



# Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the  
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

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## June 2007 Marks the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Invasive Species Awareness Month *by Rachel Orwan, ISAM Coordinator*

**A Call to Action:** Governor Doyle has declared June as Invasive Species Awareness Month (ISAM) and has recognized this as an opportunity for all of us to join forces and "take action against the introduction and spread of invasive species."

June may seem a long way off, but now is the time to plan how you and your organization can encourage positive change in Wisconsin's natural and managed landscapes by sponsoring an ISAM event. You can contribute in a meaningful way by sharing your motivation and knowledge of invasive species management with others in Wisconsin. Imagine if you could reach 20 people and those 20 people actually did something to stop the spread of invasives on their land or public land! Or better yet - what if they did something to prevent infestations in the first place?

As 2007 ISAM Coordinator, I would like to invite each of you to hold an event during June aimed not only at educating and raising awareness of invasive species, but also aimed at giving people the knowledge they need to prevent and manage invasive species incursions throughout the state.

Just about anything goes, as long as you teach people about invasive species. You could plan something as simple as a presentation to your local garden club or as complex as a field day targeting landowners and legislators. You can combine talks about invasive species with fun activities such as hikes, bike rides, canoe floats and garden tours. Think about holding a workday to get some on-the-ground work accomplished, while showing folks how labor-intensive management is and how much easier it is to tackle invasives as a group. Newspaper articles and informational posters count as well. The sky's the limit!

**New For 2007!!** New this year we are planning forest-related activities to highlight invasive species threatening Wisconsin's woodlands. **Woodland Field Days** will be held throughout the state that will show landowners, recreational users and forest workers the damage invasive species can cause forests. There will also be an **Art Contest** for 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> graders that will involve kids in learning about invasive species in forests by combining lessons in ecology with the visual arts.

Visit the Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species website, ([invasivespecies.wi.gov](http://invasivespecies.wi.gov)) for ISAM information, including scheduled events, resources to help you plan your own events and details about the Woodland Field Days and the Art Contest. Contact me, Rachel Orwan ([isam\\_wi@yahoo.com](mailto:isam_wi@yahoo.com)), with questions, comments or concerns.

Don't feel qualified to organize an event? Visit the ISAM on-line events calendar to find out what is scheduled in your area. If there are no events in your neighborhood, contact the local DNR or Extension office, Land and Water Conservation Office or other conservation organization to request they hold one.

## Comments from the President

My comments this issue will focus on our recent annual meeting. What an event! For me, it was a great finale to 2006 and launched us into 2007 with enthusiasm and a sense of mission and purpose. I was highly impressed with the diversity of invasive plant topics and the quality of the content and style of presentation. We attracted leaders in invasive plant research and pioneer land managers as presenters. The posters and exhibits also contributed greatly to the learning opportunities for participants.

The attendance met IPAW's expectations and blew away the expectations of the North Central Weed Science Society (NCWSS). They had never seen another group draw so many people to their annual meeting. We were very close to exceeding the room capacity for the invasives symposium, and we filled the sleeping rooms of the host hotel and several others in the area. You know you have reached the target and the participants are engaged when at 5:00 p.m. on the last day of the conference there are still 75 people in one of the workshop rooms! The NCWSS traditionally ends at noon on the last day of the conference, and even by 11:00 a.m. the crowd is usually thin. Not so in Milwaukee.

My next comment reflects my age but I think is still valid: The age of the participants in the invasives sessions of the conference was young! This seemed true for both the presenters and audience, and shows a youthful, vibrant resource of "new blood" to address invasive plant issues into the future. We hope many will become leaders in IPAW, and the Board will address this and many other issues in a planning retreat in March. Stay tuned for more information on this.

Best wishes for the year ahead. We hope you will find ways to contribute to the invasives plant concerns nearest and dearest to you. And if IPAW can help in that process let us know. Likewise, if you would like to help IPAW, consider becoming an active member of one of our committees. It's as easy as visiting our web site and sending a message to us via [info@ipaw.org](mailto:info@ipaw.org).

*Jerry Doll*

### ***IPAW Speakers Bureau and PowerPoint Presentations: Plan an Event Now; It's Easy!*** by Amy Staffen

There are several excellent, but underutilized, educational resources available on the IPAW website ([www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)). Perhaps the most important of these are the IPAW Speakers Bureau, available to any group looking for a speaker, and a list of 19 PowerPoint presentations that are useful to anyone who wants to put together their own talk, or who wants to give one of these canned presentations.

