18 total responses

9 Non-tribal Government (federal, state, county, etc.)8 Tribal Government1 Other

8 Land Management (resource managers, road workers, THPOS, etc.)
5 Other
2 Regulation (enforcement officers, attorneys, etc.)
1 Administration (TA, council members, etc.)

83% familiar with IPM81% practicing IPM63% actively managing pests

Managing for: blackberries, SOD, aquatic invasives, Gypsy moth, others

Limitations: funding and resources, rough terrain, neighbors, environmental concerns with pesticides and other disturbances, County officials

	current			future			
<u>Topic</u>	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	TOTAL
SOD	4	1	0	7	0	2	14
Polyphagus shot hole borer	0	1	1	2	3	0	7
Brooms and gorse	2	1	2	0	0	1	6
Goldspotted oak borer	2	2	0	0	2	0	6
Star thistles	2	1	0	1	2	0	6
Laurel wilt	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Gypsy moth	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Pampas grass	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Arundo, blackberries, EAB, Grey pine dieback, insects of willow and oak, mistletoe, Tamarisk	8			6			2
ALB, beetles, eucalyptus, Hydrilla, invasive aquatics, ivy, large mouth bass, pitch canker, skeleton weed, tansy ragwort, vinca	6			5			1

TOPIC	Points
SOD (1)	6
GSOB (1) and (2)	5
detections; delimitation; eradication of pioneer populations of invasive species (2)	4
laurel wilt (1) and (3)	4
pesticide/herbicide uses (2) and (3)	3
collaboration/partnership opportunities (1)	3
forest stand thinning (1)	3
how do we focus the support of the public for invasive species initiatives into funding? (1)	3
management of invasives (1)	3
outreach and education (1)	3
pesticides for eradication that are organic or least harmful to plants/trees (1)	3
Use of burning to enhance various aspects of forest health (1)	3
disposal of infected debris, to not continue spreading (2)	2
firewood (2)	2
information transfer/expertise (2)	2
PSB (2)	2
slash treatment (2)	2
star thistle/arundo donax (2)	2
aerial pesticide use/monocropping (3)	1
border stations (3)	1
collaboration (3)	1
do not transport plant material/clean equipment (3)	1
invasive weeds (3)	1