



Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

Issue 23, November 2008

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*Through Awareness
Comes Positive Change!*

Layout of Newsletter by:

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Don't miss two exciting events for grassland stewards:
The "Invasive Species of Grasslands" Conference

and

The Prairie Enthusiasts Annual Banquet

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin

February 21, 2009

The Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin is pleased to announce that their 2009 conference will be held in conjunction with the annual Prairie Enthusiasts Banquet (see the tentative schedule on page 3 and the registration form on page 9). Anyone who has an interest in grassland stewardship can't afford to miss these two exciting events! The "**Invasive Species of Grasslands**" conference will present intermediate- to advanced-level information on combating invasive plants of grasslands in the upper Midwest through on-the-ground initiatives, informed planning and monitoring, and advocacy. Information will be practical and directly applicable to the efforts of grassland managers. The annual **Prairie Enthusiasts all-chapter Banquet** will be held after the conference, and will be preceded by a **social mixer**. This is your chance to participate in the **raffle** and **silent auction** that are important sources of funding for the chapters. This also provides an opportunity to network and meet up with old friends.

We're also thrilled to announce a **keynote presentation** that will certainly fascinate conference participants and stimulate further discussion: **Biofuel and Prairie Restoration**. The presenters, Steve Bertjens (Southwest Badger RC&D) and Bill Johnson (Alliant Energy), will share their visions for a future where trees, brush, invasive plants and native grasses can be harvested from prairies and burned as cellulosic biomass, providing a renewable energy source for the Upper Midwest.

Conference attendees will be able to choose from **15 different sessions** throughout the day. The three general topic groups are:

Species-Specific Information – Learn to develop sound strategies for invasive plant management based on plant form (herbaceous versus woody), life history (monocarpic versus perennial), and means of spread. Each session provides an overview of species, control strategies universal to the target life history form, and species-specific control measures. Just a few of the species to be covered are spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, and crown vetch.

Techniques, Equipment, Tools, and Control Strategies – Get the job done on the ground by learning how to work with contractors and advanced strategies for managing invasive plants (bulk tree removal bids, managing exotic cool-season grasses, inter-seeding, avoiding Incidental Take). Learn which tools and equipment are available and the best buy for your money, which herbicides to use and how to apply them, and how to create an invasive species management plan.

Conference continued on page 2

Conference continued from page 1

Policy, Funding, Outreach, and Prevention Strategies – Learn how to help battle invasive species without getting dirty and sweaty by advocating for updated federal and state policies related to invasive species (including the proposed state invasive species rule), by creating cooperative weed management areas, by promoting and adopting sensible prevention strategies (adopting best-management practices, monitoring and modulating roadside mowing), and by utilizing harvested invasive plant material and prairie plants as a biofuel.

See the preliminary conference schedule on page 3.
The registration form for this conference is on page 9 of this newsletter.
 For more details, go to www.ipaw.org

Regional Weed Groups in Wisconsin – Contact the leaders and get involved!

(See Map on Page 8)

