



Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

Issue 36, May 2012

IPAW Board of Directors

Thomas Boos, President

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

Mark Feider, Vice-President

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

Clarissa Hammond, Secretary

DATCP 2811 Agriculture Dr, P.O. Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708-8911
(608)224-4544; clarissa.hammond@wi.gov

Willis Brown, Treasurer

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

Greg Bunker

Stockbridge-Munsee Community
P.O. Box 70, Bowler, WI 54416
(715) 793-4363; greg.bunker@mohican-nsn.gov

Jerry Doll,

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

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; geneandjeanroark@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

Melinda Wilkinson

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921
(608)266-6437;
Melinda.Wilkinson@wisconsin.gov

*Through Awareness
Comes
Positive Change!*

Layout of Newsletter by:

Susan Slapnick
slapnick@wisc.edu

NR40 Revisions- Call for Help!

by Tom Boos and Kelly Kearns, WDNR

Many of you are already aware that the WDNR is currently in the beginning stages of considering revisions to the NR 40 rule. A main part of these revisions will be adding new plants to the list. Some of the additions will be new threats we have identified, and some will be known invasive plants that have some level of economic importance.

We have met with the Species Assessment Groups for terrestrial plants, who are plant experts from across the state and represent universities, agencies, industries, and others. The goal of these meetings was to make recommendations to the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council regarding the appropriate regulatory category for a large number of plants. During this assessment, it was determined that more information is needed for several plants in order to provide an appropriate recommendation. **We need your help to gather this information.**

We need the listed information on the following plants:

Grecian foxglove (*Digitalis lanata*) – Extent of populations in Wisconsin.

Indian pokeweed (*Phytolacca octandra*, *P. acinosa*) – Impact and persistence. Photos and/or vouchers of the mature fruits are necessary to distinguish this species from the native. Information on the native pokeweed spreading is also helpful, but please provide fruits to allow identification.

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) – Size and distribution of populations.

Aquatic forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Woodland forget-me-not (*Myosotis sylvatica*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Big-leaf lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) – Impacts to native flora.

Garden yellow loosestrife – (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations. What types of habitats are affected?

Moneywort – (*Lysimachia nummularia*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations. Especially information on the lighter-colored cultivars and any evidence they are overwintering and spreading.

White bedstraw – (*Galium mollugo*) – Impacts, size and distribution of the populations. Do NOT report the native Galiums.

Lesser celandine – (*Ranunculus ficaria*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Queen-of-the-meadow – (*Filipendula ulmaria*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations. Do NOT report *Filipendula rubra*.

Balfour's jewelweed – (*Impatiens balfourii*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Ornamental jewelweed/Policeman's helmet – (*Impatiens glandulifera*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Garden heliotrope – (*Valeriana officinalis*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Eulalia and Silver grass – (*Miscanthus sinensis* and *M. saccharifolius*) – Are they spreading by seed and what cultivars, if any, are naturalizing.

European privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations. Any naturalized privets may be reported. Flowering specimens or photos will be easier to identify.

Siberian peashrub (*Caragana arborescens*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations. Do NOT report native alders.

continued bottom pg 2

IPAW's President's Notes: Summer Came Before Spring!

by Thomas Boos, New IPAW President

Well, this spring was certainly an interesting one with the summer temperatures in March. While no one can predict what impact this may have ecologically, we can be certain that the invasive plant phenology is far earlier than usual. In the south, as of mid-April, garlic mustard is already forming siliques. This means control and survey work will



have to be done 2-4 weeks earlier than usual, so planning is going to be critical this early growing season. With the return of more seasonal weather we have had as of late, phenology of later growing season plants may return to normal, but who knows until that happens. This will prove to be an interesting summer in many ways.

