



Renz Weed Science

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



Wisconsin invasive species detection and management

Greater Milwaukee Rose Society

3/10/2026

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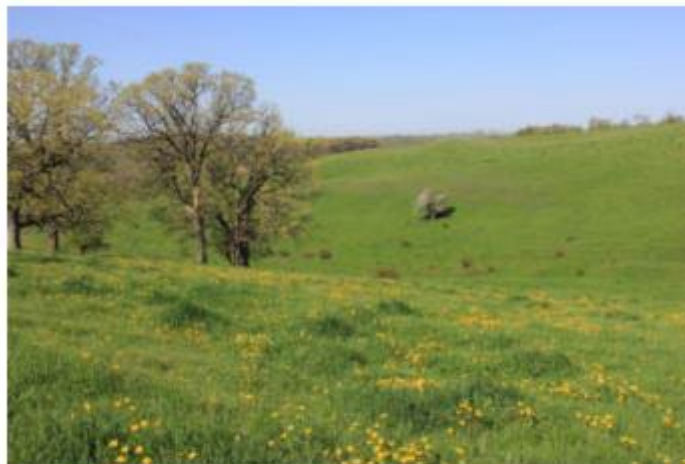
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ALFALFA



PASTURES



NATURAL AREAS / INVASIVE PLANTS



A statewide community science network supporting invasive species education and volunteer opportunities

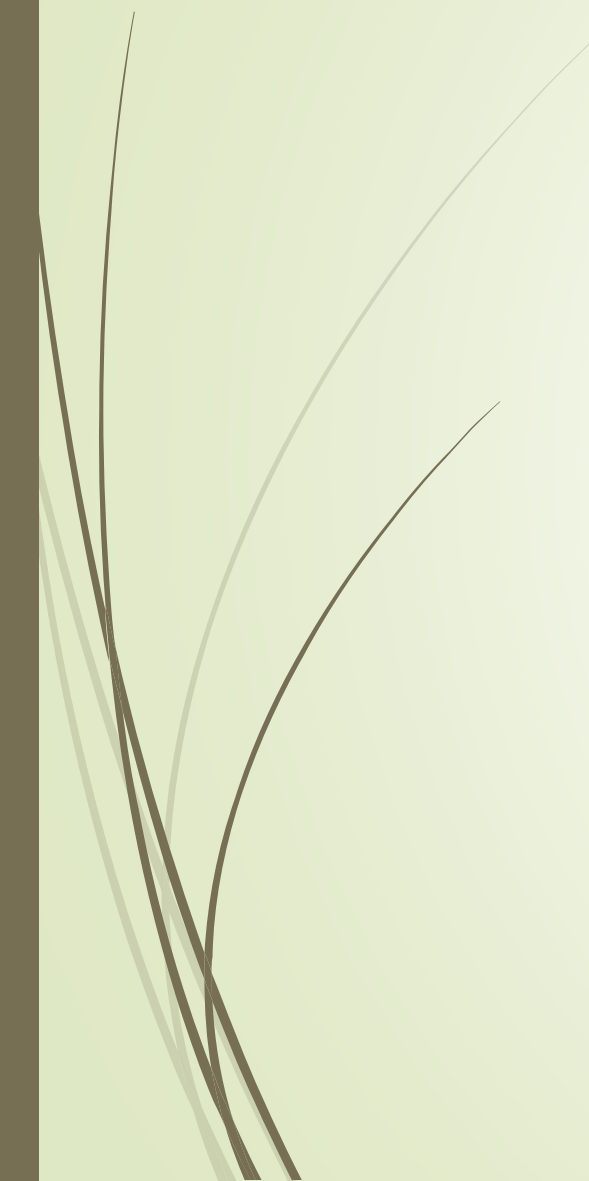






Boozhoo!





PROTECTING WISCONSIN'S BIODIVERSITY

WISCONSIN'S NATURAL COMMUNITIES



Forbes Springs State Natural Area. Photo by Thomas Meyer, Wisconsin DNR.

The natural communities on [Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Working List](#) are defined by the assemblage of different plant and animal species that live together in a particular area, at a particular time. Natural communities may be named for their dominant plant species, for example, pine barrens, sedge meadows and oak savannas, a prominent environmental feature, such as Great Lakes dune or dry cliff, or a combination of these factors. Natural communities range in size from less than an acre to thousands of acres and are dynamic and always changing. Some changes may be rapid while other changes are too slow for many humans to notice during their brief lifetimes. The Natural Heritage Inventory tracks examples of all types of Wisconsin's natural communities that are deemed significant because of their undisturbed condition, size, what occurs around them or for other reasons. The Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan identified additional [aquatic](#) and [anthropogenic](#) habitats important for Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

Community Group

All



Search Communities

Start typing community name

Search

Clear

Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 Next

Search within records

Community Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Community Group
Alder Thicket	G4	S4	Shrub Communities
Algific Talus Slope	G2	S1	Bedrock Dependent
Alvar	G3	S1	Bedrock Dependent
American Lotus-Lily Marsh	G3G4	S3	Marshes
Bedrock Glade	G2	S3	Bedrock Dependent
Bedrock Shore	G3G4	S2	Bedrock Dependent
Black Spruce Swamp	G5	S3?	Northern Forests
Bog Relict	G3	S2	Sedge Meadows, Fens, and Bogs
Boreal Forest	G3?	S2	Northern Forests
Boreal Rich Fen	G4G5	S2	Sedge Meadows, Fens, and Bogs
Bracken Grassland	G3	S2	Barrens and Savannas
Calcareous Fen	G3	S3	Sedge Meadows, Fens, and Bogs

DEVELOPMENT OF A FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR WISCONSIN

Final Report to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V



Thomas W. Bernthal

JUNE 2003

Table 8. Provisional Floristic Quality Assessment benchmarks using cover-weighted Mean Coefficient of Conservatism ($w\bar{C}$) scores for wetland communities of the Wisconsin Omernik Level III Southeast Wisconsin Till Plains Ecoregion based on Overall Disturbance Categories from the Disturbance Factors Checklist.

Plant community type	Preliminary Suggested Tiered Aquatic Life Use (TALU) Category				
	Least Disturbed		Tier 3	Most Disturbed	
	Tier 1	Tier 2		Tier 4	Tier 5
	"Excellent"	"Good"		"Poor"	"Very Poor"
Calcareous Fen (CF)	> 7.0	6.2 - 7.0	3.6 - 6.1	2.2 - 3.5	< 2.2
Emergent Marsh (EM)	> 5.7	4.1 - 5.7	2.1 - 4.0	1.0 - 2.0	< 1.0
Floodplain Forest (FF)	> 4.0	3.4 - 4.0	2.3 - 3.3	2.2	< 2.2
Northern Hardwood Swamp (NHS)	> 6.2	5.4 - 6.2	3.6 - 5.3	3.4 - 3.5	< 3.4
Northern Wet Mesic Forest (NWMF)	> 6.5	6.5	5.8 - 6.4	5.3 - 5.7	< 5.3
Shrub Carr (SC)	> 5.1	4.7 - 5.1	3.2 - 4.6	2.3 - 3.1	< 2.3
Southern Hardwood Swamp (SHS)	> 4.7	4.0 - 4.7	2.9 - 3.9	2.0 - 2.8	< 2.0
Southern Sedge Meadow (SSM)	> 6.3	5.6 - 6.3	3.8 - 5.5	1.0 - 3.7	< 1.0
Wet-Mesic Prairie (WMP)	> 5.5	4.6 - 5.5	3.1 - 4.5	1.9 - 3.0	< 1.9

