

What is an invasive plant species?

Invasive plants are outside their natural distribution area, threaten biological diversity by outcompeting native species and alter their environment to suppress other plants.



Perennial Knotweed

Prohibited vs Restricted Species?

Prohibited Species: These species are invasive plants not yet found in Wisconsin other than very small stands. These plants should not be transported or possessed. If found, contact LCIP at (715) 539-2766.

Restricted Species: These species are already established in Wisconsin. You may not transport them. If found you are encouraged to remove them. When you remove them do it in a way that will not spread them elsewhere.

Why do we care about invasive species?

- Invasive species affect the health of our forests, prairies, parks, urban landscapes and more. When these landscapes are unhealthy, all the benefits they provide to us are at risk. This in return causes generational effects that takes a large amount of resources to get back in check.
- Invasive plant species cause harm to natural environment and native species around them. They do this by altering the ecosystem making it difficult for native species to adjust. Plants including Buckthorn, Garlic Mustard, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Japanese Knotweed, Spotted Knapweed, Leafy Spurge, and Wild Parsnip change the natural ecosystem by outcompeting native plants for nutrients, light and space. Native animals and plants are not adapted to these invasive species and cannot easily survive in the these altered environments.

Ways you can get involved with us:

- ◆ Volunteer for field work events
- ◆ Educate other citizens around you
- ◆ Fundraise to meet the needs of LCIP
- ◆ Report and help control new populations
- ◆ Invasive plant control on your own property
- ◆ Volunteer for booths and outreach events
- ◆ Network with members from other partnering groups



Record Garlic Mustard Pull



Summer Invasive Tour

Why is a native landscape diversity so important?

- ◆ Native diversity ensures the long term health of an functioning ecosystem
- ◆ Limits the need for maintenance and chemical use
- ◆ Provides food sources for native animals, insects and fungi
- ◆ Improves air quality and soil health for everyone to enjoy



Maiden Rock SNA



Red Cedar State Trail

What are the dangers of invasive plants?

Invasive Species can:

- ◆ Wipeout native species on your property
- ◆ Create a loss of diversity
- ◆ Impede recreational use
- ◆ Cause physical harm to you



Garlic Mustard Infestation

Some of the things we done since 2011:

- ◆ Coordinated education and control events around the region
- ◆ Educated local schools on invasive plants and their effects
- ◆ Organized citizens to survey invasives where they live and work
- ◆ Collaborated with University of Wisconsin schools
- ◆ Gave presentations at local, state and international events
- ◆ Given opportunities for everyone to work on their projects with our trailer and equipment
- ◆ Grown invasive species awareness through outreach and education
- ◆ Building community engagement and active citizenship
- ◆ Acquired grants to reduce the prohibited Amur Cork Tree population in Dunn County

A special thanks to our partners that help us reach our goals!



LCIP's Identity Statement that calls for a need for change....

LCIP is a civic non-profit that reaches goals toward invasive species awareness and control efforts by using Civic Governance to educate and organize the civic infrastructure needed to govern for the common good.

As members of LCIP work together as a civic organizing entity, they also work within their personal jurisdictions and with their neighbors to foster civic governing principles outside LCIP. Working one-on-one with key community stakeholders, members learn about other points of view that help shape the next steps in addressing a particular problem and in finding solutions to the shared problems of invasive species management.

What do you see your role within LCIP? Talk to us today to see how your interests would be engaged with us!

For upcoming LCIP events visit our website
LCINVASIVES.ORG

Spread the Word, Not the Plant!



LCIP

LOWER CHIPPEWA
INVASIVES PARTNERSHIP

Where?

Office: 700 Wolske Bay Rd, Suite 275
Menomonie, WI 54751

Phone: 715-539-2766

Website: www.lcinvasives.org

Social Media: facebook.com/LCIP2011/

Our mission is to control invasive plants by fostering partner cooperation and community action.