On another note, as many of you know, with my position at the WDNR, I coordinated the development of Best Management Practices for Invasive Species. Ever since, I have been diligent about cleaning my boots as I leave a site as well as when I get home. *I can testify that boots transport seeds.* I was rather surprised this spring to find a plethora of new unwanted plants in my yard, right where I typically clean me and my boots. Garlic mustard, Japanese hedgeparsley and reed canary grass to name a few. So my message to you all is clean yourself and your boots once you leave an infested area to help us slow the spread. Thanks to all of you for your hard work and enjoy the next three months fighting whatever plant you are fighting.

***“... invasive plant phenology
is far earlier than usual”***

concluded from page 1

Amur cork tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) – Impacts, size and distribution of populations.

Winged euonymus (*Euonymus alata*) – Impacts and distribution and which cultivars might be spreading. Information on cultivars that are NOT spreading is also needed.

Please provide detailed information on these species, including specific location, size of population(s), any evidence of impacts, and evidence of spread by seed, rhizomes or roots to the WDNR via email at:

invasive.species@wi.gov or call Kelly Kearns at (608) 267-5066. Please include compressed photos if possible showing the population as well as close-ups sufficient to identify the plant. Voucher specimens are always welcome and best sent fresh, in a zip-lock bag with moist newspaper or paper towel. Please send specimens early in the week so they don't sit in the post office over the weekend.

Observant Beach Walker Earns the IPAW Bounty!!

by Kelly Kearns



Grecian foxglove flowers (Source: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/photos>, Wisconsin DNR photo)

Last year IPAW started the invasive plant bounty – a reward program established to encourage people to report new invasive plants not previously known from the state or county. This winter I got a call from a man who had heard about the bounty and thought he should report his unique find. Last summer James Burrows was walking on the beach in Grant Park, Milwaukee, when he noticed some plants growing at the base of a steep bluff. He recognized the plants as one he had seen in the same place about 25 years earlier. Upon closer investigation he realized that the plants had fallen from the top of the eroding bluff, many feet above. Several years ago he was curious about the plant and collected it to get it identified. He took it to the local science teacher – Christine Bosetti of the South Milwaukee Middle School. She, in turn, took it to several other people who identified it as *Digitalis lanata* or Grecian foxglove. An internet search for this plant turns up very little, except for some large and appar-

ently very invasive populations in southeastern Minnesota. As with most foxgloves, this plant is highly toxic. Intrigued, Christine incorporated information about this unusual and invasive plant into her lesson plans.

James also had been reading about Grecian foxglove, so when he found more plants that had fallen to the beach again last summer, he was now certain that they were an invasive and that there was little known about them. He gathered some of the clumps of plants and took them home as vouchers and planted them. When he read about the bounty and called me it was January and the plants were still green!

This season Brian Russart and his Milwaukee County Parks Natural Areas crew will be surveying for the foxglove at the top of the bluff in Grant Park, where apparently there is a larger population that has been there for 25 or more years. They will also search for it in two other Milwaukee County parks where voucher specimens were collected almost 40 years ago. Thanks to James Burrows and his keen observation skills we hope to prevent this population from spreading further. Congratulations James for earning the IPAW bounty!



Grecian foxglove plant (Source: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/photos>, Wisconsin DNR photo)

Advancing Invasive Plant Control Research

*by Brendon Panke and Mark Renz, Associate Research Specialist and Extension Weed Scientist
University of Wisconsin – Madison*

One of the main goals of the Renz Lab is to carry out research that will improve management of invasive plants in the field. To this end we conducted a survey of the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin listserv to determine which invasive plants members thought needed further research on control methods. Below are the questions we asked and responses. The percentage listed represents the portion of the total respondents that answered (n=31). Typically the response of the entire pool was similar to that of professionals (target audience); where differences in the responses occurred, we provide the proportions for professionals as a footnote.

1. Please indicate the primary group you identify yourself with.

Professional (Manage lands for clients or employer)	61%
Personal (Manage your own lands or on a volunteer basis)	16%
Agency staff	16%
Research	3%
Educator	3%

2. What type(s) of habitats do you manage invasive species in? Select all that apply.

wetland	87%
forest	87%
prairie	71%
riparian	71%
grasslands (e.g., CRP)	58%
rights-of-way (ROW)	32% ¹
urban	42% ¹
aquatic	19%

¹ 53% of professionals worked in ROWs, and 58% worked in urban areas.