The **Speakers Bureau** (listed in the sidebar under the "Educational Resources" heading) features instructions on how to secure a speaker and coordinate a presentation, a list of over 25 speakers and their specialty topics, and tips and resources for speakers. Contact a speaker and plan an event!

There are 19 **PowerPoint presentations** currently available from IPAW, the list of these is available on the IPAW website. You will find general invasives presentations, and talks on potential invaders to Wisconsin, wetland and woodland invaders, impacts to wildlife and invasive plant policy, as well as many other topics. All you need to do to order a presentation is to let Tom Boos know which one(s) you want and he will mail them to you on a CD. You can use them as they are, or modify them as you wish. These are an excellent starting-point for your next presentation.

**You can help:** The Speakers Bureau is currently being updated. We are seeking a volunteer to help with this task. IPAW also needs new speakers, especially in underrepresented regions of the state. If you are willing to volunteer in either of these capacities, please contact David Bayer ([bayerdma@tds.net](mailto:bayerdma@tds.net)). Be sure to send us your favorite PowerPoint presentation so that we can add them to the collection; presentations that include notes or a script for presenters are especially needed.

## A New Disease Found on Multiflora Rose in Wisconsin

by Mark J. Renz and Jerry D. Doll

Agronomy Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison, mrenz@wisc.edu

Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) currently dominates many pastures and edges of forests in southern Wisconsin. In addition to lost productivity in pastures, multiflora rose greatly reduces accessibility for recreation due to the creation of impenetrable thickets. Recent research has even shed doubt on whether multiflora rose is really valuable for wildlife, calling into question the only desirable aspect of the plant! Several tools are effective for managing multiflora rose (e.g. herbicides, repeated mowings, grazing by sheep/cattle); and now a new disease called rose rosette disease (RRD) has been found infecting and killing this invasive plant in Wisconsin. This disease is believed to be native to North America and has been present since the 1970s in many states to the south. Its distribution in Wisconsin is limited, but observations indicate that it is spreading rapidly in Vernon, Crawford, Grant, Richland, Sauk, Iowa, Lafayette, Green, Racine, and Dane counties.

Rose rosette disease is fatal to multiflora rose; infected plants die within 2-5 years (Epstein and Hill 1999, Armine 2002). While no tests are currently available that positively verify infection, symptoms on multiflora rose are quite distinct. Symptoms include a red coloration of the underside of leaf veins, elongated shoots, an increased number of thorns, and a proliferation of lateral buds on shoots producing many reduced and malformed leaves (witches' broom). Although it is easily identified, very little is known about this disease. The organism causing the disease is not known, but researchers believe it is a virus that is transmitted by an eriophyid mite (*Phyllocoptes fructiphylus*). This mite has been shown to be able to transmit the disease under greenhouse and field conditions (Armine 2002). Spread of RRD occurs naturally from the mite vector, which can travel by wind and on bodies of small arthropods such as aphids and thrips. Local infections of RRD are isolated as spread has been patchy; and nearby multiflora rose patches (300-500 ft away) can remain uninfected. More research is needed to understand the factors required for infection to occur, but experts believe it is associated with how well mite populations over-winter and survive early spring conditions. Unfortunately RRD also can infect some ornamental and native rose species/cultivars so caution should be used if considering trying to artificially spread this disease.

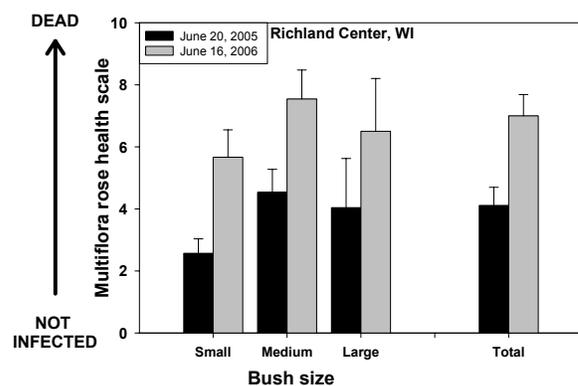
Observations were initiated in 2004 in Richland Center Wisconsin to document the development of RRD on multiflora rose, and to determine length of time for death of infected plants. Twenty plants were selected that varied in size, and that had minor to no symptoms present in 2004. The health of these 20 plants was observed each summer through 2006. Multiflora rose health rapidly declined in marked plants between 2004 and 2006. Ratings were significantly higher (worse) in 2006 compared to 2005 (Figure 1). Size of bushes did not influence injury ratings, and by 2006, 5 out of the 20 plants had died.

