



The Door County Invasive Species Team

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

Door County Invasive Species News

Door County is Happy to Introduce Some New Faces

DCIST this summer will be continuing with its invasive species efforts. These efforts may look a little different with new seasonal staff coming on board and staff modifying outreach efforts based on County, State, and Federal guidance.

DCIST has been lucky enough to bring on two seasonal employees to help address invasive species in the County. They will inventory and treat invasive species, as well as aid in prevention and outreach campaigns. Keep an eye out for them as they travel throughout the County inventorying wild parsnip, knotweed species, teasel species, phragmites, and so much more.

The DNRs Clean Boats Clean Water campaign is moving forward. DCIST will be at different boat launches throughout the summer providing information to boaters on aquatic invasive species and how to clean their boats. To aid these efforts, DCIST has installed watercraft cleaning stations at several launches to help boaters to clean their boats.

DCIST will also continue to work with local landowners on best management strategies for invasive species found on their properties. Keep an eye out for outreach mailings and permission slips to help halt the spread of invasive species here in Door County. Door County Daily news assembled a news clip discussing the 2020 invasive species control efforts. <https://doorcountydailynews.com/news/512195>.



Seasonal Employee Crew Lead Sam Hoffman poses during Clean Boat Clean Waters at Murphy Park.

June is Wisconsin Invasive Species Month

June has been designated Invasive Species Awareness Month in our state, a time where educational efforts and information on invasive plants and animals becomes the focus. What better way to show your appreciation for the beautiful natural areas of Wisconsin than report invasive species and help prevent the spread of invasive species? With a few simple steps of cleaning your gear and reporting invasive species, you can help prevent spreading invasive species.

New Prohibited Invasive Species Population Identified in NE Wisconsin

Oconto County has identified a newly verified population of butterfly dock (*Petasites hybridus*) in Wisconsin. Butterfly dock (also known as butterbur, bog rhubarb, devil's hat, winter heliotrope, purple butter-bur, Pestilence wort, or colt's foot) grows in semi-shaded moist areas such as wetlands, forests, forest edges, bogs, and marshes. It is cultivated for its medicinal properties but is listed in NR40 as a Prohibited species due to its aggressive growth and reproduction. The population on Thursday 6/11/2020 was chemically treated. Identifying these early detection prohibited species is key to limiting new invasive species from becoming established.



Photo courtesy of William Clesla

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!

Native Species Highlights

Wisconsin Native Flower Species

Door County is home to many beautiful native plants. Below are a few species that highlight the importance of maintaining our native ecology. The plants below are only a sliver of the species Door County has to offer. While you are outside enjoying summer in Door County, help halt invasive species by reporting any populations on the GLEDN app and landscape with native species!

Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*): This plant can be found in open woodlands. Thimbleberry earns its name for its cap like fruit that resembles a thimble. This plant resembles a raspberry; however, it has large round leaves that help distinguish it from a raspberry.

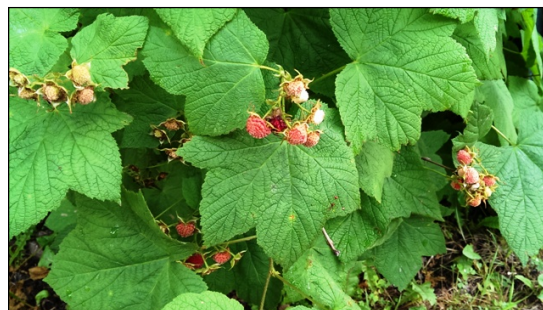


Photo courtesy of Destination Door County



Photo courtesy of Sam Koyen

Wild Columbine (*aquilegia canadensis*): This plant can be found in rocky places and the edges of woodlands. Wild columbine is a perfect match for hummingbirds. Nectar is stored in the closed tips of the petals or closed spurs, discouraging insects and birds that do not have long enough tongues. *Aquilegia* come from the Latin word meaning eagle, *aquila*, because the flowers resemble an eagle's claw.

