



The Door County Invasive Species Team

as managed by the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department, empowers citizens with the education, tools and skills necessary to control invasive species.

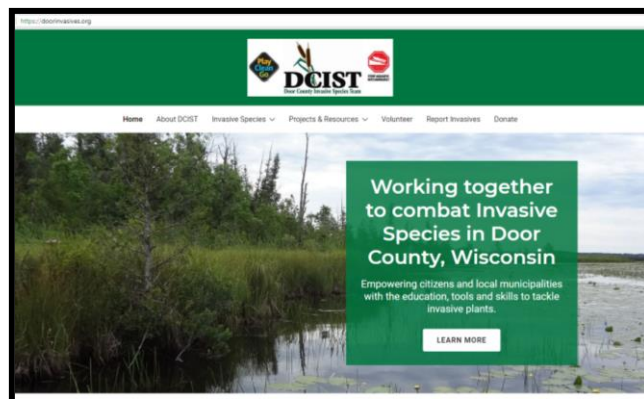
Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

May/June 2018

DCIST Officially Launches New Website

With generous funding from a private grant, DCIST has officially launched its new website at <http://doorinvasives.org>. This new website features a more user-friendly layout with expanded information on species to watch for, control, native alternatives, DCIST's work, and more. We are also very excited to have a volunteer opportunities and events calendar available on the home page of the website for easy viewing of upcoming workparties and educational opportunities.

We hope that you'll visit the site and take time to explore the information available. We also welcome any comments or suggestions on how we can improve this new site to make it most valuable for Door County residents and visitors. Our old website at <http://map.co.door.wi.us/swcd/invasive/> will still be available, however it will no longer be updated with new information including newsletters, volunteer opportunities, or early detection species findings. All the documents and information that were available on the old website can also be found on our new website.



Peninsula State Park Garlic Mustard Workday and Adopt-a-Trail Program



Second-year garlic mustard plant in flower. Photo: J.F. Gaffard

Peninsula State Park needs your help to pull garlic mustard **on Friday June 16th from 9:30-11:30am**. Volunteers should meet at the Park Headquarters where they will be given a courtesy pass that is valid while that are doing volunteer work in the park that day. We'll be working on hand-pulling garlic mustard near the road and trail along Norway Bluff. Volunteers are encouraged to wear sturdy shoes as we may be walking and working on uneven terrain. Water and snacks will be provided by DCIST during the workdays. In case of inclement weather, the rain date will be the following Friday (one week later). For more information, contact Kathleen Harris at Peninsula State Park at 920-868-3258 or Kathleen.harris@wisconsin.gov.

DCIST and Peninsula State Park are also looking for volunteers to Adopt-a-Trail at the Park this summer – this is your chance to contribute to invasive species efforts on your own time, while exploring parts of the park that are off the beaten path! Volunteers would be provided training in invasive species identification and the use of a smartphone to record invasive plant locations. They will then work with the DCIST coordinator to select a section of trail in the park which the volunteer will walk at least twice throughout the summer looking for common invasive plants. Sections can be as short as a quarter-mile or up to four or five miles. For more information on this program, contact the DCIST coordinator, Kari Hagenow at dcist1@gmail.com or 920-746-5955.

Bay Shore Blufflands Buckthorn Blast 2018 Kick-off

Friday, June 22 – 9:30-11:30am, 5519 Reynolds Road, Carlsville

Join DCIST, The Door County Land Trust, and the Bay Shore Property Owners Association in a neighborhood effort to remove invasive buckthorn and honeysuckle from the Bay Shore Blufflands Nature Preserve. The kick-off will feature information on how to identify buckthorn and honeysuckle, which native plants are better alternatives to these invasive species, resources to hire local contractors and receive matching grant funds, and an optional hike on the preserve. The first 40 participants to sign the *Buckthorn Blast Pledge* receive a free Buckthorn Blast control kit. This event will be held rain or shine, however in the case of severe weather, the alternate date will be Monday, June 25th. For more information visit <http://www.doorcountylandtrust.org/Buckthorn/>. With questions regarding this event or other Buckthorn Blast events, please contact the Door County Land Trust at info@doorcountylandtrust.org or call (920) 746-1359.



Bay Shore Property Owners volunteers, Densie & Ken Hubbard, battle buckthorn on the Bay Shore Blufflands Nature Preserve. Photo credit: Amanda Pyke

Training & Volunteer Opportunity – Mapping Phragmites on Door County Shorelines

Friday, June 22 – 1:00-2:00pm, Jacksonport Town Hall



A volunteer in Jacksonport helps identify and map Phragmites. Photo credit: Kari Hagenow

With many of our local municipalities passing noxious weed ordinances that include Phragmites, DCIST now working with these Towns to implement control programs for this invasive grass. We are looking for volunteers to collect GPS inventories of Phragmites along Door County shorelines. Join us on June 22nd to learn to identify Phragmites and to receive training on our protocol for mapping this rapid invader. Those interested may check-out handheld GPS units (limited availability) to map their local shoreline areas during the month of July. DCIST will then compile the collected data to provide to the Towns in which Phragmites is found. Help us continue to eradicate Phragmites from Door County's shorelines! RSVP is not required, but appreciated - email dcist1@gmail.com or leave a message for us at (920) 746-5955.

Door Stewardship Alliance Workparties Tuesdays across Door County's Natural Areas

Spend a morning outdoors with the Door Stewardship Alliance (DSA), made up of volunteers of the Door County Land Trust and The Nature Conservancy. The DSA crew typically meets every Tuesday morning from 9:00am – 12:00pm, alternating between preserves managed by the Land Trust and The Nature Conservancy. Aside from controlling invasive plants, volunteers occasionally take on trail maintenance, sign installation and more. To get weekly email updates with details of where they'll be working next, contact Amanda Pyke (apyke@doorcountylandtrust.org) or Kari Hagenow (khagenow@tnc.org). You can also visit the DSA website at www.doorstewardshipalliance.weebly.com for more information.