While short-term observations indicate that infected multiflora rose populations can be reduced by 90% or more, the long-term results are likely more complex. Observations in other states have shown that as large shrubs die, RRD infected plants dramatically decline, allowing seedling multiflora rose plants to establish and re-infest the site (Armine 2002). Rose rosette disease remains present at the site, but at low levels until conditions that cause its spread reappear and another large-scale reduction in the population occurs (Armine 2002). This cycling of infection and reestablishment is common with biological control programs, and additional management will be required to reduce multiflora rose populations further. Future research will seek integration of other management methods with RRD to attempt to achieve greater reduction in populations. If infected areas are observed and large-scale death of multiflora rose plants appears imminent, active management of the areas to prevent reestablishment may be effective.

Additional information on Multiflora rose can be found on the following websites:

[http://ipcm.wisc.edu/uw\\_weeds/extension/articles/multirose.htm](http://ipcm.wisc.edu/uw_weeds/extension/articles/multirose.htm)  
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/invasives/fact/rose.htm>

Armine, J.W. 2002. Multiflora Rose. p. 265-292. In R. Van Driesche, S Lyon, B. Blossey, M. Hoddle, and R. Reardon (eds.) Biological control of invasive plants in the eastern United States. USDA Forest Service publication FHTET-2002-04.  
 Epstein, A.H. and J.H. Hill. 1999. Status of rose rosette disease as a biological control for multiflora rose. *Plant Disease* 83(2): 92-101.



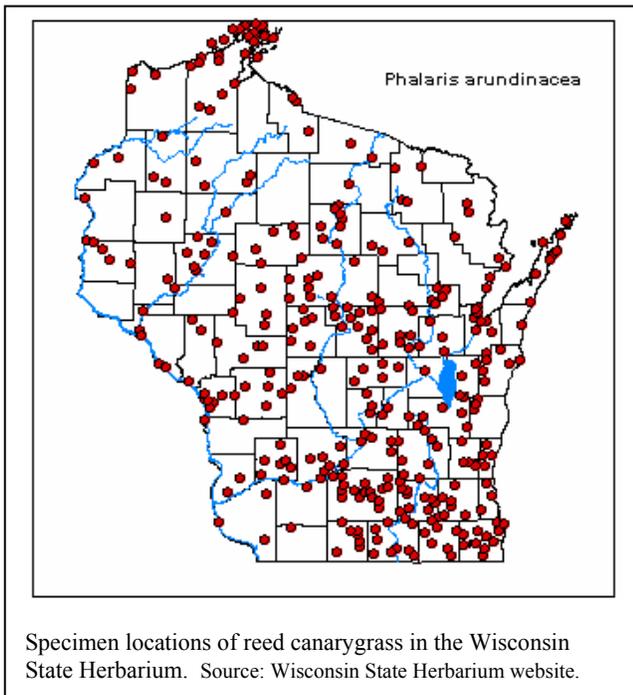
**Figure 1.** Average visual rating of multiflora rose health 1 and 2 years (2005-2006) after rosette disease symptoms appeared. 0=healthy plant; 10=dead plant.

If you are interested in participating in upcoming research monitoring the spread of RRD on multiflora rose, please fill out the survey on page 10 and return it electronically or in the mail.

## Guidelines for Selecting Herbicide Additives for Reed Canarygrass Control

by Craig A. Annen, Michler & Brown, LLC, Email: [greenrusade@charter.net](mailto:greenrusade@charter.net)

Herbicide performance depends on how an herbicide is used. Field conditions and selection of herbicide additives can affect the outcome of reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) control strategies. Grass-specific herbicides [e.g., Sethoxydim G-Pro<sup>®</sup>, (sethoxydim), Vantage<sup>®</sup> (sethoxydim), Poast Plus<sup>®</sup> (sethoxydim), Select 2EC<sup>®</sup> (clethodim), Assure<sup>®</sup> (quizalofop) and Fusilade DX<sup>®</sup> (fluazifop)] require additives to work effectively. There are several types of additives, including crop oils, surfactants, acidifiers, and conditioning agents, to name a few.



