



Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

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Small Scale Effort to Preserve and Restore a Neighborhood Woods

Crestwood Neighborhood, Madison, Wisconsin

by Thomas Boos

All across the land, groups of people organize their energy, minds and loppers to control invasive plants in the hopes of preserving each cherished parcel of land... and here is another local example of a wonderful neighborhood effort.

The neighborhood is unique in it's own right. It was founded in the late 1930s as the Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Association, one of the first neighborhood associations in the country. The Association owns collectively approximately 26 acres of woodland adjacent to a Conservation Park. The Association has a Woods Committee that acts to preserve the woodland areas in support of an established woodlands policy set by the Association. The Woods Committee has been active for more than 10 years in efforts aimed mainly at the control of invasive species.

The annual cycle of activity in the Crestwood woodland areas begins in the autumn in the form of organized workdays. The target species is buckthorn, which is eagerly pulled, cut, and stump treated with herbicide. For about five years, follow-up has consisted of controlled burns in the spring to decrease the growth of or kill small buckthorn plants and burn the previously cut debris. These controlled burns are done as early as possible to avoid interfering with the growth and bloom of the awesome spring ephemeral emergence. The work parties have been following up the spring burns with pulling, bagging, and hauling garlic mustard to control its spread in the woodland and park areas.

Typically, about six to ten neighbors show up for a workday, although as many as 25 have shown up for our burns. In recent years, we have burned 10 to 12 acres each spring, and the success is apparent in the views to be had across acres once choked with buckthorn. The woods are threatened by more than just buckthorn and garlic mustard: celandine and periwinkle to name two.

As a new member of the neighborhood, I was thrilled to discover this effort and have been happily joining the work parties. The great thing about the folks at the work parties is the majority of folks are not in the disciplines related to resource management. They simply recognize the impacts of invasive plants, the threat they pose to the woods and choose to spend their weekends proactively controlling the little nasties.

IPAW is interested in your story

If you have a similar story you wish to share with the membership, please contact us at Info@IPAW.org and your story may be in the next newsletter. The goal is to have one or more in each newsletter to exemplify control efforts. Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you.

Winter is an excellent time to control invasive shrubs using the “Cut Stump” method

James A. Reinartz

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Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*), and the exotic bush honeysuckles (*Lonicera tatarica*, *L. morrowii*, and *L. X bella*) are invasive, non-native, tall shrub, species that have become serious threats to the ecological integrity of many native plant communities in Wisconsin, especially southern parts of the state (Reinartz 2003). The “cut stump method” (cutting stems near the ground and applying herbicide to the freshly cut stumps) was known to be an effective method for control of all four of these species when applied during the growing season, especially in late summer and fall (Heidorn 1991, Hoffman and Kearns 1997). In the early 1990’s I found that the method of treating cut stumps of these invasive shrubs with Glyphosate herbicide was highly effective all winter long (Reinartz 1997, 2002). Since those original experiments with winter use of Roundup[®], the herbicide Triclopyr (brand names, Garlon[®], Remedy[®]), has also been found to be very effective in the winter with the cut stump method (<http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/products/handbook/20.Triclopyr.doc>).

There are at least five advantages that winter use of the cut stump method can offer: 1) labor is often available in winter (i.e. ***If you have a passion for killing invasives here is something that can keep you busy in the winter!***), 2) nice winter days can be a less arduous time to locate and cut these shrubs than during the heat (and biting insects) of the growing season, 3) all of these species are easily and positively identifiable in winter condition if you learn how, 4) frozen ground makes access to wetlands easier, and 5) most species are deciduous or dormant in the winter, so herbicide application is very selective and less likely to damage non-target plants. Cutting, followed by an application of Glyphosate herbicide to the cut stumps, results in excellent control of all four species when applied during the winter (December through March) period in southeastern Wisconsin.

