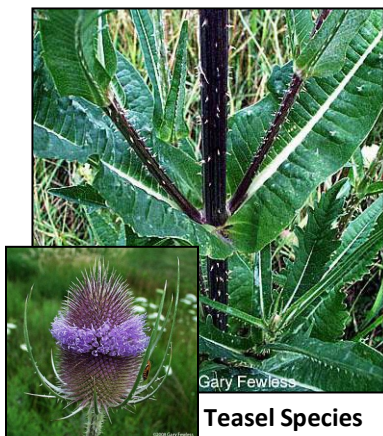


## The FOUR PRIORITY INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES in Door County

The following plants are priority species with a long legacy of management in Door County. These species were first targeted due to the negative impacts these species can have on human health, hydrology, recreational access, and ecology. All four species are listed as restricted under Wisconsin NR 40 Rule.



**Teasel Species**  
(*Dipsacus Species*)

These perennials grow as rosettes for at least one year and bolt when conditions are favorable. Hundreds of flowers make up a dome-shaped compound flower, which blooms June-October. There are common and cut leaf teasel in Door County.



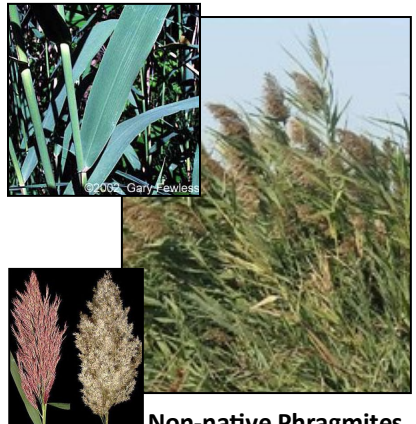
**Knotweed Species**  
(*Fallopia Species*)

These perennial plants have bamboo-like stems, heart-shaped leaves and greenish-white flowers. There are two species that commonly hybridize in Wisconsin, Japanese and giant knotweed. They form large clones that range 4-20 feet in height.



**Wild Parsnip**  
(*Pastinaca Sativa*)

This biennial can grow up to 5 feet tall when blooming. Flower heads form umbrella-like yellow clusters in the spring. The first year plants or non-flowering plants form low growing rosettes of fern-like leaves. **CAUTION: Sap that contacts skin in sunlight can cause painful burns.**



**Non-native Phragmites**  
(*Phragmites australis*)

This perennial grass can grow to be 3-20 feet tall. It forms a dense, brown, feathery flower spike in late summer. Native Phragmites has smooth, shiny stems with distinct black dots caused by a fungus. Non-native Phragmites has dull stems with indistinct spots.

**Invasive Species** are non-native plants and animals that have a negative impact on the environment, human health, and/or the economy. Non-native plants and animals are species that have not historically existed in one area but have been introduced through human activity.

**The invasive species rule, Wis. Admin. Code NR 40**, creates a comprehensive, science-based system with criteria to classify invasive species into two categories: "prohibited" and "restricted." With certain exceptions, the transport, possession, transfer and introduction of prohibited species is banned. Restricted species are also subject to a ban on transport, transfer and introduction, but possession is allowed, except for fish and crayfish. The rule also established "Preventative Measures" to show what actions we can take to slow the spread of invasive species. NR 40 covers over 245 species that affect everyone in Wisconsin.



This publication is funded by in whole by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the terms and conditions of Grant #NA21NOS4190086

Photo Credits: Teasel photos Gary Fewless. Knotweed main photo Elizabeth J. Czarapata, photo insert Gary Fewless. Wild Parsnip main photo Samantha Koyen, photo insert Paul Kortebein Three Rivers Park District. Phragmites main photo DCIST, leaf and flower/seed head Gary Fewless.

## EARLY DETECTION INVASIVE PLANTS in Door County

The following plant species are not commonly found in Door County and can have negative impacts if their populations are left unchecked. These species are considered prohibited under Wisconsin NR 40 Rule. This rule bans the transport, possession, transfer and introduction of prohibited species.



**Porcelain Berry**  
(*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)

This vining plant can grow up to 15 feet in one season. There are fine, small hairs along the leaf veins. The inside of the stem known as the pith, is white. During late summer to early fall it produces bright pastel-colored fruit.



**Black Swallow-wort**  
(*Vincetoxicum nigrum*)

This vining plant can reach 3-6 feet tall, with opposite oval smooth waxy leaves. It produces small purple flowers in June-July that produce a slender pod similar to milkweed. Inside the pods are tufted seeds that are easily dispersed through wind.



**Johnson Grass**  
(*Sorghum halepense*)

A warm-season grass, leaves and stems are coarse and can grow up to 12 feet when flowering. A prominent white midvein along the leaf blade is present. Flower and seed head are open and loose.



**5-leaf Akebia Vine**  
(*Akebia quinata*)

This vining plant has leaves that are composed of 5 waxy round-ovate leaflets. Vines are green when young and turn brown and woody with age. The flowers are purple/violet that give way to purple sausage-shaped fruit pods. The pods have an inner white pulp.



