

NIIPP Bulletin July 2014

1. New Invader and EDDMapS Alerts
2. Garlic Mustard Challenge
3. Funding opportunities
4. Thousand Cankers Disease discovered in Indiana
5. Invasive Plant of the Month- multiflora rose

1. New Invaders Watch Alerts – none!

EDDMapS Alerts

Lake County, IL (NIWP target species)

1 report of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) in Lake County, IL observed on June 3, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=3414&id=us_IL_17097

La Salle County, IL

53 reports of cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*) in La Salle County, IL observed on February 26, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=5545&id=us_IL_17099

77 reports of cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*) in La Salle County, IL observed on February 27, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=5545&id=us_IL_17099

1 report of castor aralia (*Kalopanax septemlobus*) in La Salle County, IL observed on April 17, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=28071&id=us_IL_17099

McHenry County, IL (NIWP target species)

1 report of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) in McHenry County, IL observed on June 3, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=3414&id=us_IL_17111

2. Garlic Mustard Challenge

To the partners who hosted garlic mustard pulls/work days and would like to participate in the Garlic Mustard Challenge - please send your totals (in pounds or gallons) to the NIIPP Coordinator at cathy.mcglynn@niipp.net. Thank you!

3. Funding opportunities

Pulling Together Initiative 2014 – Pre-proposals are due July 1, 2014. Check here for more details
<http://www.nfwf.org/pti/Pages/2014rfp.aspx>

Natural Resources Conservation Service – Regional Conservation Partnership Program

USDA Sec. Vilsack was in Michigan today with Sen. Debbie Stabenow to announce a new Regional Conservation Partnership Program, which was authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill. Under Secretary Robert Bonnie mentioned this upcoming action when he was in Wisconsin earlier this month.

The program will competitively award funds for conservation projects designed by local partners for specific regions. Critical conservation areas in the Forest Service’s Eastern Region include: the Great Lakes region; the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and the Mississippi River Basin.

See the press release below for more info.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2014/05/0104.xml&contentidonly=true>

More information about the requirements for project submission can be found here
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/farmbill/rcpp/>

Proposals are due July 14, 2014

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

In late June or early July, EPA expects to release a competitive announcement (Request For Applications or RFA) requesting the submission of grant applications for over \$20 million in Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funding in support of the GLRI Action Plan.

Full applications are expected to be due approximately 30 days after the RFA is published.

The RFA is expected to include the following categories:

Invasive Species Control

Watershed Management Implementation

Sediment Reduction from Priority Watershed Tributaries

EPA expects numerous benefits from this RFA, including:

Increased on-the-ground/in-the-water action

Enhanced control of existing invasive species

Reduced nutrient and/or sediment inputs to Great Lakes tributaries and nearshore waters !

Increased acreage that intercepts and sequesters sediments, runoff, and associated nutrients transported during storm events.

To be eligible to apply, appropriate registrations must be current and in place at the time of your submission, including: Grants.gov registration by an authorized official representative; System for Award Management (SAM) registration; and Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) registration. To be competitive, applicants may also want to take steps now that will enable them to demonstrate support for their project from financial and/or collaborating partners and to demonstrate compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Additional information is available at: <http://epa.gov/greatlakes/fund/2014rfa02/>

We encourage all applicants to register with EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/maillist> to be informed about the funding process.

4. Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD) was recently discovered in Brown County, Indiana. Thousand Cankers Disease is a serious threat to Black Walnuts throughout the Eastern United States, including Illinois. This disease is native to southwestern United States, where it is a minor pest on the native western walnuts, but it is deadly to the Black Walnut, native to the Eastern United States...

Continue reading article at: <http://illinoisam.blogspot.com/2014/06/thousand-canker-disease-tcd-deadly-to.html>

5. Invasive Plant of the Month – Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Multiflora rose is one of the top ten invasive plants most frequently encountered by volunteers for Plants of Concern. It was introduced to the eastern United States in 1866 as rootstock for ornamental roses. Beginning in the 1930s, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service promoted it for use in erosion control and as “living fences” to confine livestock. State conservation departments recommended multiflora rose as cover for wildlife. More recently, it has been planted in highway median strips to serve as crash barriers and reduce automobile headlight glare.

R. multiflora is a multi-stemmed shrub, sometimes climbing vine, with arching stems and recurved thorns. Its leaves are divided into five to eleven sharply toothed leaflets and leaf stalks have fringed stipules. It flowers in May (a little later this year!) with clusters of showy, fragrant, white to pinkish, 1 in. wide flowers and produces small bright red fruits, or rose hips, develop during the summer and remain on the plant through the winter.

It reproduces by seed and by forming new plants from the tips of arching canes that can root where they contact the ground. An average plant produces an estimated one million seeds per year, which remain viable in the soil for up to 20 years.

It is found along stream banks, pastures, roadsides, savannas, forest edges and open woodlands. This plant thrives in sunny areas with well-drained soil but can tolerate a wide range of soil and environmental conditions. It is not found in extremely dry habitats or in standing water.

Look-alikes: pasture rose (*Rosa carolina*); swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*); Allegheny blackberry (*Rubus allegheniensis*); flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*). Only multiflora rose has the combination of upright arching stems and fringed stipules.

(most of this section taken from <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/pubs/midatlantic/romu.htm>)

Additional Resources:

<http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/invasiveplants/factsheets/pdf/multiflora-rose.pdf>

<http://umaine.edu/publications/2509e/>

<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/romu1.htm>



Photo by Bill Johnson; inset by James Miller

