



# Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the

**INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN**

Issue 10 March 2005

## **IPAW Board of Directors**

### **Dan Undersander, President**

Professor of Agronomy  
University of Wisconsin  
1575 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706  
(608) 263-5070  
Djunders@facstaff.wisc.edu

### **Rolf Uttegaard, Vice President**

Land Manager and Director  
Eau Claire County Exposition Center  
P.O. Box 1092, Eau Claire, WI 54702  
(715) 834-0065  
bigute-hort@prodigy.net

### **Nancy Braker, Secretary**

Director of Science and Stewardship  
The Nature Conservancy  
107 Walnut Street  
Baraboo WI 53913  
608-356-5300  
nbraker@tnc.org

### **Thomas Boos, Treasurer**

Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707-7921  
(608) 267-2770  
Thomas.Boos@dnr.state.wi.us

### **Jen Baker**

W8181 Hwy E, Oxford, WI 53952  
(608) 369-0150  
java@maqs.net

### **Patrick Goggin**

Vilas County Conservationist  
Land & Water Cons. Dept.  
Vilas Co. Court House  
330 Court St., Eagle River, WI 54521  
(715) 479-3648  
pagogg@co.vilas.wi.us

### **David Hamel**

N8973 4th Ave., Westfield, WI 54521  
(608) 296-2866  
sdhamel@maqs.net

### **Jim Reinartz, Director**

UW - Milwaukee Field Station  
3095 Blue Goose Road, Saukville, WI 53080  
(262) 675-6844  
jimr@uwm.edu

### **Gene Roark**

16 Grand Ave., Madison, WI 53705  
(608) 238-5349

### **Steven Strachota, Dairyland Seed Corp.**

P.O. Box 958, West Bend, WI 53095-0958  
(262) 338-0163  
sstrachota@dairylandseed.com

### **Donna Van Buecken,**

Executive Director The Wild Ones  
2801E. Hiempas, Appleton, WI 54911  
(920) 730-3986  
IPAWmbrshp@aol.com

## **Oak Savanna Restoration in the Village of McFarland**

*By Kate Barrett*

Three years ago, a small group of village residents formed the Friends of McFarland Parks and began restoring Indian Mound Park to an oak savanna. Although infested with the typical invasive species the park also contains remnants of the oak savanna that once graced its hillside. In the heart of the park is perhaps its greatest asset, a collection of late Woodland Indian mounds. Called the Lewis Mound Group after Tollef Lewis, the nineteenth century owner, they consists of a bear effigy as well as two conical, two linear, one oval, and one "hook"-shaped mounds.

Armed with a little bit of knowledge, lots of enthusiasm, and a few bow saws, the group began by organizing work parties to cut out the invasive shrubs or pull garlic mustard. They hosted a series of informational talks in the evenings on topics ranging from archeology to invasive plant management. Various experts were consulted to help the group identify other invasive species and to learn proper eradication techniques.

Key to the success of the project has been the support from the Village's Parks Committee. The Friends of McFarland Parks drafted a Management Plan, which they presented to the Committee during the first year. The Parks Committee adopted the plan and allocated funding to help cover the costs of herbicide. Their endorsement has given the project both credibility and higher visibility within the village. The plan is currently undergoing revision to provide greater detail on management tools and long term maintenance strategies.

Overall, the support and interest from the experts and professional ecologists have kept the Friends of McFarland Park motivated. The group has been encouraged by recent interest in the project from local school groups and staff at the UW-Arboretum. Future plans include a controlled burn, volunteer appreciation party and many more days working in the park.

## **Warblers and Weeds**

Saturday June 4, 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Madison

Observe warblers and other bird species that use Campus Natural Area habitats while learning about the challenges of controlling invasive weeds here such as garlic mustard. Hiking of medium difficulty on wooded trails.

Co-sponsored by the Friends of the Campus Natural Areas.

Meet at the Picnic Point Parking Lot.

Leaders: Willis Brown and Amy Staffen.

Call Amy at 238-0450 for more information.