Although they are not plant poisons themselves, herbicide additives enhance herbicide phytotoxicity by increasing solubility of the herbicide in water, promoting herbicide uptake and translocation, or altering tank mixture pH. When more herbicide (the toxin) is taken up and translocated, more control is achieved. Choosing an additive (or combination of additives) can be difficult. The adjuvant industry is not regulated and there are no set standards for composition, quality, or even terminology among additives. Furthermore, the availability, price, and active ingredients of additives can change from year-to-year. The purpose of this article is to briefly define the conditions under which grass-specific herbicides should be applied, and which additives to use for optimum reed canarygrass control.

Crop oils and nonionic surfactants are additives that enhance uptake and translocation of herbicides. Crop oils are designed to dissolve the waxy cuticle that covers plant leaves. The cuticle acts as a barrier to the passage of substances into and out of the leaf, and removal of the cuticle enhances absorption of foliar-applied herbicides. As a

result, more of the herbicide ends up in plant tissues where it can have phytotoxic effects. Crop oils may be petroleum or vegetable (e.g. soybean) based. Nalewaja and Skrzypczak (1986) tested the effects of crop oils on grass control with sethoxydim. In the absence of additives, treated leaves absorbed only 17% and translocated only 10% of the total applied herbicide. In contrast, total uptake and translocation of sethoxydim more than doubled when tank mixtures were supplemented with additives. Absorption increased to 42% and translocation to 26% when soybean-based crop oil was added to tank mixtures. Petroleum-based crop oils were somewhat more effective at enhancing herbicide uptake and movement than vegetable-based oils. Absorption increased to 48% and translocation to 34% when petroleum-based crop oil was added to tank mixtures.

Surfactants reduce surface tension of spray water, allowing spray mixtures to cover leaf surfaces evenly and be absorbed over a larger surface area. Surfactants will usually not dissolve cuticular cells, but some surfactant blends contain a chemical penetrant for this purpose. Surfactant-oil blends are also available. These mixtures take advantage of both the surface tension-reducing properties of a surfactant and the cuticular-penetrating properties of crop oils. Although research shows that crop oils are more effective at promoting herbicide uptake and translocation than nonionic surfactants (Beckett et al. 1992), a number of crop oil blends can cause “spotting” (localized areas of tissue chlorosis and/or necrosis) on non-target species. This is especially true for petroleum-based blends. The spotting is usually not serious and typically goes away within one month, but if you are applying selective herbicides near sensitive species, you may want to consider using a nonionic surfactant to avoid spotting.

Separate additives may be required for hard water tank mixtures. For example, hard water is alkaline (basic) and can affect the chemical properties of grass-specific herbicides. Hard water will do two things to sethoxydim: First, it will ionize the herbicide (creating a weak acid), decreasing the amount of herbicide absorbed (Beckett et al. 1992). (Sethoxydim uptake proceeds via passive diffusion of the un-ionized form of the chemical through leaf tissues). Second, hard water cations (such as calcium and magnesium) accelerate physical and chemical decomposition of sethoxydim (Shoaf and Carlson 1992). If you cannot avoid using hard water in tank mixtures, you can add an acidifier to the mixture. As the name implies, an acidifier is an additive that lowers the pH of tank mixtures. How much you will need to add depends on the pH of your water source, the volume of herbicide you are mixing, and the concentration of acidifying agent in the additive. Acidifiers are sold individually, or as components of some surfactant blends. LI-700<sup>®</sup> is a familiar example of a surfactant blend available from most orchard suppliers. LI-700<sup>®</sup> contains a surfactant, an acidifying agent, and a drift-reducing

agent. Water conditioning agents are another option for hard water tank mixtures. In addition to stabilizing tank mixture pH, conditioning agents (such as ReQuest<sup>®</sup>) also inactivate or sequester hard water cations.