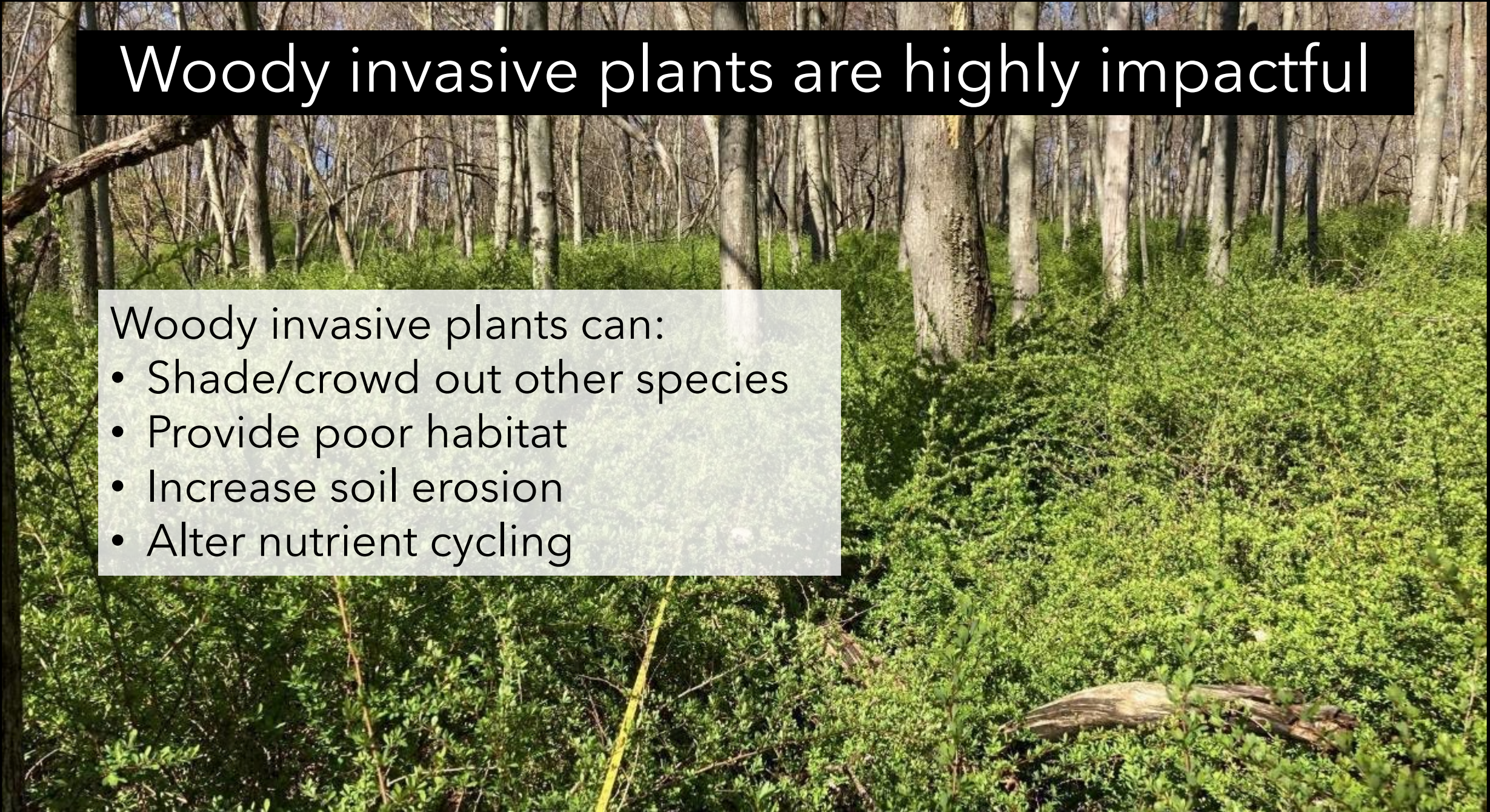
Forest health and regeneration



Woody invasive plants are highly impactful

Woody invasive plants can:

- Shade/crowd out other species
- Provide poor habitat
- Increase soil erosion
- Alter nutrient cycling



Impacts to tree regeneration

Dense infestations of shrubs like honeysuckle and buckthorn slow the rate of tree regeneration



Invasive bush honeysuckle

Invasive shrubs impact aquatic habitats

Leaf litter input to streams
from heavily-invaded forests
alters aquatic food webs



Amur honeysuckle

But aren't they good for birds?

Most invasive plant fruit is not
good bird food
Lower fat content + energy density

Native plants support many
times more insects than non-
native plants

Oaks = >500 species

Gingko = 0? species



Common buckthorn fruits

Some woody invasive plants impact human health



Barberry infestations are associated with higher densities of blacklegged (deer) ticks



What makes a plant invasive?

- Naturalized, non-native plants
- Cause or have potential to cause harm
 - Economic
 - Environmental
 - Human/animal health



Multiflora rose



Definition of “Invasive Species”

Nonindigenous species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

WI Statutes 23.22(1)(c)



© Photo by
Elizabeth J. Czarkota



Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa). Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org

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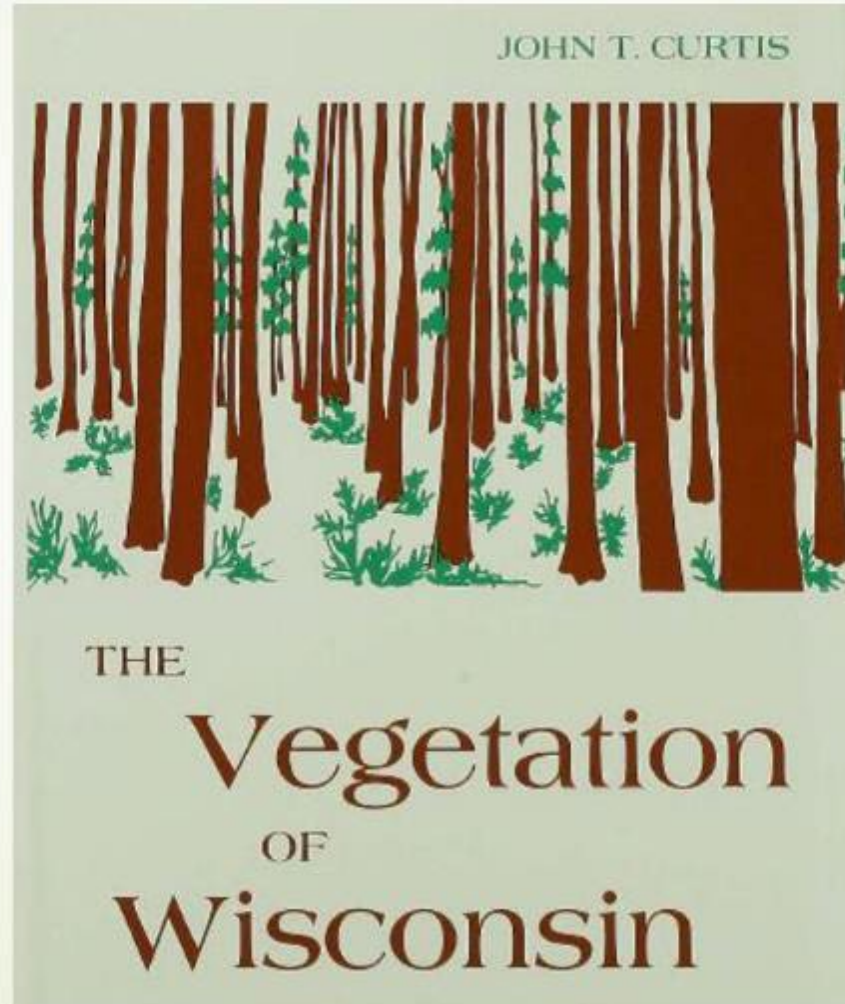
of production.



