

WAYLAND COMMUNITY PRESERVATION ACT PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

*Note: The form fields will expand as you type. Use tab or your cursor to advance to the next field.
If you prefer, you can download a .pdf version of this Project Application Form to complete by hand from the
Community Preservation Committee page on the Town's website (<https://www.wayland.ma.us/community-preservation-committee>).*

Please provide all applicable information to help the CPC evaluate your proposal. If you are using this fillable Word form, please save with a file name referencing your board or committee and the project (e.g., HistComm_OldBarn_2022). Submit your signed application and supporting information and materials to the Community Preservation Committee mail slot at Town Building by hand or mail; or by email to BOTH the CPC Chair at sweinstein@wayland.ma.us and the CPC Vice-Chair at dstotz@wayland.ma.us. **The deadline for submissions is 5:00pm ET on Thursday, November 30, 2023.**

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Biocontrol of purple loosestrife

Project Summary: The Conservation Department would like to improve the wetland habitat at Cow Common through the introduction of Galerucella beetle to biologically treat purple loosestrife.

Map # 18 and Parcel # 004 & 005 Estimated completion date: Oct. 2026

CPA Program Area (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Space | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |

SECTION 2: APPLICANT/DEVELOPER INFORMATION

Contact Person and/or Primary Applicant: Linda Hansen

Property Owner (if applicable): Town of Wayland

Organization (if applicable): Conservation Commission

Mailing Address: 41 Cochituate Road

Daytime phone #: 508-358-3669 **Other phone #:**

E-mail address: LHansen@wayland.ma.us

Website (if applicable): www.wayland.ma.us/conservation

SECTION 3: BUDGET SUMMARY

A. Total budget for project: \$6,000 **B. CPA funding request:** \$6,000

CPA request as percentage of total budget: 100% (Calculate as (B/A)*100)

Applicant Signature:  _____

Date Submitted: 11/30/2023

Your application is not complete unless you provide the information requested on the following page. Please make sure you address each of the issues.



TOWN OF WAYLAND

41 COCHITUATE ROAD
WAYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS 01778
www.wayland.ma.us

WAYLAND COMMUNITY PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Since adopting the Community Preservation Act (CPA) in 2002, the Town of Wayland has collected a 1.5% surcharge on Wayland real estate tax bills. Those monies are deposited in the Wayland Community Preservation Act Fund (CPF). The Wayland CPF also receives contributions from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and earns interest on deposited funds.

The Wayland Community Preservation Committee (CPC) administers the CPA Fund by seeking and evaluating proposals and making recommendations to Town Meeting for the expenditure of CPA funds. The CPC welcomes requests for funding from Town departments, boards, committees, and commissions, as well as organizations, for projects in Wayland. Please review this information and refer to the 2021 Wayland Community Preservation Plan (on the Community Preservation Committee webpage at wayland.ma.us) to learn about eligibility, timelines, and the process.

Mission Statement (adopted by CPC April 2002)

The mission of the Wayland Community Preservation Committee is to create, maintain, and implement a Community Preservation Plan to preserve, expand, and enhance open space, historic resources, community housing, and specified recreational uses. The Plan serves as the basis for the Committee's recommendations to Town Meeting for the disposition of Community Preservation Funds.

Eligible Uses (per the Community Preservation Act, M.G.L. c. 44B, as amended July 2012)

The Wayland CPC can only consider proposals that are eligible for CPA funding according to the use and purpose requirements described in the CPA legislation. These are limited to

- acquisition, creation, and preservation of open space
- acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic resources
- acquisition, creation, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of land for recreational use
- acquisition, creation, preservation, and support of community housing
- rehabilitation or restoration of open space and community housing that is acquired or created using monies from the fund.

Application for Funding (adopted by CPC September 2014)

The Wayland Town Meeting determines the use of CPA funds. To be considered at Town Meeting, an application for an eligible project or use must be submitted to the CPC along with supporting information, such as surveys, estimates, plans, etc. After deliberation, if the CPC approves the project for consideration by Town Meeting, the CPC must approve an article that recommends funding for the proposed activity. Please provide as much information as possible so that the CPC is able to make an informed decision on funding requests.

The CPC highly recommends that applicants meet with the Community Preservation Committee to discuss potential proposals. The CPC generally meets once a month from September through April. Please submit your application and supporting information at least one week prior to the CPC meeting at which the application will be considered.