3. What part(s) of Wisconsin do you focus your efforts on invasive species in? Select all that apply.

Southeast	58%
Southwest	39%
Outside of Wisconsin	36%
Northeast	29%
Central	19%
Northwest	19%

4. Below is a list of species that we believe do not have sufficient control information available. Indicate up to six species that you believe are most in need of research into methods of control (not including biological control).

<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (<i>P. cuspidatum</i>) - Japanese knotweed	74%
<i>Coronilla varia</i> - crown-vetch	39%
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> - Japanese barberry	32%
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> - bird's-foot trefoil	32%
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> - dame's rocket	32%
<i>T. angustifolia</i> & <i>T. x glauca</i> - narrow-leaved and hybrid cattail	32%
<i>Humulus japonicus</i> - Japanese hop	26%
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> - Asian bittersweet	23%

5. Below is a list of invasive plants we believe have ample control information to conduct management. If you disagree with our assessment please select up to six species that you believe are most in need of further research into methods of control (not including biological control).

<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> - reed canary grass	42%
<i>Phragmites australis</i> - Phragmites common and glossy buckthorn	32% ² 26%
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> - garlic mustard	23%
<i>Conium maculatum</i> - poison-hemlock	16% ³
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> - Japanese honeysuckle	13% ⁴

² Only 11% of professionals rated Phragmites as a species in need of further research on control.

³ 26% of professionals rated poison-hemlock as a species in need of further research on control.

⁴ 21% of professionals rated Japanese honeysuckle as a species in need of further research on control.

The results of this survey are already having an impact on our lab's activities. We have projects planned for 2012 focusing on Japanese knotweed and crown-vetch, the top two species of concern as identified by question 4. We will also share the results from this survey with industry representatives that work with invasive plants to inform them of land managers' concerns in the state of Wisconsin. Thank you once again to survey participants. Your willingness to spend a few minutes filling out this survey is an essential component in supporting research on the control of invasive species.



Crown vetch (Source: Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, Bugwood.org)



Japanese knotweed

Wisconsin DNR Website has a New Look

If you are a frequent user of the DNR website, you have noticed major changes.

The entire DNR website has been reorganized to make it easier for users to find what they are looking for. The easiest way to find things now is to go to the main webpage, dnr.wi.gov, and type what you are looking for in the "keywords" box.

To reach the invasive plants pages, type in "invasives" or "invasive plants". If you find broken links or other problems with the invasive plant pages, please contact Courtney LeClair at (608) 267-7438.

Mud Run to Benefit Invasive Plant Education and Management

What: 5k run with obstacle course through restored prairie

When: Saturday, 4 August 2012

Where: Milton, Wisconsin (Rock County) at Tallgrass Restoration

Why: Help fund invasive plant education and management for volunteers in Southeastern Wisconsin, AND enjoy the outdoors, local music, and food with friends!

How: Register for the run or pledge donations online at <http://prairiechallenge.dojiggy.com/>

Proceeds of the Prairie Challenge Mud Run will benefit [Town & Country RC&D](#)'s Invasive Species Issue Team, which strives to:

- **Help** volunteer invasive species groups communicate and learn from one another
- **Foster** young cooperative weed management areas and less formal groups
- **Facilitate** team building and collaborations to turn out volunteers at weed pulling events
- **Provide** education and outreach about invasive species management (archived presentations about ID and management from our 2011 workshop available at <http://www.tacr.cd.com/> under "Our Projects" and then "Invasive Species")

Some of the funds from the run will be returned to the local community for an invasive plant management and education project within Rock County Parks. The Rock County Parks Division has a wide variety of parks including the historically significant Beckman Mill Park, ecologically significant Carver-Roehl and Magnolia Bluff, trailways such as the Ice Age Trail, and many water access points.