Goals:

- ◆ Sustain yearly community projects, presentations and exhibitions that show the latest success and failures of invasive species control methods, maintenance and outreach/education
- ◆ Maintain working relationship and information sharing with Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin and Pierce County Highway Departments & Townships to slow the spread of commonly found Wild Chervil, Wild Parsnip, Spotted Knapweed and Phragmites
- ◆ Expand outreach and educational materials within the five county area through media articles/news alerts, newsletters, the LCIP website and Facebook page that will allow citizens to make educated decisions on their property and public lands
- ◆ Encourage alternative uses for invasive shrubs and trees for fine art, lumber, furniture and funding to support other organizations
- ◆ Expand into Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) through Beaver Creek Reserve-Citizen Science Center AIS program and Coordinator
- ◆ To use the Civic Governance model to develop active citizens the define their roles and work together for the common good of invasive species education, outreach and control

Summer Invasive Tours: offer a June, invasive species awareness month tour of Dunn County to view, learn and touch invasive plants and network with other citizens involved in control work. ROW managers, government officials, private companies, concerned citizens and other non-profit organizations attend and ride the bus to review ~20, WDRN NR40 listed plants within a three hour tour of less than 20 miles. This tour has been offered to everyone since 2014 and will continue every year.

Landowner Chemical Program: provide landowners sprayers, herbicide and training to suppress prohibited and some restricted invasive plants. Engages their neighbors to be aware and call to act as well on these and other plants such as: Amur Cork Tree, Wild Chervil, Common Buckthorn, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Garlic Mustard, Spotted Knapweed, Japanese Knotweed, Japanese Barberry, Wild Parsnip, Purple Loosestrife, Leafy Spurge.

Free Site Assessments: staff and board members visit public and private lands to perform an entry level site assessment to see what invasives are present, what native species could be released or planted and what options are available to the landowners or managers to restore their properties. Staff and board members then write up recommendations and let the land manager or owner decide their next steps. Contact us to set one up with you today!

LCIP has a variety of tools available for you and your group to use! It is all in an easy to move trailer ready for your use!



Inside the trailer



Jumping Worms have been found here



Trailer on site



2016 Wisconsin Invasive Species Council, CISMA of the Year Recipient



Purple Loosestrife on the Chippewa River



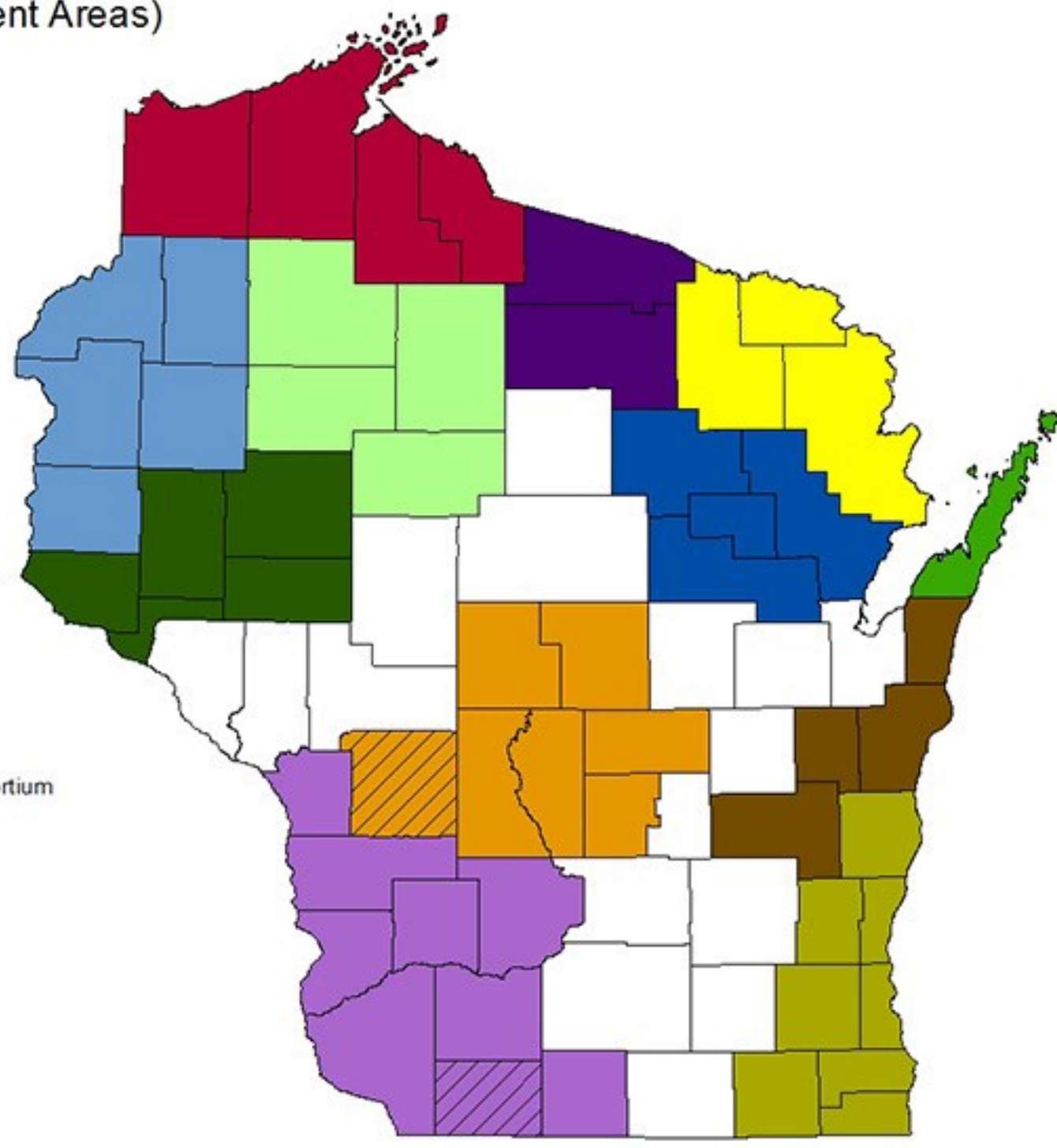
Buckthorn removed from floodplain of the Red Cedar River



