



INVASIVE PLANT MAPPING RESOURCES

Anne Pearce

Wisconsin First Detector Network

anne.pearce@wisc.edu

608-262-9570

Wisconsin First Detector Network



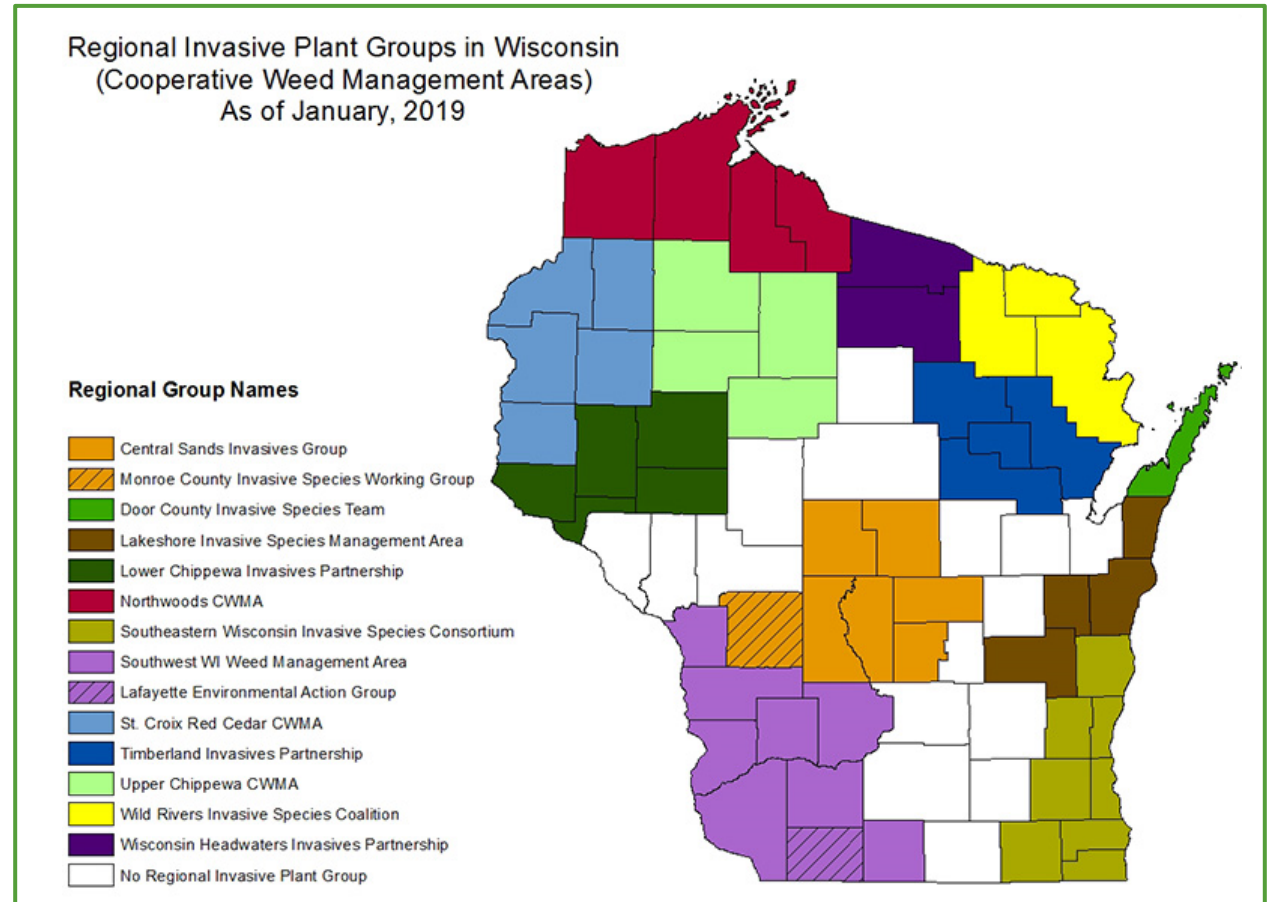
Statewide citizen science network that empowers people to take action against invasive species through education and volunteer opportunities

fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn

MAPPING RESOURCES

Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMAs)

