



# Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the  
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

Issue 22, August 2008

## IPAW Board of Directors

### **Jerry Doll, President**

UW-Extension, Weed Scientist, Emeritus  
7386 Clover Hill Dr., Waunakee, WI 53597  
(608) 836-8809; jddoll@wisc.edu

### **Tom Hunt, Vice-President**

UW - Platteville, Reclamation Program  
207 Pioneer Tower, Platteville, WI 53818  
(608) 342-1898; huntt@uwplatt.edu

### **Amy Staffen, Secretary**

The Prairie Enthusiasts, Restoration Manager  
3813 Euclid Avenue, Madison, WI 53711  
(608) 238-0450; astaffen@tds.net

### **Thomas Boos, Treasurer**

Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921  
(608) 266-9276; Thomas.Boos@wisconsin.gov

### **Willis Brown, Michler and Brown, LLC**

2601 Gregory St., Madison, WI 53711  
(608) 278-9308; webrown3@hotmail.com

### **John Exo**

UW - Extension, Lower Wisconsin River Basin  
505 Broadway St., Baraboo, WI 53913  
(608) 355-3554; john.exo@ces.uwex.edu

### **Mark Feider, Milwaukee Audubon Society**

2125 W. Brantwood Ave., Glendale, WI 53209  
(414) 228-7425; feider@wi.rr.com

### **Robert J. Frank**

Fish & Wildlife, Stockbridge-Munsee Community  
P.O. Box 70, Bowler, WI 54416  
(715) 793-4044; bob.frank@mohican-nsn.gov

### **Vijai Pandian, Brown County Extension**

1150 Bellevue St., Green Bay, WI 54302  
(920) 391-4611; vijai.pandian@ces.uwex.edu

### **Brian Pillsbury, USDA, Natural Res. Cons. Serv.**

505 Broadway, Room 232, Baraboo, WI 53913  
(608) 355-4470; Brian.pillsbury@wi.usda.gov

### **Jim Reinartz, 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; geneandjeandroark@sbcglobal.net

### **Rolf Utegaard**

Eau Claire County Exposition Center  
PO Box 1092, Eau Claire, WI 54702  
(715) 834-0065; bigute-hort@prodigy.net

### **Anne Walker, Home Land Garden, LLC**

1704 Winnebago St., Madison, WI 53704  
(608)241-4211

***Through Awareness  
Comes Positive Change!***

### **Layout of Newsletter by:**

Susan Slapnick - slapnick@wisc.edu

## **Public Hearings on the Proposed Chapter NR40: Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control, will be held in August**

The time has come for everyone interested in invasive species in Wisconsin to **speak out and support the effort** to develop an invasive species rule and a list of invasive species for the state. In the February 2008 newsletter, we introduced you to the effort to create an invasive species rule. The proposed rule, which will be Wisconsin's first comprehensive invasive species law, will be the topic of public hearings to be held statewide in August.

Public hearings on the proposed rule will be held on the following dates. Please attend and comment on the proposed rule if you can.

### **Madison – August 14, 10 am**

DNR South Central Region Headquarters, 3911 Fish Hatchery Rd., Fitchburg

### **Milwaukee – August 14, 3 pm**

DNR Southeast Region Headquarters, 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.

### **Green Bay – August 15, 1 pm**

DNR Northeast Region Headquarters, 2984 Shawano Avenue

### **La Crosse – August 19, 1 pm**

State Office Building, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road

### **Spooner – August 20, 2:30 pm**

DNR Northern Region Headquarters, 810 W. Maple Street

### **Wausau – August 26, 1 pm**

Wausau City Hall, Council Chambers, 407 Grant Street

The purpose of these rules (NR40) is to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species in the state. The key components of the rule package include: 1) the legal classification categories - prohibited, restricted, and the informal categories - caution and non-restricted; 2) criteria for classifying species; 3) a listing or identification of invasive species by category; 4) control requirements, including actions that would be prohibited; 5) exemptions for possession, sale or other activities involving some invasive species under specific conditions or when authorized by a permit from the Department; and 6) specific enforcement actions that would be taken. The rule identifies invasive species in each specific category and places restrictions on those species that are classified as prohibited or restricted. Regulatory controls are also placed on pathways of introduction or spread of invasive species (e.g., firewood brought in from out-of-state).