## Swallow-wort Update

David J. Eagan, Coordinator  
*Invasive Plants of the Future Project*

While not yet widespread in Wisconsin, the invasive **black swallow-wort** (*Vincetoxicum nigrum* or *Cynanchum louiseae*) has a strong foothold in two southern counties. This article briefly describes the plant and its habits, and gives some field-tested recommendations for control. A close cousin – **pale or European swallow-wort** (*Vincetoxicum rossicum* or *Cynanchum rossicum*) – has not yet been found in Wisconsin but its reputation is much worse than black swallow-wort's. Any new occurrences of either species should be reported either to IPAW or the Invasive Plants of the Future project (address below).

Swallow-worts are perennial, herbaceous vines that readily invade both shady woodlands and open, sunny grasslands. They have distinctive pointed, heart-shaped leaves that attach in pairs along a slender stem. Leaves are toothless and dark green with glossy upper surfaces. Vines trail on the ground or climb nearby vegetation to a height of 10 feet. Flowers with five tiny, purple petals develop rapidly into narrow, 2-inch long, pointed pods. A member of the milkweed family, pods of swallow-wort hold dozens of flat seeds each topped with a downy plume to aid dispersal by wind. Over time, the plant becomes a dominant species in the understory as it shades out and overgrows shrubs, wildflowers and other natives. It is thought to be allelopathic.

Along with being highly invasive, swallow-wort has other undesirable qualities. The juice of the plant – which is non-milky – is toxic to insects. Monarch butterflies are attracted to the plants and lay their eggs on the leaves. But after larvae hatch and begin to feed, they soon die. Because it is toxic, deer and other herbivores refuse to eat it. A recent New York study of pale swallow-wort has linked large infestations with declines in bobolinks, meadowlarks and other grassland birds. There are places in upstate New York where the plant is the dominant species, covering 100 to 500 acre patches.

The largest Wisconsin occurrence of black swallow-wort is in Grant County, in and around the town of Potosi in the southwest corner of the state. Plants can be found down by the Mississippi River, especially along the railroad tracks, and all the way up the valley of Highway 133 to the ridge-tops, both in the woods and in open places. Populations of plants also have been found along the river north to Glen Haven. No comprehensive control of this widespread infestation – first recorded by a herbarium specimen in 1926 -- has been attempted. The second known occurrence area is the vicinity of Mukwonago in Waukesha County. Mukwonago Park has many acres currently infested, and control efforts are underway. At nearby Lulu Lake, a property of The Nature Conservancy, a small infestation has been nearly eradicated.

Control is difficult once a colony is established because plants have a dense, wiry cluster of underground roots and rhizomes. Plants tend to scatter over a wide area, with single plants often found far from the primary infestation. Initial control efforts should concentrate on plants in sunny areas since they produce the most seeds. All pods should be removed before they open, and then burned or landfilled to prevent seed release.

Tales of control efforts at Lulu Lake by crew leader Eric Howe offer some helpful strategies. Beginning in 2002, work parties used methods including covering plants with black plastic and applying foliar herbicides. After some trial and error, he now recommends a spring or fall burn, followed by a foliar "wipe" of emerging plants with 2% glyphosate. The burn clears away brush and dead plants, allowing swallow-wort plants to be easily found. Howe describes this method of choice, first tried in 2003:

"In late May, when I was spraying, the vines were about 2 - 6 inches in size. When spraying, I used one glove to hold the vine and the other glove to spray just enough herbicide to wet the leaves. I then coated the top and bottom surfaces of the leaves with my gloved hand to ensure maximum herbicide coverage and for the added benefit of reducing effects on non-target species. Instead of dead zones that I observed in the 2002 method of misting the plants, I saw much less kill of non-target plants around the swallow-wort. I followed up in late June with another application on those I missed (as they were small when I started in May). Then in August we followed up with an intern work day and finally a regular work party to look for remaining plants and those that had been forming pods. In both May and June I had marked each plant with flags to monitor the effects."

*Swallow-wort continued from page 2*

In 2004, control efforts continued, but were started in late June and without a prior burn. Plants were much more difficult to find, he reports, and many were overlooked. Some of the missed plants were found in late summer after they had already produced pods. Swallow-wort seedlings are small and difficult to target, so control efforts will be needed for many years before the seed bank is exhausted.