- Organizations that bring together government, non-profit, private industry, and landowners
- Coordinate action/share resources to manage invasive species
- Some have already mapped roadside vegetation
- CISMA contact info at IPAW.org



WISTIPP Viewer map at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn



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Report a Pigweed Who We Are

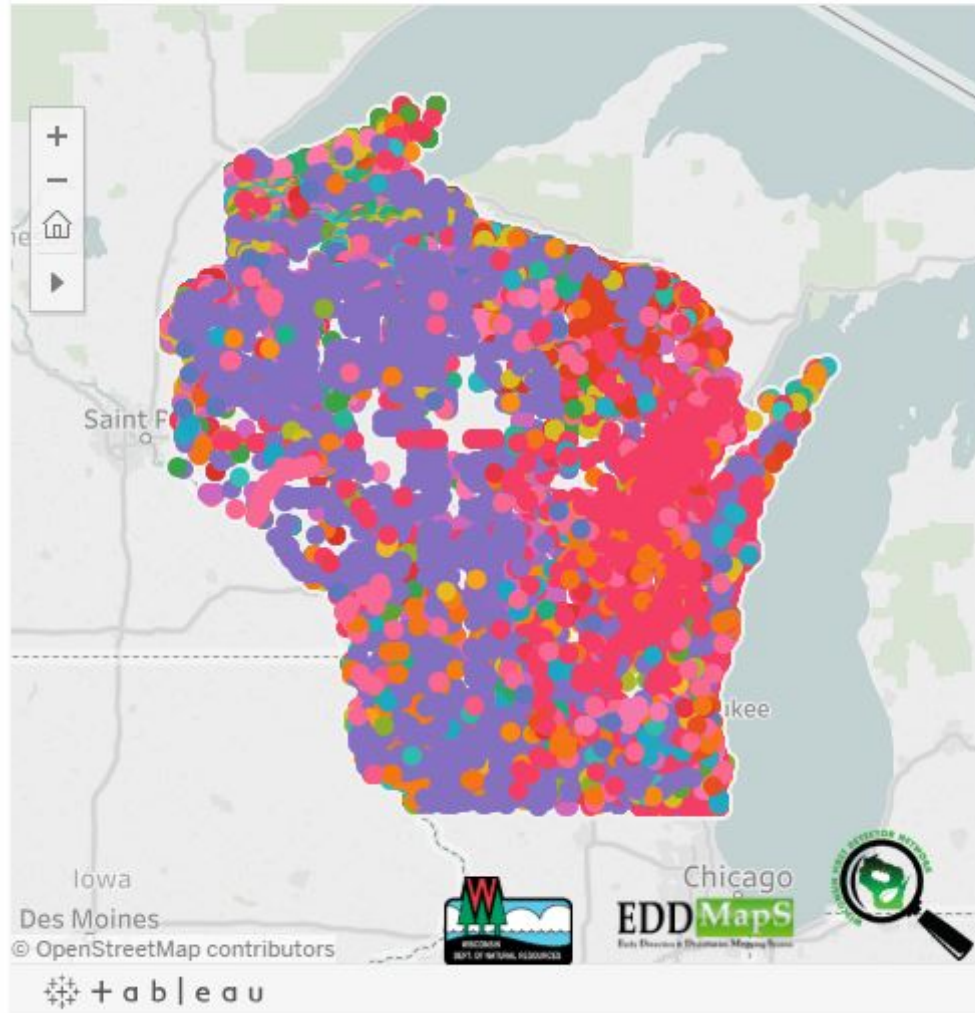
Welcome to the Wisconsin First Detector Network!

The Wisconsin First Detector Network (WIFDN) is a citizen science network that empowers people to take action against invasive species through invasive species monitoring, management, and outreach. WIFDN provides training and resources through a combination of webinars, instructional videos, and hands-on workshops, in addition to providing volunteer opportunities to citizen scientists.