**NR40 continued from page 1**

As defined by NR40, **Prohibited** species are those not yet in the state, or only known in a few locations. For these species the goal is eradication and containing their spread before they become troublesome. **Restricted** species are those already too widespread to realistically expect to contain statewide, so the goal is to minimize further spread. The proposed NR40 would make it unlawful for anyone to transport, transfer or introduce any invasive species identified as **Prohibited** or **Restricted** in the rule. For **Prohibited** species there are also requirements for control or eradication. Two additional categories, **Caution** and **Non-restricted**, would not be regulated and would be used for education about invasives.

There are a number of species that are close to our doorstep, including kudzu and Asian carp species, and a number of others that are just starting to get established in the state. These are the species proposed as **Prohibited**. Those already widespread are generally proposed as **Restricted**. The DNR hopes a comprehensive classification system will help prevent new introductions of invasive species from occurring, encourage people to report and contain new invaders, and slow the spread of those already here. People who have **Restricted** species on their property would be encouraged, but not be required, to control them. For those few locations where **Prohibited** species occur, the department will work with landowners and others to contain them.

Public listening sessions were held in January, during which Department of Natural Resource staff gathered public comments on a range of possible rule options suggested by the Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species and DNR staff. Those sessions led to the current draft rule proposal that the Natural Resources Board has approved for public hearings.

More information on the public hearings and the invasive classification proposal, and a PDF of the complete proposed NR40 is available on the DNR Web site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/classification>. You can also submit comments on-line or in writing through the Web site, or by sending them to: NR 40 Comments, ER-6, Wisconsin DNR, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.

### **BASF is Requesting Proposals for their 2009 Invasive Vegetation Management Matching Grant Program**

The Professional Vegetation Management group of BASF (ProVM) will continue their efforts to aid resource managers using science-based invasive plant management plans. ProVM will provide grants of up to \$20,000 as non-federal matching funds for on-the-ground programs that include herbicide use for control of terrestrial and aquatic invasive plants. Funding can only be used for labor associated with the application of BASF branded products in invasive plant control programs. The goal of the program is to aid organizations in meeting matching funding requirements for federal, state or foundation grants through helping finance the cost of herbicide application. BASF dollars are specifically to support customers that use BASF brand herbicides in an integrated vegetation management program. BASF funding is to be utilized as non-federal match for state, federal or foundation grants.

Just about any type of group is eligible for funding including federal, state, county, municipal, and local governments, not-for-profit organizations, professional, lake and landowner associations, Invasive Species Councils, Cooperative Weed Management Areas, Task Forces, Exotic Pest Plant Councils, Regional Panels of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force or other multi-partner invasive weed control organizations. The funding must be used for on-the-ground control programs, not for research (research grants are funded through the BASF Biology group), and funding must be used as a match to increase other potential grant awards.

**DEADLINE:** Proposals should be submitted to [jennifer.vollmer@basf.com](mailto:jennifer.vollmer@basf.com), Fax (307) 742-9932, no later than 5:00pm, Monday, September 29, 2008.

The full request for proposals and the proposal form can be downloaded from <http://www.vmanswers.com> (follow the tabs, "News" and "Funding Opportunities"). For more information, you can contact: Jennifer Vollmer, BASF Corporation, (307) 760-5274, [jennifer.vollmer@basf.com](mailto:jennifer.vollmer@basf.com)

## Comments from IPAW's President – Invasives along Our Highways

We all see roadsides frequently, most of us daily. My background as a weed scientist must make me more attentive to roadside vegetation than the average traveler, but I'm sure many of you also see what I see, a progressive increase of invasive plants along many town, county, state and interstate roads.

