

Plants Out of Place



PO Box 5274

Madison WI, 53705-0274

<http://www.ipaw.org>



Issue 44, May 2015

Table of Contents:

President's Notes	1-2
<u>Starry Stonewort Found in Wisconsin</u>	2
<u>Revised List of Invasive Plants</u>	3-4
<u>CISMA Meeting</u>	4
<u>Ozaukee Washington Land Trust GLRI Grant in Review</u>	5-6
<u>Report Invasive Species with GLEDN App</u>	6-7
<u>Campbell's New Adventure</u>	7
<u>Invader Crusader Award Recipients</u>	8

President's Notes: NR40 Revisions and ISAM

As May 1, 2015 the Wisconsin DNR Natural Resources rule, NR 40, on invasive species identification, classification and control revision has officially been revised and is active. This revision has been in the legislative rule making process for two years. Before that many of people put their time and effort working on determining what the additions and revisions should be. This revision added 52 terrestrial invasive species to the original 64 terrestrial invasive species along with other revisions. Lots to learn and absorb, Kelly Kearns with the WDNR has an article below discussing the new rule in more detail.

Other items of topic are continuing efforts with phragmites. Cody MacDonald, IPAW Secretary, has an article about the GLRI grant the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust has been working on diligently. Paul Skawinski talks about the finding of Starry stonewort and Mark Renz explains how to use about the Great Lakes Early Detection smart phone application to report invasive species, a very useful tool for anyone wanting to report invasive species.

June is Invasive Species Awareness Month (ISAM). To promote ISAM the Wisconsin Invasive

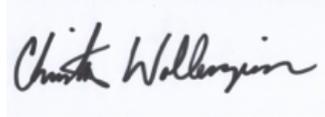
Continued on Page 2

"The only way forward, if we are going to improve the quality of the environment, is to get everybody involved."

Richard Rogers

Presidents Notes Continued

Species Council (WISC) will be having the Invader Crusader awards ceremony on June 4th at the Olbrich Botanical Gardens in Madison. Many deserving groups and individuals will be receiving awards, see the article below announcing the winners. The ceremony will also be honoring the winner of the second annual ISAM video contest. It's not too late to submit a video for competition. See the WISC website for full details on the Awards Ceremony and the Video contest, invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness-month/awards/.



Christa Wollenzien
IPAW President

Starry Stonewort Found in Wisconsin

By: Paul Skawinski, UW Extension

Starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa* (N.A. Desvaux) J. Groves) is a non-native, aquatic macro-algae in the Characeae family. It is the only non-native species of Characeae known in Wisconsin, joining many native species in four other genera - *Chara*, *Nitella*, *Tolypella*, and *Lychnothamnus*. The first documented population of *N. obtusa* in Wisconsin was found by a Department of Natural Resources (DNR) crew in late September, 2014 in Little Muskego Lake, Waukesha County.



N. obtusa was first documented in the U.S. in the Saint Lawrence River in 1978, and in eastern Lower Michigan in 1983. It is now known from well over 100 inland lakes in Lower Michigan. This species is known to form dense monocultures in Michigan lakes, and is suggested to have negative effects on spawning fishes. It has been observed in shallow water to as deep as 9 meters.

Staff from the Wisconsin DNR, UW-Extension Lakes, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), and volunteers from Little Muskego Lake have been monitoring the *N. obtusa* population over the winter and early spring. They used under-ice surveillance and substrate sampling, and an intense aquatic macrophyte sampling effort after ice-out, resulting in all known *N. obtusa* occurring within one shallow bay of the lake. Additional lake-wide monitoring will occur this spring, and management options will be discussed after the management team and stakeholders fully understand the extent of the population.

Thankfully, only male *N. obtusa* has been observed in North America. Therefore, no sexual reproduction is occurring here. Instead, *N. obtusa* disperses via starchy, clone-forming structures called bulbils, which reside in the sediments. These star-shaped bulbils are attached to the parent by colorless filaments called rhizoids; the unique shape of the bulbils make them very useful for species identification. Fragments of the stem (thallus) can also form clones of the parent. It is crucial that boat anchors, trailers, and other equipment is thoroughly cleaned between water bodies to avoid dispersal of this and other aquatic invasive species.



Paul Skawinski is the Statewide Coordinator of the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network for the UW-Extension Lakes Program, and is the author of *Aquatic Plants of the Upper Midwest*.

