



Plants out of Place

The newsletter of the
INVASIVE PLANTS ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

Issue 29, September 2010

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**Through Awareness
Comes
Positive Change!**

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First Minnesota-Wisconsin Invasive Species Conference in November

by Belle Bergner, MNWIISC Conference Administrator

The first collaborative Minnesota-Wisconsin Invasive Species Conference will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota on November 8-10 at the Crowne Plaza St. Paul Riverfront Hotel. The Crowne Plaza provides a beautiful setting for the conference, with spectacular views of the Mississippi River and a central location in downtown St. Paul. Conference participants will exchange information on invasive species topics, especially strengthening awareness of invasive species issues, prevention, and management. This all-taxa conference will cover invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, pests, and pathogens.

Conference organizers expect a broad audience including researchers, land managers, natural resource professionals, university personnel, landscapers, nursery, agriculture and forestry employees, environmental specialists, lake association members, woodland association owners and agency and non-governmental organizations. Posters and presentations will be given from all of these sectors.

Exhibitors will showcase the latest products and services to control and manage the spread of terrestrial and aquatic species across the Upper Midwest. Invasive species management companies, ecological restoration firms and nonprofit organization exhibits will provide attendees the opportunity to talk with professionals who have solutions for their invasive species management needs.

The conference host organizations are the [Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council](#), the [Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin](#), the [Midwest Invasive Plant Network](#), and the [Soil and Water Conservation Society – Minnesota Chapter](#).

“Registrations have been coming in at a swift pace since registration opened in early August. Due to recent invasive species regulations in both states, more people are looking for guidance on invasive species management than ever before. We are expecting 500-600 people to attend this first joint state conference,” says Kate Howe, Coordinator, Midwest Invasive Plant Network and MNWIISC Program Committee Chair.

“Invasive species are a growing threat to the health of natural systems in the Upper Midwest. This conference will offer the chance for managers and researchers from Minnesota and Wisconsin to share ideas about their common invasive species challenges and how we might do a better job at cost-effective control and management,” says Steve Chaplin, Senior Conservation Scientist with The Nature Conservancy and MNWIISC Co-Chair.

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New Group Takes on Highway Weeds

The Southwestern Wisconsin Weed Management Association (SWWMA) is a new group formed to coordinate invasive plant control efforts in Grant, Lafayette, Iowa, Dane, Crawford, Richland and Sauk counties. IPAW will serve as the SWWMA financial agent. A partial list of SWWMA partners include: Wisconsin DNR, Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Wild Ones, Prairie Enthusiasts, Michler & Brown Consultants, Driftless Land Stewardship, and friends groups from across the region.

SWWMA has applied for a Pulling Together Initiative (PTI) grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Federation. The SWWMA preliminary proposal was approved in early August, and the final proposal will be submitted at the end of September. PTI grants are very competitive and are focused on projects that build community awareness and participation around invasive species control.

The proposed project will create a Highway Weed Watchers program, which will locate and map emergent invasive plants along county highway rights-of-way across the region. Volunteers will

locate, identify and map invasive species defined as "Prohibited" under Wisconsin DNR rule NR-40. This information will be compiled by the SWWMA and forwarded to county highway departments.

Volunteers will learn to identify invasive species like poison hemlock, hedge parsley, giant hogweed, Japanese stilt grass, porcelain berry, black swallow-wort, and hill mustard and will be assigned a portion of the county to survey. They will survey their roadways mapping any prohibited species, which will be compiled using a geographic information system (GIS). That information can then be used by county highway departments to develop control programs.

In addition to the Highway Weed Watchers program, SWWMA intends to develop a variety of resources and tools to support habitat restoration throughout southwestern Wisconsin. Watch future issues of the IPAW newsletter for details about these efforts and how you can get involved. For more information contact Mark Horn (mark.horn@monarda.biz) or call (608) 836-0054.

Minnesota-Wisconsin Invasive Species Conference (concluded from page 1)



With six concurrent sessions throughout the conference and two plenary sessions, there will be over 170 oral and poster presentations to choose from. A Tuesday evening reception will be held in the stunning "Windows On The River" on the 22nd floor of the hotel with a breathtaking panorama of St. Paul and the Mississippi River Valley. The Tuesday Lunch Plenary will feature Dr. Lee Frelich, Director of the Center for Hardwood Ecology in the Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota.