Wild parsnip burns. Andrew Link, Lacrosse Tribune 2013

*Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org*

How does DNR define a Wisconsin native species?



+ expert biologists

Regulatory Categories:



Prohibited Species:

- Not yet in the state or established in pioneer populations only
- High potential for environmental impacts
- It is still feasible to eradicate and prevent their spread statewide



Cannot **POSSES** the species in Wisconsin.

Kudzu (left) is an example and has never been verified in the state.

Regulatory Categories:



Restricted Species:

- Already established in the state
- High environmental impacts
- Complete eradication unlikely

Cannot transport, transfer, or introduce

Control is
Recommended!

Avoid this
species in
gardens and
landscapes.

Seek alternatives



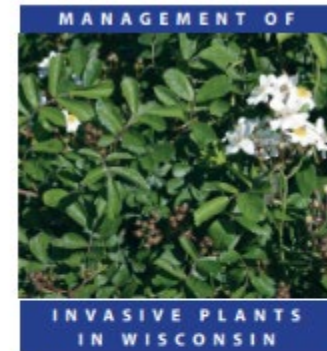
Charlotte Lukes stands next to a severe invasion of second-year garlic mustard plants photographed on May 15, 2007. Photo by Roy Lukes.

Clean your gear,



To prevent the spread of
invasive species

IDENTIFICATION RESOURCES



Brendon Panke, Ryan deRegnier,
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. For more information, go to: fyi.uwex.edu/weedsci/category/invasive-plants-of-wisconsin.

A3924-20

Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Multiflora rose is a perennial shrub with arching stems that grow up to 15' tall. Stems are covered in stiff, curved thorns.

Legal classification in Wisconsin:
Restricted

Leaves: Leaves are alternate and pinnately compound with 7–9 oval, toothed, 0.5–1" leaflets. Leaflets are smooth on the upper surface. Underside is lighter in color than the upper side and covered in small hairs. The base of each leaf stalk bears two fringed bracts.

Flowers: Late spring to early summer. Flowers are white, 1–2" in diameter, and grow in clusters on the shrub.

Fruits and seeds: Round, red fruits (rose hips) develop from flowers over the summer and are 0.25" in diameter. These dry to an angular, dry fruit with each containing one seed (achene).

Roots: Shallow fibrous roots extend from a woody crown. Arching stems can root when in contact with the ground.

Similar species: Native rose species have pink flowers and lack bracts at the end of the leaf stalk (petiole).

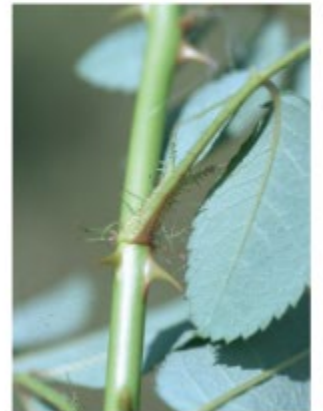
Ecological threat:

- Invades prairies, grasslands, pastures, savannas, open woodlands, and forest edges.

Non-chemical control Removal

Effectiveness in season: 90–100%
Season after treatment: 50–70%

Removing plants is an effective individual plant treatment if soil conditions allow for the removal of the root crown. Plants will resprout from root crowns if they are left in the ground. Heavy equipment (e.g., a bulldozer) is effective for clearing severely infested areas, as long as the root crowns are removed. When using heavy equipment, it may be advantageous to remove the top few inches of soil to remove rose seeds as well. When using these techniques, assess the potential for soil erosion. Reseed with desirable species if needed.



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RESEARCH ▾

LINKS

INVASIVE ID ▾

VIRTUAL OFFICE HOURS

WE RESEARCH WEEDS IN PASTURES AND INVASIVE PLANTS IN THESE SETTINGS:

INVASIVE PLANT
MANAGEMENT
FACTSHEETS

INVASIVE PLANT
IDENTIFICATION
VIDEOS

PASTURES

ALFALFA AND
SWITCHGRASS
MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURAL WEED
IDENTIFICATION
FACTSHEETS

CRP WEED
MANAGEMENT
FACTSHEETS

PRESENTATIONS

RIGHTS OF WAY
INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
FACTSHEETS



ALFALFA



PASTURES



NATURAL AREAS / INVASIVE PLANTS

RenzWeedScience.cals.wisc.edu



WIFDN and Renz Lab: factsheets, publications, tools, videos & links to collaborators and online resources

Wisconsin Invasive Plant Identification tree-of-heaven - *Ailanthus altissima*

Life History: Tree-of-heaven is a rapidly-growing tree that can reach 80' tall with trunk diameters of 1-6'. Has previously been planted as an urban street tree. It is the main host of the destructive spotted lanternfly.

Leaves: Alternate, pinnately compound, 1-4" long. Each leaf is composed of 11-28 leaflets. Leaflet has a smooth margin, except near the base where there is one or more teeth with glands. Leaves and male flowers have a strong odor reminiscent of rancid peanut butter.

Stem/Root: Perennial taproots and lateral roots, which are both capable of generating shoots. Taproots typically grow 6' deep, whereas lateral roots can spread up to 90', depending on the soil.



Young trees grow fast from long roots, leading to shady dense stands

Flower/Fruit: Flowers yellow-green with 5-6 petals in terminal inflorescences 8-16" long. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants in late spring. Fruit is 1.5" turning pink to tan, papery with two wings extending from a seed.

Similar Plants: Native sumacs and compound leaf trees like ashes, hickory, black walnut, butternut, and pecan can be told apart up close as they all have completely toothed (serrated) leaf margins. Tree-of-heaven has smooth margins and can be further distinguished by the strong odor when leaves are crushed.



Colorful fruit on a female tree



Bark is bumpy, grey to brown



Small glands are in the lobe on the base of leaflets



Brendon Panke and Mark Renz

A5924-33

Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Tree-of-heaven is a rapidly-growing tree that can reach 80' tall with trunk diameters of 1-2'. It has smooth stems with pale grey bark and light brown twigs. Leaves and male flowers have a strong odor reminiscent of rancid peanut butter.

