



The Door County Invasive Species Team

as managed by the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department, empowers citizens with the education, tools and skills necessary to control invasive species.

Invasive Species Workshops, News, and Volunteer Opportunities

May 2017

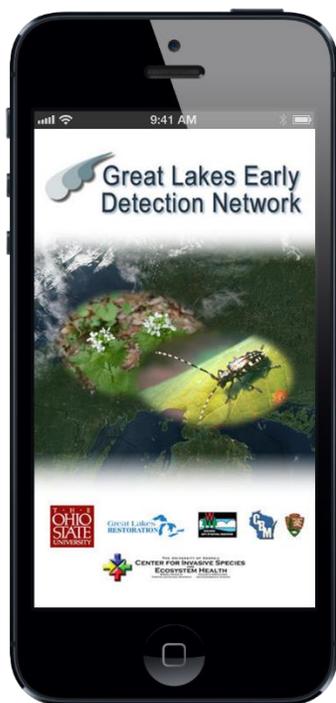
NEW! DCIST takes social media by storm - find us on Facebook!

We may be a bit behind on the times, but we're happy to announce the launching of our very own DCIST Facebook Page. We hope that you'll stop over and give it a 'like' to get updates on invasive species reports, control projects, volunteer opportunities, events and more on the Door Peninsula.



www.facebook.com/dcist

Use Your Smartphone to Map Invasive Species and Take the GLEDN Monthly Challenge!



The Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) is an online system that collects invasive species reports from casual observers, verifies these reports, and integrates them with other networks. DCIST verifies and collects data using the GLEDN smartphone app, which is available at <https://apps.bugwood.org/apps/gledn/>. Beginning in May, the Wisconsin First Detector Network will be posting friendly, monthly challenges for users of the GLEDN smartphone app. You can participate in three easy steps (click the green hyperlinks to learn more about using the app):

- 1) Download the app and read the [getting started guide](#) or watch [short tutorial videos](#) to learn how to use the GLEDN app. More information on using the app is also available from this year's [webinar session](#).
- 2) Stay tuned to the [WIFDN website](#) or [Facebook page](#) to learn about the current challenge for each month. DCIST will also share information via our [Facebook page](#) and newsletter. Challenges run from the first to last day of each month.
- 3) Map invasive species in Wisconsin and upload reports by the end of the month to be considered. WIFDN will review the reports and determine who has successfully completed that month's challenge. In months where the challenge focuses on a particular species, WIFDN still encourages ALL invasive species reports even if they don't count toward that month's challenge. **Remember – DCIST is alerted of any invasive species information recorded for Door County and information collected helps us determine priority species, control projects, and outreach needs!**



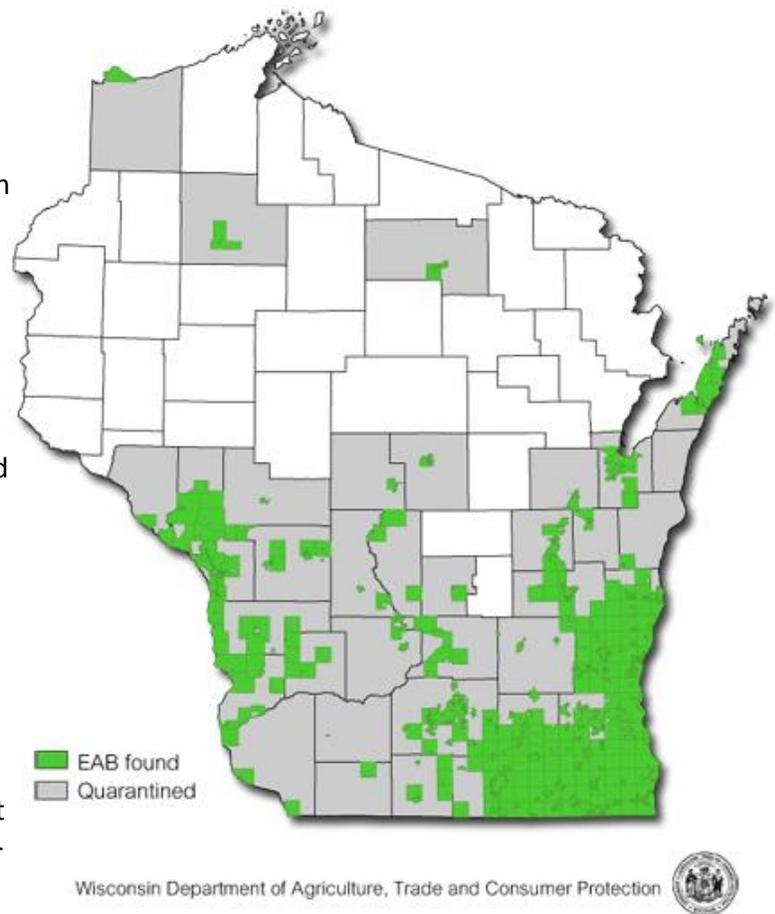
May 2017 is all about getting (re)acquainted with the GLEDN smartphone app and get outside to report any invasive species you see. The inaugural monthly challenge is to submit at least 15 reports of any invasive species observed in Wisconsin during the month of May. It takes less than a minute to create and upload a report in GLEDN – give it a try while you're walking your dog, biking, or hiking. Better yet, get out to explore a new natural area near you and report any invaders you see.