If you are using this fillable Word form, please save with a file name referencing your board or committee and the project (e.g., HistComm_OldBarn_2022). Submit your **signed** application and supporting information and materials to the CPC mail slot at Town Building by hand or mail; or by email to BOTH the CPC Chair at sweinstein@wayland.ma.us and the CPC Vice-Chair at dstotz@wayland.ma.us. **The deadline for submissions is 5:00pm ET on Thursday, November 30, 2023.**

PLEASE ATTACH PAGES TO PROVIDE THE REQUESTED INFORMATION, IN ORDER.
 You are welcome to use this form but may address any or all of the issues in one or more separate document(s)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Scope or concept of project: Be specific about the scope of work. Provide photographs of existing conditions and proposed plans, if applicable.

The Wayland Conservation Department is planning to collaborate with the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management, Division of Ecological Restoration to conduct a biocontrol project for controlling purple loosestrife at the Cow Commons. In 2020, following the recommendations of the Cow Common land management plan (prepared by MassAudubon), the conservation department initiated a macro-scale restoration project to improve the habitat for the threatened Bobolink. The removal of trees to increase the open field acreage had a surprising result of creating a shallow emergent marsh which also provided an opportunity for purple loosestrife to spread into this newly created habitat. To combat the purple loosestrife without the use of chemical herbicides, the conservation department plans to obtain permission from the state environmental conservation department to purchase and release *Galerucella* beetles at Cow Common twice over a two year time span. Conservation Department staff will administer the entire program, including project development, coordination, and release of the beetles. The Conservation Department will monitor the progress of the project, document results for five years after the initial release, and supplement the removal process with selected hand pulling. After two years, the beetles should be established to minimize the continued spread of purple loosestrife.

2. Projected action plan and timeline: List the steps needed to complete the project along with an estimated timeline. The CPC will rely on this information, plus your periodic updates, to prepare its annual Project Status Report to the Town Meeting.

Project Initiation (release beetles): Early Summer 2024
 Periodic Monitoring: Weekly in early summer, then monthly until October
 Public Education: Mid Summer 2024
 Annual Report: compile site data (late fall)
 Second Release of beetle: Early Summer 2025
 Periodic Monitoring: Monthly
 Public Education: Mid Summer 2025
 Annual Report: compile site data (late fall)

Additional action items include training volunteers to collect, rear and release beetles according to state and USDA protocols, and monitoring.

FINANCES

3. Anticipated project cost: Provide a budget with line itemization (e.g., real property acquisition, preservation consultant, etc.). Also indicate why each type of expense is needed. *This is an example of how it might look. You are encouraged to attach your own spreadsheet.*

Expense category/description	Justification/explanation	Budgeted amount
1) Cost to purchase beetles (based on cost estimate for a 2-acre application from a previously state-sponsored program.)	removal of invasive plant species and protection of shallow emergent marsh	\$ 6,000

2)		\$
3)		\$
4)		\$

4. Other funding sources: Include private, public, in-kind, and other, and the anticipated amounts and/or percent of the total cost.
 No other funding sources are anticipated.

5. CPA funding request amount (should be the same as application 3-B): \$6,000

PURPOSE OF PROJECT

6. Relevance to community: Indicate how the project is relevant to the current and/or future needs of Wayland. Does it serve multiple needs?

In 2018, Mass Audubon completed a land management plan for Cow Common. One of the recommendations was to increase the size of the open field acreage to provide a better nesting habitat for the threatened Bobolink. The Conservation Department, using gift funding from the Town Center project removed trees and vegetation from the middle hedge row, as recommended. Over the course of the past few years, this area has reverted back to a shallow emergent marsh--a habitat not observed in Wayland since the early 1900's. This habitat also attracted purple loosestrife and it has become the more dominant plant species. The conservation department selected the introduction of Galerucella beetles to manage purple loosestrife and combat its spread and avoid the use of herbicides. This program has been used successfully at MassAudubon properties and at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuges.

7. Support of CPC category: Explain how the project will meet goals and objectives of the category (or categories) under which you are applying (at least one of these: Community Housing, Historic Preservation, Open Space, and Recreation):

The preservation of open space includes the eradication of non-native invasive plants. Typically, removal of invasive plants is a very labor intensive activity, but in the case of purple loosestrife there is a better alternative that is cost effective, long-term, and requires only periodic monitoring, reporting, occasional hand pulling, and has proven successful. The conservation department is committed to preserving this newly established shallow emergent marsh and the influx of native plants and birds that this habitat may attract.