Legal classification in Wisconsin:
Herbicide

Leaves: Alternate, pinnately compound, 1-4" long. Composed of 11-28 leaflets. Each leaflet has a smooth margin, except near the base where there is one or more teeth with glands.

Flowers: Late spring. Small, yellow-green with 5-6 petals in dense, terminal inflorescences that are 8-16" long. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants (dioecious).

Fruits and seeds: Fruit are 1.5" long and green turning pink to tan. The fruit are papery and have two wings extending from a seed at their center. The fruit develop on female plants from late summer to early fall and can remain on the tree through winter.

Roots: Perennial taproots and lateral roots, which are both capable of generating shoots. Taproots typically grow 6' deep, whereas lateral roots can spread up to 90', depending on the location.

Similar species: Native sumacs (Rhus) and non-native ash (Fraxinus), hickory (Carya), black walnut, butternut, and pecan (Juglans) can be distinguished from tree-of-heaven by having completely toothed (serrated) leaf margins. Tree-of-heaven can be further distinguished by the odor of the leaves and male flowers.

Ecological threat:

- Invades fields, forest edges and openings, and disturbed areas such as abandoned lots, roadsides, lawns, and cracks in pavement. It is especially prevalent in urban areas where it has been planted abundantly.
- Seed can persist in woodland areas and germinate when light levels increase, usually because of disturbance.

Non-chemical control Removal

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

Pulling and digging up seedlings when soil conditions are arid are effective strategies for control. The entire root must be removed since root fragments can resprout. Root suckers and shoots are not good targets for pulling or digging since they are attached to an existing root system and are difficult to remove.

Mowing

Effectiveness in season: 50-70%
Season after treatment: 50-70%

Mowing or cutting is not usually recommended as tree-of-heaven can resprout vigorously from the stump or rhizomes. Mowing or cutting small or young infestations can be effective if repeated for many years in heavily shaded habitats. Cutting female trees before seeds are present can prevent seed production, but additional control is required to reduce population size. Mowing has been most successful when combined with a herbicide treatment. If seeds are present when mowed, avoid movement off site.

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hot

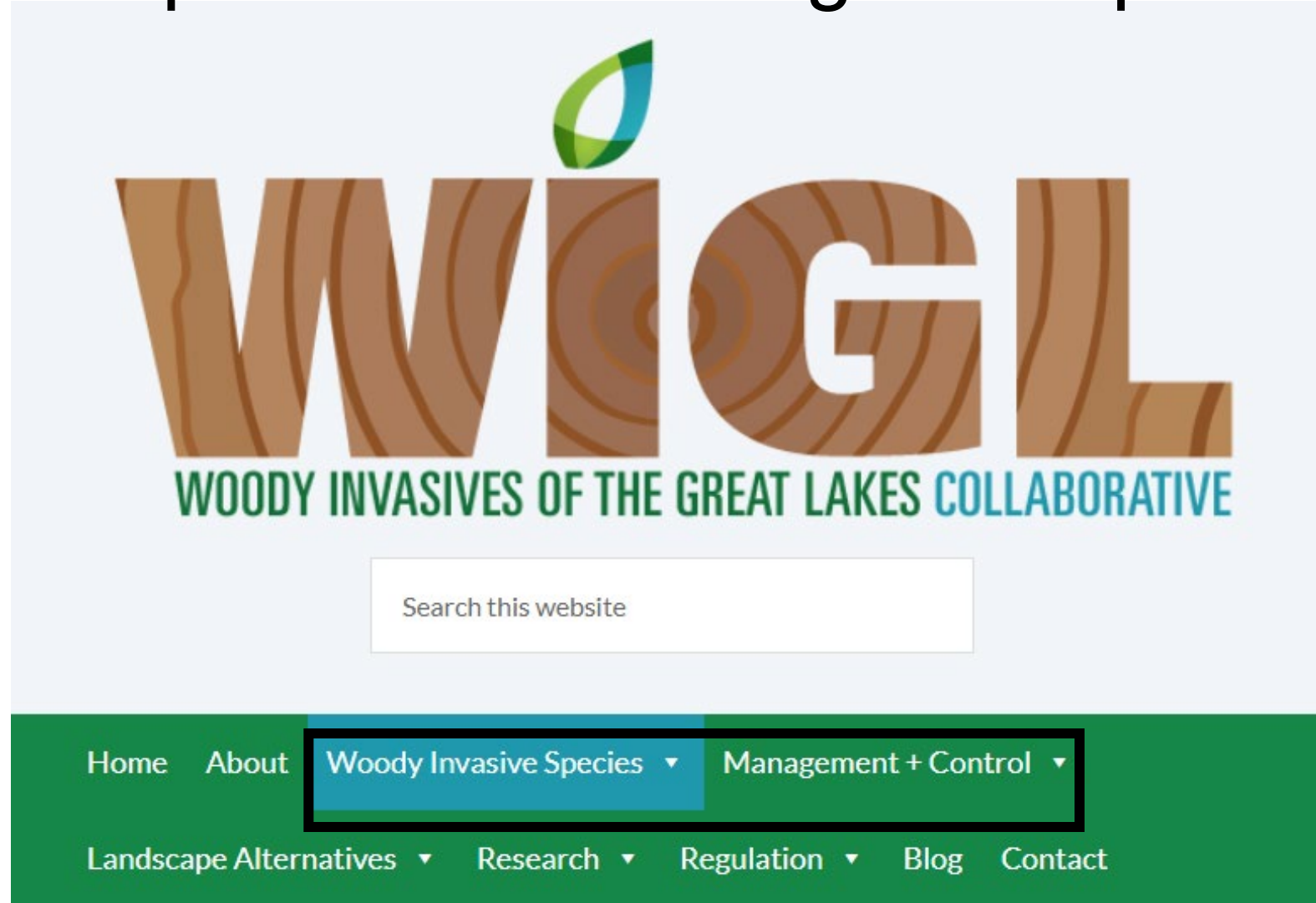
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Revised 9/2023

Visit renzweedscience.ca.ukm.edu
Layout by Matthew Wallerth
Photos by Richard Gardner
and Karan Rawlings

WIGL species and management profiles



woodyinvasives.org

Some woody invasive plants to know



Autumn olive



Bush honeysuckle



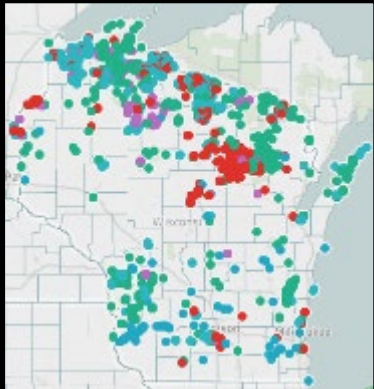
Japanese barberry



Glossy buckthorn

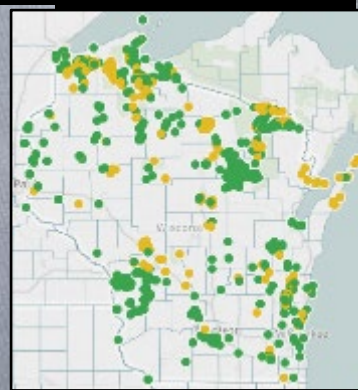
Bush Honeysuckles (*Lonicera* species)