MNWIISC Co-Chair Laura Van Riper, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator with Minnesota DNR also added:

"This conference will be an amazing opportunity to learn from others working with invasive species. There will be talks and posters from people throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin as well as presenters from 10 other states. From management techniques to the newest research and technology, there will be topics of interest to everyone."

Conference information including links to registration and lodging is at www.minnesotaswcs.org. Click on the conference logo on the right side of the home page.

NR 40 – One year of successes later

by Kelly Kearns, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

It has been one year since **NR 40**, the new state invasive species rule, went into effect. Initial implementation of the rule focuses on education, especially regarding activities that may result in intentional or accidental spread of invasives. The first year of NR40 has been extremely productive of new education and control efforts, a few of which are summarized here:

- Dozens of training sessions and workshops have been held for roadside, utility and parks managers and several highway managers have initiated inventories of the invasive plants on their state and county roadsides.
- The Department of Transportation (DOT) sent out guidance to all counties to mow the state highways earlier this year to prevent late season mowing from spreading weed seeds down the highway.
- DOT has established a permit system to allow individuals or organizations to do inventory, research or control work on the right-of-way of state highways. If you are interested in working on a roadside, contact Jim Merriman at (608) 266-3943.
- Wardens and Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Coordinators are training county and state patrolmen to enforce the rule that requires removing plants from boats and trailers.
- 20,000 copies of the “Field Guide to Invasive Plants of Wisconsin” were distributed.
- Reporting of invasives has increased substantially; several new populations of Prohibited plants have been reported and are now being controlled. Prohibited species can be reported at invasive.species@wi.gov or at (608) 267-5066. The list of Prohibited species can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/plants.asp>.
- Vendors of Prohibited or Restricted species have generally been willing to stop selling regulated plants when they are educated about the invasive nature of the plants they are selling. If you see a Restricted or Prohibited plant for sale, talk to the seller; if they don't agree to stop the sale, contact the DNR at invasive.species@wi.gov. Many growers are still not fully aware of the NR 40-regulated species. Licensed nurseries will receive a letter from the Department of Ag, Trade and Consumer Protection, but many unlicensed growers and vendors can only be reached by individuals at markets or yard sales.
- There is an abundance of new educational material available. In addition to the new field guides, “Common Terrestrial Invasive Plants of WI” (32 species shown), “Regulated Terrestrial Invasive Plants of WI” (60 species shown), and “Regulated Aquatic Invasive Plants of WI” (16 species shown) can be downloaded from <http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives>. “Wetland Invasive Plants” will soon be available online and in print (contact invasive.species@wi.gov).

A FIELD GUIDE TO TERRESTRIAL INVASIVE PLANTS IN WISCONSIN



Edited by: Thomas Boos, Kelly Kearns, Courtney LeClair, Brendon Panke, Bryn Scriver, Bernadette Williams, & Olivia Witthun

With all these new resources
you can help to teach about
and control invasives!

A role for native weeds and aggressive plants for replacing (or competing with) invasives in badly degraded areas

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Planting of desirable vegetation is often suggested as a follow-up to invasive plant control, removal, or eradication. Invasive species often re-colonize the newly-created open habitat following management, and native plant propagules are frequently not present. Furthermore, many of the later-successional native species that may be characteristic of the restoration target community are poor competitors with the invasives that we seek to replace. It seems that initial replacement of, or competition with, invasives should be a role for the most aggressive native plants in our flora, however, there are few lists of tough or aggressive native species, especially native weeds, that may be equal to the task of competing with or displacing the invasives.

We are of the opinion that in general even our most aggressive and weedy native species are preferable to invasive plants, and in most cases preferable to any non-native species, to establish in areas where the goal is managing natural vegetation. Early successional (weedy) native species are probably underutilized as cover or “nurse” crops and for establishment of an initial plant community on areas where a severe infestation of invasives has been removed.

There is an important role for native weeds. These early-successional species were present in naturally disturbed areas before European settlement and subsequent widespread landscape disturbance. Native weeds may make very good cover crops for plantings of more conservative native species, but little research has been conducted on the efficacy of native weeds as cover. We realize that our opinion may not be widely shared, but we see potential roles for such species as gray dogwood, prickly ash, common cocklebur, and perhaps even Canada goldenrod in the early stages of native plant community restoration.

