

State of the state update: Invasive terrestrial and wetland plants



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DACF, Maine Natural Areas Program

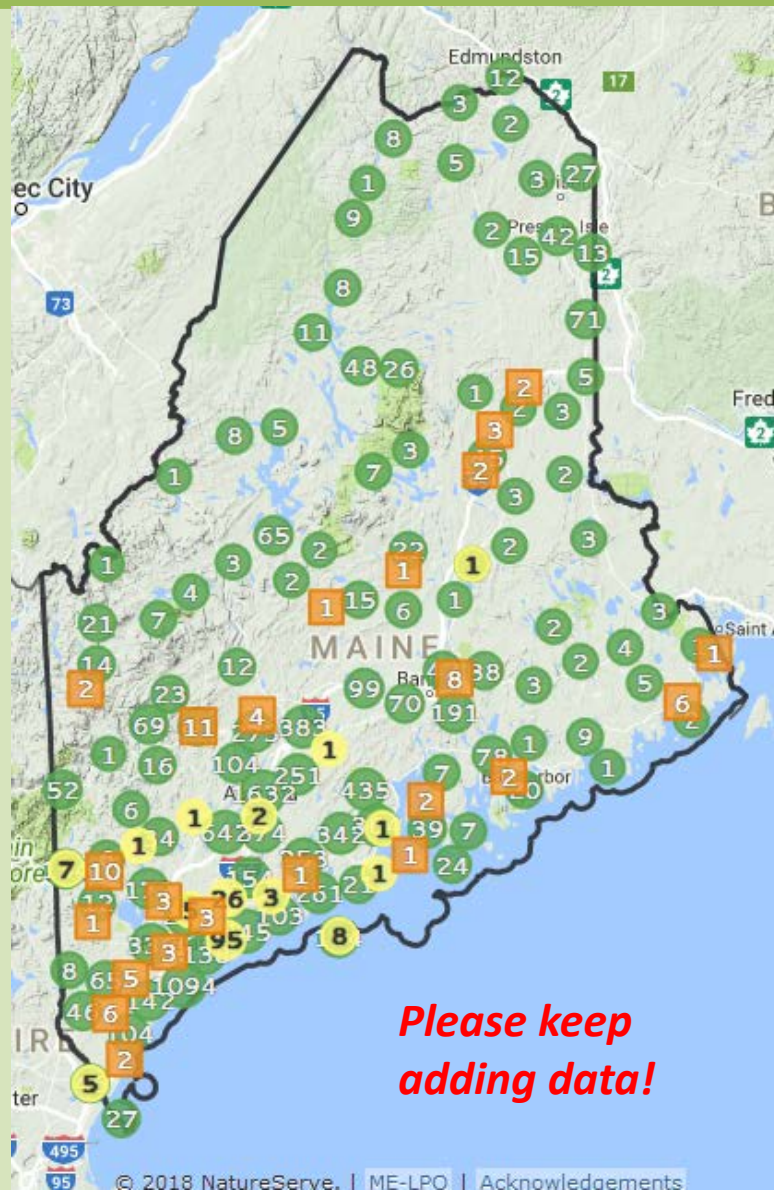
MISN Annual Meeting
March 16, 2018



iMapInvasives online mapping tool

Growing by leaps and bounds!

Terrestrial & wetland plants	1/2016	1/2018
Observations	~4,000	~10,880
Species	49	65
Surveys	101	325
Treatments	81	221



Please keep adding data!



iMapInvasives

Sharing information for strategic management

NRCS CIG project with SWCDs on farms & woodlots in Knox, Lincoln, Kennebec counties

- Provided maps & prioritized management recommendations for 40 properties, ~7,000 acres
- Refer to NRCS EQIP competitive funding
- Spread awareness to agricultural community
- Next steps – CIG
- Parallel steps – proposal with MFS for family forests and town forests



Research project with Maine DOT

- Better understand invasive plant distribution
- Generate management recommendations for invasive plants adjacent to priority natural areas
- Provide invasive plant trainings for DOT vegetation managers
- Create BMPs for preventing spread of invasive plants
- Identify native plants thriving in roadsides



2017 - Invasive Plant Strike Team for state lands

- 3 MFS Student Interns in partnership with UMO & Colby
- New invasive plant surveys
- Provided manual and herbicide control for small infestations
- Followed up on previous contractor treatments
- 2018 plans



Maine Invasive Plant Field Guide – *almost done!*

- Essential ID and control information for 44 species
- Waterproof, small format
- Working with designer at Maine DOT
- Selection of printer via state bid process
- In hand Summer 2018
- Maine Woodland Owners
- Funding from US EPA, MOHF, Maine DOT, DACF

COMMON REED
Phragmites australis

Status in Maine: widespread



Description: Very tall (to 13') perennial grass growing in dense stands. Leaves: Very long (~8-15"), alternate, entire, yellow-green, widest in middle, tapering toward pointed tip. Flowers/seeds: "Fluffy" seed heads start brown-purple, then turn light tan over the fall, persist through winter. Stem: Round, hollow, nodes where leaves meet the stem, dead stalks persist through winter. Rhizome: Dense mat of interconnected roots/shoots.