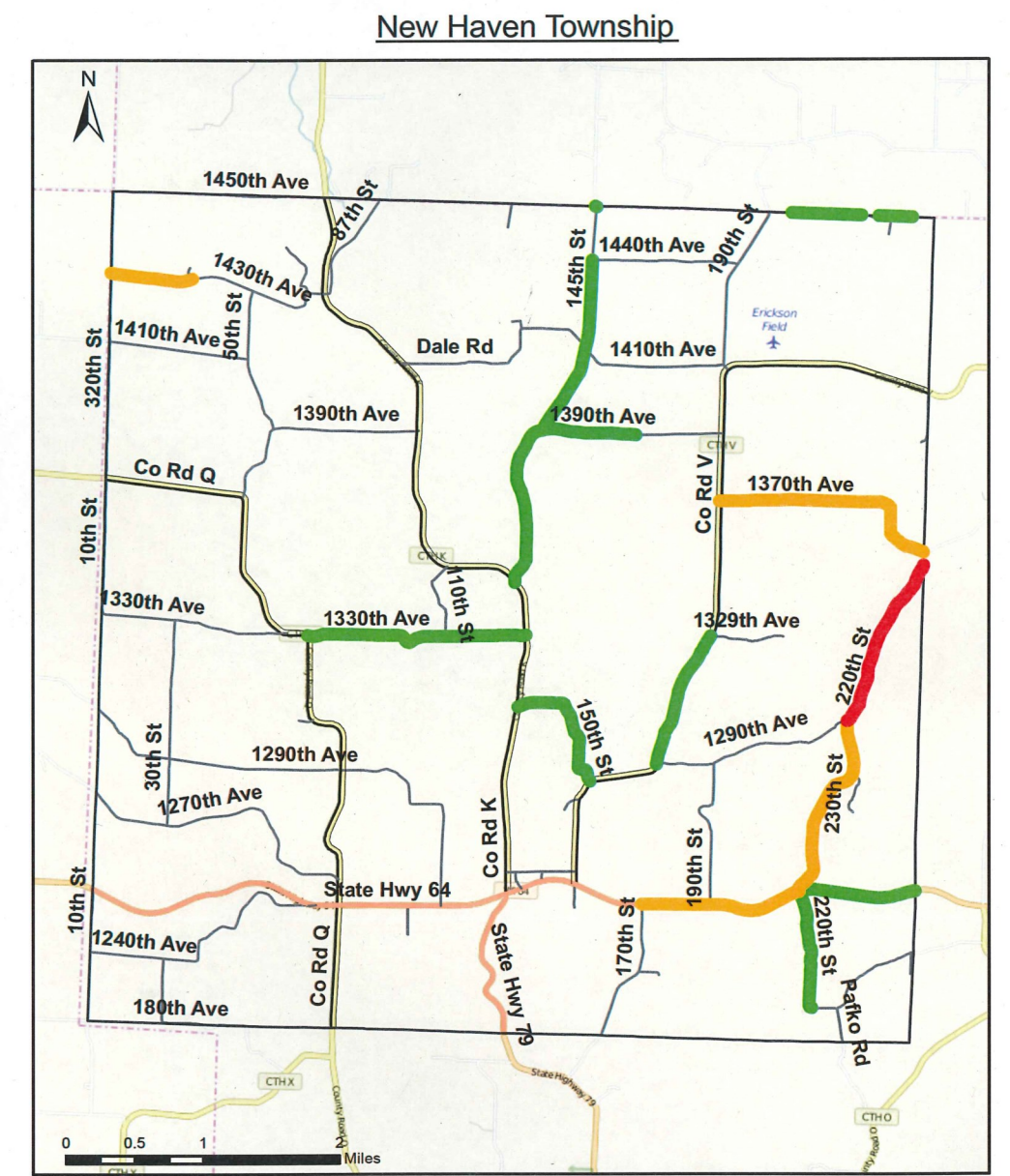
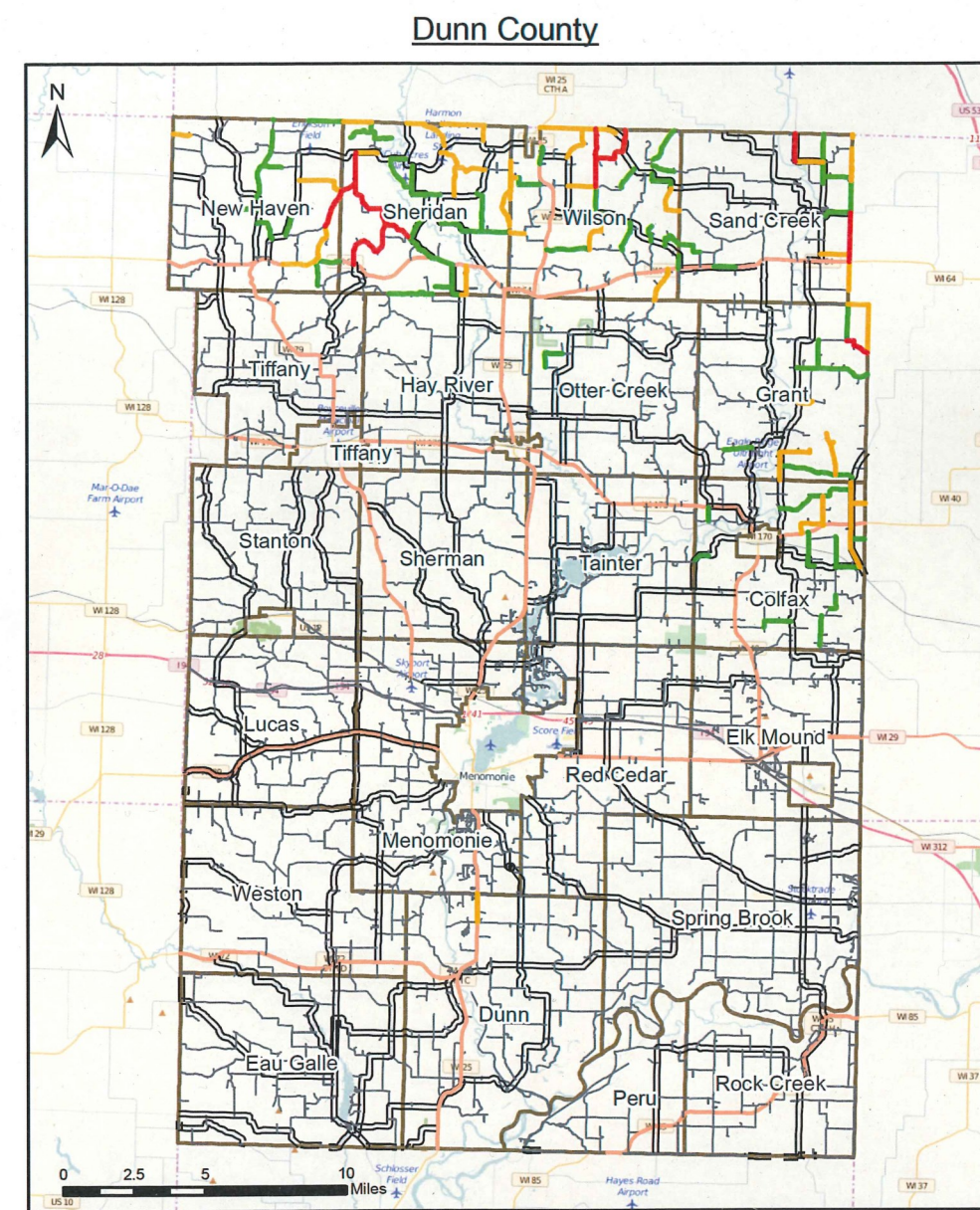
**Regional Invasive Plant Groups in Wisconsin
(Cooperative Weed Management Areas)
As of January, 2019**