We offer here a list of weedy and potentially aggressive species that are native and widespread in Wisconsin. We know that this list is not complete. There are undoubtedly additional, more “conservative”, species not included on this list that are nonetheless

very good competitors with non-natives; and there are surely some species on this list that are poor competitors or colonizers despite their very low Coefficient of Conservatism. Other available lists of replacements for invasives include a list of replacements for reed canarygrass (http://www.ipaw.org/invaders/reed_canary_grass/RCG-management.pdf), and a list in the Forestry BMP manual (<http://council.wisconsinforestry.org/invasives/pdf/Appendix-H.pdf>). Most managers of natural areas have noticed weedy or aggressive natives that hold their own in competition with non-native species. Our hope is that the reader will contact us (email: jimr@uwm.edu) with information about additional species or observations about the species on this list so that we can compile and present a more comprehensive list of the Wisconsin natives best able to compete with our invasive plant problems.

The list presented below was formed by selecting native plant species from the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium website

<http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/VascularPlants.html>.

We chose species that, 1) have been assigned a low Coefficient of Conservatism (C), 2) are relatively widespread in Wisconsin, and 3) in the experience of the authors seem to be able to “hold their own” in competition with non-native species. The Coefficient of Conservatism is a number on a scale from 0 to 10 that represents an estimated probability that a plant species is likely to occur only in a landscape relatively unaltered from what is believed to be a pre-settlement condition. A low C represents a high tolerance for disturbance and a low fidelity to any particular pre-settlement plant community type except perhaps disturbed areas.

**This list, pages 5-9, is a DRAFT!
Please contribute your experience to
this effort to help us all learn more
about our native weeds.**

Weedy and aggressive plant species native to Wisconsin

The list is alphabetized by species within growth forms. **C** = Coefficient of Conservatism, **LH** = Life History, **A** = Annual, **B** = Biennial, **P** = Perennial, **W.I.S.** = Wetland Indicator Status.

Habitat information obtained from the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, Robert W. Freckmann Herbarium website (<http://wisplants.uwsp.edu/VascularPlants.html>) when available.

Genus	Species	Common Name	C	LH	W.I.S.	Habitat
Forbs and Herbaceous Vines						
<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>rhomboidea</i>	three-seeded-mercury	0	A	FACU	full to part sun; dry to moist; woods, disturbed sites, gardens
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	common yarrow, milfoil	1	P	FACU	wide variety of disturbed sites
<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>gryposepala</i>	common agrimony	2	P	FACU+	partial sun; dry to moist; woods, forests
<i>Allium</i>	<i>canadense</i>	wild onion	4	P	FACU	dry, moderate moisture, to wet; open woods, prairies
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>albus</i>	white amaranth	0	A	FACU	disturbed sites
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>retroflexus</i>	common amaranth, pigweed	0	A	FACU+	disturbed sites
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>tuberculatus</i>	rough-fruited amaranth	3	A	OBL	moist; usually ditches and shores
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed	0	A	FACU	disturbed sites
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>psilostachya</i>	perennial ragweed	2	P	FAC-	dry; prairies, disturbed sites; in sandy soil
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>trifida</i>	giant ragweed	0	A	FAC+	moist; disturbed sites
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada anemone	4	P	FACW	full to partial sun; wet to moderate moisture; meadows, prairies, shores; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Apocynum</i>	<i>androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	2	P	Upl	upland woods
<i>Arabis</i>	<i>lyrata</i>	lyrate rock-cress	4	B/P	FACU-	dry; woods, fields, rocks; in rocky, sandy soil
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>syriaca</i>	common milkweed	1	P	Upl	full to partial sun; dry to wet; meadows, fields, prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	whorled milkweed	2	P	Upl	dry; prairies, fields, roadsides, woods; in sandy soil; spreading northward
<i>Aster</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	heath aster	4	P	FACU-	full sun; dry to moderate moisture; meadows, prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Aster</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	white panicle aster	4	P	NI	partial sun to shade; moist; low areas, woods
<i>Aster</i>	<i>lateriflorus</i>	calico aster	3	P	FACW-	full to partial sun; dry to moderate moisture; fields, clearings, shores; in sandy, loamy, clayey soil
<i>Aster</i>	<i>novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	3	P	FACW	full to partial sun; moderate moisture to moist; meadows, prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Aster</i>	<i>pilosus</i>	frost aster	1	P	FACU+	full sun; dry; prairies, disturbed sites; in sandy, gravelly soil
<i>Aster</i>	<i>sagittifolius</i>	arrow-leaved aster	3	P	Upl	partial sun to shade; dry to moderate moisture; woods, disturbed sites, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>frondosus</i>	common beggar-ticks	1	A	FACW	wet to moist; disturbed areas
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>vulgatus</i>	tall beggar-ticks	1	A	NI	wet to dry; disturbed sites
<i>Calystegia</i>	<i>sepium</i>	hedge bindweed	2	P	FAC	wet; disturbed sites, meadows, prairies
<i>Cerastium</i>	<i>nutans</i>	nodding chickweed	0	A/P	FACU+	woods, openings
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>glyptosperma</i>	ridge-seeded spurge	2	A	Upl	dry; in sandy soil
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>maculata</i>	nodding spurge	0	A	FACU-	disturbed sites
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>	milk-purslane	0	A	FACU	dry to moist; disturbed areas
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>	lamb's-quarters	0	A	FAC-	disturbed sites, gardens
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>simplex</i>	maple-leaved goosefoot	1	A		moist; disturbed sites, woods, forests
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>lutetiana</i>	enchanter's-nightshade	2	P	FACU	moist; woods
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed	0	A	FAC-	disturbed sites
<i>Cryptotaenia</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	honewort	4	P	FAC	shade; dry; woods