For more information about the Prairie Challenge Mud Run, contact Tracy Runice at (608) 531-1768, or tracy.runice@tallgrassrestoration.com. To learn more about the Invasive Species Issue Team, email co-leaders Autumn Sabo at aesabo@hotmail.com, or Joleen Stinson at stinson@co.rock.wi.us. Send inquiries about Town & Country RC&D to Beth Gehred at beth.gehred@tacr.cd.com.

Town & Country RC&D is a volunteer-driven, non-profit organization dedicated to rebuilding the economy and maintaining the fertile lands and abundant waters of our 13-county service area in Southeastern Wisconsin.



boots transport seeds

Joint MIPN/IPAW 2011 Conference in Milwaukee

I would like to thank all those who attended the Midwest Invasive Plant Network (MIPN) and Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin (IPAW) Invasive Plant Symposium in Milwaukee in December 2011. The symposium was held at the North Central Weed Science Society's annual conference and included 65 oral presentations and 15 posters, covering a broad range of topics, from monitoring for new invasive species to techniques for controlling invasive plants, to assessing the invasion potential of species in trade. Over 160 people attended the symposium, and while the majority were from Wisconsin, we had participants from Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois.

Participants praised the quality of the talks, particularly the plenary session, which featured talks from experts on current hot issues. Jeff Dukes from Purdue University spoke about how climate change is expected to affect invasions; Barney Caton from USDA-

APHIS presented information on risk assessment for new species being imported; and Chuck Barger from the University of Georgia talked about building a national early detection network. IPAW's own board member Jim Reinartz also impressed the audience with his talk on the Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium's roadside survey for invasive plants in their area. In addition to providing updates on the latest invasive plant information, the symposium provided opportunities for participants to see old friends and make new connections to assist with their work in the future.

Thanks again to those who helped make the symposium successful by attending. If you have any suggestions of how we can improve these meetings in the future do not hesitate to contact us.

Mark Renz, MIPN President, Chair of IPAW Science Committee

*“see old friends
and make new connections...”*



Join education and outreach professionals from across Wisconsin for the first annual

Invasive Species Education Summit
hosted by the **Wisconsin Invasive Species Council**

When: Thursday, 14 June, 2012 from 8:30am – 4:30pm

Where: [Horicon Marsh International Education Center](#) in Horicon, Wisconsin. Webinar participation is available.

This summit is free; registration is required to attend either in person or via the webinar. Lunch will be provided. **Please register by 21 May to reserve your space.** You will receive a confirmation email and updates as the Summit approaches.

Register online:

<http://5.selectsurvey.net/DNR/TakeSurvey.aspx?SurveyID=863H518>

Questions: Contact Chrystal Schreck, DNR, (608) 264-8590 or Chrystal.Schreck@Wisconsin.gov.

The Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition Wins Grant Money for their “Slow the Spread: Earthworm Education for Anglers” Project



Typical understory plant community in a sugar maple forest before earthworm invasion.
(Source: Great Lakes Worm Watch, www.nrri.umn.edu/worms)

The Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) is a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) that works in northeastern Wisconsin and the southwestern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

WRISC articles in local newspapers asked people to vote for their project in a competitive nationwide grant. Those votes helped, and WRISC has been awarded funding for “Slow the Spread: Earthworm Education for Anglers”. WRISC would like to extend their deepest thanks to all of those who voted!

With this project, WRISC will raise awareness about exotic earthworms and inform anglers about the detrimental effects they have on our hardwood forests. By providing fisherman and bait shops with informational flyers, signs at landings and boat wash stations, and educational workshops, WRISC will teach anglers why and how they should properly dispose of unused bait. Information on earthworms will be posted on WRISC’s website, www.wrisc.org, and there will be educational booths at many events throughout the summer regarding earthworms and other invasive species in our area.

Earthworms are not native to the Great Lake States. European settlers brought earthworms with them when they settled here. At least 15 non-native

earthworm species have been found in this region. Researchers have documented dramatic changes in native hardwood forest ecosystems when exotic earthworms invade, including losses of native understory plants and tree seedlings, changes in soil structure, and declines in nutrient availability. These changes affect small mammal, bird and amphibian populations, increase the impacts of white-tailed deer, and facilitate invasions of exotic plants like buckthorn and garlic mustard.