Regional Group Names

- Central Sands Invasives Group
- Monroe County Invasive Species Working Group
- Door County Invasive Species Team
- Lakeshore Invasive Species Management Area
- Lower Chippewa Invasives Partnership
- Northwoods CWMA
- Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium
- Southwest WI Weed Management Area
- Lafayette Environmental Action Group
- St. Croix Red Cedar CWMA
- Timberland Invasives Partnership
- Upper Chippewa CWMA
- Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition
- Wisconsin Headwaters Invasives Partnership
- No Regional Invasive Plant Group



Wild Chervil (Anthriscus sylvestris) in Dunn County



Legend

Plant Density: >25% (Red), 5-25% (Orange), <5% (Green)

Road Type: State Highway (Red line), County Road (Black line), Town Road (Grey line)

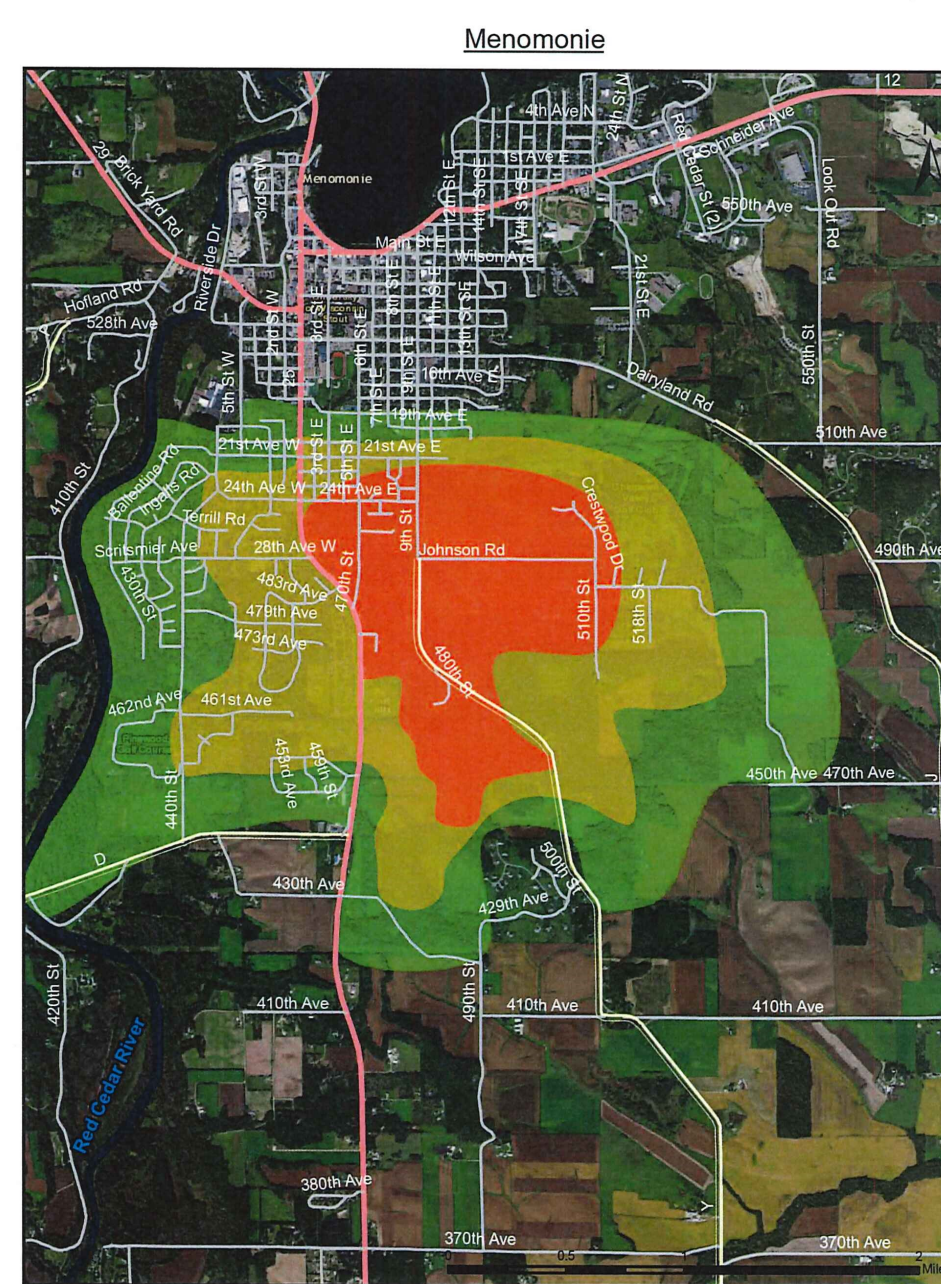
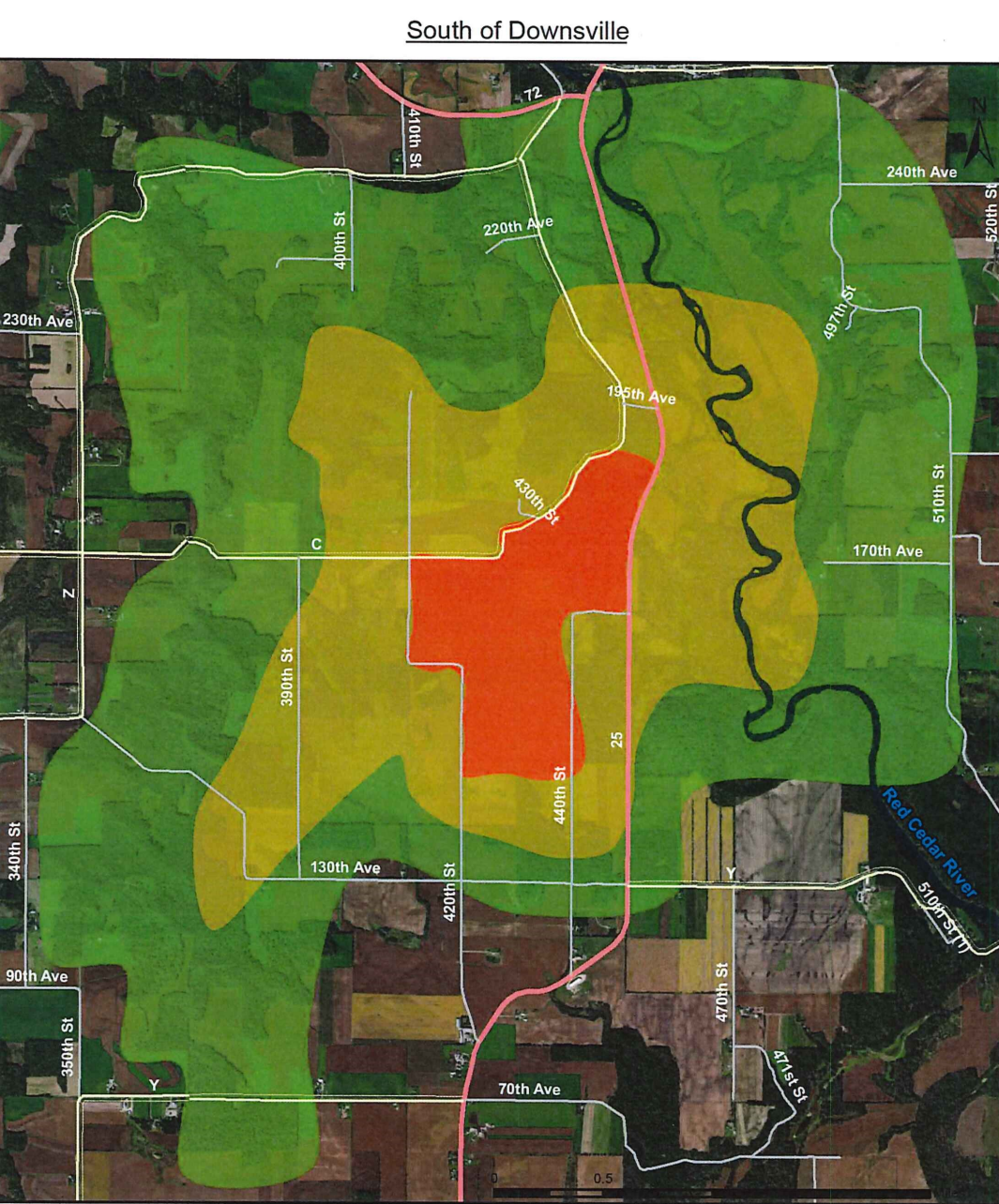
This map was created using the EDDMapS mobile data collection application GLEDN. Points were entered with both the mobile application and highlighting physical road maps by hand. Data was collected over the course of one week via pairs in a vehicle. Wild Chervil is an invasive plant currently of high concern in Dunn County as well as surrounding Barron and Chippewa counties. The purpose of this map is for use in controlled spraying along infected roadways by both the County Highways Department and affected townships.