Emerald Ash Borer Awareness Week - May 21-27, 2017

Your help is needed to prevent the further spread of EAB in Door County and beyond! Adult Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) insects can fly more than ½-mile from the tree where they emerged, but that doesn't account for their rapid spread in Wisconsin since EAB's discovery in the State in 2008. All it takes to potentially start of new infestation or spread an existing one further, is to move things that we that we often like to take with us but don't know are a problem. This includes firewood, infested plant material, infested fruit, or even a decorative piece of northwoods-style furniture that hasn't been properly treated to kill the pests hiding inside.

During Emerald Ash Borer Awareness Week take a moment to think about whether you may be moving items that could harbor pests. Check out the Hungry Pests website (<http://hungrypests.com/what-you-can-do/>) for things you can do to prevent the spread in invasive pests no matter what type of outdoor activities you enjoy. Explore Hungry Pests for more information in identifying EAB and other invasive pests that are on the move. Two other great resources are the Don't Move Firewood campaign website (<https://www.dontmovefirewood.org/>) and Firewood Scout (<http://firewoodscout.org/s/WI/>), where you can search for places to purchase firewood near where you will burn it.

EAB Detections 2008 to May 3, 2017



Do you live, work or play in the Town of Gibraltar? Participate in the “Garlic Mustard Challenge”!



Garlic mustard produces large amounts of seed. Pulling and bagging the flowering plants can help slow its spread.

Garlic mustard has become a growing problem in the Town of Gibraltar. To combat the issue, the Town of Gibraltar and DCIST have teamed up to tackle this invasive plant and are challenging YOU to help us! The challenge runs the entire month of May.

How can YOU help? Simply register by emailing clerk@townofgibraltar.us, then pull and properly dispose of garlic mustard present at your property or favorite park/natural area. Be sure to take before and after photographs! One-on-one property visits by the DCIST coordinator to help identify garlic mustard will be available on a first-come, first-served basis by leaving a message at (920) 746-5955 or dcist1@gmail.com. More information about the challenge and garlic mustard will be posted at www.townofgibraltar.com.

Do you know someone doing amazing things to protect Door County from invasive species?

We'd love to hear from you! We're looking to highlight and recognize volunteers, organizations, and independent weed warriors in upcoming editions of our newsletter. The mission of DCIST could not be achieved without the efforts of the larger community! Drop us a message at (920) 746-5955 or dcist1@gmail.com.

Field trips are filling fast for the 15th Annual Door County Festival of Nature!



The Festival of Nature is an annual celebration of Door County's unique natural history, flora and fauna. The Festival offers a full slate of field trips and activities throughout Door County. As part of the festival, Kari Hagenow, the DCIST coordinator, will be leading a Friday afternoon field trip through the Shivering Sands area titled "Slow the Spread: Invasive Species of the Ridges, Swales and Embayment Lakes". Register ASAP as space is limited for trips! The festival also features a Thursday Mix & Mingle, Friday evening reception and keynote speaker, and more! To see the entire schedule of events and field trips, visit <http://www.ridgessanctuary.org/publications/festival-of-nature/>.