Genus	Species	Common Name	C	LH	W.I.S.	Habitat
<i>Descurainia</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	pinnate tansy mustard	0	A/B	Upl	full to partial sun; dry; disturbed areas
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>canadense</i>	Canadian tick-trefoil	4	P	FAC-	moist to wet; thickets, streambanks
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	fireweed	3	P	FAC	moist; forests, clearings
<i>Equisetum</i>	<i>arvense</i>	common horsetail	1	P	FAC	moist to moderately dry
<i>Erechtites</i>	<i>hieracifolia</i>	fireweed	2	A	FACU	dry to wet; open woods, partially disturbed sites
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>annuus</i>	annual fleabane	0	A	FAC-	disturbed areas
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i>	common fleabane	2	B/P	FACW	wet; woods, shores, meadows
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>strigosus</i>	daisy fleabane	2	A	FAC-	fields, woods, roadsides, disturbed sites
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	spotted Joe-Pye-weed	4	P	OBL	full sun; wet to moist; meadows, marshes, shores; in sandy, loamy, limy soil
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>rugosum</i>	white snakeroot	1	P	FACU	moderate moisture; woods, disturbed sites; in rocky soil
<i>Euthamia</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	grass-leaved goldenrod	4	P	FACW-	moist to dry; meadows, prairies, roadsides, shores; in sandy soil
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	wild strawberry	1	P	FAC-	meadows, fields, woods, forests
<i>Galium</i>	<i>aparine</i>	annual bedstraw, cleavers	2	A	FACU	mostly shade; moist rich woods
<i>Gaura</i>	<i>biennis</i>	biennial gaura	2	A/B	FACU-	sun; dry; prairies, woods, shores
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	wild geranium	4	P	FACU	full sun to shade; moderate moisture; woods; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Geum</i>	<i>aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	3	P	FAC+	wet; meadows, woods, forests, swamps
<i>Geum</i>	<i>canadense</i>	white avens	2	P	FAC	dry to moist; woods, disturbed sites
<i>Hackelia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	stickseed	3	B	FAC-	upland woods
<i>Hedeoma</i>	<i>hispida</i>	rough pennyroyal	1	A	Upl	dry; inland sands, barrens; in sandy soil
<i>Helenium</i>	<i>autumnale</i>	common sneezeweed	4	P	FACW+	full sun; moist to wet; meadows, shores, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>grosseserratus</i>	saw-tooth sunflower	2	P	FACW-	full sun; wet to moderate moisture; prairies, marshes; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>	prairie sunflower	0	A	Upl	prairies, grassland, and waste places; in sandy soil
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem-artichoke	2	P	FAC	moist; disturbed sites
<i>Heracleum</i>	<i>lanatum</i>	American cow-parsnip	3	P	FACW	sun to partial shade; moist; disturbed sites, streambanks; in rich soil
<i>Hydrophyllum</i>	<i>virginianum</i>	Virginia waterleaf	4	P	FACW-	moist to wet; woods, forests, openings
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>capensis</i>	jewelweed	2	A	FACW	moist; woods, forests, meadows, streambanks
<i>Iva</i>	<i>xanthifolia</i>	bur-weed marsh-elder	0	A	FAC	moist; shores, disturbed sites
<i>Kuhnia</i>	<i>eupatorioides</i>	false boneset	5	P	Upl	full sun; dry to moderate moisture; prairies, woods; in limy, sandy, loamy, gravelly soil
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	tall wild lettuce	2	A/B	FACU+	moderate moisture; meadows, fields, woods
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canadian wood-nettle	4	P	FACW	moderate moisture; woods, forests; in rich soil
<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>virginicum</i>	Virginia pepper-weed	0	A/B	FACU-	dry to moist; fields, roadsides, disturbed areas
<i>Lespedeza</i>	<i>capitata</i>	round-headed bush-clover	5	P	FACU	full to partial sun; dry to moderate moisture; prairies, woods; in sandy, loamy, gravelly soil
<i>Mentha</i>	<i>arvensis</i>	wild mint	3	P	FACW	wet; meadows, shores, streambanks
<i>Mirabilis</i>	<i>nyctaginea</i>	wild four-o'clock	1	P	Upl	dry; prairies, disturbed sites
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>fistulosa</i>	bergamot	3	P	FACU	full to partial sun; dry, moderate moisture to wet; woods, prairies, fields; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>biennis</i>	common evening-primrose	1	B/P	FACU	dry to moderate moisture; disturbed sites, prairies
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	northern evening-primrose	2	B/P	FACU	disturbed sites
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>dillenii</i>	yellow wood-sorrel	0	P	Upl	disturbed and natural habitats
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis	0	P	FACU	dry; prairies, disturbed sites

