpai*](http://www.bah.state.mn.us/hpai)

. — Herald staff report

\_\_\_ (c)2022 the Grand Forks Herald (Grand Forks, N.D.) Visit the Grand Forks Herald (Grand Forks, N.D.) at [*www.grandforksherald.com*](http://www.grandforksherald.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***DNR seeks volunteers to work in parks for National Volunteer Week***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-C691-DXVP-V0XJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Tribune (Seymour, IN)

16 April 2022

Copyright 2022 The Tribune, AIM Media Indiana, LLC

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** LOCAL NEWS

**Length:** 563 words

**Byline:** Lew Freedman

**Body**

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources' parks to-do list sounds like the same type of spring cleaning ritual associated with a homeowner.

Maybe some painting, some scrubbing, planting or taking out the trash all may be required at Starve Hollow, Brown County or Monroe Lake.

"Every property has a big list," said Jody Heaston, DNR's volunteer and master naturalist coordinator.

State lands could use helping hands in a wide variety of ways all of the time but are emphasizing the desire for assistance now because National Volunteer Week starts Sunday and ends April 23.

At the recent Indianapolis Sport, Boat and Travel Show, the DNR held down a booth that disseminated volunteer information and fielded inquiries. That same information is available online, and the department will respond to questions sent to [email protected] .

"We get people from all over the state, and they love to give back," Heaston said.

Hoosiers love their parks, not merely to visit and inhale the outdoors but enough to put their sweat where their emotions are by volunteering time and effort to keep them spruced up.

In 2021, 10,581 individuals volunteered a total of 112,000 hours of work in the parks, Heaston said. Reviewing statistics dating to 2010, Heaston said the number of volunteers and time invested has been a steadily rising trend with the exception of 2020 during the worst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2014, there were 8,000 volunteers. In 2019, there were 14,900 who devoted 127,000 hours of work time.

Picking up litter, removing sticks from grassy areas to keep them out of the way of mowers, trail maintenance and working alongside naturalists are things people can do at any time, Heaston said.

Groups, whether they are families, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or civic or private organizations, volunteer to work on removing ***invasive species***, such as garlic mustard plants, under the supervision of park rangers and employees.

Some of those ***invasive species*** gatherings are called "weed wrangles." With garlic mustard, Heaston said, people will pull it out and put it in a garbage bag. A trained professional will spray in the area.

A popular way of volunteering, and perhaps a better-known role for Hoosiers who use campgrounds, is to become a campground host. Typically, slots around the state begin filling up in February, Heaston said, and most of those positions get filled early for the warm weather season. However, often, there are cancellations by volunteers caught off-guard by life developments and a late need arises.

"We have a few properties still looking," Heaston said for this year, urging potential hosts to get on a waiting list.

The world was somewhat paralyzed in 2020, and that was true of the parks and their volunteers, but the swift turnaround of plenty of volunteers coming through again in 2021 demonstrated the interest is still strong.

"That was amazing," Heaston said.

Although many retirees volunteer, the source of volunteers is widespread, Heaston said, from schools to community organizations, from people who just want to be outside to businesses who offer a paid day of work to individuals performing a service in lieu of a day in the office.

People who were introduced to the parks through their jobs find they enjoyed what they did and return for more, Heaston said.

"They say, 'Wow! We liked that,'" she said. "They come back as true volunteers."

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Freshwater Biology Journal Issues Research Articles in May 2022 Edition***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-V051-DYG2-R2XK-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

April 16, 2022 Saturday 8:50 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 291 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** HOBOKEN, New Jersey

**Body**

Freshwater Biology, a journal that focuses on the ecology of inland surface waters, including connected ground waters, flood plains and freshwater wetlands, micro-organisms, algae and macrophytes, published research articles on the following topics in its May 2022 edition:

ORIGINAL ARTICLES:

\* Drainage rearrangements and in situ diversification of an endemic freshwater fish genus from north-eastern Brazilian rivers

\* Partitioning of benthic biodiversity in boreal streams: Contributions of spatial, inter-annual, and seasonal variability

\* Nutrient loading effects on fish habitat quality: Trade-offs between enhanced production and hypoxia in Lake Erie, North America

\* Seasonal variation in the coupling of microbial activity and leaf litter decomposition in a boreal stream network

\* Combined per-capita and abundance effects of an ***invasive species*** on native invertebrate diversity and a key ecosystem process

\* Predicting climatic threats to an endangered freshwater mussel in Europe: The need to account for fish hosts

\* Effects of ancient allochthonous and contemporary autochthonous organic carbon on the growth and reproduction of lake zooplankton

\* Morphological defences and defence-cost trade-offs in Daphnia in response to two co-occurring invertebrate predators

\* Phylogenetic signal and evolutionary relationships among traits of inland fishes along elevational and longitudinal gradients

\* Fish assemblage response to removal of a low-head dam in the lower reach of a tropical island river

The May 2022 edition of the Freshwater Biology Journal can be viewed at [*https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13652427/2022/67/5*](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13652427/2022/67/5). The journal is published by John Wiley & Sons.

[Category: Environment]

Copyright Targeted News Services

MSTRUCK-7811196 MSTRUCK

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Wildlife officials warn invasive zebra mussels were found in 2 Oklahoma lakes***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-41G5-00000-00&context=1516831)

NBC - 4 KFOR (Oklahoma)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Local TV LLC

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** LOCAL

**Length:** 393 words

**Byline:** Hicham RaacheKFOR

**Body**

SHAWNEE, Okla. (KFOR) – State wildlife officials are warning Oklahomans that ***invasive*** zebra mussels, which can cause a variety of problems for wildlife, boats and infrastructure, have been found in lakes in Shawnee and Ardmore, and are also present in several bodies of water throughout Oklahoma.

Ardmore City Lake and Shawnee Twin Lakes now both contain zebra mussels, the first time for each lake, according to the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC).

Zebra mussels – named for their shell's striped pattern, and usually found attached to surfaces, objects and other mussels – invade ecosystems and damage boat engines, threaten native mussels, fish and wildlife by consuming available food and clog water intakes and pipes, costing taxpayers millions of dollars.

The ODWC's Aquatic Nuisance ***Species*** (ANS) program confirmed ***invasive*** zebra mussels are in 24 bodies of water across the state, including Kaw, Sooner, Hefner, Keystone, Robert S. Kerr, Grand, Skiatook, Eufaula, Oologah, Claremore, Greenleaf and Texoma lakes, as well as in the lower Canadian, Cimarron, Arkansas, Verdigris, Washita and North Canadian rivers.

It only takes two or three years for zebra mussels to significantly populate a body of water, ODWC officials said.

There is no feasible way to eliminate ***invasive*** mussels once they arrive. The best action is to stop them from spreading, said Fisheries Biologist Katie Schrag, aquatic nuisance ***species*** coordinator for the Wildlife Department.

Boaters and other people who use waters infested with zebra mussels can slow or stop the spread of the mussel by using the "Clean, Drain, Dry" procedure.

"To fight zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance ***species***, please remember to drain bilge water, live wells, and bait buckets; inspect your boat and trailer when leaving the water; scrape off any zebra mussels or aquatic vegetation found when on dry land; then wash and dry off your boat, trailer and accessories," ODWC officials said.

Go to StopAquaticHitchhikers.org or [*www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/ans/zebra-mussel*](http://www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/ans/zebra-mussel) for more information on the "Clean, Drain, Dry" procedure.

Oklahomans are asked not to return ***invasive species*** to a body of water, and are encouraged to report them to ODWC by calling (918) 683-1031.

Go to [*www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/ans*](http://www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/ans) to learn more about aquatic nuisance ***species*** in Oklahoma.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***79 wild elephants died of electrocution in TN in 10 yrs***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657H-FKW1-JB3N-T2FV-00000-00&context=1516831)

Times of India (Electronic Edition)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Chennai Edition

Copyright 2022 Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** TIMES CITY | REGION

**Length:** 298 words

**Byline:** [*Oppili.P@timesgroup.com*](mailto:Oppili.P@timesgroup.com)

**Highlight:** No Case Of Poisoning In State During Same Period

**Body**

Chennai: At least 79 wild elephants died because of electrocution in Tamil Nadu in the last ten years. Only Karnataka recorded more such deaths with 98 between 2011 and 2021. However, poachers killed more elephants in both Kerala (20) and Karnataka (12) than in Tamil Nadu (eight) during the same period. The Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change provided this data in response to an RTI query from Chennaibased activist Antony Clement Rubin.

The ministry had categorised deaths of wild elephants under four categories train accidents, electrocution, poaching and poisoning. In Tamil Nadu, there was no case of elephant deaths due to poisoning between 2011 and 2021. Kerala had two deaths in the period. Asian elephant expert R Sukumar of the Indian Insti- tute of Science, Bengaluru, said that in the southern states, wild elephant deaths largely occur outside the Project Elephant reserves. More and more elephants are going out of the forest areas in search of food and water bringing them into con- flict with farmers. This is because the native grass in forests, which the elephants depend on, is giving way to ***invasive species*** and weeds. So the elephants venture out and raid farms with paddy, sugarcane and other crops, Sukumar said. Thirty years ago his team had submitted a detailed report demarcating the elephant movement areas in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The landscape is interconnected and was demarcated as 'Project Elephant reserves'. But there have been changes to the reserves over the years. Sukumar said wildlife managers have to first do a through assessment of the elephant reserves. They must then formulate a proper management plan to improve the habitat. Only then can the elephants be contained within the forest areas, he added.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***on the lookout; As spring brings longer days and warmer weather, these 6 bugs can ruin your day***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03HW-00000-00&context=1516831)

The News Journal (Wilmington, Delaware)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 The News Journal All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A1

**Length:** 744 words

**Byline:** By, Krys'tal Griffin, Delaware News Journal | USA TODAY NETWORK

**Body**

Warmer temperatures are finally forecast and with it will come longer days and more time spent outdoors. As flowers bloom and greenery becomes a seasonal staple, there are more things waiting for us in the days ahead. Bugs. Lots of them. Some serve a purpose, but others are true pests. As spring heats up and brings us closer to summer, be on the lookout for these unwanted visitors:

1. Spotted Lanternfly

If you thought you saw enough of the spotted lanternfly last year, think again. Not only are they back, but this time they are bringing friends.

"Unfortunately, their population is slowly increasing," said Christopher Wade, pesticides administrator at the Delaware Department of Agriculture. "I'm assuming there's still going to be a large population of spotted lanternflies out there."

Although there are many factors that contribute to how fruitful an insect population will be, the spotted lanternfly's presence depends on how many eggs the insect laid during winter and how rainy it is in the warmer months when they hatch.

If those eggs aren't killed or the bug isn't eradicated while it is a nymph, the early stages of life, the problem has already increased tenfold.

"Once they have wings and they're adults and can fly, it's hard to keep them under control," said Wade. He said the best way to get rid of this ***invasive species*** is to use systemic insecticides or squish them when you see them.

2. Lone Star tick

With many ***species*** native to Delaware, another insect on your radar should be the tick.

The most common tick ***species*** in the area is the Lone Star tick, identifiable by a white dot on its back. Found all over the state, it is more common in Kent and Sussex counties.

And while it may be tiny, it sure is mighty.

"It's described as being an aggressive biter," said Ashley Kennedy, tick biologist at the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. "The bite itself can be very painful, very itchy."

A bite from a Lone Star tick could trigger flu-like illness or, in rare cases, alpha-gal syndrome, in which a person develops a food allergy to red meat and other products made from mammals such as dairy.

3. Black-legged/deer tick

The black-legged/deer tick is not as common as other ***species*** but is more likely to infect you if it bites you.

One of the illnesses it can cause is Lyme disease, a bacterial infection that can spread to your joints, heart and nervous system if not treated early.

4. American dog tick

The American dog tick is the least likely to make you sick, but a small percentage of them carry Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Kennedy said.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a bacterial disease that begins with symptoms such as fever, headache and rash. It can be deadly if it is not treated early on with the correct antibiotics.

5. Asian longhorned tick

The newest Delaware tick ***species***, first spotted in 2019, is the Asian longhorned tick.

This ***invasive species*** has a female-only population that can lay eggs without needing a male and occasionally bites.

Regardless of what type of tick you may encounter, be cautious whenever you are walking in tall grasses, hiking in a forest or lounging in your backyard.

Some tips to avoid tick bites include applying repellents to your skin and clothing, wearing light colors to easily identify bugs crawling on you, tucking your pants into your socks when walking on trails and frequently checking yourself for any bugs that may have hitched a ride, Kennedy said.

If you do find a tick bite, the best thing to do is remove it quickly using a pair of tweezers, making sure to grab the tick slowly and as close to your skin as possible.

6. Stink bugs

Back again by not-so-popular demand is the stink bug.

Stink bugs usually squat in houses during the winter and "wake up" only if it is warm out.

Now that we're leaving cooler temperatures behind, expect to see a lot more of these little guys poking out of air vents or traipsing along windowsills, Wade said.

While there have been rumblings about parachuting arachnids and murder hornets around the country, the Joro spider and the Asian giant hornet have not been recorded in the First State, yet.

The Joro spider, known for its bright colors and large size, was first found in Georgia in 2013 and has kept its reach to the Southern states so far but could spread further north eventually.

Despite the presence of other large wasp ***species*** in Delaware, the Asian giant hornet has been spotted only on the West Coast in Washington, Wade said.

**Graphic**

Spotted lanternflies in different phases. "Unfortunately, their population is slowly increasing," says Christopher Wade of the Delaware Department of Agriculture.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

A Lone Star tick, a dog tick and an adult female deer tick are shown on book print.

Getty Images

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Pet monkeys are pushing Brazil's tiny mountain marmosets to the brink of extinction***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-NDK1-DXJ7-N36W-00000-00&context=1516831)

EuroNews - English Version

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:00 AM GMT

Copyright 2022 EuroNews All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 1094 words

**Highlight:** In Brazil, ***invasive species*** compete with native marmosets for food, habitat and even reproductive partners, jeopardising their survival in the future.

**Body**

In the southeast of Brazil, in cities like São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, marmosets are a common sight. They can be found hanging out on rooftops, dangling from electricity cables and stealing food.

These common marmosets are so widespread that many people assume the invaders are the native ***species***. They aren't. The rare animals endemic to the region can instead be found in pockets of forest, 700 metres above sea level on the mountain slopes.

These mainly arboreal mountain marmosets spend most of their lives in the treetops and this habitat is rapidly disappearing.

“We have a historic problem in the Atlantic Forest because since Brazil was discovered more than 500 years ago, it has been cut and gutted,” Fabiano de Melo, coordinator of the Mountain Marmoset Conservation Centre tells Euronews Green.

Of the 1 million square kilometres of Atlantic Forest that once wrapped around the coast of the country, around 7 per cent now remains. It is a problem that impacts all of the region's primates and with no connection between these islands of trees, it is hard for populations to survive.

On top of the dangers of the ever-decreasing forest, these animals face another threat to their survival: the non-native monkeys trafficked into the region over the last 30 to 40 years.

Two ***species*** are now heading towards extinction: the Buffy headed marmoset (Callithrix flaviceps) and the Buffy tufted-ear marmoset (Callithrix aurita).

**How are *invasive species* threatening the mountain marmosets?**

Founder of the Mountain Marmoset Conservation Programme (MMCP), Rodrigo Salles de Carvalho, first noticed the problem while carrying out fieldwork for his PhD in the region.

“I got a real certain perspective of the problem, that Callithrix aurita was suffering and I saw how fast the ***invasive species*** were growing and taking over. I got really, really scared about that.”

There was no one dealing with the full magnitude of the problem and Rodrigo knew something needed to be done. He spoke to conservation experts across Brazil and the rest of the world, attended workshops on how to care for these creatures, and eventually, the MMCP was created.

So how exactly are these animals from other parts of Brazil putting pressure on the native ***species***?

Friendlier and ‘cuter’ than the mountain marmosets, they were brought as pets from the north of the country. They were released by owners who grew tired of their pets and even by the environmental police, who didn’t realise the problems they would cause.

Rodrigo recounts stories he has been told about misguided officials trying to do what was best for trucks full of animals that had been taken from their owners.

“They didn't know what to do and then they just opened everything and released all the animals into the closest forest fragments they could find.

Not knowing any better at the time, officers thought this was the best course of action, says Rodrigo. “They were very far away from understanding all the ecological issues and they were freeing animals in nature.”

But the non-native marmosets adapted very well to the environment in southeast Brazil - especially to the now gutted Atlantic Forest. The marmosets in their mountain hubs were being invaded from “the bottom to the top,” Rodrigo explains.

They reproduce quickly, compete for habitat, and even reproductive partners. It is this last point that is perhaps most worrying - with hybrids between the ***species*** driving an uncertain future.

There isn’t much research at the moment but what has been seen by scientists in the field suggests hybridisation could mean that the mountain marmoset will be genetically lost.

The first generation of mixing created strong individuals that can often be seen on the streets of Rio de Janeiro. But future generations then seem to disappear. Rodrigo suspects reproductive problems are to blame with more and more hybridised groups popping up then disappearing over the last few years.

“The process of hybridisation is very quick, it is very fast,” Fabiano adds.

“We are now just finding hybrids, because they breed with each other and we lose the genetics from the original ***species***. That's a huge problem.”

**How will a captive breeding programme save the mountain marmosets?**

Fabiano is in charge of a new captive breeding programme hoping to secure the future of these threatened animals. Not all endangered primates have a captive breeding programme, but the speed at which Callithrix aurita and the Callithrix flaviceps are being lost makes this one essential.

“The importance of this conservation breeding programme is both to protect them and their genetics and to try to have many animals to reintroduce in the near future,” Fabiano explains.

Mountainmarmosets are very small animals, often weighing under half a kilogram. They can have up to two babies, with each mother producing around four infants every year. Conservationists believe this means they can quickly build a captive “safety population” if they ever need to be reintroduced to the wild.

“I have hope, a good hope in relation to the future because we can reproduce these animals very well,” Fabiano says.

“We actually have good conditions in which to do that now. We just have to get more animals into our captive programme.”

At the moment, this is a challenge but Fabiano says that when they have the animals to breed, they will be able to create a lot of families to send to other centres, “and after that hundreds of mountain marmosets to put in nature.”

At the centre, these rare and elusive animals can also be better studied to discover more effective ways to save them from extinction. The team will also be the first to try and keep Callithrix flaviceps in captivity, providing a wealth of opportunities to learn.

Isabella Normando is the head animal keeper at the centre. When she first started, most of the knowledge she had about keeping these creatures in captivity was very theoretical.

“When we decided to establish this captive colony over here in Brazil, we had a workshop with specialists from Brazil and from Europe.”

Much of what they learned came from experts at European centres including Appenheld Zoo in the Netherlands and Durrel Wildlife Conservation Trust in Jersey. “It's a bit crazy because they are a Brazilian ***species***,” Isabella laughs.

Building on the help from these institutes, she wants the centre to become an authority on caring for these animals and reintroducing them to the wild.

“We are inside a university,” Isabella explains, “so we aim also to be an institution that favours the graduation of new primatologists and experts in monkeys.”

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Are you able to help monitor the Cain? Appeal issued for Powys town volunteers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-9X41-JD39-X2MG-00000-00&context=1516831)

County Times

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 NewsQuest Media Group Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 372 words

**Byline:** *Josh Price*

**Body**

A scheme to recruit Llanfyllin residents to volunteer as river monitors for the River Cain is underway and looking for attendees.

A free training course to teach volunteers how to monitor the positive effects of landscape restoration on the River Cain is on offer for those interested.

The training sessions will take place on May 25 and 26 from 10 pm to 4 pm at the Llanfyllin Public Institute.

Only 12 spots are available for the training course.

Attendees will be trained to sample the invertebrates in the river at specific sites, twice a year using the Natural Resources Wales three-minute kick-sweep protocol and how to identify them and preserve the sample in alcohol.

The project is part of the Severn Rivers Trust\xE2s SmartRivers scheme, which uses the invertebrates sampled and identified as a test to understand more about the pollutants in the River Cain.

Invertebrates are easier and cheaper to sample than fish, and also show more revealing responses over time than the spot water samples used by Welsh Government regulators.

Once all training is complete, volunteers will sample independently at the same four sites along the Cain twice a year, in spring and in autumn.

With much of the land around the River Cain used for livestock farming, high rainfall and flooding creates a problem with pollution and contamination as animal waste gets flushed back into the river as floodwaters recede.

Severn Rivers Trust has undertaken numerous projects since 2014 to reduce the effects of high rainfall events in the Cains upper catchment.

Tree planting schemes have been introduced to restore cross slope hedges and fence off areas of woodland for improved water quality and reduced soil erosion and water run-off.

Riverbank sides have been fenced off, numerous water troughs and feeding pads have been provided away from water courses.

The Cain Valley River Group have been working since 2008 to monitor water quality in the Cain, put up bird and bat boxes, planted trees and hedges, reduced ***invasive species***, surveyed the river and associated wildlife, collected rubbish and helped raise environmental awareness.

If you would like to volunteer to be a SMART Rivers monitor on the River Cain Hub, contact [*Dewi.Morris@Severnriverstrust.com*](mailto:Dewi.Morris@Severnriverstrust.com)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Innovative management of Pannonic salt steppes and loess steppic grasslands to benefit plants, insects and birds***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2R1-F11P-X410-00000-00&context=1516831)

Mena Report

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Al Bawaba (Albawaba.com) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 524 words

**Body**

Start Date: 01/09/2021

End Date: 31/12/2027

Total Budget: 3,394,616

EU Contribution: 2,545,962

Project Location: Hungary

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

The project area (4,235 ha) is located within a special protection area (Kiskunsgi szikes tavak s az orjegi turjnvidk) and mostly also within a special area of conservation (Felso-kiskunsgi szikes tavak s Miklapuszta), both of which are situated in South-Central Hungary.

LIFEforBUGS&BIRDS targets 3 types of habitat covered by the EU Habitats Directive, all of which have unfavourable conservation status overall: Pannonic salt steppes and marshes, Pannonic loess steppic grasslands, and Semi-natural dry grasslands.

The conservation issues to be addressed are:

Land abandonment, which is a major cause of the decline of biodiversity adapted to low-intensity agriculture;

The decline of farmland birds due to agricultural intensification;

The decline of arthropod populations and the related loss of ecosystem services as a result of habitat loss and the increasing use of insecticides in agriculture; and

The decline or loss of insect diversity and decomposition due to the wide use of anthelmintic veterinary drugs (i.e. drugs used to treat animals with parasitic worm infections such as ivermectin).

OBJECTIVES

LIFEforBUGS&BIRDSs primary objective is to improve the conservation status of Pannonic salt steppes and marshes and Pannonic steppic grasslands. In addition, the conservation status of some Semi-natural dry grasslands on calcareous substrates will be improved. The project aims to achieve this by implementing a balanced mix of conservation management, including both best practice actions for traditional management and innovative approaches that raise the added value of the project to the European scale.

The specific objectives are to:

Re-establish low-intensity and insect-friendly sheep grazing on the most valuable 120 ha of the project area;

Implement mowing, prescribed burning and cattle grazing, allowing the extension of insect-friendly sheep grazing to the entire leased core area (more than 760 ha);

Work with local farmers to further extend insect-friendly sheep and cattle grazing to at least 2,000 ha;

Increase habitat diversity for arthropods by introducing insect hotels, anthelmintics-free dung piles and wood piles on 60 ha of conventionally grazed grasslands;

Improve grassland quality and eliminate habitats of unwanted game ***species*** by controlling ***invasive*** alien shrubs (Eleagnus angustifolia) in the worst affected 15 ha; and

Reduce damage to grasslands and predation pressure by controlling unwanted game ***species***.

KEYWORDS

bird ***species***

public participation

public awareness campaign

***invasive species***

sensitive area

Project completion date : 2027-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : KOLGIAI KUTATKZPONT (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

Address : Karolina t 29., 1113, Budapest, Magyarorszg

Country :Hungary

Email : [*lengyel.szabolcs@ecolres.hu*](mailto:lengyel.szabolcs@ecolres.hu)

Url : [*https://www.ecolres.hu*](https://www.ecolres.hu)/

Financier : EUROPEAN UNION (EU),

Financier address : European Commission (EU)

Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat, 170 - 1040 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: +32 2 295 38 44

[*https://ec.europa.eu*](https://ec.europa.eu)/

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Long Distance Non Motorized routes such as Green Infrastructures***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N2R1-F11P-X40Y-00000-00&context=1516831)

Mena Report

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Al Bawaba (Albawaba.com) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 505 words

**Body**

Start Date: 01/01/2022

End Date: 31/12/2026

Total Budget: 3,472,215

EU Contribution: 2,083,325

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

Long Distance Non-Motorized Routes (LDNMRs) are a type of linear development that enables the integration of biodiversity management by creating ecological corridors, extending beyond protected nature sites and regional/municipal borders. Currently, in Europe, a dense network of more than a million km of routes (historical, cultural, livestock, greenways, waterways) is travelled each year by millions of people (300 million around the world) on foot, horseback and by bicycle, for cultural, religious, sports or touristic purposes. Today, LDNMRs are one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry, growing by 10% annually (up until the COVID-19 crisis). They resist economic and health crises, providing affordable tourism conducted in the open air (enabling safe distances in the case of the pandemic). Planning environmental conservation and recreation in an environment favourable to health can combine many objectives, including ecological and landscape connectivity. However, trail networks are typically developed without regard for ecological corridors. Lack of alignment of biodiversity values and human use results in lost opportunities to maximise benefits in an environment of limited economic resources.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the Steps for LIFE project is to transform cultural and tourism infrastructures (LDNMW) into multifunctional green infrastructures (GIs), integrating conservation and improvement of biodiversity, optimising ecological connectivity, providing ecosystem services and raising awareness of tourists. This is consistent with the general design principles of GIs, understood as a network of ecologically connected natural and semi-natural sites, and able to become ecological corridors that are part of the Trans-European Nature Network (EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030). With this, it is intended to link the objectives of biodiversity conservation, culture, human health and recreation in natural environments through a multifunctional GI (ecological, cultural and tourism) functioning as an ecological corridor providing a profitable return on investment. This transformation will serve as a basis to be replicated in other LDNMRs in Europe. Thus, it is proposed to work on two levels: concrete actions in two LDNMRs in two countries, and strategic actions for replication.

KEYWORDS

grassland ecosystem

heathland

coastal area

forest management

***invasive species***

forest

coastal management

Project completion date : 2026-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : FUNDACIN CAMINO LEBANIEGO

Address : Calle Isabel Torres 11A. Mod 18-19. Edificio 3000. PCTCAN, 39011, Santander, Espaa

Country :Spain

Email : [*director@caminolebaniego.com*](mailto:director@caminolebaniego.com)

Url : [*https://caminolebaniego.com/inicio*](https://caminolebaniego.com/inicio)

Financier : EUROPEAN UNION (EU),

Financier address : European Commission (EU)

Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat, 170 - 1040 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: +32 2 295 38 44

[*https://ec.europa.eu*](https://ec.europa.eu)/

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Long Distance Non Motorized routes such as Green Infrastructures***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N591-JDJN-6334-00000-00&context=1516831)

TendersInfo - Project Notices

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 505 words

**Body**

Start Date: 01/01/2022

End Date: 31/12/2026

Total Budget: 3,472,215

EU Contribution: 2,083,325

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

Long Distance Non-Motorized Routes (LDNMRs) are a type of linear development that enables the integration of biodiversity management by creating ecological corridors, extending beyond protected nature sites and regional/municipal borders. Currently, in Europe, a dense network of more than a million km of routes (historical, cultural, livestock, greenways, waterways) is travelled each year by millions of people (300 million around the world) on foot, horseback and by bicycle, for cultural, religious, sports or touristic purposes. Today, LDNMRs are one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry, growing by 10% annually (up until the COVID-19 crisis). They resist economic and health crises, providing affordable tourism conducted in the open air (enabling safe distances in the case of the pandemic). Planning environmental conservation and recreation in an environment favourable to health can combine many objectives, including ecological and landscape connectivity. However, trail networks are typically developed without regard for ecological corridors. Lack of alignment of biodiversity values and human use results in lost opportunities to maximise benefits in an environment of limited economic resources.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the Steps for LIFE project is to transform cultural and tourism infrastructures (LDNMW) into multifunctional green infrastructures (GIs), integrating conservation and improvement of biodiversity, optimising ecological connectivity, providing ecosystem services and raising awareness of tourists. This is consistent with the general design principles of GIs, understood as a network of ecologically connected natural and semi-natural sites, and able to become ecological corridors that are part of the Trans-European Nature Network (EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030). With this, it is intended to link the objectives of biodiversity conservation, culture, human health and recreation in natural environments through a multifunctional GI (ecological, cultural and tourism) functioning as an ecological corridor providing a profitable return on investment. This transformation will serve as a basis to be replicated in other LDNMRs in Europe. Thus, it is proposed to work on two levels: concrete actions in two LDNMRs in two countries, and strategic actions for replication.

KEYWORDS

grassland ecosystem

heathland

coastal area

forest management

***invasive species***

forest

coastal management

Project completion date : 2026-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : FUNDACIN CAMINO LEBANIEGO

Address : Calle Isabel Torres 11A. Mod 18-19. Edificio 3000. PCTCAN, 39011, Santander, Espaa

Country :Spain

Email : [*director@caminolebaniego.com*](mailto:director@caminolebaniego.com)

Url : [*https://caminolebaniego.com/inicio*](https://caminolebaniego.com/inicio)

Financier : EUROPEAN UNION (EU),

Financier address : European Commission (EU)

Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat, 170 - 1040 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: +32 2 295 38 44

[*https://ec.europa.eu*](https://ec.europa.eu)/

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Improving ecosystem resilience & reducing nutrient pollution in Lough Carra, one of Europe's premier SAC marl lakes***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N591-JDJN-6337-00000-00&context=1516831)

TendersInfo - Project Notices

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 498 words

**Body**

Start Date: 06/09/2021

End Date: 04/09/2026

Total Budget: 4,977,097

EU Contribution: 2,962,640

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

Lough Carra is a marl lake (i.e. one with high alkalinity) in the Lough Carra/Mask Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in the west of Ireland. Since 1970, the Lough Carra catchment has been subjected to significant pressures, particularly from agricultural intensification, with 25% of the catchment converted from natural or semi-natural vegetation to improved grassland. This has resulted in the loss of some semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland as well as limestone pavement habitats. Over the same period, there were also significant increases in cattle and sheep stocking density as well as fertiliser and slurry application. Commercial forestry has also increased and most houses in the catchment have septic tank systems for wastewater; some are old and likely losing nutrients to groundwater.

OBJECTIVES

The aim of LIFE Lough Carra is to restore the marl lake habitat to favourable condition, improving its national status and trends. The project will also improve the conservation status of several other habitats and ***species***: orchid-rich grasslands, limestone pavements, Cladium fens, common gulls, otters and lesser horseshoe bats. In addition, measures will be taken across the catchment to reduce losses of nutrients, by working with farmers and other stakeholders to change practices that are sources of pollution and biodiversity loss.

The specific objectives are to:

Establish and promote a model of farming to transform nutrient management on farms in 10% of the catchment area during the project, for rollout catchment-wide afterwards, to protect and conserve 4 habitats (certain types of semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland, limestone pavement, hard water with benthic vegetation, and calcareous fen habitats);

Define groundwater-surface water connectivity in the catchment through a groundwater study, to confirm the catchment boundary more exactly and help target nutrient-reduction actions;

Demonstrate and adopt an integrated approach to restoring the lakes habitats by collaboration of local authorities, other public bodies, farmers, anglers, other local stakeholders and the public including long-term decision making, land management, community awareness and involvement. This includes management of forestry in the catchment for biodiversity by Coillte, and actions by Office of Public Works to sensitively manage public drainage channels;

KEYWORDS

water quality improvement

farming

***invasive species***

sensitive area

Project completion date : 2026-09-04 12:00:00

Major organization : MAYO COUNTY COUNCIL

Address : Aras an Chontae, The Mall, F23WF90, Castlebar, Co. Mayo

Country :Ireland

Email : [*mkeating@mayococo.ie*](mailto:mkeating@mayococo.ie)

Url : [*http://www.mayococo.ie*](http://www.mayococo.ie)/

Financier : EUROPEAN UNION (EU),

Financier address : European Commission (EU)

Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat, 170 - 1040 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: +32 2 295 38 44

[*https://ec.europa.eu*](https://ec.europa.eu)/

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Vt. foraging plants and their dangerous twins; Important to know the difference out in the wild***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03GX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Burlington Free Press (Vermont)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 The Burlington Free Press All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A6

**Length:** 520 words

**Byline:** By, Summer Sorg, Burlington Free Press

**Body**

Vermont's wildlands offer foragers a bountiful harvest for those who know where to look and, more importantly, what to avoid.

To prevent against illness or death, knowledge of dangerous plant look-alikes can be the most essential tool in every forager's toolkit.

Here are some forgeable plants and their dangerous look-alikes to avoid this spring:

Morel vs. Verpa mushrooms

While technically not plants, these fungi are commonly confused, according to the Vermont Almanac, and one may not want to cook with a verpa mushrooms in a recipe that calls for morels. Verpa mushrooms are technically edible, but require careful preparation to avoid unpleasant stomach issues and possible poisoning.

The wrinkly cap and smooth stem look similar in the two mushrooms, but verpas are attached only at the top (the cap overlaps the stem) and morel caps and stems are connected seamlessly. Morels are also hollow inside while verpas are filled with a cottony material.

Ostrich Fern Fiddleheads vs. toxic ferns

Resembling the top of a violin, fiddleheads are the early growth stages of ferns found between late April and early June. Ostrich ferns are safe to forage and consume, but other look-alike ferns can be toxic, according to the New England Poison Center.

Ostrich ferns can be distinguished by a deep, u-shaped grooves on the inside of the smooth stem and brown paper-like scales covering the coiled fiddlehead. The scales fall off as the fiddlehead grows.

The New England Poison Center advises foragers to wash and thoroughly cook fiddleheads before consuming, even if certain it is an ostrich fern.

Ramps vs. Hellebore

The number of reported hellebore poisonings in New England quadrupled in 2020, according to the Northern New England Poison Center.

The look-alike has a different leaf texture and smell that can help foragers distinguish the two. Ramp leaves are flat and grow straight up whereas hellebore leaves are pleated and grow out from a stalk.

Also, as ramp's flavor might indicate, the plant smells onion-like.

Fiddleheads and ramps may be declining because of overharvesting, according to the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department, which is why sustainable foraging practices are advised.

Sustainable foraging is the practice of gathering plants in a way that does minimal or no harm to the plant ***species*** or surrounding wildlife, such as harvesting fewer or only in places with abundant growth.

"Studies indicate that limiting harvest to less than 50 percent of the (fiddlehead) fronds limits impacts and does not reduce availability the following year," botanist Bob Popp said on the Fish and Wildlife website.

Burlington Parks and Recreation Waterfront provides more information around ethical foraging in Vermont, as well as Stowe Forager.

For lists of endangered ***species*** for which foraging is not sustainable, visit Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department's plant inventory.

The department has a separate list of ***invasive species*** on it's website that foragers could reference if interested in the sate's effort to clear ***invasive*** plants.

Summer Sorg is a reporter for the Burlington Free Press. Contact her at [*ssorg@freepressmedia.com*](mailto:ssorg@freepressmedia.com)

**Graphic**

A morel mushroom is commonly confused with a verpa mushroom.

Provided photo by Justin Fox Burks

Young ferns unfurl into fiddleheads along the Burlington bikepath near Lakeside Avenue in 2019.

JOEL BANNER BAIRD/FREE PRESS

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***'Spring Queening' scheme launched for Asian hornets; Aim is to capture any queen hornets emerging from hibernation or France***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-BCN1-JCBW-N442-00000-00&context=1516831)

Guernsey Press

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Edition 1, National Edition

Copyright 2022 Guernsey Press All Rights Reserved



**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 3

**Length:** 464 words

**Byline:** Will Green

**Body**

AN INITIATIVE to capture Asian queen hornets has been launched.

The States Asian Hornet Team has launched its 'Spring Queening' scheme for the fourth year running.

The aim of this phase of the Asian Hornet Strategy is to capture any queen hornets emerging from hibernation, or those arriving on favourable winds from France as they have done every year since 2017.

The overall goal is to keep the population of Asian hornets as low as possible, as the ***invasive species*** threatens native insect populations.

'So far this year we have not had any confirmed sighting of Asian Hornets anywhere in the Bailiwick.

'However, they are being found on Jersey, so we expect them to start turning up any day now especially as the temperatures reach 13C or more,' said Francis Russell, project coordinator for the Asian Hornet Strategy.

'Once again we are indebted to all of our volunteers for looking after the hornet traps. As well as finding their way into our traps, every year queen hornets have a habit of entering properties so it is important to not let these insects escape if you do suspect it could be a hornet.

'Most likely, it will be a harmless queen wasp, but it is always a possibility, so we are keen to follow up every report.'

A few active wasp nests had been found, he said.

'I would also ask people to check their outbuildings, sheds, verandas and porches to look for any signs of an early queen hornet nest - these are pale brown and not much bigger than a golf ball.'

The strategy places extra emphasis on capturing queen hornets each spring - a phase termed 'Spring Queening' - as dealing with a hornet queen and her small nest is more effective and easier than tackling the large secondary nests invariably built high up in treetops.

Queen hornets live in isolation for a few weeks in spring which makes them easier to trap because they have to forage for food until they raise worker hornets.

During March, the Asian Hornet Team contacted a regular group of volunteer landowners and householders inviting them to take part in the Spring Queening programme.

In total, 270 specially modified traps will have been set up in gardens, hedges and fields in time for warmer weather. The same systematic method of trapping is being rolled out across Alderney, Herm and Sark. ? If you think you have discovered an Asian hornet, try to safely contain it so it cannot escape, take a photograph and email it to [*asianhornet@gov.gg*](mailto:asianhornet@gov.gg) for confirmation, or call 07839 197082 or 220356. For more information, visit [*https://www.gov.gg/asianhornet*](https://www.gov.gg/asianhornet).

'I would also ask people to check their outbuildings, sheds, verandas and porches to look for any signs of an early queen hornet nest - these are pale brown and not much bigger than a golf ball' Francis Russell, project coordinator for the Asian Hornet Strategy

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***BEE THE CHANGE Doctor submits application to rename murder hornets over anti-Asian xenophobia fears***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657R-G611-JBNF-W272-00000-00&context=1516831)

thesun.co.uk

April 16, 2022 Saturday 2:10 PM GMT

Copyright 2022 NEWS GROUP NEWSPAPERS LTD All Rights Reserved



**Section:** NEWS,US NEWS,ASIAN MURDER HORNETS; Version:1

**Length:** 616 words

**Byline:** Jon Rogers

**Body**

A DOCTOR is poised to submit an application to change the name of the Asian giant hornet over fears the title is fuelling xenophobia.

Dr Chris Looney, an entomologist with the Washington Department of Agriculture, said he had concerns about the insect's name when interest in the ***species*** grew just as the coronavirus pandemic took hold in 2020.

Anti-Asian incidents and xenophobia have increased in the US and Dr Looney, as well as others, are worried the link to the creatures also known as "[*murder hornets*](https://www.thesun.co.uk/topic/asian-murder-hornets/) " could be adding to the problem.

"We have people that either get turned off by [these names] or use them as a reason to be xenophobic," Dr Looney told [*Crosscut*](https://crosscut.com/environment/2022/03/wa-entomologist-proposes-giving-invasive-hornet-less-offensive-name).

He also said the name was causing confusion in his field as there were other hornets with similar names, such as the Asian hornet which is ***invasive*** in Europe.

Dr Looney said he intended to submit an application for a name change to the Entomological society of America.

The hornet, which is the world's largest, is an ***invasive species*** of hornet which is a threat to honeybees and native pollinators as well as plants.

While its scientific name is Vespa mandarinia, it doesn't have one accepted common name.

Dr Looney hopes to propose the name as "giant hornet".

The society recently agreed a name change to the racially charged [*"gypsy" moth*](https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/15346261/gypsy-moth-caterpillars-new-york/) which is now called the "spongy" moth.

"It made me realize that, yes, we can make these changes," says Dr Akito Kawahara, an associate professor at the University of Florida and curator of butterflies and moths at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

"That's what needs to happen, and with the spongy moth situation happening in the way it did... I think something like that is good to see."

"I would have hoped that this would have happened earlier, and I wish the media didn't pick up the name 'murder hornet' at the very beginning of this whole thing, because I think it's created a lot of problems, and it's really the environment that's taking the toll," Kawahara said, referring to increased use of pesticides and fearful people's indiscriminate killing of bee and wasp ***species***. "We need to take the right steps at the very beginning, when something like that happens, to use the appropriate name."

In 2021, the society banned common names for insects referencing ethnicities, races or groups of people, and put out a call for names that need changing.

"The use of an ethnic slur was reason enough, but the fact that Lymantriadispar is an insect pest that is the target of eradication makes it worse when considering that the people that word refers to have also been the targets of discrimination and genocide," says Dr. Jessica Ware, the society's president. "We heard from a number of Romani people and scholars who talked about the dehumanizing effects the old common name had on them."