From the AIS Front: New Asian clam discovered in the Illinois River

A new invasive Asian clam has been found in the Illinois River about 80 miles west of Lake Michigan. Genetic tests have confirmed the clam's uniqueness from other Asian clam species of the same genus (*Corbicula*) that were likely introduced to North America for food early in the 19th century. How this new clam arrived at this strange entry point near the city of Marseilles, Illinois, remains a mystery. And it is possible that it is not a new species at all - rather a hybrid of species or a result of *Corbicula*'s unique reproductive strategies. Never-the-less, the unique Asian clam was first discovered in 2015 and joins the ranks of Asian carp and other exotic species that could pose a threat to the Great Lakes. Other species of Asian clam have already colonized many of North America's waterways where they consume the same resources as native clam species and impact the aquatic food web. Their potential impacts of this new clam remain to be seen. You can read more about this finding at <http://bit.ly/2pw21Wm>.



Corbicula fuminea, a species of Asian clam already widely distributed within North America including 43 U.S. States and Lake Michigan. Photo credit: Paul Skawinski. For more info on Asian clams, visit <http://bit.ly/2ramrp0>.

Make Your Ripple Effects Positive this Boating Season

Adapted from Wisconsin Lakes blog post by Jenny Seifert, UWEX AIS Outreach Specialist

As the boating and fishing season arrives on us, now is a good time to brush up on the things you can do to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) and protect Wisconsin's waters and our Great Lakes. As a social species, our actions have ripple effects. When it comes to stopping aquatic hitchhikers, there are multiple ways our actions can contribute to make cleaning and draining our boats and equipment the thing that everyone just does. Be the change – every time you visit the water and take prevention steps to ensure you're not spreading AIS, you're also modeling that behavior to others boaters around you. These important prevention steps include:

- **INSPECT** boats, trailers and equipment and **REMOVE** all attached aquatic plants and animals
- **DRAIN** all water from boats, vehicles and equipment (don't forget livewells and buckets)
- **NEVER MOVE** plants or live fish from a waterbody and **DISPOSE** of unwanted bait in the trash
- **BUY** minnows from a Wisconsin bait dealer and use leftovers only on the same body of water or on other waters only if no lake or river water (or other fish) have been added to the container.

To learn more and read the full blog post, visit <http://lakes-l.blogs.govdelivery.com/2017/05/make-your-ripple-effects-positive-for-lakes-this-boating-season/>.

May Plant Profile: An Invader to be on the Watch For! Lesser Celandine

Lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), also known as fig buttercup, is a low-growing plant native to Europe, north Africa, western Asia, and Siberia. It was brought to the United States as an ornamental plant and quickly escaped the confines of gardens and yards. Lesser celandine prefers moist forests and riparian areas like river bank, but it is also tolerant of drier, sunnier sites. This early detection species has not yet been found in our area of Wisconsin, but has been found in urban areas in the southeastern part of the state including Dane, Milwaukee, Racine, and Walworth counties. Once established, this plant can quickly form dense colonies that overpower the native ground layer plants and tree seedlings. Erosion and run-off can also occur in areas of large infestations because bare ground is often exposed early in the summer after the plants die back.

Lesser celandine is a spring ephemeral – emerging in the early spring, quickly developing flowers, and dying back by early summer. During this time period the plant produces round, white bulbils which drop off the plant and are spread by water, wildlife, or within soil. Not only can each bulbil can sprout and give rise to a new plant, but lesser celandine also spreads by tuber and seed. If the bulbils don't give it away, lesser celandine also has thick glossy leaves and small, but showy, yellow flowers that help identify it. It does resemble our native marsh marigold, which flowers at the same time. Marsh marigold contains 5-9 yellow "petals" (actually sepals), while lesser celandine often has eight-petaled flowers. Marsh marigold also does not produce tubers or bulbils.

Individual plants of lesser celandine can be hand-dug, being careful to remove all bulbils or tubers. Digging is more difficult on larger populations because of the soil disturbance and abundance of small tubers. If you find this plant, help is available for its control through the Wisconsin DNR and DCIST.

Lesser celandine is listed as a prohibited species in Wisconsin's Invasive Species rule (Chapter NR-40). Prohibited status means that the plant is not yet widely found in the state, but poses great environmental and/or economic impacts should it become established. Prohibited plants cannot be transported, transferred, possessed or introduced without a permit. If found, report the occurrence of lesser celandine to the Wisconsin DNR (invasive.species@wi.gov) or DCIST ASAP. Photographs and voucher specimens are especially helpful.



Top: Spherical bulbils of lesser celandine form during the spring growing season. Later they drop off and sprout to form new plants. **Middle:** A dense colony of lesser celandine along the Milwaukee River. **Below:** Thick glossy leaves and yellow flowers help identify lesser celandine. Photos – WI DNR Forest Health Newsletter, April 2017.