

# Update on Invasive Plants

<http://fyi.uwex.edu/weedsci>



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# WI Invasive species rule NR:40

## Established in Fall 2009

- **Restricted:** problematic, but are already established in the state.
  - may be possessed, but may not be transported
  - Control of existing populations will be encouraged.
  
- **Prohibited:** not yet widely established and pose great economic or environmental threat.
  - may not be transported, possessed or introduced
  - Control of existing populations will be required

# WI Invasive species rule NR:40

## Rule revisions are being proposed

- delisting 2 species
- Listing 85 new species
  - 51 prohibited, 32 restricted, 2 split-listed



# What cultivars are being proposed to be illegal to transport?

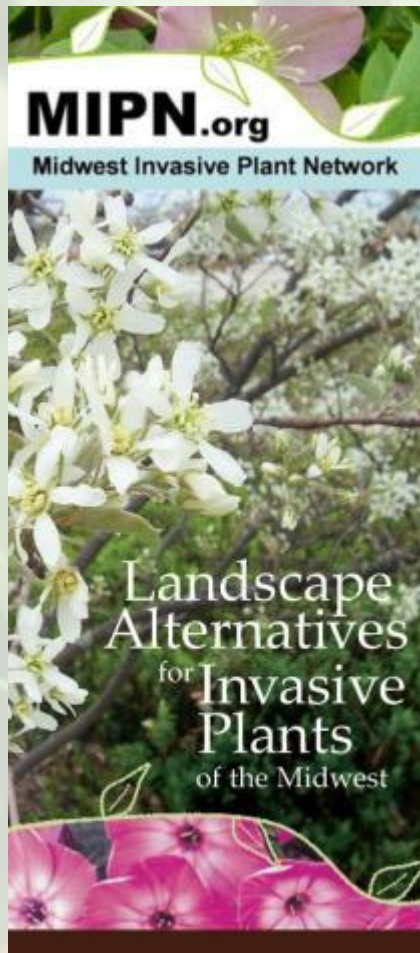
- Check proposed regulation for a list of varieties
  - New varieties are not on the list
  - Work on breeding sterile varieties
- Will allow nursery industry to liquidate existing stock
  - 3 years, will reduce economic impact

# WI Invasive species rule NR:40

## If you have opinions please comment

- A comment period is now open through end of June
- Written comments submitted to:
  - Terrell Hyde; DNR - Bureau of Natural Heritage Cons.  
101 S. Webster St, Madison, WI 53707-7921  
Fax: 608-266-2925  
E-mail: [DNRInvasiveSpecies@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DNRInvasiveSpecies@wisconsin.gov)  
Or online: at  
<https://health.wisconsin.gov/admrules/public/Home>