- **North Woods CWMA** (Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron Counties) – Dara Olson, GLIFWC, dolson@glifwc.org, (715)682-6619 ext. 129
- **Giant Hogweed CWMA** (Iron County and Gogebic, MI) – Ian Shackelford, Ottawa National Forest, ishackelford@fs.fed.us, (906)932-1330 ext. 508
- **Upper Chippewa CWMA** (Sawyer, Price, Rusk and Taylor Counties) – Marjy Brzeskiewicz, Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest, mbrzeskiewicz@fs.fed.us, willow@pctcnet.net, (715)762-5199.
- **Vilas/Oneida CWMA** (early stages) – Marjy Brzeskiewicz, Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest, mbrzeskiewicz@fs.fed.us, willow@pctcnet.net, (715)762-5199
 - Vilas County Aquatic Invasive Species Initiative – Ted Ritter, Vilas County Land Conservation Department, teritt@co.vilas.wi.us, (715)479-3738
 - Oneida County Aquatic Invasives coordinator – (715)369-7836
- **Presque Isle Garlic Mustard Group** – Merrill Horswill, nirvanas3@yahoo.com
- **Wild Rivers CWMA** (Forest, Florence Counties) – Chantelle DeLay, wildriverscwma@gmail.com, (715)528-4464, Jamie Remme, Jamie.remme@wisconsin.gov, (715)528-4400 ext 109
- **Door County Invasive Species Team** – Bob Bultman, Door County Land Conservation Department, dcist1@gmail.com, (920)746-2214
- **Brown County Invasive Plant Group** – Vijai Pandian, UW Extension Horticulture Agent, vijai.pandian@ces.uwex.edu, (920)391-4611
- **Greater Sauk County Invasive Plant Team** – John Exo, UW Extension Basin Educator, john.exo@ces.uwex.edu, (608)355-3554, and Jen Stewart, Sauk County Land Conservation Department, jstewart@co.sauk.wi.us, (608)355-3245
- **Monroe County Invasive Plant Team** – David Beckmann, david.beckmann1@us.army.mil, (608)388-5374
- **Madison Area Weed Warriors** – Tammy Bieberstein, jybyolybey@yahoo.com, (608)257-1329
- **Friends of Fitchburg Parks Volunteers** – Susan Elias, sjaneelias@charter.net, (608)695-6590
- **The Prairie Enthusiasts** (several regional chapters), astaffen@tds.net
- **Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Cooperative (SEWISC)** – Jill Hapner, Washington County Land Conservation Department, Jill.Hapner@co.washington.wi.us, (262)335-4802

The following people are interested in helping to start a regional group where none exists:

- **Military Ridge Heritage Area** – Cathy Bleser, Catherine.bleser@dnr.state.wi.us, (608)275-3308 and Amy Staffen,
- **Manitowoc County** – Tom Ward, TomWard@co.manitowoc.wi.us, (920)683-4184
- **SW Wisconsin** – Jesse Bennett, jesse@driftlesslandstewardship.com, (608)996-2135
- **Western Dane/Eastern Iowa County** – Bob Wernerehl, Blue Mounds Project, wernerehl@wisc.edu, (608)577-8672

IPAW CONFERENCE 2009
“INVASIVE SPECIES OF GRASSLANDS”
Preliminary Program Outline as of 11/20/08

	PREFUNCTION AREA	MENDOTA ROOM <i>Species-Specific Information</i>	MONONA ROOM <i>Techniques Equipment, Tools</i>	WINGRA ROOM <i>Policy, Funding, Prevention</i>
8:00 a.m.	REGISTRATION/ CHECK-IN			
8:30 AM – 4:30 PM	PRAIRIE ENTHUSIASTS RAFFLE AND SILENT AUCTION			
8:45 – 9:40		CREEPING PERENNIALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leafy spurge crown vetch 	WORKING WITH CONTRACTORS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to find one Budgeting time & money Creating a contract 	POLICY ACTIVITIES/Federal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating standards for grazing and agriculture CRP
9:50 – 10:45		SIMPLE PERENNIALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spotted knapweed 	ADVANCED STRATEGIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing exotic grasses Avoiding Incidental Take Grazing 	POLICY ACTIVITIES/State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best-Management Practices (intro only) Proposed state invasive species rule (NR-40)
10:45 – 11:00	MORNING BREAK			
11:00 – 11:55		CREEPING WOODY SPECIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aspens black locust sumac 	EQUIPMENT / TOOL REVIEW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus mostly on new stuff, plus heavy equipment Commonly purchased items 	CWMAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intro Benefits Case studies
11:55 – 1:30	LUNCH BUFFET SERVICE	KEYNOTE SPEECH: “Biofuel and Prairie Restoration”		
1:30 – 2:25		BIENNIAL AND MONOCARPIC SPECIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wild parsnip sweet clover biennial thistles teasels 	HERBICIDES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus mostly on new ones Review of adjuvants Herbicide Applicator Licenses Pasture-approved chemicals 	PREVENTION STRATEGIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best-Management Practices (details) Roadside inventory & monitoring collaboration Mapping
2:25 – 3:00	AFTERNOON BREAK			
3:00 – 3:55		EARLY-DETECTION RAPID- RESPONSE (EDRR) SPECIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kill them now while we’ve still got a chance! 	CREATE A MANAGEMENT PLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and inventory Setting goals and objectives Post-treatment revegetation 	BIOFUEL AND PRAIRIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and Policies Natural areas vs. crops Logistical options
4:00 – 5:30	SOCIAL MIXER			
5:30 – 8:30	TPE BANQUET			