Native range: Europe. How arrived in U.S.: Probably via ship ballast water.

Reproduction: Mostly by rhizome fragments dispersed in fill or by water. It is unclear how often this species produces fertile seed, but there are reports of seed banking when seed is viable. Can sprout from any rhizome fragment.

Habitat: Open wetlands and wet ditches. Especially damaging in saltmarshes and freshwater marshes. Will also grow along the side of the road in wet ditches.

3487134/Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org


herb & grasses herb & grass graphic

COMMON REED
Phragmites australis

Similar native species: Native *Phragmites americanus* typically grows in loose, diffuse stands and has red-brown to dark red-brown middle and upper nodes versus the dull, ridged, tan nodes for the invasive *P. australis*

Similar non-native species: No other non-native grass is so tall. Escaped *Miscanthus* ornamental grasses are showy but do not normally occur in wetlands.

Control methods*: Small patches (<50' radius) can be cut repeatedly throughout the growing season, as often as once every two weeks, for multiple years (~5-10 years), depleting root reserves and preventing flowering. This method requires diligence. Larger patches are very difficult to control manually without a persistent, reliable labor source. Herbicides are effective (though follow-up will be needed). Special precautions and licensing are needed when applying herbicides in wetland areas - consult the Maine Board of Pesticides Control. The cut-drip method is preferred in small stands (<1 ac) as it is the most precise treatment: bundle and tape 5-10 stems (masking tape works well), then cut live stems late in the growing season, then spray the drip ~25% aquatic-formulation glyphosate, with the dye on the cut surface. Foliar application of 3-5% aquatic-formulated glyphosate can also be effective. If possible, follow up by conducting a controlled burn in the spring following the herbicide application; this can remove old thatch and encourage native plant regeneration.



3487091/Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

Review in progress: Advisory List of invasive plants

ADVISORY LIST:

- Non-regulatory list maintained by MNAP with review from TIPSAC
- Goal: provide information to land managers on which plants are most harmful, in which habitats

1. Reviewed other states' invasive plant lists, gathered TIPSAC suggestions


5. Publish revised Advisory List with invasiveness ranking, habitats threatened, etc.

**ON TRACK FOR
SUMMER 2018**

3. Reviewed scientific literature to evaluate ecological impacts and biological traits

2. List of plants to review

4. Peer review of results by TIPSAC, incorporate feedback, finalize rankings.



Plant Evaluation Summary				
Evaluation Date	2017-02-10			
Species Scientific Name	Acer platanoides			
Species Common Name	Norway maple			
Category Evaluate	G - Advisory Ranking			
Summary	This species should probably occur in the Moderate range.			
Plants	Practical	Plausible	Severe	Assess/Re-evaluate
	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants
	01	100	01	100 01

Question: Impacts to abiotic or environmental processes.
Answer: 1. 1B. Filtered to cause significant alteration of abiotic conditions or ecosystem processes, e.g., increased sedimentation rate along waterways, changes soil water table. 7 Points

Citation: Green-Aparicio and Corbett 2008
Notes: Increased nutrient cycling rates and nutrient availability were found in sites invaded by Norway maple. The effect was more pronounced on more fertile sites.

Citation: Kaufman and Kaufman 2012
Notes: Shallow roots cause changes in soil rooting zone.

Question: Changes to vegetation community structure
Answer: 1. 2B. 104. To significantly alter structure of at least one layer, e.g., substantially changes percent cover of layer(s). 3 Points

Citation: Martin 1990
Notes: Sapling density significantly lower under Norway maples than under sugar maples.

Citation: Martin 1990
Notes: Sapling success richness significantly lower under Norway maples.

Citation: Wyllieoff and Shiao 1995
Notes: Understory species richness significantly lower under Norway maples.

Question: Impacts on fauna (and microbial communities)
Answer: 1. 0C. Potential to cause minor impact to native fauna populations, e.g., negative effects are temporary or non-lethal. 3 Points

Citation: Orndoff et al. 2006
Notes: Insects were less able to feed on Norway maple compared to sugar maple.