# Informing consumers about better choices



Invasive species and alternatives	
<b>1</b> <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree of Heaven), Susceptible to more with	
<i>Gynocladia dioica</i> (Kentucky coffee-tree) NS	Large compound leaves, easy to grow; tolerant of wide range of conditions
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (Honeylocust) NS	White, fragrant, pendulous flowers; yellow fall color; brown pith; tolerant of urban environments
<b>1</b> <i>Elaeagnus argentea</i> (Russian olive), feed-in silver foliage	
<i>Elaeagnus arbutifolia</i> (Autumn olive), Large shrub, silver foliage	
<i>Spiraea argentea</i> (Buffaloberry) NS	Shiny green leaves; silver stems; red to yellow; fruit good for wildlife
<i>Salix sericea</i> (Silky willow) NS	Shiny, lance-ovate leaves
<i>Salix elaeagnifolia</i> (Rosemary willow) E	Shiny with undersides of leaves silver gray; leaves like long rosemary leaves
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (Redosier dogwood) NS	Bright red stems; small white flowers; good for hedges or mass plantings
<i>Elaeagnus corniculata</i> (Silverberry) NS	Shiny foliage; very tolerant of dry conditions
<b>1</b> <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , <i>L. sinense</i> (Privet), Hedge or border plantings	
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> (Black haw) NS	Small, white flowers in dense clusters; dark blue-black berries in winter
<b>1</b> <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> , <i>L. nitida</i> , <i>L. x hyla</i> (Bush honeysuckle), For ground, not that to landscape wildlife	
<i>Anemone sp.</i> (Senebier) NS-E	White flowers; edible fruit; fall color
<i>Caryocarpus floricola</i> (Carolina allspice) NS	Fragrant, red flowers; aromatic leaves
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> (Beautybush) E	Pink, pink flowers; yellow to red fall color; grows quickly
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> (American elderberry) NS	White flowers; purple-black fruit; attracts birds and butterflies
<i>Sambucus pubens</i> (American red elderberry) NS	Yellowish-white flowers; red fruit
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> (Red honeysuckle) NS	Yellow flowers; red fruit; lush foliage; attracts birds, bees, and butterflies
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i> (Twinstery) NS	Pale yellow flowers; deep green foliage; small black, waxy, coated
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> (Cutleaf stephanandra) E	Arising stems, purple-red to orange fall color
<b>1</b> <i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Asian honeysuckle), Large size then above; <i>Lonicera</i> spp.	
<i>Anemone</i> spp. (Senebier) NS-E	White flowers; edible fruit; fall color
<i>Heptacodium miconoides</i> (Seven son flower) E	Clusters of bright white flowers; purple-red fruit; persist through winter
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> (Beautybush) E	Pink, pink flowers; yellow to red fall color; grows quickly
<b>1</b> <i>Ribes cereum</i> , <i>R. integrifolium</i> (Common and glossy huckleberry), Hedge or border plantings	
<i>Caryocarpus caroliniana</i> (American allspice) NS	Small tree; orange to red fall color
<i>Cornus americana</i> (American hornbeam) NS	Shade tolerant; edible fruit
<i>Rhamnus aniifolia</i> (Dwarf alder) NS	Shiny, oval leaves; red to black berries
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (American arborvitae) NS	Dense, evergreen foliage; good as a screen or hedge plant
<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western arborvitae) NS	Dense, evergreen foliage; good as a screen or hedge plant
<b>1</b> <i>Ulmus pumilus</i> (Siberian elm), Fast-growing, tolerant of wide range of conditions	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Ginkgo) E	Shade tree; tolerant of urban environments
<i>Ulmus americana</i> (American elm) NC	Spreading, arching branches; good street or shade tree (Holland resistant cultivars, including Princeton, Sully Firer, and New Harmony)
<i>Ulmus hybridus</i> (Hybrid elm) E	Arching, triangular; good street or shade tree (Holland resistant cultivars, including Princeton Valley Firer and New Harmony)
<b>1</b> <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (Flowering bush), Water gardens	
<i>Aucuba effusa</i> (Common holly, soft holly) NS	Soft, dark green stems; grows in clumps; good for water gardens
<i>Sarcocorpectus jungermannii</i> (Common bloodroot) NS	Soft, marginal stems; good for water gardens
<i>Schoenocleista acuta</i> (Hardstem bush) NS	Soft, round stems; good for water gardens
<b>1</b> <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Oriental bittersweet), Attractive red and orange fruit	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> (American bittersweet) NS	Leaves, fruit, and growth habit similar



## Invasive species and alternatives

<b><i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway maple); Shade tree; tolerant of urban environments</b>		
<i>Acer miyabei</i> (Miyabei maple)	E	Small to medium tree; yellow fall color
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Ginkgo)	E	Shade tree; tolerant of urban environments
<i>Acer freemanii</i> (Hybrid maple)	NS/E hybrid	Fast-growing; yellow to red fall color
<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Littleleaf linden)	E	Good street tree; tolerant of urban environments
<b><i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Tree of heaven); Suitable for many soils</b>		
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (Kentucky coffeetree)	NS	Large compound leaves; waxy brown pods; tolerant of wide range of conditions
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i> (Yellowwood)	NS	White, fragrant, pendulous flowers; yellow fall color; brown pods; tolerant of urban environments
<b><i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry); Red fall color; tolerant of urban conditions</b>		
<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Littleleaf linden)	E	Good street tree; tolerant of urban environments
<i>Buxus</i> spp. (Boxwood 'Glennco' or 'Green Velvet')	E	Dense, evergreen foliage; small round leaves; fragrant
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> 'Green Mound' (Alpine currant)	E	Dense foliage; lobed leaves; yellow fall color
<i>Fothergilla major</i> (Large fothergilla)	NS	White flower clusters; red to orange fall color
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i> (Spreading cotoneaster)	E	Small, pale pink flowers; red to purple fall color
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (Winterberry holly)	NS	Bright red berries in dense clusters; persist through winter; attracts birds
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Diablo' (Ninebark)	NC	Dark, reddish-purple leaves; pinkish-white flowers
<i>Rosa rubrifolia</i> (Redleaf rose)	E	Purplish-red foliage; pink flowers
<i>Rosa knockout</i> (Knockout roses)	E	Brilliant flower color; disease resistant
<b><i>Berberis thunbergii</i>, purple forms (Japanese barberry); Purple foliage; tolerant of urban conditions</b>		
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> (Smoke bush)	E	Airy pink flowers; purple fall foliage
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Diablo', 'Summer Wine', 'Coppertina', and 'Center glow' (Ninebark)	NC	Dark, reddish-purple leaves; pinkish-white flowers
<i>Weigela florida</i> 'Wine and Roses' (Weigela 'Wine and Roses')	E	Dark burgundy-purple foliage and rosy pink flowers
<b><i>Butomus umbellatus</i> (Flowering rush); Water gardens</b>		
<i>Juncus effusus</i> (Common rush, soft rush)	NS	Stiff, pale green stems; grows in clumps; good for water gardens
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> (Common threesquare)	NS	Stiff, triangular stems; good for water gardens
<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> (Hardstem bulrush)	NS	Stiff, round stems; good for water gardens
<b><i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>* (Oriental bittersweet); Attractive red and orange fruit</b>		
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> (American bittersweet)	NS	Leaves, fruit, and growth habit similar to <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>