Funding for the earthworm project is from a BoatUS Foundation Grassroots Grant. The BoatUS Foundation for Boating Safety and Clean Water is a non-profit organization that promotes safe boating and environmentally responsible boating practices. BoatUS ANGLER is a BoatUS program with benefits tailored for fishermen. For more information on BoatUS, visit their website at www.boatus.com.

WRISC looks forward to providing the area with valuable information on earthworms and other invasive species throughout the summer. For more information on invasive earthworms or WRISC please contact Jennifer Johnson, WRISC Coordinator, at wildriverscwma@gmail.com, or (906) 774-8441.



An extreme example of the remaining understory plant community in a sugar maple forest after earthworm invasion.
(Source: Great Lakes Worm Watch, www.nrri.umn.edu/worms)

Earthworms are not native to the Great Lakes

Get a jump on those invasives – Get involved with *Invasive Species Awareness Month*

By Chrystal Schreck, Wisconsin DNR

Last week I came home from a weekend away and found a little mound of wilting garlic mustard plants piled in front of my outdoor trash can. A quick peek around my yard confirmed what I had suspected – my backyard neighbor had jumped the fence and taken my garlic mustard into her own hands. I had fully intended to pull them all before the seeds set, but it seems my neighbor was not convinced that I would get to them in time. With our early spring, and general busy schedules, I cannot blame her!

Invasive species are capitalizing on our mild winter and early spring to take off throughout the state. We need to mobilize in our communities to protect our backyards as well as our wild ecosystems. June is a great time to get involved as part of *Invasive Species Awareness Month*.

This year, IPAW is collaborating with the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council, the Department of Natural Resources and other organizations to promote invasive species awareness and action throughout the month of June. With this year's theme "*Slow the Spread by Boat and Tread!*" we are working to raise awareness of the threats posed by shoreline and wetland invasives. A prevention grant from the DNR's Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants program has allowed us to expand the efforts from years past.

Invasive Species Awareness Month will start off with a celebration. The annual *Invader Crusader Award Ceremony* will be held on Wednesday, June 6th at 1pm at Olbrich Botanical Gardens in Madison. The Invader Crusader Awards honor outstanding individuals and organizations that have demonstrated exemplary work in combating the spread of invasive species. This year's ceremony will also honor the winners of the "*Slow the Spread by Boat and Tread!*" poster contest. Hundreds of posters from 4th

and 5th graders around the state have been submitted for this contest. While only selected winners will be honored at the June 6th award ceremony, all of the posters will be on display in the Capitol Rotunda in honor of Invasive Species Awareness Month from June 11th to June 22nd. Stop by the Capitol to see the excellent "*Slow the Spread*" posters designed by Wisconsin students.

Throughout the month of June there will be invasive species workshops, field trips, and lectures happening around the state. Attend one of these events to learn more about the impacts of invasive species in Wisconsin. Check out the calendar at <http://invasivespecies.wi.gov/awareness/> to find an event in your area. If no events are posted for your community, this is great opportunity to jump in and organize one.

On June 14th the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council is holding the first ever *Invasive Species Education Summit* to bring together invasive species educators and outreach professionals from around the state to network and share resources. If you are an invasive species educator and interested in attending, contact me at Chrystal.Schreck@Wisconsin.gov.

Any day is a great day to jump into action against invasives species, but June gives us a little extra push with *Invasive Species Awareness Month*. Take this as an inspiration to join in on a work day or to participate in a local event. Or simply take it as an excuse to talk to your neighbors about invasives in their yards. Even though my neighbor pulled up my garlic mustard, I still get the joy of inscribing "Invasive Plants" in big black letters on a clear plastic bag and sending them to the landfill. Together, we all can slow the spread of invasive species in Wisconsin.