Looking for a new opportunity? Welcome to [Pond Watchers](#), WIFDN's new aquatic invasive species (AIS) detection program! Those of you familiar with the Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN) and Project RED: Riverine Early Detectors know that Wisconsin already has great AIS detection programs, and you might be wondering why WIFDN is supporting a new program. Pond Watchers is focused specifically on smaller bodies of water, particularly in our parks, that typically aren't monitored by CLMN and Project RED. In addition, Pond Watchers focuses on a short list of [eight target species](#) which are plants commonly used in ornamental settings.

How can you get involved? Familiarize yourself with one or more of the species on the target species list, keep your eyes on the water to look for those plants, and report what you find! You can get the details in the [Pond Watchers Handbook](#) and contact WIFDN at WIFDNcoordinator@gmail.com or (608) 262-9570 with any questions.

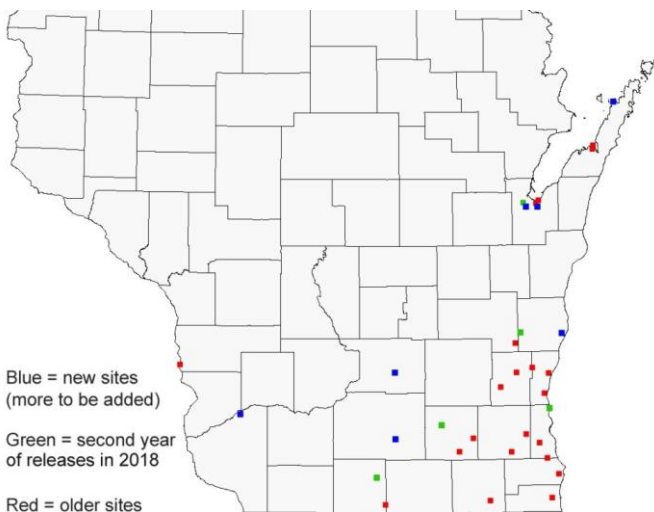


Water hyacinth, a target plant of the Pond Watchers. Photo credit: Chris Evans, Illinois Wildlife Action Plan, Bugwood.org

EAB Biocontrol Releases Continue in 2018

From the May 4, 2018 update on Wisconsin DNR Forestry News – to receive Forestry News updates to your inbox, visit <https://forestrynews.blogs.govdelivery.com/>.

In 2018, the Wisconsin DNR will complete its eighth year of releasing tiny, stingless wasps as biocontrol agents to help manage emerald ash borer. Columbia, Dane and Grant counties are slated for first-time releases this year, and there will be new release sites in Brown, Door and Sheboygan Counties. The wasps will be released for a second year at established sites in Brown, Green, Jefferson, Milwaukee and Sheboygan counties. The same wasps that were released in 2017 will be used this year: *Tetra sticus planipennisi*, *Spathius galinae* and *Oobius agrili*.



Biological control sites for emerald ash borer in Wisconsin 2011-2018. Figure by Bill McNee.

Wisconsin First Detector Network Video Series - WIFDN is excited to share a series of informative talks available online at any time for viewing at your leisure. The series includes the topics below which can be viewed at <https://fyi.uwex.edu/wifdn/2018-video-series/>. Additional videos will be added in July.



- Using Native Plants in Your Garden (Presenter - Susan Carpenter)
- Ecological and Economic Impacts of Spiny Water Flea (Presenter – Jake Walsh)
- Habitat Suitability Models and Species Priority Lists (Presenter – Niels Jorgensen)
- Common Barberry Eradication in Wisconsin (Presenter – Adrian Barta)
- Brown Marmorated Stinkbug in Wisconsin (Presenter – PJ Liesch)
- Perennial Knotweed Identification (Presenter – Mark Renz)

Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*) is an herbaceous, perennial plant that also goes by the name cow parsley. It was brought to the United States as an ornamental plant and quickly escaped the confines of gardens and yards. This early detection species has not yet been found in our area of Wisconsin, but has been found in nearby Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington counties. Once established, wild chervil plants can grow aggressively, out-compete native vegetation by using resources more effectively, and form extensive stands. It is easily spread by mowers, especially along roadsides, but it can also spread from there into forests, grasslands, unplowed fields and other natural areas. It is the host to parsnip yellow fleck virus which infects carrots, celery and parsnips. Unfortunately, it is still found in some European wildflower seed mixes.

The leaves of wild chervil are often called fern-like – they are hairless and the base of the leaf clasps around the stem. This species typically reaches heights of 4-6 feet and has hollow stems that are covered in hairs. Wild chervil flowers from late May through early July with umbels of small, five-petaled white flowers. Each flower will produce two shiny, long brown seeds that are joined.

There are both manual and chemical control options available for wild chervil. Repeated mowing throughout the growing season will deplete root reserves and prevent seed set. Be careful however, as mowing should not be done after the early flowering stage as it will result in seed being spread. Rosettes can be hand pulled for dug up making sure to remove the entire root. Any chemical application should be done before flowering or early flowering. Identifying this species early will be the key to successful control or eradication.

Wild chervil is listed as a prohibited species under Wisconsin's Invasive Species Rule, Chapter NR 40. Prohibited species are not currently found in Wisconsin or are found in very low density and few areas. If introduced, they are likely to cause significant environmental and economic harm or harm to human health. The NR 40 Rule makes it illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce invasive species listed as prohibited in Wisconsin. For brief video on the ID of wild chervil visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXLaTdM4nzA>.