Eradicating Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)

by Thomas D. Brock

Pleasant Valley Conservancy, 1227 Dartmouth Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53705

tdbrock@wisc.edu; (608) 238-5050

Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is one of the more annoying invasive plants to deal with. In the IPAW list, it ranks fourth (after reed canary grass, garlic mustard, and purple loosestrife). Introduced in the 19th century, it has become well established over eastern North America. Even though its evils are now well recognized, it is still sometimes used as a hedge or ornamental.



Buckthorn in Savanna

In many woodlands and savannas it is the predominant understory shrub. Buckthorn may grow as a many-stemmed bush up to 10-15 feet tall, or can take the form of a small 30-foot tall tree, and can often grow to over 50 years old. It produces a chemical toxic to other plants, which may explain the monospecific stands it often forms. Although the species is dioecious, the ratio of female to male plants can be as high as 6:1, making it a prolific berry producer. A large seed bank (620 seeds/ m²) was reported in Canadian work (Archibold, et.al. 1997). In England

where it is native, common buckthorn is a calciphile, strongly favoring alkaline peat and limestone soils (Goodwin 1943), which may explain its absence from many sandy areas in Wisconsin.

Although numerous brochures and website instructions have described methods to eradicate buckthorn, the amount of research is surprisingly limited. It is not clear whether these instructions are based on actual data or are simply derived from other reports. The techniques for buckthorn eradication given by Czarapata (2005) are rather general and in some cases are probably incorrect.

At Pleasant Valley Conservancy we dealt with major infestations of buckthorn in our oak savanna restoration work. Although the “old-growth” buckthorns were readily eliminated by basal-bark herbicide treatment, the huge seed bank made total eradication much more difficult. Surveys several years after the initial eradication showed isolated plants, small patches, and major infestations. Although there is nothing in the literature on clonal growth of buckthorn, pulling and digging plants sometimes showed shoots sprouting off their extensive root systems as much as 5 to 10 feet from the parent stem. The root system of buckthorn is a massive fibrous tangle of small and large roots as well as long, shallow, horizontal roots.

The present comments are based on 10 years of work to eradicate this plant. Although not derived from formal research, I have made careful observations to add to the knowledge of the control of this species.

Pulling buckthorn plants does not eradicate an infestation – It is virtually impossible to pull up all of the tangled underground plant mass of a buckthorn stand. The following year new shoots arise as sprouts from the roots and reinitiate the stand.

Fire does not kill buckthorn plants – Over the ten years of extensive burning and reseeding with native understory species on our oak savannas, buckthorn in many areas remained abundant. Some areas were burned annually for six or more years, and all the fire did was to top-kill the shoots. After top-kill, dormant buds at the stem base begin to grow and send up stems; as many as a dozen new shoots can arise from a single root collar. It is possible that fire may be

more effective in prairies, where fires are much hotter and the shade of tall grasses and forbs may help to out-compete the buckthorns, especially if the prairie is burned annually. In savannas and open-oak woodlands, where buckthorn infestations are most common, fuel loads are lighter, fires are not as hot, and the ground is not as shaded.

Girdling does not kill buckthorn – Although several weed manuals prescribe girdling as a method to kill buckthorn, this is completely ineffective. The following year there will be numerous shoots arising from the area below the girdle where dormant buds become active.

Herbicide treatment is essential, but Glyphosate is sometimes not effective – Glyphosate is often prescribed for treatment of cut stems of buckthorn. Although Glyphosate is effective for winter treatment of large buckthorn shrubs (Reinartz 1997), we have found it to be completely ineffective for treatment of small cut stems. We spent one winter cutting and treating small woody plants, which included many buckthorn plants with stems of ¼ inch or less in diameter. Although Glyphosate killed gray dogwood and honeysuckle under these conditions, it was totally ineffective on buckthorn. The amount of herbicide that can be taken in through the tiny cut stems may not be sufficient to achieve adequate concentrations in the large root mass.