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference – La Crosse, Wisconsin: October 29-31, 2012

By Belle Bergner

Following two successful invasive species conferences in 2008 and 2010 (formerly the Minnesota-Wisconsin Invasive Species Conference), the expanded Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference 2012 will be held at the La Crosse Center in La Crosse, Wisconsin from October 29-31, 2012.

The purpose of UMISC 2012 is to exchange information on invasive species topics. This is an all-taxa conference covering invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, pests, and pathogens. The goals of the conference are to strengthen awareness of invasive species issues, prevention, and management; and facilitate information sharing and collaboration among a broad audience.

Hosted by the Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin, Midwest Invasive Plant Network, Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council and Wisconsin Invasive Species Council, this two and a half day conference will have hands-on workshops, field trips, several concurrent sessions, and plenary presentations by national and internationally renowned experts in the field of invasive species research, ecology, management and inter-agency partnerships.

Registration will open and a preliminary program with details on conference sessions, plenary speakers, and workshops will be released on the conference website in early June. More information about the conference including accommodations and the conference venue, the La Crosse Center, can be found at www.umisc2012.org.

Wisconsin's 2012-13 Citizen-based Monitoring Partnership Program Request for Proposals – Issued 16 April 2012

Since 2004 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin's "Citizen-Based Monitoring Partnership Program" have sought to expand citizen and volunteer participation in natural resource monitoring by providing funding and assistance to high priority projects.

Qualifying topics include monitoring of aquatic and terrestrial species, natural communities, and environmental components such as water, soil and air. \$75,000 of Partnership Program funding is available for the 2013 state fiscal year (July 2012 through June 2013). Individual grants are limited to \$4,999.

One of this year's five funding priorities is, "**Mapping and monitoring of invasive exotic species**". Other funding priorities, **Application guidelines**, and budget forms are available on the Wisconsin Citizen-based Monitoring Network Partnership Program website: <http://wiatri.net/CBM/Partnership/>

Proposals are due by 5pm, Friday, 25 May.

Award notifications will be made by June 8th for funding available on 1 July 2012.

Owen Boyle, PhD, Citizen-based Monitoring Coordinator, Wisconsin DNR, (608) 261-6449, owen.boyle@wisconsin.gov

"The entire rule change process, if all approvals are granted, is anticipated to take approximately 3 years, concluding around the end of 2014...."

Mindy Wilkinson

Got Aquatic or Wetland Plant Problems? Contact an AIS Coordinator near You

by Kelly Kearns

Thanks to funding from the DNR's Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Grants, most counties in Wisconsin now have an AIS Coordinator for their county or region. Employed locally, these biologists are focused on outreach to boaters, anglers, lakeshore owners and others. In addition, DNR has regional AIS coordinators who help with a wide range of activities. The goal is to keep established invaders like zebra mussels and Eurasian water-milfoil from spreading, and to keep new invaders like Brazilian elodea and quagga mussels from getting into uninfested waters. AIS coordinators work with local Clean Boats: Clean Waters volunteers to contact boaters at ramps and teach them how to clean off their boats and trailers before and after going into the water. They also work with DNR staff and citizens to monitor lakes and rivers for the most problematic aquatic invasive species. AIS coordinators may be available to give presentations and workshops, provide guidance on control of aquatic and wetland species, and in some counties, they can help with surveys of wetland invasives such as phragmites, purple loosestrife and Japanese knotweed. To find your local coordinator, go to the WDNR website at dnr.wi.gov and type "AIS contacts" into the keywords box. Get to know your local AIS coordinators – they are a great resource for you.

Species Assessment Groups and Revising the Invasive Species Rule

by Mindy Wilkinson, Invasive Species Coordinator, WI DNR

When the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) adopted the Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control Rule (NR 40) in 2009, the inaugural list of plant species were mostly widely recognized weeds that were no longer in the nursery trade. It was known that the greatest preventative benefit from the rule would be to remove invasive species from trade before they became intractable weeds. To realize that benefit, future revisions would need to identify invasive species that were less well known on the landscape and work with the green industry to remove the worst invasive species from their inventory. That process of revising the rule has begun.