Our Department of Transportation has been hampered for many years by a chronic lack of funds for roadside vegetation management. So while it is easy to criticize highway managers for letting the status of invasive plants along roadsides worsen, the fact is they lack the resources to tackle the problem in an effective manner. Even targeted use of selective herbicides on our most aggressive invasive plants is beyond today's budgets and there is little optimism that this will improve anytime soon. Mowing could be a useful tool but we've all seen situations when mowing is done too early, too late, too close to the ground, too ... something. Sky rocketing fuel prices make any management that uses energy all the more expensive so we are likely to see even less mowing of roadsides.

My roots are in southwestern Illinois and over the years of driving 360 miles to visit family, I've been generally impressed with my home state's roadside vegetation management practices. Teasel is often treated with herbicides, the county weed commissioner of Bond County makes sure Johnsongrass along roadsides is sprayed, mowing is usually timely, and on occasion native prairie grasses and wildflowers are planted along long stretches of interstate roads to replace exotic grasses. Sadly, I just returned from a trip to Bond County and saw almost no evidence of roadside mowing or spraying. This year, the Illinois state budget has even greater mid-year problems than Wisconsin's (a \$1.4 billion shortfall in the fiscal year that started July 1) and one of the many areas with significant cuts was the Illinois Highway Department budget. So our situation is not unique.

What (if anything) can IPAW (or anyone) do to change the situation? I can think of two opportunities for progress regarding invasive plants on our roadsides. The first is the hearings on the proposed DNR rule to classify and control invasive species (NR 40). When the rule is enacted, the highway departments around the state will be required to control plants listed as **Prohibited** (those potential invaders that are not now present in Wisconsin or only known from a few areas but that are like to be damaging when they come), and will be encouraged to control new infestations or isolated patches of **Restricted** plants. The other development is the creation of an Advisory Group to develop Best Management Practices for right-of-ways, another effort directed and led by the DNR. Roadsides comprise a major share of the state's right-of-ways. Several IPAW members are involved in this initiative and we'll keep you informed of the progress and invite your critique at the appropriate time.

One thing you can do is to always keep your eyes open for new invasives; consider becoming a Wisconsin Weed Watcher to aid in early detection of invasive plants along roadsides (learn about how to do this at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/futureplants/weedwatcher.htm>). Do not hesitate to report unmanaged infestations of Canada thistle and leafy spurge to your county highway department. These are two species declared legally noxious in our current noxious weed law; and with sufficient reminders, highway personnel often mow these areas. Providing them accurate information on when it is best to mow might help them as well.

We may at times be frustrated by what we observe along our roadsides; perhaps we can use our frustration to react in positive ways to improve the situation. I for one will at least give it a try.

Jerry Doll, *IPAW President*

“We are seeing a progressive increase of invasive plants along many town, county, state and interstate roads... One thing you can do is to always keep you eyes open for new invasives...Do not hesitate to report unmanaged infestations...”

## Hill Mustard, an Invasive Mustard on the Move in Southwestern Wisconsin

Mark J. Renz<sup>1</sup>, Jerry D. Doll<sup>2</sup>, and Brendon Panke<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Extension Weed Scientist, University of Wisconsin-Madison, <sup>2</sup> IPAW President, <sup>3</sup> Invasive Plant Education, Early Detection, and Mapping Specialist, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Wisconsin DNR

Hill mustard (*Bunias orientalis* L.) is a non-native, invasive weed found in southwestern Wisconsin. This plant was first documented by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Herbarium in Wisconsin in 1958 at the intersection of County Highway N and Buehler Road (approximately 3 miles north of Monroe), but recently has been spreading



rapidly throughout CRP fields, along roadsides, and in other minimally disturbed areas. Once established this plant forms a monoculture of hill mustard plants. Hill mustard is also called Turkish rocket, Turkish warty-cabbage, warty cabbage, and warted bunias.