Field conditions at the time of application can also affect herbicide performance. Air temperature influences herbicide translocation rates and how herbicides are partitioned within the plant. Shoot translocation rates of grass-specific herbicides increase as air temperature increases while rhizome translocation rates remain constant (Harker and Dekker 1988). Applying grass-specific herbicides when air temps are greater than 70°F (20°C) can enhance topkill without diminishing rhizome control. In contrast, glyphosate (Roundup<sup>®</sup>) translocation patterns favor translocation to shoots at the expense of rhizomes at air temperatures greater than 70°F, resulting in greater topkill but less rhizome bud kill.

Another field condition to consider when applying grass-specific herbicides of the cyclohexane-1,3-dione chemical family (herbicides with common names ending in *-dim*: sethoxydim and clethodim) is ultraviolet radiation. Ultraviolet light decomposes this class of herbicides. Ten-minute exposure to ultraviolet light has been found to degrade more than 50% of sethoxydim applied to leaf surfaces (Shoaf and Carlson 1992). Consider this: The uptake period for sethoxydim is about one hour. If you apply sethoxydim on a bright, sunny day during the early afternoon (when ultraviolet levels are high), you may be losing most of the active ingredient to decomposition *before it even enters the plant*. To minimize degradation by ultraviolet light, apply grass-specific herbicides on cloudy days, or apply them in either mid-morning (after dew has evaporated from leaves) or late afternoon, when ultraviolet levels are lower. Ultraviolet light will also reduce the effectiveness of vegetable-based crop oils. Methylated vegetable oils are slightly more resistant to ultraviolet degradation (Matysiak and Nalewaja 1999) and can be used in place of ordinary crop oils if ultraviolet light levels are a concern. Grass-specific herbicides belonging to the aryloxyphenoxypropionic acid (APP) chemical family (herbicides with common names ending in *-fop*: fluazifop and quizalofop) are not decomposed by ultraviolet light (at least not at levels we are likely to encounter in the field) because of their chemical structure.

Perhaps the most important field condition to consider with respect to herbicide application is *active growth of the target species*. Active growth is a requirement for effective uptake and transport of systemic herbicides. Actively growing shoots and leaves of herbaceous species will take up and translocate more herbicide than inactive shoots and leaves. Active growth and productivity of reed canarygrass is bimodal, peaking in early to mid-June, with a smaller peak in late July to mid-August. In general, I have

observed that applications of sethoxydim during the first peak are more effective than applications during the second peak. This is probably because leaf growth predominates during the first peak while stem growth predominates during the second peak. Sethoxydim is a foliar-applied herbicide, and will be more effective if applied when leaf growth is active. (Applications of glyphosate appear to be effective during either peak). Nitrogen or orthophosphate fertilizers can enhance uptake and control when added to tank mixtures at low concentrations (no more than 1 pound per acre, or about 2 – 3 grams per gallon; higher concentrations can promote recovery from symptoms of herbicide phytotoxicity). Foliar-applied fertilizers encourage active growth and greening of leaves, enhancing their ability to absorb herbicide applied to leaf surfaces. In addition to genetically determined seasonal growth peaks, environmental factors can affect active plant growth. For example, drought stress can induce temporary growth stasis (quasi-dormancy) in many plant species, and herbicide applications made during precipitation deficits tend to be less effective. At the other extreme, applications made within a few days following a period of surplus precipitation are also less effective, because the concentration of herbicide toxin can be diluted within the plant.



Meadow dominated by reed canarygrass.  
Source: Wisconsin State Herbarium website.

In qualitative screenings, I have observed that combinations of surfactant-oil blends and water conditioning agents are the most effective additive options for reed canarygrass control. For instance, in June 2005, I applied sethoxydim to mixed stands of reed canarygrass and wet prairie in hard water at air temperatures of 95° F on clear, sunny days—conditions that should have considerably degraded sethoxydim and reduced its performance. I added water conditioner (ReQuest<sup>®</sup>) at a rate of 0.25% by volume (equal to 10 mL per mixed gallon) and a nonionic surfactant-methylated soybean oil blend (Destiny<sup>®</sup> or Dyne-Amic<sup>®</sup>) at a rate of 0.375% by volume (15 mL per mixed gallon) to tank mixtures, then applied the herbicide.