Last month it was revealed [*scientists had devised a "sex spray"*](https://www.thesun.co.uk/tech/17959429/murder-hornets-stopped-with-bizarre-new-sex-spray/) that could be used to stop the ***invasive*** giant hornets.

Researchers have studied the sex pheromones of the queen hornet and used them to set up traps that have male hornets flocking.

Scientists found that the male hornet is intensely attracted to the scent of the queen's pheromones, which is primarily made of three different acids.

These acids are commercially available and used in traps that yielded thousands of captured males.

The male hornets are misled into thinking they might find a breeding opportunity but end up meeting their demise in the bottom of a trap.

We pay for your stories!

Do you have a story for The US Sun team?

Email us at [*exclusive@the-sun.com*](mailto:exclusive@the-sun.com) or call 212 416 4552.

Like us on Facebook at [*www.facebook.com/TheSunUS*](http://www.facebook.com/TheSunUS) and follow us from our main Twitter account at [*@TheSunUS*](https://twitter.com/TheSunUS)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***It's no cliché: Every day is Earth Day***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-03HJ-00000-00&context=1516831)

FLORIDA TODAY (Brevard County, Florida)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 FLORIDA TODAY All Rights Reserved

**Section:** OPINION; Pg. A13

**Length:** 598 words

**Byline:** By, Columnist

**Body**

In today's world, we are simultaneously the most connected and most divisive as a society as we've been in our history. Nowhere is this more apparent than in our relationship with the natural world we live in ... and drive in, build in, farm in and use for all sorts of utilitarian pursuits.

Human life depends on the clean air and water around us and yet we could be described as a parasite on the skin of our planet. In the 1960s and '70s, these conflicting ideals of environmentalism and industrial development came to a head with the first national Earth Day on April 22, 1970.

Within five years, the federal government passed the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Education Act, the Endangered ***Species*** Act and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Earth Day has since become one of the world's largest celebrations and is now observed by over a billion people a year as a time for change, both in personal behavior and in policy for the betterment of our environment (EarthDay.Org).

As a natural resources and conservation agent for UF/IFAS Extension Polk County, it's my job to teach the community about our local environment and how to protect and enhance the resources around us. Our natural resources include lakes and streams, watersheds and wildlife, and all the little connections between every living thing on this little blue dot.

Scientists and environmentalists lovingly refer to these connections as "ecosystems," and we spend our time studying local ecosystems, protecting and restoring them and encouraging others to do the same.

This is the time of year that my phone rings nonstop. Residents and citizen groups call, asking how they can participate in a local Earth Day event. They want to know if there is a lake clean-up they can register for, a hike they can go on or possibly a protest they can participate in.

I'm glad people care about Earth Day, I truly am. But ... I want more. So much more.

Environmentally responsible behaviors should not have a "season." Helping to protect and restore our Florida ecosystems should be a year-round goal for everyone who has the privilege to live in such a beautiful place.

UF/IFAS Extension's natural resources faculty and staff are working to make that a reality. Natural resources agents, like me, are introducing residents and tourists alike to the fascinating world of Florida ecosystems through the podcast, Naturally Florida. Regional water specialists are sharing the important message of proper septic system maintenance with the After the Flush initiative. We even have Florida Sea Grant agents who are reducing the pollution from marinas and boat yards with the Clean Marina program.

So, what can you do this Earth Day to make the world a cleaner and better place? Think local. Learn about a local ecosystem you care about and commit to helping protect and restore it.

If you want cleaner lakes, support local aquatic plant management activities that promote native plants.

If you want cleaner air and healthier people, support urban forestry initiatives in your community.

If you want better wildlife habitat or healthier game ***species***, promote ***invasive species*** removal and research-based habitat management.

For information on how you can learn more about Florida's natural ecosystems and what you can do to support them, reach out to your local Extension Office. But please do us all a favor. Don't wait for next Earth Day. Get involved, today.

Shannon Carnevale is the natural resources agent for UF/IFAS Extension Polk County. Contact her at [*scarnevale@ufl.edu*](mailto:scarnevale@ufl.edu)

Shannon Carnevale

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Bringing native plants back to the community***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-0241-DXVP-V391-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Sentinel-Tribune (Bowling Green, Ohio)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 The Sentinel-Tribune

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** COMMUNITY

**Length:** 702 words

**Byline:** Roger LaPointe

**Body**

PERRYSBURG – Endangered plants in Wood County are being repopulated, thanks to work with the greenhouses at J.C. Reuthinger Memorial Preserve.

The park stewardship staff gave tours after the board meeting on Tuesday.

Chris Smalley, Wood County Park District director, started the tours. Long before becoming director, he was a member of the Friends of Wood County Parks. He points out that they are always looking for volunteers, with plenty of training available.

"The stewardship staff, they have taken (the growing projects) to new heights. It's incredible," Smalley said. "Here they are growing native plant ***species***, ***species*** that were here back before mankind decided to claim Northwest Ohio."

With more than 150 plants in the nursery, part of the park district conservation goal is repopulation of native plant ***species***, especially the endangered ***species***.

Two native plant ***species*** growing projects are taking place simultaneously in the greenhouses. Side by side are the endangered ***species*** with the non-endangered native plants.

The ones that are not endangered will be sold during the annual spring Native Plant Sale on May 7 at the fairgrounds. The endangered native plants will be taken out of their pots and planted in the parks that are best suited for them.

"We will have blue lobelia, asters and milkweeds. It's impossible to list all of the plants we will have available for the sale. There will be 75 to 80 different ***species***," said Sanja Jennings, the stewardship specialist. "We are one of the rare places that offers native trees and shrubs. We kind of try to increase the number of ***species*** growing here, and all the ***species*** are from Wood County."

Jennings manages the greenhouses and nursery production.

"My main goal is growing the native ***species***. They are important to protect. They are all native. Basically, they are all hardy plants from this region. They were here for hundreds and hundreds of years before us," Jennings said.

A former supervisor from the Toledo Botanical Gardens, she is very excited about her new job.

Jennings said that most of the plants are either prairie or wetland plants, but all are native to Northwest Ohio.

"They are in our area. We collect the seeds from our prairies and parks. We clean the seeds here, collect, store and start everything new in November," Jennings said.

The seeds are then germinated at a special table with its own enclosure, and a heated mat beneath the plants.

"We do it to protect the ***species*** and bring the plants back to the community. The goal is actually to bring the plants back to the original places, so we can remove the ***invasive species*** and return the ***species*** that were originally there," Jennings said.

All of the growing is being done with the most natural methods possible.

Some of the endangered plants include lupine, a purple flowering plant. The dotted horsemint and June grass are also grown there, for propagation, but not sold.

Prickly pear cactus is one of the non-endangered plants native to the area.

"It is a North American cold-hardy cactus," Jennings said.

In the greenhouse with the "woodies," which is the comical name the stewardship staff have given for the larger shrubs, can be found silky and gray dogwood, elderberry, sumac, ninebark, black chokeberry and buttonbush.

They also work in as positive a way possible for the environment. The aphid quarantine area is a good example.

There is a section with small flags in the pots. Those plants have aphids.

There are chemicals which could be used to get rid of the aphids, but they are instead bringing in ladybugs. The ladybugs will deal with the aphids on the woodies and when they leave the greenhouses, they will continue to do their good work on the outside.

If attending an event, ask the stewards about uses for the various plants.

Jennings said that the black chokeberry is a flowering bush that attracts a lot of birds. She likes to add the black chokeberries to pies and to smoothies, because they are an antioxidant that has a tart taste.

"They are not very tasty, but they are very healthy."

The Friends of the Wood County Parks will have their spring membership meeting April 24, at 1 p.m. at Otsego Park. It will be catered and free to the members.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***OUTDOORS: Celebrate Earth Day by making a difference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5K1-JBCN-421C-00000-00&context=1516831)

Republican Herald (Pottsville, PA)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 The Pottsville Republican & Evening Herald, Pottsville, PA

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** SPORTS

**Length:** 762 words

**Byline:** Tyler Frantz Outdoors Writer

**Body**

Several years after Rachel Carson launched her best-selling book "Silent Spring,'' drawing worldwide attention to the critical link between pollution and public health, Wisconsin Sen. Gaylord Nelson seized an opportunity to advocate for cleaner air and water.

He, along with millions of Americans, had watched massive oil spills decimate marine resources, factories pumping raw sewage into streams and smog into skies, and toxic levels of pesticides being spread across the landscape for too long. In 1970, Nelson helped launch the first Earth Day, which ultimately paved the way for future improvements such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Water Act and Endangered ***Species*** Act.

Today, Earth Day, which will be celebrated Friday, April 22, is a global movement to raise awareness and protect these valued environmental resources so the planet, as well as its various systems and living organisms, can continue to thrive. Here are several ways those who enjoy spending time in the great outdoors can help celebrate Earth Day and truly make a difference in the process.

Install a rain barrel

This is an easy, economical way to reduce water consumption while simultaneously slowing the discharge of water from impermeable surfaces such as structural rooftops. Rainwater catchment systems are relatively simple to install, the water can be used for irrigating flower beds, and the containers themselves can be built from recycled materials.

Just be certain to cover the top with fine mesh to prevent mosquitoes from taking up residency, and include an overflow port to safely drain excess water to a location where it can gradually filter back into the soil.

Encourage pollinators

Many fruits and vegetables require pollinators to help yield crops, but the world's pollinators are on the decline. Consider turning a portion of your monoculture of a backyard into a vibrant, visually stunning and pollinator-friendly perennial garden.

Add native ***species***, selecting local flowers with a variety of shapes and sizes to attract a diversity of pollinators from March through November.

Donate to a cause

There are so many great conservation-based outdoors organizations that make a difference in America. Ducks Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, Pheasants Forever, Trout Unlimited, Keystone Elk Country Alliance, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Delta Waterfowl, Whitetails Unlimited, National Deer Association, National Audubon Society, American Bluebird Society and Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Partnership are just a few among many organizations that offer annual memberships and accept donations to help fund grassroots conservation projects to benefit all ***species*** of wildlife.

Organize a clean-up

Nothing is more satisfying than being able to actually see the fruits of your labor. One of the best ways to do that is to organize a group of friends, family or co-workers for a clean-up project along a local stretch of roadway or stream. Gather together with gloves, trash bags and rubber boots to remove garbage and debris.

Remove invasives

Native ***species*** have a hard enough time surviving these days, especially when they are outcompeted by aggressive ***invasive species*** that can take over a property if not removed. Ailanthus, multi-flora rose, Russian olive, Oriental bittersweet, Japanese stilt grass and Japanese barberry are some of the common invaders of Pennsylvania fields and forests, so whenever possible, replace them with native shrubs and trees to restore the landscape to its natural state.

Stabilize a stream

Flooding and sedimentation have become real problems in Pennsylvania waterways. Not only do eroded stream banks cause concern for land loss and general safety, but they also deposit soil, gravel, silt and other earth materials into the water, causing issues of turbidity, shallower pools and impeded flows.

Stabilize stream banks naturally by planting shrubs and trees that thrive in riparian zones. Add boulders and stream deflectors to reinforce banks and redirect flows and plant streamside buffer strips to help protect watersheds from excess nutrients and other non-point source pollutants.

Enhance habitat

Strategic cutting and piling brush can go a long way in helping birds, mammals and other forms of wildlife survive. Not only does regular pruning and maintenance of trees or hedges in your yard help keep them healthy and fresh, but it also provides an opportunity to give a boost to ground dwellers. Pile the trimmings in loose, alternating cross-layers so rabbits, songbirds and other animals can take refuge from predators.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Gardening: Native plants offer many benefits including providing food for insects, birds***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-VDY1-DXVP-V4CX-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Columbus Dispatch: Web Edition Articles (OH)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 GateHouse Media LLC

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** LIFESTYLE

**Length:** 835 words

**Byline:** Mike Hogan

**Body**

April is Ohio Native Plant Month and National Native Plant Month. April was first designated as Native Plant Month in Ohio in 2020, spearheaded by former Ohio First Lady Hope Taft. And now for the first time, April has also been designated as National Native Plant Month by the United States Senate, thanks to a bipartisan resolution sponsored by Sens. Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii).

Native plants occur naturally in a region in which they evolved. They are the ecological basis upon which life depends, including birds, insects, wildlife and even humans. Without native plants and the insects that co-evolved with them, native songbirds, in particular, cannot survive.

Benefits of native plants

Research by University of Delaware entomologist Doug Tallamy has shown that native oak trees support over 500 different ***species*** of caterpillars while the ginkgo, a commonly planted landscape tree from Asia, supports only 5 different ***species*** of caterpillars. The non-native and ***invasive*** Bradford pear currently in bloom everywhere in Greater Columbus supports just a single ***species*** of caterpillar. (The Ohio Department of Natural Resources has added all varieties of Callery pear including Bradford pear to the list of ***invasive species*** in the Buckeye State. Starting in 2023, it will be illegal to sell or plant these trees anywhere in the state.)

More than 95% of all terrestrial birds raise their young on insects, not seeds, so healthy bird populations depend on robust insect populations on native plants.

Marsh marigolds: Native Plant: Incredibly hardy marsh marigolds thrive in heavy moisture

Native plants are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions where they naturally occur. These important plant ***species*** provide nectar, pollen and seeds that serve as food for not just birds, but also for native butterflies, insects, bats and other animals.

Native plants are often far more beneficial to native insects because they have had thousands of years to co-evolve and adapt, allowing native insects to tolerate the unique chemical defenses of native plants.

Today, many landscape plants have been collected from around the world, but many native insects have not evolved quickly enough to be able to eat these strange and exotic foods.

Native plants for the landscape

There are more than 1,900 native plants found in Ohio, including trees, shrubs, vines, perennials and grasses. These native plants are important to pollinators, birds, insects and wildlife.

This year, the Ohio Native Plant Month organization has selected four native plants to highlight to encourage gardeners to plant and preserve these native ***species***. The plants selected for 2022 are bur oak, eastern redbud, northern spicebush and purple coneflower. Gardeners will find each of these native plants for sale at garden centers in Greater Columbus.

Let's take a look at each of these popular Ohio native plants:

Bur oak is a large deciduous tree that thrives in many soil types, including moist clay, and prefers full to partial sun. Compared to other types of oak, bur oak typically has deeply furrowed bark and large, mossy acorn caps that cover most or all of the acorn. They are versatile trees, but bur oaks are especially well-suited to large open areas, where they can grow up to 90 feet tall.

Bur oak: Native plant: The majestic bur oak helps support wildlife

Eastern redbud is a smaller ornamental tree, reaching approximately 15 feet on average. Redbud trees are covered in clusters of small pink or while flowers each spring, making them a great choice for landscaping or decorative planting. They can adapt to a variety of circumstances, but have the best longevity in moist, well-drained organic soils in areas with some filtered or dappled sun.

Redbud trees: Gardening: Redbud trees, native to Ohio, provide striking early spring color

Northern spicebush is a shrub often found in the understory of deciduous woodlands. The spicebush blooms with yellow flowers in early spring and develops red berry-like fruit in the fall. The fruit and leaves can be utilized for spice or tea or left on the shrub for wildlife to feed on. Many different ***species*** of caterpillars and several butterflies and moths are attracted to northern spicebush.

Purple coneflower is a perennial that is often used in flower beds and landscaping. Coneflowers are very popular among caterpillars, butterflies, hummingbirds and native bees. These plants prefer a well-drained rich soil with full or partial sun. In optimal conditions, coneflowers can spread easily with little effort from the gardener. The hollow stems of Coneflowers also provide winter habitat for native bees and other insects when left standing.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources maintains several lists of Ohio native plants categorized by the landscape setting in which they grow. These lists can be found at: [*https://bit.ly/3M0syF0*](https://bit.ly/3M0syF0)

[*https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/nature-preserves/Documents/native-plants-lists*](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/nature-preserves/Documents/native-plants-lists).

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office Publishes Application for Trademark "Nature Bank"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657H-BPC1-JDKC-R042-00000-00&context=1516831)

UK Government News

April 16, 2022 Saturday 8:00 AM EST

Copyright 2022 HT Media Limited. All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1033 words

**Dateline:** South Wales

**Body**

South Wales, April 16 -- United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO) has registered trademark "Nature Bank" on March 30. The details about the trademark application no. UK00003771809 published in the journal no. 2022/015 (April 15).

With External Services Limited as representative, The Environment Bank Limited filed the trademark application for the below mentioned good(s)/service(s). Class 31 : Raw forestry products; Unprocessed forestry products; Trees and forestry products; Raw and unprocessed forestry products; Agricultural and aquacultural crops, horticulture and forestry products; Hay; Baled air-cured hay; Animal foodstuffs containing hay; Animal foodstuffs containing air-cured hay; Animal foodstuffs derived from hay; Animal foodstuffs derived from air-cured hay; Straw; Straw mulch; Mulch (Straw -); Straw [forage]; Straw litter; Mulch (Straw -) for weed suppression; Chopped straw for animal bedding; Raw fruit; Nuts [fruits]; Fruit seeds; Fodder; Foodstuffs and fodder for animals; Flowers, natural; Raw aquacultural products; Raw agricultural products; Unprocessed aquacultural products; Raw horticultural products; Raw and unprocessed grains; Raw and unprocessed seeds; Natural seeds; Fresh herbs; Fresh fruits and vegetables; Natural plants and flowers; Seedlings for planting; Bulbs for planting; Natural flowering plants; Seeds for planting. Class 35 : Business consultancy. Class 36 : Brokerage of biodiversity credits; Brokerage of carbon offsets; Brokerage of carbon credits; Providing project grants for environmental and health awareness projects; Provision of financial information relating to the finance industry involved in environmentally focused investments; Brokerage; Leasing of farms; Rental of farms; Estate management services relating to horticulture. Class 37 : Construction consultancy. Class 41 : Adult education services relating to environmental issues; Providing of training in the fields of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Class 42 : Provision of scientific information, advice and consultancy in relation tobiodiversity offsetting; Environmental and biodiversity consultancy services; Providing scientific information, advice and consultancy relating to carbon offsetting; Provision of information, advice and consultancy in relation to carbon offsetting; Environmental consultancy services; Environmental monitoring services; Environmental assessment services; Research relating to environmental protection; Advisory services relating to environmental protection; Consultancy services relating to environmental planning; Research in the field of environmental protection; Technical consultancy in the field of environmental science; Technical consulting in the field of environmental engineering; Consultancy services relating to research in the field of environmental protection; Information services relating to the safety of fertilisers used in forestry; Information services relating to the safety of manures used in forestry. Class 44 : Planting and habitat management for biodiversity offsetting; creation of habitat; creation of natural capital assets, being the creation of monetary and environmental value in natural resources, being earth, air, water, plants and all living organisms; improvement of natural capital assets, being the management of natural resources so as to improve their monetary and environmental value, by improving earth, air, water, plants and all living organisms; improvement of biodiversity by way of improving the extent, diversity and quality of habitats and ecosystems on land or in water using natural means, planting of trees and other plants, better land and water management, reducing the use of pesticides and fertilisers, restoring the habitat for native ***species*** and eliminating ***invasive species***; carbon capture, being the trapping of carbon dioxide by natural means; nitrate capture, being the capture of nitrates by way of natural means; phosphate capture, being the capture of phosphates by way of natural means; land management services to reduce by natural means the amount of nitrates used in agriculture; land management services to reduce by natural means the amount of phosphates used in agriculture; ecosystem services; providing alternative land, water and plant management solutions to adapt to climate change; providing alternative land, water and plant management solutions to help combat climate change; Planting plant cultivators, native and wild populations of plants and their related wild ***species*** to make improvements in plant ***species***; Landscape and waterways management services, to improve the diversity, health and wellbeing of animal ***species***; Landscape and waterways management services to improve the diversity, health and wellbeing of animal and insect ***species***; Services to improve soil quality and structure by improving drainage, irrigation, organic matter, nutrient, content and aeration reducing compaction and reducing the presence of artificial fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides; Land management services related to improve air quality via natural means and water quality; reforestation services; Tree planting for carbon offsetting purposes; Agricultural services relating to environmental conservation; Forest habitat restoration; Farming services; Consultancy services relating to farming; Agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture and forestry services; Consultancy relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry; Agriculture, horticulture and forestry services relating to the recultivation of industrial wastelands; Advisory and consultancy services relating to the use of non-chemical treatments for sustainable agriculture and horticulture; Providing information, advisory or consultancy services relating to reduction in the use of nitrates and phosphates, climate change adaptation and climate change response, improvements in plant, animal and insect ***species***, and improvements in soil and quality. The original document can be viewed at: [*http://www.ipo.gov.uk/cgi-bin/redirect.cgi?type=tmj&link=6&param1=UK00003771809*](http://www.ipo.gov.uk/cgi-bin/redirect.cgi?type=tmj&link=6&param1=UK00003771809) For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*contentservices@htlive.com*](mailto:contentservices@htlive.com)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Word from the Smokies; GIS makes it simpler to map a complex park***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-TM31-JC3H-0393-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Asheville Citizen-Times (North Carolina)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

1 Edition

Copyright 2022 The Asheville Citizen-Times All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A2

**Length:** 854 words

**Byline:** By, Aaron Searcy, Word from the Smokies

**Body**

Twenty years ago, the map room in Great Smoky Mountains National Park might have been dedicated to heavy, flat-file drawer cabinets - each one filled with stacks of intricately detailed maps of the mountains. These days, the room is much more spartan.

Gone are many of the paper maps and heavy cabinets. In their place is a relatively modest bank of monitors connected to a heavy-duty processing system in the northeast corner of the Twin Creeks Science and Education Center.

At the helm of this workstation is GIS Specialist Tom Colson, whose role is to harness the research and data collected by other park service departments, embed that information directly onto the digital contours of the Smokies, and facilitate its use and open sharing. The detail-rich map layers and tools that Colson creates and manages are made instantly accessible to NPS staff working on the ground and remote researchers anywhere in the world.

GIS, or geographic information systems, are applications used for making maps at their most basic level. But the complexity of what is involved and possible within contemporary GIS in terms of data analyses, modeling, and interactive querying is hard to overstate. Instead, Colson opts for understatement: "Someone in this park has a job to do. There's a service to provide based on their location. And we provide that service."

Colson's summary only begins to hint at the number of ways the services rendered by GIS have become central to virtually every scientific team working in the Smokies. Through the free online GSMNP GIS portal, which hosts more than 1,000 downloads a week, the many varied data sets collected in the park over decades come to life in bright, colorful layers.

The result is mountains of fascinating details: Blue veins trace mountain stream hydrology, fish population distributions and acid deposition levels. Deep greens track vegetation. Browns and teals map the locations of exotic ***species*** to be managed. Dusty oranges and reds reflect gradations of soil and vegetation burn severity from the Chimney Tops 2 fire. Ecoregions, critical habitats, and areas of elevated light and noise pollution are all carefully highlighted and set apart.

Still more maps look into the future, depicting projected losses of forest cover, areas of potential erosion, even travel time from public roads to various sections of the park in the event of an emergency. The Atlas of the Smokies uses GIS to lay out the distribution of ***species*** based on observations in the park.

Looking at this variety and the granular detail contained within the GIS archives, the real-time impact of the coordinated scientific research that passes through Twin Creeks becomes as clear as a bright green boundary line. Research and hard work in the field is translated, through the exacting and technical work of GIS, into faster search-and-rescue operation on the ground, more efficient management of ***invasive species***, and better conservation of critically endangered ***species*** endemic to the Smokies.

What's more, GIS layers and data sets can be overlaid on one another and compared, creating problem-solving shortcuts when it comes to investigating causes and effects in the natural world. For example, critical habitats for threatened bats might be compared to areas with noise and light pollution. Areas of excess noise and light pollution can be correlated with their impacts on wildlife, or zones of higher fire risk can be overlaid on travel time from major roads to help determine the best solutions for worst-case scenarios. The infinitely interactive nature of GIS means there are infinite possibilities for its use.

"What's unique about GIS is that it used to be a very niche field. Five years ago, if you wanted to make a map, you had to physically come walk into this office and request the map. And you'd get one in two to four weeks," said Colson. "Now what we build are systems and solutions so people can make their own maps."

As for the future, Colson believes the GIS department has plenty of work left to do in the park, from specific research and planning projects to day-to-day upkeep.

"As technology marches forward, it requires more complexity - it requires more administration," he said. "It requires more advanced troubleshooting skills, storage, bandwidth, memory, you name it."

Whether it's carefully orchestrating infrastructure upgrades or creating a plan to protect fragile native ***species***, most jobs in the Smokies inevitably depend on having a reliable roadmap. For all such vital groundwork in the park, the park's GIS office is the first port of call - a buzzing hub that plots the latest data points into a picture of the Smokies that gets a little clearer every day.

This story is an edited excerpt of a much longer article by Frances Figart, Aaron Searcy, and Elise Anderson that appeared in the spring 2021 issue of "Smokies Life" magazine. Aaron Searcy is a publications associate for the 29,000-member Great Smoky Mountains Association, an educational nonprofit partner of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Learn more at SmokiesInformation.org and reach the author at [*aaron@gsmassoc.org*](mailto:aaron@gsmassoc.org)

**Graphic**

GIS and Data Management Technician Phil Abegg conducts fieldwork in the Smokies using a handheld GPS unit. Points marked in the field can be mapped onto the park's complex geography using GIS technology.

Provided by NPS

GIS Specialist Tom Colson sits at his workstation in the Twin Creeks Science and Education Center in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Colson creates map layers and other informational tools that are key to guiding the work of many different kinds of researchers and park service staff.

Provided by Joye Ardyn Durham

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Our friends the insects***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657K-T461-DXVP-V4N3-00000-00&context=1516831)

East Oregonian (Pendleton, Oregon)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 East Oregonian (Pendleton, OR).

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** A; Pg. 005

**Length:** 942 words

**Byline:** JEFF BLACKWOOD

**Body**

The OCCRI report is an important tool to help us and our communities prepare and adapt to a changing climate. Similar reports are completed for Grant, Baker, and Wallowa counties. The report is available by contacting Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, 104 CEOAS Admin Building, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

The report is also available to download from this website:

[*https://blogs.oregonstate.edu/occri/oregon-climate-assessments/*](https://blogs.oregonstate.edu/occri/oregon-climate-assessments/).

Windshield surveys. These are often used by all kinds of people to set context or get an idea of what is happening. This could be a farmer checking weeds in wheat, a scientist evaluating the extent of damage by wildfire, or just checking out the line at your favorite drive-through coffee shop. But there is another kind of windshield survey.

It is judging the number of insects splattered on your actual windshield as you travel down the highway in the summertime. What I am noticing is there are fewer and fewer marks on the glass, and this has some major implications.

What we do know is that because insects have exoskeletons and cannot regulate their body heat like mammals, they are more susceptible to rapidly changing temperatures associated with climate change. Temperature regulates insects' physiology and metabolism. Increasing temperatures can increase insects' metabolic rates which leads to consuming more and growing faster. If temperatures climb too fast, life cycles can be damaged.

Even though insects have evolved over hundreds of millions of years, the current rate of change in our environment has made changes in insect populations less predictable. This is having significant effects on all aspects of our lives from agriculture to wildlands to public health to our food supplies.

Some native insects such as bumblebees are shifting their ranges northward. Recent studies in northern California have found decreases in butterfly populations at higher elevations. Some non-native insects are finding new toeholds, sometimes with damaging effects. Forest insects, like bark beetles are expanding northward, and in some cases, are having two annual hatches instead of just one, due to longer summers and host ***species*** being more stressed.

In the Gulf Coast regions, mosquitoes carrying diseases such as Zika and dengue, previously thought to be more equatorial in range are increasing in frequency. West Nile disease, carried by mosquitoes, also is expanding its range into the Pacific Northwest. Pathogen carrying mosquitoes and ticks are expanding northward throughout the country and are surviving our milder winters.

What we eat is highly tied to pollinators. Recent research on pollinators by Oregon State University found many pollinators are specially adapted to certain plants. When those plants bloom before the insects are able to utilize them, it can hamper plant reproduction as well as insect health.

Many bird ***species*** are dependent on rich insect populations as their main food source. Birds serve multiple roles in the environment, including pollination. Climate change risks, such as early spring heat waves, wildfire, and other habitat losses are affecting bird populations now.

A recent article in Science magazine stated that breeding adult bird populations have plummeted in North America since 1970 by more than 2.6 billion. Birds and insects are co-dependent, and changes to one affects the other. A report just released by the Audubon Society predicts two-thirds of our bird populations will be vulnerable to extinction by 2100 if we stay on our current climate change trajectory.

So, what can we do to enhance native insect populations? While it may be convenient for some to wait for others or governments to act, we all share in the responsibility for a changing climate. Since insects are fundamental to the health of our ecosystems, including us as humans, there are things we personally can do to support healthy insect populations.

Healthy soils, the foundation for life, are closely tied to healthy insect populations. In our yards, on our farms, and in the wildlands, we can mulch, prevent erosion, reduce our dependence on chemical fertilizers and insecticides and prevent damage by overgrazing and other land impacting activities.

We can plant native ***species*** in our yards and create diverse habitat. Ornamental and exotic plants rarely provide the food base for native insects, some of which have very specific dietary needs. Monarch butterflies, for instance, are in peril, and are very dependent on milkweed. The Master Gardener program, extension.oregonstate.edu/mg/umatilla, is a great resource for ideas for plantings. Several communities will have plant sales this spring as part of Farmer's Markets in partnership with the Master Gardener program.

In our yards, we can plant a variety of native plants and trees to promote diverse bird habitat and healthy insect populations to help fend off ***invasive species***.

Riparian areas and wetlands support some of the richest habitat for native insects by providing diverse food and shelter. Typically, these areas amount to less than 5% of the landscape. Protecting these areas can be a huge benefit to all those dependent on them.

Reducing our use of household chemicals including insecticides will create healthier homes for all of us.

And we can all do what we can to personally reduce our carbon footprint and greenhouse gas emissions, the major cause of our rapidly changing climate.

So, this summer, do your own windshield survey. Our native insects are essential to our food chain and our survival. Let's do what we can to support them.

**Notes**

--- Jeff Blackwood retired from a career with the U.S. Forest Service and is a member of the Eastern Oregon Climate Change Coalition.

**Graphic**

BlackwoodContributed Photo

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Manda Kalimian and Wayne Pacelle: Born to be wild: Free-roaming horses of Colorado and the West are not 'invaders,' despite BLM claims***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N061-JBRG-7388-00000-00&context=1516831)

Daily Camera (Boulder, Colorado)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Prairie Mountain Publishing All Rights Reserved

**Section:** COMMENTARY

**Length:** 796 words

**Byline:** Daily Camera guest opinion

**Body**

By Manda Kalimian and Wayne Pacelle

The federal Bureau of Land Management recently announced its 2022 plans to manage our nation's wild horses and burros. It attracted little coverage, especially nationally, but the plan will have lasting effects on these iconic symbols of the American West.

The bureau - the largest land manager in the United States, with 260 million acres of lands in 11 states - plans to round up 22,000 horses and burros, place roughly 19,000 of them in stockades and holding pens and perform fertility treatments on the other 3,000 before returning them to the wild.

This will significantly cut down the bands of horses - loosely estimated to be 86,000 - grazing on public lands and spare them, the bureau contends, from the starvation, misery and death brought on by drought and extremes of temperature.

What will happen to the terrain where these horses had been grazing? If recent history is any indication, it will soon be the realm of herds of sheep and cattle.

A false premise driving the BLM's strategy is the idea that horses are an ***invasive species***. Early horses, the theory goes, died out around 10,000 BC in what we call "The Ice Age" (there were actually several) and did not walk on this continent again until they were brought from Europe by the Conquistadors. These new arrivals, some argue, have no right to our lands because they are not native.

This belief has prompted the government to treat horses as invaders even though the animals are the only mammals to be protected by name under federal law - through the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971.

A new study by McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, revealed that ancient DNA recovered from soil samples proves that mammoths and Yukon wild horses survived thousands of years longer than believed. DNA from both mammoths and horses was discovered in permafrost dating from less than 6,000 years ago - a veritable blink-of-an-eye in the history of our planet.

If they were alive that recently, after the most severe aspects of the ice ages that supposedly wiped them out, then it is likely that they never became extinct and that today's wild horses are their direct descendants or, at the very least, the proxies for their forebears. And they are part of our western landscapes.

The study, which was partially funded by the Cana Foundation, was published in a new paper by the journal Nature Communications.

This is a crucial argument undercutting the Bureau's ongoing, systemic mistreatment of wild equids. But it is hardly the only one. The tactic of rounding up horses is cruel and inhumane. By law, the BLM is to look after wild horses' health and well-being, not persecute them.

Hundreds of wild horses lost their lives at the hands of the BLM during mass roundups in 2021, chased by helicopters to the point of exhaustion and collapse. Horses were chased into barbed wire, knocked down by aggressive helicopter contractors, baby foals were abandoned. One startling example occurred in the Sand Wash Basin area of northwestern Colorado.

The Bureau planned to remove nearly 80% of the horses in the basin to contend with what it described as emergency drought conditions. The roundup was intended, said the agency, to save the animals. But then heavy rains caused grasses to grow and filled the streams and waterholes.

Nevertheless, despite public outrage and entreaties by Colorado Gov. Jared Polis, the agency pressed on. Cowboys in helicopters conducted the roundups.

What followed? Advocates began posting photos of thousands - over 5,000, by some estimates - of domestic sheep turned loose to graze on the very area the BLM claimed couldn't support a few hundred horses.

Livestock companies and ranchers are permitted to graze their livestock by the millions at taxpayer-subsidized rates, yet the BLM blames wild horses for harm to the range, as if a small number of wild equids could possibly have greater climate impact than millions of methane-belching domestic ruminants.

The BLM's corrupt Adoption Incentive Program, which pays adopters $1,000 to adopt up to four wild horses and burros, puts animals at risk of slaughter in foreign meat plants, despite the lip service the BLM pays to protecting them.

We call on BLM Director Tracy Stone-Manning, Interior Secretary Deb Haaland, and Congress to address the anti-horse and burro bias that pervades the BLM.

And the first step is getting up to speed with the latest science. Horses are not outsiders. They've been here all along.

Manda Kalimian is the president and founder of the Cana Foundation, which supports rewilding in the American West, and the author of "Born to Rewild." Wayne Pacelle, president of Animal Wellness Action, is author of two New York Times best-selling books about animals.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***After the pandemic and war, the bio-attack***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N831-DYY9-0327-00000-00&context=1516831)

CE Noticias Financieras English

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Content Engine, LLC.

All Rights Reserved

Copyright 2022 CE Noticias Financieras All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 876 words

**Body**

A pandemic, a war at the gates of Western Europe, a global energy and economic crisis... No one would be accused of irrational pessimism if they asked themselves... what else could happen to us? Pessimistic or optimistic, the question was posed by Oxford University researchers James Smith and Jonas Sandbrink and they have focused on what could be the next cause of an international crisis: the misuse of biotechnology.in an analysis published in the journal "PLOS Biology" they state that "the risk of harmful use of biotechnological advances, whether accidental or deliberate, has been growing rapidly in recent years". Much of the research carried out in the field of manipulation of living organisms or genetic material is now published under open and freely available conditions - what is technically known as "open science". This facilitates the transmission of knowledge but also opens the door to it getting into the hands of people or institutions with perverse intentions, which is why more and more experts are insisting on the need to review biosafety protocols and adapt them to the new currents of open transmission of scientific information. Otherwise, we will be paving the way for the next disaster to be not a pandemic or a breakdown in the supply of components, but an accident or an attack of a biotechnological nature.The authors of the paper have taken a calm but realistic look at a problem that has accompanied science since the advent of nuclear physics: the conflict between transparency and security.

When a scientific advance harbors the potential to be used to cause harm, but its development is essential to cause great good to humanity, what should take precedence: the capacity for rapid and efficient transmission of knowledge or the control of information to prevent it from falling into the wrong hands? Today, laboratories all over the planet are working with highly sensitive biological material. Genetic information on ***invasive species***, viruses and bacteria improved to infect more of their victims, transgenic versions of animals that serve as models for the development of drugs, microorganisms capable of reducing the radioactivity of contaminated soil or decomposing toxic materials... All this material and the knowledge extracted from its study is increasingly in more hands.decades ago, achieving the modifications necessary for a microorganism to produce a disease, for example, required years of research and a million-dollar investment. Today, artificial intelligence and data management tools make the process exponentially faster and cheaper. The manufacture of a "biotechnological weapon" is increasingly simple. With the advance of science, a process of such rapid development has taken place that biotechnology is now in an unprecedented terrain. It is as if the domestic manufacture of nuclear bombs has been facilitated.There are many examples, collected in the work of the Oxford researchers, of real risks in the field of biosafety. In 1977, a global outbreak of H1N1 flu appears to have been caused by the accidental leakage of an ancient viral strain that was being used in vaccine research in the Soviet Union. In 2015, U.S. health authorities acknowledged that they had been shipping active anthrax strains to 8 countries for nearly 10 years instead of inactive, harmless strains as they thought they were doing.Accidents often occur that result in the exposure of one or more people to pathogens stored in high-security laboratories. The vast majority of cases are due to human error. As a case in point, between 2003 and 2004, three separate incidents occurred in various laboratories involving material containing SARS-CoV-1 virus. At least six people were infected. On that occasion the infection was stopped in time and did not proliferate into a pandemic, but did something similar happen with the latest SARS-CoV-2 pandemic? In the environment of war or international conflict, the conscious release of pathogens can become a temptation. The Soviet Union maintained for decades a research program to learn how to deliver infectious agents of plague, smallpox or influenza on a large scale. In 2001, several official buildings in the United States were attacked with envelopes containing samples of Anthrax.The problem lies in the fact that the same technology used to generate a vaccine or a cancer treatment is needed to compose a biological weapon.Technically, laboratory-created agents that have great potential to cure a disease, detoxify a terrain or solve a problem but also pose a serious threat are referred to as "Dual Use of Concern" material.Today's world has allowed much of the information related to such material to be published in online media, pre-prints and unvetted journals. The Oxford authors warn: "This is the ideal breeding ground for disaster. It becomes imperative to create new control systems that take advantage of the virtues of open communication but ensure that the use of this knowledge does not fall into any one hand".We may be facing the first warning of a real future threat. The handling of biotechnological information will determine the appearance of the next crisis that will fill the front pages of the newspapers in the years to come.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***In the Garden: Spring activities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-P5B1-JBCN-403B-00000-00&context=1516831)

Rutland Herald (Vermont)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Rutland Herald.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** WEEKEND MAGAZINE

**Length:** 883 words

**Byline:** Henry Homeyer In the Garden

**Body**

I've finally had a few days of dry weather with temperatures in the 50s, so have been able to start some spring cleanup. Some of my beds are still too wet, so I will wait on working there until my feet don't sink in. Walking on wet soil compacts it, ruining soil structure.

My first chore is always to rake up the sand and gravel that the snowplows leave on my lawn. I use a straight-edged shovel that is made of aluminum and is sold for barn cleanup. I rake the sand into the broad shovel, and dump it into a wheelbarrow. If I see that the grass is being pulled up, I wait until later, when the grass is fully awake.

Next on my list is to pick up any downed branches. Winter always does some "pruning" of dead branches. If I can reach any jagged tears where branches have broken off, I snip or saw them back to the trunk or the branch where it originated. And this is a good time to take off those plastic wraps that protect young trees from mice and voles.

I don't generally rake leaves out of my flower beds in the fall, as I like the extra protection against erosion and cold temperatures they provide. But that means bulb plants are covered now, and the ground is insulated from the spring sun. I want the soil to warm up. So, I try to clean up places where I know there are spring bulbs as early as possible.

If the daffodils are poking through, I use my fingers to pull back the leaves. I fear that a rake will damage the tender stems and flower buds. In other places where bulbs are not up yet, I use a rake and gently rake off the leaves. Sometimes, I will bring along a scrap of plywood or a 6-inch plank to stand on as I work, minimizing compaction.

This is when I prune blueberry bushes. By now, it is easy to identify the fat, round, fruit buds as opposed to the skinny, little, leaf buds. I remove branches that aren't producing fruit, allowing for more sunshine to get into my plants.

For the past few years, a foreign fruit fly has badly damaged blueberry crops. The spotted-winged drosophila (SWD) infests ripening fruit, causing it to get mushy and unpleasant. This is in contrast to ordinary, native fruit flies that only lay eggs in over-ripe or rotting fruit.

At present. the only way I know that organic growers can prevent damage is to cover bushes with row cover or a very fine mesh. But that is a big bother when it is time to start picking. The SWD appears fairly late in summer, so early-ripening varieties can sometimes avoid them.

Of course, if you haven't cut back all your perennials, spring is a good time to do that. I like to wait until spring to cut back some perennial flowers with seeds. Finches and other seed-eaters enjoy the seeds, particularly when bigger, greedy and aggressive birds or squirrels are hogging the seeds at the feeder.

In the fall, I usually do a good job of weeding and mulching the vegetable garden with fallen leaves or straw. In the spring, I rake the mulch of my wide raised beds so that the sun can help to dry out and warm up the beds. I leave the mulch in the walkways to inhibit weeds and later, I will add new mulch around my tomatoes and other plants.