**Origin and Distribution:** Hill mustard is native to southern Europe, but has invaded most European countries. Within the United States it is present within several eastern states including Virginia, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Road inspections, which have been carried out in this area since 2005, have found that the hill mustard infestations continue to spread along roadside and field edges in the vicinity of the original infestation. Major road construction along

County Highway N in the past year may facilitate the spread of hill mustard to an even greater degree. Hill mustard has been reported from as far away as New Glarus (approximately 10 miles from the original infestation). Additional infestations have been found in Lafayette County, indicating its ability to spread long distances.

### Identification



Leaves on mature plants basal leaves can be 12 or more inches long and become progressively smaller up the stem. Leaves are lanceolate, highly lobed with sharp points.

Stems are erect, 10 to 45 inches tall and are branched in the upper region as flowering begins. A key characteristic of hill mustard is the “warty bumps” (tubercles) on the stems which are easily felt by running your finger over the stem surface. Leaves may also have tubercles and these structures give rise to the name “warty cabbage.” Both leaves and stems are somewhat hairy.

Flowers have bright yellow petals, are very fragrant, and are borne on dense racemes.

Fruits are ovate, irregularly warty, 0.25 to 0.4 inches long, contain 2 to 4 seeds, and are borne on stalks about 0.5 inch long.

Taproots on older plants are at least 1 inch in diameter and appear in clusters of multiple thick roots. The central part of the root is often partially rotted away



Seedlings have long to oval cotyledons up to 1 inch long. The first true leaves are round to ovate and entire. Subsequent leaves on seedling plants are arranged in a rosette, are slightly toothed, become very long and have a rough feel and prominent veins.

Similar species: Hill mustard resembles yellow rocket from a distance but is easily distinguished by its leaf shape and size, stem texture, height and fruits. Leaves of yellow rocket do not have pointed lobes and are hairless unlike hill mustard which has toothed and hairy leaves. Yellow rocket stems also never have tubercles (warty bumps) found on hill mustard.

**Biology:** Hill Mustard is described as having either a biennial or perennial life cycle, but observations in Wisconsin suggest most plants behave as perennials. This plant is considered an aggressive invader in Central Europe (Steinlein et al., 1996). Researchers in Europe believe its success is due to its ability to establish rapidly and displace desired native species

(Dietz et al., 1996). Adult plants can survive for many years and populations spread from seed (Dietz, 2002). In Wisconsin the majority of the seeds germinate in the spring, although seedlings can emerge later in the season, especially if the soil is disturbed. Plants flower in their second year or later.

**Control:** A range of management methods exist, but have not been rigorously tested. It has been observed that successful management of this species should focus on suppressing plants, preventing seed production, and planting/promoting the establishment and growth of desirable plants that can compete against hill mustard.

Mechanical methods are effective at preventing seed production if plants are mowed before seeds are produced. This will not kill established plants and plants will resprout and require mowing several times per year to prevent seed production.

Tillage can dislodge the roots of hill mustard from the soil and likely will kill some, but not all plants depending on how aggressively the soil is tilled. Tillage alone is generally not recommended as any disturbance of the soil will promote germination of hill mustard seeds.

Herbicides have been tested in Wisconsin and some were found to be successful in killing the perennial plants, if applied in the fall before a hard freeze. Research has shown that herbicides that contain 2,4-D (e.g. Weedar 64 @ 2 pts/A), 2,4-D and Banvel (e.g. Weedmaster @ 2 pt/A) or metsulfuron (e.g. Escort @ 0.5 oz/A) are very effective and affordable. Glyphosate is also effective on hill mustard, but will injure all other vegetation present including grasses. For this reason the previously mentioned herbicides are recommended as they will not kill established grasses. Grasses have been shown to be competitive against hill mustard. Due to the large seedbank frequently present any management practices should include the establishment of desirable plants that will allow for selective management of this plant for several years.