- Dense, multi-stemmed shrubs
- Grow 6-12' tall
- Opposite, toothless leaves
- Fragrant pairs of flowers at leaf axils
- Shaggy, peeling bark
- Hollow pith



Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)

Glossy Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)



Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)



- Thorny shrub with long, arching branches; somewhat climbing
- Habitats it invades:
 - Forests
 - Grasslands
 - Roadsides
- Status
 - Wisconsin: Restricted
 - Regulated in: IN, MN, OH, IL, IA



Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Leaves alternate, pinnately compound



- 2–4" long, composed of 5–11 leaflets
- Leaflets have sharp teeth on the margins
- Stems have large, broad-based prickles
- Stipules are fringed



Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Flower/fruit



- Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ -1" wide with white petals and yellow stamens; very fragrant
- Female parts of the flower are fused into a little column
- Flowers borne in loose, upright clusters with spreading branches; June
- Fruit is red and berry-like.



Multiflora rose look alike

Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) looks like other rose species, which all have pinnately compound leaves with stipules, toothed leaflets, and 5-petaled flowers.

Multiflora rose is differentiated from other rose species by its **fringed stipules** at the base of leaves and **numerous, white flowers** (native roses have pink flowers). Additionally, multiflora rose's **prickles are large and noticeably curved downward**; prickles on other species are generally smaller and stick straight out from the plant or are only slightly curved.



Multiflora rose leaf with fringed stipules (above), compared to solid, wing-like stipules of other rose species (below)



Multiflora rose has large, downward curved thorns (above) that are distinct compared to stems of other rose species (other photos)



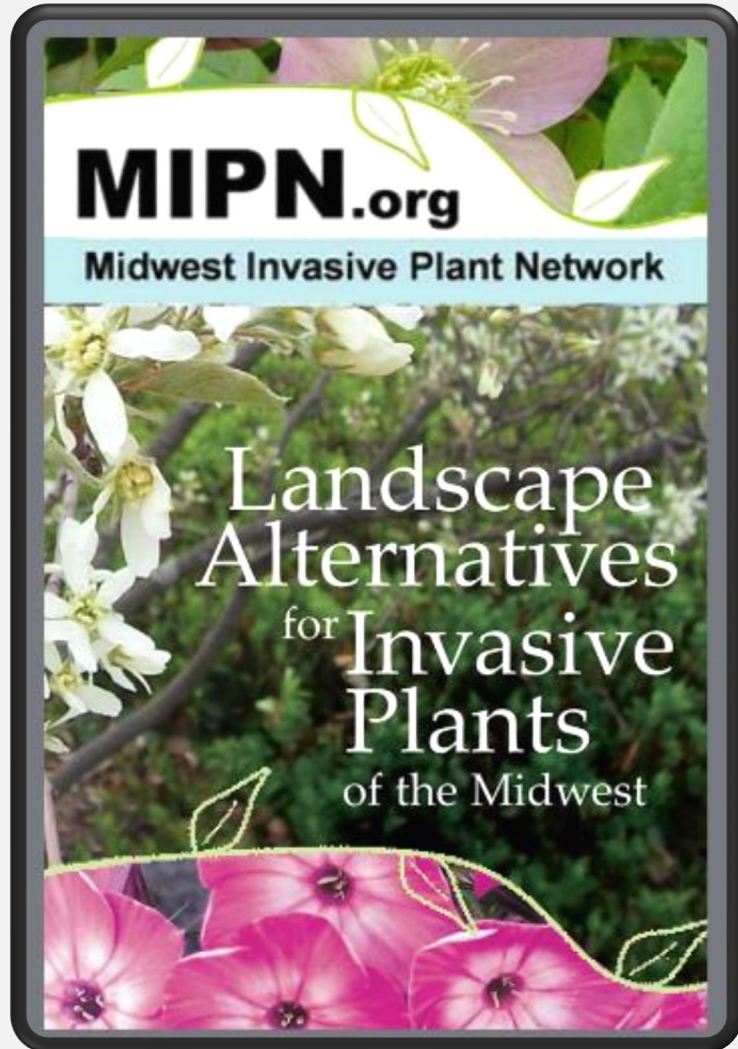


Best mobile plant ID apps?

Madeline Lesniak says...

1. Picture This (for novices, learners and seasoned identifiers alike. Best info layout in my opinion)
2. Pl@ntNet (for more seasoned identifiers)*
3. Google Lense (but it doesn't work as easily for Apple, use Apple Photo app; not always as reliable)
4. iNaturalist (good but crowd sourced verification))
5. ~~Seek~~ (overall I would never recommend this one)

HAVE THIS INFO IN YOUR POCKET!



- Android or iOS phones or tablets
- Offline app- download it and have it ready to go!



Euonymus alatus
Burning bush

Other Common Names

Winged burning bush
Haag, and Fireball

Landscape Uses

Burning bush has been used as an ornamental plant in North America for over 150 years for its ease of growth, bright fall color and adaptability to the developed landscape. Many cultivated varieties (cultivars) have been developed and marketed. It is still a popular landscaping choice in many areas today despite its invasiveness.

Invasive Threat:

- Frequently invades open systems like forest edges, prairies, old fields and rights-of-way
- Is shade tolerant and can grow in interior hardwood forests
- Can out-compete native shrub species to become the dominant species in the understory
- Once mature, it produces a large volume of seed every year

Description

Form: Burning bush is a fast growing, multi-stemmed deciduous shrub that grows up to 20' tall though some cultivars in trade are considerably smaller. It is often as wide in spread as it is tall.

Leaves: Mostly oppositely arranged on very short stems, elliptical to wedge shaped, up to 3" long and half as wide with fine sharp-toothed margins. Foliage is medium to dark green during the growing season, turning bright red during the fall.

Flowers: Inconspicuous, 0.35" in diameter with four yellow-green petals.

Fruits & seeds: Smooth 0.25-0.35" long dark red capsules split open in the fall to reveal orange fleshy seeds that are eaten and dispersed by birds.

Bark & Roots: Stems are green to brown in color, often with two to four corky wing-like ridges that run the length of the branches. Wings are less prominent on certain cultivars. Lower bark is grey often with light vertical streaks. Dense, fibrous roots emerge from a woody root crown.

Similar Species: The related Eastern wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*) and running strawberry (*E. americanus*). The related exotic European spindle (*E. europaeus*), which can also spread from gardens, is also unwinged. While similar in size and form to burning bush, its leaves have stems 0.5" in length, burning bush's leaf stems are very short (less than 0.25" long).