Using flags to mark treatment sites proved to be a good way to check for resprouting. Only 6 out of 150 flagged sites had resprouts, and all of these were stunted. The flags also provided what Howe called a "visual reference" to the extent of spread of swallow-wort in the area. He recommends always checking for new plants in areas outside the known perimeter of infestation.

The population at Mukwonago Park has been known about for decades but according to park staffer Tom Kastern, spraying for control began only in 2002. The impetus for taking action was that park staff realized the plant was spreading much more rapidly, partly because prescribed burning was opening up the woods and savanna areas. Swallow-wort flowers and sets much more seed where it gets sunlight. Currently, staff and volunteers apply herbicide with backpack sprayers in May, using Garlon 4 (2.4%) in open areas and RoundUp (5%) among woody vegetation. In a large, steeply-sloped area of infestation, young trees and brush were first removed to allow access to the plants for spraying. This had the unfortunate consequence of allowing garlic mustard and other invasives to spread throughout the area. More spraying is planned for 2005.

Manual control methods also are possible, according to various reports, but if plants are hand-pulled or mowed, resprouting is almost guaranteed. The vines break easily at the root crown, allowing the plant to regrow, and black swallow-wort also spreads by underground rhizomes. Digging out root masses completely is effective, but all roots and plants must be removed from the site. Pulling and removing (then burning) fruiting vines is a method to keep more seeds from being dispersed, but the plant usually will not be killed.

Black swallow-wort is a growing nuisance, but it's cousin pale swallow-wort is likely to be a much more serious invader if it arrives. We encourage you to become familiar with both species, and help spot and eliminate them wherever found. Promptly report all occurrences.

For more information on swallow-wort or the Invasives of the Future project, contact the author (608-267-7612, or [eagand@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:eagand@dnr.state.wi.us)) or visit our website ([dnr.wi.gov/invasives/futureplants](http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/futureplants)).

## ***Treasurers Notes for 2004***

*by Thomas Boos II*

This last year was a very successful year in many ways for IPAW. To begin, the \$5,000 grant received from The Nature Conservancy has allowed us to have a program assistant. Angie Ashley has been such an enormous help in the daily operations of the organization. She is responsible for many tasks, including the membership database and mailings, organizing the Board of Directors Meetings, and keeping us all on track (which is no easy task).

On the expenditure front, IPAW decided that the website is the key to communication with its members and invasive plant enthusiasts alike. Therefore, IPAW is paying our Webmaster, Marsha Vomastic, approximately 1/3 of its total expenditures for the year. Another third of the expenditures was spent on another important communication tool, the Plants out of Place newsletter. The remainder of the expenditures was for membership renewal letters, committee needs, the conference exhibit and exhibitor fees, and postage. IPAW still has approximately \$1,000 of a \$5,000 grant from WE Energies for our printing costs.

Now for the fun stuff! This last year, IPAW has received it's most membership dues since inception in the spring of 2001, a total of \$3,605. I wish to personally thank each one of you for being a member, without your dues and membership, IPAW couldn't be where we are today. It also reminds me to encourage non-members to submit their dues if they are expired and encourage others to join our growing and important organization.

Another thank you to all who have given IPAW a gift, totaling \$315, which further augments our most prosperous year. These folks include:

### \$5-100 Gifts:

Laura Yahr  
Gigi LaBudde  
Mike Deneen  
Jim Elleson  
Michael Vahldieck  
Tom Bernthal  
Jeff Saatkamp  
Roma Lenehan  
Jack Bates  
George Maze  
Nick Faessler  
Eugene Roark  
In memory of Betty Mattson

### \$101-1,000 Gifts:

American Transmission Company

I look forward to another, more prosperous 2005.

## Roadside Mowing

David Hamel

Private land owners often find invasive alien plants invading their property from adjacent roadsides. Those roadsides are most often invaded by seeds spread on the equipment used to mow roadsides several times each summer. For my town roads in the sandy part of Marquette County, the tradition has been to mow a 5 foot wide swipe on both sides of all town roads between June 15<sup>th</sup> and July 4<sup>th</sup>. Then come back for a much wider 15 foot swipe between September 15<sup>th</sup> and October 15<sup>th</sup>.