LCIP is connected with other CISMAs around the state on a quarterly basis through conference calls as well as a yearly in person meeting where all organizations gather to share information, learn about new invasives on the horizon and develop strategies to tackle this large scale issue. All CISMAs and regional groups are connected by the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin (IPAW) and the Wisconsin DNR to NR40. Every other year there is an international conference known as the Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (UMISC) held in the Midwest that brings in the latest researchers, organizations and companies to further their knowledge of invasives. To find out more about these connections see the LCIP, USMISC, IPAW, MIPN and DNR websites.

Wild chervil is an invasive plant that is invading the region, especially along roadsides. This plant lives in all light conditions and will outcompete all ground plants. Without control, this plant will be the next Wild Parsnip of Wisconsin. Photo to the RIGHT →



Amur Cork Tree (Phellodendron amurense) in Dunn County



Legend

Areas of potential spread: High risk (Red), Medium risk (Yellow), Low risk (Green)

Road Type: State Highway (Red line), County Road (Black line)

Amur Cork Tree is a newly listed prohibited invasive species that is quickly being discovered to have already spread into public and private land. Because the species is prohibited, it is required to be removed from all land affected. There have been several sites already identified both near the south end of Menomonie and south of Downsville. This map shows the areas at immediate risk of the spread of this highly invasive tree so that LCIP can help fund the removal.

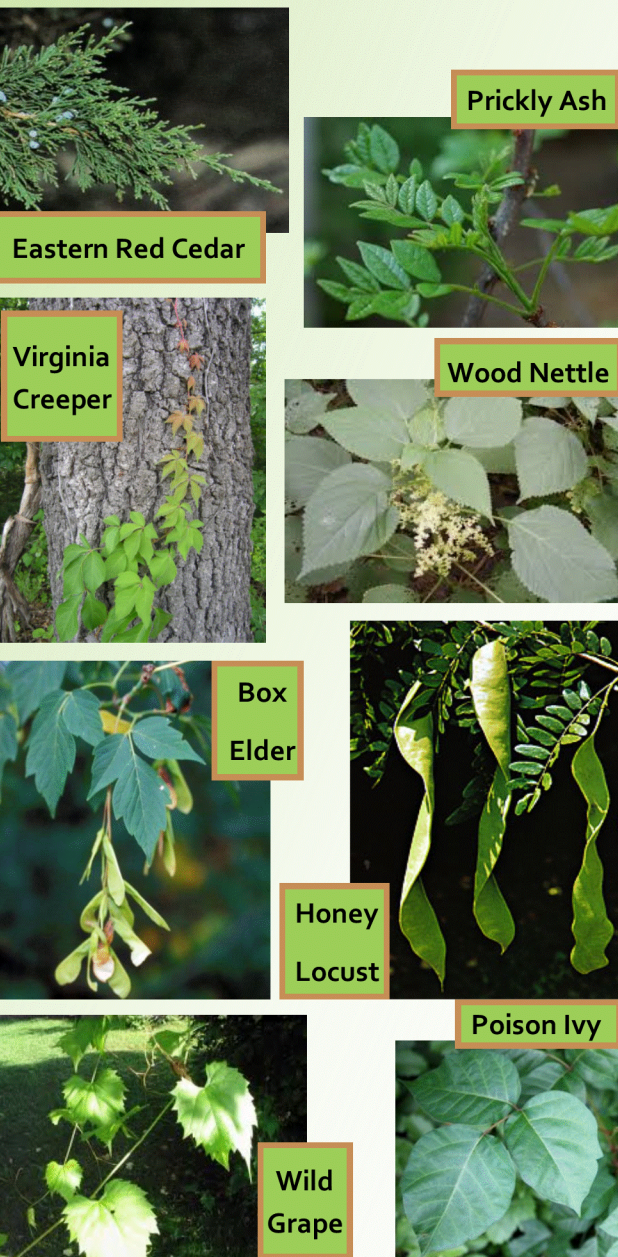
Amur Cork Tree locations within Dunn County that have been found. This tree invades woodlands, open woods and yards. It's native habitat is Northern China, Korea and Japan. It was first discovered in USA in 1856 and become a nuisance in the 1930s in NY botanical gardens. It has opposite pinnately compound leaves with 5 - 11 leaflets. It smells like disinfectant when crushed. Male and Female both flower, but only female produce fruit. It grows up to 45' tall and up to 8' per year until mature. It has a unique spongy bark and neon yellow inner bark. PHOTOS TO RIGHT