Genus	Species	Common Name	C	LH	W.I.S.	Habitat
<i>Parietaria</i>	<i>pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvanian pellitory	2	A	FACU	dry to moist; woods, disturbed sites, sidewalk cracks, streambanks
<i>Penthorum</i>	<i>sedoides</i>	ditch stonecrop	3	P	OBL	wet; shores, streambanks; in muddy soil
<i>Phryma</i>	<i>leptostachya</i>	American lopseed	5	P	Upl	moist; woods, forests
<i>Physalis</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	long-leaved ground-cherry	2	P	Upl	moist to dry; fields, open woods, prairies
<i>Pilea</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Canadian clearweed	3	A	FACW	shaded; moist; woods; in rich soil
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	American plantain	0	P	FAC	disturbed sites, lawns
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>achoreum</i>	leathery knotweed	0	A	FAC	disturbed sites
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>cilinode</i>	fringed bindweed	1	P	Upl	dry; woods, thickets
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>lapathifolium</i>	dock-leaved smartweed	2	A	FACW+	wet to moist; disturbed sites
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>pensylvanicum</i>	Pennsylvania knotweed	1	A	FACW+	wet to moist; disturbed sites; in rich soil
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>norvegica</i>	rough cinquefoil	0	A/P	FAC	dry; disturbed sites
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>simplex</i>	common cinquefoil	2	P	FACU-	dry; woods, fields, meadows
<i>Prunella</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	heal-all	1	P	FAC	disturbed sites
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i>	bracken fern	2	P	FACU	woodlands, fields, roadsides in acidic soil
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>abortivus</i>	small-flowered buttercup	1	B/P	FACW-	dry to moist; woods, disturbed sites, cliffs
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>scleratus</i>	cursed crowfoot	3	A/P	OBL	wet; marshes, swamps, ditches
<i>Ratibida</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	yellow coneflower	4	P	Upl	full sun; dry, moderate moisture to wet; prairies, woods; in sandy, loamy, limy soil
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan	4	B/P	FACU	full to partial sun; dry, moderate moisture to wet; prairies, meadows, roadsides; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>laciniata</i>	wild golden-glow	6	P	FACW+	full to partial sun; moist; woods, forests, shores, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>altissimus</i>	smooth dock	2	P	FACW-	wet; swamps
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	arrow-head, duck-potato	3	P	OBL	shallow water streams; in muddy soil
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>gregaria</i>	black snakeroot	3	P	FAC+	shade; dry; woods
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	black snakeroot	5	P	NI	shade; woods
<i>Silphium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	cup plant	4	P	FACW-	full to partial sun; wet to moderate moisture; prairies, woods, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>ptychanthum</i>	eastern black nightshade	1	A	FACU-	disturbed sites
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod	1	P	FACU	full to partial sun; moist to dry; roadsides, fields, woods, prairies
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>flexicaulis</i>	zigzag goldenrod	6	P	FACU	partial sun to shade; moderate moisture to dry; woods, forests; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	giant goldenrod	3	P	FACW	dry, moderate moisture, wet; woods, meadows, prairies, shores
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>rigida</i>	stiff goldenrod	5	P	FACU-	full to partial sun; dry to moderate moisture; prairies, woods; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	showy goldenrod	5	P	Upl	full sun; dry to moderate moisture; prairies, woods, inland sands; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Thalictrum</i>	<i>dasycarpum</i>	tall meadow-rue	4	P	FACW-	full to partial sun; moderate moisture to wet; meadows, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i>	stinging nettle	1	P	FAC+	wet to dry; disturbed sites
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>bracteata</i>	creeping vervain	0	A/B/P	FACU	dry; disturbed sites
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>hastata</i>	blue vervain	3	B/P	FACW+	full sun; moist; prairies, meadows, fields, streambanks; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>stricta</i>	hoary vervain	3	A/P	Upl	full sun; dry to moderate moisture; disturbed sites, prairies, inland sands, fields; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>urticifolia</i>	white vervain	2	A/P	FAC+	disturbed sites, woods, thickets
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>peregrina</i>	purslane speedwell	0	A	FACW+	moist; disturbed sites
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaved speedwell	0	P	FACW	fields, meadows, disturbed sites
<i>Viola</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	downy yellow violet	5	P	FACW-	dry; woods, forests; in rich soil