Here is a complete, detailed, and precise description of the cut stump method I use:

- 1) **Cut stems at 2-6 inches** (5-15 cm) above the ground surface. (Never leave stems longer than 6 inches; excessive height of cut stumps can limit the effectiveness of this method.) **Cut all the stems** coming from the base or roots of the plant.
- 2) **Apply a 10% to 12.5%, active ingredient, concentration of Glyphosate herbicide** to the freshly cut stumps. The herbicide that I apply is a 3 parts water to 1 part herbicide (25% concentration) dilution of Roundup[®], which is sold in concentrations of 41% to 50% active Glyphosate ingredient before dilution.
- 3) I apply the herbicide with a spray bottle of the type sold at garden and feed stores for pesticide or fly sprays. The adjustable nozzle is set to a stream rather than a mist or spray. The nozzle tip is placed directly in contact with the cut stump and a gentle squeeze of the trigger puts a pool of the herbicide on the cut stump with no splatter or overspray. You can be very selective with this method. Placing the nozzle in contact with the stem, and being careful to avoid splatter, is actually most important during the growing season because the herbicide is non-selective and at this high concentration very little herbicide is needed to kill any plant that it contacts.
- 4) **Apply herbicide within a few minutes (seconds) of cutting the stem.** You will probably find that you can only cut a few stems at a time and still remember where they all are anyway. Some workers like to put a dye in the herbicide. (It must be a dye labeled as compatible with Roundup[®].) I find that even without a dye the Roundup[®] tends to turn the stump a brighter yellow color within several seconds.

- 5) **Apply herbicide to all of the cut stumps on that plant.** If the cut stump is very large, it is only necessary to get herbicide on the phloem (the ring just inside the bark). It is not necessary, in fact probably does not contribute at all to effectiveness, to completely cover the xylem (wood at the interior of the stem) with herbicide.

I find that we almost always achieve a kill rate of 98 to 100% using this winter application of the cut stump method. Here however are a few notes or precautions that may affect your kill rate:

- 1) I have never used the method when it was bitter cold. Temperatures have usually been in the 20°F (-7°C) to 45°F (7°C) range when I have used this treatment. This is not a major limitation since below 20°F it is generally too cold for this kind of work anyway. On long workdays we have sometimes had to keep the herbicide stock jugs in an insulated “cooler” to keep them from freezing.
- 2) Don't get lazy and start cutting stems at taller than 6 inches. After a couple work sessions where my crews did just that, we had much poorer kill rates than when plants were cut short. What this can mean is that the method will be too difficult to apply if there is a deep snow cover, since you would have to dig the stems out to treat them. (Probably a good time to take a break and go skiing.)
- 3) The least effective time for using Roundup® and the cut stump method is in the spring and early summer when the sap in the plant is moving up rather than down to the roots. When it is nearing the time for the plants to leaf-out in the spring, you should probably go find some other invasive to kill.
- 4) Don't mix large quantities of herbicide at one time. I usually mix one gallon at a time. I use a good, labeled (herbicide, concentration, mixing date), translucent plastic jug that I have pre-marked with a line at 1 quart. I pour herbicide up to the 1-quart line, and then fill the jug with clean water.

Winter application of the “cut stump method” using Glyphosate is extremely effective. This method is relatively labor efficient, particularly because it can be done during the winter months when working conditions can be pleasant and there is not a whole lot of other field work going on. The winter cut and herbicide method is also particularly selective and safe for non-target species, since the herbicide is applied when most species are dormant.

REFERENCES

- Heidorn, R. 1991. Vegetation management guideline: Exotic buckthorns, common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.), glossy buckthorn (*R. frangula* L.) and Dahurian buckthorn (*R. davurica* Pall.). *Natural Areas Journal* 11: 216-217.
- Hoffman, R. and K Kearns. 1997. Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 102pp.
- Reinartz, J.A. 1997. Controlling glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula* L.) with winter herbicide treatments of cut stumps. *Natural Areas Journal* 17: 38-41.
- Reinartz, J.A. 2002. Winter season offers many advantages for treating invasive buckthorns and honeysuckles. *Ecological Restoration* 20: 286-287.
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Update on the Revision of the State Weed Laws