## References

- Dietz, H. 2002. Plant invasion patches – reconstruction pattern and process by means of herbchronology. *Biological Invasion* 4: 211-222.
- Dietz, H., T. Steinlein, P., Winterhalter, and I. Ullmann. 1996. Role of allelopathy as a possible factor associated with the rising dominance of *Bunias orientalis* L. (Brassicaceae) in some native plant assemblages. *Jour. Chemical Ecology*. 22: 1797-1811.
- Steinlein, T., Dietz, H., and I Ullmann. 1996. Growth patterns of the alien perennial *Bunias orientalis* L. (Brassicaceae) underlying its rising dominance in some native plant assemblages. *Vegetatio* 125: 73-82



## Interactive Weed Identification Database Created for Wisconsin

by Mark Renz

Extension Weed Scientist, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Have you ever had difficulty identifying a plant and found yourself flipping through pages of a plant identification book looking for a matching picture? Partially because I got tired of using this common, but not very efficient, method myself, I have created a new online weed identification tool to help with weed and invasive plant identification. The database contains 280 of the most common weeds/invasive plants found in agricultural, urban, and natural settings in Wisconsin. The database can be accessed (for free) by going to the website <http://weedid.wisc.edu>. Once you arrive at this website click on the Weed ID Tool in the left column. Enter information about the unknown plant, and the website will produce a list of plants (scientific and common names) along with thumbnail images that match the information entered.

**How does it work?** The website is separated into two steps; first the user is asked if the plant in question is a broadleaf, grasslike, or woody species.

**Weed Identification Tool**      Search location:

**Step 1:** Select the type of weed you are trying to identify. You may change your choice of weed type, or restart the ID process at any time.

**BROADLEAF:**  
 These herbaceous (non-woody) plants typically produce noticeable flowers. Leaves are often broad with netted veins, but they may also be narrow and veinless.

**GRASSLIKE:**  
 These herbaceous (non-woody) plants lack noticeable flowers. The leaves are ribbon-like with parallel veins, and are often tightly rolled.

**WOODY:**  
 Trees, shrubs, and sub-shrubs with obvious woody stems that persist year after year.

Once this information is entered it will lead the user to a separate screen that will ask a different set of questions for broadleaved, grasslike, and woody plants. Questions ask where it was found as well as specific questions about the growth, leaf, stem, and floral characteristics. The user has several answers available to select from a drop-down menu to the right of each question. The user is not required to answer any specific questions. It is recommended that you begin your search by answering just a few questions about traits that seem particularly distinct. If selections result in too many plants, continue to answer additional questions to narrow the number of results. It is

rare that the selection will result in one plant, but often a list of several result. The user can quickly scroll down the page looking at the images and click on pictures to verify the identification of the unknown plant. Avoid answering too many questions at the start, since one incorrect answer can eliminate the desired plant from the results; it is better to answer fewer questions that are unique to the plant (such as plants have spines, thorns, or prickles).

Where was the weed found?

**Agriculture field:**

**natural and grazed areas (non-crop):**

**Urban:**

*General characteristics*

**Growth Form:**

**Life Cycle:**

**Tendrils:**

**Produces milky sap:**

*Leaf characteristics*

**If leaf is simple:**

**If leaf is compound:**

**Leaf margin:**

**Petioles:**

**Leaf hairs:**

**Spines/thorns/prickles:**

to answer fewer questions that are unique to the plant (such as plants have spines, thorns, or prickles). The user may change answers and re-search the database to narrow or broaden the search. Leaving all questions unanswered will return a list of all the species of the chosen weed type contained in the database.

**Example:** I have a weed species that I found in a wetland and I recognize that it is a broadleaf plant with purple flowers and a square stem. Searching all broadleaf weeds would result in looking at images of over 200 plants, but just entering that this plant was found in a wetland reduces the number of plants to 86. Entering that the plant also has purple flowers would further reduce the selected plants to 17. If I also include that the plant has square stems only two plants result, purple loosestrife and wild mint. I can then view the images to see which plant best fits my sample.

Stem characteristics	
Stems square:	yes
Leaves on flowering stems:	no selection
Spines/thorns/prickles:	no selection
Floral characteristics	
Flower color:	blue-purple
Flower symmetry:	no selection pink-red yellow green orange blue-purple white-cream black-brown
Spines/thorns/prickles:	
<input type="button" value="search database"/>	

Typically answering five to six questions can narrow the search to 10 plants or fewer. In some cases, the search will result in several species that are very similar and cannot be distinguished by the characteristics the database uses. In these cases it is common that a genus is identified, but the user will need to check other resources to distinguish between the species identified in the database.