Genus	Species	Common Name	C	LH	W.L.S.	Habitat
<i>Viola</i>	<i>sororia</i>	common blue violet	3	P	FAC-	moist, wet; woods, meadows
<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>	common cocklebur	1	A	FAC	disturbed sites, fields
Grass-like and Sedge-like Monocots						
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>gerardii</i>	big bluestem	4	P	FAC-	full sun; dry, moderate moisture, to wet; prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	blue-joint grass	5	P	OBL	open wet soil
<i>Carex</i>	<i>pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge	3	P	Upl	upland woods
<i>Carex</i>	<i>stipata</i>	sedge	2	P	OBL	wet soil
<i>Carex</i>	<i>vulpinoidea</i>	sedge	2	P	OBL	wet soil
<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>longispinus</i>	field sandbur	0	A	Upl	sandy disturbed habitats
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>	yellow nut sedge	0	P	FACW	damp or wet soil
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>strigosus</i>	false nut sedge	1	P	FACW	moist fields, swamps, and shores
<i>Dichanthelium</i>	<i>acuminatum</i>	hairy panic grass	2	P	FAC	wet to dry sites, grasslands and open woods
<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>cognata</i>	fall witch grass	2	A	Upl	dry sandy soil
<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>muricata</i>	American barnyard grass	1	A	OBL	damp ground and waste places
<i>Elymus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada wild-rye	4	P	FAC-	full sun; dry, moderate moisture, to wet; prairies, inland sands; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	lace grass	1	A	Upl	dry soil and open woods
<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>pectinacea</i>	small love grass	0	A	FAC	moist ground disturbed sites
<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>striata</i>	fowl manna grass	4	P	OBL	full to partial sun; moist to wet; stream-banks, woods, bogs, meadows; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>tenuis</i>	path rush	1	P	FAC	dry to moist, especially forest paths
<i>Leersia</i>	<i>oryzoides</i>	rice cut grass	3	P	OBL	wet; marshes, wet meadows, shores, swales
<i>Muhlenbergia</i>	<i>schreberi</i>	nimble-will muhly	1	P	FAC	moist disturbed sites
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>capillare</i>	common witch grass	1	A	FAC	dry or moist disturbed areas
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	switch grass	4	P	FAC+	full sun; dry, moderate moisture, to wet; prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>atrovirens</i>	dark-green bulrush	3	P	OBL	swamps and wet meadows
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>cyperinus</i>	woolgrass	4	P	OBL	wet soil
<i>Sorghastrum</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Indian grass	5	P	FACU+	full sun; dry, moderate moisture, to wet; prairies; in sandy, loamy soil
<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>vaginiflorus</i>	poverty grass	1	A	Upl	dry sandy or sterile soil
<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cat-tail	1	P	OBL	sun; wet to damp; ditches, marshes, shallows; in muddy soil
Shrubs						
<i>Alnus</i>	<i>incana</i>	speckled alder	4	P	OBL	moist to wet; streambanks, lakeshores, bogs, swamps, swales and roadsides
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>amomum</i>	silky dogwood	4	P	FACW+	moist; woods, riverbanks
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	gray dogwood	2	P	FACW-	moist soil, woods, thickets, roadsides and streambanks
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	red-osier dogwood	3	P	FACW	moist
<i>Physocarpus</i>	<i>opulifolius</i>	ninebark	6	P	FACW-	moist soil, especially along streambanks
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	chokecherry	3	P	FAC-	wide variety
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>glabra</i>	smooth sumac	2	P	Upl	uplands, roadsides, woods edges
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>hirta</i>	staghorn sumac	2	P	Upl	sunny; dry
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>cynosbati</i>	prickly wild gooseberry	3	P	Upl	moist woods
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>allegheniensis</i>	common blackberry	2	P	FACU+	disturbed forests and edges
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>ideaus</i>	American red raspberry	3	P	FACW-	dry to moist; woods, fields, roadsides
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	2	P	Upl	dry to moist; woods, fields, thickets
<i>Salix</i>	<i>discolor</i>	pussy willow	2	P	FACW	wet; swamps, wet areas
<i>Salix</i>	<i>exigua</i>	sandbar willow	2	P	OBL	sand and mud bars; moist alluvial soil
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	elderberry	3	P	FACW-	moist fields, woods, and roadsides