By Kelly Kearns

As you may be aware, there has been an effort over the last six years to revise the states weed laws. The Weed Law Technical Advisory Committee (WLTAC) is comprised of a wide group of stakeholders that have worked together and drafted a proposal. It calls for a combination of state statutes, administrative rules, staff and budget needs, agency policies and actions that would together provide a more comprehensive program for addressing invasive plants and agricultural weeds. Although an early version of the proposal was drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, a number of factors have stalled it, primarily the staff and budget cuts to the state agencies and local units of government. Staff and funds are critical to develop and implement a comprehensive program of classification, prevention, enforcement, education, eradication and control at the state, county, local and individual landowner levels. Unless a new funding source dedicated to invasives can be secured, there is unlikely to be any additional money or staff available for this issue in the near future.

Despite the lack of resources, the interest and concern about invasive species is growing rapidly amongst the public, local governments, state agencies and the folks in the state capitol. As a result of the 2001 Governor's Task Force on Invasive Species, with the passage of the budget repair bill came a new state statute, 23.22, that established the Governor's Council on Invasive Species (Council) and outlined their duties, as well as duties for the DNR. Since early 2004 the Council has been meeting and making good progress on a number of issues. One of their duties is to advise the DNR on creating administrative rules to develop a classification system for all invasive species. This classification system is to include criteria for placing species into each category and developing allowable activities for each category. To see the details of the statutes, go to <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/.rsb/stats.html> and type in statute number 23.22.

In a recent meeting the WLTAC decided that rather than try to continue with a separate weed law, they would work with the Council, DNR and DATCP to ensure that the classification system and accompanying criteria that are developed are done in a way that incorporates the WLTAC recommendations. Because 23.22 provided DNR only limited authorities and did not provide any direction or authority to DATCP or local agencies, the WLTAC sees a need to make additional statutory changes concurrently with the classification system that will be a part of the DNR administrative rules.

The actual development of the proposed classification system, criteria and any legal restrictions and agency actions will likely take place over the next year. It will probably be the fall of 2005 by the time the Council is satisfied with the proposed system and the DNR is ready to develop administrative rules. Once officially begun, the rule development process will take a minimum of one year, more likely 1 1/2 to 2 years. The passage of the accompanying statutory changes may take as little as a few months, or as long as several years, depending on the level of legislative support.

The rule-making process will include extensive public input opportunities both before and after the official rule development process begins. The WLTAC's UW Extension facilitator, Dan Wilson, recently wrote a letter to the Council on behalf of the WLTAC, asking that they do a number of things to ensure that the WLTAC's recommendations are included in the development of rules. These include the establishment of a Weed Law Subcommittee of the Council and the creation of an appointed "Noxious Weed Council" or "Plant Evaluation Subcommittee" that would, among other things, evaluate plants proposed for addition to the invasive classifications. Dan will be speaking to the Council at their January 31 meeting where the WLTAC recommendations will be discussed.

Currently there are several subcommittees of the Council, all of which will have some role in the development of the classification system and associated rules. Interested persons are allowed to join these subcommittees which include: Regulations, Education, Research and Interagency Coordination.

In addition to the authority provided to DNR in 23.22 Wis. Statutes, in 2001 legislation was passed regarding aquatic plants. To see the details of the statutes, go to <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/..rsb/stats.html> and type in statute number 23.24. This law essentially gives DNR authority to put some limitations on the distribution and transport of aquatic plants and to declare certain plants as invasive aquatic plants. It also sets up a cost share program for DNR to administer for aquatic invasive species. DNR is in the rule making process for these grants at this time. DNR has not yet begun the rule writing process to designate invasive aquatic plants, as it needs to be coordinated with the classification system previously mentioned.

If you are interested in getting involved in the rule making process, to participate in one of the Council's subcommittees, or would like more information about this, contact Kelly Kearns at the Endangered Resources Program of DNR (608-267-5066).