After 4 years of ineffective whining, I finally got the town board to change that routine last year. The traditional mowing prescription left most weeds untouched all during the growing season. They were then loaded with fully ripened seeds by the time the mowing machine came by in September to pick up the seeds and spread them all up and down the shoulder of the roads. What I begged for was a routine where the first mowing would be 15 feet wide and timed for mid-July when Sweet Clover and Spotted Knapweed are holding their heads up to get chopped off, but too early for the weed buds to ripen into fertile seeds and too early for warm season grasses to have bolted. Then the autumn cutting could be eliminated entirely, or limited to the 5 foot strip next to the pavement. That would also allow late season grasses to mature and set seeds over most of the roadside.

Town fathers love to mow the roadsides. They don't know or will not face the real reasons for this. They say it's a safety issue because tall grass hides deer, therefore tall grass will lead to more deer/car collisions. Dick Stark at Wisconsin DOT says there is no good study anywhere that backs up this notion. In my town the grass gets barely tall enough to conceal attack rabbits but still the money gets lavished on the mowing budget.

What I got last year was an irrational "compromise" of a 15 foot mowed strip before July 4<sup>th</sup> and another 15 foot strip before October 15<sup>th</sup>. The mowing budget increased from \$8,000 to \$12,000. But still, 2004 looked like a successful experiment. The roadsides certainly looked good, and a lot of weed seeds were nipped in the bud in July. The Town Board Supervisors were able to see that very little of the roadside needed the September mowing. However, many early weeds can resprout and make fertile seeds after a July mowing, and those seeds probably got spread far and wide in the fall cutting.

My hope for next year is to get the Town Board to OK a mowing contract along the lines I proposed last year, now that they have seen the results of this past summer. That would return the mowing budget to the \$8,000 range and keep the mowing equipment out of most of the weed seeds in September/October. It's not very scientific, but I'm pretty sure that we will be reducing the spread of SK and SC if we lop off their heads by July 20<sup>th</sup> and do very little mowing thereafter.

## A recent press release for the Forests for Watersheds and Wildlife of the American Forest Foundation:

Dan Bohlin, Wisconsin family forest owner, is hosting a Forest landowner Demonstration Field Day on his property, End-O-Way, in Grant County, southwest Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 11, 2005 from 9:00 am to 1:30 pm. The event has been scheduled to coincide with Wisconsin's Invasive Species Awareness Month. It is being organized by *Forests for Watersheds and Wildlife™ (F<sup>2</sup>W<sup>2</sup>)*, the national habitat conservation program of the American Forest Foundation, and co-sponsored by the Woodland School, the Aldo Leopold Foundation, and the Bad Axe Chapter of the Wisconsin Woodlands Owners Association.

F<sup>2</sup>W<sup>2</sup> works with conservation partners and family forest owners to conserve and restore forest habitat for birds and other wildlife. Invasive species are spreading and degrading woodland and savanna habitat across the upper mid-West. To address this escalating problem and the destructive impact of ecologically invasive plants, Wisconsin Governor James Doyle created the Governor's Council on Invasive Species and declared June 2005 Invasive Species Awareness Month.

Dan has seen how honeysuckle, buckthorn and garlic mustard has strangled wooded areas in NE Illinois. Alarmed by their spread into southern Wisconsin and onto his property, Dan is fighting back—with fire. By regularly conducting prescribed burns, in conjunction with mechanical removal and application of herbicides, he is weakening or killing the invasives and controlling their spread.

Oak savanna restoration is another important goal at End-O-Way. Restoration of this habitat provides critical habitat for many birds of conservation concern, such as the redheaded woodpecker and golden-winged warbler. Since 2001, Dan has reintroduced fire to prairie remnants or areas with restoration potential. He's removed buckthorn and, working with consulting foresters and timber buyers, has "cleared out" a 15-acre oak savanna restoration area, as well as other areas. Dan has also enhanced habitat for other wildlife by planting trees and shrubs, establishing native grass cover, restoring a small wetland, and creating ponds on his property.