Other Common Names

Winged burning bush, winged euonymus, winged spindletree, winged wahoo, a variety of cultivar names including Compactus, Rudy Haag, and Fireball

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Similar Species: The corky winged stems and dense growth habit are the easiest means to differentiate this species from native relatives Eastern wahoo (*E. atropurpureus*) and running strawberry (*E. americanus*). The related exotic European spindle (*E. europaeus*), which can also spread from gardens, is also unwinged. While similar in size and form to burning bush, its leaves have stems 0.5" in length, burning bush's leaf stems are very short (less than 0.25" long).



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Burning bush

Q Search

Exotic Invasive Species

I

Burning bush
Euonymus alatus

N

American cranberry bush
Viburnum opulus var. ame...

N

Black chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa

N

Blackhaw viburnum
Viburnum prunifolium

N

Carolina allspice
Calycanthus floridus

N

Eastern wahoo
Euonymus atropurpureus

N

Fothergilla
Fothergilla spp.

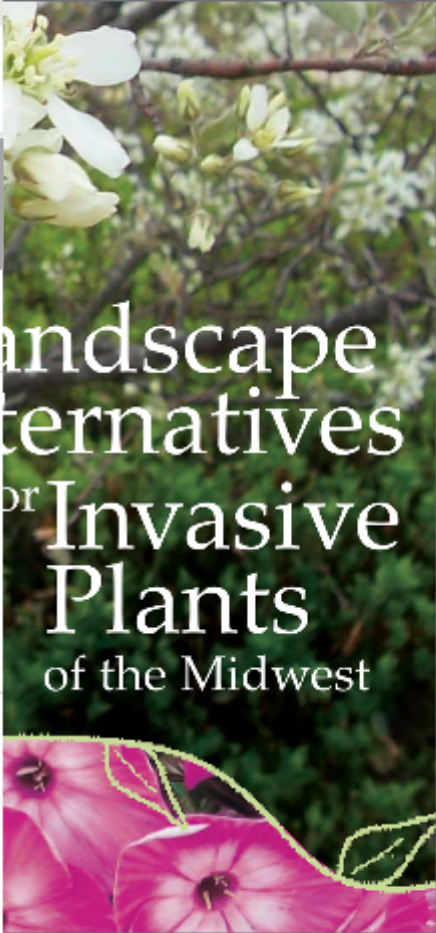
N

Fragrant sumac
Rhus aromatica

N

Possumhaw viburnum
Viburnum nudum

andscap
ternatives
or Invasive
Plants
of the Midwest



 Invasive Plants

A-Z

Alphabetical

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More

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



Wisconsin First Detector Network

Division of Extension

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2019 Roadside Workshops

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.

I WANT TO:

- [Report invasive species](#)
- [Access fact sheets and I.D. videos](#)
- [Report a Pigweed](#)

When to Look → Invasive Species Calendar



Species Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apple												
Goutweed												
Heaven												
Mustard-flowering year												
Mustard-rosette												
Raspberry												
Rosvil-flowering year												
Rosvil-rosette												
Rose + common barberry												
Yellow bellflower												
Thistles-rosettes												
Worm thistle												
Thistle												
Bittersweet												
Unrecorded												

Life Stage

- dormant or bare branches
- green vegetation present
- flowers present
- mature fruits or seeds present
- leaves changing color

Life Stage refers to the life stage of the species that is most dominant and/or most easily detectable in a given month.

Detectability

- undetectable
- low
- medium
- high

Detectability refers to how easy it is to find and/or identify the species in a given month.

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. The 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.

Use the dropdown lists to create a custom calendar		Habitat	Form	Detectability	Life Stage	Month	Scientific Name	Common Name
		(All)	(All)	(Multiple valu...	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Amur maple												
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	bishop's goutweed												
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven												
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard-flowering year												
	garlic mustard-rosette												
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	porcelain berry												
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil-flowering year												
	wild chervil-rosette												
<i>Berberis spp.</i>	Japanese + common barberry												
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	creeping bellflower												



INVASIVE SPECIES CLEARINGHOUSE

Early detection lists

A goal of the Wisconsin First Detectors Network (WIFDN) is to direct professionals and volunteers in early detection of invasive species. Below is a clearinghouse of lists with links to factsheets and known distribution* of the most important early detection plants, insects, and diseases and animals.

University of Wisconsin Extension experts are most concerned about the spread of these organisms and preventing establishment in Wisconsin. WIFDN recommends learning how to identify these species to help the state with reporting observations that will inform management.

Jump to list:

[Terrestrial plants](#)

[Aquatic plants](#)

[Insects](#)

[Diseases](#)

[Animals](#)



Click common names for ID resources and map links to find distribution information.

These lists are current as of April 2025.

Terrestrial plants

 Print  Excel  CSV  Copy

Show All ▼ entries

Search:

Scientific Name ▲	Common Name ▲	Maps ▲
Ailanthus altissima	tree-of-heaven	link
Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	link
Ficaria verna	lesser celandine	link
Glyceria maxima	tall manna grass	link
Humulus japonicus	Japanese hops	link
Microstegium vimineum	Japanese stiltgrass	link
Phellodendron amurense	Amur corktree	link
Pyrus calleryana	Callery pear	link
Thladiantha dubia	goldencreeper/red hailstone	link
Vincetoxicum nigrum	black swallowwort	link
Heracleum mantegazzianum	giant hogweed	link
Scientific Name	Common Name	Maps

Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries

Thanks to Mark Renz, Matt Wallrath and John Zaborsky (terrestrial plants and animals, contact: mrwallrath@wisc.edu), Paul Skawinski (aquatic plants and animals, pskawins@uwsp.edu), PJ Liesch (insects, pliesch@wisc.edu), and Brian Hudelson (diseases, hudelson@wisc.edu) for consulting on species and adding links to these lists.

For more on a topic information visit:

Terrestrial plants – [Renz Weed Science plant ID](#)

Aquatic plants and animals – [Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring](#)

Insects – [UW Insect Diagnostic Lab](#)

Diseases – [Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic](#)

Animals – [APHIS Wildlife Operational Activities](#)

Search

**Note: These species tend to be underreported so maps are incomplete. We request professionals and participatory scientists scout and make records at [Eddmaps.org](#)*