INVASIVE SPECIES AWARENESS MONTH

June 2005

By Becky Sapper

Governor James Doyle has demonstrated a firm commitment to address the issue of invasive species in Wisconsin by creating the Governor's Council on Invasive Species and by declaring June of 2005 *Invasive Species Awareness Month*. The Nature Conservancy secured a Wisconsin Coastal Management grant on behalf of the Governor's Council in order to hire Amy Staffen as Invasive Species Education Coordinator to plan this initiative in its first year. Amy will also direct monthly press releases relating to various invasive species issues throughout 2005. The Nature Conservancy has provided Amy with office space and computer resources at its Madison office.

During Invasive Species Awareness Month, numerous field trips, workshops, presentations and work parties will be held throughout the state. The goal is to create a statewide alliance of non-profit conservation groups, land trusts, Native American agencies, educational institutions, botanical gardens, nature centers, forest industry groups, green industry groups, and county, state and federal agencies, who will work together to inundate Wisconsin citizens with the message "Invasive species is an important issue to confront!!" A website will be created to provide details on these statewide activities, as well as other invasive species resources.

GET INVOLVED!!

Would you like to lead an activity during Invasive Species Awareness Month? Can your organization act as a partner by either publicizing or leading activities? Contact Amy:

Amy Staffen
Invasive Species Education Coordinator
Governor's Council on Invasive Species

Office and Voice Mail:
The Nature Conservancy
633 West Main Street
Madison, WI 53703
608/251-8140 ext. 162

The IPAW List Server

The IPAW list server functions as a very useful forum for discussions of problems related to invasive plants. There are over 100 members of the Group, and many of them are quite knowledgeable.

In recent months the usage of the list server has dropped, possibly because recent IPAW members are not aware of its existence.

The IPAW board would like to encourage IPAW members to contribute items to the list server, and to contribute to the discussion of ongoing questions and comments.

IPAW operates the discussion forum on Yahoo. You do not have to be a member of IPAW to join the Group. In order to join the Group: visit the Groups section of Yahoo.com and register, or you can reach the list server by going to <http://www.yahogroups.com> and clicking on IPAW, or another alternative method is to send an email to: IPAW_subscribe@yahogroups.com. Once you are registered, you can contribute an item to the Group by sending an email to: IPAW@yahogroups.com.

You will receive an answering email, which will welcome you as a guest and give you instructions by return email on how to register as a regular member of the group. Once a member of the group, you will find messages from members or guests about current problems on invasive plants in Wisconsin. You may read any of the current messages or the archive of previous messages. You may also send queries to the group. You may unsubscribe to the list server at any time by following the instructions provided.

Thank you and we look forward to your dialogue.

Notes from the Education Committee

By Amy Staffen, Chair
(astaffen@tds.net)

We have an excellent Committee of active members who are working toward developing some exciting products (see below). The Committee meets approximately once every two months. Special thanks to The Nature Conservancy for providing meeting space and conference calling at their Madison office!!

Speaker's Bureau and Power Point Presentations

Are you passionate about educating Wisconsin's citizens on the threat of invasive plants? We need your help! Join the Speaker's Bureau! Check out the new Speaker's Bureau link on the IPAW website (see "Educational Resources" in sidebar). Volunteer speakers can download a PowerPoint presentation, complete with script, from the website, and training can be provided upon request. Thus far, we have 10 volunteers. Here's a testimonial from David Bayer (bayerdma@athenet.net), Speaker's Bureau Coordinator, on the positive impact of this budding program:

As a retired teacher and UW-Extension seasonal Horticulture Agent, I have been actively contacting [potential volunteers] in the Fox Cities and have had nine invitations to present the IPAW PowerPoint presentation. The result has had a positive impact, motivating private land owners to do eradication work. The most significant result was a presentation to the regional Sierra Club. The Sierra Club has committed itself ... to eradication projects at Bubolz Nature Preserve, Thousand Islands Environmental Center and Kaukauna High School's forest ravine.

Tom Boos is creating a PowerPoint presentation collection, so that speakers will be able to request specific presentations from him. He is now collecting presentations from willing donors on any invasive species-related topics. Watch the website for a future posting of the presentation topic list. Contact Tom (thomas.boos@dnr.state.wi.us) if you have a presentation to share.

