



The Door County Invasive Species Team

Empowering Door County citizens and municipalities with the information, tools, and skills to tackle invasive species.

The promise of spring is around the corner. Keep an eye out for beautiful spring ephemerals

Spring brings new hope

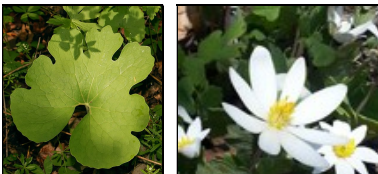
Birds are migrating north, spring ephemerals will emerge soon, and the promise of warmer days is in the air. Spring is a great time for people to get out of the house enjoy some sunshine and explore what the natural world has to offer even in our own backyards. Please make sure to practice social distancing & follow local guidance to keep safe and healthy. Help support our natural resources by reporting any invasive species populations, cleaning equipment such as shoes, boats & bike tires to limit spreading invasive species and continue to advocate for our natural communities by educating others.



Trout lily (left) taken by the Ohio DNR. Bluebird (right) photo taken by Wisconsin DNR

Keep an Eye Out for these Wisconsin Spring Ephemeral Species

Spring ephemeral species are one of many Wisconsin’s natural gems. These flowers carpet woodlands giving the first show of color and promise of the summer season to follow. These flowers have a limited time to prosper and blossom before the trees leaf out, earning them the name “ephemeral”. They provide pollinators with an early source of nectar.



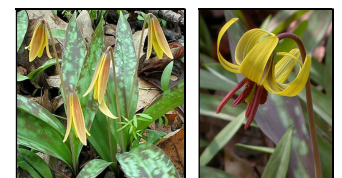
Blood Root (*Sanguinaria canadensis*): This ephemeral grows in undisturbed woodlands, in flood plains, and on slopes near streams and waterways. When cut this plant exudes a reddish sap living up to its common name “blood root”.

Spring beauty (*Claytonia virginia*): This ephemeral can grow in a variety of habitats including lawns, woodlands, savannahs and pastures, but is most commonly found in woodland settings.



Hepatica (*Hepatica nobilis*): This ephemeral flower can be pink, blue or white. It is found most commonly in woodland settings.

Yellow Trout Lily (*Erythronium americanum*): This ephemeral grows most commonly in woodland settings. There is also a white trout lily (*Erythronium albidum*) that grows in Wisconsin.



****Bloodroot photo credits:** left-Minnesota Wildflowers/right-Wisconsin DNR, **Spring beauty Photo credits:** left-Illinois, Wildflowers/right-Mt. Cuba Center, **Hepatica photo credits:** left & right-Wisconsin Master Gardener Program UW-Extension **Trout lily photo credits:** left-Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center/right-Minnesota Wildflowers

Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

Phragmites Adaptive Management Framework (PAMF) Training Wednesday, May 27



This training has switched to an online platform. It will be recorded and available after the presentation.

This training is to aid in the control of Phragmites within the Great Lakes Basin. PAMF is a free program that utilizes participatory science to provide data-driven management guidance. Currently PAMF participants include state and federal land managers, as well as private citizens struggling to manage Phragmites on their land.

This training will not show you how to manage Phragmites or go over specific management implementation techniques. Rather, we will spend our time walking through the PAMF program so that you are able to collect data appropriately, receive effective and efficient management guidance, and contribute to the collective learning of Phragmites managers across the basin.

For more information and to register (please re-register if you had registered for the in-person training) for the online platform please visit:

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/remote-pamf-training-session-tickets-101311136336>

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) Monday-Wednesday, October 12-14

The Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) is a biennial conference that addresses all taxa of invasive species. In 2020, UMISC will celebrate 12 years of connecting the invasive species management, research, and policy community. The goal of UMISC is to strengthen management of invasive species, especially prevention, control, and containment. There have been great strides in invasive species research, prevention, and management, but much work still must be done. The conference provides numerous opportunities to network with professionals, land managers, researchers, nonprofits, and others.

For more information visit: www.umisc.net

Make sure to check us out on Facebook on the Door County Invasive Species (DCIST) page and at our website <https://doorinvasives.org> for events, news, and more!

Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

Facilitating Adaptive Management of non-native *Phragmites australis* in Wisconsin The University of Wisconsin – Green Bay



The University of Wisconsin – Green Bay with funding from the Wisconsin DNR has completed a non-native phragmites management project, with the goal of developing an assessment protocol and implementing adaptive management protocols to increase treatment efficiency. UW-GB utilized previous management strategies and data along with the protocols established by the Phragmites Adaptive Management Framework (PAMF) created by the Great Lakes Phragmites Collaborative to develop these assessment protocols.

The project consisted of three steps:

- 1) Create an online clearinghouse of Phragmites treatments and monitoring data
- 2) Develop and conduct a Phragmites treatment assessment protocol on areas with a variety of treatment histories; conduct a companion assessment using multi-spectral imagery
- 3) Monitor the status of soil microbial communities in selected sites.

To find out more information about this project UW-GB please visit their online story book website at: <https://uwgb.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=8a59fe5dc55f459997937813ccf42a9e>.

DCIST relies on volunteers to help collect data on where invasive plants and animals are found in Door County.

If you're interested in helping, we can provide training on the use of handheld GPS units or you can also use the GLEDN app to report findings via your smartphone. Contact DCIST at dcist1@gmail.com for more information or learn how to download and use the app at <https://fyi.uwex.edu/wifdn/>.

Keep an eye out for our May Newsletter and keep up to date on our DCIST website at <https://doorinvasives.org>. We will be posting any and all additional training opportunities & educational materials as we receive them.

The Stink of Garlic mustard and the impact

Invasive Plant Profile: Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) An invader of Door county

Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is an herbaceous biennial, meaning it has a two-year life cycle, when crushed the plant smells like garlic earning its name “garlic mustard.” Garlic mustard was introduced by early European settlers, they brought the plant over to use as an herb and for medicinal purposes. In current times, the rise of the “if you can’t beat it, then eat it” movement has resulted in some people going back to eating this invasive species, most commonly as pesto sauce.

Characteristics of garlic mustard, such as its high seed production (one plant can produce up to 8,000 seeds), early seasonal growth, allelopathic qualities (the ability for it to modify soil components), and ability to tolerate a variety of open and wooded habitats, wetlands, old fields, and disturbed areas allows the plant several advantage over Wisconsin’s native plants. Impacts of garlic mustard invasions include negative impacts to wildlife food sources, loss of wildlife habitat, altering soil characteristics to prohibit other plant species from growing, and loss of native species.

During the first year of growth garlic mustard forms a rosette (leaves that grow in a circular arrangement close to the ground) of round, scalloped-margined leaves that stay semi-evergreen through the winter. During the second and final year of its life cycle, plants sends up a flower stem with triangular toothed leaves that has tiny four-petaled white flowers. The plant dies after producing long narrow seedpods. Second year garlic mustard plants may be 3 to 4 ft tall, while first year plants are a low growing ground cover.

Mechanical methods such as hand-pulling can be effective on small populations/plants if care is taken to remove as much of the root system as possible. Controlled burns can be effective to control populations as well. For more dense or established populations, chemical control in the form of foliar treatment may be most effective. For more information please visit UW – Extension Renz Weed Lab’s Garlic Mustard information page at <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A3924-07.pdf>.

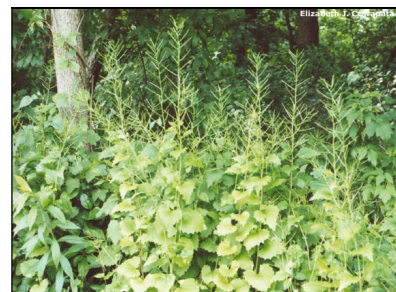
Garlic mustard is listed as a Restricted species under NR-40. Restricted species are those that are already present throughout the state of Wisconsin and are not likely to be eradicated even though they are likely to cause significant environmental and economic harm or harm to human health. The NR 40 Rule makes it illegal to transport, transfer, or introduce invasive species listed as restricted in Wisconsin. If you suspect you have garlic mustard on your property, contact DCIST for identification or for more information on what you can do to halt invasion of exotic plants on your land. **Remember if you find invasive species in Door County, be sure to report it to DCIST or use the GLEDN app!**



*1st year garlic mustard rosette
photo taken by Kelly Kearns*



*2nd year garlic mustard flowers
photo taken by Wisconsin DNR*



*2nd year garlic mustard with seed
pods photo taken by Elizabeth J.
Czarapata*