At the June 11<sup>th</sup> field day, family forestland owners will see the habitat work Dan has done, hear from wildlife and invasive species experts, and learn about technical and financial assistance that can help landowners with conservation goals. Participants will learn how to

## "Clean Boats, Clean Waters" Watercraft Inspection Workshops offered for 2005

Submitted by: Patrick Goggin - IPAW Board Member

With aquatic invasive species threatening Wisconsin's waterbodies, now more than ever, volunteers are needed to help stop the movement of invasives across the state. During the summer of 2004, watercraft inspection efforts often uncovered hidden plants on boat trailers and other recreational equipment. More training is needed if Wisconsin hopes to end the spread of invasives species.

During this three-hour training workshop, UW-Extension and Department of Natural Resource specialists, provide an overview of aquatic invasive species, and instructions on how to organize an effective watercraft inspection program. Additionally, hands-on training for watercraft inspections and invasives species identification provide an opportunity to learn the benefits of invasive species monitoring.

### Dates and times for 2005 workshops are listed at:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/CBCW/workshops.asp>

With a \$25.00 materials fee, participants receive a volunteer handbook and resource tool kit. These materials are designed to complement the workshop training. The volunteer handbook describes how to organize a watercraft inspection team, while the tool kit provides all the informational brochures needed to distribute during the watercraft inspection.

To register or learn more about the workshops, contact Laura Felda-Marquardt at: [laura.felda@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:laura.felda@dnr.state.wi.us) or (715)-365-2659.

## ***STOP THE SPREAD***

### A Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species in Northwest Wisconsin

April 7, 2005

Lakewood Resort in Cable, Wisconsin

The spread of aquatic invasive species is literally costing the taxpayers millions of dollars in degradation of plant, wildlife and fish species, impairment of natural habitat and the lowering of property values both on waterways and on land.

Attend this workshop to learn how you can help stop the spread of aquatic invasive species and protect your favorite lake and stream. For more information please call the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center's UW-Extension office at 715-685-2672.

Cost is \$20.00 (includes education materials, lunch and breaks).

## ***Dear IPAW Friends,***

Check out the new resources for presentations on invasive species at [www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)! Useful for those who are looking for speakers as well as for those who give presentations themselves.

### **1) SPEAKERS BUREAU**

(Click on "Speakers Bureau" under the "Educational Resources" heading)

Features Include:

- \* Instructions on how to secure a speaker and coordinate a presentation.
- \* List of 30 speakers and their specialty topics, available locations (39 counties so far!) and contact information.
- \* Tips and resources for speakers.

### **2) POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS**

(Download the "Presentations List" under the "Educational Resources" heading)

Let Tom Boos know which one(s) you want and he'll mail them to you on a CD! Modify them as you wish. Excellent starting-point for your next presentation.

### **3) "PLANTS OUT OF PLACE" POWERPOINT PRESENTATION**

(Click on "Presentation Materials" under the "Educational Resources" heading)

Thoroughly done presentation developed by IPAW member David Bayer of the University of Wisconsin Extension, Outagamie County, Wisconsin.

Contains lots of pictures and eradication techniques. Download the 3MB file directly from the website.

### **4) POWERPOINT TIPS**

(Click on "PowerPoint Tips" under the "Other" heading)

Helps prevent the creation of unreasonably large files where many images are used.

### **5) 2003 SYMPOSIUM PRESENTATIONS**

(Also find this under the "Educational Resources" heading)

13 technical Power Point presentations given at the last IPAW conference. Can download directly from website.

There are many other resources on the IPAW website that one could use in developing presentations. Make sure to explore the many links on the ever expanding website -- it's a treasure trove of useful information!