Invasive Species Resource Database: Darcy Kind is finalizing this compendium of resources that will eventually appear on the IPAW website as a searchable database. Contact me if you can help with this challenging project.

IPAW Conference: A Subcommittee was formed to plan a conference for fall or winter of 2005. Contact me if you are interested in helping.

Invasives and Forestry

By Gene Roark

The implications of invasive plants for forest and forestry in Wisconsin are getting serious attention from agencies, organizations, companies and individuals, as shown by these recent developments. (It's the old story – esthetic or ecological aspects may not grab most people, but start talking money and you get their attention!) Evidence for this attention may be found in several developments over recent months.

- (1) The Governors Conference on Forestry, held in Madison in November, had featured breakout groups on seven forestry related topics. Invasive Species was one, and considered insects, disease, etc., as well as plants. Subgroups worked on developing strategies for Information and Education, Best Management Practices, Research and Monitoring, and Partnerships/Cooperative Management. All this took a long morning, and included a summation and discussion of "next steps".

The conference, sponsored by the Governor's Council on Forestry, will be summarized on a CD and made available to interested parties.

Forestry continued on page 9

IPAW Website Updates

www.ipaw.org

There have been a lot of exciting happenings to the website recently and we encourage you to browse through the many updates and additions. The goals of the IPAW website are to inform and educate the public about invasive plants, to be responsive to the needs of the membership and to act as a communication tool.

The site has information on controlling invasive plants and herbicide use, Board and committee minutes, and announcements. But if you haven't visited the IPAW website in awhile, you might be surprised with some of the new features added over the past year. Here are some of the highlights.

Calendar of Events and Invasives in the News

When	What	Who	Where	For More Info
November				
9-10	Governor's Conference on Forestry	Wisconsin Council on Forestry	Madison, WI	More Info
December				
6-7	Landscaping with Native Plants: Exploring the Environmental, Social, and Economic Benefits	DePaul University Environmental Science Program and Institute for Nature and Culture, City of Chicago Department of Environment, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Chicago Wilderness, and the Gutsell Foundation	DePaul University Student Center, 2250 N. Sheffield, Chicago	More Info
January 2005				
7	Online Plant Course	The Nature Conservancy		More Info

The pages on Calendar of Events and Invasives in the News are updated on a regular basis. Even if you subscribe to the ListServ and see the announcements come through your e-mail, the website is a great way to see them all together.

Web Resources

Category	Subcategory	Description
Pesticides and Herbicides		Alt Weed Control - lawns
Pesticides and Herbicides		Agricultural Resources Center
Pesticides and Herbicides		Bureau of Land Mgmt weed and chem info
Pesticides and Herbicides	World Health Organization	Classification of Pesticides (PDF)
Pesticides and Herbicides	Studies	Controlling Creeping Charlie with Borax
Pesticides and Herbicides	Studies	Corn Gluten Meal Research Page
Pesticides and Herbicides		Forevergreen - Chemical Free Weed Control
Pesticides and Herbicides		Greenbook - herbicide listings
Pesticides and Herbicides	Colorado	Herbicide basics (PDF)
Pesticides and Herbicides	Colorado	Herbicide use guidelines (PDF)

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JOIN IPAW TODAY!

This new links page is a large, categorized database of over 500 websites. There are 34 categories, including broader environmental topics, laws and politics, funding and more.

Educational Materials & Speakers Bureau

Several of the papers presented at the 2003 Symposium have been included in a new section called Education Materials. This section also incorporates the Speakers Bureau that is currently in the formative stages.

We've added a new section for Presentation Materials. IPAW member David Bayer created a great presentation called "Plants Out of Place," a sort of Invasive Plants 101. There is an online version and a downloadable PowerPoint. We also have Mandy Tu's wonderful presentations: "Three Years of Integrated Management on Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.) Stands in Oregon: Results, Lessons Learned & Management Options" and "The Role of Monitoring in Invasive Species Prevention & Management." The list continues to grow thus providing opportunity for speakers to reach a broad range of audiences.