My roses haven't woken up yet, or not by the time I wrote this, but will soon. I have a dozen or more roses and most are very hardy. I particularly like the 'Knockout' rose series. They are very resistant to diseases, do not seem to attract Japanese beetles or rose chafers, and are very vigorous. But each spring, I need to cut back the canes to a point where the tissue has not been winter damaged.

You can easily tell if the stems of your roses are alive by rubbing a stem gently with your thumb nail. If it shows green, it is alive. If it is not green, it is dead. Cut back any stem to a place where there is a bud on tissue that is alive. Or you can wait until they leaf out, and cut back the dead parts. If you have a few shoots that got much taller than the rest of the plant, you should cut those back for aesthetic reasons.

Spring is also a good time to pay attention to the "volunteer" shrubs and trees that show up uninvited. There are several ***invasive species*** that birds plant seemingly "willy-nilly" anywhere they perch. Seeds pass through them and start growing without your help. But you should pull these shrubs and trees before they get so big you need a backhoe!

Here are some to look for: bush honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.), barberry (Berberis thunbergii), burning bush (Euonymus alatus), Autumn Olive (Elaeagnus umbellate), Blunt-leaved privet (Ligustrum obtusifolium) and the vine Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus). Norway maple (Acer platanoides) and common buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) are trees that are also common and ***invasive***.

Why worry about invasives now? They are more obvious in the landscape. Most get a jump on the growing season by putting on leaves while our native plants are still asleep. Plus, you have time now. So, go dig them out if you can. Cutting them down usually just stimulates them to set up many new plants from their roots.

Later, when spring warms up, we will be planting our veggies and annual flowers so we won't have time for many of these activities. So, get out there on the next nice day.

Henry Homeyer is author of four gardening books and a regular speaker at garden clubs. Email him at [*henry.homeyer@comcast.net*](mailto:henry.homeyer@comcast.net)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Gardening Guy: Spring activities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657K-4VN1-DXVP-V0VP-00000-00&context=1516831)

Eagle Times (Claremont, New Hampshire)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Sample Media Group, Inc.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** WEEKEND MAGAZINE

**Length:** 883 words

**Byline:** Staff Writer

**Body**

I've finally had a few days of dry weather with temperatures in the 50s, so have been able to start some spring cleanup. Some of my beds are still too wet, so I will wait on working there until my feet don't sink in. Walking on wet soil compacts it, ruining soil structure.

My first chore is always to rake up the sand and gravel that the snowplows leave on my lawn. I use a straight-edged shovel that is made of aluminum and is sold for barn cleanup. I rake the sand into the broad shovel, and dump it into a wheelbarrow. If I see that the grass is being pulled up, I wait until later, when the grass is fully awake.

Next on my list is to pick up any downed branches. Winter always does some "pruning" of dead branches. If I can reach any jagged tears where branches have broken off, I snip or saw them back to the trunk or the branch where it originated. And this is a good time to take off those plastic wraps that protect young trees from mice and voles.

I don't generally rake leaves out of my flower beds in the fall, as I like the extra protection against erosion and cold temperatures they provide. But that means bulb plants are covered now, and the ground is insulated from the spring sun. I want the soil to warm up. So, I try to clean up places where I know there are spring bulbs as early as possible.

If the daffodils are poking through, I use my fingers to pull back the leaves. I fear that a rake will damage the tender stems and flower buds. In other places where bulbs are not up yet, I use a rake and gently rake off the leaves. Sometimes, I will bring along a scrap of plywood or a 6-inch plank to stand on as I work, minimizing compaction.

This is when I prune blueberry bushes. By now, it is easy to identify the fat, round, fruit buds as opposed to the skinny, little, leaf buds. I remove branches that aren't producing fruit, allowing for more sunshine to get into my plants.

For the past few years, a foreign fruit fly has badly damaged blueberry crops. The spotted-winged drosophila (SWD) infests ripening fruit, causing it to get mushy and unpleasant. This is in contrast to ordinary, native fruit flies that only lay eggs in over-ripe or rotting fruit.

At present. the only way I know that organic growers can prevent damage is to cover bushes with row cover or a very fine mesh. But that is a big bother when it is time to start picking. The SWD appears fairly late in summer, so early-ripening varieties can sometimes avoid them.

Of course, if you haven't cut back all your perennials, spring is a good time to do that. I like to wait until spring to cut back some perennial flowers with seeds. Finches and other seed-eaters enjoy the seeds, particularly when bigger, greedy and aggressive birds or squirrels are hogging the seeds at the feeder.

In the fall, I usually do a good job of weeding and mulching the vegetable garden with fallen leaves or straw. In the spring, I rake the mulch of my wide raised beds so that the sun can help to dry out and warm up the beds. I leave the mulch in the walkways to inhibit weeds and later, I will add new mulch around my tomatoes and other plants.

My roses haven't woken up yet, or not by the time I wrote this, but will soon. I have a dozen or more roses and most are very hardy. I particularly like the 'Knockout' rose series. They are very resistant to diseases, do not seem to attract Japanese beetles or rose chafers, and are very vigorous. But each spring, I need to cut back the canes to a point where the tissue has not been winter damaged.

You can easily tell if the stems of your roses are alive by rubbing a stem gently with your thumb nail. If it shows green, it is alive. If it is not green, it is dead. Cut back any stem to a place where there is a bud on tissue that is alive. Or you can wait until they leaf out, and cut back the dead parts. If you have a few shoots that got much taller than the rest of the plant, you should cut those back for aesthetic reasons.

Spring is also a good time to pay attention to the "volunteer" shrubs and trees that show up uninvited. There are several ***invasive species*** that birds plant seemingly "willy-nilly" anywhere they perch. Seeds pass through them and start growing without your help. But you should pull these shrubs and trees before they get so big you need a backhoe!

Here are some to look for: bush honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.), barberry (Berberis thunbergii), burning bush (Euonymus alatus), Autumn Olive (Elaeagnus umbellate), Blunt-leaved privet (Ligustrum obtusifolium) and the vine Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus). Norway maple (Acer platanoides) and common buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) are trees that are also common and ***invasive***.

Why worry about invasives now? They are more obvious in the landscape. Most get a jump on the growing season by putting on leaves while our native plants are still asleep. Plus, you have time now. So, go dig them out if you can. Cutting them down usually just stimulates them to set up many new plants from their roots.

Later, when spring warms up, we will be planting our veggies and annual flowers so we won't have time for many of these activities. So, get out there on the next nice day.

Henry Homeyer is author of four gardening books and a regular speaker at garden clubs. Email him at [*henry.homeyer@comcast.net*](mailto:henry.homeyer@comcast.net)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***In the Garden: Spring activities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-P591-JBCN-443K-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Times Argus (Barre-Montpelier Vermont)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 The Times Argus.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** WEEKEND MAGAZINE

**Length:** 883 words

**Byline:** Henry Homeyer In the Garden

**Body**

I've finally had a few days of dry weather with temperatures in the 50s, so have been able to start some spring cleanup. Some of my beds are still too wet, so I will wait on working there until my feet don't sink in. Walking on wet soil compacts it, ruining soil structure.

My first chore is always to rake up the sand and gravel that the snowplows leave on my lawn. I use a straight-edged shovel that is made of aluminum and is sold for barn cleanup. I rake the sand into the broad shovel, and dump it into a wheelbarrow. If I see that the grass is being pulled up, I wait until later, when the grass is fully awake.

Next on my list is to pick up any downed branches. Winter always does some "pruning" of dead branches. If I can reach any jagged tears where branches have broken off, I snip or saw them back to the trunk or the branch where it originated. And this is a good time to take off those plastic wraps that protect young trees from mice and voles.

I don't generally rake leaves out of my flower beds in the fall, as I like the extra protection against erosion and cold temperatures they provide. But that means bulb plants are covered now, and the ground is insulated from the spring sun. I want the soil to warm up. So, I try to clean up places where I know there are spring bulbs as early as possible.

If the daffodils are poking through, I use my fingers to pull back the leaves. I fear that a rake will damage the tender stems and flower buds. In other places where bulbs are not up yet, I use a rake and gently rake off the leaves. Sometimes, I will bring along a scrap of plywood or a 6-inch plank to stand on as I work, minimizing compaction.

This is when I prune blueberry bushes. By now, it is easy to identify the fat, round, fruit buds as opposed to the skinny, little, leaf buds. I remove branches that aren't producing fruit, allowing for more sunshine to get into my plants.

For the past few years, a foreign fruit fly has badly damaged blueberry crops. The spotted-winged drosophila (SWD) infests ripening fruit, causing it to get mushy and unpleasant. This is in contrast to ordinary, native fruit flies that only lay eggs in over-ripe or rotting fruit.

At present. the only way I know that organic growers can prevent damage is to cover bushes with row cover or a very fine mesh. But that is a big bother when it is time to start picking. The SWD appears fairly late in summer, so early-ripening varieties can sometimes avoid them.

Of course, if you haven't cut back all your perennials, spring is a good time to do that. I like to wait until spring to cut back some perennial flowers with seeds. Finches and other seed-eaters enjoy the seeds, particularly when bigger, greedy and aggressive birds or squirrels are hogging the seeds at the feeder.

In the fall, I usually do a good job of weeding and mulching the vegetable garden with fallen leaves or straw. In the spring, I rake the mulch of my wide raised beds so that the sun can help to dry out and warm up the beds. I leave the mulch in the walkways to inhibit weeds and later, I will add new mulch around my tomatoes and other plants.

My roses haven't woken up yet, or not by the time I wrote this, but will soon. I have a dozen or more roses and most are very hardy. I particularly like the 'Knockout' rose series. They are very resistant to diseases, do not seem to attract Japanese beetles or rose chafers, and are very vigorous. But each spring, I need to cut back the canes to a point where the tissue has not been winter damaged.

You can easily tell if the stems of your roses are alive by rubbing a stem gently with your thumb nail. If it shows green, it is alive. If it is not green, it is dead. Cut back any stem to a place where there is a bud on tissue that is alive. Or you can wait until they leaf out, and cut back the dead parts. If you have a few shoots that got much taller than the rest of the plant, you should cut those back for aesthetic reasons.

Spring is also a good time to pay attention to the "volunteer" shrubs and trees that show up uninvited. There are several ***invasive species*** that birds plant seemingly "willy-nilly" anywhere they perch. Seeds pass through them and start growing without your help. But you should pull these shrubs and trees before they get so big you need a backhoe!

Here are some to look for: bush honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.), barberry (Berberis thunbergii), burning bush (Euonymus alatus), Autumn Olive (Elaeagnus umbellate), Blunt-leaved privet (Ligustrum obtusifolium) and the vine Oriental bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus). Norway maple (Acer platanoides) and common buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) are trees that are also common and ***invasive***.

Why worry about invasives now? They are more obvious in the landscape. Most get a jump on the growing season by putting on leaves while our native plants are still asleep. Plus, you have time now. So, go dig them out if you can. Cutting them down usually just stimulates them to set up many new plants from their roots.

Later, when spring warms up, we will be planting our veggies and annual flowers so we won't have time for many of these activities. So, get out there on the next nice day.

Henry Homeyer is author of four gardening books and a regular speaker at garden clubs. Email him at [*henry.homeyer@comcast.net*](mailto:henry.homeyer@comcast.net)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***CALL FROM THE WILD; Ex-soldier and author Roger Morgan-Grenville is walking 1,000 miles across the UK to save curlews. He catches up***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657H-VWJ1-JCBW-N29N-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Courier

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Edition 1, National Edition

Copyright 2022 DC Thomson Co Ltd All Rights Reserved



**Section:** WEEKEND;NEWS; Pg. 10,11

**Length:** 1377 words

**Byline:** Gayle Ritchie

**Body**

The incredible bubbling cry of the curlew is hauntingly evocative of remote wild places.

Sadly it's a cry that is all too seldom heard these days.

As one of Britain's most threatened birds, the curlew is in dire straits.

There are around 68,000 breeding pairs in the UK which makes up about a quarter of the world's breeding population, but since 1995 numbers have been slashed by almost 50%.

Luckily for the curlew, there are some powerful and pro-active people fighting for its survival.

Among them is ex-soldier and author Roger Morgan-Grenville.

Right now, Roger is walking 1,000 miles from Lymington in the New Forest to Cape Wrath to raise awareness and funds for the small UK charity, Curlew Action, which works to reverse the decline of the Eurasian curlew, Britain's largest wading bird.

Roger is the chair of trustees for the charity, which was set up in 2019 by natural history author and producer Mary Colwell.

He joined after reading Mary's book Curlew Moon, her 2018 account of the decline of the ***species***.

Roger's goal for the walk, which will see him covering around 20 miles a day, is to raise £75,000 for curlew conservation.

I catch up with Roger, 62, as he's in Perthshire and preparing to meet with volunteers from the John Muir Trust who are working to improve important upland habitats at Schiehallion - including heather moorland and bog - which are home to threatened ***species***, including curlews.

"Curlews are a bioindicator ***species*** - they represent the overall health of the landscape," says Roger.

"Their decline represents wider biodiversity loss across British landscapes and so protecting curlews means protecting many other ***species***."

Roger hopes his endeavours will draw attention to the fact there is a chance to save the curious-looking long-beaked birds.

"If we do nothing, they'll become extinct," he muses. "But here we have an opportunity to reverse the trends towards habitat destruction and we should take it. If you think about the red kite, these birds were more or less extinct 20 or 30 years ago, with persecution and egg collecting and the like. We stepped in to help and now its future as a British breeding ***species*** is much brighter with numbers rising."

Curlews are suffering because of loss of habitat, frequent grass cutting for silage, and unsustainable predation rates of their eggs and chicks. The situation is so serious the journal British Birds has referred to it as the most urgent bird conservation issue in the UK.

"If we can help farmers change the way they farm, and negotiate with landowners, then there's hope for curlew recovery," says Roger.

"We talk about climate change but very little about biodiversity loss - but it's much easier than climate change to reverse.

"It's just about raising awareness and taking the foot off the throttle of whatever you're making extinct.

"The dominant reason is habitat loss. These days farmers take three cuts of silage, in April, May and late June. Any bird trying to nest hasn't got a chance - chicks can get caught up in farm machinery.

"Predation is also a factor in their struggle to survive - curlew chicks are often killed by foxes and crows before they can fly.

"Habitat loss is a major issue as is drainage of grasslands for agriculture and afforestation - the planting of trees in areas where there was previously little to no tree cover.

"It's about recognising that when a forestry block is planted, the breeding ground for nesting birds is lost - they've nowhere to go."

Roger is part of the team that first set up the charity Help for Heroes. He has been a soldier, a charity worker and author.

Previous books include Liquid Gold: Bees and the Art of Midlife Honey, and Shearwater: A Bird, an Ocean and a Long Way Home.

He will be writing a book, due to be published in March 2023, about his 1,000-mile walk. and the biodiversity restoration projects he's visiting along the route.

"My idea was to walk across the country visiting about 20 scientific biodiversity restoration projects in coastal, urban, river and mountain areas and look at what can be done to help," he explains.

"I also wanted to see if I could make my 62-year-old body walk 20 miles a day and so far, so good. I've no blisters yet and I don't hurt too much.

"I'm privileged to be doing this. But walking is a wonderful way to see the country. Most of us see it go by at 70mph from a motorway or on a train, plane or bike. What's wonderful about going at 3mph on foot is that you see so many things you wouldn't notice if you were going faster. You see how the habitats around you change so gradually.

"I've learned as much in the last few weeks of walking as I have in the last six decades.

"I'm doing this every day for eight weeks, with the occasional day off. But the effort is needed and is worth it, if we want to save what is precious in nature for our children."

Roger is around Schiehallion this weekend meeting with the John Muir Trust to discuss conserving the landscape and its wild inhabitants.

"It's about managing red deer access to the mountain and helping ground nesting birds to flourish through selective culling and fencing," he says. "It's also about working with neighbouring landowners and looking at how we manage problems together.

"We don't solve these things in isolation; there's no good having a little oasis of biodiversity and nothing more.

"It's about inspiring people to get on board and help. It's about asking - if not you, who, and if not now, when? It's about taking responsibilty and not forgetting about nature. Do we really just want to be armchair naturalists or is there potential to act - to get people to pick up shovels, get out there and do something?"

Other projects Roger is visiting on his travels include the Edinburgh Shoreline Project, where he will meet volunteers removing ***invasive species*** and replacing seagrass meadows, Glen Affric nature reserve, and the Trees for Life rewilding project near Fort Augustus.

Singer-songwriter David Gray, a patron of Curlew Action, describes Roger's thousandmile walk as a "Herculean challenge" and "Frodo Baggins level stuff".

He adds: "Through the rain, hail, sleet and snow, Roger has taken on this Herculean challenge for the sake of our majestic curlews. What else is there to say as we doff our caps, except - please give generously."

Mary Colwell, director of Curlew Action and author of Curlew Moon, describes Roger as "a hero", adding: "It's no small undertaking to walk the length of Britain, a tough uncompromising journey with all kinds of ups and downs. But that is the wonder of curlews - they inspire us to do all sorts of amazing things."

Roger hopes that if he's prepared to put his body through "a bit of punishment" for a couple of months it might inspire people not just to donate, but also to learn more about the charity and what we all need to do to save the curlew.

The money he raises will allow Curlew

Action to run free online seminars teaching people about curlews and how they fit into the British landscape, enable a network of primary schools to learn about curlews, support conservation work, World Curlew Day activities, and to support vital scientific research.

Meanwhile, the charity is spearheading a campaigning for a GSCE in natural history to address the issue of many of today's children having a lack of connection to nature.

For example, a 2019 BBC study found that four out off ive children in the UK were unable to identify a bumblebee, while one in two failed to identify a nettle.

The study found that in contrast to previous generations, 40% of children now barely spend time playing outdoors. This leads to a deficit of knowledge and understanding of our neighbours in the natural world - not knowing names is indicative of a deeper gulf between us and nature.

"If we don't know the name of something, it's very difficult to have a meaningful relationship with it," says Mary, who notes how the Oxford Junior Dictionary has removed a number of nature words such as "conker", "magpie" and "otter" because they "are now not considered useful to children in early secondary or late junior school".

The donation page for Roger's walk is available at: [*www.curlewaction.org/1000milewalkforcurlews*](http://www.curlewaction.org/1000milewalkforcurlews)

PREDATION IS A FACTOR IN THEIR STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE - CURLEW CHICKS ARE OFTEN KILLED BY FOXES AND CROWS

**Graphic**

GO NORTH: Roger Morgan-Grenville has stepped from winter, below right, into spring on his 1,000-mile walk.ENDANGERED: A curlew on the coast near Aberdeen.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Outdoors calendar for the week starting April 17***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657T-8HM1-JC8F-22MN-00000-00&context=1516831)

LNP (Lancaster, PA)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 LNP Media Group, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 2829 words

**Byline:** STAFF REPORT

**Body**

The Outdoors Calendar publishes submitted information on hunting, fishing, hiking and other outdoors events. Email details to [*sports@lnpnews.com*](mailto:sports@lnpnews.com); send to LNP, Attn: Sports, P.O. Box 1328, Lancaster, PA 17608-1328; or call 717-291-8666.

LANCASTER COUNTY PARKS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

• A complete list: All programming is available online at lancastercountyparks.org. Participants may register by telephone at 717-295-2055 or online. For the safety of participants and staff, programs have been planned to comply with current CDC and PA Department of Health mitigation guidelines for COVID-19.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17

• Hikes for public, led by Lancaster Hiking Club: At 1 p.m.(departure at about 1:15 p.m.), meet at the corner of Race and Buchanan avenues, Lancaster, for a hike of about 5 easy miles at Conowago Rail Trail outside Elizabethtown. Participants should take appropriate COVID-19 precautions. For information, go online at lancasterhikingclub.com.

MONDAY, APRIL 18

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold its monthly meeting beginning at 7:30 p.m. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23

• East Petersburg Sportsmen’s Association: An open house will be held from 8 a.m. to noon to familiarize local archers and shooters with recent upgrades to the archery and rifle/pistol ranges. Light refreshments, area tours and membership information will be available. The club is located at 2897 Greystone Rd., East Petersburg. More info at eastpetersburgsportsman.com.

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Safe Harbor & Chestnut Grove, Conestoga, in the Safe Harbor Park Tennis Court. Contact leader Carl Groff at 717-471-9969 or [*fledge19@verizon.net*](mailto:fledge19@verizon.net) Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Lancaster County Conservancy Earth Day of Action: Volunteer to remove ***invasive*** plants to help support the biodiversity at the Climbers Run Nature Preserve. Participants, ages 8 and older, will work at their own pace removing muliflora rose and other ***invasive species*** from 2-4 p.m. Dress for the weather and bring work gloves if you have them. Gloves are available if needed. Meet at the barn at Climbers Run Nature Center, 226 Frogtown Rd., Pequea.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24

• Hikes for public, led by Lancaster Hiking Club: At 1 p.m.(departure at about 1:15 p.m.), meet at the corner of Race and Buchanan avenues, Lancaster, for a hike of about 5.5 strenous miles at Conowingo. Participants should take appropriate COVID-19 precautions. For information, go online at lancasterhikingclub.com.

• Lancaster County Conservancy Earth Day of Action: Volunteer to remove ***invasive*** plants to help support the biodiversity at the Climbers Run Nature Preserve. Participants, ages 8 and older, will work at their own pace removing muliflora rose and other ***invasive species*** from 2-4 p.m. Dress for the weather and bring work gloves if you have them. Gloves are available if needed. Meet at the barn at Climbers Run Nature Center, 226 Frogtown Rd., Pequea.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30

• Governor Dick Music on the Porch Bluegrass Jam: Wonders of Wildflowers. This easy walk will introduce you to the early-blooming flowers of the park. Meet at the Environmental Center (3283 Pinch Rd., Mount Gretna) at 1 p.m. Call 717-964-3808 or email [*governordick@hotmail.com*](mailto:governordick@hotmail.com) for more information and to register. There is a $5 fee (free for members). Leave a message with name and phone number in case the program is canceled.

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Octoraro Reservoir, Kirkwood, at the Spruce Grove parking lot and boat launch. Contact leader Larry Bernhardt at 717-314-1461 or [*sjbernhardt@verizon.net*](mailto:sjbernhardt@verizon.net) Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SUNDAY, MAY 1

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Northwest River Trail, Bainbridge. Starting point is the Bainbridge Boat Launch. Some cars will be shuttled to Falmouth end point to make this a one-way trip. Contact leaders Warren and Nina Wolf at 717-284-2663 or [*wolfers@aol.com*](mailto:wolfers@aol.com) Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Governor Dick Music on the Porch Bluegrass Jam: Pickers welcome. Bring your instruments. At the Environmental Center (3283 Pinch Rd., Mount Gretna) from 1-4 p.m. Call 717-964-3808 or email [*governordick@hotmail.com*](mailto:governordick@hotmail.com) for more information and to register.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, holds its regular membership meeting on the first Wednesday of each month, beginning promptly at 7:30 p.m. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

THURSDAY, MAY 5

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, MAY 7

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Lancaster County Warbler Walks. Meet at 7 a.m. at one of three areas. The first option is the Pumping Station Road area: Meet at parking lot at Route 322 and Pumping Station Road. Contact leader Bruce Carl at 717-368-4824 or [*hrdabrd@gmail.com*](mailto:hrdabrd@gmail.com) The second option is Chickies Rock County Park: Meet at Breezy View Overlook. Contact leader Roger Stoner at 717-393-9030. The final option is Middle Creek WMA: Meet at Visitor Center parking lot. Contact leader Doug Anderson at 717-203-2482 or [*douglas.anderson58@yahoo.com*](mailto:douglas.anderson58@yahoo.com) Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, MAY 12

• Manheim Sportsmen's Association: The club, at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim, will hold its monthly meeting, held on the second Thursday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m. For information, go online at manheimsportsmansassoc.org.

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, MAY 14

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Conewago Rec Trail, Elizabethtown, at Olde Trolley Line Park off Beverly Road. Contact leader Vince Pantanella at 717-468-0984 or [*vpants@icloud.com*](mailto:vpants@icloud.com) Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SUNDAY, MAY 15

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Noel Dorwart Park, Lancaster, in the Good Drive parking lot. Contact leader Darlene Kershner at 717-319-3138 or [*darlene.kershner@yahoo.com*](mailto:darlene.kershner@yahoo.com) Co-leaders are Dan and Sammy Keener. Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Bird the Ridge Tour at Fort Indiantown Gap, Lebanon County. (This is a tentative date; check the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for updates.) Leader is Jarrod Derr, with Barbara Hunsberger serving as contact via 717- 984-2738 or [*phunsberger@comcast.net*](mailto:phunsberger@comcast.net) The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, MAY 19

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, MAY 21

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Birding in Juniata County. This members-only program is limited to eight participants. Registration is required and varying departure options exist. Contact trip leader Carl Groff at 717-471-9969 or [*fledge19@verizon.net*](mailto:fledge19@verizon.net) for information. Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Susquehannock State Park, Drumore, in the Hawk Point parking lot, which is 0.6 miles past the entrance and close to the overlook. Contact leader Larry Bernhardt at 717-314-1461 or [*sjbernhardt@verizon.net*](mailto:sjbernhardt@verizon.net) Co-leader is Tom Amico. Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, MAY 26

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, has trap shoots open to the public from 5-8 p.m. each Thursday. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, MAY 28

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

• Paradise Sportsman's Association: The club, located at 36 Sportsman Drive (off Belmont Road), Paradise, holds its regular membership meeting on the first Wednesday of each month, beginning promptly at 7:30 p.m. For information and updates, go online at paradisesportsmansassn.com.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9

• Manheim Sportsmen's Association: The club, at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim, will hold its monthly meeting, held on the second Thursday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m. For information, go online at manheimsportsmansassoc.org.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26

• Lancaster County Bird Club: Field trip. Meet at 7 a.m. at Ferncliff Preserve and Bald Eagle Road, Drumore), at the Preserve on Wildlife Preserve Road. Contact leader Ted Nichols at 717-856-3851 or [*tanicholsii@gmail.com*](mailto:tanicholsii@gmail.com) Co-leader is Emily Broich. Visit the website at lancasterbirdclub.org for more information. The club is also on Facebook at facebook.com/lancasterbirdclub.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29

• Columbia Fish and Game: The club, at 4339 Fairview Road, Columbia, will hold weekly public trap shoots from 6-8 p.m. each Wednesday. For information, visit the club’s website at columbiafishandgame.org.

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Wednesday from 5-7 p.m. on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

SATURDAY, JULY 2

• Manheim Sportsmen’s Association: Public trap shooting practice will be held each Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon on the club grounds at 552 Oak Tree Road, Manheim. For information call 717-917-3174.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Curlew campaigner’s 1,000-mile charity walk backed by singer David Gray***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-P6X1-DY44-W08P-00000-00&context=1516831)

thecourier.co.uk

April 16, 2022 Saturday 10:00 AM GMT

Copyright 2022 DC Thomson Co Ltd All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 1454 words

**Byline:** Gayle Ritchie

**Body**

Ex-soldier and author Roger Morgan-Grenville is walking 1,000 miles across the UK to save curlews. He catches up with Gayle Ritchie in Perthshire.

The incredible bubbling cry of the curlew is hauntingly evocative of remote wild places.

Sadly it’s a cry that is all too seldom heard these days.

As one of Britain’s most threatened birds, the curlew is in dire straits.

There are around 68,000 breeding pairs in the UK which makes up about a quarter of the world’s breeding population, but since 1995 numbers have been slashed by almost 50%.

Luckily for the curlew, there are some powerful and pro-active people fighting for its survival.

Among them is ex-soldier and author Roger Morgan-Grenville.

**Charity walk**

Right now, Roger is walking 1,000 miles from Lymington in the New Forest to Cape Wrath to raise awareness and funds for the small UK charity, Curlew Action, which works to reverse the decline of the Eurasian curlew, Britain’s largest wading bird.

[*Roger Morgan-Grenville on his 1,000 mile walk for curlews.*](https://wpcluster.dctdigital.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2022/04/6256aa2ceda076.17617133-2rxt640mk-422x564.jpg)

Roger is the chair of trustees for the charity, which was set up in 2019 by natural history author and producer Mary Colwell.

He joined after reading Mary’s book [*Curlew Moon*](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Curlew-Moon-Mary-Colwell/dp/0008241058), her 2018 account of the decline of the ***species***.

Roger’s goal for the walk, which will see him covering around 20 miles a day, is to raise £75,000 for curlew conservation.

**Improving habitats**

I catch up with Roger, 62, as he’s in Perthshire and preparing to meet with volunteers from the John Muir Trust who are working to improve important upland habitats at [*Schiehallion*](https://www.thecourier.co.uk/fp/news/perth-kinross/1463288/helicopter-helps-charity-restore-popular-schiehallion-munro-path/) – including heather moorland and bog – which are home to threatened ***species***, including curlews.

“Curlews are a bioindicator ***species*** – they represent the overall health of the landscape,” says Roger.

“Their decline represents wider biodiversity loss across British landscapes and so protecting curlews means protecting many other ***species***.”

[*Roger is passing through some of the UK’s finest scenery on his walk, such as Keld in Yorkshire.*](https://wpcluster.dctdigital.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2022/04/6256aa343cac03.59171592-3icr6nyus-752x564.jpg)

Roger hopes his endeavours will draw attention to the fact there is a chance to save the curious-looking long-beaked birds.

“If we do nothing, they’ll become extinct,” he muses. “But here we have an opportunity to reverse the trends towards habitat destruction and we should take it. If you think about the red kite, these birds were more or less extinct 20 or 30 years ago, with persecution and egg collecting and the like. We stepped in to help and now its future as a British breeding ***species*** is much brighter with numbers rising.”

**Curlews in crisis**

Curlews are suffering because of loss of habitat, frequent grass cutting for silage, and unsustainable predation rates of their eggs and chicks. The situation is so serious the journal British Birds has referred to it as the most urgent bird conservation issue in the UK.

“If we can help farmers change the way they farm, and negotiate with landowners, then there’s hope for curlew recovery,” says Roger.

“We talk about climate change but very little about biodiversity loss – but it’s much easier than climate change to reverse.

“It’s just about raising awareness and taking the foot off the throttle of whatever you’re making extinct.

“The dominant reason is habitat loss. These days farmers take three cuts of silage, in April, May and late June. Any bird trying to nest hasn’t got a chance – chicks can get caught up in farm machinery.

“Predation is also a factor in their struggle to survive – curlew chicks are often killed by foxes and crows before they can fly.

“Habitat loss is a major issue as is drainage of grasslands for agriculture and afforestation – the planting of trees in areas where there was previously little to no tree cover.

“It’s about recognising that when a forestry block is planted, the breeding ground for nesting birds is lost – they’ve nowhere to go.”

If we do nothing, they’ll become extinct.”

ROGER MORGAN-GRENVILLE

**A busy man**

Roger is part of the team that first set up the charity Help for Heroes. He has been a soldier, a charity worker and author.

Previous books include Liquid Gold: Bees and the Art of Midlife Honey, and Shearwater: A Bird, an Ocean and a Long Way Home.

He will be writing a book, due to be published in March 2023, about his 1,000-mile walk and the biodiversity restoration projects he’s visiting along the route.

“My idea was to walk across the country visiting about 20 scientific biodiversity restoration projects in coastal, urban, river and mountain areas and look at what can be done to help,” he explains.

“I also wanted to see if I could make my 62-year-old body walk 20 miles a day and so far, so good. I’ve no blisters yet and I don’t hurt too much.

“I’m privileged to be doing this. But walking is a wonderful way to see the country. Most of us see it go by at 70mph from a motorway or on a train, plane or bike. What’s wonderful about going at 3mph on foot is that you see so many things you wouldn’t notice if you were going faster. You see how the habitats around you change so gradually.

“I’ve learned as much in the last few weeks of walking as I have in the last six decades.

“I’m doing this every day for eight weeks, with the occasional day off. But the effort is needed and is worth it, if we want to save what is precious in nature for our children.”

[*Loch Rannoch with the Peak of Schiehallion reflected.*](https://www.thecourier.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2021/01/shutterstock_1394152856-845x564.jpg)

Roger is around Schiehallion this weekend meeting with the John Muir Trust to discuss conserving the landscape and its wild inhabitants.

“It’s about managing red deer access to the mountain and helping ground nesting birds to flourish through selective culling and fencing,” he says. “It’s also about working with neighbouring landowners and looking at how we manage problems together.

“We don’t solve these things in isolation; there’s no good having a little oasis of biodiversity and nothing more.

“It’s about inspiring people to get on board and help. It’s about asking – if not you, who, and if not now when? It’s about taking responsibility and not forgetting about nature.

“Do we really just want to be armchair naturalists or is there potential to act – to get people to pick up shovels, get out there and do something?”

Other projects Roger is visiting on his travels include the Edinburgh Shoreline Project, where he will meet volunteers removing ***invasive species*** and replacing seagrass meadows, Glen Affric nature reserve, and the Trees for Life rewilding project near Fort Augustus.

**Celebrity backing**

Singer-songwriter [*David Gray, a patron of Curlew Action*](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-bristol-56861322), describes Roger’s thousand-mile walk as a “Herculean challenge” and “Frodo Baggins level stuff”.

He adds: “Through the rain, hail, sleet and snow, Roger has taken on this Herculean challenge for the sake of our majestic curlews.

“It’s Frodo Baggins level stuff. What else is there to say as we doff our caps, except – please give generously.”

Mary Colwell, director of Curlew Action and author of Curlew Moon, describes Roger as “a hero”, adding: “It’s no small undertaking to walk the length of Britain, a tough uncompromising journey with all kinds of ups and downs. But that is the wonder of curlews – they inspire us to do all sorts of amazing things.”

Roger hopes that if he’s prepared to put his body through “a bit of punishment” for a couple of months it might inspire people not just to donate, but also to learn more about the charity and what we all need to do to save the curlew.

The money he raises will allow Curlew Action to run free online seminars teaching people about curlews and how they fit into the British landscape, enable a network of primary schools to learn about curlews, support conservation work, World Curlew Day activities, and to support vital scientific research.

Meanwhile, the charity is spearheading a campaigning for a GSCE in natural history to address the issue of many of today’s children having a lack of connection to nature.

For example, a 2019 BBC study found that four out of five children in the UK were unable to identify a bumblebee, while one in two failed to identify a nettle.

The study found that in contrast to previous generations, 40% of children now barely spend time playing outdoors. This leads to a deficit of knowledge and understanding of our neighbours in the natural world – not knowing names is indicative of a deeper gulf between us and nature.

“If we don’t know the name of something, it’s very difficult to have a meaningful relationship with it,” says Mary, who notes how the Oxford Junior Dictionary has removed a number of nature words such as “conker”, “magpie” and “otter” because they “are now not considered useful to children in early secondary or late junior school”.

* The donation page for Roger’s walk is available at: [*curlewaction.org/1000milewalkforcurlews*](http://curlewaction.org/1000milewalkforcurlews)

[*Curlews are under threat of becoming extinct.*](https://wpcluster.dctdigital.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2022/04/6256aa1b1d3397.36753978-33ogacvtn-scaled-e1649858260167-940x564.jpg)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Forest-Lovers and Cops Face Off Over Luxury Home Project; Michigan activists defied cops and developers as they tried to save a beloved patch of old trees that are being razed to make way for homes for the rich.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-MS01-JBHT-D55X-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Daily Beast

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 ProQuest Information and Learning

All Rights Reserved

Copyright 2022 The Newsweek/Daily Beast Company LLC

**Length:** 2618 words

**Byline:** Kate Briquelet

**Dateline:** New York

**Body**

**FULL TEXT**

On Monday morning, a person known as Nuthatch climbed a pine tree inside an urban forest in Ann Arbor, Michigan, to stop a national developer of McMansions from bulldozing hundreds of landmark trees to make room for a subdivision of luxury homes.

“We don’t do this for fun. Certainly, being up here in the canopy and surrounded by the sounds of the forest is a lovely place to be,” Nuthatch said in a dispatch issued from their portaledge. They were temporarily sheltering in a doomed tree inside a future Toll Brothers development called Concord Pines, hoping to stall the destruction. “But please believe me that I wish with all my heart that we could find an easier way besides facing off against police day after day.”

Beneath Nuthatch’s perch were workers with Toll Brothers’ contractor, William J. Lang Land Clearing, a gaggle of Ann Arbor cops, and fellow protesters with the group FIGHT Concord Pines, who bore witness and served as backup for the bird-christened agitator.

In the days before Nuthatch set up shop, their buddies Osprey, Spider, and Woodthrush had separately chained themselves to construction equipment to stall the imminent ruin. “This is not OK and we can’t just sit idly by while wetlands and forests are being destroyed and silly ticky-tacky mansions are being built in their place,” Woodthrush, who was arrested after the fire department cut their chains, told The Daily Beast.

The ongoing protests at the 32-acre site—once home to 447 landmark trees, 311 of which are being chopped down alongside 450 smaller woodland counterparts—have resulted in the arrests of at least four demonstrators for misdemeanor trespassing. They’ve also drawn support from the city’s nature lovers, neighbors who once hiked the forest’s trails with their children, and a vocal minority of city council members opposed to the project.

One morning in late March, a dozen demonstrators gathered at the site and brandished signs that declared “Habitable Earth = No More Luxury Developments” and “Ann Arbor” with the “Arbor” crossed out. Cars honked as they passed the scene, though one motorist was less than enthusiastic, yelling from his gray pickup truck, “They’re just trees!”

Niki Williams

But even the destruction of a lesser urban forest has touched off a massive controversy in the leafy college town. It also sparked a short-lived turf war between the protesters and employees of the contractor, one of whom allegedly sprayed Spider with water when she was chained to machinery in frigid weather. An employee of the contractor has also been following FIGHT’s Facebook presence, reacting to many of their posts with a laughing emoji. On his own page, the worker shared a link to a report by MLive.com, which has been covering the protests. “A good way to get bad attention,” the employee wrote. “No worries lady, I actually made it to work today so Uncle Sam can send you an unemployment check. Have some respect for yourself and other people’s property.”

Concordia University could not be reached by press time, and William J. Lang Land Clearing didn't return messages left by The Daily Beast.

Toll Brothers declined to comment outside of a statement vowing to plant new trees in the area. “We believe that sustainability and preservation of the natural environment are integral to building exceptional homes and communities,” the developer said. “Our plans include preserving and replanting over 1,350 trees onsite, and contributing over $300,000 to the City of Ann Arbor Tree Fund and Parks & Recreation Department for the planting of additional trees in the area. Toll Brothers has a long history of working with the City of Ann Arbor to create new homes for families in a way that is environmentally responsible, and has participated in multiple public hearings on this community to give everyone an opportunity to provide input.”

FIGHT Concord Pines launched in early January, after the luxury subdivision was already a foregone conclusion. Concordia University sold the land to Toll Brothers for $4.9 million in March, according to the city planning department. The property transfer was completed a year after the developer presented its plans for 57 luxury homes starting at around $700,000.

According to a slideshow presented to neighbors, the high-end development will include a collection of two-story houses of up to 3,500 square feet and 2,300-square-foot ranch homes. “The site plan leverages the natural attributes of the property—topography, ridgelines, trees, etc,” one slide indicated.

While Concord Pines is a done deal, many residents are angry and still debating whether the city could have fought back against the development somehow, or at least asked Toll Brothers to preserve more of the trees and natural area, which includes wetlands. In one March Facebook post, FIGHT wrote, “There’s countless other forests under threat too. City council said there’s nothing to be done. The market determines what housing gets built. It’s just one small patch of trees, nestled between a highway and some neighborhood. Why protect it? The only reasonable response we can find is… Why not?”

The group has also opposed Concord Pines for replacing forest at a time when Ann Arbor is in dire need of affordable housing. “We deserve good, affordable housing here in our community—not more miniature castles for rich people!” they wrote in January.

According to FIGHT and their sympathizers, the city failed to protect the land, so they stepped in to do something—here, in the form of environmental civil disobedience—to save the habitat for at least a while longer. “This is a more empowering and hopeful way of taking action,” Woodthrush said. “Because of the things we did, those trees lived more days and created more oxygen than they would have, and no city council meeting is going to do that.”

“We have cost them quite a bit of money, gotten them to pay attention, ensured there are consequences for horrible things they're doing,” Woodthrush added of the development. “They just can’t walk away from it when I’m chained to the equipment.”

Another member of the group, Tegwyn John, said, “Every piece of forest is worth protecting. The idea that the only nature that is meaningful is far away in the Amazon or someplace where a white man had a revelatory experience on a mountain 200 years ago and everything else can just be turned into suburban sprawl is not true.”

“The only thing we will have available to us is direct action or doom scrolling and given that choice I think more and more people are going to be choosing direct action,” John continued.

City council member Jeff Hayner told The Daily Beast that Concord Pines is “the exact opposite of what our community needs and deserves.” Last fall, Hayner was one of three city council members who voted against the development. At an April 4 council meeting, Hayner used his allotted speaking time at the beginning of the session to praise the FIGHT protesters publicly: “They’re taking direct action out there… because this body hasn’t had the courage to stand up for what’s right in this community.”

Other city officials argue the issue isn’t so black and white, and that any “no” votes were merely a symbolic gesture. The city council vote was simply an administrative decision on a “by-right” development, they said, so their hands were effectively tied; they had no choice but to approve Toll Brothers’ subdivision because of state zoning laws.