Lance-leaved Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*): This plant can be found in fields, prairies, and roadsides. Early settlers appreciated this plant for its effectiveness in repelling fleas and bedbugs in mattresses. *Coreopsis* comes from the Greek word *coris* meaning bug and *opsis* meaning appearance describing what the seeds look like.

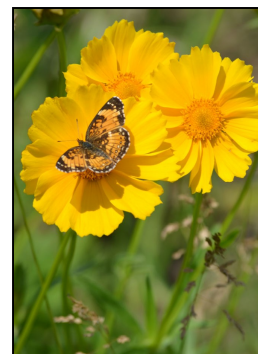


Photo courtesy of Prairie Moon



Photo courtesy of H. Zell

Purple Avens (*Geum rivale*): This plant grows on forest edges and in wet meadows. "Avens" refers to the Latin word *avencia* which means to obscure, referring to the hidden nature of the flowers. *Geum* related to the Greek word *geno* which means "to yield a taste of" because the roots give off a clove-like scent. *Rivale* relates to the Latin word *rivalis* meaning "of riverbanks" referring to where the plant can be found.

Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

4-day Illinois Forest Landowner Webinar

June 22nd-25th, 2:00-3:00pm

Presented by University of Illinois Extension

Introducing a new 4-day Illinois Forest Landowner Webinar Series on June 22-25, 2020 starting at 2pm each day. This series of free 1-hour webinars is hosted by the Illinois Forestry Association and the University of Illinois Extension Forestry Program, with funds from the Illinois Forestry Development Council. This four-day series of webinars is designed to cover some of the major aspects of forest management on private lands in Illinois.

For more information and to register for the webinar please visit:

<https://web.extension.illinois.edu/registration/?RegistrationID=22331>



Photo courtesy of Sam Koyen

Cananda Island Dames Rocket Volunteer Work Day

June 19th, 22nd & 26th, 10am

Volunteers are invited to join the Door County Maritime Museum help pull dames rocket on Cananda Island. Volunteers will meet at 10:00am and will work as long as they want, generally a few hours or so. Large garbage bags will be provided. There's always the possibility that the island might be closed because of unfavorable wind and waves, so contact the museum if in doubt.

If you can join, please send an email to Rich Dirks, dirksrm@gmail.com indicating your interest.



Photo courtesy of Rich Dirks

WDNR Landing Blitz & Drain Campaign

June 28th-July 7th

Door County Boat Launches

Every fourth-of-July weekend, AIS Partnership members and Clean Boats Clean Waters volunteers reach out to boaters across Wisconsin with a simple but powerful message: You have the power to protect lakes and rivers from aquatic invasive species. This year due to COVID-19 the Landing Blitz and the Drain Campaign have been combined.

Volunteers will be stationed at boat landings around the state to give demonstrations of the preventative steps that boaters must take before they leave the water: **Inspect** your boat, trailer and equipment, **Remove** all attached plants or animals, **Drain** all water from boats, motors, live-wells and other equipment, **Never** move live fish away from a waterbody, **Dispose** of unwanted bait in the trash, **Buy** minnows from a Wisconsin bait dealer, and use leftover minnows only if you will be using them on that same waterbody or if no lake or river water or other fish were added to the container.



Photo courtesy of WDNR

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Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

Lines Snag Spines! – Preventing the Spread of Spiny Water Flea

July 1st, 1:00pm

Presented by Aquatic Invasive Species Detector Program at the University of Minnesota

When anglers fish on a lake infested with spiny water flea, they risk leaving the lake with infested gear. While there are many anecdotal opinions about what gear is most at risk to ensnare spiny water flea, no empirical data exist. In this study, we tested a variety of common types of angling gear (fishing lines, live-wells, bait buckets, anchor ropes, downriggers) in Lake Mille Lacs and Island Lake Reservoir.