Some herbicides are able to suppress but do not eradicate – Although Fosamine (Krenite), an herbicide sometimes recommended for control of woody shrubs, strongly suppressed infestations of small buckthorn when used as a foliar spray in early fall, by August of the following year, buckthorn shoots had reappeared in the sprayed areas. By the following year, the original “forest” of small plants was re-established. Presumably Krenite (which is a bud inhibitor) had prevented growth of the buds already formed, but new buds developed from the extensive root mass. If Fosamine is used, one should be prepared for follow-up treatments in subsequent years.

Glyphosate used as a foliar spray (4-7% Roundup Weathermax) was ineffective on buckthorn, although it effectively eradicated honeysuckle.

At Pleasant Valley Conservancy Triclopyr (Garlon 3A or Garlon 4) has been the most effective herbicide for buckthorn, both small and large. For the large buckthorn shrubs, it has been very effective as a basal bark or cut stem treatment (15-20% Garlon 4 in oil). For the large patches of small plants from the seed bank, it has been effective as a foliar spray (5% Garlon 3A). However, to date we have only a

single year of follow-up study on the foliar spray treatment.

Eradication of buckthorn seems to require a combination of methods:

Remove large buckthorn plants by cutting and treating the cut stumps with Garlon, or by applying Garlon as a basal-bark treatment alone. Large plants, basal-bark-treated with Garlon, die in the first growing season and fall over in a few years. Buckthorn eradication is a multi-year task; all areas will require follow-up treatments. Monitor the site carefully for the new seedlings that will inevitably arise from the seed bank, and use Triclopyr (5% Garlon 3A) as a foliar spray in the spring, as soon as they are visible (around mid-May in our area).



Buckthorn Seedlings

Use prescribed fire only after all plants have been cut and treated or foliar sprayed. Burning before herbicide treatment will only top-kill the plants, and there will be no living stems left to transport herbicide to the roots. Burning will only result in forming many stems where once there was one.

Use Triclopyr as a foliar spray in the fall after the native vegetation has senesced. Buckthorn retains its foliage in the fall for weeks after the native vegetation has died back, making it possible to use a foliar spray selectively. Although Glyphosate would be a more desirable foliar spray because it has no soil residual, it is unfortunately not effective.

Hand-cut and herbicide-treat small buckthorns in the winter with Triclopyr (20% in oil) used as a basal bark. Although laborious, this procedure

Managing invasive plants in fields enrolled in the CRP in Wisconsin

by Mark Renz, Extension Weed Scientist, University of Wisconsin-Madison

While all CRP contracts contain specific language that requires weeds to be managed during the contract period, many fields enrolled in this program are infested. Of particular concern are invasive plants as they can impact the goal of CRP fields (wildlife habitat) and act as sources for further spread. Recently NRCS and FSA have released new guidelines with respect to invasive and undesirable plants within CRP fields to clarify what is expected of the landowner. As a result, weed species have been categorized into one of four groups, 1) New invasive plants, 2) Spreading invasive plants, 3) Species of concern, and 4) Woody species. Limits for the tolerance of these groups in CRP fields and the actions required have been set based on the groups. The intent is to have more stringent rules with new or troublesome invasive plants to prevent spread in Wisconsin, but provide more flexibility in management of common weed species.

We have developed specific fact sheets to help in developing management plans for invasive species in CRP fields. Since plants sharing similar life history traits can often be effectively managed with similar management techniques, we have written separate fact-sheets outlining management strategies for **1) annual, 2) biennial, 3) simple perennial, 4) creeping perennial, and 5) woody** invasive plants. These fact-sheets detail information with respect to all forms of management (physical/mechanical, mowing, grazing, biological, herbicides) for each life history and provide recommendations on when and how frequently management activities should be conducted. While the target audience for these publications are landowners not familiar with weed management methods, these fact-sheets should also help experienced individuals to develop the most appropriate management plan for the weed species present.