**Reed Canarygrass continued on page 6**

### Grass-Specific Herbicide Application Checklist *by Craig A. Annen*

1. Check herbicide label for proper mixing order of adjuvants and herbicide.
2. When applying herbicides in hard water, add an acidifier *or* a conditioning agent to the tank (in the order specified on the label). Generally, these additives are added to tank mixtures BEFORE herbicides, unless the herbicide label states otherwise.
3. Depending on the presence and composition of non-target species, add crop oil *or* surfactant-oil blend *or* surfactant-penetrant blend to tank mixture for optimum uptake and translocation (again, check the label for mixing order).
4. Agitation may be required to thoroughly mix the herbicide with its additives.
5. Because some additive systems have limited shelf life, do not mix more chemicals than you intend to use in one day.
6. Apply grass-specific herbicides when UV light levels are low.
7. Apply grass-specific herbicides when air temperatures are greater than 70°F.
8. Apply grass-specific herbicides only to actively growing reed canarygrass that is not under drought stress.

#### Reed Canarygrass continued from page 5

This mixture resulted in quicker brown-up (within one to two weeks) and longer suppression (three or more months) of reed canarygrass than when a non-ionic surfactant-penetrant blend was used (three weeks for brown-up and ten weeks of suppression). Incidentally, I also observed that the more effective additive system had a limited shelf life; reed canarygrass treated four days after mixing did not develop any symptoms of herbicide phytotoxicity.

Additives and additive blends are generally inexpensive (typically \$10 – \$25 per undiluted gallon, or about 5 – 10 cents per mixed gallon), but pricing and selection varies among agricultural and orchard supply centers. Remember to check the herbicide label for proper mixing order of additives and herbicides, as chemical or physical incompatibilities might occur if these substances are mixed in an improper order. Successful reed canarygrass suppression requires an adaptable management strategy that considers field conditions and herbicide additives.

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through awareness comes change

## IPAW 2007 ANNUAL MEETING

by Amy Staffen

At the 2007 IPAW Annual Meeting on 14 December 2006, newly-elected President Jerry Doll reviewed the organization's activities in 2006, and introduced current Board members and Committees. 35 IPAW members joined the Board in a lively discussion about the future of our organization. Just a few of the ideas generated during the meeting include:

- IPAW should estimate the economic impacts of invasive plants and share this information broadly.
- There is a need to increase outreach at a local level; legislators and stakeholders of invasives issues, should be targeted locally.
- IPAW should encourage the formation of more local invasives groups such as Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) throughout the state.
- Rachel Orwan, 2007 Invasive Species Awareness Month Coordinator, described news releases and articles available on the ISAM website ([invasivespecies.wi.gov](http://invasivespecies.wi.gov)) that people can use to communicate with groups in their area.
- The IPAW LISTSERV should be used by the organization as a means to send out regular reminders or basic information to membership.

The IPAW Board will consider these and other ideas related to the future of our growing association at a planning retreat in March 2007.

Complete minutes of this meeting as well as of all Board meetings can be found on the IPAW website ([www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)).



Another highlight of the Annual Meeting was the recognition of the 2006 Invader Crusader Awardees. Left to right: Amy Staffen; WDNR South Central Region State Natural Areas Crew: (Reed Cockrell, Ryan Magana, Nate Fayram, and Matt Zine); Gigi LaBudde; Mike Fort.

## 2006 IPAW, NCWSS and MIPN Conference in Milwaukee

by Jerry Doll

The North Central Weed Science Society meets annually in the Midwest. We capitalized on their 2006 conference being held in Milwaukee and invited them to partner with IPAW and the Midwest Invasives Plant Network (MIPN). Planning started at the 2005 NCWSS meeting in Kansas City and resulted in a very robust, comprehensive and successful invasive plants program in Milwaukee.

Nearly 300 people, many of them attending the NCWSS conference for the first time, listened to a full day of talks on Wednesday in the Invasives Symposium coordinated by Dr. Kevin Gibson of Purdue University. Topics ranged from the impact of invasive earthworms on plant invasions to the management of Amur honeysuckle. On Thursday, participants chose from two concurrent sessions featuring roundtable discussions on the role of herbicides in invasive plant management, ways to improve communication among researchers, educators, and land managers, and alternatives to herbicides. Participants could also choose among workshops on herbicide use, invasive plant management plans, new invaders, and special sessions on multiflora rose, gar-

lic mustard, and buckthorn. Numerous posters and an excellent tool exhibit were also on display.