Awareness-raising: trainings/workshops

- 90th presentation given January 2018!
- Foresters & other natural resource professionals
- Landowners
- Road and utility staff
- Garden clubs
- Farmers
- Students
- General public



Recent town pesticide ordinances

Division of Animal and Plant Health

Board of Pesticides Control

About Us

Information for the Public

Pest Management Resources

Licensing, Applicators and Distributors

Applicator Resources

Pesticide Registration

Water Quality Program

Pesticide Laws, Regulations & Policies

Publications & Forms



Board of Pesticides Control

Municipal Pesticide Ordinances

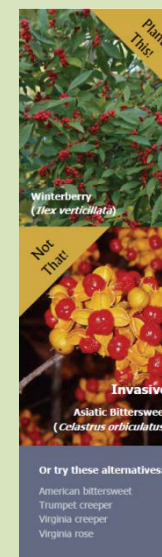
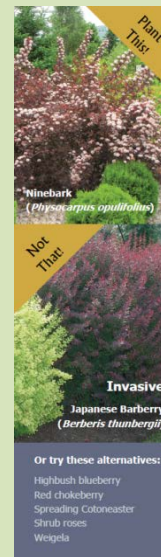
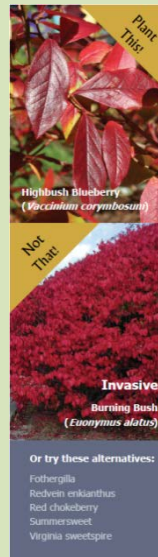
A number of Maine towns have adopted local ordinances to control pesticide use. If other municipalities want to consider their own ordinances they must follow the guidelines established by the Legislature found in [22 MRSA Section 1471-U](#). Below is a list of the municipal ordinances that have been filed with the BPC. Click on the link button next to each town to download a scanned version (pdf) of the ordinance.

Town	Ordinance Summary
Allagash (PDF)	Application of herbicides for forestry purposes prohibited
Amherst (PDF)	Permit required to apply within shoreland zone
Arrowsic (PDF)	Foliar application of herbicides banned for public works use
Brighton Plantation (PDF)	Application of pesticides to woodlands prohibited
Brunswick (PDF)	Prohibits use or storage of most pesticides other than for households and agriculture within the aquifer protection zone Also prohibits aerial applications other than public health applications performed under the auspices of the Town or State Exceptions may be approved by Codes Enforcement Officer
Castine (PDF) Amendment (PDF)	Within the Aquifer Protection Overlay District, storage or manufacturing of pesticides prohibited and application of pesticides requires site plan approval Permit required for non-residential pesticide/fertilizer application and Integrated Pest Management and Nutrient Management plans required, following Maine Board of Pesticides Control (BPC) publication Best Management Practices for the Application of Turf Pesticides and Fertilizers (PDF) . Plans must be reviewed by BPC and Maine Department of Health and Human Services Drinking Water Program and approved by town Planning Board.
Coplin Plantation (PDF)	Aerial and/or mechanical application of pesticides prohibited

DACF Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture Program

Do not sell list in effect 1/1/2018

- Outreach provided
- Warnings and stop sale orders if plants found for sale
- Fines for continued sale
- Challenge: many cultivars and hybrids are sold under numerous names



Maine prohibits the sale* of 33 terrestrial invasive plant species

*Starting January 1, 2018

Invasive plants:

- Are not native to Maine,
- Have spread or have the potential to spread into forests, fields and natural areas,
- Cause harm by developing populations that negatively impact the environment, economy or human health.

Learn more at:
www.maine.gov/dacf

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Example: 40+ Norway maple cultivars/hybrids

Goldsworth Purple	Alberta park
Greenlace	Almira
Jades Glen	Aureo-marginatum
Laciniatum	Cavalier
Lamis Crystal (Lamis)	Charles F Irish
Lorbergii	Cleveland
Medallion (Medzan)	Columnare
Olmsted	Crimson King
Oregon Pride	Crimson Sentry
Parkway	Deborah
Princeton Gold	Dissectum
Royal Red	Drummondii
Schwedleri	Easy Street (Ezeste)
Stand Fast	Emerald Lustre (Pond)
Summershade	Emerald Queen
Superform	Erectum
Walderseei	Faasen's Black
Variiegatum	Fairview
Globosum	Crimson Sunset (JFS-KW202)
Pacific Sunset (Warrenred)	Norwegian Sunset (keithsform)

Ogunquit Marginal Way Committee

Possible Black swallowwort biocontrol trials

Black swallowwort
Cynanchum louisae



URI Biological Control lab
Richard Casagrande & students,
Lisa Tewksbury, Lab Manager



Hypena opulenta



Not a
silver
bullet

Ogunquit Marginal Way Committee

Possible Black swallowwort biocontrol trials



RI release site
Monitoring protocols

Needs if approved:

- Suggestions for labeling, security for tent
- Financial support for equipment and purchase of the caterpillars from URI



THANK YOU! QUESTIONS?

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