To access these fact-sheets go to the UW Integrated Pest and Crop Management website (ipcm.wisc.edu). From within the website search for “managing invasive plants” and you will find a link to “*Managing invasive plants in fields enrolled in the CRP in Wisconsin*”. From the link to that page you will find the list of species to be managed on CRP lands, and links to PDFs describing management practices for the five plant life history groups.

Buckthorn concluded from page 5

should be the most benign as far as the native vegetation is concerned. Do not treat only the cut surface, but also spray the stem below the cut down to the root collar (basal bark treatment), using a hand spray bottle. Avoid getting any herbicide on the soil itself, as Triclopyr has a soil residual and will prevent native forbs from becoming established. This is “stoop” labor of the worst kind, and can probably be done economically only in very high quality areas.

Burn in the spring in areas where buckthorn plants have already been removed. Spring burning is the best because it will come after the fall/winter control work, so that there should be no remaining buckthorn stems to be top-killed. Burning will also encourage the growth of native species, and their competition will help to suppress new buckthorn growth.

Reseed with native species, especially in areas where large buckthorn infestations have been eradicated. For areas where Triclopyr has been used, reseed predominantly with native grasses, since they are not affected by the herbicide. Although these areas may well start out as “buckthorn deserts” due to the residual effect of the buckthorn toxin, they

should be planted anyway, since some of the newly planted species will become established. Unfortunately, there is no research on whether any native species are resistant to the toxin. Our experience has been that about the third year after buckthorn removal native species begin to dominate.

Continue monitoring for new infestations, and deal with them by the above methods. How long will the seed bank last? Unfortunately, there are no data on this, although Godwin (1943) thought it might be two or three years.

References

- Archibold, O.W., Brooks, D. and Delanoy, L. 1997. An investigation of the invasive shrub European buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica* L., near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* 111: 617-621.
- Godwin, J. 1943. *Rhamnus cathartica*. *Journal of Ecology* 31: 69-76.
- Czarapata, Elizabeth. 2005 Invasive plants of the upper Midwest : an illustrated guide to their identification and control. *University of Wisconsin Press, Madison*.
- Reinartz, J.A. 1997. Controlling glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula* L. with winter herbicide treatments of cut stumps. *Natural Areas Journal* 17: 38-41.



Minnesota's First Comprehensive Invasive Species Conference

26-29 October 2008, Duluth, Minnesota

by Thomas Boos

Invasive species are a major threat to our economic, social and environmental well-being, with some estimates of the national economic damage at more than \$100 billion annually. In the Great Lakes region, more than 180 non-native invasive species have arrived from a variety of pathways. The Lake Superior basin alone has 87 non-native species which threaten to spread to Minnesota's inland lakes, rivers and wetlands. Dozens more terrestrial species pose threats to our forest, rangeland, urban, natural and wilderness areas.

Nothing we haven't heard before, right? Well, Minnesota decided to address these concerns with their first-ever research-based forum on terrestrial and aquatic invasive species. The conference was a collaborative effort by the Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council (MISAC) and co-chaired by the Minnesota Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society and the University of Minnesota Sea Grant Program.

The conference intended to unite research, management, and education professionals to:

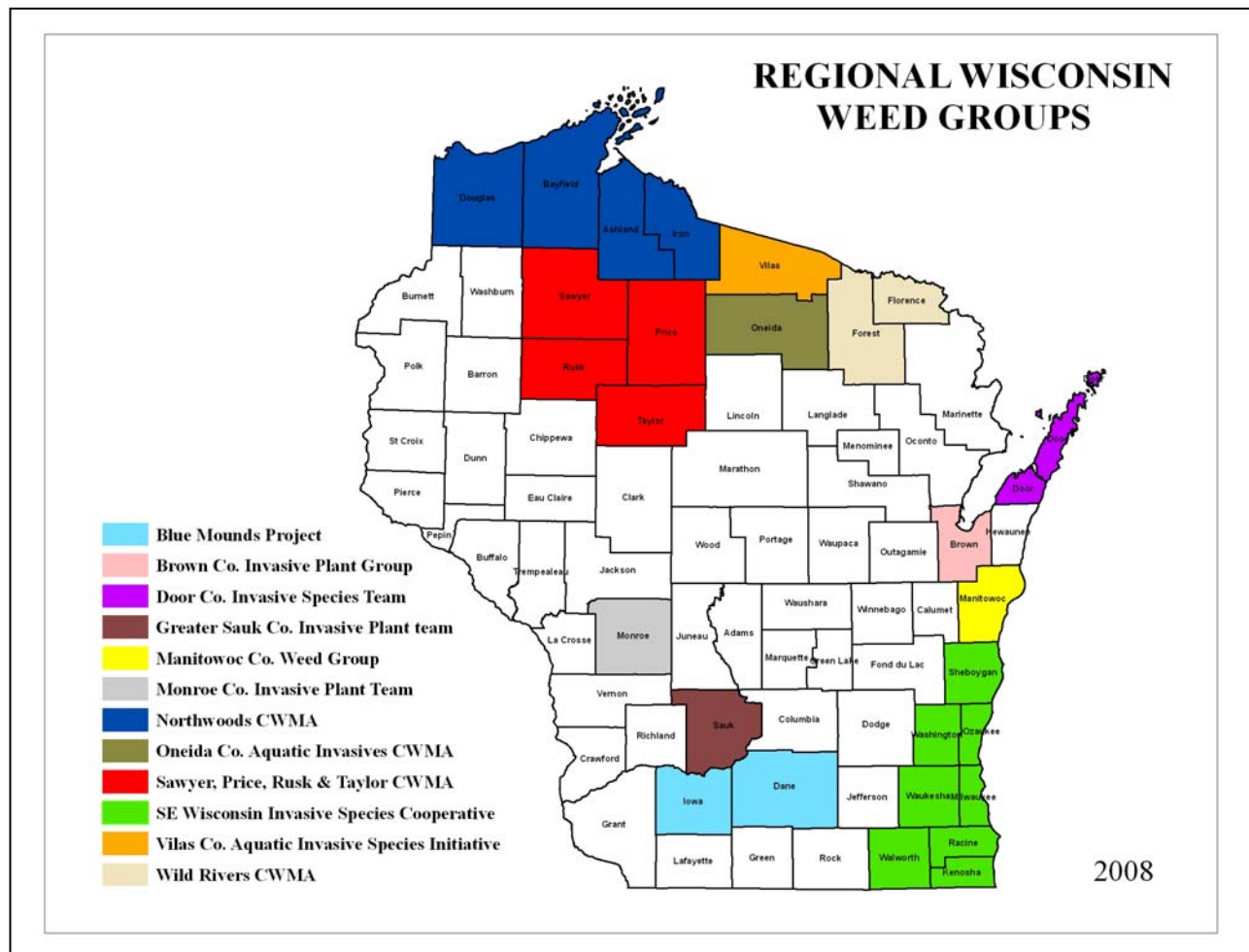
- Develop ways to combat invasive species problems.
- Coordinate support of research and raise public awareness.
- Advance the state of scientific knowledge in prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and management, and restoration.
- Promote new and cutting-edge research and biotechnology by the area's top experts.

The conference involved the public and youth groups to raise general awareness. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency held a special symposium during the conference to discuss technology, ship design and ballast water discharge standards for commercial shipping

This conference felt very much like the original *Plants Out of Place* conference in Wisconsin in 2001. There was a great mix of topics and people, and the positive energy and enthusiasm among the over 400 participants was immediately apparent. The conference, in my opinion was a great success and was very well organized, except for an underestimation of the number of attendees.