They’ve bristled at public sentiment that they caved to the interests of a luxury developer over the needs of the community.

“When a developer brings a project to the planning commission that is consistent with the zoning for the site and meets all other technical requirements, there is a legal obligation for both planning commission and city council to approve the project,” said council member Lisa Disch, who is the council’s representative on the city’s planning commission.

Disch said that under Michigan state law, city officials cannot force developers to provide affordable housing, green energy features, or make other progressive changes. “Of course it pains anyone to see trees come down for housing and I am not a fan ripping down trees, however, I am a fan of holistic thinking,” she said. “That, to me, is what ecology is, and when you think about an urban ecology and you're thinking about a place like Ann Arbor which is rich in woodlands and short on housing, you have to think about where you’re willing to make trade-offs.”

Courtesy of Ron Stempihar

“This city has committed millions of dollars to building affordable housing on city-owned sites, we are thinking holistically about all the challenges we face, it really does not come down to this site. But it does make for good political theater.”

“It is always puzzling to me when people who present themselves as being on the left act as if an administrative decision ought to be something we should be negotiating,” Disch said.

But Hayner disagrees with this assessment. “The courts can be used to negotiate mutually beneficial settlement agreements that override existing zoning laws,” he said. “It’s not just about blocking a project, it’s about working with a developer to get a better project that in this case could have saved more trees and natural features. Saying a project is by-right and that there’s nothing we can do is a lie. And in the meantime we are doing nothing to prevent the next Concord Pines from happening and that’s the tragedy of having a pro-development council majority.”

Meanwhile, Mayor Christopher Taylor told The Daily Beast, “I understand and share regret at the loss of natural areas,” and when pressed on the matter, added, “I do not defend the project for a second.” He said that rejecting Toll Brothers’ plans would have become an expensive legal liability for the city.

The mayor said the same to MLive.com last week. “If we had rejected the project, then we would have been sued, have paid untold thousands in legal fees, with potentially untold millions in damages, and have been ultimately subject to a court order requiring us to approve the project anyway,” Taylor told the news outlet.

As part of the project, Toll Brothers will plant 1,788 replacement trees on the site, preserve the area’s wetlands, pay the city $265,000 to support the planting of trees elsewhere, and donate $35,625 to the city park system, according to city planning documents.

Still, Woodthrush and their comrades aren’t without support from Ann Arbor residents. “What was good about the activists was that they shed a little light on the project to the community members,” one neighbor, Ron Stempihar, told The Daily Beast. “They were brave in doing so.”

Stempihar says he cared for the pines for years when they were threatened by ***invasive species*** and recently took the protesters on a tour through the urban forest’s trails. He said the land was home to a small group of deer, birds, squirrels, and woodchucks and functioned as a barrier between the neighborhood and a freeway, which the new housing development will overlook.

On Thursday and Friday, Stempihar said he was so heartbroken by the sounds of the trees being obliterated that he had to leave his house.

“I’m in mourning. It’s very difficult,” Stempihar said. “It’s really tough when you physically have been in there trying to preserve the property for everyone and for Concordia University. To take down 75-, 100-foot pine trees that have been there for 50-plus years is really a shame.”

“They’re probably going to have to change the name to Concord Pine Stumps,” he quipped.

Another neighbor, who asked to remain anonymous, said that hearing the arbor destruction was “so agonizing, like somebody was killing people.”

The resident said that she and her family recently visited the protesters and that her daughter left the scene crying. “Bless the hearts of these activists,” she told The Daily Beast. “I have nothing but respect for them. They are so amazing that they came out to fight this. And they got nothing out of it. At this point, there wasn’t any option left.”

Woodthrush said they walked through the pines before they were razed and saw an assortment of wildlife, including a fox. “It’s been sad to be on site and watch all the death and destruction,” they said. “The workers take glee in it. That’s the thing that is disturbing to me.”

They said that when they and another forest defender were chained to a mulcher, one worker ordered them to get off the machine. When they replied that they couldn’t, since they were shackled to it, the employee allegedly laughed, announced “It’s really going to hurt,” and turned on the equipment to scare them.

At another point, Woodthrush claimed, a worker sprayed Spider with water in 30-degree weather and tried to yank her off a machine. “The entire time police were on site, letting that happen,” Woodthrush said. “Police are there to protect property and not to protect people.”

Woodthrush says that when they were affixed to the heavy machinery, officers pulled them so hard that they tore a ligament in their shoulder. “We were chained inside a metal pipe and they were just grabbing us and pulling us as hard as we could,” they said. “They’d do that and pause and say, ‘Do you want to let go now?’”

“We were crying, sobbing, begging them to stop. Eventually they gave up and called the fire department, which used saws to cut us out.”

Ann Arbor police Lt. Mike Scherba told The Daily Beast on Thursday that to his knowledge, no one has reported injuries stemming from the protests. “I’m not aware of any protesters reporting injuries to us. They have some kind of social media feed they’ve been putting out,” Scherba said. “There may be conflicting information.”

He added that Michigan State Police used a drone on the site on Wednesday to see if the tree-sitter’s platform had been vacated. Once they confirmed the environmental activist was gone, the construction company felled the tree.

“I can tell you from what I’ve witnessed and heard, I think the construction company is as upset with the police department as the protesters,” Scherba said. “They want us to do more. We’re in the middle and can’t win. We’re doing what we can legally do.”

“When we had an individual up in the tree, they were demanding we take action,” Scherba added of the contractor. “We have to use common sense and good judgment. We’re not going to climb a tree and get somebody. Worst case scenario, we physically move someone 50 feet in the air. That’s a potential hazard for somebody and not something we’re willing to do.”

Scherba said that the construction company hired private security to keep an eye on the site earlier this week. “Personally, if you ask me, I don’t think it’s over,” Scherba said of the tree-hugging resistance. “Potentially even when all the trees are gone.”

The officer said that Ann Arbor hasn’t seen anyone take residence in a tree to stop its demolition, at least in recent memory.

Nuthatch’s sit-in ended Tuesday night, when a construction worker began cutting trees next to their canopy and one hit their platform when it fell. Police apprehended forest defenders supporting Nuthatch at the scene, and the activist eventually came down.

Courtesy of Ron Stempihar

In a statement released two days later, Nuthatch said this frightening near-miss occurred around 6:15 p.m., after normal work hours. “I implore you to join our fight. The fact that people are willing to kill me and my friends for what we are doing just shows how threatened they feel,” Nuthatch said. “There are so many ways to fight beyond sitting in trees. I promise that even in the midst of the fear and chaos, the knowledge that you are defending the forest and fighting for good will give you all the strength you need.”

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Vaughan and Yvonne's home is crawling with acid-spitting crazy ants. And they're spreading to other parts of northern Australia***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-9KH1-F07F-8384-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - English

ABC Online

[*https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-04-17/yellow-crazy-ants-hit-townsville-spread-across-australia/100977782*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47526170965&p=2a4&v=1&x=dnovNl7NBEp9MkCODl4cOQ)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 1629 words

**Body**

When Samantha Cocuzza plays with her two kids in their Townsville backyard, most of the time she has to hold her youngest off the ground. It's not the prickles, or even the heat — it's something far more sinister. As soon as her kids put their feet back on the grass, they're covered in an acid-spitting ***invasive***...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Vaughn and Yvonne's home is crawling with acid-spitting crazy ants. And they're spreading to other parts of northern Australia***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-0FS1-F07F-81R4-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - English

ABC Online

[*https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-04-17/yellow-crazy-ants-hit-townsville-spread-across-australia/100977782*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47525744223&p=2a4&v=1&x=x-ifgWwx29xWO0RH1KvOxg)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 1628 words

**Body**

When Samantha Cocuzza plays with her two kids in their Townsville backyard, most of the time she has to hold her youngest off the ground. It's not the prickles, or even the heat — it's something far more sinister. As soon as her kids put their feet back on the grass, they're covered in an acid-spitting ***invasive***...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Australia news live updates: PM picks Anne Ruston for health minister; Marise Payne says future of Katherine Deves 'a matter for NSW Liberals'***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-GMR1-JBNF-W4XB-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Guardian (London)

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:22 PM GMT

Copyright 2022 The Guardian, a division of Transcontinental Media Group Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** AUSTRALIA NEWS; Version:9

**Length:** 4240 words

**Byline:** Lisa Cox

**Highlight:** Future of Liberal candidate for Warringah 'a matter for the organisation in NSW', Payne says; Labor says Anne Ruston as health minister should 'send a shiver down the spine' ; WA records eight Covid deaths, NSW six, Victoria two and Tasmania one. Follow the day's newsAEC alarmed at 'dangerous' voter fraud claims spreading before Australian electionPork this way: which electorates have been promised the most in the election campaign?Katharine Murphy: Australia now remembers Scott Morrison can campaign. But will voters forget the past three years?Get our free news app ; get our morning email briefing

**Body**

block-time published-time 3.27am BST

The Greens are pledging free NBN access for one million households with a healthcare card, including carers, students, low-income families and the unemployed.

The party says the policy would mean all healthcare card holders would be able to access high speed internet, at home, for free.

Costing by the Parliamentary Budget Office has priced the policy at $800 million per year.

The Greens Leader, Adam Bandt, says Australia's digital divide is increasing "at a time when more people are having to rely on the internet to work, study, socialise, shop, and pay their bills":

During the last two years of lockdowns, some families had to park outside the local library to access free internet so their kids could do their school work. That's unacceptable

The pandemic has shown just how important the internet is. It's critical connective infrastructure, and everyone deserves to be able to access it.

block-time published-time 3.17am BST

Western Australia is reporting 5,112 new Covid-19 cases to 8pm last night.

The state has recorded eight deaths, one of which occurred in the past 24 hours. The other seven deaths occurred in the days dating back to 19 March but were reported to WA Health on Saturday.

The deaths were two men in their 50s, a man in his 60s, a man in his 80s, a woman in her 60s, a woman in her 70s and two women in their 80s.

There are 220 people with Covid-19 in hospital in the state, seven in intensive care.

enltrThis is our WA COVID-19 update for Sunday, 17 April 2022. For official information on COVID-19 in WA, visit [*https://t.co/gIGAhoXMnm*](https://t.co/gIGAhoXMnm) [*https://t.co/1YqoKLqyvN*](https://t.co/1YqoKLqyvN) [*pic.twitter.com/Ai6lqfibWh*](https://t.co/Ai6lqfibWh)

- Mark McGowan (@MarkMcGowanMP) [*April 17, 2022*](https://twitter.com/MarkMcGowanMP/status/1515513209251237891?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 3.08am BST

Tomorrow is the last day to get on the electoral roll or update your enrolment.

enltrHappy Easter! With two days to go before the enrolment deadline, we've now added almost 54,000 new voters to the Electoral Roll. 30,000 of those voters will be 18 on election day! Eggcelent! Better hop to it - time is running out to get enrolled and have your say. [*pic.twitter.com/BJ6w5D7npz*](https://t.co/BJ6w5D7npz)

- AEC ?? (@AusElectoralCom) [*April 17, 2022*](https://twitter.com/AusElectoralCom/status/1515488314065063941?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 2.57am BST

A NSW Police dog has bitten a man that was the subject of a search after he was reported missing on Friday night.

The 27-year-old man suffered severe injuries to his leg after an officer attached to the Dog Unit located him near Bushells Ridge.

Police say there was a "violent struggle" during which the dog bit the man, with the attached officer also sustaining minor injuries to his face.

"An officer attached to the Dog Unit located the man in bushland about 10pm and during a violent struggle the police dog has bitten the man, causing severe injuries to his legs." "The officer rendered first aid before further police attended to assist, locating the officer and 27-year-old man in dense bushland." "The injured man was treated by NSW Ambulance paramedics and taken to John Hunter Hospital under police guard. He is reported to be in a critical condition." The 27-year-old who was bitten by the dog had been seen running in the southbound lanes of the M1 on Saturday night.

He was struck by the mirror of a Ford Ranger utility vehicle as the driver swerved to avoid him, with the driver stopping and calling police soon after.

A critical incident team from Brisbane Water Police District investigating the circumstances surrounding the incident. That investigation will be subject to an independent review.

block-time published-time 2.45am BST

enltrShadow Health Minister [*@Mark\_Butler\_MP*](https://twitter.com/Mark_Butler_MP?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw) confirms Labor will match Coalition pledge on glucose monitoring devices. Great news for diabetics. [*#auspol*](https://twitter.com/hashtag/auspol?src=hash&ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

- Bridget Rollason (@bridgerollo) [*April 17, 2022*](https://twitter.com/bridgerollo/status/1515503172093362179?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 2.32am BST

via AAP:

A new Darwin port industrial hub spruiked by the deputy prime minister could have severe impacts on human health, a Northern Territory government environmental report says.

The nationals leader, Barnaby Joyce, on Tuesday announced $1.5bn to transform Middle Arm Peninsula into a world-leading gas, hydrogen and minerals processing and export precinct.

The proposed NT-led development also includes a petrochemicals plant for plastic, pesticide and fertiliser production.

The nationally significant infrastructure project is set to create 20,000 jobs and turbocharge the regional economy, the NT government says.

The Nationals leader, Barnaby Joyce, and Country Liberal party candidates Jacinta Price and Damien Ryan at Stokes Hill Wharf in Darwin. Photograph: Aaron Bunch/AAP

But an NT risk assessment released the same day says the hub could have "significant adverse impacts" on community health.

The report also found air quality in the area may be significantly impacted.

The Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct is about 3km southwest of Palmerston and 13km southeast of Darwin, which have a combined population of about 160,000.

Soil and water quality could also suffer if erosion, leaks, discharge of wastewater or spills of hazardous materials occur.

Threatened ***species*** and sensitive vegetation might be adversely affected when the site, which is about the size of 750 AFL ovals, is cleared.

The potential threats were identified in a risk assessment the NT government was required to submit under the environmental approvals process.

More below:

Related: [*Fears second Darwin port and industrial hub could have 'significant adverse impacts' on health*](https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/apr/17/fears-second-darwin-port-and-industrial-hub-could-have-significant-adverse-impacts-on-health)

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 2.45am BST

block-time published-time 2.25am BST

Ruston will 'take the universal out of universal healthcare': Albanese

The opposition leader Anthony Albanese has been speaking to media in Cairns where he attended an Easter church service.

He spoke about the appointment of Anne Ruston as the future health minister if the Coalition is reelected:

I do know that the prime minister had said that this was not going to be a day of usual campaigning. And that he has chosen, the government has chosen, to make a very significant announcement today of the appointment of a new health minister, should the government be re-elected.

Now, Anne Ruston has made it very clear that she wants to take the universal out of universal healthcare. She has made it very clear that, if we have [an] election of the Morrison government, we will see more cuts to Medicare, more cuts to Medicare over the next three years.

Labor's treasury spokesman, Jim Chalmers, says it should "send a shiver down the spine of every Australian who relies on affordable healthcare".

Australian Opposition leader Anthony Albanese leaves after attending the Easter Sunday mass at St. Monica's in Cairns. Photograph: Lukas Coch/AAP

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 2.47am BST

block-time published-time 2.06am BST

enltrThe Australian Electoral Commission is "examining" this use of political advertising by the Coalition, saying it will take further steps if appropriate [*#auspol*](https://twitter.com/hashtag/auspol?src=hash&ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw) [*https://t.co/mhiB8AtKCW*](https://t.co/mhiB8AtKCW)

- Stephanie Dalzell (@steph\_dalzell) [*April 17, 2022*](https://twitter.com/steph_dalzell/status/1515491383263768580?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 1.54am BST

Tasmania has [*recorded*](https://www.theadvocate.com.au/story/7701954/tasmania-records-43rd-covid-death/?src=rss) one Covid-19 death and 1,212 new cases. It takes the number of Covid-19 deaths in the state since the start of the pandemic to 43.

There are 47 patients in hospital, including one person in intensive care.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.55am BST

block-time published-time 1.41am BST

enltrAlert but not a llama [*https://t.co/JNsykqQzFA*](https://t.co/JNsykqQzFA)

- Tory Shepherd (@ToryShepherd) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/ToryShepherd/status/1515470496984625155?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 1.32am BST

The ABC [*reports*](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-04-17/yellow-crazy-ants-hit-townsville-spread-across-australia/100977782) about concerns about the growing outbreak of yellow crazy ants in Townsville. Yellow crazy ants are a highly ***invasive species*** that affect people and wildlife.

enltrThe yellow crazy ant situation in Townsville needs urgent action. It's been distressing seeing impacts on people and wildlife 1st hand. This is a tree frog that was rescued at a house from he ABC story, the blue near the eys are acid burns from ants. [*https://t.co/PJn0TMSdj5*](https://t.co/PJn0TMSdj5) [*pic.twitter.com/oKuRgcXMB5*](https://t.co/oKuRgcXMB5)

- James Trezise (@james\_trezise) [*April 17, 2022*](https://twitter.com/james_trezise/status/1515486158096318467?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.41am BST

block-time published-time 1.27am BST

via AAP:

Unfortunately eastern Australia's big wet has brought funnel-web spiders out in force.

Apparently they don't like their burrows being flushed through, while excessive rain also tends to send them in search of the opposite sex.

Worry not, though. While there were 13 fatal funnel-web bites in Australia prior to the development of an antivenom for clinical use by the medical researcher Dr Struan Sutherland in 1981, there have been none since.

Moreover, the staff at Australian Reptile Park, north of Sydney, are determined to keep it that way.

In fact, head keeper Jake Meney has just beaten his own record for extracting venom from funnel-webs, which is then used to make lifesaving antivenom.

He was able to milk an average 0.35mg per spider, or.03mg better than his previous best.

Although minuscule, the difference is enough to kill a room full of adult humans. It's also why park management likes to think of Meney as their friendly neighbourhood Spider-Man.

He and his team work tirelessly to capture every drop possible, says the park's director, Tim Faulkner.

"We rely heavily on the public handing in funnel-web spiders and would not be able to help save lives if it weren't for their generous donations," he said.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.30am BST

block-time published-time 1.09am BST

Now to the subject of a national integrity commission, Butler says Labor will "clean up the rorts":

We are very clear, we want to clean up the rorts. Three-and-a-half years after the promise from the prime minister, hundreds of millions of dollars spent as if it's Liberal party funds - taxpayer money - it's clearly enough. The only way to end those rorts is by changing the government, because the government itself has walked away from this.

People have said that it is not a big deal, but that's not the feedback we get. Australians are sick of the rorts, sick of their money being spent as if it's Liberal party money and we are committed to making sure there is a tough cop on the beat that will clean up the rorts, that can act independently - not on the approval of the government of the day - that can undertake retrospective investigations and have investigations when they think [they] are in the public interest.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.12am BST

block-time published-time 1.06am BST

Butler says, if elected, Labor will have the 50 clinics up and running in the next financial year, commencing 1 July 2023:

This policy has been fully costed, been informed by work of the Parliamentary Budget Office, but the key consultation about the cost has been with general practices who understand what additional funding they need to make this model work.

A lot of GP organisations have been trying to do this, but they've found that the existing Medicare funding arrangements, which are really modelled around standard general practice, simply don't make the model viable. I've worked with them very closely.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.07am BST

block-time published-time 1.02am BST

Labor's health spokesman Mark Butler is next up on Insiders. Host David Speers asks about concerns the Australian Medical Association has expressed that Labor's proposal for government subsidised clinics will create "unfair" competition with other GP practices.

Butler says:

We are very confident that this practice will make it easier for people to see doctors, particularly where those families are spending hours and hours lining up in hospital emergency departments and also, by extension, take real pressure off our hospitals

He adds:

This will be a competitive process overseen by the department. We will identify particular regions where we know there is huge pressure on hospital departments, and GP practices who want to take their practice to the next level will be able to apply for the additional funding that we know is necessary to make these services viable.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.04am BST

block-time published-time 12.56am BST

Marise Payne stopped short of echoing US president Joe Biden in directly accusing Russia of genocide in Ukraine. The Australian government has, however, previously accused Russia of war crimes.

The foreign minister told the ABC that Australia largely operated in line with declarations made by courts in relation to the declaration of genocide.

That's the approach that we have consistently taken and why we are so strongly supporting the work of the International Criminal Court, including through the reference in early March to the International Criminal Court of these appalling events in Ukraine by Russia.

That enabled investigations to begin at that time. That enables the preservation of evidence and the taking of evidence and statements in the context of the investigations of the court.

We are also providing two officials to work with the court in their investigations, and I think that there is room for us to also provide support potentially through the Australian Federal Police and they their significant experience in a number of these issues, particularly related to Mhl.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.01am BST

block-time published-time 12.48am BST

Security cooperation with Solomon Islands to continue even if China agreement signed

The foreign minister, Marise Payne, says Australia will continue to offer Solomon Islands security assistance, even if the country signs its proposed agreement with China.

A leaked draft from last month raised the possibility China could "make ship visits to, carry out logistical replenishment in, and have stopover and transition in Solomon Islands", while Chinese forces could also be used "to protect the safety of Chinese personnel and major projects in Solomon Islands".

The prime minister of Solomon Islands, Manasseh Sogavare, has sought to allay concerns, saying his country has no intention of allowing a Chinese naval base. But Sogavare [*has also said*](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/mar/29/solomon-islands-prime-minister-says-foreign-criticism-of-china-security-deal-very-insulting) it is "very insulting to be branded as unfit to manage our sovereign affairs".

Speaking to the ABC's Insiders program this morning, Payne said she regarded those assurances as "important".

She said Australia already had a bilateral security treaty with Solomon Islands and had provided assistance together with New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea to support them in dealing with the unrest. She said Australia believed that "the Pacific family is best placed" to respond to security issues in the Pacific region (framing that excludes China as being geographically further away).

Asked whether that security cooperation would continue if Solomon Islands signed this agreement with China, Payne said:

Yes, that is absolutely my view and it is the view of Pacific partners, but there is also a concern that there has been a lack of transparency in relation to this agreement and that it is something that should be discussed in a broader Pacific Island Forum context itself, Australia would support that discussion. Other countries have called for it as well.

The Solomon Islands PM, Manasseh Sogavare and the Australian minister for international development and the Pacific, Zed Seselja, early last week. Photograph: Department Of Foreign Affairs And Trade Australia/Reuters

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 1.22am BST

block-time published-time 12.37am BST

enltrMarise Payne says the Coalition's Federal ICAC model is "there for all to see". She Has not repeated the PM's "kangaroo court" jibe at NSW ICAC but critical of the body's handling of Gladys Berejiklian case. [*@InsidersABC*](https://twitter.com/InsidersABC?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

- James Massola (@jamesmassola) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/jamesmassola/status/1515473608147353600?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 12.32am BST

On the subject of a federal integrity commission, Payne says the Coalition has a "detailed piece of legislation":

It has been broadly consulted, over 300 pages in detail. It provides our framework for a commonwealth integrity commission. It has been tabled in the parliament. It is there for all to see. What we have from the Opposition is a two-page summary and that's all they've had for three years.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 12.34am BST

block-time published-time 12.29am BST

Payne has now been asked about the reported payment of more than $500,000 to Alan Tudge's former adviser Rachelle Miller. She's asked if the government can be transparent about the reason for the half-a-million-dollar payout.

Payne says:

I don't know and I have no awareness of the details of these matters and it is not appropriate for me to have knowledge of these matters As I understand, through the Comcare process, it is a matter that is handled between individuals and the department itself. It is not something that involves ministers at all.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 12.35am BST

block-time published-time 12.27am BST

Marise Payne says Katherine Deves' future a matter for 'the organisation in NSW'

Marise Payne has told the ABC's Insiders she does not share the views expressed by Katherine Deves about transgender and gender diverse people that have prompted calls for her to be dropped as the candidate for Warringah.

She tells host David Speers :

I don't share Ms Deves' comments that she has made, but importantly she has apologised and withdrawn those views and as the prime minister said yesterday, in public life, we do have to be very careful about the way we express our opinions.

But she won't be drawn on whether Deves should be dropped as as candidate. After avoiding answering the question several times, Payne says:

It is a matter for the organisation in New South Wales. I need to get on with my job, that's what I'm doing. I don't agree with the remarks she made, I've made that explicitly clear.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 12.43am BST

block-time published-time 12.25am BST

Victoria has recorded two deaths and 8,153 new Covid cases

Victoria has reported on Sunday two new Covid-related deaths and 8,153 new cases. There are 401 people being treated in hospital in the state.

enltrWe thank everyone who got vaccinated and tested yesterday. Our thoughts are with those in hospital, and the families of people who have lost their lives. More data soon: [*https://t.co/OCCFTAtS1P*](https://t.co/OCCFTAtS1P) [*#COVID19Vic*](https://twitter.com/hashtag/COVID19Vic?src=hash&ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw) [*#COVID19VicData*](https://twitter.com/hashtag/COVID19VicData?src=hash&ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw) [*pic.twitter.com/RkLQLr00ef*](https://t.co/RkLQLr00ef)

- VicGovDH (@VicGovDH) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/VicGovDH/status/1515469966304186371?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 12.29am BST

block-time published-time 12.15am BST

Marise Payne will be up on the ABC's Insiders shortly. I hope you're enjoying some chocolate and a hot cross bun in the meantime.

enltrHappy Easter everyone! ?????? [*pic.twitter.com/LY92vaKzdS*](https://t.co/LY92vaKzdS)

- WWF\_Australia (@WWF\_Australia) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/WWF_Australia/status/1515450046476693513?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time published-time 12.05am BST

NSW reports six deaths and 9,725 new cases

NSW has reported another six Covid-19 deaths. There are 1,527 patients with Covid-19 in hospital, 64 of those in intensive care. The state recorded 9,725 cases in the past 24 hours.

enltrCOVID-19 update - Sunday 17 April 2022 In the 24-hour reporting period to 4pm yesterday: - 96.1% of people aged 16+ have had one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine - 94.7% of people aged 16+ have had two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine [*pic.twitter.com/eMXf8LYgK8*](https://t.co/eMXf8LYgK8)

- NSW Health (@NSWHealth) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/NSWHealth/status/1515465081370574855?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 12.08am BST

block-time published-time 11.57pm BST

In the Sky News interview, Jane Hume was also asked about Scott Morrison 's looming announcement that Anne Ruston would become health minister if the Coalition was re-elected.

Hume said she would leave the official announcement to the prime minister later today, but proceeded to welcome it:

I am so pleased for her. She is a highly qualified, highly experienced member of our cabinet.

She's dealt with a portfolio in social services as a very successful minister there dealing with what's important to millions of people's lives. So I think she'll be a terrific appointment to the health portfolio, which is so important at a time like this.

Where we're still in the midst of a global pandemic, it's really important to know that there are steady hands at the wheel of such an important portfolio.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 2.03am BST

block-time published-time 11.49pm BST

Jane Hume supports 'admirable' Liberal candidate Katherine Deves

The minister for superannuation and financial services, Jane Hume, has said it is "admirable" that the controversial Liberal candidate for Warringah, Katherine Deves, remains committed to "the cause".

Scott Morrison has been facing a mutiny over Deves' candidacy, with [*intensifying calls for her to be dumped*](https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/apr/16/scott-morrison-faces-liberal-mutiny-over-warringah-candidate-katherine-deves-trans-views) because of "hurtful and divisive" comments about transgender people.

A string of news stories this week have revealed inflammatory comments on various social media platforms including one where Deves equated anti-trans activism [*to standing up against the Holocaust*](https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/apr/14/nsw-liberal-candidate-likens-anti-trans-activism-to-opposing-the-holocaust) during a YouTube panel.

Deves cofounded the Save Women's Sport organisation, which campaigns to restrict trans women from playing in female sporting competitions.

Hume, in an interview on Sky News this morning, brushed off calls for Deves to be disendorsed. Hume said Deves "is going to be an excellent candidate for Warringah".

Hume said Deves had "very strongly held opinions on an issue that's important to lots of Australians and that's fairness and equality in women's sports" although "the language she used was inappropriate".

Hume said:

She has done the right thing by withdrawing those remarks, by admitting that that was inappropriate language that could be offensive to some people. She is a very passionate woman. She is very committed to ensuring that women and girls can compete in sport on an equal and fair basis.

And I think that that's something that a lot of Australians would agree with. The comments that she made on social media have gone, they have been withdrawn, she agrees that they were wrong. But her commitment to the cause remains and I think that that is admirable.

At this point it's worth reminding readers that Australia's Sex Discrimination Act [*already says it is legal*](http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/sda1984209/s42.html) "to discriminate on the ground of sex, gender identity or intersex status by excluding persons from participation in any competitive sporting activity in which the strength, stamina or physique of competitors is relevant".

The NSW treasurer, Matt Kean, has called for Deves to be disendorsed, saying:

This is not the 1950s. This is not an intolerant society. These kinds of horrendous views are not OK, and I'm sure the voters of Warringah agree.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 11.56pm BST

block-time published-time 11.43pm BST

Here's a lovely story in The Advertiser, which reports the Greens senator Sarah Hanson-Young has taken the weekend off from campaigning to marry Ben Oquist, the executive director of Canberra think tank the Australia Institute.

Congratulations to the happy couple!

enltrSA Greens Senator Sarah Hanson-Young might be in election mode, but that hasn't stopped her taking one of the biggest steps of her life - getting married. [*https://t.co/IjexsITHpV*](https://t.co/IjexsITHpV)

- The Advertiser (@theTiser) [*April 16, 2022*](https://twitter.com/theTiser/status/1515229123571949573?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 11.45pm BST

block-time published-time 11.37pm BST

via AAP:

The Morrison government would reintroduce parts of its scrapped industrial relations bill to parliament if re-elected.

The government last year dumped its omnibus bill after failing to secure votes on parts of the legislation.

Provisions to criminalise wage theft and changes to enterprise bargaining were scrapped, as were award simplification and the ability to lock work sites into eight-year pay agreements for major projects.

But prime minister Scott Morrison has flagged the bill will be reintroduced to parliament if the Coalition wins the federal election on May 21.

"[It will ensure] that we can go forward and pursue those legislative changes that we wanted to pursue," he told reporters in Melbourne on Saturday.

"Remember, they were the product of getting unions together, employers together, over countless numbers of hours to ensure that we can come up with practical things that would make the industrial relations system work better. And the Labor party rejected it."

It came after Labor promised to legislate a federal anti-corruption commission by the end of the year if they win government.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 2.03am BST

block-time published-time 11.28pm BST

My colleagues Josh Butler and Sarah Martin report this morning that the Australian Electoral Commission and Facebook have voiced alarm at a bubbling campaign from minor party candidates raising baseless claims about election fraud or ballots being altered, warning of "dangerous" voter integrity misinformation being imported from the United States.

The AEC said it has successfully applied to Facebook to take action against misinformation in the lead-up to the election, with at least five posts removed and two pages being taken down entirely.

Read the full story here:

Related: [*AEC alarmed at 'dangerous' voter fraud claims spreading before Australian election*](https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/apr/17/aec-alarmed-at-dangerous-voter-claims-spreading-before-australian-election)

block-time published-time 11.22pm BST

Good morning, Lisa Cox here to take you through the morning.

We're expecting Scott Morrison will name Anne Ruston as the future health minister if the Coalition is re-elected on May 21.

Ruston, whose appointment was foreshadowed last week, would replace Greg Hunt who intends to retire from politics.

Sit back as we take you through Easter Sunday on the campaign trail.

block-time updated-timeUpdated at 2.03am BST

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Adams County 4-Hers 'learn by doing' with oak savanna project***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9K1-DXKD-X1HF-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

Quincy Herald-Whig

[*https://www.whig.com/education/adams-county-4-hers-learn-by-doing-with-oak-savanna-project/article\_7e1e94b6-bcef-11ec-a0e7-8f1aab298676.html*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47522251412&p=33s&v=1&x=9L26SA3UG37UNVt9ElFvyw)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 618 words

**Body**

QUINCY — Andrea Schaffnit didn’t mind getting her hands dirty Friday afternoon to make a difference for the planet. Schaffnit, her sister Annabelle and her brother Parker from the Ursa Willing Workers 4-H Club joined 4-H members from across Adams County and other volunteers to plant 25 swamp, burr and black oak trees at Bob Mays Park....

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Gardening: Want to help our ecosystem? Consider native plants***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9H1-JB4C-61BF-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

Columbus Dispatch

[*http://www.dispatch.com/story/lifestyle/home-garden/2022/04/16/native-plants-vital-part-our-ecosystem/7296047001/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47523117793&p=33s&v=1&x=7ueteiwPAoFqOZ22RsXlxQ)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 879 words

**Body**

April is Ohio Native Plant Month and National Native Plant Month. April was first designated as Native Plant Month in Ohio in 2020, spearheaded by former Ohio First Lady Hope Taft. And now for the first time, April has also been designated as National Native Plant Month by the United States Senate, thanks to a bipartisan resolution...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Aquatic Invasive Species Inspection And Decontamin***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-N451-JDJN-60WT-00000-00&context=1516831)

Mena Report

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Al Bawaba (Albawaba.com) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 105 words

**Body**

Solicitation (original): aquatic ***invasive species*** inspection and decontamin

Aquatic ***invasive species*** watercraft inspection and decontamination services idiq

Product service code: h319 - inspection- ships, small craft, pontoons, and floating docks

541990 - all other professional, scientific, and technical services

Major organization : INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE

Address : 125 SOUTH STATE ST ROOM 8100

SALT LAKE CITY , UT 84138

USA

Country :United States

Email : [*mmaestas@usbr.gov*](mailto:mmaestas@usbr.gov)

Tender notice number : 140R4022R0014

Notice type : Tender Notice

Open date : 2022-05-20

Tender documents : T472226588.html 2022 Al Bawaba (Albawaba.com)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***30 green jobs that can help fight climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9K1-DXKD-X23X-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

KESQ

[*https://kesq.com/stacker-science/2022/04/16/30-green-jobs-that-can-help-fight-climate-change/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47522485862&p=33s&v=1&x=cRVwhI5gXlGxJXohHMwyOA)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 3427 words

**Body**

PxHere April 22, 2022, marks the 52nd anniversary of Earth Day, a now-global holiday that began as an environmental protest in 1970. On the first Earth Day, inspired by the Santa Barbara oil spill of 1969 and other disasters caused by growing pollution in the U.S., 20 million Americans gathered in streets and parks to call for...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***30 green jobs that can help fight climate change***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-G9H1-JB4C-61BN-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

KVIA.com

[*https://kvia.com/news/business-technology/stacker-science/2022/04/16/30-green-jobs-that-can-help-fight-climate-change/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47523118538&p=33s&v=1&x=IeKqSWfKyZs_j3UcyLY7jA)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 3672 words

**Body**

PxHere April 22, 2022, marks the 52nd anniversary of Earth Day, a now-global holiday that began as an environmental protest in 1970. On the first Earth Day, inspired by the Santa Barbara oil spill of 1969 and other disasters caused by growing pollution in the U.S., 20 million Americans gathered in streets and parks to call for...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Volunteers clear invasive plants to improve state endangered bird habitat in Roberts Property***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657S-P5J1-JBCN-44C1-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Bristol Press (Connecticut)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 The Bristol Press

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** BRISTOL NEWS

**Length:** 554 words

**Byline:** Dean Wright

**Body**

BRISTOL – In an effort to encourage better nesting sites for the Connecticut endangered grasshopper sparrow, several volunteers from a variety of environmentally-minded organizations gathered to clear the Roberts Property Park area of ***invasive*** plant life.

Around 20 individuals spent the morning pulling up vines, multiflora roses and more, targeting around two acres to be cleared.

"The grasshopper sparrows are on the state endangered list," said volunteer Jack Swatt. "There's only a few places in the state they nest and they've been nesting here for quite a few years, but they like sparse, grassy habitats. The ***invasive*** plants are growing and ruining the habitat for them."

Swatt said it was therefore important to remove the ***invasive*** plants to assist the local bird populations. He noted the land management effort may be a multiyear project.

Environmental Learning Centers of Connecticut Land Stewardship Coordinator John Correia conducted a study of Roberts Property land in connection with the grasshopper sparrow population.

"The numbers (of sparrows) have been slowly going down as (the area) has been left to regrow like a forest," he said. "We did a study of the number of birds on the property and where they are. I walked around and tracked their territory size. We found they're using areas with less bittersweet, which is an ***invasive*** vine that we're pulling out."

Correia created a vegetation map to note what plants were growing in the area and also surveyed area birds to see where potential crossover areas for good grasshopper sparrow habitat could be. Volunteers pulled ***invasive*** plants from spaces somewhat already suited to becoming sparse, grassy habitats.

"We do this work a lot on the property in our bank," said Jennifer Frank of the East Granby Land Trust as she pulled Asian Bittersweet off a tree.

Among the volunteers from area land banks and environmentally-minded groups was Bristol Parks, Recreation, Youth and Community Services Deputy Superintendent Sarah Larson.

"One of our core values for the department is conservation and stewardship so we're excited to partner with (Environmental Learning Centers of Connecticut) and their network of volunteers and expertise to be able to do this habitat restoration and hopefully create a space where we're seeing more breeding populations of grasshopper sparrows," she said.

Roberts Property was acquired by City Council in 2004. She said according to surveys of area residents, the overwhelming majority wanted to see the park become an "enhanced, passive recreational area." Passive recreational areas do not require prepped structures and facilities like sports fields. The area was formerly a quarry and has now seen the return of more plant life.

"This is an area of Bristol that does not have a lot parks," said Larson. "So this is a property where a lot of people come to walk and recreate."

Environmental Learning Centers of Connecticut Executive Director Scott Heth called the effort a culmination of several groups coming together for the betterment of environmental work.

"We're far enough away where we don't think we're disturbing where (the sparrows) are now," said Heth. "They like singing perches so we'll leave some shrub. We're thinking of putting some little stakes in different places to see if they like to perch from that."

**Graphic**

Dean Wright | Staff Volunteers clear the Roberts Property Park area of ***invasive*** plant life to improve habitat for the grasshopper sparrow. Dean Wright | Staff Multiple organizations and area volunteers clear the Roberts Property Park of Asian Bittersweet vine and other ***invasive*** plant ***species***.

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Busy week ahead for Maple Ridge conservation group***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-J851-F0HF-84J0-00000-00&context=1516831)

Maple Ridge News

April 16, 2022

Copyright 2022 Black Press Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** COMMUNITY

**Length:** 319 words

**Body**

The Alouette River Management Society has a busy week ahead, with four events, and is looking for volunteers.

The week's activities start on Monday, April 18, as Maple Ridge Adopt-A-Block is hosting a litter clean up in Haney Nokai Park.

ARMS will will be organizing an Easter egg hunt, face painting, bees will be out for observation, and there is potential for making seed bombs for the pollinators. The event is from 10:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m.

On Tuesday, April 19, the conservation group gets down to the business of doing an ***invasive*** plant ***species*** pull in Maple Ridge Park Wetland. ARMS will be pulling Himalayan blackberry bushes from noon to 2 p.m.They will supply all the tools and equipment for the removal, but are looking for help from community volunteers.

READ ALSO: Earth Day celebration in Maple Ridge back in-person

Friday, April 22 brings the start of Earth Day activities, as ARMS will be attending the Beckett Park Planting Day with the City of Maple Ridge. ARMS will be sharing fun activities that help support their pollinators, and helping to plant in the park.

On Saturday, April 23, ARMS will be at the Ridge Meadows Recycling Society Earth Day Celebration.

"We are excited to be attending the first in-person event in a couple of years," said group spokesperson Alex Holmes.

The event is from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Memorial Peace Park, and ARMS will be sharing fun activities with the community including looking at pollinators, salmon and the looking at the Alouette Watershed. Adopt-A-Block will also be there talking about the importance of keeping the environment clean.

Some volunteers are needed for the coming week, and anyone interested can email Alex at [*communications@alouetteriver.org*](mailto:communications@alouetteriver.org)

READ ALSO: Pitt Meadows takes stock of environment in the city

Have a story tip? Email: [*ncorbett@mapleridgenews.com*](mailto:ncorbett@mapleridgenews.com)

Like us on Facebook and follow us on Twitter.

Copyright 2022 Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows News

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***$4.5 Million Funding Available for Research to Strengthen Early Detection of Zoonotic Diseases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-GPS1-DYG2-R1DB-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:18 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 2003 words

**Byline:** by MYRA TUGADE, Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

**Body**

WASHINGTON, April 16 -- The U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that it expects to award grants for research to strengthen early detection of zoonotic diseases.

The agency description of the grant states: "The American Rescue Plan provides financial assistance "for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics and strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the ***species*** barrier and pose a risk in the United States." Funding will be used to establish and enhance Tribal, State, and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies' capabilities to effectively address health issues involving free-ranging terrestrial, avian, and aquatic wildlife and minimize the negative impacts of health issues affecting free-ranging wildlife through surveillance, management, and research to protect the public against zoonotic disease outbreaks.

This new federal assistance program is designed to increase readiness for wildlife agencies to protect against future pandemics and encourage them to coordinate their efforts across jurisdictions in a seamless manner. Assistance will be available for a range of activities with the goal of the program being to strengthen the foundation of an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. This goal will be supported through the following objectives: Wildlife managers have a current, evidence-based wildlife disease plan which considers:

\* Disease surveillance and techniques for surveillance strategies

\* Diagnostic pathology, microbiology, virology, parasitology, toxicology, and biosafety Outbreak response

\* Wildlife population management

\* Regulatory and policy response

\* Data management

\* Risk assessment and decision support

\* Training

Communication plans so that key stakeholders receive and understand information about wildlife diseases in a timely manner.