8. Supporting documents: Applicants are strongly encouraged to seek support from relevant Town entities (e.g., commissions, boards, committees). Report the outcome of such efforts. Provide supporting letters, references, studies, Town plans, maps, and statistics.

Wayland Community Preservation Committee



Shallow Emergent Marsh habitat at Cow Common

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Region

Conserving the nature of the Northeast.

TAG ARCHIVES: GALERUCELLA BEETLE



Got loosestrife? Now's the time to check!



Today Katrina Scheiner, biologist at Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in Sudbury, Mass., shares the refuge's efforts to control a highly invasive plant, purple loosestrife. In this photo, Katrina is pulling another invasive plant, water chestnut. Photo courtesy of Katrina.

What is purple loosestrife? You've probably seen it, and right now it's in full bloom.

It's a tall plant with spires of bright purple flowers that grows in wet areas. **It's very pretty, very invasive, and very hard to get rid of.**



Purple loosestrife is a tall invasive plant with magenta-colored flowers that adapts to wetland areas. Once established, the plant begins to compete with native plants reducing natural habitats for waterfowl and other species which depend on aquatic environments. Credit: USFWS

Native to Europe, purple loosestrife was introduced to the U.S. in the early 1800s both on purpose, as a medicinal herb, and accidentally by way of contaminated ballast water on ships. **It didn't take long before loosestrife infested the eastern seaboard, and now it's has spread through almost all of the U.S.**

Purple loosestrife is remarkably difficult to remove for a number of reasons:

- Each mature adult plant is capable of producing tens of thousands of seeds;
- Its woody roots allow it to regenerate (so even after all your hard work, it might come back) and are difficult to pull up;
- It grows in wet areas, so mowing is not always an option; and
- Burning is not effective and may even damage native plants.

So how do we control this noxious weed? Many conservation organizations now use biological control.

Six different European insect species appear to be the most effective. They have been carefully studied to make sure that they don't become an invasive problem themselves. **They are host-specific, which means that they feed and reproduce solely on loosestrife.**



An adult *Galerucella* beetle. Credit: Katrina Scheiner, USFWS

Two of the most successful insects are the *Galerucella calmariensis* and *Galerucella pusilla* beetles. The adults and their larvae feed on the stems and leaves, stripping the plant of its foliage and reducing its ability to flower and set seed.



Larva on the purple loosestrife. Credit: Katrina Scheiner, USFWS

After obtaining permission from the state environmental conservation department to release beetles, organizations can purchase beetles from a supplier. If there is an existing beetle population, they can bolster the wild populations by raising beetles in a rearing facility. Raising your own beetles can engage local conservation partners, volunteers and even youth groups.

Partnering with the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge of the Eastern Massachusetts Complex ran a beetle rearing facility for the second year in a row this past spring.

“Beetle rearing facility” may sound high-tech, but we’re just creating a mock wetland environment.

Plastic kiddie pools provide the water, and potted loosestrife plants provide tasty food for our beetles. We dig up loosestrife root balls in early spring and plant them in pots in the pools and let them grow until they’re tall and leafy enough to support beetles. If your facility is in a publicly accessible spot (we housed ours at Assabet River refuge’s visitor center), having signs or other outreach materials lets visitors know why you are actively growing an invasive species!



Removing mesh nets, which protect beetles, to release the beetles from the loosestrife. Credit: Katrina Scheiner, USWFS

After the plants are big enough, we slip fine mesh nets over them, supported by tomato cages or bamboo poles, and we collect wild beetles from local wetlands and add them to our netted pots. The nets keep the beetles in and predators out. Birds, amphibians and other insects all find *Galerucella* quite tasty, and we want as many of our beetle babies to survive to adulthood as possible.



Note the sign that we used to mark our plants. Credit: Katrina Scheiner, USWFS

After a little over a month of careful monitoring, the new generation of adults is ready for release! We grew 50 pots of loosestrife in our 2013 facility and estimate that we reared between 25,000 and 50,000 new adults. While that sounds huge, several thousand beetles are released for each infested acre.

Are you interested in starting your own beetle rearing facility? Right now is a great time to get started! Loosestrife is in full bloom, so now you can mark ideal sites to collect rootstock for your facility.

You collect the roots in early spring, when all that's left are the dead sticks of the previous year's growth. Flag each plant now, and collecting the roots in the spring will be a breeze!