Some of the highlights of the conference included:

- A day long course on invasive plant management, fashioned after similar courses held in Wisconsin, attracted 50 people and covered a wide range of topics.
- Several field trips allowed participants to get a hands-on view of work being done with wildlife health, ballast water, invasive plant management and hawk migration.
- Reports on development of biocontrol for buckthorn and garlic mustard. Garlic mustard biocontrol is still a few years from being available; buckthorn will take substantially longer.
- A report on genetic diversity of common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) showed that widespread populations vary genetically, and that biocontrols may need to differ by region.
- Management recommendations to limit spread of exotic earthworms included reducing deer density and preventing colonization by additional earthworm species, even if some species have already invaded a site. Mulch, compost, nursery stock, fishing bait, and dirty construction or logging equipment are all common vectors of earthworm spread.
- Wildlife Forever produced a nice video on how hunters and anglers can stop the spread of invasive species. We will try to obtain several copies.
- A study of Canada thistle found that 80% of the seeds land within 5 feet of the plant.
- Miles Falck of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission led a plenary session on the technology of mapping invasives. In Minnesota, much like in Wisconsin, the DNR, Department of Transportation, Department of Agriculture, and the University are all doing some invasive plant inventories and there is very little sharing of information because each inventory has its own purpose.
- The Minnesota legislature set aside a biennial appropriation to support Cooperative Weed Management Areas. Grants ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000 are distributed to the county Soil and Water Conservation Districts to coordinate CWMA efforts.
- The Minnesota DNR developed an operational order to provide policies and procedures to limit the introduction of invasive species onto DNR lands or waters of the state. This is a set of best management practices covering all invasive species for work on state land. BMPs are organized by activity so that if a project involves stream restoration, for example, workers can refer to a sheet that describes specific BMPs for that activity.



Map of Regional Wisconsin Weed Groups (list on page 2)

Minnesota conference continued from page 7

Minnesota in general has many more agency staff working on invasive species issues, especially terrestrial plants, than does Wisconsin. Each county conservation department has a County Agricultural Inspector who inventories invasive plants, works with CWMA's, helps to control invasives, and educates regarding invasives.

There was some discussion about having a joint Minnesota and Wisconsin invasives meeting every two years with the next conference possibly in the fall of 2010. It was clear that the invasives programs in both states would benefit by learning what the other is doing through more regular communication.

“Invasive species are a major threat to our economic, social and environmental well-being, with some estimates of the national economic damage at more than \$100 billion annually.” *Thomas Boos*

REGISTRATION FORM (Or Register **ONLINE** at www.ipaw.org)

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City State Zip

Phone (____) _____ Email _____

I prefer registration confirmation by: ___ mail ___ email

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 7, 2009
EARLYBIRD DEADLINE JANUARY 24TH (RECEIVE \$10 DISCOUNT!)

	Conference* Only	Conference* + Banquet	Banquet Only	Total
IPAW or TPE member	___ at \$45 each	___ at \$75 each	___ at \$30 each	\$
Non-member	___ at \$55 each	___ at \$85 each	___ at \$40 each	\$
Student	___ at \$25 each	___ at \$55 each	___ at \$30 each	\$
IPAW membership (\$10 student; \$20 individual; \$30 family; \$100 organization/agency/business)**				\$
TPE membership (\$15 student; \$25 individual; \$40 family; \$100 Shooting Star)**				\$
Late registration fee (\$10 per person after January 24, 2009)				\$
Total fees:				\$

*Conference fee includes concurrent sessions, buffet lunch, morning and afternoon breaks, and complimentary drinks during first half-hour of Social Mixer.

**** BECOME A MEMBER OF EITHER ORGANIZATION NOW OR AT THE CONFERENCE
AND YOU WILL BE ENTERED IN A DRAWING FOR AN iPod Touch.**

Banquet Entrée Selections (write guests' names next to selections):

Chicken Cordon Bleu _____

Chicken breast stuffed with ham and Swiss cheese, with rice or potatoes and seasonal vegetables.

Beef & Bleu Pasta _____

Tender char-grilled beef medallions tossed with fresh mushrooms and chef's choice of pasta.

Vegetarian Meal _____

Chef's choice.

Please write one check to **Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin** for all costs (conference and banquet). Or charge to your credit card:

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Cardholder: _____ Billing Address: _____

(enter cardholder and billing address if different from above)

Send this form and payment to:

IPAW Conference/TPE Banquet, P.O. Box 1148, Madison, WI 53701-1148.

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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:**

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