2. State, territorial, and Tribal managers in the same regions are connected in an interjurisdictional network of practitioners, including public health and veterinary services.

3. Wildlife managers have access to diagnostic services for wildlife disease.

Wildlife managers have capacity to manage wildlife health data, data sharing, and communication.

Project length is one to three years.

Applicants must fill out a survey at the beginning and end of their project. This survey is designed to evaluate the American Rescue Plan Zoonotic Disease Initiative financial assistance program and will not be used to evaluate individual proposals. Link to survey: [*https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u*](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u) The following activities are eligible for funding: Allowable Actions

Examples

Best management practices for fish and wildlife diseases Develop all-inclusive Best Management Practices or issue-specific BMPs for fish and wildlife disease such as feeding wildlife, water quality and quantity management, integrated pest management plans Biosecurity & biosafety

Develop biosecurity and biosafety protocols/educational resources for field staff, management practices, animal handling, captive facilities; develop and implement biosecurity protocols Communications, internal and external

Develop rapid communication structures and relationships for both routine and emergency disease events (in-state, regional, national; wildlife/agriculture/public health); develop a suite of external (public) communication templates for wildlife disease issues Disease forecasting, risk assessments, horizon scanning Identify current and future needs; assessments to identify gaps in capacity; current and future state associated with climate change; environmental persistence and potential routes of exposure to pathogens; identification of spillover hotspots; identification of highly susceptible ***species*** locations; wildlife susceptibility research; research on human health implications and economic impact of wildlife diseases; risk assessment of "reverse zoonotic transmission" from humans or between domestic animals and wildlife Disease management planning

Disease contingency plans for regions or organizations for emergency and routine morbidity and mortality events; inclusion of guidance for wildlife disease as part of Wildlife Action Plans; development of disease-specific field responses; carcass disposal protocols and agreements; plans for creating a sustainable, long-term disease management program; systems approaches to develop management actions Disease surveillance design

Design enhanced surveillance systems for early detection and monitoring at biologically relevant spatial scales that will provide statistically significant results; environmental surveillance approaches (e.g. aquatic surveillance for waterborne pathogens) Emergency response

Emergency response plans; develop inter-jurisdictional response capabilities; clarify agency responsibilities and funding streams for covering the costs of emergency response; ensure agency contacts are up to date; set up mutual aid agreements; table top and field exercises; development of an All-Hazards Incident Management Team with fish and wildlife disease skillset; foreign animal disease outbreak plans; After Action analysis (hot wash) of disease response activities and management interventions; structured-decision making/adaptive management/modeling approach to determine how to move forward in a disease response with a large amount of uncertainty; Design long-term monitoring programs to follow-up on response activities and detect recurrence of the disease issue and/or lasting impacts to the population as a result of the disease or the management response to it Hire staff dedicated to fish and wildlife health duties Hire fish and wildlife biologists and technicians to increase field response capabilities for detection of disease events, sample collection, sample processing, data entry, and response);Hirefish and wildlife veterinarians, ecologists, social scientists, biologists to address fish and wildlife health and disease.

Human dimensions

Examining tolerance of management interventions (e.g. timing, locations); risk perceptions and how those can be influenced or utilized to address disease issues; what messages and messaging formats are most effective; educational campaigns based on human dimensions research; risk communication; knowledge translation and mobilization; Conflict resolution - working with partners to resolve chronic sources of conflict when addressing fish and wildlife health, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, social science evaluations, training in conflict resolution J. Increasing resilience and protecting environmental services to decrease the impact of disease Prevent or decrease human & domestic animal interactions with wildlife; add a component to wildlife action plan for increasing resilience against disease; safe harbor agreements; collaborations with EPA; addressing ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** through prevention, response, control of ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** that could serve as reservoirs of disease; water and environmental quality K. Information management systems

State/Tribe level data management capability, production of reports, maps, data interpretation and visualization; Conversion of legacy data into electronic formats that can be entered into databases; create data management plan; Data sharing strategies between wildlife agencies, or between wildlife/agriculture/public health agencies L. Jurisdictions & authorities

Inventory of existing statutory and regulatory framework; conduct a gap analysis of statutes and regulations from detection to recovery; Resolution of inter-jurisdictional issues; Development of laws, regulations, and ordinances; Ensuring an enabling environment exists for wildlife agencies to enact a wildlife health program (legislative authorities) and that agencies have organizational capacity (plans, people, infrastructure), and technical capacities to enact the program (training, etc.) M. Laboratory network and services

Establish new or strengthen existing diagnostic networks; Expansion of diagnostic services available; Join a regional diagnostic lab service as a member (e.g. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study), or establish agreements with state-level and national labs; Logistics and equipment for sample collection, testing, archiving, and storage N. Partnerships and networks

Strengthening existing networks and governance structures, creating new networks and partnerships; formalize partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding or other documents; nurturing a wildlife health community of practice to be inclusive of Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal agencies; activate citizen scientists for disease detection and response O. Policy and regulation development

Develop policies and regulations to prevent disease introduction, decrease disease transmission, respond to disease events, increase resilience, measure success, adaptive management, create sustainable fish and wildlife health programs P. Public and occupational health

Create guidelines, policy, and outreach regarding biosafety and public health for personnel, volunteers, and visitors; create linkages and collaborations with local, State, Territorial, and Tribal public health offices for routine and emergency events; hire public health expertise Q. Research to develop disease detection and management tools Projects focused on applied disease prevention, surveillance, management, detection techniques, ways to limit disease transmission, promoting resilience, to support an adaptive management approach R. Tools and management strategies development for climate adaptation and mitigation for disease impacts Systematic collection of health data and integration with climatic and environmental data to determine ***species*** and populations at risk from health effects of climate change; Utilization of health promotion and harm reduction approaches in development of adaptation strategies; analysis of wildlife or zoonotic diseases prone to expansion due to climatic changes.

S. Training

Didactic and hands-on courses for biologists, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, volunteers, rehabilitators, and partners on: Fish and wildlife disease, incident management, biosafety/biosecurity/personal protective equipment use; inter-jurisdictional collaborative training; creating consistency in training across States, Territories, and Tribes; establishment of training programs for wildlife health professionals T. Wildlife rehabilitation

Instituting and improving biosecurity & biosafety practices of rehabilitators to prevent or minimize disease transmission; developing release protocols to reduce impacts on ecosystems; increasing disease diagnostics for animals submitted to rehabilitators Award funds cannot be used for real property acquisition or construction."

The estimated total program funding available was cited as $4.5 million with a ceiling of $775,000. The category of funding activity is natural resources.

Eligible Applicants: State governments.

Additional Information on Eligibility: Governments of US Territories.

The funding opportunity (F22AS00309, CFDA 15.069), was posted on April 13 with an application closing date of June 13.

For more information, contact Anna-Marie York, [*anna-marie\_york@fws.gov*](mailto:anna-marie_york@fws.gov)

[Category: Grant]

TARGETED NEWS SERVICE (founded 2004) features non-partisan 'edited journalism' news briefs and information for news organizations, public policy groups and individuals; as well as 'gathered' public policy information, including news releases, reports, speeches. For more information contact MYRON STRUCK, editor, [*editor@targetednews.com*](mailto:editor@targetednews.com), Springfield, Virginia; 703/304-1897; [*https://targetednews.com*](https://targetednews.com)

T44-MyraT 220415-1599201

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Federal Grant: Zoonotic Disease Initiative - States and Territories***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-0YB1-JDKC-R4BK-00000-00&context=1516831)

US State News

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:42 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1957 words

**Body**

WASHINGTON, April 16 -- U.S. Department of the Interior, FWS issues a grants notice (F22AS00309) titled "Zoonotic Disease Initiative - States and Territories" on April 13.

Award Ceiling: $775,000

Opportunity Category: Discretionary

Funding Instrument Type: Grant

Category of Funding Activity: Natural Resources

Eligible Applicants: State governments Others

Funding Opportunity Description: The American Rescue Plan provides financial assistance &#8220;for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics and strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the ***species*** barrier and pose a risk in the United States.&#8221; Funding will be used to establish and enhance Tribal, State, and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies capabilities to effectively address health issues involving free-ranging terrestrial, avian, and aquatic wildlife and minimize the negative impacts of health issues affecting free-ranging wildlife through surveillance, management, and research to protect the public against zoonotic disease outbreaks. This new federal assistance program is designed to increase readiness for wildlife agencies to protect against future pandemics and encourage them to coordinate their efforts across jurisdictions in a seamless manner. Assistance will be available for a range of activities with the goal of the program being to strengthen the foundation of an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. This goal will be supported through the following objectives: Wildlife managers have a current, evidence-based&#8239;wildlife disease plan which considers:&#8239;&#8239;&#8239; Disease&#8239;surveillance&#8239;and&#8239;techniques for surveillance strategies&#8239;&#8239;&#8239; Diagnostic&#8239;pathology,&#8239;microbiology,&#8239;virology, parasitology, toxicology,, and biosafety&#8239;&#8239; Outbreak response&#8239;&#8239; Wildlife population management&#8239;&#8239; Regulatory and policy response&#8239;&#8239; Data management&#8239;&#8239; Risk assessment and decision support&#8239;&#8239; Training&#8239;&#8239; Communication&#8239;plans so that key stakeholders receive and understand&#8239;information about wildlife diseases in a timely manner.&#8239; 2. State, territorial, and Tribal managers in the same regions are connected in an interjurisdictional network of practitioners, including public health and veterinary services. 3. Wildlife managers have access to diagnostic services for wildlife disease. Wildlife managers have capacity to manage wildlife health data, data sharing, and communication. Project length is one to three years. Applicants must fill out a survey at the beginning and end of their project. This survey is designed to evaluate the American Rescue Plan Zoonotic Disease Initiative financial assistance program and will not be used to evaluate individual proposals. Link to survey: [*https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u*](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u) The following activities are eligible for funding: Allowable Actions Examples Best management practices for fish and wildlife diseases Develop all-inclusive Best Management Practices or issue-specific BMPs for fish and wildlife disease such as feeding wildlife, water quality and quantity management, integrated pest management plans Biosecurity &amp; biosafety Develop biosecurity and biosafety protocols/educational resources for field staff, management practices, animal handling, captive facilities; develop and implement biosecurity protocols Communications, internal and external Develop rapid communication structures and relationships for both routine and emergency disease events (in-state, regional, national; wildlife/agriculture/public health); develop a suite of external (public) communication templates for wildlife disease issues Disease forecasting, risk assessments, horizon scanning Identify current and future needs; assessments to identify gaps in capacity; current and future state associated with climate change; environmental persistence and potential routes of exposure to pathogens; identification of spillover hotspots; identification of highly susceptible ***species*** locations; wildlife susceptibility research; research on human health implications and economic impact of wildlife diseases; risk assessment of &#8220;reverse zoonotic transmission&#8221; from humans or between domestic animals and wildlife Disease management planning Disease contingency plans for regions or organizations for emergency and routine morbidity and mortality events; inclusion of guidance for wildlife disease as part of Wildlife Action Plans; development of disease-specific field responses; carcass disposal protocols and agreements; plans for creating a sustainable, long-term disease management program; systems approaches to develop management actions Disease surveillance design Design enhanced surveillance systems for early detection and monitoring at biologically relevant spatial scales that will provide statistically significant results; environmental surveillance approaches (e.g. aquatic surveillance for waterborne pathogens) Emergency response Emergency response plans; develop inter-jurisdictional response capabilities; clarify agency responsibilities and funding streams for covering the costs of emergency response; ensure agency contacts are up to date; set up mutual aid agreements; table top and field exercises; development of an All-Hazards Incident Management Team with fish and wildlife disease skillset; foreign animal disease outbreak plans; After Action analysis (hot wash) of disease response activities and management interventions; structured-decision making/adaptive management/modeling approach to determine how to move forward in a disease response with a large amount of uncertainty; Design long-term monitoring programs to follow-up on response activities and detect recurrence of the disease issue and/or lasting impacts to the population as a result of the disease or the management response to it Hire staff dedicated to fish and wildlife health duties Hire fish and wildlife biologists and technicians to increase field response capabilities for detection of disease events, sample collection, sample processing, data entry, and response);Hirefish and wildlife veterinarians, ecologists, social scientists, biologists to address fish and wildlife health and disease. Human dimensions Examining tolerance of management interventions (e.g. timing, locations); risk perceptions and how those can be influenced or utilized to address disease issues; what messages and messaging formats are most effective; educational campaigns based on human dimensions research; risk communication; knowledge translation and mobilization; Conflict resolution - working with partners to resolve chronic sources of conflict when addressing fish and wildlife health, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, social science evaluations, training in conflict resolution J. Increasing resilience and protecting environmental services to decrease the impact of disease Prevent or decrease human &amp; domestic animal interactions with wildlife; add a component to wildlife action plan for increasing resilience against disease; safe harbor agreements; collaborations with EPA; addressing ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** through prevention, response, control of ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** that could serve as reservoirs of disease; water and environmental quality K. Information management systems State/Tribe level data management capability, production of reports, maps, data interpretation and visualization; Conversion of legacy data into electronic formats that can be entered into databases; create data management plan; Data sharing strategies between wildlife agencies, or between wildlife/agriculture/public health agencies L. Jurisdictions &amp; authorities Inventory of existing statutory and regulatory framework; conduct a gap analysis of statutes and regulations from detection to recovery; Resolution of inter-jurisdictional issues; Development of laws, regulations, and ordinances; Ensuring an enabling environment exists for wildlife agencies to enact a wildlife health program (legislative authorities) and that agencies have organizational capacity (plans, people, infrastructure), and technical capacities to enact the program (training, etc.) M. Laboratory network and services Establish new or strengthen existing diagnostic networks; Expansion of diagnostic services available; Join a regional diagnostic lab service as a member (e.g. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study), or establish agreements with state-level and national labs; Logistics and equipment for sample collection, testing, archiving, and storage N. Partnerships and networks Strengthening existing networks and governance structures, creating new networks and partnerships; formalize partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding or other documents; nurturing a wildlife health community of practice to be inclusive of Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal agencies; activate citizen scientists for disease detection and response O. Policy and regulation development Develop policies and regulations to prevent disease introduction, decrease disease transmission, respond to disease events, increase resilience, measure success, adaptive management, create sustainable fish and wildlife health programs P. Public and occupational health Create guidelines, policy, and outreach regarding biosafety and public health for personnel, volunteers, and visitors; create linkages and collaborations with local, State, Territorial, and Tribal public health offices for routine and emergency events; hire public health expertise Q. Research to develop disease detection and management tools Projects focused on applied disease prevention, surveillance, management, detection techniques, ways to limit disease transmission, promoting resilience, to support an adaptive management approach R. Tools and management strategies development for climate adaptation and mitigation for disease impacts Systematic collection of health data and integration with climatic and environmental data to determine ***species*** and populations at risk from health effects of climate change; Utilization of health promotion and harm reduction approaches in development of adaptation strategies; analysis of wildlife or zoonotic diseases prone to expansion due to climatic changes. S. Training Didactic and hands-on courses for biologists, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, volunteers, rehabilitators, and partners on: Fish and wildlife disease, incident management, biosafety/biosecurity/personal protective equipment use; inter-jurisdictional collaborative training; creating consistency in training across States, Territories, and Tribes; establishment of training programs for wildlife health professionals T. Wildlife rehabilitation Instituting and improving biosecurity &amp; biosafety practices of rehabilitators to prevent or minimize disease transmission; developing release protocols to reduce impacts on ecosystems; increasing disease diagnostics for animals submitted to rehabilitators Award funds cannot be used for real property acquisition or construction.

For more Information: [*https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=339419*](https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=339419) For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*contentservices@htlive.com*](mailto:contentservices@htlive.com)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Visit county park district, but handle with care***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-VDY1-DXVP-V3DX-00000-00&context=1516831)

Ashland Times-Gazette (OH)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

ASL-TimesGaz Edition

Copyright 2022 GateHouse Media LLC

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A7

**Length:** 711 words

**Byline:** Karen Leonetti, ASHLAND COUNTY PARK DISTRICT

**Body**

The dormancy of winter is ending. New life is emerging in the woods, meadows and wetlands. I ask you to imagine posted signs saying, "Handle with Care." From plants to wildlife, our eco-system is fragile. Every person has a responsibility to protect and preserve it for our children and future generations.

Our park managers and other volunteers make this their mission each day to ensure you have a memorable experience as you visit our parks.

We limit hunting by conducting the deer, waterfowl and turkey lotteries; post ponds as catch and release; remove ***invasive*** plant ***species*** such as garlic mustard; maintain the growth of beaver dams; preserve Old Growth Forests; provide outdoor wildlife and birding education, to name a few. But as you know, it takes all of us, park personnel and park visitors working together, to ensure the mission's success.

What is your role in this plan?

I'm glad you asked

We encourage you to visit all our parks to enjoy the unique personalities each one offers. As you come into our "home", please stay on the marked trails maintained for your safety. Wandering off trail could present unwelcome surprises from tripping hazards to poison ivy. Wandering off trail also poses the possibility of devastation and destruction of nature's carpet of fragile plants such as trilliums, mayflowers, ramps, etc.

We ask you to leave these plants and not be tempted to remove "just one for your garden." Multiply that by the thousands of park visitors and soon nothing is left for others to enjoy. Please visit a garden center for your flowers. When summer arrives you can enjoy a handful of berries found by the trail's edge, of course, but leave the buckets at home please.

As small and insignificant as they may seem, those berries are a source of food for the birds and other wildlife. Our wildlife relies on foraging. Also, be confident in your plant identification. Know what you are eating.

Our parks are known for their cleanliness. Please pick up stray trash and place it in the appropriate receptacle provided. Walking your dog? You are asked to pick up and dispose of their "gifts", as well.

Not a lot to ask, but the results will be amazing.

What will you find at our parks?

The Ashland County Park District is made up of 18 very different and unique parks.

There are restored wetlands, native grassland, spring-fed ponds, and an Old Growth Forest. There are miles of hiking trails, playgrounds, picnic areas, bird observation decks, fishing ponds, historic barns and an antique cider press.

Special Occasion Venues

Getting married? Family reunion? Graduation celebration? The Park Eistrict offers three venues that will fit your needs.

The Century Barn at Sauers Farm Park has hosted weddings and receptions since 2011. The Fireman's Nature Cabin is a secluded venue perfect for any celebration. And, the Community Room at the Freer Field Park Office is perfect for business meetings, showers and celebrations.

Contact the park office by calling 419-289-3524 for more information and pricing.

Upcoming Events

Spring Fishing Challenge: Through June 30. Forms and information are online at [*www.ashlandcountyparks.com*](http://www.ashlandcountyparks.com).

Monthly Bird Walks: Every fourth Saturday 9-11 a.m. at Byers Woods.

Independence Celebration Gospel Sing: June 24-25 at Sauers Farm Park

Park Spotlight

Tupelo Bottoms, 301 Township Road 582 Sullivan

This is a 41-acre park located just north of Sprinkle Serenity and across from Hurdle Waterfowl Park where parking is available. The park is open to the public, but currently there is only a short trail leading into the woods.

Because of thick undergrowth and vernal pools and mixed wetlands it will certainly be a challenge to hike. You will need waders, for sure, especially in the spring. The eco-system is most fragile in this park. Please be gentle.

The park is a highlight of diversity of plants and wildlife. Tupelo bottoms has over 250 identified plants and supports a wide variety of birds, mammals, insects and amphibians including leopard frogs and four-toed salamanders. Visit [*www.ashlandcountyparks.com*](http://www.ashlandcountyparks.com) to download a map and further information.

We welcome you to the 2022 spring celebration of the Ashland County Park District! Enjoy your visit. Dress appropriately for the weather and hiking conditions.

**Graphic**

Pictured is the interior vegetation of Tupelo Bottoms, located at 301 Township Road 582 in Sullivan. Provided photo

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Federal Grant: Zoonotic Disease Initiative - Tribes***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-0YB1-JDKC-R4BD-00000-00&context=1516831)

US State News

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:42 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 2523 words

**Body**

WASHINGTON, April 16 -- U.S. Department of the Interior, FWS issues a grants notice (F22AS00308) titled "Zoonotic Disease Initiative - Tribes" on April 13.

Award Ceiling: $775,000

Opportunity Category: Discretionary

Funding Instrument Type: Grant

Category of Funding Activity: Natural Resources

Eligible Applicants: Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized) Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)

Funding Opportunity Description: The American Rescue Plan provides financial assistance &#8220;for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics and strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the ***species*** barrier and pose a risk in the United States.&#8221; Funding will be used to establish and enhance Tribal fish and wildlife agencies capabilities to effectively address health issues involving free-ranging terrestrial, avian, and aquatic wildlife and minimize the negative impacts of health issues affecting free-ranging wildlife through surveillance, management, and research to protect the public against zoonotic disease outbreaks. This new federal assistance program is designed to increase readiness for wildlife agencies to protect against future pandemics and encourage them to coordinate their efforts across jurisdictions in a seamless manner. Assistance will be available for a range of activities with the goal of the program being to strengthen the foundation of an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. This goal will be supported through the following objectives: Wildlife managers have a current, evidence-based&#8239;wildlife disease plan which considers:&#8239;&#8239;&#8239; Disease&#8239;surveillance&#8239;and&#8239;techniques for surveillance strategies&#8239;&#8239;&#8239; Diagnostic&#8239;pathology,&#8239;microbiology,&#8239;virology, parasitology, toxicology,, and biosafety&#8239;&#8239; Outbreak response&#8239;&#8239; Wildlife population management&#8239;&#8239; Regulatory and policy response&#8239;&#8239; Data management&#8239;&#8239; Risk assessment and decision support&#8239; Training Communication&#8239;plans so that key stakeholders &#8239; receive and understand&#8239;information about wildlife diseases in a timely manner.&#8239; 2. State, territorial, and Tribal managers in the same regions are connected in an interjurisdictional network of practitioners, including public health and veterinary services. 3. Wildlife managers have access to diagnostic services for wildlife disease. Wildlife managers have capacity to manage wildlife health data, data sharing, and communication. Project length is one to three years. Applicants must fill out a survey at the beginning and end of their project. This survey is designed to evaluate the American Rescue Plan Zoonotic Disease Initiative financial assistance program and will not be used to evaluate individual proposals. Link to survey: [*https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u*](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u) The following activities are eligible for funding: Allowable Actions Examples Best management practices for fish and wildlife diseases Develop all-inclusive Best Management Practices or issue-specific BMPs for fish and wildlife disease such as feeding wildlife, water quality and quantity management, integrated pest management plans Biosecurity &amp; biosafety Develop biosecurity and biosafety protocols/educational resources for field staff, management practices, animal handling, captive facilities; develop and implement biosecurity protocols Communications, internal and external Develop rapid communication structures and relationships for both routine and emergency disease events (in-state, regional, national; wildlife/agriculture/public health); develop a suite of external (public) communication templates for wildlife disease issues Disease forecasting, risk assessments, horizon scanning Identify current and future needs; assessments to identify gaps in capacity; current and future state associated with climate change; environmental persistence and potential routes of exposure to pathogens; identification of spillover hotspots; identification of highly susceptible ***species*** locations; wildlife susceptibility research; research on human health implications and economic impact of wildlife diseases; risk assessment of &#8220;reverse zoonotic transmission&#8221; from humans or between domestic animals and wildlife Disease management planning Disease contingency plans for regions or organizations for emergency and routine morbidity and mortality events; inclusion of guidance for wildlife disease as part of Wildlife Action Plans; development of disease-specific field responses; carcass disposal protocols and agreements; plans for creating a sustainable, long-term disease management program; systems approaches to develop management actions Disease surveillance design Design enhanced surveillance systems for early detection and monitoring at biologically relevant spatial scales that will provide statistically significant results; environmental surveillance approaches (e.g. aquatic surveillance for waterborne pathogens) Emergency response Emergency response plans; develop inter-jurisdictional response capabilities; clarify agency responsibilities and funding streams for covering the costs of emergency response; ensure agency contacts are up to date; set up mutual aid agreements; table top and field exercises; development of an All-Hazards Incident Management Team with fish and wildlife disease skillset; foreign animal disease outbreak plans; After Action analysis (hot wash) of disease response activities and management interventions; structured-decision making/adaptive management/modeling approach to determine how to move forward in a disease response with a large amount of uncertainty; Design long-term monitoring programs to follow-up on response activities and detect recurrence of the disease issue and/or lasting impacts to the population as a result of the disease or the management response to it Hire staff dedicated to fish and wildlife health duties Hire fish and wildlife biologists and technicians to increase field response capabilities for detection of disease events, sample collection, sample processing, data entry, and response);Hirefish and wildlife veterinarians, ecologists, social scientists, biologists to address fish and wildlife health and disease. Human dimensions Examining tolerance of management interventions (e.g. timing, locations); risk perceptions and how those can be influenced or utilized to address disease issues; what messages and messaging formats are most effective; educational campaigns based on human dimensions research; risk communication; knowledge translation and mobilization; Conflict resolution - working with partners to resolve chronic sources of conflict when addressing fish and wildlife health, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, social science evaluations, training in conflict resolution J. Increasing resilience and protecting environmental services to decrease the impact of disease Prevent or decrease human &amp; domestic animal interactions with wildlife; add a component to wildlife action plan for increasing resilience against disease; safe harbor agreements; collaborations with EPA; addressing ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** through prevention, response, control of ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** that could serve as reservoirs of disease; water and environmental quality K. Information management systems State/Tribe level data management capability, production of reports, maps, data interpretation and visualization; Conversion of legacy data into electronic formats that can be entered into databases; create data management plan; Data sharing strategies between wildlife agencies, or between wildlife/agriculture/public health agencies L. Jurisdictions &amp; authorities Inventory of existing statutory and regulatory framework; conduct a gap analysis of statutes and regulations from detection to recovery; Resolution of inter-jurisdictional issues; Development of laws, regulations, and ordinances; Ensuring an enabling environment exists for wildlife agencies to enact a wildlife health program (legislative authorities) and that agencies have organizational capacity (plans, people, infrastructure), and technical capacities to enact the program (training, etc.) M. Laboratory network and services Establish new or strengthen existing diagnostic networks; Expansion of diagnostic services available; Join a regional diagnostic lab service as a member (e.g. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study), or establish agreements with state-level and national labs; Logistics and equipment for sample collection, testing, archiving, and storage N. Partnerships and networks Strengthening existing networks and governance structures, creating new networks and partnerships; formalize partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding or other documents; nurturing a wildlife health community of practice to be inclusive of Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal agencies; activate citizen scientists for disease detection and response O. Policy and regulation development Develop policies and regulations to prevent disease introduction, decrease disease transmission, respond to disease events, increase resilience, measure success, adaptive management, create sustainable fish and wildlife health programs P. Public and occupational health Create guidelines, policy, and outreach regarding biosafety and public health for personnel, volunteers, and visitors; create linkages and collaborations with local, State, Territorial, and Tribal public health offices for routine and emergency events; hire public health expertise Q. Research to develop disease detection and management tools Projects focused on applied disease prevention, surveillance, management, detection techniques, ways to limit disease transmission, promoting resilience, to support an adaptive management approach R. Tools and management strategies development for climate adaptation and mitigation for disease impacts Systematic collection of health data and integration with climatic and environmental data to determine ***species*** and populations at risk from health effects of climate change; Utilization of health promotion and harm reduction approaches in development of adaptation strategies; analysis of wildlife or zoonotic diseases prone to expansion due to climatic changes. S. Training Didactic and hands-on courses for biologists, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, volunteers, rehabilitators, and partners on: Fish and wildlife disease, incident management, biosafety/biosecurity/personal protective equipment use; inter-jurisdictional collaborative training; creating consistency in training across States, Territories, and Tribes; establishment of training programs for wildlife health professionals T. Wildlife rehabilitation Instituting and improving biosecurity &amp; biosafety practices of rehabilitators to prevent or minimize disease transmission; developing release protocols to reduce impacts on ecosystems; increasing disease diagnostics for animals submitted to rehabilitators Award funds cannot be used for real property acquisition or construction MERIT SELECTION Selection of projects will be based on the merits of the proposal. Proposals must explain how the applicant will build an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. Selection factors will be rated numerically and are as follows: Create or improve a wildlife health management plan &#8211; 25 points Creates networking through formal arrangements &#8211; 5 points Creates networking through a multi-partner proposal &#8211; 10 points Establishes diagnostic access for applicant organization &#8211; 10 points Establishes data management plan/hires data manager &#8211; 10 points Creates internal and external communications/hires communication specialist &#8211; 20 points Describe how this proposal supports equity, diversity, environmental justice, and/or accessibility of services &#8211; 5 points Describe how this proposal is sustainable through climate change or addresses climate adaptation &#8211; 5 points Proposal is innovative or unique; has ideas and actions that can be replicated elsewhere &#8211; 10 points Proposal narratives must be 10 pages or less. Proposals will be rated by numeric score by qualified reviewers. Reviewers will be Federal veterinarians, biologists, ecologists, or social scientists or data management specialists. Qualifications will be verified by General Schedule professional qualifications. Selections will be documented by aggregated scoring sheets and memorandum to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director, filed in Science Applications Headquarters office. Proposals will be scored individually by 3 reviewers per proposal, if possible. All reviewers will be required to verify they have no conflict of interest with any proposal or applicant organization. Scores will be aggregated by the selection facilitator/grant specialist and then a meeting held to discuss scoring and to rank proposals. If reviewers have feedback or questions for applicants, grant specialist will communicate with applicants to suggest improvements or budget changes for approved projects. Unfunded projects will be notified through Grant Solutions. All project selections will be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director or designate. Selected proposals will be published on our website no more than 120 days from proposal due date. Data Management Tribes are encouraged, but not required, to store wildlife disease data in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) WHISPers data base. WHISPers allows agencies the ability to define their data use and availability to others, as well as circles of connection with other entities. Whether or not your agency chooses to use WHISPers, you will be required to develop a data management plan to be delivered with the first annual report for your ARP ZDI project. Reporting Requirements ARP ZDI awards require annual financial and performance reporting, consisting of the SF-425 financial report form and a 1-2 page narrative of how the project is going, what has been accomplished from the proposal and what still has to be completed. At the end of the project the same 2 reporting elements are required, but with the entire award term as the base of reporting. All reports are due 90 days after the reporting period ends.

For more Information: [*https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=339420*](https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=339420) For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [*contentservices@htlive.com*](mailto:contentservices@htlive.com)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***$4.5 Million Funding Available for Research to Address Zoonotic Diseases***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-GPS1-DYG2-R1D6-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

April 16, 2022 Saturday 11:14 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 2550 words

**Byline:** by MYRA TUGADE, Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

**Body**

WASHINGTON, April 16 -- The U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that it expects to award grants for research to address zoonotic diseases.

The agency description of the grant states: "The American Rescue Plan provides financial assistance "for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response, and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics and strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the ***species*** barrier and pose a risk in the United States." Funding will be used to establish and enhance Tribal fish and wildlife agencies' capabilities to effectively address health issues involving free-ranging terrestrial, avian, and aquatic wildlife and minimize the negative impacts of health issues affecting free-ranging wildlife through surveillance, management, and research to protect the public against zoonotic disease outbreaks.

This new federal assistance program is designed to increase readiness for wildlife agencies to protect against future pandemics and encourage them to coordinate their efforts across jurisdictions in a seamless manner. Assistance will be available for a range of activities with the goal of the program being to strengthen the foundation of an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. This goal will be supported through the following objectives: Wildlife managers have a current, evidence-based wildlife disease plan which considers:

\* Disease surveillance and techniques for surveillance strategies

\* Diagnostic pathology, microbiology, virology, parasitology, toxicology, and biosafety

\* Outbreak response

\* Wildlife population management

\* Regulatory and policy response

\* Data management

\* Risk assessment and decision support

Training

1. Communication plans so that key stakeholders receive and understand information about wildlife diseases in a timely manner.

2. State, territorial, and Tribal managers in the same regions are connected in an interjurisdictional network of practitioners, including public health and veterinary services.

3. Wildlife managers have access to diagnostic services for wildlife disease.

Wildlife managers have capacity to manage wildlife health data, data sharing, and communication.

Project length is one to three years.

Applicants must fill out a survey at the beginning and end of their project. This survey is designed to evaluate the American Rescue Plan Zoonotic Disease Initiative financial assistance program and will not be used to evaluate individual proposals. Link to survey: [*https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u*](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=urWTBhhLe02TQfMvQApUlC0HVXMNMqBMuU8-Gdn0ea9UNlQ5SjVXTFVCWlBCRURWTUdBSFczUU5QQi4u) The following activities are eligible for funding:

Allowable Actions

Examples

Best management practices for fish and wildlife diseases

Develop all-inclusive Best Management Practices or issue-specific BMPs for fish and wildlife disease such as feeding wildlife, water quality and quantity management, integrated pest management plans Biosecurity & biosafety

Develop biosecurity and biosafety protocols/educational resources for field staff, management practices, animal handling, captive facilities; develop and implement biosecurity protocols Communications, internal and external

Develop rapid communication structures and relationships for both routine and emergency disease events (in-state, regional, national; wildlife/agriculture/public health); develop a suite of external (public) communication templates for wildlife disease issues Disease forecasting, risk assessments, horizon scanning

Identify current and future needs; assessments to identify gaps in capacity; current and future state associated with climate change; environmental persistence and potential routes of exposure to pathogens; identification of spillover hotspots; identification of highly susceptible ***species*** locations; wildlife susceptibility research; research on human health implications and economic impact of wildlife diseases; risk assessment of "reverse zoonotic transmission" from humans or between domestic animals and wildlife Disease management planning

Disease contingency plans for regions or organizations for emergency and routine morbidity and mortality events; inclusion of guidance for wildlife disease as part of Wildlife Action Plans; development of disease-specific field responses; carcass disposal protocols and agreements; plans for creating a sustainable, long-term disease management program; systems approaches to develop management actions Disease surveillance design

Design enhanced surveillance systems for early detection and monitoring at biologically relevant spatial scales that will provide statistically significant results; environmental surveillance approaches (e.g. aquatic surveillance for waterborne pathogens) Emergency response

Emergency response plans; develop inter-jurisdictional response capabilities; clarify agency responsibilities and funding streams for covering the costs of emergency response; ensure agency contacts are up to date; set up mutual aid agreements; table top and field exercises; development of an All-Hazards Incident Management Team with fish and wildlife disease skillset; foreign animal disease outbreak plans; After Action analysis (hot wash) of disease response activities and management interventions; structured-decision making/adaptive management/modeling approach to determine how to move forward in a disease response with a large amount of uncertainty; Design long-term monitoring programs to follow-up on response activities and detect recurrence of the disease issue and/or lasting impacts to the population as a result of the disease or the management response to it Hire staff dedicated to fish and wildlife health duties

Hire fish and wildlife biologists and technicians to increase field response capabilities for detection of disease events, sample collection, sample processing, data entry, and response);Hirefish and wildlife veterinarians, ecologists, social scientists, biologists to address fish and wildlife health and disease.

Human dimensions

Examining tolerance of management interventions (e.g. timing, locations); risk perceptions and how those can be influenced or utilized to address disease issues; what messages and messaging formats are most effective; educational campaigns based on human dimensions research; risk communication; knowledge translation and mobilization; Conflict resolution - working with partners to resolve chronic sources of conflict when addressing fish and wildlife health, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, social science evaluations, training in conflict resolution J. Increasing resilience and protecting environmental services to decrease the impact of disease Prevent or decrease human & domestic animal interactions with wildlife; add a component to wildlife action plan for increasing resilience against disease; safe harbor agreements; collaborations with EPA; addressing ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** through prevention, response, control of ***invasive*** and injurious ***species*** that could serve as reservoirs of disease; water and environmental quality K. Information management systems

State/Tribe level data management capability, production of reports, maps, data interpretation and visualization; Conversion of legacy data into electronic formats that can be entered into databases; create data management plan; Data sharing strategies between wildlife agencies, or between wildlife/agriculture/public health agencies L. Jurisdictions & authorities

Inventory of existing statutory and regulatory framework; conduct a gap analysis of statutes and regulations from detection to recovery; Resolution of inter-jurisdictional issues; Development of laws, regulations, and ordinances; Ensuring an enabling environment exists for wildlife agencies to enact a wildlife health program (legislative authorities) and that agencies have organizational capacity (plans, people, infrastructure), and technical capacities to enact the program (training, etc.) M. Laboratory network and services

Establish new or strengthen existing diagnostic networks; Expansion of diagnostic services available; Join a regional diagnostic lab service as a member (e.g. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study), or establish agreements with state-level and national labs; Logistics and equipment for sample collection, testing, archiving, and storage N. Partnerships and networks

Strengthening existing networks and governance structures, creating new networks and partnerships; formalize partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding or other documents; nurturing a wildlife health community of practice to be inclusive of Federal, State, Territorial, and Tribal agencies; activate citizen scientists for disease detection and response O. Policy and regulation development

Develop policies and regulations to prevent disease introduction, decrease disease transmission, respond to disease events, increase resilience, measure success, adaptive management, create sustainable fish and wildlife health programs P. Public and occupational health

Create guidelines, policy, and outreach regarding biosafety and public health for personnel, volunteers, and visitors; create linkages and collaborations with local, State, Territorial, and Tribal public health offices for routine and emergency events; hire public health expertise Q. Research to develop disease detection and management tools Projects focused on applied disease prevention, surveillance, management, detection techniques, ways to limit disease transmission, promoting resilience, to support an adaptive management approach R. Tools and management strategies development for climate adaptation and mitigation for disease impacts Systematic collection of health data and integration with climatic and environmental data to determine ***species*** and populations at risk from health effects of climate change; Utilization of health promotion and harm reduction approaches in development of adaptation strategies; analysis of wildlife or zoonotic diseases prone to expansion due to climatic changes.

S. Training

Didactic and hands-on courses for biologists, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, volunteers, rehabilitators, and partners on: Fish and wildlife disease, incident management, biosafety/biosecurity/personal protective equipment use; inter-jurisdictional collaborative training; creating consistency in training across States, Territories, and Tribes; establishment of training programs for wildlife health professionals T. Wildlife rehabilitation

Instituting and improving biosecurity & biosafety practices of rehabilitators to prevent or minimize disease transmission; developing release protocols to reduce impacts on ecosystems; increasing disease diagnostics for animals submitted to rehabilitators Award funds cannot be used for real property acquisition or construction

MERIT SELECTION

Selection of projects will be based on the merits of the proposal. Proposals must explain how the applicant will build an interjurisdictional landscape-level wildlife health and disease network to protect wildlife, ecosystems, economies, and the American public. Selection factors will be rated numerically and are as follows: Create or improve a wildlife health management plan - 25 points; Creates networking through formal arrangements - 5 points

Creates networking through a multi-partner proposal - 10 points; Establishes diagnostic access for applicant organization - 10 points; Establishes data management plan/hires data manager - 10 points; Creates internal and external communications/hires communication specialist - 20 points; Describe how this proposal supports equity, diversity, environmental justice, and/or accessibility of services - 5 points; Describe how this proposal is sustainable through climate change or addresses climate adaptation - 5 points; Proposal is innovative or unique; has ideas and actions that can be replicated elsewhere - 10 points; Proposal narratives must be 10 pages or less. Proposals will be rated by numeric score by qualified reviewers. Reviewers will be Federal veterinarians, biologists, ecologists, or social scientists or data management specialists. Qualifications will be verified by General Schedule professional qualifications. Selections will be documented by aggregated scoring sheets and memorandum to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director, filed in Science Applications Headquarters office.

Proposals will be scored individually by 3 reviewers per proposal, if possible. All reviewers will be required to verify they have no conflict of interest with any proposal or applicant organization. Scores will be aggregated by the selection facilitator/grant specialist and then a meeting held to discuss scoring and to rank proposals. If reviewers have feedback or questions for applicants, grant specialist will communicate with applicants to suggest improvements or budget changes for approved projects. Unfunded projects will be notified through Grant Solutions. All project selections will be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director or designate. Selected proposals will be published on our website no more than 120 days from proposal due date.

Data Management

Tribes are encouraged, but not required, to store wildlife disease data in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) WHISPers data base. WHISPers allows agencies the ability to define their data use and availability to others, as well as circles of connection with other entities. Whether or not your agency chooses to use WHISPers, you will be required to develop a data management plan to be delivered with the first annual report for your ARP ZDI project.

Reporting Requirements

ARP ZDI awards require annual financial and performance reporting, consisting of the SF-425 financial report form and a 1-2 page narrative of how the project is going, what has been accomplished from the proposal and what still has to be completed. At the end of the project the same 2 reporting elements are required, but with the entire award term as the base of reporting. All reports are due 90 days after the reporting period ends."

The estimated total program funding available was cited as $4.5 million with a ceiling of $775,000. The category of funding activity is natural resources.

Eligible Applicants: Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments) and Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized).

The funding opportunity (F22AS00308, CFDA 15.069), was posted on April 13 with an application closing date of June 13.