Genus	Species	Common Name	C	LH	W.I.S.	Habitat
<i>Spirea</i>	<i>alba</i>	white meadowsweet	4	P	FACW+	moist to wet; meadows, streambanks
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>lentago</i>	nannyberry	4	P	FAC+	woods and roadsides
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	prickly ash	3	P	Upl	woods, forest edge, and thickets
Trees						
<i>Acer</i>	<i>negundo</i>	box elder	0	P	FACW-	moist; rich soil
<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharinum</i>	silver maple	2	P	FACW	moist to wet; often on riverbanks
<i>Betula</i>	<i>papyrifera</i>	paper birch	3	P	FACU+	moist to dry; disturbed sites, upland woods, wetlands in the south
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	hawthorn	2	P		wide variety
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	2	P	FACW	wide variety
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	cottonwood	2	P	FAC+	riverbanks, moist woods and prairies, lake-shores
<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen	2	P	FAC	moist; upland woods, streambanks, often on burned or cut-over areas
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i>	black cherry	3	P	FACU	wide variety
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>americana</i>	basswood	5	P	FACU	rich woods

More New Factsheets that Focus on Invasive Plant Control are Available

by *Brendon Panke and Mark Renz, University of Wisconsin-Madison and UW-Extension*

In the last issue of *Plants out of Place* we announced a series of fact sheets on invasive plants and urban weeds being developed by the Renz lab in the UW-Madison Agronomy Department in cooperation with University of Wisconsin-Extension Team Horticulture, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Midwest Invasive Plant Network.

This series summarizes important identifying characteristics for each featured species, as well as information necessary for developing a management plan. The bulk of each sheet lays out non-chemical and chemical control methods. Information highlighted includes timing of treatment for each technique, effectiveness of treatments, and remarks and cautions particular to each technique. Products or techniques known to provide effective control as documented by researchers and land managers or in common use are included. Those that do not provide sufficient control or lack information for effectiveness on target species have been omitted. It is our hope that these sheets will provide everyone with the information needed to manage invasive species in their specific situation.

The fact sheets can be accessed at:

(<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/Publications/WeedSciencepublications/tabid/116/Default.aspx>)

To date, factsheets have been released on these species:

Black swallow-wort
Buckthorns
Bush honeysuckles
Canada thistle
Creeping bellflower
Dame's rocket
Garlic mustard
Hill mustard

Japanese hedge-parsleys
Japanese honeysuckle
Japanese knotweed
Poison hemlock
Spotted knapweed
Teasels
Wild parsnip

A series of web videos on the identification of many of these species will also be released by the Renz lab this fall/winter.

Young Land Stewards Map and Control Invasive Species in Southeastern Wisconsin



Jamie Peters and Matthew Landi

This past summer, the Milwaukee Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management effectively used National Youth Initiative Funding throughout southeastern Wisconsin by partnering with the Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium, Inc. (SEWISC). Established as a Cooperative Weed Management Area, SEWISC is a broad-based coalition that promotes efficient and effective management of invasive plants and animals throughout the eight-county southeastern Wisconsin area.