Removing the invasive species of concern creates open space available for another plant species to take its place in the ecosystem. This vacancy could easily be filled with another invasive moving into the area if a native species is not used to fill the gap. It is important to establish good ground cover to prevent invasive species from returning quickly. It is not guaranteed that once all of the invasive species are removed from a site that they will not return or re-sprout. Many invasive species can survive extreme conditions and produce seeds that are viable for many years, so even though the invasive plants may have been removed, there may be a seed bank in the soil that can regenerate the invasive population.



Common Misconceptions

Although the following species are not exactly considered friendly, they are aggressive native plants that do not need to be removed from the woodlands.



These plants are natives that will do well in conditions where Common Buckthorn, Garlic Mustard, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Japanese Barberry, Amur Cork Tree and Perennial Knotweeds are removed.

Trees-American Hornbeam, White Oak, Burr Oak, Red Oak, Basswood, Sugar Maple, White Ash, Green Ash, Eastern White Pine, Black Cherry, Butternut

Shrubs-Speckled Alder, Juneberry, Choke Cherry, Gray Dogwood, Common Witch Hazel, Red Osier Dogwood, American Hazelnut, Wild Plum, Winterberry Holly

Ground Cover and Flowers-Canadian Wild Ginger, False Solomon's Seal, Cinnamon Fern, Interrupted Fern, Pennsylvania Sedge, Wood Violet

These plants can be purchased at local native nurseries. See other side.

SPECIES	SOIL TYPES	Soil Types							
		Sand	Sandy Loam	Silt Loam	Silt Clay	Silty Clay	Clay	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay
American Hornbeam		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White Oak		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bur Oak		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red Oak		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Basswood		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sugar Maple		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
White Ash		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Green Ash		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern White Pine	dry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Black Cherry		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Butternut		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Speckled Alder	wet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Juneberry		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Choke Cherry		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gray Dogwood		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common Witch Hazel		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red Osier Dogwood	wet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Hazelnut		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wild Plum		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winterberry Holly		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canadian Wild Ginger		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
False Solomon's Seal		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cinnamon Fern	moist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interrupted Fern	moist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania Sedge		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wood Violet		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Common Prairie Invasives

If you own a prairie or savanna, these species are ones you should watch for and remove.



These plants are natives that will do well in conditions where these invasives are removed.

Trees-White Oak, Burr Oak

Grasses and Sedges- Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem, Side-oats Grama, Prairie Brome, Copper-shouldered Oval Sedge, Canada Wild Rye, Indian Grass, Northern Dropseed, Brown Fox Sedge, Canada Wild Rye, Prairie Wedgrass, Bottlebrush Grass, Bebb's Oval Sedge

Forbes-Anise Hyssop, Prairie Onion, Thimbleweed, Columbine, Prairie Sage, Butterfly Weed, Whorled Milkweed, Sky Blue Aster, Heath Aster, Smooth Blue Aster, New England Aster, Canadian Milk Vetch, White Wild Indigo, Partridge Pea, Prairie Coreopsis, Showy Tick Trefoil, Narrow-leaved Coneflower,

SPECIES	SOIL Moisture	Soil Moisture			
		Wet	Mesic	Dry	Dry
Big Bluestem		X	X	X	X
Little Bluestem		X	X	X	X
Side-oats Gramma		X	X	X	X
Copper Shouldered Oval Sedge		X	X	X	X
Northern Dropseed		X	X	X	X
Fox Brown Sedge		X	X	X	X
Bottlebrush Grass		X	X	X	X
Mountain Mint		X	X	X	X
Anise Hyssop		X	X	X	X
Prairie Onion		X	X	X	X
Butterfly Weed		X	X	X	X
Wood Betony		X	X	X	X
Canadian Milk Vetch		X	X	X	X
Early Sunflower		X	X	X	X
Prairie Cinquefoil		X	X	X	X
Partridge Pea		X	X	X	X
Prairie Blazing Star		X	X	X	X
Lead Plant		X	X	X	X
Golden Alexander		X	X	X	X
Cream Gentian		X	X	X	X
False Boneset		X	X	X	X
New England Aster		X	X	X	X
Prairie Spiderwort		X	X	X	X



Pull a Weed Plant a Seed!

Alternative uses for invasive plants

