

NIIPP Bulletin November 2014

- 1. New Invader and EDDMapS Alerts**
- 2. Presentations from 4th Annual NIIPP Meeting**
- 3. Illinois Hydrilla Task Force completes EDRR plan**
- 4. Recommendations for cleaning and winterizing spray equipment**
- 5. Some Emerald Ash Borer updates**
- 6. Identification of woody species in fall and winter**
- 7. NIIPP Performance Evaluation**
- 8. Success Story**
- 9. Invasive Plant of the Month**

1. New Invader and EDDMapS Alerts –

Porter County, IN

Sweet autumn virginsbower (*Clematis terniflora*) in Porter County, IN observed on October 10, 2014
http://www.eddmaps.org/county.cfm?sub=5354&id=us_IN_18127

2. Presentations from 4th Annual NIIPP Meeting

Our 4th annual meeting hosted by the Morton Arboretum was well attended and offered some very informative presentations. The presentations are posted on our website at <http://www.niipp.net/niipp-4th-annual-meeting>

3. Illinois Hydrilla Task Force completes EDRR plan

The most final version of the Early Detection Rapid Response Plan is now available on the Hydrilla Hunt! website

<http://www.niipp.net/files/niipp/files/Hydrilla%20Early%20Detection%20Rapid%20Response%20Plan%20final%20September%2029%202014.pdf>

4. Recommendations for cleaning and winterizing spray equipment

<http://techlinenews.com/articles/2012/12/30/cleaning-and-winterizing-herbicide-sprayers>

5. Some Emerald Ash Borer updates

Emerald Ash Borer has been found in additional counties in Illinois. Those counties include Logan, Menard, Perry, Sangamon and Williamson. See press release at the link below.

<http://illinoisiam.blogspot.com/2014/10/idoa-monitoring-traps-detect-emerald.html>

Emerald Ash Borer may have spread to the white fringe tree <http://phys.org/news/2014-10-emerald-ash-borer-tree.html>

6. Identification of woody species in fall and winter

Time to revisit Chris Evans' article at the ISAM blog spot!

<http://illinoisiam.blogspot.com/2012/12/identification-and-control-of-woody.html>

7. NIIPP Performance Evaluation

Big thanks to the 44 people who filled out the performance evaluation forms at our annual meeting and online. Here is a summary of the multiple choice responses that will help direct our efforts.

1. During the last four years you have –

Collaborated with NIIPP = 47.7% (21)

Consulted with NIIPP = 50% (22)

Used the NIIPP website = 68% (31)

Distributed NIIPP education and outreach materials = 59.1%

2. Has regional work done by NIIPP made your work

Harder = 2% (1)

Easier = 75% (33)

Same = 20.5% (9)

No answer = 2% (1)

3. In what areas would you like to see more involvement by NIIPP?

Strike Team Work = 43% (19)

Education and outreach = 50% (22)

EDRR = 41% (18)

Community collaborations = 43% (19)

Research = 27% (12)

Regulatory efforts = 35 % (15)

8. Success Story

Japanese knotweed has been spreading along the St. Joe's Creek in Downers Grove for several decades. In 2012 NIIPP received a call from a homeowner who had been working to control the plant on her property, but her land kept getting re-invaded. NIIPP met with the homeowner, the DG Park District, and DuPage County FPD at Gilbert Park to talk about the infestation. During this meeting DuPage County realized that the Park District was controlling knotweed on their property adjacent to the Maple Grove Nature Preserve so FPDDC decided to control knotweed at Maple Grove. In 2013 we were unsuccessful in getting a homeowner meeting to happen, but we did recruit the Village. After an in person review of the aerial maps and a strategic conference call the Village hosted a homeowners meeting. Nine homeowners attended and signed waivers for permission to access their property. Many of these folks took waivers home to give their neighbors.

In the meantime FPDDC created door hangers about J. knotweed based on a design from the Northwest Michigan Invasive Species Network and a Village intern hung them on more than 60 doors. USDA Forest Service at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie provided some funds for control work and Integrated Lakes Management became the "strike team." By the first day of treatment (June 9th) 15 homeowners had signed waivers and by the end of the field season we had 21 property owners on board. We were able to treat 18 properties and along the way we found lesser celandine and Japanese stiltgrass. This project is a great opportunity to raise awareness among homeowners as well as assist with habitat restoration along the creek. We look forward to next season! If you'd like to learn more about this project please have a look at the project presentation on the NIIPP annual meeting webpage <http://www.niipp.net/niipp-4th-annual-meeting>

9. Invasive Plant of the Month – Sweet Autumn Clematis

Sweet autumn virginsbower is a climbing, semi-evergreen, ornamental vine. The leaves are opposite, compound (with 3-5 leaflets), and the margins are entire. Leaflets are each 2-3 in. (5-7.6 cm) long. White, fragrant, four-petaled flowers appear in the late summer through the fall. Seeds are also showy and production is prolific. Seed heads have long, silvery-gray, feather-like hairs attached. The native species (*C. virginiana*) is very similar (margins of leaves of the native tend to be toothed), but not as prone to self-seeding and spreading. Sweet autumn virginsbower prefers sun to partial shade and is found invading forest edges, rights of ways and urban green space especially near creeks. It is a member of the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae), native to Japan and China, and was introduced into the United States as an ornamental plant. (text borrowed from <http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=5354>)

Additional resources:

National Park Service: <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/pubs/midatlantic/clte.htm>

Distribution map: <http://www.eddmaps.org/distribution/usstate.cfm?sub=5354>



Photo to the left taken by Karan Rawlins, University of Georgia, www.bugwood.org; photo to the right taken by Chris Evans, Illinois Wildlife Action Plan, www.bugwood.org