Reviewing species proposed as possible candidates for regulation starts with the Species Advisory Groups (SAGs). The SAGs filter the proposed list of invasive species down to the few that both cause the most harm and can be prevented from spreading further. These groups were developed by the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council to study the species proposed for listing under the Invasive Species Rule, and includes members of the green industry as well as agency staff and land managers. The members are specified by the Council's Research and Regulations Committees and include the following stakeholders for the groups evaluating terrestrial and wetland plants: 1) Farm organizations, 2) DNR, 3) DATCP, 4) UW, 5) Arborists, 6) Conservation groups, 7) WI Woodland Owners, 8) Seed industry, 9) WI Council on Forestry, 10) NRCS, 11) Green industry (landscaping and nurseries), 12) IPAW, and 13) tribes (if they wish).

The SAG members are provided with a literature review developed by DNR staff based on the criteria listed under the Invasive Species Rule (NR 40.03 (2)):

(a) The species' potential to directly or indirectly cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health, including harm to native species, biodiversity, natural scenic beauty and natural ecosystem structure, function or sustainability; harm to the long-term genetic integrity of native species; harm to recreational, commercial, industrial and other uses of natural resources in the state; and harm to the safety or well being of humans, including vulnerable or sensitive individuals.

(b) The extent to which the species is already present in the state, or in portions of the state, including whether there are isolated pioneer stands.

(c) The likelihood that the species, upon introduction, will become established and spread within the state.

(d) The potential for eradicating the species or controlling the species' spread within the state, including the technological and economic feasibility of eradication or control.

(e) The socio-economic value afforded by the species, including any beneficial uses or values the species may provide for recreation, commerce, agriculture or industry within the state.

The information from the literature reviews is not currently used to run one of the published Weed Risk Assessment models for the proposed species but the same categories of information about each plant are used. The literature reviews for regulated species are available on the Department of Natural Resources website and the literature reviews for the proposed species will be posted in the next few months. The members of the SAGs are sent copies of the literature reviews and take into account their experience with each species when making their recommendations. As of April 24, 2012 all of the plant SAGs will have met and provided their recommendations to the Council. At the time of writing this article, the information isn't back from the SAG working on aquatic plants but the four terrestrial plant SAGs narrowed down an initial list of 133 suggested species to 38 species recommended for regulation.

The next step in the process is that the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council will review the lists of species with the SAGs' recommendation to regulate or not regulate each species in the fall of 2012. The Council will then make a recommendation to DNR regarding which species to add to the Invasive Species Rule and which to remove. At this time DNR has received approval by the Governor to begin the rule revision process. The entire rule change process if all approvals are granted is anticipated to take approximately 3 years concluding around the end of 2014. Stay tuned!

Where can I find a copy of the Invasive Species Rule?

https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/nr/40

What do the literature reviews look like? An example for Eurasian watermilfoil is available here:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/documents/classification/Myriophyllum%20spicatum.pdf>

Table of Contents

NR40 Revisions, T. Boos, K. Kearns	1-2
President's Notes, T. Boos	2
IPAW bounty, K. Kearns	3
Advancing Invasive Research, B. Panke, M. Renz	4-5
WI DNR Website Update	5
Mud Run for Education & Management	6
MIPN/IPAW 2011 Conference	7
Invasive Species Education Summit	7
Wild Rivers Worm Grant	8
ISAM, C. Schreck	9
Upper Midwest Conference, B. Bergner	9
Citizen-Based Monitoring	10
Aquatic or Wetland Problems? K. Kearns	10
Revising Invasive Species Rule, M. Wilkinson	11

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

For information about joining and a membership form,
email: Membership@IPAW.org

Check out what IPAW is working on!
go to www.ipaw.org

we energies®



Production and distribution of this newsletter is made possible
through a grant from *we energies*.

If the line above your address says
NON-MEMBER, or your expiration
date is past – Please Join IPAW!

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
MILWAUKEE, WI
PERMIT NO. 864

Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 5274
Madison, WI 53705-0274
Return Service Requested