Revised List of Invasive Plants in Effect May, 2015

By: Kelly Kearns and Terrell Hyde, WI DNR

As of May 1, 2015, Wisconsin has a revised and expanded invasive species rule. NR 40 first went into effect in 2009, focusing on the more common invasive species that were not being used commercially. After a few years of informing the public about the rule and implementing it, DNR staff and the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council (WISC) initiated "Round 2" of NR 40. This involved working with multiple Species Assessment Groups (SAGs) composed of species experts and stakeholders.

For plants there were five SAGs involving about 60 individuals representing many industries, organizations and agencies. These groups determined which species were invasive and which needed to go through the full assessment process. The plant SAGs reviewed a total of 170 plants. SAG recommendations for proposed regulations for all species were vetted through extensive outreach efforts and through the administrative rules process and resulted in the following chapter NR 40 revisions for plants:

- 16 terrestrial + 0 aquatic plants = Not invasive
- 25 terrestrial + 2 aquatic plants = Invasive but Not Regulated
- 34 terrestrial + 20 aquatic plants = Caution (also not regulated)
- 19 terrestrial + 21 aquatic plants = regulated as Prohibited
- 2 terrestrial + 0 aquatic plants = regulated as Prohibited/Restricted (varies by county)
- 28 terrestrial + 3 aquatic plants = regulated as Restricted

Lists of these plants, fact sheets and photographs may be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/> keyword: Invasive Plants. A new publication with photos of all of the Round 2 terrestrial and wetland regulated plants will be available in June. DNR is also creating a new set of species pages for the [Field Guide to Invasive Plants in Wisconsin](#). These will be available at the cost of printing and shipping in July. Please see the DNR website http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/documents/TR_Pub_Catalog_rv2014.pdf or contact kelly.kearns@wi.gov to order copies.

Since the new list of regulated invasive species includes several plants that were grown and sold commercially, it is imperative for people working with invasive plants to understand the nuances and exemptions in the rule:

Cultivar Exemptions – For many of these plants there is insufficient data to determine if any of the cultivars are causing the invasions. Where this is known, the weedier cultivars are regulated, along with the parent species. For those species with little data, generally all of the cultivars are exempt from the rule. Check the lists to see which taxa are regulated and which are not.

Phase Out – In order to minimize the impact of this rule on production nurseries and the green industry in general, this rule allows for the gradual phase out of newly Restricted plants. Individual plants that were in the state as of May 1, 2015 may continue to be sold, purchased, planted and transported. This period is five years for newly Restricted trees and shrubs and three years for other newly Restricted plants. Further propagation or importation into the state is not allowed after May 1, 2015. This phase out does NOT apply to Prohibited species or those plants listed prior to 2015.

Split Listing – A few plant species are listed as Prohibited in those counties where they have not yet been found, and Restricted in those counties where populations may be beyond eradication potential. In Round 2 a few species had their Restricted range expand due to range expansion. One notable species, non-native phragmites, went from being Restricted state-wide to being Prohibited in the western counties (see map). Extensive surveys have found that most populations of phragmites in the western counties are actually the native ecotype. Those few populations of non-native phragmites in the



Phragmites is now Prohibited (red counties) and Restricted (orange counties) in the state of Wisconsin.

Continued on Page 4

Revised List Continued

western counties will be controlled over the next few years. If you know of populations of phragmites that you suspect are non-native in the western counties, take photos and send with detailed information to brock.woods@wi.gov.

There are many other changes to NR 40 as well, such as the down-listing of emerald ash borer and jumping worms from Prohibited to Restricted state-wide. For more information on NR 40 and the species regulated by it, see <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/classification.html>.

Our First CISMA Meeting! By: Diane Schauer, IPAW Board Member



Each year the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) folks in Wisconsin hold a statewide meeting in spring to discuss issues and prepare for the upcoming field season. This year the meeting was expanded to two days for a very good reason. Our statewide Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMAs) and Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) were invited to attend.

This idea goes back to last December when we held a conference call with representatives from various CISMAs. The people from IPAW who were on the call recognized that many of the groups share common concerns. We decided that it might be helpful to have a face-to-face meeting to share stories, concerns and successes. IPAW extended the invitation and sponsored the CISMA meeting.

The primary focus of the first day of meetings, March 24th, was AIS. We worked on the new strategic plan, discussed AIS grants and the Clean Boats Clean Waters program. Kelly Kearns delivered an update on NR 40. This was followed by a discussion on existing and potential partnering opportunities between AIS staff and CISMAs. It was a lively discussion.

