



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 proud to announce the installation of four watercraft cleaning stations

Door County Soil & Water Conservation and Facilities & Parks Department along with the Door County Invasive Species Team (DCIST) have teamed up and started to install boat cleaning stations at the most popular boat launches to help water enthusiasts prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) and comply with Wisconsin law. Wisconsin law requires boaters to inspect and remove all attached plants and animals prior to and after launching. According to Wisconsin DNR, Door County has 12 AIS documented, these species include quagga mussels, curly-leaf pondweed, viral hemorrhagic septicemia, and mystery banded snail.



Carmody Park CD3 Watercraft cleaning station.

Door County will be installing two types of boat cleaning stations, a Clean Drain Dry Dispose (CD3) model and a more simplified model. The CD3 stations are currently installed at the county's most used boat launches, George Pinney Park and Robert Carmody Park. The CD3 stations include a high-pressure air gun, a powerful wet/dry vacuum, and various hand tools. The simplified cleaning stations will be installed at the Chadoir Park and Murphy Park boat launches. The simplified stations have a sprayer with diluted bleach solution and various hand tools to help remove debris. Both types of cleaning stations are open and free to boaters.

Boaters are encouraged to follow relevant coronavirus precautions for social distancing and hygiene when using boat launches. Door County would like to acknowledge that the boat cleaning stations were funded by the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration office for Coastal Management. Additional funding was provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

For more information on the cleaning stations please visit the Door County Invasive Species Team (DCIST) Website: <https://doorinvasives.org/>.

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 June 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.

Native Species Highlights

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.

Squirrel Corn (*Dicentra canadensis*): This ephemeral flower can be white to pinkish white, with blue/grey fern like leaves. It is found most commonly in woodland settings. Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*) is a native look-alike also found in similar habitats.



Flowering squirrel corn photo taken by R.W. Smith. Foliage taken by Katy Chayka.



Flowering Jack-in-the-pulpit photo taken by Jim Stasz. Foliage taken by Gay Nell Olive.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*): This ephemeral can typically be found in a woodland setting. These plants have one to two leaves that are divided into three leaflets. Flowers form a cylindrical cup shape and can be green to maroon in color with vertical striping. In late summer, clumps of bright red berries appear.

Large Flowered Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*): This ephemeral typically grows in woodland setting. *Tri* meaning three in Latin, *lilium* from the Latin word *liliaceous*, referring to the funnel shaped lily flower and *grandis*, meaning great or large. There are several trillium species in Door County that are also found in similar habitats.



Flowering large trillium photo taken by Charles Peirce.



Photos taken by Sasha White.

Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*): This ephemeral grows in woodlands settings. The flower of this ephemeral is tucked under its umbrella like leaves. The pollinated flower results in a small fruit which resembles an apple earning this plant its name.

Native species like these support our native ecology. By managing invasive species it allows native species a fighting chance. Please help our native species by controlling invasive species and whenever possible landscape with native 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!

Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

NAISMA Webinar: Public Gardens as Sentinels Against Invasive Plants

Wednesday, May 20, 1PM

Presented by Kurt Dreiselker, Morton Arboretum

Public gardens can fulfill an important role in society by acting as sentinels for new invasive plants, particularly since many invasive plants originate from horticulture. This can be accomplished by collecting, synthesizing, and sharing data about how taxa spread from their original sites of cultivation into adjacent areas of their property. Public Gardens as Sentinels against Invasive Plants (PGSIP) has also developed a database for gardens to upload and access information about plants spreading from cultivation. By collecting data from gardens across North America, PGSIP hopes to be able to provide a clear picture about plants escaping cultivation and potentially becoming problematic before large-scale invasions occur and before commercial adoption of these taxa into the broader horticulture industry.

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

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/7552886623789566989>



Flowering marsh marigold photo taken by Sam Koyen.

NAISMA Webinar: Successful Plant Management Strategies across the United States

Thursday, May 21, 1PM

Presented by Robert J. Richardson, North Carolina State University



Common reed/Phragmites photo taken by Door County Soil & Water.

Invasive aquatic plants can have numerous negative impacts to waterbodies across the US. Frequently, management is needed in order to mitigate these impacts. Major management techniques include biological controls, cultural practices, herbicides, mechanical tools, nutrient management, prevention, and others. None of these techniques fit every site or every invasive aquatic plant. Specific tools must be selected to provide the best control of the target weed, while limiting impact to non-target organisms and protected the intended uses of the waterbody. This presentation will review some successful management strategies and discuss how the specific management techniques were selected and implemented as well as outcomes of the full management program.

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

<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/4756951702236589583>

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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

This Conference will be held on an online 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

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Beech Scale trying to tip the scales

Invasive Species Profile: Beech Scale (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) An invader of Door County

Beech Scale (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) is an invasive species from Europe and is a component of the insect-fungus complex that results in Beech Bark disease. Beech scale enters the tree and feeds on the phloem. These “feeding wounds” are used by *Neonectria* canker fungi (some native and some non-native species) to enter the tree. Beech scale was introduced from Europe into Nova Scotia, Canada in 1890. By the 1930s, the beech scale insect along with the *Neonectria* fungi were found to be killing trees in eastern Canada and Maine. Signs of beech scale populations/beech bark disease were discovered in Door County in 2009, indicating the scale/disease combination had been in the county about 5-10 years prior.

When the disease first invades, infected trees usually die within a few years of scale buildup and fungi colonization. Cankers resulting from the *Neonectria* fungi may girdle the tree resulting in disfigurement or death. Additional organisms such as decay fungi and wood-boring insects also invade the diseased trees further impacting the health and structure of the tree. Beech bark disease impacts the timber & ornamental tree industry, and native ecology. Beeches produce nuts and provide habitat for a wide variety of species.

The disease mostly impacts larger trees and the ones left standing are often times structurally compromised and deformed. The trees remaining after the initial invasion including stump sprouts may be resistant to beech scale. Approximately 0.5-1% of American Beech are considered beech scale resistant. There is a focus on breeding resistant trees as a possible long-term management option.

Since beech scale results in beech bark disease, treatments and management for this disease requires controlling beech scale. For ornamental plants or areas where a handful of beeches are of concern, scales can be controlled with insecticides, dormant oils and insecticidal soaps. Please consult with an arborist for the most effective treatment. A soft brush or strong stream of water can be used to remove the scales on small trees. In forest stands there is no practical control other than cutting and harvesting impacted trees, and leaving some potentially scale resistant trees and young trees to offer their ecological/timber services.

In January Potawatomi Park had implemented a timber harvest of beeches impacted by beech bark disease, and ashes impacted by emerald ash borer within 75 feet of roads, trails and campsites. To halt the spread of forestry related invasive species, like beech scale and emerald ash borer, please use locally sourced firewood. For more information about Beech Bark Disease please visit: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestHealth/BeechBarkDisease.html>.

If you would like more guidance on how to manage beech bark disease on your property please contact a Wisconsin DNR Forester, a private-sector forester, an arborist, or DCIST for management strategies and identification. **Remember if you find invasive species in Door County, be sure to report it to DCIST or use the GLEDN app!**



Beech scale exuding white woolly protective coating. Photo taken by John Andrew McLaughlin



Beech bark disease cankers. Photo taken by Linda Haugen.



*Red perithecia produced from beech scale and *Neonectria* fungi. Photo taken by the University of Massachusetts.*



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>