Amy Staffen  
Chair, IPAW Education Committee

### **Grant Funding Update:**

Several grants have been received recently:

- The Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species received a DOA Coastal Management grant to hire Amy Staffen (also IPAW Education Committee Chair) to coordinate Invasive Species Awareness Month (see article elsewhere in this issue). Amy will also be coordinating a monthly press release on various invasive species issues.
- A Natural Resources Foundation Besadny Grant has also been received by the Council to pay for the distribution of the news releases to media outlets across the state. IPAW members will be helping to draft several releases.
- DNR's Forestry Division received \$30,000 from the State and Private Forestry Forest Health Program of the US Forest Service to train foresters about invasive plants. The funds are being used to develop a "Forest Invasive Plants Web Resources Center". The site will include a wide range of useful information for foresters, land managers and landowners. Once developed it will be on the USFS St. Paul office website. There will be a link to it put on the IPAW site ([www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)).
- A USFS Invasive Species Suppression Grant has been awarded to the WDNR for on the ground control of early detection invasive forest plants. These funds will be used primarily for new species to the state such as black swallow-wort and hedge parsley, but could also be used for new infestations of species such as garlic mustard in previously uninfested regions. If you know of such populations needing control, please provide details about the plant, it's location and population size to Kelly Kearns at 608-267-5066 or [kearns@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:kearns@dnr.state.wi.us).
- A grant from BLM's America's Outdoors Program is providing funds to purchase copies of Betty Czarapata's "Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest" and distribute them along with an invasive plants curriculum to educators. The curriculum is being developed under another grant from the Wisconsin Environmental Education Board. We hope to distribute the books and curriculum through workshops and presentations. If you know of educators who might be interested in attending workshops, have them contact Kelly Kearns at 608-267-5066 or [kearns@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:kearns@dnr.state.wi.us).

### **Legislative/Policy Update**

**State Budget** - Governor Doyle's budget proposal to the legislature includes a significant increase in funds going towards invasive species in the next two fiscal years. His proposal includes \$1,625,000 for aquatic invasive species, \$1,500,000 of which would go to grants to local units of government and organization to do education, prevention, and control projects. An additional \$320,000 is proposed for enforcement work at the boat landings, essentially informing boat owners about the law preventing the transport of aquatic plants between water bodies. These funds all come from a reallocation of the motorboat gas tax funds. For the Forestry Division of WDNR, the proposal is for \$882,000 for invasive plants and insects, primarily gypsy moth. The forest invasive plant work would include monitoring and control work on state natural areas and state forests, biocontrol suppression and developing monitoring and tracking databases. These funds would come from a reallocation of the Forestry Fund. Additional funds requested for control efforts on state parks and wildlife areas were not included in the Governor's proposal due to a lack of funding available.

**Legislative Field Days** – The Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species will be hosting several Legislative Field Days this spring and summer. IPAW's Legislative Committee will assist. The purpose is to show legislators, agency administrators and others the impacts of invasive species on forests, lakes, and other natural communities. If you know of legislators or other decision-makers who might be interested in attending, or if you are interested in helping set up a field day in your area, please contact Kelly Kearns at 608-267-5066 or [kearns@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:kearns@dnr.state.wi.us)

**Invasive Species Classification Rule Revision** – Wisconsin Statute 23.22 that set up the Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species (otherwise known as the Governor's Council) also gave DNR the authority to establish a legal classification system for all invasive species. DNR, DATCP and the Council are working on developing:

- 1) categories for the classification system
- 2) legal restrictions and allowable activities associated with each category
- 3) criteria for evaluating species and placing them into categories
- 4) process for public input, evaluation and assignment into categories

Although the statutes already provide DNR with the authority to establish this classification by administrative rules, there are also some statutory changes that will be needed such as clarification of enforcement remedies, role of DATCP, disposal of weeds and other details. The current tentative time-line is for DNR, DATCP and the Council to develop a draft version of the four areas listed above by this summer and to go out to the public for input. After revisions based on that input this fall, DNR would begin the rule revision process and we would hope to have a legislative sponsor request that statutory changes be drafted. Rule revisions would take a minimum of one year from the time they are begun, statutory revisions could be done earlier or later. Anyone interested in being involved with this process or wanting more information can contact Kelly Kearns at 608-267-5066 or [kearns@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:kearns@dnr.state.wi.us)

## Wisconsin needs YOU to participate in Invasive Species Awareness Month!!

June 2005

Any effort, big or small, is significant! Through knowledge comes change. What can you do? Read the following list and see if any of these activities are for you. Then go to the Invasive Species Awareness Month website for: step-by-step pointers on how to pull these activities together, educational resources (image library, experts list, Speakers Bureau, etc.), and an online form to register your activity.