Web Resources Categories	
Biodiversity	Legal
Biological Control	Links
Botanicals	Management and Control
Conservation	Mapping
Consultants & Nurseries	Medicinal Plants
Databases	Native Plants
Education	Nature and Science Resources
Education Programs	News Sources
Environment	Nurseries
Environmental Information	Organizations
Federal information	Other
Federal Politics	Pesticides
Forest	Pesticides and Herbicides
Funding	Poisonous Plants
Gardening	Rare Plants
Images	State Conservation Agencies
Invasive Species Info	Tools

Interactive Working List of Invasive Plants

IPAW's list of plants invasive in Wisconsin is now available online in an interactive format as well as the printable PDF. In the March 2003 newsletter, the list was presented along with methodology of its development. Now you can see that information online with hyperlinks to the various explanatory sections and a sortable table.

IPAW's Working List of Invasive Plants of Wisconsin

Working list of the plants that are invasive in the natural plant communities and wild areas of the state.

Click on column heading to sort ascending

[What do the column headings mean? Click here.](#)

[List Home](#)

ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Observations	Mean Impact	Mean Disturbance Level	Growth Form	Wetland Indicator Status	Habitats Invaded	Impact	More Info
1	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	15	3.75	10.1785	T		F	3.75	Info
2	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	44	9.375	12.5595	F	Fac	F	9.375	Info
3	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common burdock	38	3.2638	6.3888	F		F, G	3.2638	Info
4	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	29	3.75	10.7142	S	FacU-	F	3.75	Info
5	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth brome	36	6.4705	9.9285	G		G, B	6.4705	Info
6	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Creeping bellflower	11	3.6363	5.6818	F		F, G	3.6363	Info
7	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	14	6.25	9.423	V		F	6.25	Info
8	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted knapweed	44	7.5	6.4285	F		G, B	7.5	Info
9	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	44	6.25	6.5625	F	FacU	G, B	6.25	Info
10	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley	13	5.7692	10.2083	F		F	5.7692	Info
11	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	24	2.2727	5	F, V		G	2.2727	Info
12	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown vetch	37	7.9166	7.6428	F, V		G	7.9166	Info
13	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	Hawksbeard	13	3.8636	5	F		G, B	3.8636	Info
14	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Annes lace	38	3.7857	6.9117	F		G	3.7857	Info
15	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved teasel	15	7	6.7857	F		G, W	7	Info
16	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>	Common teasel	18	5.8333	5.9722	F		G	5.8333	Info
17	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	15	4.2307	8.125	T, S	FacU-	G	4.2307	Info
18	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive	19	6.6666	8.3333	S		G, F	6.6666	Info
19	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Quackgrass	30	5.6034	7.3214	G		G	5.6034	Info
20	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Helleborine	12	2.5	11.75	F		F	2.5	Info

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[Working List](#)

- [Plant List \(pdf\)](#)
- [Interactive List Intro](#)
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- [Figure 1 Relationships](#)
- [Figure 2 Abundance](#)
- [Figure 3 Ecoregions](#)
- [References](#)
- [Invas. Weed Survey \(pdf\)](#)

WISCONSIN BOTANICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Wisconsin State Herbarium **Wisflora - Vascular Plant Species** University of Wisconsin - Madison

Menu: [Herbarium Home](#) [WISFLORA: Vascular Plant Species](#) [Vascular Plant Taxon Search](#) [Search & Specimen Database](#)



[View specimen location map](#)

Family - Celastraceae
Taxon - Celastrus orbiculata Thunb.
 Common name - Asian bittersweet, Asiatic bittersweet, Oriental bittersweet

Introduced - locally established; ecologically invasive
 perennial woody vine

[View Herbarium Records](#)

View and download all WISCOMP database records of this taxon.



[View Large Image](#)
 Photographer: Hugh H. Hill

More Information

- Distribution Maps
 - [Wisconsin map](#) - generated by WISCOMP database
 - [USA Map](#) - generated by USDA Plants Database
 - [Map Gallery](#) - All Maps for this Genus
- Other Maps
 - [Wisconsin Reference Map: Geology, Vegetation, Climate, Soils, etc.](#)
 - [Map with Wisconsin County Names](#)
- [Floristic Features](#)
 - [Wisconsin Taxonomic Key](#)

More Photos

[View Image](#)
[View Large Image](#)

Hugh H. Hill

You will also find links to the UW Herbarium site for more information and photos of the plants on the list.