## Invasive species and alternatives

<b><i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Amur honeysuckle); Larger size than above <i>Lonicera</i> spp.</b>		
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp. (Serviceberry)	NS/E	White flowers; edible fruit; fall color
<i>Heptacodium miconioides</i> (Seven son flower)	E	Clusters of fragrant white flowers, purplish-red fruits persist through winter
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> (Beautybush)	E	Pale, pink flowers; yellow to red fall color; grows quickly
<b><i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (Purple loosestrife, including all cultivars); Bright pink-purple flowers</b>		
<i>Liatis spicata</i> 'Kobold', <i>Liatis pycnostachya</i> (Blazing stars)	NC	Showy spikes of purple flowers
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i> (Prairie ironweed)	NC	Dense purple flowers; stiff stems
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> , incl. hybrid cultivars (Cardinal flower)	NC	Tubular red flowers; attracts hummingbirds
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (Swamp milkweed)	NS	Flat clusters of pink-red flowers; grows well in wet areas
<b><i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> (Ribbon grass); Tufted growth form; easy to grow</b>		
<i>Spartina pectinata</i> 'Aureomarginata' (Variegated prairie cord grass)	NC	Golden edged foliage; purple flowers
<i>Carex morrowii</i> 'Ice Dance' (Ice dance sedge)	NC	Stiff, dark green leaves; drought tolerant
<i>Sesleria autumnalis</i> (Autumn moor grass)	E	Forms tufted mound; drought tolerant
<b><i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (Japanese knotweed); Rapid growth; plumes of white flowers</b>		
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> (Goat's beard)	NS/E	Showy plumes of white flowers; grows 3 to 5 feet tall
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (Red stemmed dogwood)	NS	Bright red stems; small white flowers; good for hedges or mass plantings
<i>Persicaria polymorpha</i> (Giant fleecflower)	E	Showy plumes of white flowers; grows 3 to 5 feet tall
<b><i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>, <i>R. frangula</i> (Common and glossy buckthorns); Hedge or border plantings</b>		
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> (American hornbeam)	NS	Small tree; orange to red fall color
<i>Corylus americana</i> (American hazelnut)	NS	Shade-tolerant; edible nut
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> (Dwarf alder)	NS	Shiny, ovate leaves; red to black berries
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (American arborvitae)	NS	Dense, evergreen foliage; good as a screen or hedge plant
<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western arborvitae)	NS	Dense, evergreen foliage; good as a screen or hedge plant
<b><i>Ulmus pumila</i> (Siberian elm); Fast-growing, tolerant of wide range of conditions</b>		
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Ginkgo)	E	Shade tree; tolerant of urban environments
<i>Ulmus americana</i> (American elm)	NC	Spreading, arching branches; good street or shade tree (disease resistant cultivars, including 'Princeton', 'Valley Forge' and 'New Harmony')
		Archival branches: good street or shade tree

# Smart Phone AppLICATION

- Benefits
  - Reach more people
  - Provide more information than brochure
  - Product that's with you at all times
- Apple & Android versions now available





# How to get the (FREE!) app

- iPhone and iPad:
  - Go to the App Store and search for “landscape alternatives”
- Android:
  - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.bugwood.landscapealternatives>
  - OR search for “Bugwood Android apps” in your web browser

# Invasive Plant Monitoring

- Limited information is available about invasive plant locations in region
- Citizen scientists, including Master Gardeners are important partners in improving understanding of distribution
- Asking to report invasions into a database:
  - Online form
  - New smartphone App

# Great Lakes Early Detection Network ([www.gledn.org](http://www.gledn.org))

www.gledn.org/cwis438/websites/GLEDN/Home.php?WebSiteID=17

Welcome guest | Login | My Profile | May 1st 2012

## Great Lakes Early Detection Network

- Home
- Members
- Alerts
- Maps
- In Depth
- Contact Us

We are an invasive species network offering ...