[www.invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness](http://www.invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness)

1. Invite your friends, family or neighbors on a field trip to your favorite local natural area. Highlight the beautiful natural elements that inspire you. Point out the invasive species that threaten the long-term integrity of the natural area.
2. Submit an article on invasive species to your neighborhood newsletter. Templates are available on the website. You can copy the templates verbatim if you wish!
3. Organize an invasive species control work party at your favorite local natural area. Coordinate this through your scout troop, school, neighborhood group or church.
4. Create a poster for display at your local library or school.
5. Invite a speaker to talk about invasive species at your school, church, scout troop or non-profit meeting.
6. For teachers and scout troop leaders, use one of the invasive species educational activity kits. Follow a link on the website to the Wisconsin DNR's EEK! (Environmental Education for Kids) program.
7. Become a Clean Boat, Clean Water volunteer. Enroll in one of the state's Clean Boats, Clean Waters workshops and learn how to recognize aquatic invasive species such as Eurasian water milfoil, as well as how to educate boaters on invasive issues.
8. Coordinate a plant exchange program. Work with a local nursery to provide gardeners with free native plants in exchange for their invasive garden plants.
9. Provide information on the proper disposal of earthworms and live bait at a fishing tournament.
10. Distribute information on invasive pets such as the giant African snail at your local pet store or pet swap meet.

For information not found on the website, contact Amy Staffen, Invasive Species Education Coordinator for the Governor's Council on Invasive Species ([astaffen@tnc.org](mailto:astaffen@tnc.org); 608/251-8140, ext. 162).

*F<sup>2</sup>W<sup>2</sup> Continued from page 4*

identify invasive plants, and methods to control them. They'll also see invasive species control tools in action.

The field day is free and lunch is provided. Space is limited, so RSVP early to Steve Bertjens, Southwest Badger resource Conservation & Development, 150 W. Alona Lane, Lancaster, WI 53813; phone 608-723-6377, ext. 136; e-mail [steven.bertjens@wi.usda.gov](mailto:steven.bertjens@wi.usda.gov). Leave your name, number in party and phone number and/or e-mail. For directions and an informational brochure, leave e-mail or mailing address. For more detailed information on the event or *Forests for Watersheds and Wildlife*, please contact Vanessa Bullwinkle at the American Forest Foundation; phone 202-463-2456; e-mail [vanessa\\_bullwinkle@forestfoundation.org](mailto:vanessa_bullwinkle@forestfoundation.org) or at 1111 19<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite 780, Washington DC 20036.

### Nominations Sought for Invasive Species Achievement Awards

The Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species (previously known as the "Governor's Invasive Species Council") will be presenting the first annual Wisconsin Invasive Species Achievement Awards this June at the Council's meeting at the state capitol. These awards will cover all types of invasives (ie, plants, animals, pathogens) and any types of achievements (eg, education, policy, research, control work, prevention, etc.) Several awards will likely be given in each of two categories. The "Community" category will be for individuals, families, youth, schools, community and/or non-profit groups that have made a significant contribution to invasive species issues in the state. The "Industry/Government" category is for businesses, industry organizations, elected officials, units of government and/or government employees who have contributed. Everyone is encouraged to nominate one or more deserving candidates. The Education Committee of the Council will be selecting the recipients. Nomination guidelines will be sent out on the IPAW list-serve and placed on the Invasive Species Awareness Month website ([www.invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness](http://www.invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness)) soon. Nominations will be due on Earth Day, April 22. For more information, contact Amy Staffen at [astaffen@tnc.org](mailto:astaffen@tnc.org) or 251-8140 ext. 162.

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*Plants out of Place* is a periodic newsletter distributed to the members of **IPAW**.

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

Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin  
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