**Japanese Hops**  
(*Humulus japonicus*)

This vining plant can grow up to 8 feet. It has rough hairs on the stems. It grows quickly and chokes out nearby vegetation. Stems are light green to reddish in color. It produces a hops-like fruit in mid-late summer.

### Help protect our natural areas for current and future generations:

**INSPECT** all animals, equipment, footwear, and vehicles before heading to a new site

**REMOVE** all plants, animals, & mud from boots, gear, pets, & vehicle before and after visiting a site

**STAY** on designated roads and trails

**REPORT** sightings to DCIST at [dcist1@gmail.com](mailto:dcist1@gmail.com) or using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network App

Photo Credits: Japanese hops main photo David Eagan, fruit photo Leslie J. Mehrhoff, leaf photo Chris Evans River to River CWMA. 5-leaf akebia vine main photo Nancy Loewenstein, opened fruit pod Leslie J. Mehrhoff, whole fruit photo James H. Miller. Black Swallow-wort and Porcelain berry photos Samantha Koyen. Johnson grass main photo Leavenworth County Kansas, photo insert Michigan State University.

# COMMON INVASIVE SPECIES in Door County

The following plant species are commonly found in Door County. These species have been actively managed by conservation groups throughout Door County and all are listed as restricted species in Door County, under Wisconsin NR 40 Rule. Help be part of the solution and manage these species on your own property. Volunteer with a conservation organization to help halt the spread, and shrink existing populations. Help prevent the spread of these species by cleaning equipment, shoes, clothes, and pets before enjoying a natural area and when leaving an area.



**Olive Species**  
(*Elaeagnus species*)

Olive Species (Russian and Autumn Olive) are both thorny shrubs reaching about 20 feet tall and produce yellow-white flowers. Russian olive produces yellow-brown fruits while autumn olive produces pink-red fruits.



**Garlic mustard**  
(*Alliaria petiolata*)

This cool-season, biennial plant grows 12-40 inches tall, it has scalloped triangular leaves that smell of garlic when crushed. In the spring it produces clusters of small white flowers consisting of 4 petals. First-year plants are low rosettes that do not bloom.



**Common Buckthorn**  
(*Rhamnus cathartica*)

This shrub can reach 20 feet tall and has dark bark with white lenticels. Leaves are dull and toothed. Common buckthorn has small spines at the ends of its branches. The under bark is a bright orange/pink.



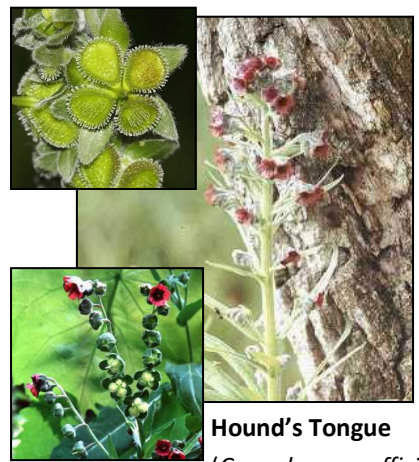
**Bush Honeysuckles**  
(*Lonicera species*)

These shrubs can reach heights of 18 feet. They have oval leaves. Flowers bloom in June and are abundant. Mature stems have shaggy bark. Older stems on bush honeysuckles are hollow unlike native non-climbing honeysuckles.



**Glossy Buckthorn**  
(*Frangula alnus*)

This shrub can reach 20 feet tall and has dark bark with white lenticels. Leaves are shiny on top and leaf edges are untoothed. Fruits ripen from red to dark purple in July to September.



**Hound's Tongue**  
(*Cynoglossum officinale*)

This biennial plant grows 1-4 feet tall. It has unbranched stems and large tongue-shaped leaves, both of which are slightly hairy. Flowers bloom in clusters in June and July and are a red to purple in color. Each flower produces 4 small nuts covered in barbs that cling to fur and clothing.



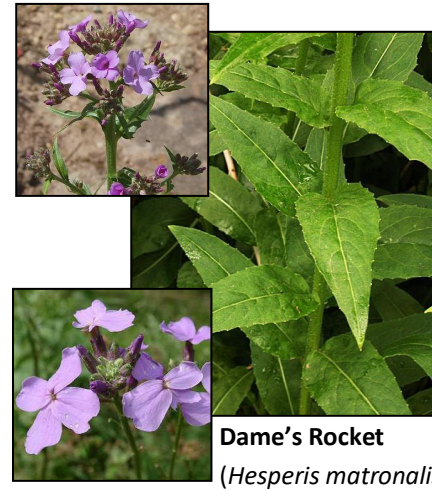
**Japanese Barberry**  
(*Berberis thunbergii*)

This low-growing shrub grows to a height of 2-3'. Leaves are small, oval to spoon shaped that cluster in tight bunches above spines. Flowers are small, in clusters of 2-4 and bloom in May. Fruits are bright red, egg-shaped berries.