Galerucella eggs. Credit: Katrina Scheiner, USWFS

Want to learn more? Visit our [watershed blog](#) or contact Amber Carr at amber_carr@fws.gov. Also be sure to check our Neponset River Watershed Association's [Flickr](#) for hundreds of really great photos from their beetle raising efforts and all of their wonderful volunteers! You can also check out a similar effort led by our West Virginia Field Office.

This entry was posted in Blog entries, National wildlife refuges, Partnerships and tagged beetle rearing, biological control, conservation, eastern massachusetts national wildlife refuge, galerucella, galerucella beetle, great meadows national wildlife refuge, habitat restoration, invasive, invasive plant, loosestrife, national wildlife refuge, non-native plant, purple loosestrife on September 16, 2013

[<https://usfwsnortheast.wordpress.com/2013/09/16/got-loosestrife-nows-the-time-to-check/>] by usfwsnortheastblog.



Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management Wetlands Restoration Program

January 2010 note: this document is provided for reference purposes only. The MA Wetlands Restoration Program (WRP) merged with the Riverways Program in 2009 to create the Division of Ecological Restoration (DER). DER currently is not supporting new beetle releases. References to WRP and available assistance in this document are outdated and no longer accurate. However, much of the information is still relevant and useful.

Guidance Document for the Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project *Updated September 2007*

This guidance document for the Massachusetts Wetlands Restoration Program's Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project (the Project) briefly reviews the use of biocontrol measures in Massachusetts to control the invasive wetland plant, purple loosestrife, and provides information to people who may be interested in participating in the Project.

Background

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is an invasive wetland plant originally from Europe and Asia. In the United States, there are no natural enemies that control purple loosestrife populations. As a result, the plant spreads rapidly and causes significant negative impacts, including reduced native plant coverage, lower plant diversity, and impaired wildlife habitat. (See the purple loosestrife fact sheet in Appendix 1 for more information.)

Viable options for managing purple loosestrife via conventional means (water level management, burning, herbicides, manual removal, and cutting) have proven extremely difficult and impractical on a large scale. An alternative is the biological control of purple loosestrife via intentional introduction of natural predators.

Extensive studies have identified several beetle species in Europe that feed and breed on purple loosestrife and that control populations there. These beetles have been extensively tested in the United States since 1986 to assess their safety and efficacy as biocontrol agents, leading to a 1992 approval by the United States Department of Agriculture of their use for biocontrol purposes. Published literature indicates that no significant long-term negative impacts on native plant species have been observed. The beetles prefer to eat purple loosestrife and will successfully lay eggs only on that plant.

The beetles used in the WRP project are leaf-feeding *Galerucella sp.* (*G. pusilla* and *G. calmariensis*). The beetles over-winter in a dormant state in the soil, then emerge in the spring to reproduce. The adults feed on purple loosestrife leaves and create a bullet-hole pattern in the leaf. In the summer, adults breed and lay eggs on the leaves and stems of purple loosestrife. Larvae emerge and feed on the leaves of the plant, causing significant damage in the form of a window-pane pattern on the leaves (larval damage does not penetrate the entire leaf, but the upper or lower layers only). The larvae pupate in the soil and the next generation of adults will emerge in the mid-summer. In New England, it is rare for beetles to go through more than one reproductive generation per year. However in warmer climates, this is often possible.

Normally, beetles are purchased from a supplier, transferred from another site where a beetle population has been established, or are reared in a controlled environment and then transferred to the site. Releases occur in the spring or summer at pre-selected and monitored sites of dense purple loosestrife infestation. The goal is

to establish a self-sustaining beetle population at each release site that will control purple loosestrife. In general, annual releases over three to four years are needed to cause a significant impact, or decline, in purple loosestrife.

While these natural beetle predators cannot eliminate purple loosestrife entirely, they have been shown to significantly reduce the density of the plant (by up to 90% in some studies) and allow re-establishment of native wetland vegetation. Beetle populations stay in balance with purple loosestrife availability and will increase or decrease in proportion with the plant's abundance. When the population of purple loosestrife in a wetland is reduced by effective biocontrol measures, beetle populations will decline as well.

Galerucella sp. beetles have been used successfully in the United States to control purple loosestrife infestations since the early 1990s. Treatments have occurred in all of the New England states, including Massachusetts, where beetles were first released on National Wildlife Refuges (Great Meadows NWR and Parker River NWR) in the mid- to late- 1990s.