Special thanks are due to Kelly Kearns from IPAW, and Kate Howe and Ellen Jaquart from MIPN, who spent many hours ensuring that the program was well attended and well run. Local arrangements chair Mick Holm did an excellent job working with IPAW and MIPN. IPAW and Mick were recognized by the NCWSS Board of Directors in resolutions that commended their “dedicated and laudable contributions to both the NCWSS and IPAW, which have borne great fruit at this conference.”

The 2007 NCWSS meeting will be in St. Louis, MO and preparations for the invasive plant program are already underway. Mark Renz ([mrenz@wisc.edu](mailto:mrenz@wisc.edu)) of the University of Wisconsin and Bob Masters ([RAMasters@dow.com](mailto:RAMasters@dow.com)) of Dow AgroSciences welcome your ideas and suggestions. You can learn more of the activities and resources of the NCWSS and view the abstracts of most papers presented in Milwaukee at: [www.ncwss.org](http://www.ncwss.org).



2007 ISAM Coordinator, Rachel Orwan, sharing information at her display



IPAW President, Jerry Doll, giving a presentation at the conference

**Current invasive species legislation is piecemeal and inadequate to protect native species and natural communities.** *Kelly Kearns*

## Revising Wisconsin's Invasive Plant Laws

by Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Several years ago a Weed Law Technical Advisory Committee worked to draft recommendations for changes in our state statutes regarding weeds and invasives. At that time, the *Noxious and Nuisance Weed Law* and the *Weed Seed Law* were the only Wisconsin regulations related to weeds. These laws provide some limited authority to the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) for enforcement, but give the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) no authority to list or regulate weeds.

An amendment to the 2001 budget bill [section 23.22 (2) (b) 6. of the Wisconsin Statutes] provided that the Governor would appoint a Council on Invasive Species and that the DNR would develop a comprehensive invasive species program. This law also authorized DNR to "classify" and regulate invasives. The DNR was directed to consider the recommendations of the Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species in drafting rules. The Council was appointed in early 2004, with Board member Jim Reinartz representing IPAW. Since 2004 DNR and DATCP have been working with the Council to develop administrative rules that would be enforced by DNR. The purpose of these rules is to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in Wisconsin.

A DNR working group has met regularly over the past two years to develop a classification system for all invasive species. The key components of the current draft rule package include:

- 1) the regulatory categories into which invasive species will be placed - Prohibited, Restricted, Watch, and Non-restricted;
- 2) criteria for classifying species into these regulatory categories;
- 3) a listing of all invasive species to be included in the rules by their regulatory category; every plant species covered by the rules will be specifically listed in a category;
- 4) the actions that would be prohibited with each category of regulated species;
- 5) ways to provide exemptions for activities authorized by the Department; and
- 6) specific enforcement actions that would be taken.

According to the current draft process, Species Assessment Groups (SAGs) will classify invasive species into regulatory categories (Prohibited, Restricted, etc.). The SAGs (comprised of experts in specific groups of organisms) will review the criteria for species selection, and make recommendations to the Council regarding the placement of species into categories. SAGs will be formed for specific groups of invasives such as: aquatic plants, herbaceous plants, woody plants, aquatic animals, terrestrial vertebrates, terrestrial invertebrates and forest pests.

The Council will consider the recommendations of the SAGs and advise the DNR on drafting their rules. The DNR will seek public input and draft the rule, then the formal rule-making process begins: public hearings, rule revisions, approval by the Natural Resources Board and by the legislature's Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules. This process takes a minimum of 12-15 months to enact a rule change. Public input early in the process may help to prevent a great deal of controversy at that time of the formal public hearings on the rule.

Current invasive species legislation is piecemeal and inadequate to protect native species and natural communities. While working on the draft DNR rules, the DNR staff workgroup also developed specific recommendations for legislation to fill some of the key gaps in Wisconsin's invasive species laws. These include some of the recommendations from the Weed Law Technical Advisory Group. These proposals were approved by the Natural Resources Board on 24 January 2007. We hope that some of these will be advanced as proposals for separate legislation in the current legislative session.

