

Town of Union Park Commission 4/8/21 Report

Lower Chippewa Invasives Partnership, Inc.

Sherman Creek Park (1.5-hour hike around trails on 4/6/21)

Thoughts/Observations: This diversified forest within Eau Claire is prime example of woodlands in West Central Wisconsin. Sherman creek, which runs through the property is highly degraded, has a high sand bed load, and contains severe bank erosion. The woodland has a variety of native trees, shrubs and ground cover plants that are inundated with only three invasive species in various densities. This woodland park contains a typical mix of natives and invasives in this area of Wisconsin that has not been actively managed. The park could use a professional contractor to cut the large stands of common buckthorn that are the heaviest in the red pine plantation along with professional herbicide contractors to basal bark or foliar treat both the common buckthorn and Tartarian honeysuckle. The garlic mustard population is extremely low and could be managed by yearly pulling events or by individual park users. Follow up maintenance will need to be implemented.

Native Plants:

White Pine*
Red Pine*
Hackberry
American Elm
Red Oak*
White Oak
Black Cherry*
White Cedar
River Birch*
Red Maple
Silver Maple
Black Raspberry
Blackberries
Gooseberry
Various ferns
Paper Birch
Wild Strawberry
Elderberry
Green Ash
Horsetail
Box Elder
Motherwort (naturalized)
Aspen/Poplar, either big tooth or trembling

Invasive Plants ([WDNR NR 40 regulated plants](#)):

Common Buckthorn*
Tartarian Honeysuckle*
Garlic Mustard

* = most populated on the property

Town of Union Conservancy (1 hour hike along trail by river terrace, burial mounds and through edge of red pine plantation)

Thoughts/Observations: This property has a diverse landscape of native oak forests and a few pine and cedar plantations. The oak forest has a relatively low infestation of common woodland invasives of common buckthorn, Tartarian honeysuckle and garlic mustard. Garlic mustard is the highest populated invasive species in this area adjacent to the river terrace. A recommendation to treat the garlic mustard populations as soon as snow melt with a broadleaf herbicide to control. Spot cut and treat the woody invasives in this area. The pine and cedar plantations have been responsibly managed and contain various densities of woody invasive species that could be controlled by volunteers. The entire property was not walked and should be walked before a complete analysis can be done. The site visit was cut short due to a rain and hailstorm.

Native Plants:

White Pine	Box Elder
Red Pine*	Elderberry
Jack Pine	Wild Strawberry
Hackberry	Various ferns
American Elm	Gooseberry
Prickly Ash	Blackberries
Red Oak*	Black Raspberry
White Oak*	Red Maple
Black Oak*	Red Cedar
Aspen/Poplar, either big tooth or trembling	
Black Cherry*	White Cedar

Invasive Plants (WDNR NR 40 listed):

Common Buckthorn
Tartarian Honeysuckle
Garlic Mustard*

What is an "Invasive Species"?

- ▣ Non-native species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health (Wisconsin Statutes 23.22) (NR 40)
 - Plants (terrestrial and aquatic)
 - Animals (vertebrates and invertebrates)
 - Disease-causing organisms



Wild Parsnip



Japanese Knotweed



Common Tansy

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? HOW DID THEY GET TO WISCONSIN?

- ▣ Most invasive plants in Wisconsin came from Europe and Asia



•Arrival of seeds and aquatic plants came in the ballasts of ships, holds of boats, and aquarium stock

•More than 150 non-native plants that were originally introduced as ornamentals have become invasive in natural areas in the USA



- Ornamental stock as landscaping material
- Use of weed-contaminated agricultural or nursery seed
- Planted for agricultural purposes, fiber production, wildlife habitat or erosion

Wisconsin NR 40 2009, rev. 2015



- ▣ **PROHIBITED (68)**: They cannot be transported, possessed, transferred (including sale) or introduced. The goal is to eradicate prohibited species wherever they may be found in Wisconsin.
- ▣ **RESTRICTED (63)**: They already exist in Wisconsin, but they may not be transported, transferred (including sale) or introduced.
- ▣ 14 plants are **prohibited** in some parts of Wisconsin and **restricted** in other parts

Methods of Control for Invasives

- Manual control
(pulling, digging, smothering)
- Prescribed fire
- Mechanical control
(cutting, girdling, mowing)
- Chemical control
(foliar, cut stump, basal bark)
- Biological control
(grazing, weevils, beetle)



Chemical Control Techniques



Cut Stump



Basal Bark



Foliar Spray



Hack & Squirt

Morrow honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Tartarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)



Bell's honeysuckle



©2002, Gary Fewless

•3-10 feet tall, hollow stem, opposite leaves

•Leaf-out early, retains leaves, broad range, depletes soil nutrients

•Ornamental since 1752 to improve wildlife habitat

•Control by pulling, Rx burn in spring 3-5yrs, stump treatment with glyphosate or triclopyr and foliar spray



Patricia Green, Oregon State University, Bugwood.org



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

03A5272887



Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

03A5272890



Richard Old, XID Services, Inc., Bugwood.org

Credit: IPAW

Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)



Jah Samanek, State Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org

5371350



Elizabeth J. Czárkapata



©2008 Gary Fewless



Chris Evans, Michigan State University, Bugwood.org

UGA1

- Up to 25 feet tall, elliptic leaves, long blunt thorns
- Ornamental release in 1849
- Grows in shade (forests) and open
- Leaf out early, leaf off late
- Rapid growth rates and adaptability to most environments
- Long distance dispersal

Credit: IPAW

Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)




- Cool season biennial, 2 feet high, scalloped edged leaf
- Produces many seeds that are viable for up to 7 years
- Dominates forest floor and displaces native plants within 10 years
- Inhibits maple seedling regeneration

eddmaps.org/midwest/



Bring the Power of EDDMapS to Your Smartphone

- ✓ Choose the GLEDN smartphone app
- ✓ Download the app  
- ✓ Use the Field Guide to identify invasive species
- ✓ Use the Distribution Maps to see what has already been reported in the area
- ✓ Submit invasive species observations using your smartphone
- ✓ All reports are sent to verifiers for review
- ✓ Works on both Android and iPhone devices

LCIP TRAILER FOR USE

- ▣ Any organized group can use with a signed waiver



For more information contact:

Chris Gaetzke
Executive Director
700 Wolske Bay Rd, Suite 275
Menomonie, WI 54751
715-539-2766
lcipchris@gmail.com



Social Media: [facebook.com/LCIP2011/](https://www.facebook.com/LCIP2011/)

Website: lcinvasives.org