For more information and to register for the webinar please visit: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/webinar-lines-snag-spines-preventing-the-spread-of-spiny-water-flea-tickets-107256737790>



Join other water enthusiasts at a location near you for the annual statewide Aquatic Invasive Species Snapshot Day. Learn how to check for invasive species that can harm waterways. At some sites friendly waters will beg you to wade in to get a better look, while at other sites volunteers will be asked to simply search from the safety of the shore with binoculars and rakes. Help from the shoreline or by wading into the water. It's up to you! More information about what the event will look like and how to register coming soon!

Bridge Snapshot Day August 15th, 2020

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) November 2nd-6th

This Conference will be held as a webinar platform. 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



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 July 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.

Knot a Good Time!

Invasive Species Profile: Knotweed Species (*Fallopia Species*) An invader of Door County

Knotweed species (*Fallopia species* aka *Reynoutria* & *Polygonum* species) are tall herbaceous, perennial plants that prefers sunny disturbed sites and are often associated with waterway banks, but can be found in a variety of habitats. Knotweed was introduced in the late 1800s as an ornamental plant and by the 1930s people began to recognize its invasive qualities. This is one of the four species historically DCIST has focused in on controlling because of the impacts it has to infrastructure and ecology. Today we periodically find this plant as a small population on the Door Peninsula making it a high priority for control efforts.

The Wisconsin DNR recognizes three species of knotweed threatening to invade Wisconsin, Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*), and bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia x bohemicum*). Knotweeds can grow between 4'-20' tall depending on the species. Knotweeds have erect, hollow stems that resemble bamboo. When plants die back each year, the dried stalks remain standing into the winter. Knotweed blooms in late summer. Flowers are comprised of numerous tiny creamy white or greenish smaller flowers. Although reported to not produce viable seeds, several studies have shown populations can produce viable seed. The most common way of introducing this species is through redistribution of a root or shoot fragments. One small fragment if left unchecked can result in a tap root 6' deep and stout rhizomes spreading out 65'. Some studies indicate knotweeds when stressed can go dormant up to 25 years!

There are both manual and chemical control options available for Japanese knotweed with various levels of success. Studies indicate the most effective control strategies consist of cutting the plants when they are 4-5' tall and treating the regrowth when 3' tall with a foliar herbicide. Tests involving needle injection of glyphosate into the lower nodes of each stem have been successful. For more information please visit UW Madison Renz Lab Invasive Plant Management Factsheet at <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A3924-11.pdf> and the Wisconsin DNR at <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/fact/JapaneseKnotweed.html>.

Be aware that clipped plants may grow back and any root or shoot material can readily re-root in soil to produce new plants. Burn or properly dispose of all plant parts that are removed. Mowing is not recommended for knotweed as plant parts may re-sprout and viable pieces of the plant may be dispersed throughout a site. Knotweed populations found along waterways may require an aquatic permit to apply herbicide.

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is a restricted species whereas giant knotweed (*Fallopia sachalinensis*) and bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia x bohemicum*), a hybrid of giant and Japanese knotweed, are prohibited species under Wisconsin's Invasive Species Rule Chapter NR 40. Restricted species are those that are already present throughout the state of Wisconsin and are not likely to be eradicated. Prohibited species are not currently found in Wisconsin or are found in very low density and few areas. Both restricted and prohibited species 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 and prohibited species in Wisconsin and it is illegal to possess prohibited species in Wisconsin. **If you find knotweed species in Door County, be sure to report it to DCIST or using the GLEDN app!**



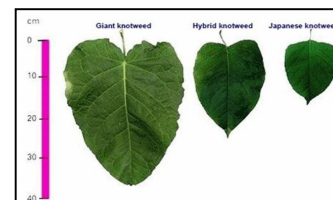
Giant knotweed photo
courtesy of Emmet
Judziewicz



Japanese knotweed photo
courtesy of Nisa Karimi



Japanese knotweed photo
courtesy of S. Kelly Kearns



Knotweed leaf comparison
photo courtesy of National
Biodiversity Data Centre