- Customized alerts
- Verification services
- Data integration and mapping services

[Report An Invasive Species](#)

[Sign Up For Alerts](#)

[Verify Reports](#)

### New Reports

April 17th, 2012	<a href="#">Garlic Mustard</a> ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> ) (42.0395, -93.6552)	Bob Hartzler	Verified	
April 17th, 2012	<a href="#">Japanese Knotweed</a> ( <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> ) (42.0389, -93.603)	GLEDN Guest	Verified	
March 5th, 2012	<a href="#">cutleaf toad</a> ( <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> ) (43.1736, -89.3236)	Mark Benz	Verified	

# Use a smartphone to report invasives



<http://apps.bugwood.org/mobile/gledn.html>

- smartphone provides GPS coordinates and a photo of your reported species.
- The app can store reports for submission at a later date.

\*Note will need to sign up for EddMaps (free)



# Welcome to the Midwest Invasive Plant Network Webinar Series

## Reporting Invasive Species with the GLEDN Smartphone App

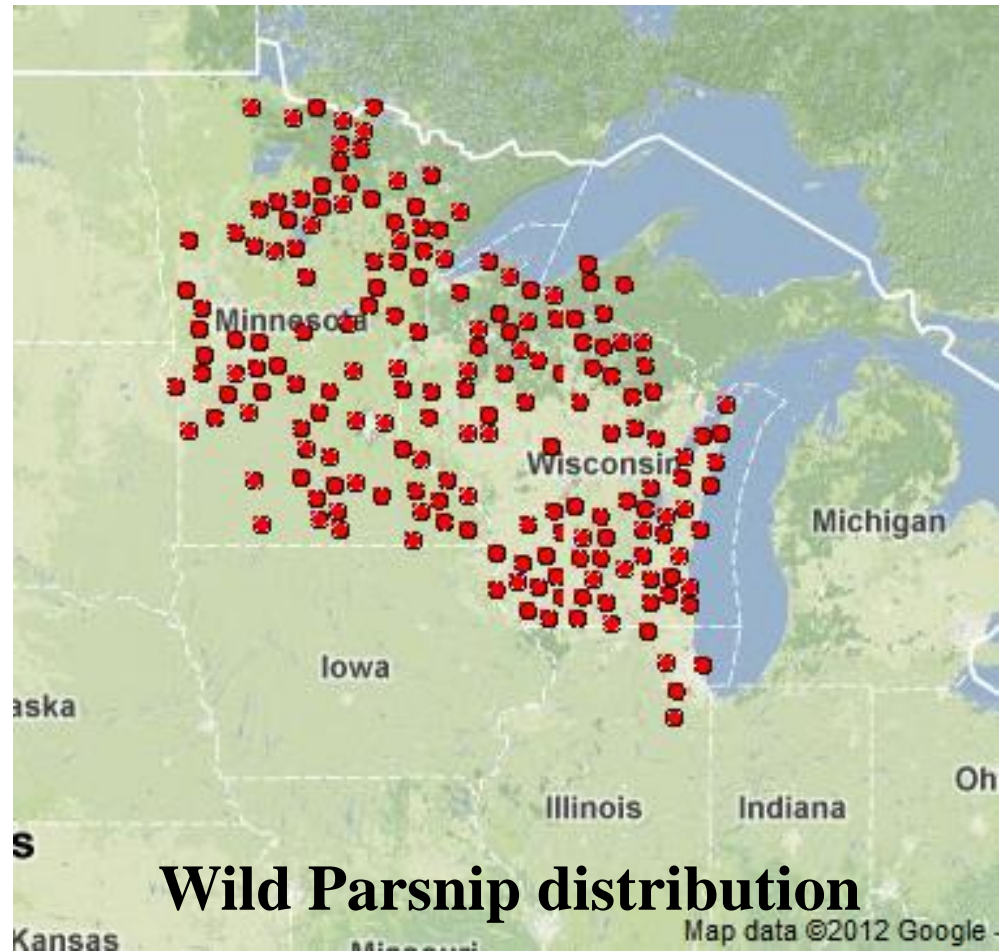
- 6/23 from 11:30-12:30
- To join the meeting:  
<https://gomeet.itap.purdue.edu/glednapp/>



# GLEDN Website

## [www.gledn.org](http://www.gledn.org)

- All data is verified before being posted
- Can view maps of species distributions
- Can sign up for email alerts of new sightings



# Thanks for listening!

- Lots of information available
  - My website: <http://fyi.uwex.edu/weedsci>
  - IPAW website: [www.ipaw.org](http://www.ipaw.org)
  - MIPN website: [www.mipn.org](http://www.mipn.org)
  - WIFDN website: <http://fyi.uwex.edu/wifdn>
- Use resources to make informed decisions