As always, if you have suggestions for enhancements to the website, just drop us a line!

Marsha Vomastic (Vomastic@charter.net) or Tom Brock (tdbrock@wisc.edu)

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(2) The Council on Forestry itself has a "task group", chaired by Fred Clark (Clark Forestry, Baraboo) dealing with invasive species. They had submitted a draft report to the full council, which will eventually forward a document to the Governor. This may be the highest level of attention invasives have ever had

(3) Forestry implications are also treated briefly but substantively in the 2004 Statewide Forest Plan, issued by the DNR Division of Forestry. This plan will help to guide actions taken by DNR and its partners in relation to both private and public forests in the months and years to come.

(4) The Governor's Council on Invasive Species has met several times. Its domain includes both terrestrial and aquatic invasives, plants and animals, and it works through committees which include non-members of the council. It, too, will be issuing reports to the Governor. Forestry considerations will certainly be included.

This high-level attention to invasives is a hopeful sign that people are "getting it". It is up to all of us in IPAW and like-minded groups to continue to focus on these issues, and insist that our government do likewise.

Midwest Invasive Plant Network Update: September 2004

The goal of the Midwest Invasive Plant Network is to: "Address the problem of invasive plants and their threat to the Midwest's economy, environment, and human health by providing leadership, facilitating information development and exchange, and coordinating regional efforts."

Established: First informational meeting October 2003

Number of Members: No formal membership yet. Original members or "contacts" = 103. Steering Committee = 25.

Structure: No formal organization currently. Regional. All Midwestern States (MN, WI, IA, IL, IN, OH, MO, MI), with representatives from PA and Washington DC on Steering Committee. Does not currently have nonprofit status.

Meetings: Steering Committee meets twice per year and adds conference call meetings as necessary. Committees meet on ad hoc basis. Annual member informational meeting planned for each year at the Natural Areas Association Conference.

Committees:

Current Administrative Committees include - Steering and Fundraising.

Current Action Committees include - Education, Communication, Science/Research, Early Detection/Rapid Response and Data Management, and Green Industry.

Newsletter: No newsletter yet, but electronic version planned for January 2005. Listserve established October 2003, current membership = 65 (MIPN@yahoogroups.com).

Website: Domains = www.mipn.org or www.midwestinvasiveplantnetwork.org.

Contact: Ellen Jacquart, Indiana Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, 1505 N. Delaware St. #200, Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone 317-951-8818, Fax 317-917-2478, ejacquart@tnc.org

Get Involved in Regional and County Groups!

The following groups are actively working at invasive species control around Wisconsin. They can use your help! Contacts are listed.

Central - Mike Engel
Mike_Engel@fws.gov
(608) 221-1206 ext 21

Western - Rolf Utegaard
bigute-hort@prodigy.net
(715) 834-0065

Northwoods Weed Initiative - Quita Sheehan
(715) 479-2827

Northeastern - Coordinator needed
http://www.uwgb.edu/biodiversity/herbarium/invasive_species/invasive_plants01.htm

Southern - Coordinator needed

Southeast - Coordinator needed

Milwaukee County Weed Out - Ken Solis
ksolis@drjump.com
(414) 423-1709
<http://www.theparkpeople-milwaukee.org/>

Southwest - Coordinator needed

Door County - Carolyn Rock
rockc@dnr.state.wi.us
920-823-2400
<http://clean-water.uwex.edu/lakeshore/dcist/>

Greater Sauk County - Jen Stewart, jstewart@co.sauk.wi.us

Monroe County - Kim Mello
kim.mello@emh2.mccooy.army.mil
(608) 388-5766

Brown County - Paul Hartman
paul.hartman@ces.uwex.edu
(920) 391-4610

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

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

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

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Membership Categories
\$20.00 individual
\$100.00 organization/agency

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

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

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