Massachusetts Wetlands Restoration Program Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project

The Wetlands Restoration Program initiated a pilot Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project in 2000. The overall goal of the Project is to enhance the health, condition, and diversity of habitats and native species within wetlands that have been degraded by purple loosestrife infestations. As of 2006, WRP has facilitated beetle releases at 17 sites in Massachusetts. Volunteer organizations have participated in beetle rearing, beetle release, and spring and fall site monitoring. Extensive monitoring of treatment sites has occurred to document the effects of the beetles on purple loosestrife growth and the establishment of self-sustaining beetle populations. Several sites in Massachusetts have shown successful reductions in purple loosestrife coverage and vigor after multiple beetle releases over three to four years.

In 2005, funding was allocated by the Federal Aquatic Nuisance Species Taskforce for CZM to hire a half-time purple loosestrife biocontrol project coordinator. Additionally, WRP has received funding through a United States Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Agreement to support expansion of the Project. WRP plans to develop additional partnerships and support the expansion of treatment sites throughout the state. The Project will continue to use a volunteer-based model and will partner with schools and conservation organizations to help raise and release beetles and monitor treatment sites. Additionally, WRP is collaborating with government agencies and other partners to develop a long-range strategic plan for the biological control of purple loosestrife throughout Massachusetts.

What WRP Provides

The degree of WRP involvement in purple loosestrife biocontrol varies from site to site. WRP can provide initial technical advice and guidance to all parties interested in purple loosestrife biocontrol in Massachusetts. If organizations are interested in receiving a greater level of assistance for a particular site -- via beetle provision, monitoring assistance, etc. -- then that site should be nominated for WRP assistance using the attached site nomination form (see below and Appendix 2). WRP annually reviews nominations and considers the merits of individual sites for purple loosestrife control, along with available resources, to determine which sites will receive WRP assistance.

Cooperative Agreement

When WRP determines that sufficient resources are available and a site merits more significant involvement, the nominating entity and WRP will enter into a cooperative agreement. See Appendix 3 for the current Cooperative Agreement.

Regulatory Considerations

Familiarity with federal, state and local permits regarding biocontrol agents and wetland activities is important. WRP maintains a permit from the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to import exotic *Galerucella* beetles and/or release approved biocontrol organisms into the environment.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) supports the partnership efforts described herein and the goal of improving wetland conditions through the introduction of biocontrol beetles to manage purple loosestrife infestations. MassDEP encourages anyone considering purple loosestrife biocontrol activities to collaborate with WRP.

WRP coordinates with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) and local conservation commissions during the review process for proposed release sites. Conservation commissions are provided with information about the Project and data specific to sites in their jurisdiction. WRP and local volunteers continue to monitor selected release sites for at least three years. A summary report of monitoring results is provided to state agencies and the conservation commission in each town where a release has occurred.

Site Selection

WRP considers the following criteria when evaluating a proposal for biocontrol treatment at a new site:

Organizational/Logistical support

- Landowner permission/approval for release, establishment of permanent markers, and long-term monitoring (5-10 years).
- Support from the local Conservation Commission and approval from NHESP.
- Local sponsor/supporting organization willing to oversee the release and commit to long-term monitoring (ideally to rear beetles as well).

Physical criteria

- Sufficient coverage and density of purple loosestrife to support a self-sustaining beetle population (typically 1-2 acres).
- Adequate access for monitoring and release activities.
- Protection of site from major disruptions (e.g., herbicide treatment, other weed control regiment, flooding, or insecticide use). No recent history (during prior two years) of insecticide spraying or plans to spray in future.
- Presence of native wetland species as a seed source to reestablish areas with native vegetation after purple loosestrife declines.
- Consideration of potentially vulnerable native species (e.g., *Lythrum alatum*, *Lysimachia spp.*) or state-listed rare plant species (site records reviewed by NHESP).
- High conservation value (e.g., isolated stands of native plants clearly threatened by purple loosestrife).

Site Nominations

To nominate a site for purple loosestrife biocontrol treatment in collaboration with WRP, fill out the nomination form found in Appendix 2 and submit to Georgeann Keer at georgeann.keer@state.ma.us. When submitting a nomination, please include your name and contact information (email, address, phone number), the name of the site, the location of the site (town, nearest street address or intersection, description of location), the name of the landowner, description of the extent and density of purple loosestrife, and a map of the site.