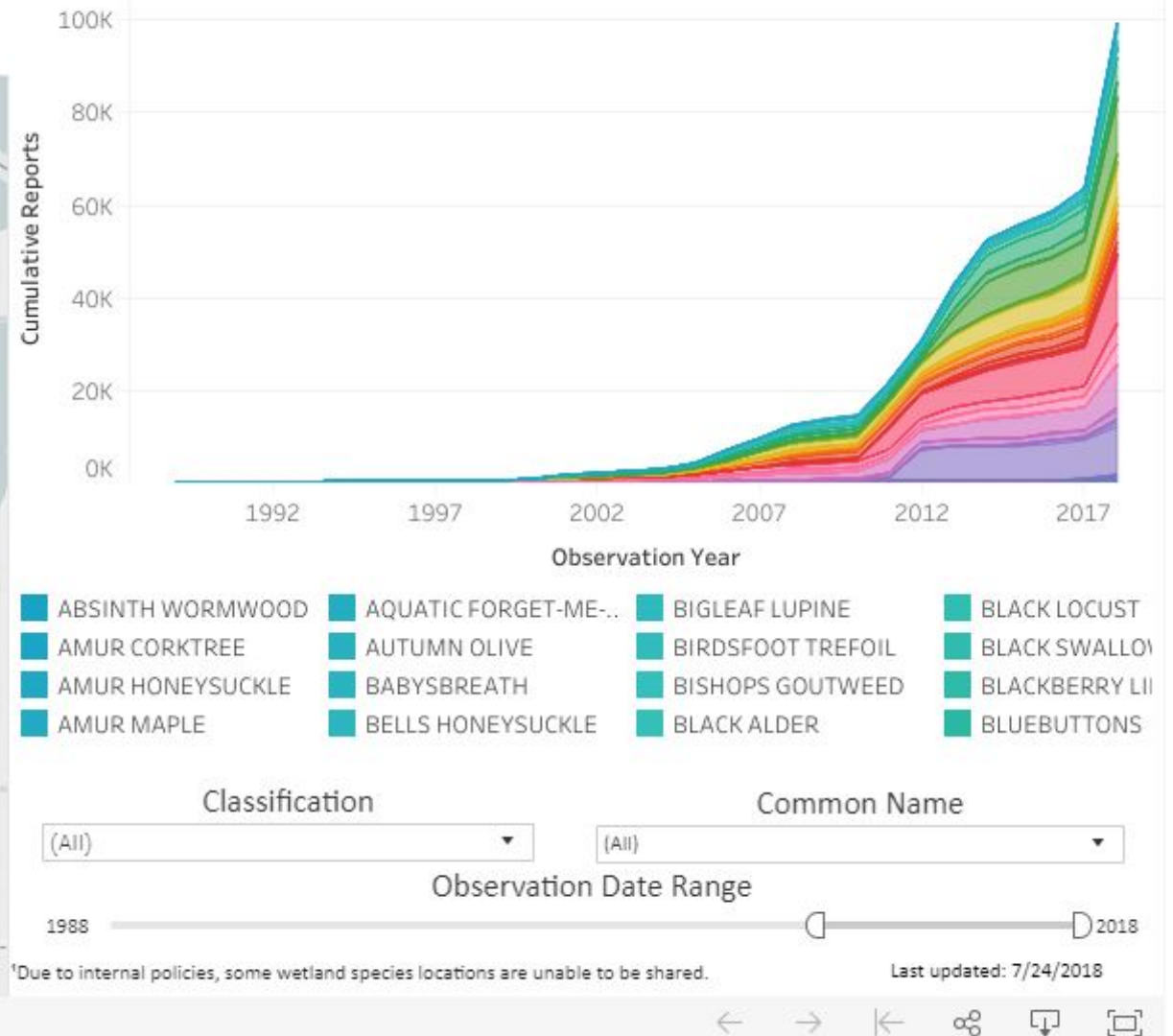
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- [Access fact sheets and I.D. videos](#)
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Wisconsin Shared Terrestrial Invasive Plant Presence Viewer



Cumulative Number of Reports Over Time¹



Get the WISTIPP Viewer guide at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn

Map with GLEDN App

- Free!
- Accurately map invasives
- Take + submit photos
- Built-in field guide
- Smartphones + tablets