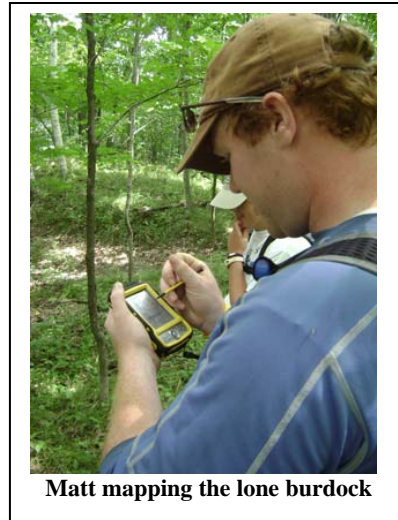
Anthony Johnson, Jamie Peters, and Matthew Landi were hired to engage in meaningful environmental



**Jamie Peters and Matt Landi
with purple loosestrife beetles**

work experiences including environmental conservation training, transference of conservation and stewardship ethics, development of employable skills and career counseling. The students rotated

through nearly 50 sites located in the eight-county SEWISC region, working with mentors from the Urban Ecology Center, The Nature Conservancy, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust, Riveredge Nature Center, Ellwood H. May Environmental Park, LacLawrann Conservancy, and the Big Cedar Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District. Their work included mapping and controlling 18 invasive plant species on more than 1,000 acres as well as rescuing and establishing populations of native species. The interns also assisted with numerous conservation tasks such as biological control efforts, prescribed burn preparation, installation of surveillance cameras, water quality sampling and native plant propagation.



Matt mapping the lone burdock

QUOTES FROM INTERNS

“Before this summer, I didn't have much of a clue as to what an invasive species was! I had never heard of garlic mustard or sweet clover, let alone why they were a problem. Little did I know what an amazing experience this was going to be. I can only hope for more experiences like this throughout my life that will allow me to cultivate my understanding and love for the beauty and wisdom of nature and of life.” Matthew Landi, BLM Land Steward Intern

“The real advantage of this internship for me was the overall variety of experiences and people. As a philosophy student, I enjoyed the differing views of land ethics and the contradictions that arose within the invasive species concept. I learned a lot this summer about GIS mapping, Wisconsin flora and land ethics.” Anthony Johnson, BLM Land Steward Intern

IPAW and Dow AgroSciences to co-sponsor a free training on invasive plant management and identification at Horicon Marsh on September 28th

The Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin and Dow AgroSciences have teamed up to hold a classroom training on invasive plant identification and management and field visits to demonstration plots. The training is FREE and will be held on September 28th from 9:00 am – 3:00 pm at Horicon Marsh (N7725 Hwy 28, Horicon, WI) (See below for registration information and link for directions). A morning session will review the importance of controlling invasive plants as well as presentations on identification of new invasive plants, the NR40 rule, a review of herbicide use and safety, and how to integrate herbicides into restoration plans. The group will then be bused to Marsh Haven Nature Center (W10145 Hwy 49 East, Waupun, WI) for a free lunch (sponsored by Dow AgroSciences). At lunch, Horicon Marsh expert Bill Volkert will cover a bit of history of Horicon Marsh, mostly in terms of what we know of the ecosystem structure in early settlement days, and then cover some of the problem invasives, particularly in relation to how the marsh has changed vegetatively from what it was. The group will then spend the afternoon visiting various research and demonstration plots. These will highlight the following projects:

1. Integration of herbicides to improve establishment of diverse grass/forb prairies
2. Herbicide option for controlling troublesome brush species; initial and long-term results
3. Restoration after building wildlife ponds

The goal of these afternoon field tours is to introduce these topics to attendees as well as allow for questions and discussion with experts who actively work in this area. So bring your questions since a range of experts will be in attendance including: researchers, land managers, state agency personnel, and industry representatives.

REGISTRATION

Although this event is free to participants we ask that people who wish to attend register at the following website:

<http://events.constantcontact.com/register/event?oeidk=a07e303sy5380b6abbc>

Specific directions on how to get to the event are posted on this website! If space is limited we will give priority to people who have pre-registered!

“There is an important role for native weeds. These early-successional species were present in naturally disturbed areas before European settlement and subsequent widespread landscape disturbance.”

James Reinartz, UW-Milwaukee Field Station, Saukville, WI

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Plants out of Place

is a periodic newsletter distributed to the members of **IPAW**.

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

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