March 25th, the focus shifted to issues of concern for CISMAs. Representatives from IPAW and the Midwest Invasive Plant Network were there as well. Our Wisconsin AIS Team presented to the CISMAs about Invasive Species Awareness Month, the AIS Partnership and held another discussion about potential partnering opportunities between the groups. CISMA representatives were invited to sign up for the AIS listserv so they will be able to keep up with AIS topics more easily. Other topics of interest included another and different update on NR 40, discussion of available grants, First Detectors Program, and Invasive Plant Mapping. The jumping worms presentation was a hit, as always.

Most importantly, each CISMA in attendance had the opportunity to describe who they are, where they are located, and what work they've been doing. This was fun and informative. Representatives from six CISMAs attended on the first day of the meetings, but more attended on the 25th. CISMAs in attendance included the Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition, Wisconsin Headwaters Invasive Partnership, Northwoods Cooperative Weed Management Area, St. Croix-Red Cedar River Cooperative Weed Management Area, Timberland Invasives Partnership, Lakeshore Invasive Species Management Area, Upper Chippewa Invasive Species Partnership, and the Southwest Wisconsin Invasive Species Coalition. Quite a turnout!

Emily Anderson from Wild Rivers CWMA said "This was a great chance to meet with people and put faces to the names. It was fun to talk with people from other groups and get to know them." Chris Arrowood, who represents the Timberland Invasives Partnership, said he thought it was really interesting to hear about what the other groups are doing. This seemed to be the prevailing opinion.

At the end of the meetings the CISMA members decided that it is a good idea to meet face to face and to common issues and a meeting should happen on an annual basis with quarterly conference calls in between. By all accounts, it was a successful first annual meeting!

Ozaukee Washington Land Trust GLRI Grant in Review

By: Cody MacDonald

The Great Lakes region is one of the most diverse and important ecosystems in the world. From coastal plant communities to inland wetland ecosystems, this region not only provides critical habitat for local and migratory wildlife species, but also provides services that can help to offset problems created by factors like climate change and anthropogenic disturbance.



Though there is much room for economic, ecological and social benefit provided by the Great Lake's natural resources, there remains many challenges in managing a functional landscape—things like development, climate change, political setbacks—and invasive species.

In September of 2012, the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT) was awarded an EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) grant. OWLT's grant, entitled Partners in Preservation for Invasive Species Removal, was specifically designed to treat and control pioneer colonies of four wetland invasive plant species: *Phragmites australis*, *Fallopia japonica* (Japanese knotweed), *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife) and *Leymus arenarius* (lyme grass). Sheboygan, Washington, Ozaukee, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha counties were designated as the project area.

Deliverables

- Treat and protect 1,500 acres of wetland, riparian and shoreline habitat from the invasion of target plants.
- Conduct Five Project RED Workshop Trainings
- Create evolving inventory, both spatially and temporally, to track and share progress
- Create task force comprised of diverse, partnering organizations with one goal in mind—adaptive, integrative management in controlling invasive species.

Road to Success – 10%... 10% of any project should be spent understanding that project. For me, that meant understanding the biology and phenology of each target plant. Once this is achieved, one can understand the different life cycles each plant enters throughout different times of the year. Absorbing this information reveals the different control techniques needed at those different times of the year; this is called 'Integrative Management'.



Managing phragmites incorporates such an approach. The most logical time of the year to spray an aggressive perennial is near the end of the growing season, when vascular plants translocate their nutrients down into their roots. However, chemical application at this time of the year (which in SE Wisconsin is around mid-August) will prove to be challenging, as established populations of phragmites can reach 15' tall with extreme stem density. This is why mechanical removal is necessary mid-growing season—to 'throw off' that plant's life cycle, forcing it to start over and exhausting nutrients located within its roots, and increase site accessibility for management occurring near the end of the season.

This treated, standing dead biomass is then once again removed mechanically or by prescribed burning over winter or early spring. This is crucial as native seed buried underneath the duff will have more of a fighting chance to take hold and compete for space.