Beetle Orders

WRP assists in procuring beetles for introduction at sites participating in the Project. Beetles may be purchased through a supplier, obtained from one of the beetle rearing sites in Massachusetts, or transferred from sites with established beetle populations. The current source of purchased beetles is the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As previously mentioned, WRP maintains a USDA - APHIS permit to import *Galerucella sp.* beetles for the purpose of release as biocontrol agents. Organizations that enter into a Cooperative Agreement with WRP and agree to follow the guidance described in this document may be able to use WRP's beetle transport and importation permit.

Beetle Rearing

To date, several schools (middle schools through colleges) have participated in the beetle rearing project by cultivating purple loosestrife, introducing beetles to the plants, and allowing beetles to reproduce, resulting in a 100-fold or greater increase in the beetle population. After the next generation of adult beetles emerges, the population is released to a predetermined treatment site. The rearing process begins in April and extends until late June or July when the beetles are released. The complete protocol used for rearing beetles is found in Appendix 4.

Monitoring

Pre-treatment monitoring is done to determine the composition of plant diversity at the wetland prior to initiation of the biocontrol project. Long term monitoring is required to assess the effectiveness of establishing a self-sustaining beetle population and significantly reducing the purple loosestrife infestation. WRP staff train local land stewards in monitoring methodologies, so that they may continue the long-term, routine monitoring with limited guidance. The protocol in Appendix 5 describes the monitoring to be done each spring and fall. The protocol requires the establishment of permanent quadrats to monitor change over time. Spring monitoring collects data on purple loosestrife plant characteristics and beetle presence and absence in monitoring quadrats. Fall monitoring collects more specific information on purple loosestrife vitality at the time of flowering. Photo documentation of sites from specific vantage points each year visually documents changes in sites over time.

After several years of beetle releases, when a self-sustaining population has been established, it is anticipated that beetles may disperse to other purple loosestrife infested areas up to 10 miles from the original treatment site. In order for WRP to effectively and efficiently plan for future releases and project needs, it is important to know the locations of *Galerucella* beetle populations away from WRP-initiated treatment sites. For this reason, WRP requests the assistance of the public, especially people who spend time in wetlands for work or recreation, in identifying stands of purple loosestrife which have *Galerucella* beetles and/or evidence of *Galerucella* feeding damage. Reports may be submitted using the site nomination form (Appendix 2). An identification card, depicting *Galerucella* and *Galerucella* feeding damage can be found in Appendix 6.

Data Sharing

Hansen, Linda

From: Rivas,Monica
Sent: Monday, November 20, 2023 12:26 PM
To: 'georgeann.keer@state.ma.us'
Cc: Hansen, Linda; Harris, Brian; Conservation
Subject: Request for Purple Loose strife Control Project
Attachments: Loose strife Agreement Complete.pdf

Hi Georgeann,

The Wayland Conservation Department is interested in collaborating on a project to biologically treat purple loose strife at our Cow Common Restoration Area. In 2020, we conducted a macro-scale restoration project to improve habitat for the threatened Bobolink by removing 67 trees. The area has reverted to shallow emergent marsh, but purple loose strife lying dormant has started to spread and encompass the restoration area to such a degree that it is now the dominant plant. Because our department avoids using chemical control, we believe biological control is our best option for improving the quality of the habitat.

Please see the attached file for our completed application and site map for the proposed treatment area. Please provide us with an estimate for the cost of treatment as soon as you can.

Thank you and have a Happy Thanksgiving!

Monica Rivas
Conservation Dept. Assistant
Town of Wayland
41 Cochituate Road, Wayland, MA 01778
mrivas@wayland.ma.us
508-358-3045