Scoping Invasive Species Train the Trainer Module

Tools

Invasive Plant Impacts

Scoping Invasive Species Train the Trainer Module

Terrestrial Invasive Species by County in Wisconsin – 1900 to 2024

Wisconsin Native Plant Nurseries

Wisconsin Invasive Species Calendar

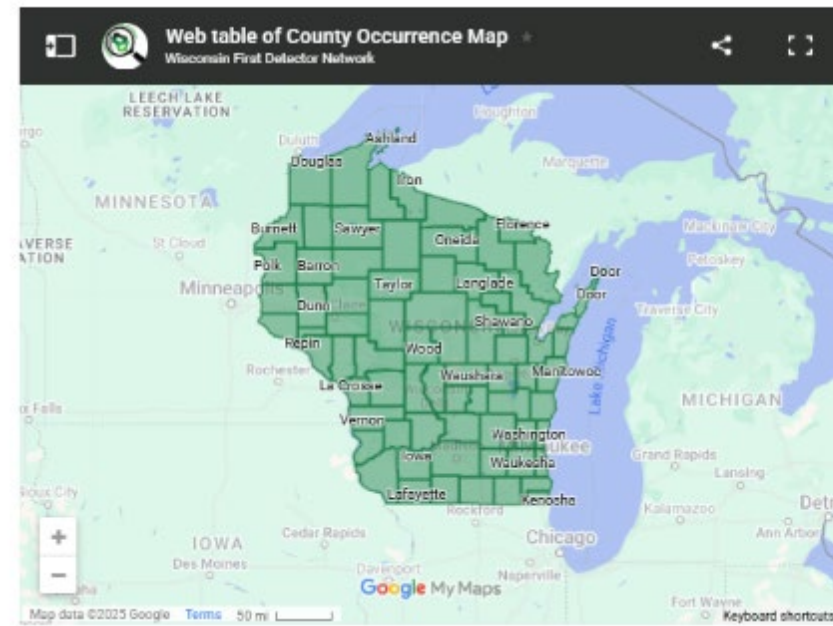
WISTIPP Viewer

Scoping Invasive Species Train the Trainer Module

COUNTY INVASIVE PLANTS LISTS FOR WI 1900-2024

WIFDN has generated an interactive table that contains invasive and potentially invasive plant species from 1900 to 2024 in Wisconsin. While it largely follows Wisconsin NR40, WIFDN staff has worked to add other species at a high risk for destructive spread in the state.

Find your county of interest below! Zoom in to see county names or click the [] to make it full screen. By clicking on a county shape, you can then click a link in the description that will download a list of species occurrences for that county.





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HOME **TOOLS** PEOPLE RESOURCES RESEARCH INVASIVE ID

WE RESEARCH WEEDS AND INVASIVE PLANTS IN THESE SETTINGS

COUNTY INVASIVE PLANTS LISTS FOR WISCONSIN

INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL DATABASE

WEED-O-METER

WEED ID WEBSITE

WISTIPP VIEWER



ALFALFA



PASTURES



NATURAL AREAS /

County Invasive Plants List for Wisconsin: <https://renzweedsceience.cals.wisc.edu/>



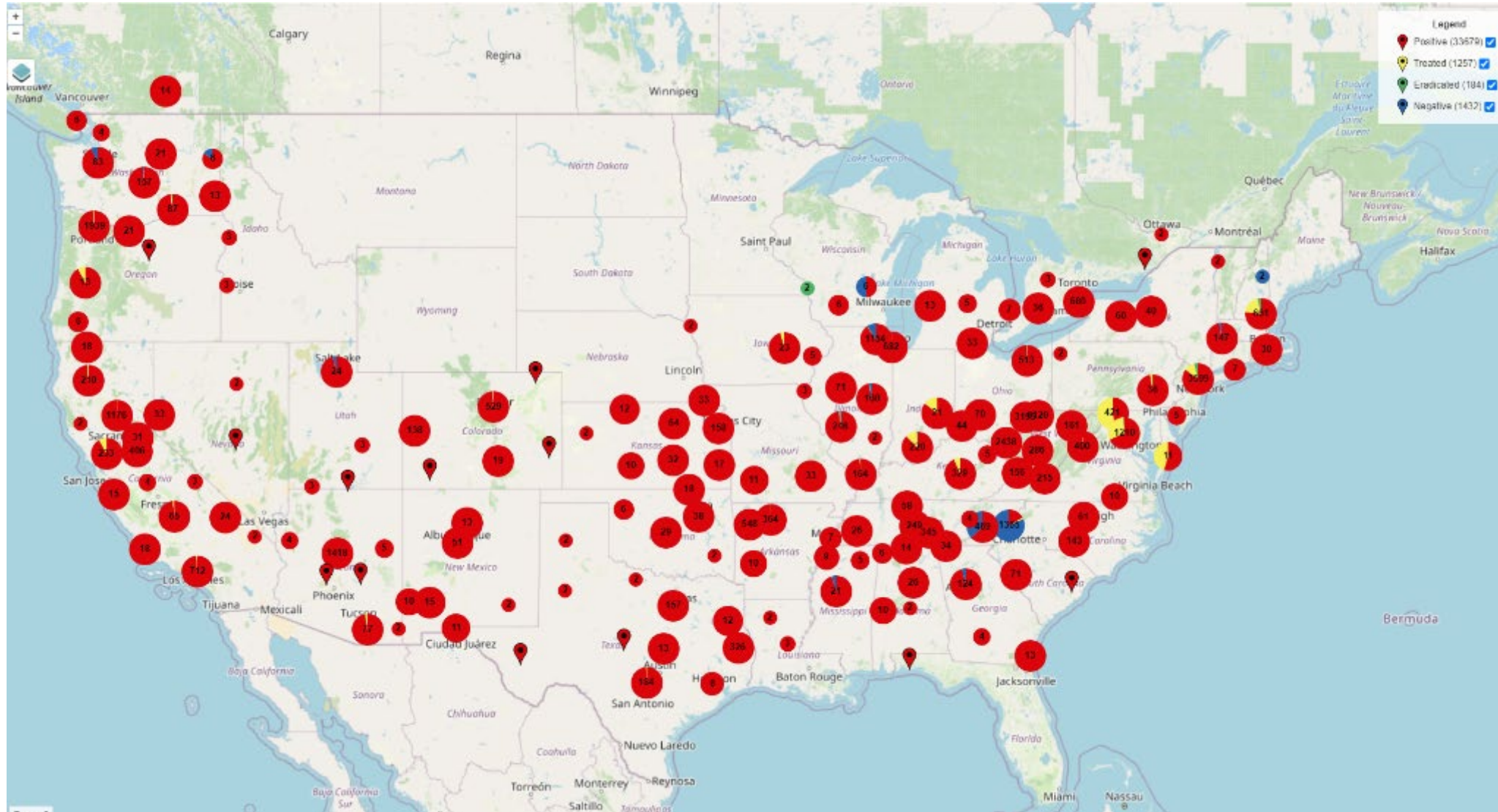
WIFDN has generated an interactive table that contains invasive and potentially invasive plant species from 1900 to 2024 in Wisconsin. While it largely follows Wisconsin NR40, WIFDN staff has worked to add other species at a high risk for destructive spread in the state.