For a copy of the recommended legislative changes or for more information on the rule development process, contact Kelly Kearns, WDNR (608) 267-5066, [Kelly.kearns@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kelly.kearns@wisconsin.gov). If you want to **get involved with IPAW's Legislative Committee**, contact Gene Roark (608) 238-5349, [geneandjeandroark@sbcglobal.net](mailto:geneandjeandroark@sbcglobal.net)

## ***New Disease Found on Multiflora Rose in Wisconsin – A Survey***

If you are interested in participating in upcoming research monitoring the spread of Rose Rosette Disease (RRD) on multiflora rose, **please fill out the survey below** and return it to me, Mark Renz, electronically or in the mail. Please see the article on RRD on *page 3* of this newsletter.

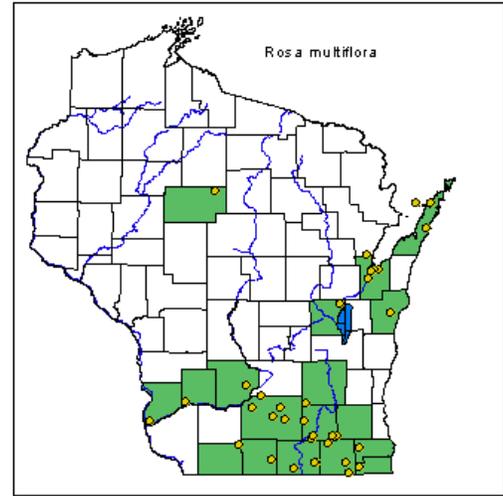
### ***Multiflora Rose and Rose Rosette Disease in Wisconsin***

*Dr. Mark J Renz, Extension Weed Scientist,  
University of Wisconsin-Madison,  
Agronomy Department*

Phone: (608) 263-7437; Email: mrenz@wisc.edu

Please return electronically or mail to the following address:

Colleen Smith, UW-Madison Agronomy,  
1575 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706



Specimen locations of multiflora rose in the Wisconsin State Herbarium.

Source: Wisconsin State Herbarium website.

1. When was the first time that you saw Multiflora rose on your property? **Circle all that apply**  
(A) 1-5 yrs      (B) 6-10 yrs      (C) > 10 yrs      (D) don't have it      (E) purposely planted
2. Is Multiflora rose present in any of the following areas? **Circle all that apply**  
(A) SUN    (B) SHADE    (C) STEEP SLOPE    (D) IN A VALLEY    (E) ON A RIDGE
3. Do you have any Multiflora rose that you think may be infected with the disease or looks unhealthy?  
**Circle one**      YES      NO
4. If so what percentage of the plants are infected? **Circle one**  
(A) <10%      (B) 11-25%      (C) 26-50%      (D) 51-75%      (E) >75%
5. Where is the infected Multiflora rose located? **Circle all that apply**  
(A) SUN    (B) SHADE    (C) STEEP SLOPE    (D) IN A VALLEY    (E) ON A RIDGE
6. We are looking for research sites for the summer of 2007. Would you be interesting in participating in additional research? **Circle one**      YES      NO

Please provide contact information so we may schedule a visit to your property in 2007.

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of land: \_\_\_\_\_

## Upcoming Meeting of the IPAW Science Committee

*by Mark Renz*

Interested in helping improve invasive plant awareness, prevention, education, and management in Wisconsin? If so we invite you to participate in the IPAW Science Committee. While IPAW has accomplished a lot since its inception, much more work remains and we need help! The Science Committee is charged with several tasks, including improving state-wide invasive plant surveying/monitoring, updating the Wisconsin invasive plant list, promoting and securing funding for research on control methods, and developing a list of research needs.

The committee will meet in late February or early March to prioritize goals and reorganize its structure to more effectively accomplish these goals. The meeting will be held in the Madison area, and last approximately 2 hours. You can attend in person, or via teleconference call.

If you would like to be involved, please contact either co-chair of the Science Committee:

Mark Renz: [mrenz@wisc.edu](mailto:mrenz@wisc.edu)

Chris Reyes: [chrisreyes@uwalumni.com](mailto:chrisreyes@uwalumni.com)



Multiflora Rose. Photo: Jerry Doll

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**Join IPAW Today!**

*Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin*

P.O. Box 5274

Madison, WI 53705-0274

**Membership Categories:**

- \$20.00 individual
- \$100.00 organization/agency

For information about joining and a membership form,  
email: [Membership@IPAW.org](mailto:Membership@IPAW.org)

Check out what IPAW is working on!  
go to [www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)

***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 to the newsletter **Editor:**

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