For more information, contact Anna-Marie York, [*anna-marie\_york@fws.gov*](mailto:anna-marie_york@fws.gov)

[Category: Grant]

TARGETED NEWS SERVICE (founded 2004) features non-partisan 'edited journalism' news briefs and information for news organizations, public policy groups and individuals; as well as 'gathered' public policy information, including news releases, reports, speeches. For more information contact MYRON STRUCK, editor, [*editor@targetednews.com*](mailto:editor@targetednews.com), Springfield, Virginia; 703/304-1897; [*https://targetednews.com*](https://targetednews.com)

T44-MyraT 220415-1599197

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Earth Day weekend to offer cleanups, activities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-J851-F0HF-84KG-00000-00&context=1516831)

Peninsula Daily News (Port Angeles, Washington)

April 16, 2022

Copyright 2022 Black Press Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1150 words

**Body**

The North Olympic Peninsula will offer a variety of Earth Day celebrations next weekend.

Earth Day will be Friday.

Here are a few activities next weekend to celebrate the day:

Beach cleanups

ߦ Washington CoastSavers and local partners offer the Washington Coast Cleanup, beach cleanups across the Peninsula along the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean coastline.

Beaches available for cleanup are listed at [*https://www.coastsavers.org/index.php/wcc-cleanup/*](https://www.coastsavers.org/index.php/wcc-cleanup/).

Volunteers can register there for a place and time.

Among them is the Harborview Park cleanup on Ediz Hook. Event registration starts at 1:30 p.m. with the cleanup beginning at 2 p.m.

"We'll have basic supplies available at the registration station but encourage participants to bring any reusables they may already have such as buckets, gloves, grabbers and a water bottle," said Joseph Stride of the Surfrider Foundation.

ߦ In partnership with Washington CoastSavers, the Port Townsend Marine Science Center annual Earth Day beach cleanup will bring volunteers together to clean beaches from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, April 23 at Fort Worden, Downtown Port Townsend, Indian Island County Park or Shine Tidelands State Park.

Volunteers will collect and sort debris as well as contribute data on their findings to the Ocean Conservancy's international database.

Each of the first 100 participants will receive a $5 food gift card to the Food Coop. Olympic Disposal will provide free trash and recycling services. Additional support for this event was provided by the state Department of Ecology.

For more information, contact Mandi Johnson at [*mjohnson@ptmsc.org*](mailto:mjohnson@ptmsc.org) or 360-385-5582 ext115.

ߦ Friends of Fort Flagler is organizing a beach cleanup between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sunday, April 24.

Registration is at [*https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-beach-cleanup-tickets-275386186497*](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-beach-cleanup-tickets-275386186497).

Fort Flagler State Park will provide some supplies such as buckets, pickers, and reusable bags.

The park will provide free day passes to any volunteer who does not have state park passes.

Minors must be accompanied by adults.

Centers of Disease Control and state pandemic guidelines will be followed to keep volunteers safe.

For more information, see [*FortFlaglerFriends@gmail.com*](mailto:FortFlaglerFriends@gmail.com)

ߦ The day before, Friends of Fort Flagler will host a park cleanup.

Volunteers will remove ***invasive*** plant ***species*** from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, April 23.

The park will provide free day passes to any volunteer who does not have state park passes.

Volunteers will bring their own tools, water, masks, and gloves and be directed to a specific site.

To register, go to [*https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-****invasive***](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-invasive) -plant-removal-tickets- 275045597787

City Pier

A free Earth Day Celebration is planned from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, April 23, at the Port Angeles City Pier.

The Lost Trio will play blues and Americana.

Principal speakers will include Clallam County Commissioner Mark Ozias, who will address the climate crisis, and Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Chairman W. Ron Allen, who will speak on critically endangered salmon and orcas.

The event will include an exhibition of locally-owned electric vehicles with owners present to talk about their experience.

At 1:15 p.m., a presentation about electric vehicles is planned by Olympic Climate Action's Tony Billera in the Fiero Marine Center, 315 N. Lincoln St.

Save Our wild Salmon representatives said that more than a dozen groups and organizations will have informational tables at the event.

Conservation breakfast

The North Olympic Land Trust's 14th-annual Conservation Breakfast is set for 9 a.m. Friday on Zoom.

It is free but donations will be accepted.

The featured speaker is lepidopterist, Dr. Robert Michael Pyle, who will focus his discussion on ways to observe butterflies and moths in all their life stages.

Bertha Cooper, author and Sequim Gazette featured columnist, will lead the audience and Pyle in a Q&A.

A highlight of the breakfast is awarding a local citizen or group with the Land Trust's "Out Standing in the Field" award.

This award, which recognizes locals who are preeminent in their respective field and make big differences in the community for conservation, goes this year to local photographer John Gussman.

To register and receive a link to the presentation, see northolympiclandtrust.org.

Library system

The North Olympic Library System (NOLS) is partnering with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Library and the North Olympic Land Trust to celebrate Earth Day.

ߦ A series of Earth Day-themed rhymes and songs featuring early literacy tips for little learners is on nols.org/early-learning-songs-and-rhymes and on the NOLS YouTube channel.

Salmon Life Cycle Take and Make beading project kits are offered at Clalalm County public libraries overseen by NOLS at Port Angeles, Sequim, Forks and Clallam Bay.

Created in partnership with Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Library, the kits are for ages 4 and older. They will be available while supplies last.

ߦ Guides for nature-themed scavenger hunts are available at all NOLS libraries.

The scavenger hunts, put together in partnership with the North Olympic Land Trust, can be used anywhere, including neighborhoods, parks or at North Olympic Land Trust free conservation areas.

Completed scavenger hunts can be dropped off at a public library for a nature sticker.

Lyre Conservation Area

NOLS also will host a group scavenger hunt at the North Olympic Land Trust's Lyre Conservation Area from 10:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday, April 23.

Registration is required at nols.org/earth-day.

The group will gather at the trailhead and leave at 10:30 a.m., following the trail toward the beach and stopping along the way to use their senses to explore plants, animals and insects. Self-guided exploration can continue at the end of the trail.

Between 10:30 a.m. and noon at the trailhead, snacks will be offered and copies of the scavenger hunt can be picked up during this time for a self-guided exploration of the Lyre Conservation Area at your own pace.

A trail guide including detailed information on trail conditions, elevation changes, getting to the site, wheelchair access, and other factors of accessibility can be found at Disabled Hikers.com.

The Lyre Conservation Area is located on Reynold Road off U.S. Highway 112, about 4 miles west of Joyce.

The Earth Day activities are recommended for youths and families ages 6 and older; youth 12 years and younger must be accompanied by an adult. Participants need to sign a waiver at the trailhead to join the guided scavenger hunt walk.

"Earth Day weekend is the perfect time to get out and celebrate the wonders of the Olympic Peninsula," said Tom Sanford, North Olympic Land Trust director.

Bilingual storytime

NOLS also will host a Spanish/English bilingual Earth Day Family Storytime at Tillicum Park in Forks at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, April 23.

Participants will engage with nature-themed songs, rhymes and stories.

Copyright 2022 Peninsula Daily News

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Earth Day weekend to offer cleanups, activities***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-0241-DXVP-V36H-00000-00&context=1516831)

Peninsula Daily News (Port Angeles, Washington)

April 16, 2022 Saturday

Copyright 2022 Sound Publishing Inc., Peninsula Daily News

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** LIFE

**Length:** 1150 words

**Byline:** Olympic Peninsula News Group

**Body**

The North Olympic Peninsula will offer a variety of Earth Day celebrations next weekend.

Earth Day will be Friday.

Here are a few activities next weekend to celebrate the day:

Beach cleanups

Washington CoastSavers and local partners offer the Washington Coast Cleanup, beach cleanups across the Peninsula along the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean coastline.

Beaches available for cleanup are listed at [*https://www.coastsavers.org/index.php/wcc-cleanup/*](https://www.coastsavers.org/index.php/wcc-cleanup/).

Volunteers can register there for a place and time.

Among them is the Harborview Park cleanup on Ediz Hook. Event registration starts at 1:30 p.m. with the cleanup beginning at 2 p.m.

"We'll have basic supplies available at the registration station but encourage participants to bring any reusables they may already have such as buckets, gloves, grabbers and a water bottle," said Joseph Stride of the Surfrider Foundation.

In partnership with Washington CoastSavers, the Port Townsend Marine Science Center annual Earth Day beach cleanup will bring volunteers together to clean beaches from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, April 23 at Fort Worden, Downtown Port Townsend, Indian Island County Park or Shine Tidelands State Park.

Volunteers will collect and sort debris as well as contribute data on their findings to the Ocean Conservancy's international database.

Each of the first 100 participants will receive a $5 food gift card to the Food Coop. Olympic Disposal will provide free trash and recycling services. Additional support for this event was provided by the state Department of Ecology.

For more information, contact Mandi Johnson at [email protected] or 360-385-5582 ext115.

Friends of Fort Flagler is organizing a beach cleanup between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sunday, April 24.

Registration is at [*https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-beach-cleanup-tickets-275386186497*](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-beach-cleanup-tickets-275386186497).

Fort Flagler State Park will provide some supplies such as buckets, pickers, and reusable bags.

The park will provide free day passes to any volunteer who does not have state park passes.

Minors must be accompanied by adults.

Centers of Disease Control and state pandemic guidelines will be followed to keep volunteers safe.

For more information, see [email protected]

The day before, Friends of Fort Flagler will host a park cleanup.

Volunteers will remove ***invasive*** plant ***species*** from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, April 23.

The park will provide free day passes to any volunteer who does not have state park passes.

Volunteers will bring their own tools, water, masks, and gloves and be directed to a specific site.

To register, go to [*https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-****invasive***](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/earth-day-invasive) -plant-removal-tickets- 275045597787

City Pier

A free Earth Day Celebration is planned from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, April 23, at the Port Angeles City Pier.

The Lost Trio will play blues and Americana.

Principal speakers will include Clallam County Commissioner Mark Ozias, who will address the climate crisis, and Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Chairman W. Ron Allen, who will speak on critically endangered salmon and orcas.

The event will include an exhibition of locally-owned electric vehicles with owners present to talk about their experience.

At 1:15 p.m., a presentation about electric vehicles is planned by Olympic Climate Action's Tony Billera in the Fiero Marine Center, 315 N. Lincoln St.

Save Our wild Salmon representatives said that more than a dozen groups and organizations will have informational tables at the event.

Conservation breakfast

The North Olympic Land Trust's 14th-annual Conservation Breakfast is set for 9 a.m. Friday on Zoom.

It is free but donations will be accepted.

The featured speaker is lepidopterist, Dr. Robert Michael Pyle, who will focus his discussion on ways to observe butterflies and moths in all their life stages.

Bertha Cooper, author and Sequim Gazette featured columnist, will lead the audience and Pyle in a Q&A.

A highlight of the breakfast is awarding a local citizen or group with the Land Trust's "Out Standing in the Field" award.

This award, which recognizes locals who are preeminent in their respective field and make big differences in the community for conservation, goes this year to local photographer John Gussman.

To register and receive a link to the presentation, see northolympiclandtrust.org.

Library system

The North Olympic Library System (NOLS) is partnering with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Library and the North Olympic Land Trust to celebrate Earth Day.

A series of Earth Day-themed rhymes and songs featuring early literacy tips for little learners is on nols.org/early-learning-songs-and-rhymes and on the NOLS YouTube channel.

Salmon Life Cycle Take and Make beading project kits are offered at Clalalm County public libraries overseen by NOLS at Port Angeles, Sequim, Forks and Clallam Bay.

Created in partnership with Jamestown S'Klallam Tribal Library, the kits are for ages 4 and older. They will be available while supplies last.

Guides for nature-themed scavenger hunts are available at all NOLS libraries.

The scavenger hunts, put together in partnership with the North Olympic Land Trust, can be used anywhere, including neighborhoods, parks or at North Olympic Land Trust free conservation areas.

Completed scavenger hunts can be dropped off at a public library for a nature sticker.

Lyre Conservation Area

NOLS also will host a group scavenger hunt at the North Olympic Land Trust's Lyre Conservation Area from 10:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday, April 23.

Registration is required at nols.org/earth-day.

The group will gather at the trailhead and leave at 10:30 a.m., following the trail toward the beach and stopping along the way to use their senses to explore plants, animals and insects. Self-guided exploration can continue at the end of the trail.

Between 10:30 a.m. and noon at the trailhead, snacks will be offered and copies of the scavenger hunt can be picked up during this time for a self-guided exploration of the Lyre Conservation Area at your own pace.

A trail guide including detailed information on trail conditions, elevation changes, getting to the site, wheelchair access, and other factors of accessibility can be found at Disabled Hikers.com.

The Lyre Conservation Area is located on Reynold Road off U.S. Highway 112, about 4 miles west of Joyce.

The Earth Day activities are recommended for youths and families ages 6 and older; youth 12 years and younger must be accompanied by an adult. Participants need to sign a waiver at the trailhead to join the guided scavenger hunt walk.

"Earth Day weekend is the perfect time to get out and celebrate the wonders of the Olympic Peninsula," said Tom Sanford, North Olympic Land Trust director.

Bilingual storytime

NOLS also will host a Spanish/English bilingual Earth Day Family Storytime at Tillicum Park in Forks at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, April 23.

Participants will engage with nature-themed songs, rhymes and stories.

**Graphic**

Tegan Glaude of Port Angeles, center, along with 5-year-old Wolf Schultz-Wade, left, and Odin Glaude, 6, pick up trash in the driftwood along Ediz Hook in Port Angeles as part a beach cleanup effort in 2021. The event was hosted by CoastSavers and the Olympic Peninsula Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation. (Keith Thorpe/Peninsula Daily News)

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Making tracks: Put away the skis, get out your bike***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657M-G521-JCSC-J495-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - English

Kelowna Daily Courier

[*https://www.kelownadailycourier.ca/life/article\_3f45b634-bd03-11ec-8a76-a7a854566bff.html*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47526317084&p=2a4&v=1&x=1gL2SRpSD-tFtvEMWGTShw)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 1039 words

**Body**

There were clear blue skies over Kelowna last Saturday morning as the bedroom shades were opened. Then overcast skies, followed by black clouds. Then a hail barrage, enough to cover the horses’ backs. There was intermittent rain and hail as the Sheriff drove to Penticton for an Okanagan Ebike Riders Group outing along the shoreline of Skaha...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Scientists use 3D-printed shells to ward off ravens and…***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657R-4W81-JB4C-60VR-00000-00&context=1516831)

WebNews - Academic

Victorville Daily Press

[*https://www.vvdailypress.com/story/news/2022/04/16/scientists-use-3-d-printed-shells-ward-off-ravens-and-aim-save-desert-tortoises/7341455001/*](http://ct.moreover.com/?a=47526076022&p=33s&v=1&x=gd5TYHZc4RuQo_KlAb9bqw)  
April 16, 2022 Saturday

**Length:** 967 words

**Body**

In a video captured last year in Victorville, a raven can be seen pecking at a shell on the desert floor. With scrub brush and electric transmission towers in the background, three other ravens stand nearby and watch with curiosity. Without warning the shell hisses, emitting a spray that sends the birds flying. Did the desert tortoise...

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***University of Richmond Professor Receives NIH Grant for Invasive Species Research***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-1B11-JC11-10MM-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday 9:30 AM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 275 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** RICHMOND, Virginia

**Body**

(TNSRes) -- The University of Richmond issued the following news release:

Biology professor Priscilla Erickson has been awarded a $415K National Institutes of Health Research Enhancement Award for her research on an ***invasive*** fruit fly.

This three-year project examines the adaptation of an ***invasive species*** -- the African fig fly -- which only recently arrived in Virginia, serving as a model for how other potentially harmful ***invasive species*** quickly adapt to new habitats.

"This study will allow us to examine the types of mutations and evolutionary processes that enable ***invasive species*** to succeed and also test the predictability and repeatability of that evolution," said Erickson. "Characterizing the dynamics of rapid evolution is important for understanding vector-borne diseases, cancer, and disease-causing mutations in humans."

This NIH funding provides a summer stipend for Erickson, as well as a salary for a postbaccalaureate position and equipment and supplies. The funding also will support summer stipends for three undergraduate student researchers, who will be recruited from the University of Richmond Integrated Science Experience program, which is dedicated to underrepresented students pursuing and continuing in STEM majors.

"Last summer's URISE cohort had a great time helping out with our fly collections on a field trip to Carter Mountain Orchard in Charlottesville. I look forward to some of them joining the lab as part of this project," Erickson said.

Erickson joined the faculty in the fall of 2021. She taught as a visiting professor during the 2019-2020 academic year.

Copyright Targeted News Services

MSTRUCK-7809332 MSTRUCK

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***House Select Committee on Climate Crisis Issues Testimony From Conservative Coalition for Climate Solutions VP Loris***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657D-0WK1-JC11-1072-00000-00&context=1516831)

Targeted News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday 3:47 PM EST

Copyright 2022 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 6311 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON

**Body**

The House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis issued the following testimony by Nick Loris, vice president of public policy at the Conservative Coalition for Climate Solutions, involving a hybrid hearing on April 1, 2022, entitled "America's Natural Solutions: The Climate Benefits of Investing in Healthy Ecosystems":

\* \* \*

My name is Nick Loris, and I am the Vice President of Public Policy at the Conservative Coalition for Climate Solutions (C3 Solutions). Thank you for this opportunity to appear before the select committee to discuss the climate benefits of investing in healthy ecosystems.

My written testimony consists of the following two sections:

\* The economic, environmental, and climate benefits of investing healthy ecosystems.

Natural solutions are integral to reducing the risks of climate change. Conservation, restoration, and better land practices create more opportunities for forests, grasslands, and wetlands to capture and store carbon dioxide. Active land management that promotes healthy forests and eradicates ***invasive species*** will also reduce the risk of wildfires, floods and droughts. Various farming and ranching practices such as regenerative agriculture and precision agriculture will result in healthier soils and higher yields while sequestering more emissions and reducing the risk of flooding. In addition, integrating natural climate solutions for remediating abandoned mine sites would minimize environmental liabilities make these sites more economically attractive.

\* Expanding opportunities for investments for healthier ecosystems. Policymakers should reduce barriers to healthy ecosystem investment, improve incentives for productive federal-state and private partnerships to prevent and eradicate ***invasive species***. Furthermore, Congress and the administration should provide pathways to expand the use of regenerative and precision agriculture and implement reforms that generate alternative funding sources for natural climate solutions.

Section I. The economic, environmental, and climate benefits of investing healthy ecosystems.

Investing in America's natural ecosystems will expand economic opportunities and reduce environmental liabilities. Moreover, healthier ecosystems will produce climate benefits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing the risks of extreme weather events. Creating positive incentive structures among private property owners, the federal government, tribes, and state and local governments will improve the environmental health of America's land and water systems. Whether it is healthy forests or regenerative farms, empowering landowners to deploy local and specialized knowledge will best deliver economic, environmental, and climate benefits.

Landowners have the most to gain from responsible stewardship and the most to lose from mismanagement. Natural climate solutions and healthy ecosystems will not come from treating America's forests, farmland, grasslands, and watersheds as if they should be stored in a museum.

Instead, they require active attention, investment, and management.

Active forest management.

Healthy forests are vital for America's environmental health and are an essential natural climate solution. Forests in the United States sequester about 16 percent of annual carbon dioxide emissions.1 Reducing deforestation and increasing tree cover will protect and enhance a sound natural climate solution to sequester carbon dioxide. Fully restoring understocked, productive forestland in the U.S. could increase carbon sequestration by 20 percent.2 That is not to suggest a complete stop to logging, mining, building roads or other economic reasons why private property owners may cut down trees. Rather, policymakers should eliminate illegal deforestation, establish defined and legally protected property rights, and increase the availability of compensation for conservation.3

If improperly managed, however, America's forests are an economic, environmental, and public safety liability. Wildfires threaten communities, endanger lives and reduce productivity. They spew exorbitant amounts of pollutions and carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In 2020, California's wildfires emitted more carbon dioxide than the entire state's fossil fuel emissions.4 Wildfires can also cancel out carbon offset projects, where companies purchase carbon dioxide credits to offset their own emissions. Decomposing trees also release carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. While global decarbonization will help minimize human-induced warming's impact on wildfires and wildfire seasons, a more immediate and effective solution to reduce the size of wildfires is to address the fuel load. The fuel load exacerbates the size and intensity of wildfires. Fuel includes grass, shrubs and small trees as well as dead leaves and materials on the forest floor.5 Prescribed or controlled burns and timber harvesting will significantly reduce the fuel load, while regulatory morass, litigation, and funding challenges prohibit or impede these activities.

\* \* \*

1 Penn State Extension, "How Forests Store Carbon," September 24, 2020, [*https://extension.psu.edu/how-forestsstorecarbon#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20US%20Forest,mainly%20in%20trees%20and%20soil*](https://extension.psu.edu/how-forestsstorecarbon#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20US%20Forest,mainly%20in%20trees%20and%20soil).

2 Grant M. Domke, et al., "Tree planting has the potential to increase carbon sequestration capacity of forests in the United States," PNAS, Vol 117. No 40, October 6, 2020, [*https://www.pnas.org/doi/epdf/10.1073/pnas.2010840117*](https://www.pnas.org/doi/epdf/10.1073/pnas.2010840117)

3 Brad Plumer, "A Cheap Fix for Climate Change? Pay People Not to Chop Down Trees," The New York Times, June 20, 2017, [*https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/20/climate/a-cheap-fix-for-climate-change-pay-people-not-tochopdown-trees-uganda.html*](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/20/climate/a-cheap-fix-for-climate-change-pay-people-not-tochopdown-trees-uganda.html)

4 Elizabeth Claire Alberts, "'Off the chart': CO2 from California fires dwarf state's fossil fuel emissions," Mongabay, September 18, 2020, [*https://news.mongabay.com/2020/09/off-the-chart-co2-from-california-fires-dwarfstatesfossil-fuel-emissions/*](https://news.mongabay.com/2020/09/off-the-chart-co2-from-california-fires-dwarfstatesfossil-fuel-emissions/)

\* \* \*

Internationally, establishing defined and legally protected property rights is critical to encourage landowners, including indigenous populations, to reduce global deforestation.6 Governments, businesses, and private organizations are dedicating more resources (a combined $19 billion pledged at the Glasgow climate summit7) to combatting international deforestation.

Through domestic rehabilitation efforts and international cooperation, the United States should continue to be an international leader in curbing illegal deforestation and in increasing afforestation efforts.

Address ***invasive species***.

***Invasive species*** are an economic and environmental menace for private property owners, communities, and for public lands and waters. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) explains that the widespread "economic and social impacts of ***invasive species*** include both direct effects of a ***species*** on property values, agricultural productivity, public utility operations, native fisheries, tourism, and outdoor recreation, as well as costs associated with ***invasive species*** control efforts. A 2021 study estimated that ***invasive species*** have cost North America $2 billion per year in the early 1960s to over $26 billion per year since 2010."8 Rising global temperatures make ***invasive species*** worse, and ***invasive species*** can also increase the threat of extreme weather. A problematic example of an ***invasive species*** worsening the size and intensity of wildfires is the pervasion of cheatgrass and buffelgrass.9 ***Invasive species*** also deteriorate the health of forestland and grassland, which increases erosion and reduces opportunities to sequester more carbon dioxide.

Private property owners have a direct incentive to eradicate ***invasive species***, but those incentives are weaker if eradication requires active planning, coordination and action from multiple landowners. Federal, state, and local government policies and regulations can further complicate coordination.10 The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act allocates $100 million each to the Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture to address ***invasive species***.11 Prevention and early detection are the most cost-effective ways to deal with ***invasive species***.

\* \* \*

5 U.S. Department of Interior, "Fuels Management," [*https://www.doi.gov/wildlandfire/fuels*](https://www.doi.gov/wildlandfire/fuels)

6 Kathryn Baragwanath and Ella Bayi, "Collective property rights reduce deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon," PNAS, Vol 117., No 34., August 11, 2020, [*https://www.pnas.org/content/117/34/20495*](https://www.pnas.org/content/117/34/20495)

7 Catrin Einhorn and Chris Buckley, "Global Leaders Pledge to End Deforestation by 2030," The New York Times, November 10, 201, [*https://www.nytimes.com/2021/11/02/climate/cop26-deforestation.html*](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/11/02/climate/cop26-deforestation.html)

8 Ed Arnett, "This ***Invasive Species*** Is Fueling Western Wildfires," Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, August 28, 2020, [*https://www.trcp.org/2020/08/28/****invasive-species****-fueling-western-wildfires/*](https://www.trcp.org/2020/08/28/invasive-species-fueling-western-wildfires/)

9 Colorado State University, "Cheatgrass and Wildfire" [*https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/natres/06310.pdf*](https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/natres/06310.pdf) 10 Hannah Downey, "What are ***Invasive Species***? A Q&A with Chris Costello," The Property and Environment Research Center, September 12, 2016, [*https://www.perc.org/2016/09/12/what-are-****invasive-species****-a-qa-with-chriscostello/*](https://www.perc.org/2016/09/12/what-are-invasive-species-a-qa-with-chriscostello/)

\* \* \*

Furthermore, federal and state governments should consider expanding incentive programs to reduce ***invasive species***. For instance, the nutria is a semi-aquatic rodent that adversely affects wetlands and vegetation in Louisiana. Through a federal-state program, participants can trap and hunt nutria and will receive $6 per nutria delivered to a collection center.12 Another example is a resource incentive, where Florida's Fish and Wildlife Service provides a permit to harvest one additional spiny lobster for every 25 lionfish (the ***invasive species***) captured. The state also had a contest to see which diver can capture the most lionfish and awards prizes for participants that capture the most. In 2021, the participants collected more than 3,400 lionfish.13 Different types of incentive programs (bounty, contractor, community, recreation) are effective and can vary depending on the region and ***species***.14

Additionally, non-profits are stepping up in a big way. Friends of Tonto National Forest in Arizona, for example, is removing ***invasive*** grasses from the national forest after a heavy monsoon season resulted in aggressive growth.15 Through collaborative relationships with landowners, non-profits and state and local governments, the federal government should continue to prioritize ***invasive species*** prevention, early detection systems, and eradication.

Expand regenerative and precision agriculture and invest in innovative agricultural technologies.

Regenerative agriculture can diversify farmers' and ranchers' income and produce many environmental benefits. Those benefits include improved soil health and carbon sequestration, cleaner air and water, and diversified, healthier wildlife habitats. Improved soil health also reduces soil erosion and creates land that is more flood and drought resistant.16 With access to more data, better information, and newer equipment, producers can improve yields while reducing emissions and unwanted environmental byproducts. Automated technologies, GPS, and enhanced imagery better optimizes seed planting and treatment application, which reduces the use of fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, and water.17

\* \* \*

11 Laura Bies, "Senate infrastructure bill includes wildlife funding," The Wildlife Society, August 18, 2021, [*https://wildlife.org/senate-infrastructure-bill-includes-wildlife-funding*](https://wildlife.org/senate-infrastructure-bill-includes-wildlife-funding)/

12 Nutria.com, "Coastwide Nutria Control Program," [*https://nutria.com/nutria-control-program/coastwide-nutriacontrolprogram/*](https://nutria.com/nutria-control-program/coastwide-nutriacontrolprogram/)

13 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, "Lionfish Challenge 2021 Update - June 29," June 29, 2021, [*https://myfwc.com/news/all-news/lionfish-update-621/*](https://myfwc.com/news/all-news/lionfish-update-621/)

14 U.S. Department of Interior ***Invasive Species*** Advisory Committee, "Harvest Incentives: A Tool for Managing Aquatic ***Invasive Species***," May 15, 2014, [*https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/isac\_harvest\_incentives\_white\_paper.pdf*](https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/isac_harvest_incentives_white_paper.pdf)

15 Jen Wahl, "Preventing Arizona wildfires: Non-profit removes ***invasive*** plants from desert landscape," 12 News, February 21, 2022, [*https://www.12news.com/article/news/local/wildfire/preventing-wildfires-arizona-non-profitremovesinvasive-plants-from-desert-landscape/75-a3789cb1-2f9c-45e8-94e1-1f489759120d*](https://www.12news.com/article/news/local/wildfire/preventing-wildfires-arizona-non-profitremovesinvasive-plants-from-desert-landscape/75-a3789cb1-2f9c-45e8-94e1-1f489759120d)

16 The Noble Research Institute, "Regenerative Agriculture Is About Direction Over Perfection," March 2020, [*https://www.noble.org/news/publications/ag-news-and-views/2020/march/regenerative-agriculture-is-aboutdirectionover-perfection/*](https://www.noble.org/news/publications/ag-news-and-views/2020/march/regenerative-agriculture-is-aboutdirectionover-perfection/)

\* \* \*

One study has shown that precision agriculture adoption increased corn and soybean yields on existing lands and avoided cultivating another 10.2 million acres of new cropland, the size of 4.5 Yellowstone National parks.18 Another case study examined the adoption of precision agriculture on a family farm in Illinois and found the family reduced its per acre costs by $67 and reduced greenhouse gas emissions more than 15 percent.19

Although not a natural solution, continued innovation and investment in new technologies will drive efficiency, increase output, reduce emissions. Other innovative companies are turning waste into valuable products. For instance, Sedron Technologies processes liquid and solid wastes to useable products for soil nutrition, fertilizer, and drinking water.20 Pro-growth economic policies that open pathways for more agricultural innovation and investment will maintain American leadership in farming and ranching and deliver natural climate benefits.

Voluntary carbon offset and removal markets.

Voluntary carbon markets can be a cost-effective way for companies and individuals to reduce their climate footprint. In effect, landowners would receive compensation for preventing and reducing greenhouse gas emissions or for sequestering carbon. This could include activities such as planting trees or farming and ranching practices that increase carbon sequestration. For companies that have set their own net-zero targets, especially in hard-to-decarbonize sectors, offsets provide a market-based mechanism to reduce or avoid emissions at lower costs. For others, voluntary partnerships provide opportunities for carbon removal. For instance, Shopify's Sustainability Fund has committed $32 million to carbon removal climate entrepreneurs, many of which are delivering natural climate solutions (for forests, soils, and mineralization).21 These markets are not without their challenges. In some instances, offset projects did not materialize in the ways expected. For example, satellite imagery has shown that forest preservation or reforestation projects covered only a fraction of the land they were intended to cover.22 Another challenge is accurately measuring the emissions avoided or reduced. Soil samples taken to measure carbon stored can vary depending on which methods samplers use.

Renewable power output can change from day-to-day. A reforestation project could be wiped out by a wildfire. The greatest challenge in verifying offsets is proving additionality. In other words, how can we be sure that farmers or businesses aren't getting paid for something they were going to do anyway? For example, if a company makes an investment in a new energy savings technology for financial reasons, but that technology also reduces emissions, those emissions reductions are not additional. For many reasons, proving or disproving that counterfactual is difficult to do.

\* \* \*

17 Association of Equipment Manufacturers, American Soybean Association, CropLife America, and National Corn Growers Association, "The Environmental Benefits of Precision Agriculture in the United States," [*https://app.box.com/s/3s8x8xq1olm2ygmsguo8iu56mgaowl4l*](https://app.box.com/s/3s8x8xq1olm2ygmsguo8iu56mgaowl4l)

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.

20 Sedron Technologies, [*https://www.sedron.com/varcor*](https://www.sedron.com/varcor)/

21 Shopify, "Going All In To Get Carbon Out: Shopify's Commitment to Climate Entrepreneurs Reaches $32M," March 28, 2022, [*https://news.shopify.com/going-all-in-to-get-carbon-out-shopifys-commitment-to-climateentrepreneursreaches-32m*](https://news.shopify.com/going-all-in-to-get-carbon-out-shopifys-commitment-to-climateentrepreneursreaches-32m)

22 Lisa Song, "An Even More Inconvenient Truth: Why Carbon Credits for Forest Preservation may be Worse Than Nothing," ProPublica, May 22, 2019, [*https://features.propublica.org/brazil-carbon-offsets/inconvenient-truthcarboncredits-dont-work-deforestation-redd-acre-cambodia/*](https://features.propublica.org/brazil-carbon-offsets/inconvenient-truthcarboncredits-dont-work-deforestation-redd-acre-cambodia/)

\* \* \*

These markets, however, have made dramatic improvements in collecting accurate data, improving carbon accounting methodologies, and having transparent, proper oversight. Thirdparty verifiers are improving methods to demonstrate the veracity of emissions reductions. For instance, one verifier tests soil at the beginning of an offset project, collects samples over the years and then inputs the data "into an agricultural carbon model that estimates the sequestration that's taken place."23 Other companies, including Nori, are using blockchain technology to create a voluntary, verifiable carbon removal market for buyers and sellers.24 The Environmental Defense Fund, World Wildlife Fund and Oeko-Institut (Germany) are setting up a carbon credit quality initiative.25

Like other methods to rehabilitate ecosystems that produce climate benefits, incentives matter.

Jonathan Wood, research fellow at the Property and Environment Research Center (PERC), writes that carbon markets will work best when they "incentivize compliance, rather than relying on enforcement."26 Wood writes, "If offsets are only purchased to comply with the regulation, neither the purchaser nor the seller necessarily has the incentive to ensure that the offsets provide results. Instead, those incentives depend on how closely the regulator scrutinizes transactions and monitors long-term compliance."27 With the right incentive structure and through weeding out fraudulent credits, voluntary carbon markets can make meaningful gains in reducing emissions and reducing risks of climate change.28 The federal government could be a hub of information, offer technical assistance,29 and provide any necessary verification for the inclusion of carbon markets in international agreements.30

Embrace sound science on genetically modified crops and genetically engineered animals.

Genetically modified (GMs) crops have been paramount to feeding American households and enabling farmers to produce higher yields with fewer resources. Genetically modified crops such as golden rice have been instrumental in combatting global hunger and malnutrition.31 These crops are safe, tested and approved by regulatory agencies in the U.S. (Food and Drug Administration) and around the world. By improving output on existing cropland and reducing the use of herbicides and insecticides, GMs have significant environmental and climate benefits (both for emissions reductions and climate resiliency).

\* \* \*

23 Jim Giles, "Digging into the complex, confusing and contentious world of soil carbon offsets," GreenBiz, February 26, 2021, [*https://www.greenbiz.com/article/digging-complex-confusing-and-contentious-world-soilcarbonoffsets*](https://www.greenbiz.com/article/digging-complex-confusing-and-contentious-world-soilcarbonoffsets)

24 Nori, "The Nori Carbon Removal Marketplace," [*https://nori.com*](https://nori.com)/

25 Environmental Defense Fund, "Carbon Credit Quality Initiative: Assessing the quality of carbon credits," August 3, 2021, [*https://www.edf.org/climate/carbon-credit-quality-initiative*](https://www.edf.org/climate/carbon-credit-quality-initiative)

26 Jonathan Wood, "A Role for Carbon Markets?" The Property and Environment Research Center, May 29, 2019, [*https://www.perc.org/2019/05/29/a-role-for-carbon-markets/*](https://www.perc.org/2019/05/29/a-role-for-carbon-markets/)

27 Ibid.

28 Steve Schwartzman, et al., "What ProPublica's forest carbon credits story still gets wrong - and right (with update)," Environmental Defense Fund, May 23, 2019, [*http://blogs.edf.org/climate411/2019/05/23/whatpropublicasforest-carbon-credits-story-gets-wrong-and-right/*](http://blogs.edf.org/climate411/2019/05/23/whatpropublicasforest-carbon-credits-story-gets-wrong-and-right/)

29 See, for instance, Senator Mike Lee's amendment to the Growing Climate Solutions Act, [*https://www.lee.senate.gov/2021/6/growing-climate-solutions-act*](https://www.lee.senate.gov/2021/6/growing-climate-solutions-act)

30 Frank Watson, "COP26: Nations strike deal on international carbon markets at Glasgow summit," S&P Global, November 14, 2021, [*https://www.spglobal.com/commodity-insights/en/market-insights/latest-news/energytransition/*](https://www.spglobal.com/commodity-insights/en/market-insights/latest-news/energytransition/) 111421-cop26-nations-strike-deal-on-international-carbon-markets-at-glasgow-summit

\* \* \*

A June 2020 study found that, in 2018, GM crops raised farm income nearly $19 billion and raised farm income $225 billion from 1996-2018. The same study found that in 2018 the "combined GM crop-related carbon dioxide emission savings from reduced fuel use and additional soil carbon sequestration were equal to the removal from the roads of 15.3 million cars."32 Similarly, genetically engineering animals has proven to make them healthier, more productive, and more environmentally friendly. For example, genetically engineered cows have more disease-resistant milk, which reduces the emissions per gallon of milk produced.33 Moreover, researchers have inserted a gene into cows to produce more male offspring, which weigh more but eat less.34 Again, the result is greater output with a small environmental footprint.

Section II. Expanding opportunities for healthy ecosystem investment.

There is no shortage of opportunities to invest in America's natural ecosystems and reap the economic, environmental and climate benefits that come with it. To capitalize on those opportunities, policymakers should reduce the regulatory barriers that obstruct or delay ecosystem investment. Congress and the administration should also explore ways to improve incentives for constructive partnerships and generate alternative funding sources for natural climate solutions.

Such reforms offer several noteworthy advantages. Permitting reforms will allow preventative and restorative ecosystem investments to occur more resourcefully. Efficient permitting and collaboration will stretch taxpayer dollar furthers further, inject more private capital into natural ecosystem rehabilitation, and incentivize investments in stewardship. The outcome will be a cleaner environment, more protection from extreme weather and greater reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. To that end, policymakers should:

\* Streamline forest and ***invasive*** restoration projects, expedite judicial review, and expand opportunities for timber development. An April 2021 PERC report highlights the environmental and climate benefits of forest restoration. The report details many food pragmatic recommendations to expedite forest restoration processes and encourage collaborative partnerships.35 Notable policy solutions include making categorical exclusions easier to apply for, excluding prescribed burns from state emissions calculations, requiring lawsuits to be filed quickly and resolved quickly, narrowing the scope of the Endangered ***Species*** Act to on-the-ground impacts of endangered ***species***, opening timber markets for export, and allowing the Forest Service to be a "Good Neighbor" with states, tribes, and counties.36

\* \* \*

31 Daniel Norero, "Unfairly demonized GMO crops can help fight malnutrition," Alliance for Science, June 20, 2018, [*https://allianceforscience.cornell.edu/blog/2018/06/unfairly-demonized-gmo-crops-can-help-fightmalnutrition/*](https://allianceforscience.cornell.edu/blog/2018/06/unfairly-demonized-gmo-crops-can-help-fightmalnutrition/)

32 Graham Brookes & Peter Barfoot, "GM crops: global socio-economic and environmental impacts 1996-2018," PG Economics, Ltd, United Kingdom, June 2020, [*https://pgeconomics.co.uk/pdf/globalimpactfinalreportJuly2020.pdf*](https://pgeconomics.co.uk/pdf/globalimpactfinalreportJuly2020.pdf)

33 Robert Wall et al., "Genetically enhanced cows resist intramammary Staphylococcus aureus infection," Nat Biotechnol. April 2005, [*https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15806099*](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15806099)/

34 Kristin Houser, "This genetically modified cow could transform beef production," Freethink, July 26, 2020, [*https://www.freethink.com/science/gmo-*](https://www.freethink.com/science/gmo-)

\* \* \*

\* Maximize funding and flexibility for wildfire prevention, reforestation, and afforestation efforts. Bipartisan legislative proposals including the Emergency Wildfire and Public Safety Act37 and the Trillion Trees and Natural Carbon Storage Act38 have many sensible provisions to improve wildfire prevention and enhance natural climate solutions. The bills would provide funding and accelerate the use of fire detection equipment (including the use of satellites), matching grant programs for tree planting, seed and sapling funding, and small tweaks to federal agency technical assistance for carbon sequestration and forest management activities. Congress should also explore mechanisms to solve budgeting challenges of long-term forest restoration projects. As the PERC report underscores, "Under the Antideficiency Act and appropriations rules, the Forest Service cannot obligate funds in advance of appropriations or after funding has expired. This constrains its ability to participate as an equal financial partner when states, tribes, or private groups are willing to contribute funds to forest restoration."39 PERC recommends the creation of a restoration fund that would provide the funding certainty and commitment toward long-term projects.

\* Reform the National Environmental Policy Act. Investments in healthy ecosystems and natural climate solutions often run into burdensome, time-consuming permitting challenges. In addition, conservation practices can be held up for years in litigation. The consequence has been missed opportunities to thin forests or eradicate ***invasive species***, resulting in much worse environmental and climate outcomes. A common obstacle that can block or delay investments in projects that enhance ecosystems, reduce emissions, and provide natural resilience for communities is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). President Nixon signed NEPA into law more than 50 years ago. Since then, many federal, state, and local environmental laws have been enacted, creating a confusing web of unclear, overlapping, and complex requirements. As columnist Ezra Klein recently wrote in the New York Times, NEPA is "part of a broader set of checks on development that have done a lot of good over the years but are doing a lot of harm now.