Find on the App Store (Apple) or Google Play (Android)



iPad

1:07 PM

Back

garlic mustard


Alliaria petiolata

2016-10-28 13:07 PM

Site Name

Clear

Report Images




Tap Here to Add Photo

Location

Latitude: 43.075

Longitude: -89.41174

Accuracy: 10.0 m



Time Spent in Minutes

5

10

15

30

45

60

Infestation Information

Habitat

Area

##

Acres

Sq Feet

Density

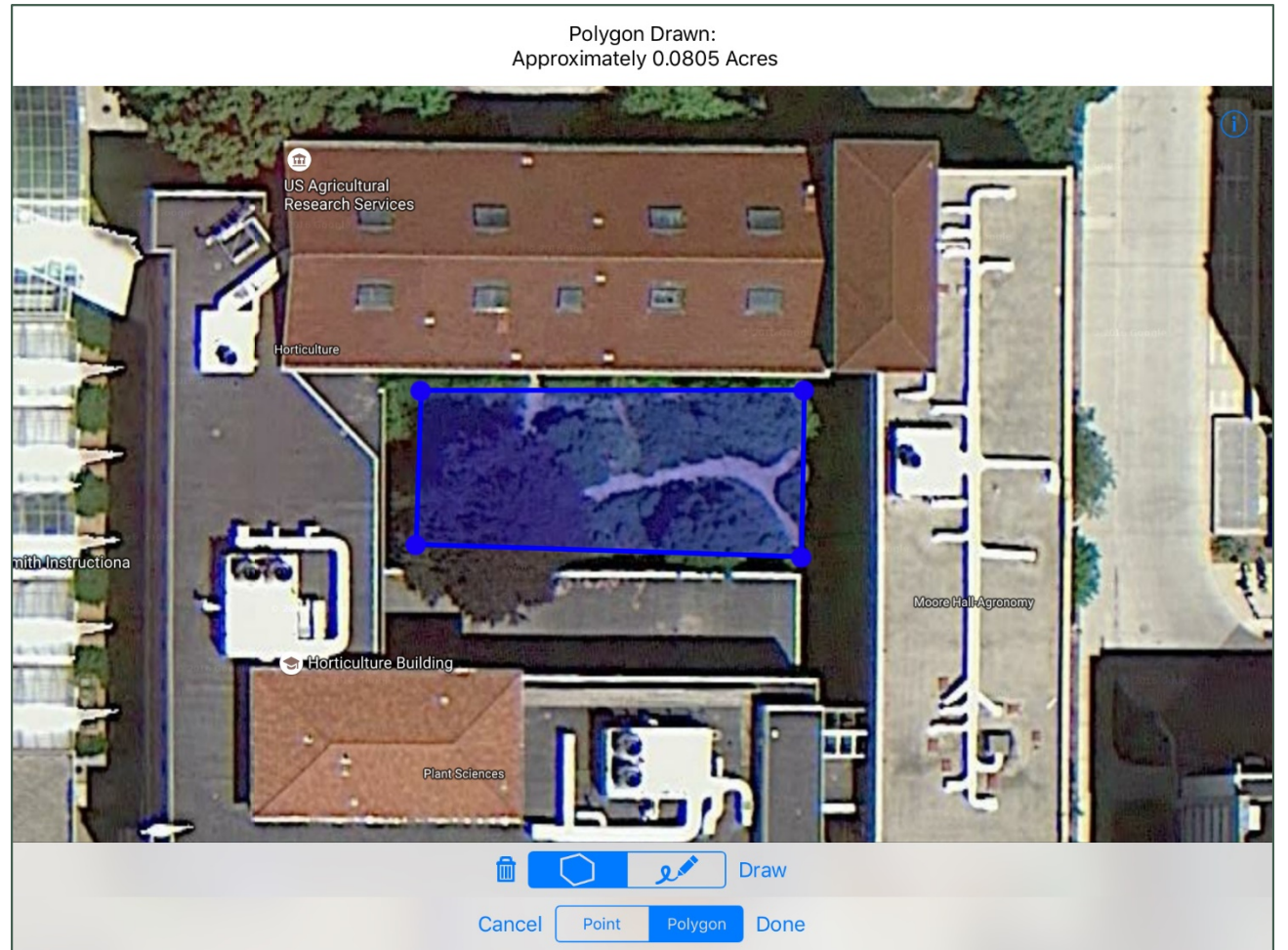
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Notes

Any Extra Information Goes Here



Guide for using GLEDN at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn



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Contact WIFDN for Help!