Your database search has yielded 2 possible matches found in (WI)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pictures
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	
Mentha arvensis	wild mint field mint	

**Limitations of this tool:** While useful, this tool is limited in several ways. The biggest limitation is that the species must be entered in the database to be found. With over 3,000 plants found in Wisconsin, adding all plants would limit the usefulness of this tool. The goal of this database is to help identify weeds and/or invasive plants, *not all plants of Wisconsin*. This allowed for a smaller set of species (approximately 10%) to be entered and allow for selection of the appropriate species while entering only a few characteristics. Some weed/invasive plants were omitted from this database as species selection focused on species commonly found in Wisconsin. New, uncommon, invaders or species that are not known to be present in Wisconsin have not been included. In addition, ornamental plants will not appear in this database unless they have been documented to be weedy or invasive in Wisconsin.

**Feedback:** If you use this website please fill out the survey at the bottom of the search page. It asks if the plant was identified correctly, and has a space provided that allows for the user to provide comments. Any information given by the user will help document the usefulness of this tool and allow for comments on how to improve the database in the future. I also welcome any suggested additions to the database species list, since unfortunately, several species that are not currently common in Wisconsin will undoubtedly be so in the near future.

## The Emerald Ash Borer has been found just 30 Miles South of Wisconsin!

The emerald ash borer has only another 30 miles to travel to find a Wisconsin ash tree to call home, if it is not here unannounced already. The emerald ash borer has been detected in McHenry County, Illinois. This Illinois County borders Wisconsin and is located just south of Lake Geneva. On July 1, 2008, the United States Department of Agriculture, along with the Illinois Department of Agriculture, announced the detection of emerald ash borer in the Village of Algonquin, east of the Fox River. The severity of the infestation is unknown at this time, however delimitation surveys are ongoing. For more information on emerald ash borer in Wisconsin there is an excellent website:

<http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov>



## Conferences, Conferences, Conferences!

### The First National Invasive Plants Conference!

A Joint Conference of the **Natural Areas Association (NAA)** and the **National Association of Exotic Pest Plant Councils (NAEPPC)** Nashville, Tennessee, **14 – 17 October 2008**

Sessions will include: Early Detection and Rapid Response of Invasives; Impacts of Invasives; Management and Control of Invasives: Partnerships, Volunteer programs, On-The-Ground Initiatives, Tools and Techniques; Biocontrol of Invasives; Prevention of Invasives; Invasive Species Policy; Forest Health Issues; Cooperative Weed Management Areas (Workshop); St. Louis Declaration - Voluntary Codes of Conduct (Workshop); Weed Risk Assessment (Workshop); Ecological Restoration; National Association of EPPC Forum  
For more information: <http://www.naturalarea/08conference>.

### Minnesota's First Invasive Species Conference

**26 – 29 October 2008**, Duluth, Minnesota

- ✓ Non-technical workshops for shoreland and woodland property owners
- ✓ Plenary and breakout sessions featuring expert speakers
- ✓ Trade show and poster event
- ✓ Tours of cutting-edge research facilities
- ✓ Youth program hosted by the Great Lakes Aquarium
- ✓ Unique tours and attractions
- ✓ Networking opportunities, social events, and much more...

For more information or to register <http://www.minnesotaswcs.org/Invasives.htm>.

### North Central Weed Science Society and Midwest Invasive Plant Network joint Annual Meetings and Conference

**8 – 11 December 2008**, Indianapolis, Indiana

More details of this conference will be available soon at: <http://www.ncwss.org> or [www.mipn.org](http://www.mipn.org)

## New IPAW Board Member, Vijai Pandian Horticulture Educator, Brown County UW Extension

Vijai Pandian serves Brown County UW Extension as Horticulture Educator, providing research based information in general horticulture. Pandian graduated with his Master's degree in horticulture from Michigan State University in 2005 and began working for UW-Extension. His first job was as an agriculture agent in Ashland and Bayfield Counties before he moved to Green Bay in 2006.