\* \* \*

35 Holly Fretwell and Jonathan Wood, "Fix America's Forests: Reforms to Restore National Forests and Tackle the Wildfire Crisis," The Property and Environment Research Center, April 12, 2021, [*https://www.perc.org/2021/04/12/fix-americas-forests-reforms-to-restore-national-forests-and-tackle-the-wildfirecrisis/*](https://www.perc.org/2021/04/12/fix-americas-forests-reforms-to-restore-national-forests-and-tackle-the-wildfirecrisis/)

36 Ibid.

37 S.4431 - Emergency Wildfire and Public Safety Act of 2020, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/116thcongress/*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116thcongress/) senatebill/4431#:~:text=This%20bill%20addresses%20wildfire%20preparedness,wildfire%20due%20to%20climate%20ch ange.

38 S.4985 - Trillion Trees and Natural Carbon Storage Act, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senatebill/*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senatebill/) 4985/text

39 Holly Fretwell and Jonathan Wood, "Fix America's Forests: Reforms to Restore National Forests and Tackle the Wildfire Crisis," The Property and Environment Research Center, April 12, 2021, [*https://www.perc.org/2021/04/12/fix-americas-forests-reforms-to-restore-national-forests-and-tackle-the-wildfirecrisis/*](https://www.perc.org/2021/04/12/fix-americas-forests-reforms-to-restore-national-forests-and-tackle-the-wildfirecrisis/)

\* \* \*

When they were designed, these bills were radical reforms to an intolerable status quo.

Now they are, too often, powerful allies of an intolerable status quo, rendering government plodding and ineffectual and making it almost impossible to build green infrastructure at the speed we need."40 Green infrastructure also encompasses investments in natural climate solutions. Rather than have pragmatic evaluations of risk and tradeoffs, NEPA has too often devolved into a tool to stunt the development of cleaner infrastructure and to delay projects that will restore America's ecosystems.

While the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act included and codified some important reforms, a more systemic overhaul is necessary. Two legislative proposals that would properly narrow the scope of NEPA are the Undoing NEPA's Substantial Harm by

Advancing Concepts that Kickstart the Liberation of the Economy Act (UNSHACKLE Act)41 and the Building United States Infrastructure through Limited Delays and Efficient Reviews Act of 2021 (BUILDER Act).42 Environmental reviews are a critical part of any project, as is the participation of the public and communities affected by the project.

NEPA reform is not about removing environmental safeguards but increasing accountability, improving efficiency, and curbing excessive litigation.

\* Provide efficient and flexible pathways for ***invasive species*** prevention, detection, and eradication. Congress should expedite permitting for any ***invasive species*** eradication plans (see NEPA reform bullet), and the Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture should have the flexibility to use federal funds to experiment with different prevention and detection methods (within the confines of statutory requirements). The federal government should also explore opportunities to collaborate with the private sector and state and local governments to expand the use of incentive programs (bounty, contractor, community, recreation). Many of these programs, which vary by region and ***species***, have proven to be effective.43 The Interior Department ***Invasive Species*** Advisory Committee should continue and expand its outreach and provide recommendations and technical assistance on program implementation and how to avoid unintended consequences.44

\* \* \*

40 Ezra Klein, "Government Is Flailing, in Part Because Liberals Hobbled It," The New York Times, March 13, 2022, [*https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/13/opinion/berkeley-enrollment-climate-crisis.html*](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/13/opinion/berkeley-enrollment-climate-crisis.html)

41 H.R.3814 - UNSHACKLE Act, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/housebill/*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/housebill/) 3814?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22UNSHACKLE+Act%22%2C%22UNSHACKLE%22%2C%22Act%22%5D%7D&s=2&r=1

42 H.R.2515 - Building United States Infrastructure through Limited Delays and Efficient Reviews Act of 2021, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/housebill/2515?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22BUILDER+ACT%22%2C%22BUILDER%22%2C%22ACT%22%5D%7D&s=1&r=1*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/housebill/2515?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22BUILDER+ACT%22%2C%22BUILDER%22%2C%22ACT%22%5D%7D&s=1&r=1)

43 U.S. Department of Interior ***Invasive Species*** Advisory Committee, "Harvest Incentives: A Tool for Managing Aquatic ***Invasive Species***," May 15, 2014, [*https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/isac\_harvest\_incentives\_white\_paper.pdf*](https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/isac_harvest_incentives_white_paper.pdf)

\* \* \*

\* Integrate natural climate solutions into abandoned mine site cleanups. There are hundreds of thousands of abandoned mine sites on federal lands, and policymakers should turn these environmental liabilities into opportunities. Establishing better incentives for abandoned mine clean up can turn health, safety, and environmental dangers into productive, cleaner lands and waters.45 The Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act46 would be an important step forward that helps reduce the liability risk of remediating abandoned mine sites.

\* Explore alternative funding pathways. Increase user fees and charge international visitors higher fees. To address ***invasive species*** at federal and state parks or waters including the Great Lakes (where 25 ***invasive species*** of fish and numerous ***invasive*** plants have entered the lakes since 188047), parks should charge market rates for entrances.48 That revenue could be used to address deferred maintenance at parks but also to address environmental concerns such as ***invasive species***. Charging international visitors to federal parks by increasing visa fees or for out-of-state visitors to state parks (as many do) will generate additional revenue for conservation efforts. Vouchers could be offered to low-income communities to ensure all Americans have access to U.S. parks.

\* Expand opportunities for investment in more efficient agricultural equipment, and for investment in precision and regenerative agriculture. Innovative agricultural technologies and more efficient practices enable farmers and ranchers to produce more with less. Congress should reform laws to encourage investment in new equipment by making immediate expensing a permanent fixture of the tax code. Immediate expensing will allow farmers and ranchers to deduct the cost of automated, more efficient equipment in the year the cost is incurred rather than over years using cumbersome depreciation schedules. Congress could also consider leveraging existing USDA programs to incentivize precision agriculture and regenerative agriculture practices. For instance, the Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment Act (PRECISE Act) would expand USDA conservation loans and programs to include precision agriculture investments and provide technical assistance for farmers and ranchers who want to pursue soil health planning.49 Furthermore, the Naturally Offsetting Emissions by Managing and Implementing Tillage Strategies (NO EMITs Act)50 would compensate farmers for lost revenue for a period that farmers and ranchers switch to a healthier soil cropping system. Funds could also be available for technical assistance for farmers and ranchers that transition to regenerative practices in which they could consult with USDA's conservation service experts, non-profits, or other farmers.51

\* \* \*

44 Ibid.

45 Jonathan Wood, "Prospecting for Pollution: The Need for Better Incentives to Clean Up Abandoned Mines," The Property and Environment Research Center, February 2020, [*https://www.perc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/prospecting-for-pollution-abandoned-mines.pdf*](https://www.perc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/prospecting-for-pollution-abandoned-mines.pdf)

46 S.3571 - Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines Act of 2022, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/3571/text*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/3571/text)

47 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "***Invasive Species*** in the Great Lakes," February 3, 2022, [*https://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/****invasive-species****-great-lakes*](https://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/invasive-species-great-lakes)

48 Nicolas Loris, "Tackling the Enormous Deferred Maintenance Backlog for America's National Parks," The Heritage Foundation, June 9, 2020, [*https://www.heritage.org/environment/report/tackling-the-enormous-deferredmaintenancebacklog-americas-national-parks*](https://www.heritage.org/environment/report/tackling-the-enormous-deferredmaintenancebacklog-americas-national-parks)

49 Producing Responsible Energy and Conservation Incentives and Solutions for the Environment, https://republicansagriculture. house.gov/uploadedfiles/04.14.2021\_preciseacthinsonsummary.pdf?utm\_campaign=2760-396 50 H.R.2508 - Naturally Offsetting Emissions by Managing and Implementing Tillage Strategies Act of 2021, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2508/text?r=95&s=1*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2508/text?r=95&s=1)

\* \* \*

\* Provide accurate accounting of the environmental and climate effectiveness of conservation programs. Voluntary USDA conservation programs provide important assistance to farmers and ranchers, protect the environment, and increase carbon sequestration in soil and trees. Conservation programs help protect drinking water, preserve wildlife habitat, prevent soil erosion, and protect and restore forests and wetlands.52 Data collection, transparency, and evaluation will maximize the efficiency of these initiatives and safeguard the taxpayers from waste, fraud, and abuse. The bipartisan, bicameral Farmer-Driven Conservation Outcomes Act of 2020 would authorize the

USDA to identify goals, metrics, and assessment processes to measure the effectiveness of conservation programs.53 Developing goals, metrics, and monitoring programs and modifying the programs as necessary will provide sound scientific data to maximize conservation efforts. Data collection, monitoring, and evaluation will also better inform efforts to capture and sequester carbon.

\* Keep GM labeling voluntary and promote the economic and environmental benefits of GM crops and animals. Mandatory labeling could create a negative stigma about genetic engineering, which would undermine the evidence that GM crops and animals are scientifically safe and beneficial for farmers, consumers, and the environment. Evidence also suggests that non-GMO labels may reveal enough information to consumers to deem mandatory labels unnecessary.54 Additionally, USDA should consider reinstating its GM checkoff program to convey the minimal risks and economic and environmental benefits of GM crops and animals. While the USDA should not be in the business of picking winners and losers, public perception, acceptance, and communication of sound science and data is key to legitimizing GMs where widespread skepticism still exists.55

\* \* \*

51 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Service Providers, [*https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/tsp/*](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/tsp/)

52 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Conservation Programs, [*https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-andservices*](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-andservices)/ conservation-programs/

53 H.R.6182 - Farmer-Driven Conservation Outcomes Act of 2020, [*https://www.congress.gov/bill/116thcongress/*](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116thcongress/) house-bill/6182/text

54 Aaron Adalja et al., "Direct and Indirect Effects of Mandatory GMO Disclosure with Existing Voluntary Non-GMO Labeling," March 2022, [*https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=67406609202008007012600700408701610103804600702005903412*](https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=67406609202008007012600700408701610103804600702005903412) 706509211012610009907403102805603305800604205501403102910912112408409805308205400106012111907 900010010407300606105306608702506408807202012501307002406502712408702903108809708106902212210 3072028104&EXT=pdf&INDEX=TRUE

\* \* \*

Conclusion

Investment in healthy ecosystems is smart economic and climate policy. Eradicating ***invasive species***, rehabilitating forests, promoting sustainable agriculture, and encouraging responsible land and water use practices are pragmatic natural climate solutions. Stronger ecological health and biodiversity in the United States and around the world will reduce emissions and build up natural resiliencies to a changing climate. To expand natural climate solutions, policymakers should remove barriers to ecosystem investments and encourage collaborative partnerships that harness the power of positive incentives.

\* \* \*

55 Brian Kennedy and Cary Lynne Thigpen, "Many publics around world doubt safety of genetically modified foods," Pew Research Center, [*https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/11/11/many-publics-around-worlddoubtsafety-of-genetically-modified-foods/*](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/11/11/many-publics-around-worlddoubtsafety-of-genetically-modified-foods/)

Copyright Targeted News Services

MSTRUCK-7809847 MSTRUCK

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Education centre running first Seashore Safari since before pandemic***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6579-P7G1-F0JC-M49G-00000-00&context=1516831)

Dorset Echo

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 NewsQuest Media Group Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 354 words

**Byline:** *Sam McKeown*

**Body**

AN EDUCATION centre is running their first Seashore Safari since before the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Charmouth Heritage Coast Centre is inviting people to explore the shores of Charmouth Beach tomorrow (Good Friday, April 15) to discover which creatures are living on the ledges and how they survive in ever changing conditions.

Spokeswoman from the centre, Alison Ferris said: "We've noticed over the last few years changes to the ***species*** we find here in response to climatic and local environmental changes.

"It will be interesting to see which creatures will be spotted this year."

The centre will be recording crab ***species*** for the Sea Change Project at the Marine Biological Association.

The data will enable researchers to identify any changes to which ***species*** are living around our coasts.

The last survey before the pandemic showed only shore crabs in the survey area of Charmouth, however staff have already spotted a velvet swimming crab while out doing a recce of the area.

The centre will be exploring the rockpools as well as the ledges and previously have found blennies, five bearded rocklings, gobies, butterfish, sea anemones, many types of seashells and more recently ***invasive species*** such as Oyster Thief and Wireweed.

Ms Ferris said: "The ***invasive species*** are also important to note and record.

"Interestingly we have found where wireweed appears our sea anemones have declined or moved to other areas, which represents competition of habitat.

"Later in the year we hope to run a seaweed survey of the area too, which will record the spread of ***invasive species*** for the Natural History Museum and Marine Conservation Society."

The event will cover lots of curriculum-based topics, such as food chains, adaptation, climate and environmental change and information about pollution and plastics and how they can harm the seashore creatures. The event is open to everyone of all ages but booking in advance is essential.

Good footwear is a must as the area can be slippery and wet. If you miss this event, the centre will run more throughout the year. Find out more details and book on the website [*https://charmouth.org/chcc*](https://charmouth.org/chcc)/

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Education centre running first Seashore Safari since before pandemic***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6579-P7G1-F0JC-M49J-00000-00&context=1516831)

Bridport and Lyme Regis News

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 NewsQuest Media Group Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 354 words

**Byline:** *Sam McKeown*

**Body**

AN EDUCATION centre is running their first Seashore Safari since before the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Charmouth Heritage Coast Centre is inviting people to explore the shores of Charmouth Beach tomorrow (Good Friday, April 15) to discover which creatures are living on the ledges and how they survive in ever changing conditions.

Spokeswoman from the centre, Alison Ferris said: "We've noticed over the last few years changes to the ***species*** we find here in response to climatic and local environmental changes.

"It will be interesting to see which creatures will be spotted this year."

The centre will be recording crab ***species*** for the Sea Change Project at the Marine Biological Association.

The data will enable researchers to identify any changes to which ***species*** are living around our coasts.

The last survey before the pandemic showed only shore crabs in the survey area of Charmouth, however staff have already spotted a velvet swimming crab while out doing a recce of the area.

The centre will be exploring the rockpools as well as the ledges and previously have found blennies, five bearded rocklings, gobies, butterfish, sea anemones, many types of seashells and more recently ***invasive species*** such as Oyster Thief and Wireweed.

Ms Ferris said: "The ***invasive species*** are also important to note and record.

"Interestingly we have found where wireweed appears our sea anemones have declined or moved to other areas, which represents competition of habitat.

"Later in the year we hope to run a seaweed survey of the area too, which will record the spread of ***invasive species*** for the Natural History Museum and Marine Conservation Society."

The event will cover lots of curriculum-based topics, such as food chains, adaptation, climate and environmental change and information about pollution and plastics and how they can harm the seashore creatures. The event is open to everyone of all ages but booking in advance is essential.

Good footwear is a must as the area can be slippery and wet. If you miss this event, the centre will run more throughout the year. Find out more details and book on the website [*https://charmouth.org/chcc*](https://charmouth.org/chcc)/

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***National Park Service to Conduct Controlled Burns, April 25 - May 20***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-1Y31-F0YC-N514-00000-00&context=1516831)

Impact News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Impact Media Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 307 words

**Body**

Washington: U.S National Park Service has issued the following news release:

ST. CROIX FALLS, Wisconsin: St. Croix National Scenic Riverway plans to conduct controlled burns in the Riverway corridor from April 25 – May 20, 2022 depending on weather and site conditions. The National Park Service (NPS) is conducting these burns as part of an effort to improve prairie and savanna habitat along the St. Croix and Namekagon rivers.

The areas where prescribed burning is to occur:

Arcola; located in Washington County, four miles north of Stillwater, Minnesota. The area will be broadcast burned to control ***invasive species*** and promote the re-establishment of savanna, mixed forest, and prairie habitat.

HQ Demonstration Gardens; located in St. Croix Falls in Polk County, WI. The area will be broadcast burned to consume thatch and maintain the prairie.

Peaslee Island; located in Polk County, 3 miles south of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. This site will be broadcast burned to consume thatch and maintain savanna, mixed hardwood, and prairie habitat. Rice Lake Flats; located in St. Croix County, five miles northwest of Somerset, Wisconsin. The eastern forested subunit will be broadcast burned to control ***invasive species*** and promote the re-establishment of savanna and mixed forest habitat.

The NPS has developed detailed plans for controlled burning and the fires are carried out by trained and certified personnel. The plans address weather conditions such as temperature, relative humidity, and wind under which a burn can safely take place, protection of adjacent properties, communications, necessary personnel and equipment, safety, and other considerations. The St. Croix National Scenic Riverway ’ s Fire Management Plan is available for review.

The controlled burning will be rescheduled if conditions are not favorable on the planned burn day.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Springtime Makes Some Invasives Easy to Spot***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N0R1-00000-00&context=1516831)

Impact News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Impact Media Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 345 words

**Body**

Washington: US Department of Agriculture has issued the following news release:

Oftentimes ***invasive species*** are easy to spot as they have a tendency to green up before other ***species*** both in the forest and in ornamental settings. One of the best examples of this is the Callery Pear Tree, with the most notable cultivar being the Bradford Pear. All ornamental pear trees are considered Callery pears; some cultivars include Aristocrat, Cleveland Select, Autumn Blaze, and Capital. This ***species*** is native to China, Taiwan, Japan, and Vietnam.

These trees have been widely planted in the past because they are attractive and fast-growing. With the creation of multiple cultivars, the once sterile trees now have abundant fruit. Birds eat the fruit and carry the seeds across the landscape which allows them to invade natural areas. Now the Callery pear is recognized as an ***invasive species*** that forms dense thickets, outcompetes natural plants, degrades wildlife habitat, and creates problems along roadsides.

This is why planting native plants is so vital. Native plants are beautiful and they benefit birds and other wildlife. They are able to support multiple pollinators and insects which provides food for Indiana birds. Also as they evolved in this area with other ***species*** native to the area, natives have a tendency to be more resistant to disease and insects requiring less maintenance. This means you save time and money!

A few native alternatives to the Callery Pear include Serviceberry, Flowering Dogwood, and Redbud. The SWCD has a few of these ***species*** available at our native plant sale coming up later this month. Check out the info below to see what ***species*** we have available and how you can plant some natives on your land.

Plant Presale is going on now through May 16th. Plants can be picked up on May 20th from 4-7 pm at the Beef Barn at the Montgomery Co. Fairgrounds.

***Species*** for sale:

* Allegheny Serviceberry

1. Redbud
2. Witch Hazel
3. Tulip Poplar
4. Sycamore
5. White Oak
6. Common Milkweed
7. Purple Coneflower
8. Black-eyed Susan
9. Butterfly Weed
10. Wild Bergamot
11. Prairie Blazing Star

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Facebook criticised over illegal wildlife trafficking on its site***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6578-SBK1-JBNF-W1CX-00000-00&context=1516831)

thetimes.co.uk

April 15, 2022 Friday 12:01 AM GMT

Copyright 2022 News International Ltd All Rights Reserved



**Section:** NEWS; Version:1

**Length:** 490 words

**Byline:** John Mooney

**Body**

Online trafficking in exotic wildlife is a "huge threat" to ***species*** everywhere, an Irish charity has said after Facebook was criticised for allowing its users to engage in the illegal trade.

It was responding to a report by Avaaz, an independent organisation based in the US, which said that the social media platform has become not just a thriving marketplace for exotic animals and birds, but also encourages people to collect wildlife.

Avaaz researchers found tigers cubs, African grey parrots and pygmy marmosets among the creatures for sale on Facebook groups. It said Facebook's algorithm encouraged users into what it described as an international wildlife trafficking rabbit hole.

Ruth Delbaere, a senior legal campaigner with Avaaz, said wildlife trafficking took place openly on Facebook. "Traffickers do not shy away from listing their goods for sale in public groups, nor from including their phone numbers in their posts," she said.

"By insufficiently enforcing its own policies, Facebook is enabling an international trade that has devastating effects on biodiversity and the stability of natural ecosystems."

The organisation urged Facebook to strengthen its policies in order to end wildlife trafficking and to expand efforts by moderators to detect illicit sales and violations.

Padraic Fogarty, a campaign officer for the Irish Wildlife Trust, said the online trade of wildlife was continuing to grow.

"It's a huge threat to ***species*** everywhere," he said. "This is no different from selling other types of contraband online. People are selling all sorts of creatures online."

He added: "There is also a huge animal welfare problem with this. People are buying animals online and then getting sick of them and releasing them into the wild where they become ***invasive species***. This is now a real problem in Ireland."

Fogarty said populations of alpine newts had recently been discovered in parts of Ireland after being released into the wild by irresponsible owners. "These have now become an ***invasive species***. These are almost impossible to remove once they establish themselves," he said.

Meta, which owns Facebook, said the Avaaz report was based on a questionable methodology and a very small sample size. "The results don't reflect the extensive work we've done to combat wildlife trafficking on Facebook," a spokeswoman said.

"We've pioneered technology to help us find and remove this content; launched pop-up alerts to discourage people from participating in this trade; and co-founded the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online with experts like World Wildlife Fund to share information across our industry.

"Between January and May 2021 in Indonesia and the Philippines alone, we removed over 1,900 Facebook groups linked to wildlife trafficking as a result. This is an adversarial space though, and the people behind this awful activity are persistent and constantly evolving their tactics to try and evade these efforts."

**Load-Date:** April 14, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***DEC LAUNCHES SECOND YEAR OF OPEN-WATER FISHING CREEL SURVEY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657H-8451-DYTH-G2GP-00000-00&context=1516831)

States News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 States News Service

**Length:** 559 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** ALBANY, NY

**Body**

The following information was released by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC):

Surveys Conducted April through October 2022

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Commissioner Basil Seggos today announced open-water fishing creel surveys are being conducted for a second year on the New York waters of Lake Champlain through October 2022.

"Lake Champlain is a natural resource that provides wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and is a critical economic driver for our North Country communities," said Commissioner Seggos. "The data collected as part of this survey effort will provide DEC a better understanding of what anglers are targeting and catching so we can adjust our management practices as needed to maintain and enhance recreational fishing opportunities."

This open-water fishing survey, along with the ice fishing survey, provide DEC fisheries biologists with a better understanding of angler use, catch, harvest, and expectations to help inform management actions on Lake Champlain.

The 2022 open-water fishing survey will take place at 12 access points:

Rouse's Point boat launch

Great Chazy boat launch

Point au Roche boat launch

Wilcox Dock

Plattsburgh boat launch

Peru Dock

Port Douglas

Willsboro Bay boat launch

Westport boat launch

Port Henry boat launch

Ticonderoga boat launch

South Bay boat launch

Anglers coming off the water will be asked to voluntarily participate in the survey by providing information about their day of fishing. Collected data will include target ***species***, number caught, and size. Participation in the survey, which is not mandatory but strongly encouraged, gives anglers the opportunity to contribute to future Lake Champlain management decisions. DEC creel agents will also be collecting biological data on fish caught.

Raffle entries for two prize packages will be awarded to anglers who allow the clerk to measure some of their fish at the Fish Measuring Station. Package one includes a Berkley Big Game Digital Lip Grip and Bass Pro Shops tournament measuring board; prize package two includes an EGO S1 Genesis rubber-coated nylon landing net and Bass Pro Shops stainless steel hook remover.

A copy of the Lake Champlain Ice Fishing Creel Survey plan can be found on DEC's website. A report summary of the 2022 open-water fishing creel survey results will be made available in June 2022. The cumulative two-year report will be made available later in 2022.

Anglers are reminded to always follow best practices for boating safety. For boating safety, a properly fitted, securely fastened life jacket is required in all boats less than 21 feet in length, including canoes, kayaks, rowboats, and motorboats, between November 1 and May 1. Life jackets are required in the vessel and strongly recommended to be worn the rest of the year.

DEC also encourages anglers to commit to responsible fishing practices by following guidelines. To prevent the spread of Aquatic ***Invasive Species*** (AIS), anglers are advised to always clean, drain, and dry boat/fishing equipment and practice proper use and disposal of unwanted baitfish. Report any ***invasive species*** to the iMapInvasives website (leaves DEC website). DEC and the Canal Corporation recently announced a comprehensive effort to protect New York's waters, particularly Lake Champlain, from round goby and other AIS.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Meetings from April 18 to 22***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N24T-00000-00&context=1516831)

Impact News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Impact Media Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 212 words

**Body**

Ottawa: City of Ottawa has issued the following news release:

For a complete agenda and updates, please sign up for email alerts, visit ottawa.ca/agendas (link is external) or call 3-1-1. For more information about how to watch or participate in individual meetings, please consult the specific meeting ’ s agenda at ottawa.ca/agendas (link is external).

Standing Committee on Environmental Protection, Water and Waste Management – Tuesday, April 19 at 9:30 am

Multi-residential waste diversion strategy Motion - ***Invasive species*** volunteer program

Transit Commission – Wednesday, April 20 at 9:30 am

Confederation Line, bus and Para Transpo service update TC 02-21 – Transit Commission public member access to confidential information Motion – Para Transpo service updates and performance indicator data

Community and Protective Services Committee – Thursday, April 21 at 9:30 am

Community Safety and Well-Being Plan progress update Canada-Ontario Community Housing Benefits Canada-Ontario Community Housing Initiative (2022-2023) Homelessness Prevention Program investment plan 2022-2023 Status update – Community and Protective Services Committee inquiries and motions for the period ending April 7, 2022

Environmental Stewardship Advisory Committee – Thursday, April 21 at 6:30 pm

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***APA approves first-time use of aquatic herbicide in Lake George***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-TY11-JBTP-M0B9-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Post-Star (Glens Falls, New York)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The Post Star (Glens Falls, N.Y.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 625 words

**Byline:** Jana DeCamilla, The Post-Star, Glens Falls, N.Y.

**Body**

Apr. 15—LAKE GEORGE — The Lake George Park Commission has now received all of the necessary permits and approvals to use an aquatic herbicide in two trial bays of Lake George to control an ***invasive*** plant ***species***.

The commission, a state agency, has proposed to release the aquatic herbicide ProcellaCOR EC in two small trial areas of Lake George, Blairs Bay and Sheep Meadow Bay, both problem Eurasian milfoil areas.

On Thursday, the Adirondack Park Agency heard a two-hour staff presentation outlining two applications from the Lake George Park Commission, ending with a recommendation for "approval with conditions," before approving the applications.

Members of the agency briefly debated whether enough science was available to feel comfortable with the first time use of a chemical in the lake and reviewed the themes from the 188 letters from the public opposing the approval.

The public comments related to:

\* drinking water concerns

\* degradation times of the product and its degradants

\* toxicity of the product and degradants

\* development of resistant weed populations

\* water currents

All of the objections were addressed in the application and information put forth by the Lake George Park Commission.

Hague resident Mary Lou Doulin expressed her disappointment with the decision of the APA.

"I am most concerned with the effects the chemical will have on humans," Doulin said.

She cited chemicals that were previously believed to be safe such as DDT, Agent Orange and RoundUp as proof that science has been wrong before.

"I used to attend weekly lectures at RPI and I remember that one speaker said the test windows for the impact of these chemicals is often only a week or two. I just don't think we have enough information on this chemical to put it into our pristine waters," she said.

The feelings of not having enough data to move forward resonated with multiple members of the agency and remains one of the Lake George Association's biggest reasons for opposing the treatments.

Ultimately, the wetland permits needed to conduct the ProcellaCOR EC treatments passed with four members of the agency voting in favor before the votes were closed.

The agency members who voted in favor of the use of the herbicide stated their confidence lies in the federal and state approvals the chemical has received.

They stated the criteria used by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Environmental Conservation to approve a product would preclude anything potentially harmful to humans or the quality of water.

Traditionally, the ***invasive species*** is removed in a technique called diver-assisted suction harvesting, in which scuba divers hand-pluck the plant at the root from the lake bottom and it is sucked up through a tube before being disposed of.

However, the Lake George Park Commission submitted data to the APA that showed Sheep Meadows Bay and Blairs Bay had been resistant to hand-harvesting and saw an increased presence of the ***invasive species***. Rather than continue to spend upward of $100,000 to hand-harvest in these areas, the commission suggests this is "another tool in the toolbox" to control the milfoil in the lake.

The treatments are scheduled for the beginning of June to target the start of Eurasian milfoil plants blooming and avoid contact with other plant life, despite findings that show the chemical will have minimal impact on all other living ***species*** due to the small doses and rapid degradation of the herbicide.

Jana DeCamilla is a staff writer who covers Moreau, Queensbury, and Lake George. She can be reached at 518-742-3272 or [*jdecamilla@poststar.com*](mailto:jdecamilla@poststar.com)

\_\_\_ (c)2022 The Post Star (Glens Falls, N.Y.) Visit The Post Star (Glens Falls, N.Y.) at [*www.poststar.com*](http://www.poststar.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Surge in giant goldfish causing chaos in ecosystems could lead to countywide ban***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657B-NT61-JBNF-W45T-00000-00&context=1516831)

mirror.co.uk

April 15, 2022 Friday 10:27 AM GMT

Copyright 2022 Reach PLC All Rights Reserved



**Section:** WORLD NEWS; Version:1

**Length:** 576 words

**Byline:** By, Kieren Williams

**Highlight:** As a result of people dumping the once household pets into lakes and ponds, goldfish numbers in Canada's waterways and lakes have rocketed with a large number growing to massive sizes

**Body**

The rise of giant goldfish causing chaos in Canada's lakes and waterways could force a ban on their sale.

Government scientists are gathering evidence in an effort to support a bid to push the household fish onto the ***invasive species*** list.

This would impose a raft of restrictions onto the fish including banning their sale, in effect, banning them as a household pet.

It comes amid surging numbers of goldfish being spotted in the wild, especially near Canada's Great Lakes.

In the wild, the household pets are growing to massive sizes and causing chaos for the ecosystem and indigenous ***species***.

Christine Boston, a biologist with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, said 40,000 goldfish had been found in just two Ontario ponds last summer.

She said: "I think, for the most part, people are releasing unwanted pets into the wild.

"Because they can reproduce so quickly and rapidly, there's just so many of them.

"If they're in an environment where they can grow, they can get quite large really quickly and then there's really nothing that can feed on them.

"I would say once they get to be 20cm they would be difficult for another fish to eat."

And the problem only seemed to be getting worse, she added, with the once household pets threatening the delicately balanced ecosystem.

She continued: "In Canada we have an ***invasive species*** list.

"So if a fish is on it and one is detected somewhere or caught in the wild, that initiates a response - like a control response, or an eradication response.

"Goldfish aren't on the list, so we're actually gathering information and ultimately trying to present the case that they need to be on the list, which means you wouldn't be able to sell them.

"I think it would be an uphill battle but that's one thing I think needs to be done.

"They're so ***invasive*** and we need to do what we can to prevent the spread."

Goldfish's explosive growth has been helped massively by the fish's hardy physiology which allows it to survive in environments too degraded for other ***species***, including many predators.

This means they often find safer spaces to thrive and survive, but their swollen numbers come at a cost for native fish.

"They're competing with our native fish which is obviously a big concern," said Boston.

"And they're also indicative of an unhealthy environment like poorer water quality conditions.

"They don't really eat other fish but they're very destructive in the way they feed.

"They're always ripping up the bottom, sifting through the sediment and eating aquatic plants."

The biologist added that they feed on blue-green algae, which only seems to stimulate further growth of the harmful blooms.

In domestic aquariums, goldfish typically grow up to 5cm long, but in the wild they could be seven times that.

Storm water management ponds, meanwhile, are providing convenient dumping grounds for unwanted goldfish, as well as a place to breed.

Out of 70 ponds inspected in recent weeks, Boston estimated three quarters had goldfish populations, despite the low temperatures.

And when those storm waters are washed into natural waterways like Hamilton Harbour, where goldfish are already thriving, the ***species*** becomes even more dominant.

Successful efforts to bring down the population of common carp - another problem ***species*** - has left the goldfish with less competition too.

"It seems to be getting worse," said Boston.

"It seems to be a phenomenon across the country and I think it's because people have created these habitats for them."

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Patch of invasive algae species discovered about 1.5 miles away from China Cove in Newport Harbor***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-56G1-DY8S-B283-00000-00&context=1516831)

Daily Pilot (Costa Mesa California)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The Daily Pilot (Costa Mesa, Calif.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 367 words

**Byline:** Lilly Nguyen, Daily Pilot, Costa Mesa, Calif.

**Body**

Apr. 15—Another patch of Caulerpa prolifera was discovered in Newport Harbor late last month about 1.5 miles away from where the ***invasive*** algae ***species*** was initially discovered in China Cove.

The algae was initially discovered in Newport Harbor in March 2021 by a diver and was removed last summer. City officials confirmed in March this year, however, that though they felt they had " 100 % removal " that didn 't necessarily mean eradication.

Experts involved in the algae 's extraction confirmed there were traces of Caulerpa prolifera in the patches of eelgrass throughout the harbor. The discovery of this new patch of the ***invasive species*** confirms officials ' suspicions and concerns that the algae — which can recolonize through fragmentation, meaning the smallest pieces broken off the plant can become viable plants — may have spread further into Newport Harbor.

OC Coastkeeper marine restoration director Claire Arre said the patch was discovered near Collins Island, considered part of Balboa Island. While Arre was unable to confirm exact dimensions, she did say it was smaller than the patch found in China Cove.

"About 5.5 acres were surveyed around Collins Island ... and this appears to be the only patch in the area, which is a good sign, " said Arre.

The nonprofit has partnered with the Southern California Caulerpa Action Team, which was initially established in 2000 for the removal of the Caulerpa taxifolia and disbanded in 2007.

The patch appears to have what Arre described as "rollers, " meaning there are fragments of the plants that are rolling with the waves but are otherwise unattached, along with what are established plants in the sediment. Removal efforts are slated to begin by early summer.

Arre said said the hope is to eventually be able to survey Balboa Island between China Cove and Collins Island for any other growths.

The plant is native to Florida and both tropical and subtropical locales. It is not known to be harmful to human beings but can have untold ramifications on the local ecosystem, officials said.

\_\_\_ (c)2022 the Daily Pilot (Costa Mesa, Calif.) Visit the Daily Pilot (Costa Mesa, Calif.) at [*www.dailypilot.com*](http://www.dailypilot.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Musekgon Nature Preserve to hold reopening celebration***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-56G1-DY8S-B275-00000-00&context=1516831)

Grand Haven Tribune, Mich.

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The Grand Haven Tribune (Grand Haven, Mich.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** LIFESTYLE

**Length:** 302 words

**Byline:** Grand Haven Tribune, Mich.

**Body**

Apr. 15—The Muskegon Lake Nature Preserve will celebrate their grand reopening on Friday, April 29, starting at 4:30 p.m.

The preserve is located at 2429 Lake Avenue in North Muskegon.

The reopening is in celebration of the successful completion of a 17-month-long habitat and aquatic restoration project that included removing ***invasive species***; the planting of 2,100 trees, 3,400 shrubs and 30,400 herbaceous plants; and restoring the connection to Muskegon Lake to allow for the movement of fish and water flow from the lake into the lagoon.

The program will include guest speakers, a ribbon cutting ceremony, information stations, self-guided tours, family activities, free native plant seeds, cake, and tree and shrub planting in observance of Arbor Day.

The 17-acre preserve is located on the eastern shoreline of Muskegon Lake, adjacent to the mouth of the Muskegon River. The preserve is home to trails, a wetland walkway, a paved bike and walking trail, an outdoor pavilion classroom and the 1/4 mile long Wilder River Walk.

Activities include bird watching, fishing, jogging, walking, biking, wildlife viewing, dog walking and nature photography.

The Muskegon Lake Nature Preserve is managed by the Muskegon Environmental Research & Education Society, a 503(c) nonprofit, for enjoyment by the public and to inspire individuals of all ages, abilities and backgrounds to enjoy, discover and cherish the natural environment.

The preserve also serves as an outdoor classroom for teachers and students studying wetlands and forest environmental issues. There is also a covered classroom pavilion for use by students while at the preserve.

\_\_\_ (c)2022 the Grand Haven Tribune (Grand Haven, Mich.) Visit the Grand Haven Tribune (Grand Haven, Mich.) at [*www.grandhaventribune.com*](http://www.grandhaventribune.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Yerkes commemorating the 200th anniversary of Fredrick Olmsted ’s birth***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657K-4VN1-DXVP-V18S-00000-00&context=1516831)

Lake Geneva Regional News (Wisconsin)

April 15, 2022

Copyright 2022 Lee Enterprises, Inc.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS

**Length:** 288 words

**Byline:** STEPHANIE JONES sjones@lakegenevanews.net

**Body**

This April is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Fredrick Law Olmsted, the father of landscape architecture.

His firm, which was later led by his son John Charles Olmsted, designed the 50 acres of grounds surrounding the Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay. The firm also designed the grounds of several houses around Geneva Lake in addition to New York's Central Park, the U.S. Capitol grounds, and the Biltmore Gardens.

Olmsted also designed many locations throughout Wisconsin, including Milwaukee's Lake Park and Washington Park and the Village of Kohler.

Olmsted's firm was the landscape architect for several famed Lake Geneva estates. Three of them are House in the Woods, Wadsworth Hall and Villa Hortensia. Walworth Hall, which many in recent years referred to as the Driehaus Estate, sold earlier this year for $36 million after the death of Richard Driehaus. The house next door, Villa Hortensia is also for sale. It's listed at $20 million.

In honor of Olmsted, Yerkes will be holding a celebration on May 6. While that event is sold out, Yerkes will be commemorating the anniversary all year long with upcoming events.

On May 6, Yerkes will also be receiving a delivery of 50 oaks, maples, and elms, which will be planted throughout the spring.

Utilizing a tree survey of the property and the original landscape design for Yerkes Observatory dating back to 1906, the Yerkes Future Foundation is beginning work on returning the 40-acre property to its original form by planting new trees and clearing out ***invasive species***.

15 photos of Lake Geneva's Villa Hortensia priced at $20.7 millionVilla Hortensia was designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw and built for Edwin Swift in 1906. It's now on the market for $20.7 million.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***SIERRA CLUB: NATIONAL PARK WEEK HIGHLIGHTS WHY WE MUST PROTECT MORE LANDS AND WATERS***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657H-8451-DYTH-G2BM-00000-00&context=1516831)

States News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 States News Service

**Length:** 342 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** WASHINGTON, D.C.

**Body**

The following information was released by the Sierra Club:

The annual National Park Week returns from April 1624. The event celebrates national parks and historical sites and encourages everyone to get outdoors and explore the history, culture, and landscapes of these lands and waters. After decreases in visitation numbers due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many national parks saw record-breaking or near-record attendance figures in 2021. At the same time, many national parks are increasingly threatened by the effects of climate change, including the shrinking of glaciers and snowpacks, warming temperatures that displace native wildlife, and increases in the populations of ***invasive species***. These trends demonstrate why we must protect more lands and waters to address the climate crisis and increase access to the outdoors.

In response, Sierra Club Our Wild America campaign director Chris Hill released the following statement:

"National Park Week is an opportunity to celebrate national parks, but we must also recognize the threats facing them and other public lands.

"Climate change is altering the landscapes of the parks, destroying habitats and displacing wildlife, and even threatening the very existence of some lands and waters.

"From its ability to mitigate the worst effects of climate change to its profound positive effects on physical and mental wellbeing, we need nature and nature needs us. We must work together to safeguard the lands, air, and water on which our communities depend, so future generations can celebrate the outdoors, as we do this week."

About the Sierra Club

The Sierra Club is America's largest and most influential grassroots environmental organization, with millions of members and supporters. In addition to protecting every person's right to get outdoors and access the healing power of nature, the Sierra Club works to promote clean energy, safeguard the health of our communities, protect wildlife, and preserve our remaining wild places through grassroots activism, public education, lobbying, and legal action.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***City's park board warns public not to feed, handle or release rabbits this Easter in Jericho Beach area***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6579-HW21-JBKR-P4NS-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Vancouver Sun (British Columbia)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Final Edition

Copyright 2022 The Vancouver Sun All Rights Reserved

**Section:** CITY; Pg. A4

**Length:** 319 words

**Byline:** Stephanie Ip, Vancouver Sun

**Body**

The Vancouver park board is asking the public to be mindful of how they coexist with rabbits around the city's many parks this coming Easter.

Hopping on the heels of their recent warning about population management of the city's Canada goose, park officials are warning people not to release, feed or touch any rabbits in the Jericho Beach area.

A number of feral rabbits live in and around the Jericho area, tempting many park goers to handle or feed the animals, often for the sake of a social media photo.

"Unbeknownst to many, Jericho Beach's feral rabbit population is an ***invasive species*** colony, originating from domestic pets that have either been purposefully released into the wild, or escaped," the park board warned in its public notice.

Rabbits that have been released often compete with native rabbits for food and space, and can damage ecosystems, disrupt food sources and introduce parasites and disease. Those who think a live rabbit would make for a good Easter surprise are also being asked to think twice, as these bunnies are often abandoned in public parks once "the novelty has worn off and the responsibility of pet ownership sets in."

"Not only does this contribute to the negative impacts of feral rabbits in the park, but it leaves domestic animals frightened, malnourished and vulnerable to a huge range of harmful consequences including traffic accidents, predators and disease," officials warn.

Those who spot rabbits out and about are also being warned not to try to rescue, handle or pick up the rabbits as it puts the individual at risk of being bitten or scratched. Many rabbits also carry pests and parasites, which can be transmitted to humans or other household pets such as dogs.

