

# Question & Answer Sheet

Introducing iMapInvasives: A robust agency solution for managing invasive species including presence and not-detected data, treatments, and infestation management

Virtual BWB · 5/21/2020

## QUESTIONS

**Are presence records validated by experts? What is the process to flag regulated species to appropriate authorities? An erroneous record of detection of a regulated pest could pose significant impacts to international trade. What are the processes in place to prevent this?**

## ANSWER(S)

Yes, presence records are validated by state agency staff, especially those that occur in new areas. In the case of a new county a voucher specimen is collected and submitted for ID. But in many other cases a photo and coordinates are sufficient. [Oregon answer:] Presence records entered into iMap all start off as "unconfirmed", this is a separate data layer with a different color from confirmed presences. As jurisdiction or organization administrators review and confirm these, they change status to confirmed and will gain the confirmed symbology and appear in the confirmed data layer. In Oregon, much of our incoming data has already been through QC by agencies, herbariums, or expert reviewers and that will be imported as confirmed. For other records, we use photos or familiarity of the observer to confirm records. For email alerts, users can choose whether or not to be alerted when an unconfirmed record comes in, or just be alerted to confirmed records.

**What are the requirements to become a participating jurisdiction?**

I will talk a little bit more about this later in the talk, and there is information in a flyer at the bottom of the storymap. Direct link to "Join the iMapInvasives Network" flyer:  
<https://natureserve.maps.arcgis.com/sharing/rest/content/items/b85d8de6a53b4053b740426213e98ebc/data>

**About how many citizen scientist reports do you receive per year?**

live answered. This will depend on the jurisdiction. In Oregon, we have a few hundred reports each year through the Oregon Invasive Species Hotline, which is one data source for iMap; then there are several hundred/thousand reports through iNaturalist, whose users help vet the ID. In Oregon we don't have many community scientists entering data directly into iMap, and most of those are involved in an iMap project with those records reviewed by an organization administrator.

**How do you ensure that the citizen science users are not spreading hemlock woolly adelgid? Is there a decontamination protocol that is included in the training?**

HWA is not mobile during most of its life cycle. During the trainings we encourage volunteers to survey in the fall and winter months when the immature "crawlers" that can move around are not present. We also encourage them to change clothes if they are going from one area to another to survey on the same day.

**Is there an opportunity for smaller jurisdictions to team-up as a regional jurisdiction?**

Yes, please contact us to discuss your ideas!

**Thanks Lindsey. How do you determine priority sites?**

On a species level, that is determined by our state noxious weed list, fish and wildlife's list, and the invasive species council's "worst invaders" list. On a site by site basis, that is determined by the managing agency or discussions between partners. Often it's based on how much damage the species is expected to do at a site, what habitats/species/economic resources might be impacted etc. Managers also take into account potential for control - many folks practice "early detection, rapid response" trying to knock out newly arrived species fast before they can become established.

**Where is the link to the story map?**

<https://arcg.is/08OWbm>

**Can you harvest data from EDDMapS?**

We have some of their data but not a lot because they don't use the same species names that we use. We are looking at an exchange service in the future