Of course, such a complicated approach would not be necessary if for one thing—Early Detection, Rapid Response and Prevention. This allows grant resources to be more evenly distributed, as controlling pioneer colonies require less time, chemical, planning, and therefore funding. OWLT has consulted the Wisconsin DNR's document below to identify and understand preventative measures. <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Wetlands/documents/WetlandInvasiveBMP.pdf>

Results to Date – Entering the last year of this GLRI grant, OWLT has treated and protected 1,960 acres of wetland related habitat. This was made possible by partnering with 36 organizations who with OWLT have now treated and controlled 495

Continued on Page 6

Ozaukee Washington Land Trust Continued

individual populations, with this number still significantly rising.

To date, there have been 65 projects implemented, with some being more complex than others. For example:

- Roadways are incredible vectors in transporting invasive species. An initiative to target, treat and control pioneer colonies of *Phragmites australis* along the frontage roads of the I-94 corridor in Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha counties was started in 2014 and will continue in 2015. Over 200 infestations have already been mapped as of May for this year's project.
- OWLT also teamed up with a group of homeowners called SHOZ whose properties sit adjacent to the shoreline of Lake Michigan. Lyme grass populations along 42 Lake Michigan shoreline properties in 2014 were targeted and eradicated. Each homeowner we partner with will receive an action plan on how to properly control target invasive species moving forward. 2015's number of participating homeowners is now up to 100.
- We're also controlling 70+ sporadic *phragmites* infestations located throughout an 1,100 acre wetland in Pleasant Prairie. The ecological effects will benefit local and migratory wildlife populations, and also the users of the private hunting preserve.

Importance of Partnerships – The answers in steering a grant to success can often remain unknown if the right connections are never made. Putting in the time to research perplexing topics on your own time is needed, of course; reaching out to and circulating information to the professors and practitioners who work with these sorts of things every day, however, is what really puts one ahead. Invasive species will not go away if we are not working together; rather an integrative approach brought forth by a diverse network of partners will have much more long lasting effects.

Report Invasive Species with the Great Lakes Early Detection Smart Phone App By: Mark Renz & Tony Summers, UW Madison & Extension

Invasive species are an expanding problem, but in order to address this problem regulators and agency staff need to understand their distribution across the landscape. **This has been identified as one of the biggest obstacles within invasive species management, knowledge of the extent of populations.**

While websites and other ways to communicate presence of invasive species have been in place for decades few utilize this resource. To facilitate this process a team has developed an application for reporting invasive species locations directly to the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN). This App. is available for any apple or android smartphone or tablet. To download this App visit : <http://apps.bugwood.org/mobile/gledn.html>.

Create an EddMAPS Account – Once you have downloaded the App, you will be required to create an account with EddMAPS (Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System). Registration is free and the program automatically remembers your login and password in the future. Once an account is linked to the App, you can begin to map invasive species. Currently the application has 124 invasive plants, six invasive fish, two crustaceans, ten insects, two mammals, three mollusks, and four diseases that can be mapped. If you do not see the species of interest you can always map it as an unknown and later edit it by logging into your EddMAPS account.

How to Map a Species – To select a species to map, one can search for it via designated categories or by typing in the common or scientific name. As most groups are targeting specific species we also allow for the creation of a custom list to be created by users. This can speed up the mapping process, as it limits the time searching for the species name.



GLEDN Smart Phone App Continued

The screenshot shows the GLEDN app interface for reporting an observation. At the top, it displays the carrier, time (10:09 AM), and battery level. Below this is a back arrow and the word "Grasses". The main section is titled "Phragmites australis" with the subtitle "Common reed grass" and a timestamp "2014-04-17 10:09:40". There is a "Report Image" section with two options: "Take a Picture" and "Pick from your Library", and a status "No Image Available". Below this is the "GPS Location" section with fields for Latitude (31.47644), Longitude (-83.52456), and Accuracy (5), accompanied by a map icon. The "Time Spent" section has a row of buttons for 5, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 minutes. The "Plant Observation Information" section includes "Infested Area" with a field for "#", and buttons for "Acres" and "Sq Feet". The "Density" section has buttons for "Low", "Medium", and "High". A "Save" button is at the bottom right.

Once a species is selected the device will automatically track the location of the smartphone/tablet and ask the user to take a picture of the observation. By clicking on “take a picture” it brings up your device’s camera. Once the picture is taken and accepted by the user several optional pieces of information can be added to the observation. These fields include infestation area, density, time making observations, and a section to include a brief note with the observation. While adding information is optional it can be very useful for tracking and management of populations. While this sounds like a lot to do, once familiar with this tool, observations can be made **in 30 seconds or less!** The ability to draw a polygon is also available, but is an advanced feature; therefore we only recommend it for those who require its use. You can get to this option by clicking on the map icon.