- Training for using the GLEDN app
- Volunteer coordination and training for community mapping efforts

Contact Anne:
anne.pearce@wisc.edu or
608-262-9570



ADDITIONAL INVASIVE PLANT RESOURCES

Fact sheets at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn



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Common Name	Scientific Name	Video	Fact Sheet
Biennial thistles		–	fact sheet
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	–	fact sheet
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	–	fact sheet
Black swallow-wort	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	video	fact sheet
Buckthorns		–	fact sheet
Bush honeysuckles	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	video	fact sheet
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	video	fact sheet
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	video	fact sheet
Creeping bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	video	fact sheet
Crown vetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	video	fact sheet
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	video	fact sheet
Fie			fact sheet
Ga			–
Ga			fact sheet
H			fact sheet



Garlic Mustard
Alliaria petiolata

A listed invasive plant found on roadsides in Wisconsin

UW Extension
University of Wisconsin–Extension

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCES
University of Wisconsin–Madison

0:01 / 2:20



A3024-34

Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Brandon Panke and Mark Renz

Invasive plants can thrive and aggressively spread beyond their natural range, disrupting ecosystems. The *Management of Invasive Plants in Wisconsin* series explains how to identify invasive plants and provides common management options. Management methods recommend specific timings for treatment, as well as expected effectiveness.

Japanese barberry is a round, dense, spiny shrub, typically 2–3' tall, though it may grow up to 6' tall and 6' wide. The branches are reddish brown and deeply grooved with a single, sharp spine at each node. The wood beneath the bark is yellow. It spreads vegetatively through branches that root freely when they touch the ground.

Legal classification in Wisconsin:

All wild plants are restricted. Select varieties/hybrids are also restricted. Consult Wisconsin's Invasive Species Rule (NR 40) for details.

Leaves: Alternate, 0.5–1.5" long, entire, and shaped like a spatula with a narrow base and wide end (spatulate). Color varies depending on the cultivar, but includes green, bluish-green, or dark reddish-purple. Leaves are arranged in clusters above a spine.

Flowers: Mid-spring. Yellow, umbrella-shaped, 0.25" across with 6 petals. Flowers are found along the stem individually or in clusters of 2–4.

Fruits and seeds: Bright-red, oblong berries, 0.3" long. Fruit are found on narrow stalks along the stem individually or in clusters of 2–4. Fruit mature in mid-summer and can persist on shrub into winter.

Roots: Shallow root system. When scratched, the inner layer of the root is yellow.

Similar species: European barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is another introduced species that is sometimes invasive. European barberry spines occur in sets of 3, while Japanese barberry spines occur singly.

Ecological threat:

- Invades open and closed canopy forests, woodlands, oak savannas, wetlands, pasture, and meadows. Grows more vigorously on well-drained soils.
- Seeds are readily dispersed by birds.
- Sites infested with Japanese barberry have significantly more deer ticks (*Ixodes scapularis*) than sites where Japanese barberry control efforts have taken place or where barberry is not present.

Non-chemical control

Removal

Effectiveness in season: 90–100%
Season after treatment: 70–90%

Pulling or digging up small- to medium-sized barberry any time of the year is an effective individual plant control strategy if soil conditions are amenable. Remove the root crown, as Japanese barberry resprouts from that area. Small bushes can be pulled by hand and larger bushes can be pulled using a leverage tool. Digging up soil surrounding larger bushes can facilitate plant removal. If fruiting, avoid movement unless material can be transported without spreading fruit to other locations.



Invasive Species Calendar at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn



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Learn WHEN to look for invasive plants:

Wisconsin Invasive Species Calendar

The Calendar provides an overview of when to look for invasive species based on the best available life stage & detectability information collected by WIFDN & partners. Exact timing of life stages & detectability will vary with weather conditions in a given year & across the state. We welcome your feedback to improve the accuracy of the calendar! Contact us at WIFDNcoordinator@gmail.com.



Get the Calendar guide at fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn



THANK YOU!

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