In his position, he offers training programs for landscape contractors and Master Gardener volunteers. He serves as an educational member of the Green Bay Chapter Landscape Contractors Association and advisor for the Northeastern Wisconsin Master Gardener Association. He offers plant diagnostic services to the general public both at the Brown County UW-Extension office and at Green Bay Botanical Garden. He also serves as the director for the Brown County invasive species team to control invasive species in townships, villages and the greater Green Bay area. Through UW-Madison, he conducts applied research on invasive species and woody ornamentals in Brown County. Pandian is pleased to be a board member of IPAW and is looking forward to working with the organization.



## Public Listening Sessions for the Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species

An article in the February 2008 issue of *Plants out of Place*, introduced you to the effort to develop Best Management Practices for Invasive Species. The Advisory Committee for **Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species**, under direction of the Wisconsin Council on Forestry, is holding four listening sessions to gather public input regarding a set of proposed voluntary Best Management Practices for Invasive Species. Topics that will be part of the discussions at the four listening sessions include management planning, forest stewardship, forest access, reforestation and restoration, and the transport and storage of wood products.

The listening sessions will be held:

**August 18**, 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.  
Rhineland City Hall  
135 South Stevens St., **Rhineland**

**August 19**, 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.  
Portage County Courthouse Annex  
2462 Strongs Ave., **Stevens Point**

**August 20**, 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.  
Spooner Agricultural Research Station  
W6646 Highway 70, **Spooner**

**August 21**, 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.  
Madison Public Library-Hawthorne Branch  
2707 E. Washington Ave., **Madison**

In 2006, Wisconsin's forestry community began an effort to protect the native biodiversity and economic productivity of the state's forests by developing a set of voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) for invasive species. The original request to address this important issue came from the Wisconsin Council on Forestry. The Forestry Invasive Leadership Team, an advisory group within the

WDNR – Division of Forestry, guided the 2-year-long process that has resulted in the development of voluntary guidelines for landowners, loggers, and land managers. As a result of the work of DNR-Forestry staff and interested stakeholders, including industry representatives and non-profit organizations such as IPAW, the resulting voluntary BMPs provide a framework to address the state's invasives problem.

In addition to the BMPs, an advisory committee of affected stakeholders is also drafting a Forestry BMP Manual. The manual will address forest management practices that can be vectors for the spread of invasive species and include recommendations. To be successful BMPs must be effective and reasonable to implement; input from all sectors of the forestry community is essential. Because of broad input, the Advisory Committee has succeeded in reaching a consensus in a number of areas. The completed Forestry BMP Manual will include standards of practice that will help limit the potential for forestry practices to introduce and spread invasive plants, invertebrates, and diseases.

Many people have worked on this draft BMP manual, now they are anxious to hear your ideas. You can view the draft BMP manual at the Wisconsin Council on Forestry website: <http://council.wisconsinforestry.org/invasives>. You may comment in any of three ways: attend a listening session, follow directions on the website, or send written comments to Tom Boos, FR4, WDNR, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921. For more information, contact: Tom Boos (608) 266-9276 [thomas.boos@wi.gov](mailto:thomas.boos@wi.gov).

**“In 2006, Wisconsin’s forestry community began an effort to protect the native biodiversity and economic productivity of the state’s forests by developing a set of voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) for invasive species.”**

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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 to the newsletter **Editor:**

**Jim Reinartz**  
 UW-Milwaukee Field Station  
 3095 Blue Goose Road  
 Saukville, WI 53080

Phone: (262) 675-6844  
 Fax: (262) 675-0337  
 email: jimr@uwm.edu

**Join IPAW Today!**

***Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin***

P.O. Box 5274

Madison, WI 53705-0274

**Membership Categories:**

- \$20.00 individual
- \$30.00 family
- \$10.00 student
- \$100.00 organization/agency

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