After all the information is collected the user clicks save and the observation is loaded into the queue. The function of the queue is to allow for uploading of the information to the internet at a later date. This allows for observations to be made when the device is out of cell phone

service (GPS function works even when cell service doesn’t) and allows the user to avoid data charges associated with a remote upload. When you are ready to upload observations from the queue, select this option from the menu and click upload and all observations will be sent.

What Happens After the Observation is Sent? All observations are viewed and verified by staff prior to becoming available to the public. Once verified and accepted, the location will be visible within the GLEDN and EddMAPS mapping features. As the observation is the property of the observer, the individual has the ability to edit/update each observation. This can be done by logging onto the EddMaps account and clicking on the my EddMAPS tab (<http://eddmaps.org/user/>).

Future Efforts – We plan on updating this application in the future to offer more features, so stay tuned for more information. We plan on adding additional species, providing state specific species lists, and much more. We are also developing a tool that will allow for the inclusion of management information with the GLEDN app. We will be officially launching this fall, but if interested please contact us.

If you have questions on this resource, please don’t hesitate to contact Tony Summers (asummers2@wisc.edu) or I (mrenz@wisc.edu). We have created a brief online video that highlights how to use this App. It can be viewed at this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZzTjEM0F6C0&index=4&list=PLLq7T9GBdf8wF4m71-PchDcDM6LY1KB6W>. We would be happy to email you this link!

Christal Campbell’s New Adventure

Christal has been the Aquatic Invasive Species Education Specialist for the Department of Natural Resources and U. W. Extension since January, 2008. Christal has been passionate about her work and her positive attitude is contagious. She is widely viewed as a leader in the state’s AIS Partnership. Her work and messaging has touched hundreds of thousands of boaters, anglers, waterfowl hunters, trappers, and many other user groups in Wisconsin. The AIS program in Wisconsin is good because we had Christal as a driving force.

Christal has taken a new job as the Stormwater Education Coordinator for Dane County. She will still be working to protect the lakes and waterways of Wisconsin, but from a different perspective. Though she won’t be working in invasive species education with us any longer, those of us who know her understand that invasive species education will not be far from her mind.

Good luck, Christal, and thank you for all that you’ve done!

The 2015 Invader Crusader Award Recipients Are:

Volunteer Individuals: Bill Jaeger, Jamie Kozloski, Paul Mozina and Sherry Speth

Volunteer Group: Friends of the MacKenzie Center

Professional Individuals: Christal Campbell, University of Wisconsin – Extension; Lee Shambeau, 4-Control; and Kaycie Stushek, Golden Sands RC&D Council

Organization: Florence County Lakes and Rivers Association

Congratulations to all of you!

The awards will be given out at the [ceremony](#) held at Olbrich Botanical Gardens, 3330 Atwood Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin on June 4, 2015 at 1:00 p.m. Join us! It's a free event!

IPAW Board Members

Christa Wollenzien, IPAW
President, Wisconsin Department
of Transportation

Mark Feider, IPAW Vice
President, Milwaukee Audubon
Society

Willis Brown, IPAW Treasurer,
Michler and Brown, LLC

Cody MacDonald, IPAW
Secretary, Ozaukee Washington
Land Trust

Thomas Boos II, MT Fish, Wildlife
& Parks

Greg Bunker, Stockbridge-Munsee
Community

Jeremy Chiamulera, Compass
Land Consultants, Inc.

Greg Cleereman, Marinette County
Land & Water Conservation
Department

Jerry Doll, University of Wisconsin
– Extension

John Lunz, The Park People -
Weed-Out Program, The Wild
Ones, Preserve Our Parks

James Nuthals, Integrity's Energy
Group

Diane Schauer, Calumet County

Tony Summers, Wisconsin First
Detector Network

Patricia Trochlell, Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources

Newsletter Information:

Plants Out of Place is a periodic
newsletter distributed to
Invasive Plants Association of
Wisconsin members.

Send comments, suggestions,
and articles that you think may
be of interest to IPAW at

info@ipaw.org

Don't forget to Like
IPAW on [Facebook!](#)

IPAW's Mission:

"To promote better stewardship of the natural resources of Wisconsin by advancing the understanding of invasive plants and encouraging the control of their spread."