The fine for feeding wildlife in Vancouver parks and beaches is $500, regardless if food is being fed directly to the animal or left out for them. !@COPYRIGHT=© 2022 Postmedia Network Inc. All rights reserved.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***American Express UK colleagues take part in Seven Sisters Country Park nature recovery project, through new partnership with The South Downs National Park Trust***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-1Y31-F0YC-N3TD-00000-00&context=1516831)

Impact Financial News

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Impact Media Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 421 words

**Body**

New York City: American Express (AXP.TI) has issued the following press release:

American Express colleagues from the company ’ s UK offices participated in a nature recovery project at Seven Sisters Country Park, Exceat, near Seaford last week (5 and 6 April, 2022).

The activity forms part of a new partnership between American Express and The South Downs National Park Trust which aims to support the charity to deliver its large-scale wildlife recovery and habitat restoration projects.

Across the two days, 39 American Express volunteers took part in removing old posts and wire livestock fencing, under the expert instruction of the country park ’ s rangers.

Seven Sisters Country Park, which is the eastern gateway to the South Downs National Park, now uses an “invisible fencing” GPS system for grazing cattle, meaning the traditional fences are no longer needed. This new system allows cattle to be easily rotated to different locations where they are needed most, reducing damage to the sward (the upper layer of soil covered in grass) from cattle hooves around gates and improving the state of the chalk grassland to attract even more birds, butterflies and bees. This is particularly important on the delicate grassland habitat found in the National Park, which can be home to up to 40 different ***species*** of wildflowers and herbs, as well as numerous ***species*** of invertebrate. Removal of the fencing also provides better access for visitors, meaning people are free to explore the country park without encountering physical boundaries.

Another two-day volunteering session is planned for autumn when American Express colleagues will be assisting with activities such as habitat renewal, ***species*** management and removing ***invasive species***, such as ragwort.

American Express has also provided funding to support the Trust ’ s grant programme, which helps schools from across the South East deliver educational trips to beautiful sites in the National Park. Allocated earlier this year, the Company ’ s funding is supporting schools with travel related costs associated with visiting a site or a provider in the South Downs Learning Network, providing opportunities to connect and inspire some of the region ’ s most disadvantaged children with nature.

The Trust is the official independent charity for the South Downs National Park and is leading the #ReNature project, which is looking to create an extra 13,000 hectares – or around 21,000 football pitches – of habitat over the next decade where plants and animals can thrive.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***In your town***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657B-D191-JBCN-42JX-00000-00&context=1516831)

Marin Independent Journal (California)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Marin Independent Journal, a MediaNews Group publication All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 4

**Length:** 418 words

**Body**

SAN RAFAEL

Council to consider road work contracts

The City Council will consider construction and related contracts for the Third Street improvement project on Monday.

The roughly $20 million project, which has been in the planning stages since 2017, aims to reduce congestion and improve safety by repaving, replacing and adding traffic signals and a bike lane, extending sidewalks near intersections and upgrading utilities.

The meeting begins 7 p.m. Monday. Project details and meeting access instructions are online at bitly.ws/qp4s.

SAUSALITO

Contractor hired for school safety project

The Sausalito City Council approved a $128,766 agreement with BKF Engineers for the Coloma Street Safe Pathways to School project at a meeting Tuesday.

The project calls for new sidewalks, curbs, gutters and drainage on the north side of Coloma Street; a mid-block crosswalk across Coloma Street at its intersection with Tomales Street; and new curbs and sidewalk and pavement markings at the corner of Ebbtide Avenue near the entrance to the Martin Luther King campus.

The city received a $400,000 Safe Pathways to School grant for the project.

Consultant to study Bridgeway signals

The City Council unanimously approved a $94,189 agreement with Parisi Transportation Consulting for signal improvements on Bridgeway.

The city has nine signals at intersections along Bridgeway, and most are undersized and more than 20 years old, city officials said. The plan is the result of a center median signal pole that fell over in during a windstorm in 2020 at the intersection of Spring Street and Bridgeway.

The council also unanimously approved a $84,880 agreement with Parisi for a traffic safety study on Bridgeway between Napa and Johnson streets. A city staff report said the study was needed because of a large number of pedestrian and bicycle accidents at the location.

The city’s Pedestrian and Bicycle Advisory Committee recommended studying the area to determine possible safety measures such as reduced speeds and improved pedestrian and cyclist visibility.

WEST MARIN

Restoration planned at Bolinas Lagoon

Marin County Parks is hosting a restoration event for volunteers at Bolinas Lagoon on Saturday.

From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Wharf Road in Bolinas, Volunteers will be taken by rowboat to the island to help restore the area’s ecosystem by identifying and removing ***invasive species***. The event might be canceled in bad weather.

Registration is required by emailing [*GReza@marincounty.org*](mailto:GReza@marincounty.org) or calling 415-473-3778.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Adirondack Park Agency approves use of herbicide in Lake George***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-GYS1-JDJN-6185-00000-00&context=1516831)

Chemicals Monitor Worldwide

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Global Data Point Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 1043 words

**Body**

Despite objections from several stakeholders, the Adirondack Park Agency on Thursday approved a controversial plan to apply an herbicide to two areas of heavy ***invasive*** Eurasian watermilfoil beds in Lake George.

The Lake George Park Commission received two 6-4 votes in favor of permits to begin testing ProcellaCOR EC in Blairs Bay in Hague and Sheep Meadow Bay near Huletts Landing, both on the lake's east side.

APA Chairman John Ernst voted against the treatments, as did members Zoe Smith, Mark Hall and Andrea Hogan. Members Dan Wilt, Art Lussi, Ken Lynch, Matt Tebo, Brad Austin and Joe Zalewski voted for the permits.

Im uncomfortable using this as an experiment, Ernst said.

Smith, who is also the deputy director of the Paul Smiths College Adirondack Watershed Institute, said she wouldnt approve the permits without a more robust study of the ecosystem and the potential impacts of the herbicide. In Blairs Bay, particularly, a threatened ***species*** called alternate flower watermilfoil could be impacted by the herbicide.

This doesnt seem like the ecosystem analysis that I guess I feel comfortable with, when Im being asked to uphold the no undue adverse impacts and the Freshwater Wetlands Act and things that were being asked to do as a board, Smith said.

Hogan, who is also the Johnsburg town supervisor, said she, too, felt the agency was missing an opportunity to learn more about the herbicide application. She wouldnt support the permits after the Town of Hagues board condemned them, she said.

Lussi and other board members felt the herbicide was more environmentally beneficial than the impacts of Eurasian watermilfoil. Austin, the Empire State Development representative on the APA, said the park commission was courageous for bringing the application forward. He said its going to make a big difference to the health of our lake and to the health of the economy of the park.

The Lake George Association and Lake George Waterkeeper Chris Navitsky assailed the project. Navitsky declined to answer whether the LGA would take legal action when asked after the vote.

In 2020, the APA approved ProcellaCOR EC, a kind of synthetic plant hormone, for use in Minerva Lake to address that body's Eurasian watermilfoil problem a program that officials deemed a success.

As for Lake George, several Adirondack lake associations, as well as the Nature Conservancys Adirondack Park ***Invasive Species*** Prevention Program and the Warren County Soil and Water Conservation District, supported the park commissions permit applications and the use of the herbicide.

But some environmental organizations, regional advocacy groups, local governments and APA board members had reservations about the use of an herbicide that has been registered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency only since 2018.

The APA board learned on Thursday that more than 100 comments for multiple projects before the boards review that day had gone into the agencys email spam folder. Staff said they reviewed the letters before the meeting.

The Lake George Association and Adirondack Council has opposed the use of ProcellaCOR in Lake George, citing what it has described as insufficient data on its long-term impacts. The Hague Town Board also unanimously passed a resolution this week opposed to the park commission's permit applications.

The EPA, state Department of Environmental Conservation and state Department of Health have all vetted and approved use of the herbicide. But even those comfortable with the state and federal agencies findings were concerned about the APAs passage because of lingering questions.

Environmental groups pushed for the APA to conduct a special hearing with an appointed officer to oversee sworn testimony. They sent a letter to Ernst, APA Executive Director Barbara Rice and Gov. Kathy Hochuls administration. Such comprehensive hearings, once common with the APA, have not been scheduled in more than a decade.

One of the letter writers, Dave Gibson, managing partner of Adirondack Wild: Friends of the Forest Preserve, sounded exasperated at the end of the meeting. Considering the more than 300 public comments submitted, most against the project, and with board members seeking more data, Gibson said the project demanded a hearing.

That is a significant statement by a significant number of agency members, who have questions that have not been answered, Gibson said of the 6-4 vote. He said he had not seen such a split vote in years.

Steve Ramant, deputy town supervisor of Hague, also said he wanted a public hearing for the nine municipalities around Lake George.

They live on this lake; they drink out of this lake, Ramant said. Youve got 93 percent of the people replying to this item in a no fashion. I think the public should be heard. I think its not fair for the people who live on this lake to not have a say at a public hearing.

The Lake George Park Commission is holding a public information session at 3 p.m. on Friday with a question-and-answer session for the public. The remote meeting can be accessed on the park commissions website.

Eurasian watermilfoil has been in Lake George since the 1980s. The park commission spends nearly $500,000 a year pulling the plants by hand or using divers, who pull out the plants root balls and shove them up an underwater vacuum. APA staff said the park commission is looking for another tool to add to its arsenal in the fight against this ***invasive species*** that grows in thick mats and chokes out other native plants.

The herbicide is a synthetic plant hormone that EPA has deemed practically nontoxic to fish, birds, mammals, amphibian and reptiles. That is EPAs lowest level of toxicity. It is considered slightly toxic to invertebrates. About 200 lakes have been treated with the herbicide nationwide, according to the APA. Several lakes in New York, Vermont and New Hampshire have used it.

Hall, who is also the water superintendent for Town of Fine in St. Lawrence County, said he would refrain from drinking the water from that area of Lake George after the herbicide applications.

As part of the applications the agency approved Thursday, the park commission will have to conduct post-treatment surveys and report results. That will include the herbicide concentration data and a plant survey.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***LAKE GEORGE HERBICIDE OK'D; ENVIRONMENT***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657B-VBV1-DY37-G3V4-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Times-Union (Albany, NY)

April 15, 2022 Friday

TimesUnion EDITION

Copyright 2022 The Hearst Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A1

**Length:** 1060 words

**Byline:** Gwendolyn Craig Adirondack Explorer

**Body**

Lake George

Despite objections from several stakeholders, the Adirondack Park Agency on Thursday approved a controversial plan to apply an herbicide to two areas of heavy ***invasive*** Eurasian watermilfoil beds in Lake George.

The Lake George Park Commission received two 6-4 votes in favor of permits to begin testing ProcellaCOR EC in Blair's Bay in Hague and Sheep Meadow Bay near Huletts Landing, both on the lake's east side.

APA Chairman John Ernst voted against the treatments, as did members Zoe Smith, Mark Hall and Andrea Hogan. Members Dan Wilt, Art Lussi, Ken Lynch, Matt Tebo, Brad Austin and Joe Zalewski voted for the permits.

"I'm uncomfortable using this as an experiment," Ernst said.

Smith, who is also the deputy director of the Paul Smith's College Adirondack Watershed Institute, said she wouldn't approve the permits without a more robust study of the ecosystem and the potential impacts of the herbicide. In Blair's Bay, particularly, a threatened ***species*** called alternate flower watermilfoil could be impacted by the herbicide.

"This doesn't seem like the ... ecosystem analysis that I guess I feel comfortable with, when I'm being asked to uphold the 'no undue adverse impacts' and the Freshwater Wetlands Act and things that we're being asked to do as a board," Smith said.

Hogan, who is also the Johnsburg town supervisor, said she, too, felt the agency was missing an opportunity to learn more about the herbicide application. She wouldn't support the permits after the town of Hague's board condemned them, she said.

Lussi and other board members felt the herbicide was more environmentally beneficial than the impacts of Eurasian watermilfoil. Austin, the Empire State Development representative on the APA, said the park commission was courageous for bringing the application forward. He said "it's going to make a big difference to the health of our lake and to the health of the economy of the park."

The Lake George Association and Lake George Waterkeeper Chris Navitsky assailed the project. Navitsky declined to answer whether the LGA would take legal action when asked after the vote.

In 2020, the APA approved ProcellaCOR EC, a kind of synthetic plant hormone, for use in Minerva Lake to address that body's Eurasian watermilfoil problem -- a program that officials deemed a success.

As for Lake George, several Adirondack lake associations, as well as the Nature Conservancy's Adirondack Park ***Invasive Species*** Prevention Program and the Warren County Soil and Water Conservation District, supported the park commission's permit applications and the use of the herbicide.

But some environmental organizations, regional advocacy groups, local governments and APA board members had reservations about the use of an herbicide that has been registered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency only since 2018.

The APA board learned on Thursday that more than 100 comments for multiple projects before the board's review that day had gone into the agency's email spam folder. Staff said they reviewed the letters before the meeting.

The Lake George Association and Adirondack Council has opposed the use of ProcellaCOR in Lake George, citing what it has described as insufficient data on its long-term impacts. The Hague Town Board also unanimously passed a resolution this week opposed to the park commission's permit applications.

The EPA, state Department of Environmental Conservation and state Department of Health have all vetted and approved use of the herbicide. But even those comfortable with the state and federal agencies' findings were concerned about the APA's passage because of lingering questions.

Environmental groups pushed for the APA to conduct a special hearing with an appointed officer to oversee sworn testimony. They sent a letter to Ernst, APA Executive Director Barbara Rice and Gov. Kathy Hochul's administration. Such comprehensive hearings, once common with the APA, have not been scheduled in more than a decade.

One of the letter writers, Dave Gibson, managing partner of Adirondack Wild: Friends of the Forest Preserve, sounded exasperated at the end of the meeting. Considering the more than 300 public comments submitted, most against the project, and with board members seeking more data, Gibson said the project "demanded" a hearing.

"That is a significant statement by a significant number of agency members, who have questions that have not been answered," Gibson said of the 6-4 vote. He said he had not seen such a split vote in years.

Steve Ramant, deputy town supervisor of Hague, also said he wanted a public hearing for the nine municipalities around Lake George.

"They live on this lake; they drink out of this lake," Ramant said. "You've got 93 percent of the people replying to this item in a 'no' fashion. I think the public should be heard. I think it's not fair for the people who live on this lake to not have a say at a public hearing."

The Lake George Park Commission is holding a public information session at 3 p.m. on Friday with a question-and-answer session for the public. The remote meeting can be accessed on the park commission's website.

Eurasian watermilfoil has been in Lake George since the 1980s. The park commission spends nearly $500,000 a year pulling the plants by hand or using divers, who pull out the plants' root balls and shove them up an underwater vacuum. APA staff said the park commission is looking for another tool to add to its arsenal in the fight against this ***invasive species*** that grows in thick mats and chokes out other native plants.

The herbicide is a synthetic plant hormone that EPA has deemed "practically nontoxic" to fish, birds, mammals, amphibian and reptiles. That is EPA's lowest level of toxicity. It is considered "slightly toxic" to invertebrates. About 200 lakes have been treated with the herbicide nationwide, according to the APA. Several lakes in New York, Vermont and New Hampshire have used it.

Hall, who is also the water superintendent for the town of Fine in St. Lawrence County, said he would refrain from drinking the water from that area of Lake George after the herbicide applications.

As part of the applications the agency approved Thursday, the park commission will have to conduct post-treatment surveys and report results. That will include the herbicide concentration data and a plant survey.

Dana Holmlund contributed reporting.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Managing the spongy moth population in Vaughan***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-1YB1-F0YC-N235-00000-00&context=1516831)

Impact News Service

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 Impact Media Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 485 words

**Body**

Vaughan: The City of Vaughan has issued the following news release:

Have you checked the trees on your property for brown- and orange-coloured egg masses? In May, you may start to see some of these egg masses hatch into caterpillars. These insects are called spongy moths, formerly known as LDD or gypsy moths, an ***invasive species*** not native to Ontario. City of Vaughan staff continue working to manage the spongy moth population in the community – and you can help!

Did you know, in the caterpillar stage of their life cycle, spongy moths eat leaves from hardwood trees such as oak, maple, birch and poplar, and select shrubs? While forested areas in York Region may be affected, trees in urban areas – including on local and regional roads and on private property – are most at risk. Soil compaction, air pollution and other pests and diseases make trees in urban areas more susceptible to infestation. However, affected trees that are healthy will usually grow a second crop of leaves in the same season.

What residents can do

To help protect trees on your property from these ***invasive*** insects, the following precautions can be taken this time of year:

In April: Scrape off and destroy egg masses by submerging them in a bucket of soapy water for at least two days. After that time, discard the solution and egg mixture in the garbage. Doing this will help prevent more caterpillars from hatching in the future. Ensure you always wear gloves when handling caterpillars and egg masses to avoid an allergic reaction. It is important to look thoroughly on your property for egg masses as they can also be found on benches, firewood, outdoor furniture, swing sets and under the eaves of buildings. From May to June: Apply biological control products to affected trees early in the season to reduce infestations. Contact a licensed tree care company to discuss options for using these products as there is a very tight timing window.

What the City is doing

City staff began inspections of more than 2,000 City-owned trees in April throughout heavily infested areas. Staff have effectively removed egg masses from more than 1,100 trees so far this season. The City will continue to implement the following control measures throughout 2022:

From January to May: The City is manually removing accessible egg masses through scraping and vacuuming in identified moth hot-spot areas. In May: The City will apply some Btk sprays (a biological control product that is non-toxic to animals, humans, plants and most other insects) from the ground at select park and street tree locations and will inject TreeAzin™ (a biological control product) in trunks of select high-value heritage trees. The City will also begin to install barrier bands on select high-value street and park trees in May.

City staff continue to track locations of outbreaks to inform potential next steps. Watch this video for more information on spongy moths.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Study provides support for recovery of 'ohi'a***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657J-P591-JBCN-44MG-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Garden Island (Lihue, Hawaii)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The Garden Island, 3137 Kuhio Hwy. Lihue, HI

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** HAWAII NEWS

**Length:** 633 words

**Byline:** gardenisland

**Body**

HILO A newly released study by federal and university researchers provides "encouragement and guidance" for land managers wanting to reestablish 'ohi'a stands wiped out by the fungal disease, Rapid 'Ohi'a Death, or impacted by other disturbances like volcanic activity and wildland fires.

The academic paper looked at aboveground carbon accumulation by second-growth forests after deforestation in Hawai'i. Researchers considered how carbon accumulates after disturbances (lava flows, fire, disease) in the native 'ohi'a, compared to ***invasive species***, albizia and strawberry guava.

The authors write that the opportunity to understand and document aboveground forest carbon accumulation presented itself in the mid-1980s when portions of an intact, mature native lowland rainforest in the Puna District of Hawai'i Island were cut to the ground and bulldozed.

"These actions created extensive areas of exposed, highly disturbed lava fields across most of the clearcut region," the study notes.

Subsequent long-term monitoring of secondary tree succession showed widespread recruitment and growth of 'ohi'a seedlings and strawberry guava. Strawberry guava "is considered a profound threat to native Hawaiian forests, and it has displaced native ***species*** across hundreds of thousands of acres."

One of the researchers' primary questions was, "After several decades of succession since disturbance, to what degree have second-growth forests in clearcut areas accumulated carbon mass relative to adjacent, intact, mature primary forests?"

More broadly the scientists wanted to learn the extent to which Hawai'i's dominant native tree, 'ohi'a, will be a viable candidate for reforestation efforts in the wake of stand-level kill-off induced by rapid 'ohi'a Death and how 'ohi'a dominated forests may help combat climate change, by increasing forest carbon capture across the Hawaiian Archipelago.

USDA-Forest Service research ecologist Flint Hughes, lead author of the study, noted the surprising and heartening result.

"Not only are mature 'ohi'a forests capable of storing as much carbon in their living biomass as big tropical rainforests elsewhere in the world, second-growth 'ohi'a forests recovering from disturbances, such as clearcutting, grow every bit as fast as highly productive second-growth forests in Latin America, Asia or Africa," Hughes said.

However, Hughes cautioned that the rapid carbon accumulation of second growth 'ohi'a forests only occurred where ***invasive***, non-native trees like strawberry guava and albizia were not present.

"Given those results, it's clear that non-native weed management is essential to the reestablishment and continued health of our 'ohi'a forests."

The recent study confirmed previous studies that showed 'ohi'a stands could replace themselves quickly, if factors like non-native plant invasions don't disrupt their establishment and development.

On Hawai'i Island alone, there are an estimated 290 million mature 'ohi'a. Collectively, they are an order of magnitude more numerous than any other native tree ***species***.

"This is invaluable information in helping guide us to make restoration and recovery decisions for 'ohi'a-dominated forests that have seen the devastating impacts of the fungal disease," David Smith, administrator for the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife said. "It supports our long-held notion that native ***species*** are best for various reasons, not the least of which being valuable in capturing carbon from the atmosphere, as we investigate and consider all tools to combat climate change."

The study was conducted by researchers with the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, California Strategic Growth Council, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, and Brigham Young University.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***US joins 90-odd nation coalition to protect 30% earth***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6579-NG71-DY6B-247G-00000-00&context=1516831)

MENAFN - Business & Finance News (English)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 569 words

**Body**

[*Link to Story*](https://menafn.com/1104029392/US-joins-90-odd-nation-coalition-to-protect-30-earth)

New Delhi, April 15 (IANS) At the Our Ocean Conference in Palau, the US officially announced to join the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People, a group of more than 90 countries, encouraging the adoption of the global goal to protect and conserve at least 30 per cent of the planet -- land and sea -- by 2030, commonly referred to as '30x30.'

Scientists have issued repeated warnings that nature is in a state of crisis, threatened by habitat loss, pollution, overexploitation, ***invasive species***, and climate change.

The ongoing and rapid loss of natural areas across the world poses a grave threat to the health and security of all living things. However, overwhelming scientific evidence shows that conserving at least 30 per cent of the global land and ocean can not only help curb biodiversity loss and prevent extinctions but also store carbon, help prevent future pandemics, and bolster economic growth.

The announcement from US Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs Monica Medina was made on Thursday that the US will join the HAC. The US is considered a 'megadiverse' country with the second largest territorial waters and the fourth largest landmass in the world.

The Biden administration has already pledged to conserve 30 per cent of the US land and sea; it is now pushing for the goal to be adopted at the global scale.

The announcement follows the Biden administration's launch this week of a $1 billion program, called the America the Beautiful Challenge, to advance its national 30x30 goal.

The US is considered a 'megadiverse' country, one of 17 globally that harbor a large number of ***species***, especially large numbers of endemic ***species***.

The global 30x30 goal has been endorsed by the G7 and is currently a centerpiece of a UN Convention on Biological Diversity agreement under consideration, known as the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework is considered to be as important to the fate of the planet as the Paris climate agreement.

The HAC is made up of a diversity of members, including nations from Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, and Latin America.

To note, 30x30 is proposed as a global target, as countries will have different opportunities for biodiversity conservation depending on the particular circumstances in their national territory.

It is appropriate that it be a sovereign decision made in conjunction with the best science and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Brian O'Donnell, Director, Campaign for Nature, told IANS in a statement: 'By joining the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the United States is demonstrating global leadership for nature protection.

'We know that many of the ***species*** that we treasure in America, including birds, whales and caribou migrate from other countries. Intact forests in the Amazon and Congo basins are essential in mitigating climate change globally.

'It's imperative that the world works together to address the crisis facing nature. We are grateful for the international nature conservation leadership that the Biden administration has announced today and hope that other countries will join in to support the essential global target to protect and conserve at least 30 per cent of the world's lands and oceans by 2030.'

--IANS

vg/shb/

MENAFN15042022000231011071ID1104029392

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Delaware River finally gets line in state budget***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-TY11-JBTP-M0JS-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Daily Star, Oneonta, N.Y.

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The Daily Star (Oneonta, N.Y.)

Distributed by Tribune Content Agency

**Section:** STATE AND REGIONAL NEWS

**Length:** 551 words

**Byline:** Vicky Klukkert, The Daily Star, Oneonta, N.Y.

**Body**

Apr. 15—The recently passed state budget included a $300,000 line item for improvements to the Upper Delaware River in the state Environmental Protection Fund.

Jeff Skelding, executive director of Friends of the Upper Delaware River, said several organizations lobbied for three years to get the Delaware River its own line item in the budget and "dedicated source of funding that other water sources have.

"It's important to note that other iconic rivers in the state have their own line items in the budget," he said. "This is a breakthrough. We're just getting started; $300,000 is good, but it's also something to build on."

In addition to the Friends of the Upper Delaware River, the New York League of Conservation Voters, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon NY, the Coalition for the Delaware River Watershed, Trout Unlimited, the Upper Delaware River Tailwaters Coalition and the Alliance for the Upper Delaware River Watershed lobbied for the funding, a media release said.

Skelding said the funding will help with projects along the Delaware River from its headwaters in Stamford and Grand Gorge to Port Jervis.

The Environmental Protection Fund is part of the state budget and authorizes Friends of the Upper Delaware River to implement a watershed restoration and protection plan, linked to the federal Delaware River Basin Restoration Program, that will fund on-the-ground watershed projects for multiple economic and environmental benefits, the release said.

Since 2018, Friends of the Upper Delaware River and Trout Unlimited, in partnership with government agencies, local businesses, and nonprofit organizations, have secured more than $4 million in federal funding from the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program to initiate watershed restoration projects in the Upper Delaware watershed. The new state funding will complement the federal investment and help leverage additional funding for watershed restoration efforts in the Upper Delaware region.

Funding will help support watershed restoration projects that "protect the unique UDR wild trout fishery, mitigate the harmful impacts of flooding, ensure healthy aquatic habitat, curb the spread of ***invasive species***, maintain high water quality, enhance recreational opportunities, and strengthen local economies through job creation and tourism revenue," advocates said.

Skelding mentioned the flooding that occurred last Friday and how the funding will help local governments assess and replace culverts that may be clogged or failing.

"There are hundreds of culverts in the upper Delaware. These capture debris and inhibit fish passage," he said.

He said the money will help combat erosion along the streambanks. The Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Upper Delaware River Tailwaters Coalition "are valuable partners and we work closely with them," he said.

"The hardest part is securing the funds to pay for these projects," he said. "That's why this news is so important. The funding will speed up the planning and we will be able to do more projects."

Vicky Klukkert, staff writer, can be reached at [*vklukkert@thedailystar.com*](mailto:vklukkert@thedailystar.com) or 607-441-7221. Follow her @DS\_VickyK on Twitter.

\_\_\_ (c)2022 The Daily Star (Oneonta, N.Y.) Visit The Daily Star (Oneonta, N.Y.) at [*www.thedailystar.com*](http://www.thedailystar.com) Distributed by Tribune Content Agency, LLC.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Thwarted by thuggish frogs, WA newts couldn't find love until students came to rescue***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-B521-DYJM-M0JV-00000-00&context=1516831)

The News Tribune (Tacoma, Washington)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 The News Tribune (Tacoma, Washington) All Rights Reserved

**Section:** local

**Length:** 1464 words

**Byline:**  Craig Sailor

The News Tribune

**Body**

There's a march underway in the wild spaces of Lacey. Over leaves and around blades of grass, thousands of tiny feet plod with a single-minded purpose.

It's mating season for the rough-skinned newt.

The lovelorn amphibians, in search of a mate, have spent hours, maybe days heading toward a group of retention ponds on the edge of Saint Martin's University where they can finally find a desirable ... fence?

A newt-proof fence, it turns out.

The fences were built to contain an undesirable ***invasive*** amphibian, the African clawed frog. But now, biologists have discovered, they're preventing newts from entering the ponds to breed.

"This is a classic conservation issue where we're mitigating the negative impacts of this ***invasive species***," said Saint Martin's biology professor Megan Friesen. "But in doing so, we're creating a conservation problem for one of our native amphibians."

Now, Friesen and her students have started a newt bucket brigade to help the languid amphibians over the wall. More than 1,000 of the salamander ***species*** have been transported to their watery love nests.

African clawed frogs

The frogs were discovered in 2015. Soon, fences were installed by the city of Lacey and state Department of Fish and Wildlife to contain them, according to Max Lambert, the department's "frog guy".

The frogs aren't from around here, as their name implies, and aren't welcome. They eat a lot, Lambert said, and their favorite meal seems to be their neighbors.

"We're really worried about them eating our native ***species*** of amphibians as tadpoles or even young fishes," Lambert said.

Fish and Wildlife has tried trapping them, but it doesn't take many to repopulate a pond. The department obtained an Environmental Protection Agency permit to add salt to the ponds in 2017. That killed more than 6,000 of the frogs.

But, some survived.

"The frogs actually crawled up the storm sewers out of the pond," Lambert said. "And then when the water cleaned up, they recolonized it."

A gathering of newts

Friesen and Lambert began collaborating in 2021 to study the clawed frogs in the hopes of stopping their spread.

In March, they met at the ponds to perform a routine check on frog developments, Friesen said. But, it was the salamanders that soon dominated their observations.

"We just started noticing that there are all these newts trying to get into the different stormwater ponds and being trapped," she said.

In some areas, the newts are piling up like a chain-reaction wreck on a salamander highway.

"It was just nuts," she recalled. "They were walking through gravel, which is a weird place to see an amphibian."

02NewtInWater.jpgA rough-skinned newt rests in a water retention pond near Saint Martin's University in Lacey, Washington, on Wednesday, April 6, 2022.

They found over 100 newts that first day.

"Once we moved them over the fence, they all just went straight into the water," she said. "Like it was clear that that was their natural migratory path ... into this waterway."

The ponds are relatively new, so both Friesen and Lambert think the newts have colonized them.

Take this frog and ...

If there was a most wanted list for ***invasive species***, the African clawed frog would be on it. It's not the frog's fault. It was introduced all over the world for a reason that by today's standards seems bizarre.

"People who wanted to know if they were pregnant would literally pee on an African clawed frog in the doctor's office, and if they were pregnant, they had enough hormone that would actually cause the female clawed frogs to ovulate and lay eggs," Lambert said.

The frogs were then released into ponds.

Today, there are over-the-counter pregnancy tests, but the frogs remain coveted by the black market pet trade. They are illegal to possess and sell in Washington.

Non-native ***species*** can spread diseases to native ***species***, including salmon. The frogs have tested positive for ranavirus.

It's not known how the frogs were introduced to the Lacey ponds. Often, a well-intentioned pet owner releases an animal into the wild rather than kill it. But, that action can lead to the death of native ***species***.

03DontLetLoose.jpgThe water retention ponds near Saint Martin's University in Lacey, Washington, have a problem with ***invasive*** African clawed frogs. The upper of three ponds is shown on Wednesday, April 6, 2022.

The frogs are almost fully aquatic, Lambert said, and will only cross land if their pond dries or if a poison is introduced.

Other populations of the clawed frog have been found in Bothell and Issaquah, Lambert said.

Newt helpers

Friesen's students were already set to work at the ponds, trapping the clawed frogs for study.

The problem, though dire for the newts, would become a lesson for the students.

The students collected 250 stuck newts the first day Friesen took them to the ponds.

She asked for volunteers to monitor the ponds. Nearly half her students volunteered.

Now, students go to the ponds nearly every day to rescue and relocate the newts.

Since then, more than 1,000 newts have been collected by Saint Martin's students and immediately released into the ponds they were desperate to reach.

On a warm day last week, Saint Martin's environmental studies students Dioni Roberson and Quin Butler were patrolling the fence, buckets in hand.

04QuinButlerDioniRoberson.jpgSaint Martin's junior Quin Butler (left) and senior Dioni Roberson look for newts trapped by anti-frog fencing at the water retention ponds near Saint Martin's University in Lacey, Washington, on Wednesday, April 6, 2022.

Each of the three ponds is surrounded by two plastic cloth fences just short enough for a person to step over but monumental for newts. Occasionally, the students would find a newt hiding under a fold.

The women said the work helped them understand amphibian life cycles. It was also an extension of their childhood.

"Growing up, I used to play a lot in the mud and dirt and collecting all types of bugs," Roberson said.

"I would always catch snakes, and we would just have pet snakes and then, obviously, our parents would make us let them go," Butler said.

Nearby, a garter snake slithered along a fence.

The students were enthusiastic about helping the newts, particularly the young ones, just an inch long.

"I find a great interest in them," Butler said. "I think they're really neat. And I think they're really cute, too."

Butler is making the newts the subject of her senior research project.

Consider the newt

It's hard not to like a newt. They are the sloths of the forest, a slow-motion gecko. Their forward facing eyes and hint of a smile seem better suited to a cartoon character than an amphibian.

When they are not making a bee-line to water, they're often found in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. They are dry to the touch and will squirm slightly when picked up. Their dark brown tops contrast with bright yellow-orange undersides.

All newts are salamanders but not all salamanders are newts. The rough-skinned newt ranges from California to British Columbia and as far east as Idaho and Montana. They eat slugs, worms and any other invertebrates they can find.

The newts, which can reach 8 inches long, use their tails to swim deftly in water but are sluggish on land where they spend most of their lives.

Even the laziest predator could gobble them down with little effort. But the newts live, unmolested, thanks to an effective deterrent.

They contain tetrodotoxin, one of the deadliest natural poisons on the planet.

"You don't have to be fast if you are really, really toxic," Friesen said.

Handling the critters is considered low risk, but students wear gloves.

"You could handle a newt and not get sick or poisoned from touching it," Lambert said.

The Saint Martin's effort isn't the only salamander-saving effort underway. From California to Michigan, volunteers shepherd them safely across roads. Cars do not mix well with salamanders.

Unanswered questions

It's not yet known if, in a few weeks or months, there will be airport-like lines of newts waiting to go through the fences on their return trips.

If so, students will be ready to help them.

There's also the question if the newts will survive their encounters with the frogs. The frogs might be immune to the effects of tetrodotoxin, which is produced by bacteria that live in and on the newts.

Could the well-meaning students just be delivering newt takeout to the voracious frogs?

Friesen doesn't know yet.

"There's so many more questions from a conservation perspective," she said.

Native newts get help from student saviorsNative rough-skinned newts at Saint Martin's University water-retention ponds are finding their mating migration paths blocked by fencing to prevent the spread of ***invasive*** African clawed frogs, so are getting a lift from students to maneuver past the fencing.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Water; Most Clearlake residents aware of algae blooms***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:657C-5K31-DXVP-V17P-00000-00&context=1516831)

Lake County Record Bee (Lakeport, California)

April 15, 2022 Friday

Copyright 2022 MediaNews Group, Inc.

Distributed by Newsbank, Inc. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. 3

**Length:** 590 words

**Body**

CLEARLAKE >> Private drinking water systems in Clearlake were the topic of a webinar presented by the County of Lake’s Water Resources and Public Health Department on Wednesday evening.

Hosted by Angela DePalma-Dow, coordinator of the Water Resources ***Invasive Species*** Program, the meeting discussed how contaminants is identified in drinking water.

“We have four main types of activities that we’re doing, DePalma Dow said. “One is supporting the Big Valley team in what they’ve been doing all along, another is to provide more information to the folks who live around the lake as well as to visitors to the area about the impact of blooms, that we often call ‘HABs’ for short for harmful algal blooms. Another one is to identify homes that are not on public water systems we identified almost 500 of them; and water testing and the results we found,”

Added Susan Paulukonis, program director at the CA Rare Disease Surveillance Program, “Harmful algal blooms are not new organisms. They are tremendously old, probably billions of years. Starting in around 2009,folks began to notice that they were getting more common, lasting longer. There were smells that were coming with them. They were starting to have a lot of real impacts. That’s when Big Valley started to really pay attention to some of the other tribes in the areas as well.”

With lower water levels on Clear Lake because of the drought, the temperature of the water is naturally going to warm, and there is going to be less flow, which leads to more blooms, according to Paulukonis.

“We focus a lot on both human and animal illness for humans. What we typically see are milder reactions. It depends on what the toxin is that people have been exposed to or the bloom itself. They can have allergic reactions to the bloom material, to mist coming off the bloom, or if they ingest it while they’re swimming, which can cause gastrointestinal upset. Dogs in particular are very likely to be impacted in a more severe way,” Paulukonis said. “It’s very hard to get rid of the blooms once they’ve started. A big impact that we’re seeing is on drinking water. It’s really helpful to control the runoff of water off your property, in particular if you use fertilizers or have a septic tank. Drainage matters here.”

Said David Chang, project coordinator at Tracking California, “We conducted a survey (last summer) around Clearlake. It was a combination of paper as well as an online survey. We were collecting paper surveys at a farmers market and the lake perimeter. We were at a local park and then there was also a big push via radio and social media to try and get the word out about it. The purpose of the survey was to try to understand how people are using the lake both residents and visitors if they encounter HABs, what they do in those situations, and how we could maybe potentially change information, get education now and inform people about signage.”

The survey had a total of 412 different responses.

“The good news is that 94% of respondents were aware of HABs in Clearlake; 64% of the respondents lived in town full-time, and a big majority of folks had experienced a health issue related to HABs. There was also a close to 40% of respondents that had pets or livestock that reported symptoms potentially related to HABs as well.”

To report blooms and human and animal illnesses, visit mywaterquality.ca.gov/habs. Remember to avoid contact with blooms and do not swim in areas with warning or danger signs. Control runoff of soils and fertilizers and manage septic tanks.

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**

LexisNexis®

[***Government of Alberta announces new measures to control invasive wild boar***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:6579-HV01-JC56-04FN-00000-00&context=1516831)

Spruce Grove Examiner

April 15, 2022 Friday

Final Edition

Copyright 2022 Spruce Grove Examiner All Rights Reserved

**Section:** NEWS; Pg. A15

**Length:** 724 words

**Byline:** Rudy Howell, Spruce Grove Examiner

**Body**

The Government of Alberta is getting tough on pork.

The province has announced a new Wild Boar Control Program in an effort to mitigate the spread of the ***invasive species*** in Alberta.

Launched on Apr. 1, the program features expanded surveillance and trapping, modified bounty (remuneration) programs, and crop insurance. To date, wild boars and feral pigs have been sighted in 28 of the province's 69 counties. The goal is to eliminate the destructive pest's threat to crops, livestock and the environment.

"Wild boar at large are a threat to our animals and environment, as well as a vector for diseases like African swine fever. We are taking action to get rid of this menace and help those affected by it before it gets worse," said Nate Horner, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development.

The province previously employed a bounty program between 2008 and 2017, offering $50 per set of pig ears. This program resulted in 1,135 confirmed kills. Now, the government has upped its price to $75 for landowners, trappers, and hunters.

The Whole Sounder Trapping Incentive Program encourages the elimination of entire sounders whereby approved trappers receive payment per set of ears per sounder (herd of feral hogs). This program is administered by participating municipalities and runs from Apr. 1, 2022, to Mar. 31, 2024. The Wild Boar at Large Ear Bounty Program is an optional one-year bounty pilot program intended to help with government surveillance efforts running from Apr. 1, 2022, to Mar. 31, 2023.

Some experts, however, are voicing concern over the bounty approach due to the debatable success of the previous program. Charlotte Shipp, Industry Programs Manager for Alberta Pork said when a hunter kills one hog in a sounder, the result is a scattered and educated population of wild boar who pass off this knowledge to their offspring.

"We made the problem worse.

Hunting works to increase the population and works against eradication. When we're looking to eradicate these animals, we need to make sure we're trapping the entire sounder. We have the established processes, mechanisms, and equipment already in place for whole sounder eradication and that has really proven to be the best approach," said Shipp.

Knowing this outcome, she said it is unclear why the government is reimplementing a bounty strategy. However, Shipp said she is pleased to see the province has also chosen to explore an expanded surveillance and trapping initiative in partnership with Alberta Park as part of the new program. This initiative consists of traps with remote-activated gates placed in locations where sounders have been surveilled.

Native to Eurasia and North Africa, wild boar were introduced to Alberta's habitat as livestock in the 1980s. At the time, there were no requirements for secure containment. Over the years, many managed to escape livestock operations and establish feral (wild or at large) populations across the province.

Extremely adaptable, the wild boar in Alberta are typically the Eurasian type and have long dark hair and a woolly underfur protecting them from extreme cold. They build nests where they shelter during cold weather and are able to travel in deep snow to access food sources. The ***species*** prefer habitats providing forest cover for hiding and resting, as well as access to food. During the summer months, they can be found close to water sources where they can wallow to stay cool.

Wild boar will eat just about any organic matter. They are omnivores, meaning they will eat plants, insects, and other animals. They have a cartilaginous disc on their snouts, helping them dig and root extensively in search of insects and roots. They can use their very sharp tusks for rooting as well as protection.

The government is stressing surveillance is key to eliminating the threat of ***invasive*** wild boar in the province. It is asking for Albertans to help protect the province's land, animals, people, agriculture, and ecosystems by reporting signs or sightings to Report Wild Boar.

We love the fact Albertans are paying such close attention to this issue but we're leaning on those in the hunting community to truly understand the consequences of hunting, the damage it will do to eradication, and to please chose to report wild boar sightings rather than going out and hunt them. [*rhowell@postmedia.com*](mailto:rhowell@postmedia.com)

**Graphic**

File Photo; The Government of Alberta has announced a $75 bounty on pig ears as the province's ***invasive*** wild boar population continues to rise.;

**Load-Date:** April 15, 2022

**End of Document**