Cow Common Purple Loosestrife Release Site

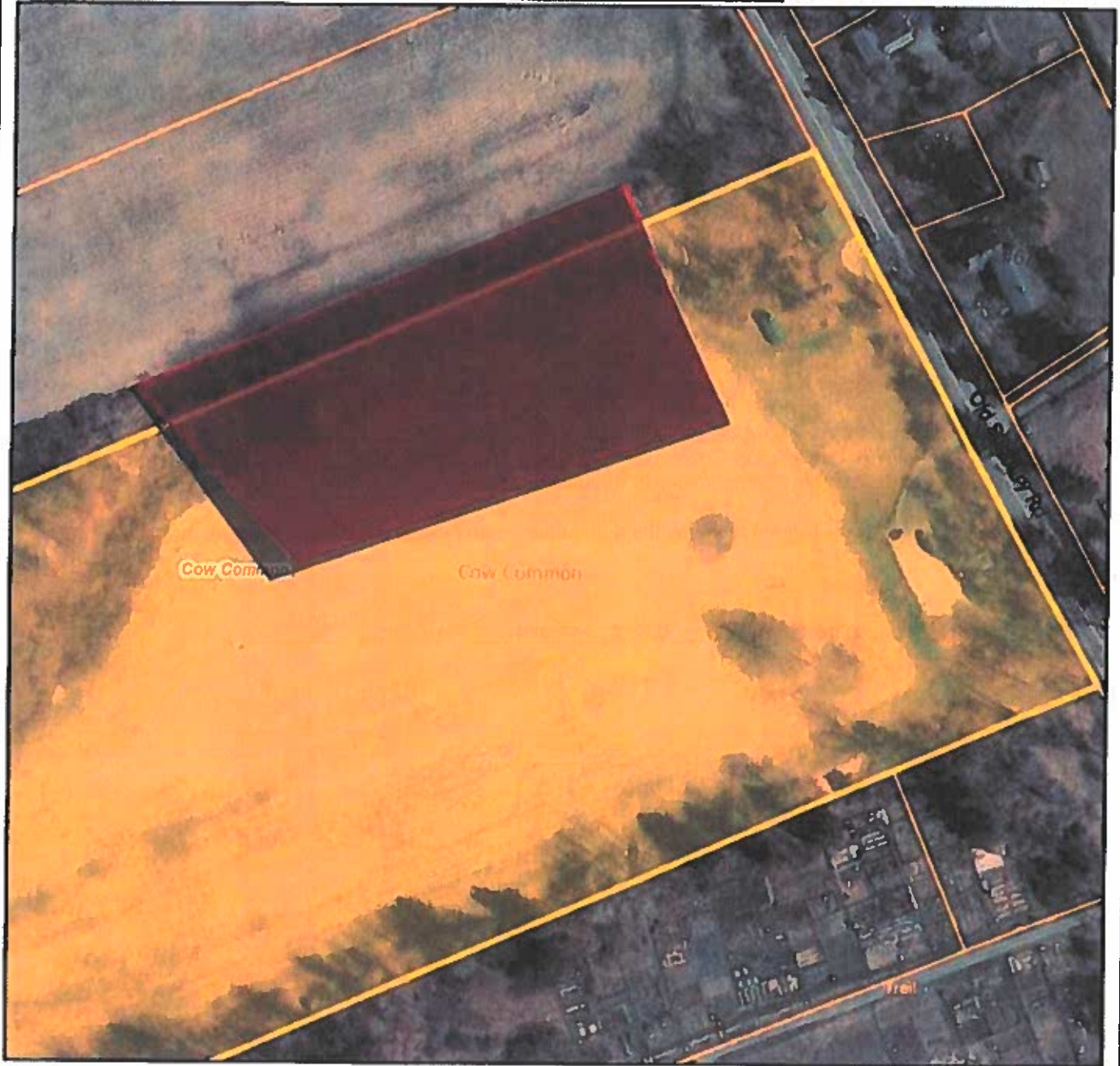
Wayland, MA

1 inch = 139 Feet



www.cal-tech.com

November 20, 2023



	Conservation Areas Boundary	Conservation Area Labels
	Parcel Line	Easements Labels
	Lot Area	Building Addresses

Data shown on this map is provided for planning and informational purposes only. The municipality and CAI Technologies are not responsible for any use for other purposes or misuse or misrepresentation of this map

commitment to protect site from disruptions (e.g., herbicide treatment, other weed control regiment, flooding, or insecticide use).

- Identify local volunteers willing to participate in the release and commit to long-term monitoring (ideally to collect, rear, and release beetles according to WRP guidelines).
- Compile site data and submit to WRP according to a standard monitoring protocol.
- Inform WRP of any disturbance or activity on the site that is likely to impact the purple loosestrife stand or the beetle population.
- Not collect or allow for the collection of *Galerucella* beetles from this site without consulting the WRP.

The Wetlands Restoration Program and its agents will:

- Provide guidance, technical support in beetle rearing (if applicable), beetle release, and beetle population and purple loosestrife monitoring.
- Provide materials and beetles for the project, as determined by WRP to be necessary and subject to available resources.
- Provide guidance for addressing regulatory issues and complying with requirements for biocontrol projects, including assisting in preparation of requests for approvals from state agencies and notices to Conservation Commissions
- Participate in release and monitoring activities as allowed by staff schedules.
- Help promote the collaborative project and address any project concerns.
- Compile data and annually report on the status of the project.

