New Invasive Plants to Watch for in 2018
Changing Climate \( \rightarrow \) Changing Species Composition

- Shorter warmer winters
- Lowest temperatures increasing
- More winter rains and floods
- Less snow pack
- Increased soil N and atmospheric CO2
Changing Climate → Changing Species Composition

- Southern US species moving north (Typha)
- Southern invasive plants moving north
- Longer growing season increases seed development
- Pests and diseases expanding
- Vines and shrub growth increased
- Native species stressed
- Aquatic plants growing under ice
Catch it Early!

INVASION CURVE

- Introduction
- Prevention or Eradication SIMPLE
- Detection
- Public awareness typically begins
- Eradication FEASIBLE
- Eradication UNLIKELY, intense effort required

CONTROL COSTS

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AREA INFESTED

TIME

Local control and management ONLY
Other species not included

Valerian
Dalmation toadflax
Grecian foxglove
Yellow bedstraw
Mahaleb cherry
Toringo crab
Privets
Aralias
Lilacs Peking, Korean
False spiraea
Daphne

Yellow archangel
European dewberry
Cut-leaf blackberry
English ivy
Periwinkle
Star of Bethlehem
Beefsteak plant
Miscanthus
Glyceria
Amur Maple

(Acer ginnala, A. tataricum subsp. ginnala)
Amur Cork tree
*Phellodendron amurense*

*Prohibited*

male cultivars exempt
Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Nonregulated
Callery pear (Pyrus calleryana)

Caution
Japanese Barberry
(*Berberis thunbergii*)

Restricted
Japanese hops  *Humulus japonicus*

- Male flowers
- Female flowers

Prohibited/Restricted

[Map showing the distribution of Japanese hops]
Black swallow-wort

*Vincetoxicum nigrum*
Invasive Knapweeds

Prohibited

Russian Knapweed
*Centaurea repens*

Diffuse Knapweed
*Centaurea diffusa*

Brown Knapweed
*Centaurea jacea*

Yellow Starthistle
*Centaurea solstitialis*

Black Knapweed
*Centaurea nigra*

Russian Knapweed
*Centaurea repens*

Black Knapweed
*Centaurea nigra*

Prohibited

Diffuse Knapweed
*Centaurea diffusa*

Brown Knapweed
*Centaurea jacea*
Sericea or Chinese lespedeza
(Sericea lespedeza, S. cuneata)

Prohibited
Scotch broom
*(Cytisus scoparius)*

*Prohibited*
Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)

*Prohibited*
Hill Mustard

Newly emerging roadside, grassland and pasture invader

Reported Hill mustard locations

2005 - Only a few scattered plants
Lesser celandine
*Ranunculus ficaria*
Life cycle of lesser celandine

- Spring ephemeral - flowers early (April) - dies back by June – lies dormant as underground tubers (left)

- Forms bulbils (right) that drop and spread by water, gravity and wildlife.
Impacts

- Excludes or reduces native and non-native plant populations by crowding + allelopathy
- Top dies back by June, leaves until March
- Forms dense stands
- Spreads down waterways
- Toxic to humans
- Known to kill livestock
Locations of lesser celandine

- **Dane Co.**: UW-Madison Lakeshore Preserve and nearby University Heights.
- **Milwaukee Co.**: Milwaukee River; Lake Park; along Kinnikinnic River; and along Root River (Wehr Nature Center).
- **Racine Co.**: Racine: Colonial Park.
- **Walworth Co.**: Hundreds of acres over many private properties in Lake Geneva.
Japanese Stilt Grass (*Microstegium vimineum*)

- Floodplains, open woodlands, grasslands
- Annual – spreads by seed only
- Eliminates all other ground flora

*Prohibited*
Impacts

- Annual grass
- Spreads in floodplains, and uphill
- Forms dense stands in forests
- Dies back in winter, causing extreme fire hazard
- Currently in all the Northeastern states, dominates the Ohio River Valley
- Not yet found in WI – PLEASE report to DNR if found - ASAP
Johnson grass — *Sorghum halepense*

- Perennial – rhizomes + seed
- Toxic to livestock
- Grasslands, wetlands, roadsides
- Hybridizes with other sorghums

*Prohibited*
Palmer Amaranth (*Amanranthus palmeri*)
**Weedy White Umbels**

**How to identify and control**

Please use Queen Anne's-lace as a reference point to which the other species are compared to. This is due to the widespread recognition of this plant. Queen Anne's-lace is not a high priority for reporting or control.

**Giant hogweed**

*Description*:
- Giant hogweed is a tall, aggressive weed with long, narrow leaves and large, round flower heads.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-5 ft
- Leaves: Long, narrow, and spiny
- Flower heads: Large, round, and orange

**How to control giant hogweed**
- Hand pull or dig out seedlings
- Cut or bag flower heads before seed set
- Foliar spray with 2,4-D

**Continued...**
- Giant hogweed has a wide, flat head with long, slender seeds.

**Burnet-saxifrage**

*Description*:
- Burnet-saxifrage is a low-growing, flowering plant with small, pink flowers.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-4 in
- Leaves: Oblanceolate or ovate
- Flowers: Small, pink

**How to control burnet-saxifrage**
- Prevent further distribution by cutting flower heads before seed set
- Cut stem treatment or foliar spray with glyphosate, metribuzin, or triadimefon

**Burnet-saxifrage/Scarlet pimpernel**

*Description*:
- Scarlet pimpernel is a low-growing, flowering plant with small, yellow flowers.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-4 in
- Leaves: Elongate or linear
- Flowers: Small, yellow

**How to control burnet-saxifrage**
- Prevent further distribution by cutting flower heads before seed set
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**Poison hemlock**

*Description*:
- Poison hemlock is a tall, flowering plant with small, white flowers.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-4 ft
- Leaves: Basal leaves are large and spiny, stem leaves are smaller
- Flowers: Small, white

**How to control poison hemlock**
- Hand pull, dig, or mow when populations are small
- Promptly remove entire taproot
- Do not pose to flowering (bag and burlap since toxic)
- Cut and bag flower heads before seed set

**Wild chervil**

*Description*:
- Wild chervil is a low-growing, flowering plant with small, white flowers.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-4 in
- Leaves: Long, narrow, and spiny
- Flowers: Small, white

**How to control wild chervil**
- Use a sharp shovel to dig up entire root
- Bag and dispose of plants

**Japanese hedgeparsley**

*Description*:
- Japanese hedgeparsley is a tall, flowering plant with small, white flowers.

**Characteristics**:
- Height: 3-4 ft
- Leaves: Basal leaves are large, stem leaves are smaller
- Flowers: Small, white

**How to control Japanese hedgeparsley**
- Hand pull plants or use a sharp shovel to cut taproot 2-3” below soil surface
- Bag and dispose of plants
- Cut and bag flower heads before seed set
- Foliar spray with glyphosate, metribuzin, or triadimefon

**Hedgeparsley (Torilis japonica)**

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**Burnet-saxifrage Look-alikes**

- Queen Anne's-lace (Cicorum vulgare)
- Hedgeparsley
- Japanese hedgeparsley

**Queen Anne's-lace**

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- Queen Anne's-lace is a tall, flowering plant with small, white flowers.

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- Height: 3-4 ft
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**How to control Queen Anne's-lace**
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