**Purple Loosestrife**  
(*Lythrum salicaria*)

Wetland perennial growing 2-7 feet tall. Stems are stiff and usually 4-sided. Leaves are whorled and flat, with smooth edges. Flowers have 5-6 pink/purple petals. Flowers are clumped together to form a spike that blooms July to September.



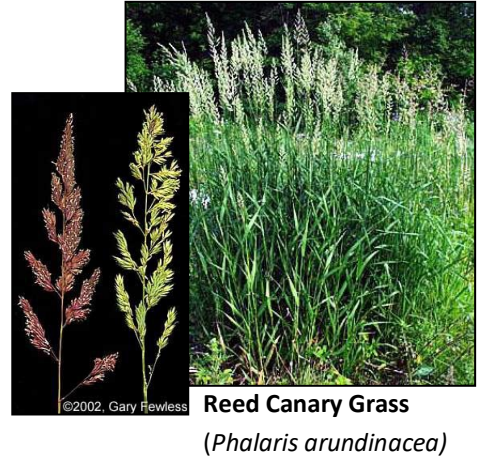
**Dame's Rocket**  
(*Hesperis matronalis*)

This showy, short-lived perennial has large, loose clusters of fragrant white, pink or purple 4-petaled flowers that bloom from May to July on 2-3 foot stalks.



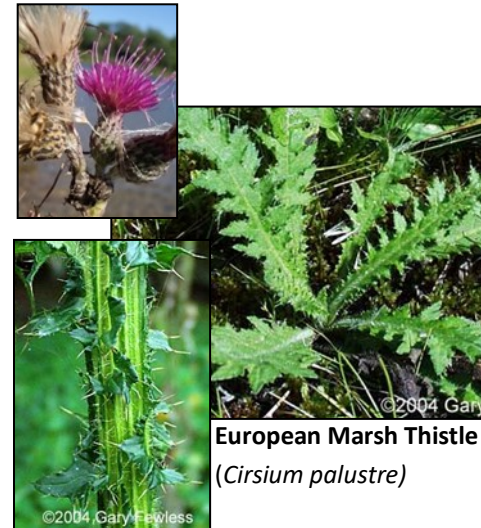
**Leafy Spurge**  
(*Euphorbia esula*)

This perennial has stems 6-36 inches tall, with bluish-green leaves and yellow-green flowers. It has a milky white sap that can cause rashes or inflammation of the skin.



**Reed Canary Grass**  
(*Phalaris arundinacea*)

This large, coarse grass reaches 2-6 feet in height. The stem is hairless with tapering leaf blades 3-10 inches long. Flowering occurs in May to mid-June. Flowers appear purple to green at first then change to beige.



**European Marsh Thistle**  
(*Cirsium palustre*)

This showy, monocarpic perennial (lives for a few years but dies after it reproduces), can grow 7 feet tall. Stems are winged. In summer, it produces clumps of 12+ pink/purple flowers. First-year plants are low rosettes that do not bloom.

**DCIST is a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)** working to address invasive species by empowering Door county citizens, visitors, and municipalities with the information, tools, and skills to tackle invasive species. For more information about best management practices for invasive species, current and historic management efforts, or to learn more about the Door County Invasive Species Team please visit [Doorinvasives.org](http://Doorinvasives.org) or check out the DCIST Facebook page. If you are looking for additional resources please reach out to DCIST via email at [DCIST1@gmail.com](mailto:DCIST1@gmail.com) or by phone at 920-746-5955.

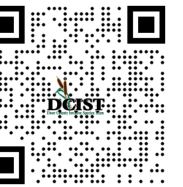


Photo Credits: Olive Species top left Russian olive leaf John Seiler VT Dept. of Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation, Russian olive fruit Leslie J. Mehrhoff, UConn, Via Bugwood.org, autumn olive flower Adelaide Pratt New England Wild Flower Society, autumn olive berries S. Kelly Kearns. Garlic mustard main photo Gary Fewless, photo of flower DCIST. Common buckthorn main photo from Stephen Solheim, bark photo John Randall. Bush honeysuckles main photo Gary fewless, honeysuckle fruit WDNR. Glossy buckthorn main photo and flower Gary Fewless. Hounds tongue main photo Merel R. Black, seed photo Ivy Myriam, flower photo Kitty Kohout. Japanese barberry main and seed photo Elizabeth Czarapata, flower photo Kenneth J. Sytsma. Leafy spurge main and flower photo Gary fewless. Purple loosestrife main photo Manfred Heyde, flowering photo Gary Fewless. Reed canary grass main photo and see head photo Gary Fewless. Dame's rocket main photo Gary Fewless, upper flower photo Merel R. Black, lower flower photo Flora Cyberia. European marsh thistle main photo Gary Fewless, upper flower photo Nisa Karimi, lower stem insert Gary Fewless.