Nothing in this agreement shall obligate the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, or the Office of Coastal Zone Management to expend any funds or provide technical assistance in excess of current appropriations or otherwise prohibited by law.

The Wetlands Restoration Program reserves the right to terminate this cooperative agreement, at any time in its sole discretion.

This agreement is entered into this 20 day of November in the year 2023.

Representatives:

 LINDA HANSEN, TOWN OF WAYLAND

Signature, Representative Supporting Organization

Signature, Representative Wetlands Restoration Program

Please complete form and return a copy to -
Georgeann Keer
Wetlands Restoration Program
Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management,
251 Causeway Street, Suite 800
Boston, MA 02114-2136
Fax: 617-626-1240
Email: georgeann.keer@state.ma.us

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

for

Cow Common Conservation Area

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE BIOCONTROL PROJECT

between

**THE MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF COSTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
WETLANDS RESTORATION PROGRAM**

and

Town of Wayland Conservation

Through this agreement, the Wetlands Restoration Program (WRP) recognizes a Cooperative Agreement with Wayland Conservation (the organization) toward improving the aquatic resources and wetland habitat of Cow Common (the site) through invasive species management activities and ultimately wetlands restoration. WRP agrees to support the organization in pursuing this project and the organization agrees to continue their efforts to implement the Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project at this site, as described below.

1. The organization and WRP will implement this biological control project by following the methods and protocols outlined in the WRP Guidance Document for the Purple Loosestrife Biocontrol Project. This includes carrying out the program for monitoring the progress of the project to document results and submitting data to WRP so that other restoration efforts may benefit from information gathered at this site. WRP will provide technical and other assistance in carrying out the restoration project.
2. The parties indicated above will seek opportunities to improve public awareness of wetlands and wetland restoration. This effort includes implementing strategies for involving volunteers in the monitoring and other elements of the project as appropriate.
3. WRP will assist in project development, coordination, and implementation in any way possible. This may include coordination with other agencies and programs, providing technical information, and conducting training and information sessions.

More specifically, the following commitments are required from each party in order for WRP to invest in treatments at a particular site. The collaborators' signatures at the bottom of this form indicate agreement with the following terms.

The organization will:

- Secure landowner permission/agreement for: beetle release (up to 4 years), establishment of permanent plot markers, long-term monitoring (approximately 3 years following last beetle release at the site), and

Appendix 2: WRP Purple Loosestrife Inventory and Biocontrol Project Site Nomination Form

To submit a purple loosestrife site inventory and/or site nomination information, please complete this form and attach a site map. Return to Georgeann Keer at the address below. (Note: This form is not intended to be used for current WRP biocontrol treatment sites).

SECTION 1: CONTACT INFORMATION		<input type="checkbox"/> Check if submitted for Project site nomination.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Check if submitted for inventory purposes.
Submitter's information		Date
Name Monica Rivas		
Address 41 Cochituate Rd.		Town/Zip Wayland, MA 01778
Phone (508)-358-3045		Email conservation@wayland.ma.us
Information on associated organization (if any)		
Name Wayland Conservation		
Address 41 Cochituate Rd.		Town/Zip Wayland, MA 01778
Phone (508)-358-3669		Email same as above
SECTION 2: SITE INFORMATION		
Site name Cow Common Conservation Area		
Site Town Wayland, MA		
Landowner contact information:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check if same as organization above.
Name		
Address		
Phone		
Email		
Nearest intersection Glezen Ln and Old Sudbury Rd	Geographic coordinates (if known) 42.371, -71.372	
Description of location mixed fields and shallow emergent marsh restoration area		
Approximate Acreage of Infestation		Location type (circle one)
<u>2</u> acres		Lake
		River
		Marsh/Wetland
		Roadside ditch
		Other _____
Approximate density of purple loosestrife (stems per sq. meter, may indicate a range)?		
Purple Loosestrife Condition		
Has the site been surveyed for evidence of Galerucella beetle activity (presence of eggs, larvae, adults, or leaf damage)?		
Was evidence of purple loosestrife damage by larval or adult beetle feeding (herbivory) found? (See <i>Galerucella identification cards</i> .) If yes, describe area of site where found and indicate on map.		
Larval?	no	Adult? no
Were there any of the following on the purple loosestrife? If yes, describe area of site where found and indicate on map.		
Adults?	Galerucella (See <i>Galerucella identification cards</i>): no	Larvae?
	Eggs?	

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