



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

Landing Blitz July 1-10th!

The Landing Blitz is a statewide effort to remind boaters and other water lovers to take action to stop the spread of aquatic invasive species, which pose great risks to the health of our lakes and fisheries. Volunteers are stationed at boat landings around the state to give demonstrations of the prevention 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, livewells 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.



Vegetation hanging off of a Transducer photo taken by Amanda Smith

Following these steps also helps boaters comply with Wisconsin state law, which prohibits the transport of aquatic invasive species.

Thousands of Wisconsinites and visitors take to the water Fourth-of-July weekend, the state's busiest boating holiday. During the twelfth Annual Landing Blitz, July 1st– July 5th, many boaters will be greeted at landings and access points by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources staff, volunteers and regional Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) partners sharing a simple but powerful message: YOU can protect lakes and rivers from aquatic invasive species. Clean Boats Clean Waters boat inspectors will give out Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers boat towels, reminding people to remove all plants, tiny animals, and mud as well as to drain all water from your watercraft. Wisconsin is also a partner for the fourth annual Great Lakes Region Landing Blitz on July 1st to July 10th!

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 equipment, planting native plants, and reporting invasive species, you can help prevent spreading invasive species.

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.

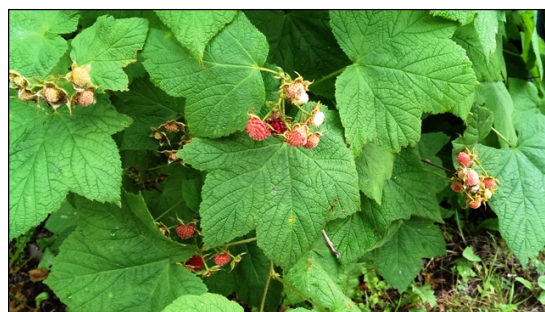


Photo provided by Destination Door County



Photo provided by 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.

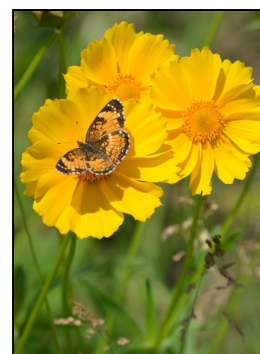


Photo provided by Prairie Moon



Photo provided by 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

Public Input Sessions for DCIST Strategic Plan

June 23rd 6:00-7:30 pm & June 24th 2-3:30pm

ADRC, 916 N 14th Ave, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

DCIST would like to invite the public to two DCIST Strategic Plan Public Input Sessions. The plan identifies invasive species concerns and develops goals that will help guide DCIST's efforts over the next five years.

For more information please visit the Doorinvasives.org calendar and check out the event:

<https://doorinvasives.org/calendar>



Photo credits: Sam Koyen

UW-GB looking for Volunteers for Phragmites Control

June 30th, 8:30-11:30am



UW – Green Bay's Restoration Field Team seeks volunteers to help manage introduced *Phragmites australis* in the Marsh Study Area at L.H. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve. This area has widespread Phragmites alongside and within the waters of the marsh impacting native wild rice restoration. The Marsh Study Area is also used by Barkhausen staff and visitors to both teach and learn about the importance of wetlands.

For more info please visit:

https://uwgreenbay.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4UuuJEpots10zwa

WDNR Landing Blitz

Jul 1-10th

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 credits: WDNR

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

Woody Invasive Plant Management Field Day Presented by WIFDN & UW Renz Lab

July 28th, 9:30 am – 2:30 pm

Fitchburg Public Library Meeting Room, 5530 Lacy Rd Fitchburg, WI

WIFDN and the Renz Weed Science Lab are hosting a Woody Invasive Plant Field Day on Thursday, July 28th in Fitchburg. The field day is FREE, with lunch included, but registration is required.

For more information please visit:

<https://renzweedsience.cals.wisc.edu/field-day/>



Join Wasp Watchers!

Wisconsin's forests face a number of threats, including from invasive metallic wood-boring beetles, known as Buprestid beetles. The most famous Buprestid in Wisconsin is emerald ash borer (EAB). Other invasive Buprestids, like gold-spotted oak borer and oak splendour beetle, have not yet been found in Wisconsin. These and other species threaten our beloved oaks and other tree species. Preventing the introduction of these species is our best form of defense. How to find these beetles? Enter the smoky winged beetle bandit!

How does it work?

This unique and fun monitoring project involves scouting baseball fields for nests of a native stingless wasp, the smoky winged beetle bandit (*Cerceris fumipennis*). The *Cerceris* wasps capture Buprestid beetles, and we collect beetles that the wasps have dropped near their nests in the fields.

To get involved please visit:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn/wasp-watchers/>



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!**



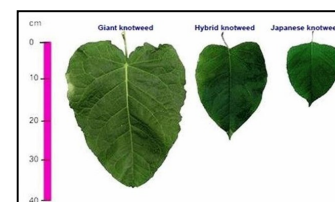
Photo provided by Emmet Judziewicz



Photo provided by Nisa Karimi



Photo provided by Kelly Kearns



Knotweed leaf comparison
Photo provided by National Biodiversity Data Centre



The Door County Invasive Species Team – Samantha Koyen, Coordinator

DCIST Message Line: 920-746-5955; Email: dcist1@gmail.com

Check out our new website at <https://doorinvasives.org>