Click [here](#) to download the master table of all counties by tab in a spreadsheet, or find

County Invasive Plants List for Wisconsin: <https://renzweedsdscience.cals.wisc.edu/>

SciName	ComName	WI_Status	COUNTY_NAME	NR40_Classification	FREQUENCY
Acer ginnala	Amur maple	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	2
Acer platanoides	Norway maple	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted WISC Recommendation	5
Ailanthus altissima	tree-of-heaven	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	99
Alliaria petiolata	garlic mustard	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	39
Alnus glutinosa	European black alder	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	10
Ampelopsis glandulosa var. brevipedunculata	porcelain-berry	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Prohibited	1
Anthriscus sylvestris	wild chervil	invasive	Milwaukee	Restricted	4
Artemisia absinthium	absinth wormwood	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	2
Artemisia vulgaris	mugwort	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted WISC Recommendation	2
Barbarea vulgaris	yellow rocket	introduced	Milwaukee	Unregulated	3
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	10
Berberis vulgaris	common barberry	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Prohibited	1
Butomus umbellatus	flowering rush	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	1
Campanula rapunculoides	creeping bellflower	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	2
Carduus nutans	musk thistle, nodding thistle	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	1
Celastrus orbiculatus	round leaf bittersweet	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	7
Centaurea nigrescens	alpine knapweed, Tyrol knapweed	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	1
Centaurea stoebe	spotted knapweed	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	4
Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos	spotted knapweed	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	20
Chelidonium majus	greater celandine	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	9
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	25
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	invasive	Milwaukee	Unregulated	21
Conium maculatum	poison hemlock	invasive	Milwaukee	Restricted Frontier	1
Convallaria majalis	lily of the valley	introduced	Milwaukee	Unregulated	6
Cynoglossum officinale	houndstongue	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	6
Daucus carota	Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot	invasive	Milwaukee	Unregulated	12
Digitalis lanata	Grecian foxglove	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Prohibited	5
Dipsacus	teasel	invasive	Milwaukee	Unregulated	500
Dipsacus fullonum	common teasel	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	3
Dipsacus laciniatus	cutleaf teasel	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	4
Eichhornia crassipes	common water hyacinth	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Prohibited	1
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	2
Elaeagnus umbellata	autumn olive	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	6
Epipactis helleborine	helleborine	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	2
Euonymus alatus	winged burning bush	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted	5
Euonymus europaeus	European spindle tree	invasive	Milwaukee	Universally Restricted WISC Recommendation	13

eddmaps.org





EDDMapS—Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System

Invasive Species Mapping Made Easy!

-  Real-time tracking of invasive species and pest occurrences
-  Local and national distribution maps
-  Electronic early detection reporting tools
-  Library of identification and management information

Visit Eddmaps.org to create account

Red fields are required.

Species

Pest (?) :

pestilence wort (Petasites hybridus)

Infestation

Status: ☒ Positive (?) ☐ Negative (?) ☐ Treated (?)

Observation Date (?) :

04/28/2021

Infested Area (?) :

1599.842

sq feet

Survey Area (?) :

1

acres

Habitat (?) :

Riparian

Percent Cover (?) :

Trace (Less than 1%)

Abundance:

Dense Monoculture

Plant Description:

☒ Mature ☐ Sapling/Immature ☐ Seedling/Rosette ☒ In Flower ☐ In Fruit ☐ Seeds ☐ Dormant/Dead ☐ Unknown

Location

In addition to State and County, please provide details by placing a marker or listing the physical address on where the sighting occurred.

State:

Wisconsin

County:

Latitude (?):

42.8870614

Longitude (?):

-89.3514202

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX), and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

Must be expressed in Decimal Degrees (XX.XXXX), and DATUM NAD83/WGS84.

lat/long conversion tools

place marker at position

clear map

Location Description/Nearest Address:

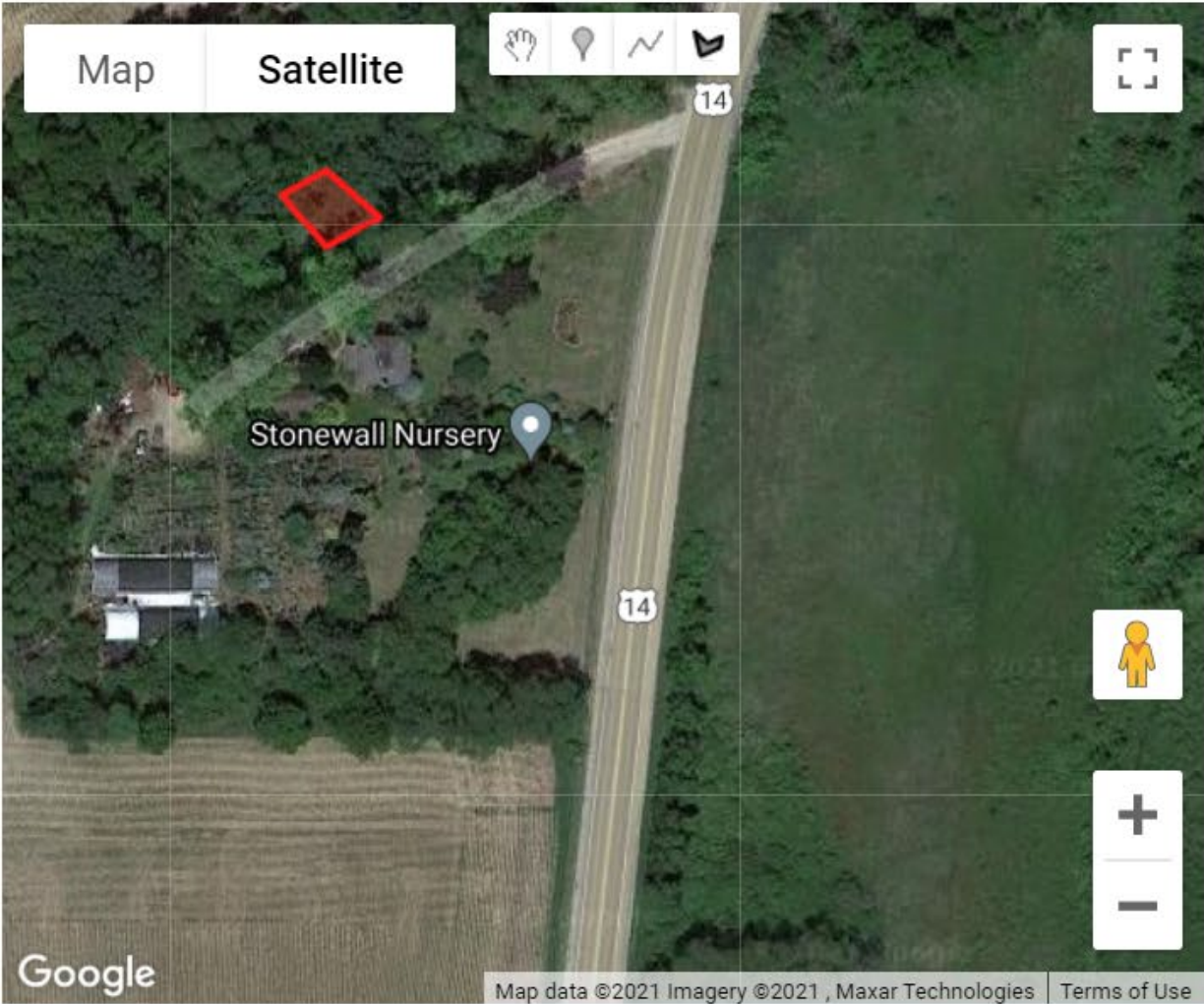
Stonewall Nursery
763 US-14
Oregon, WI 53575

Streambank to upland in riparian zone 30 NW of main house.

Ownership:

Private Landowner*

* If reporting infestation on private land, be sure to have landowner's permission.



Manage Reports

Search...

Record ID ↑↓	Common Name ↑↓	Scientific Name ↑↓	Location ↑↓	Date ↑↓	Review Status ↑↓	Manage
8809803	common reed	Phragmites australis	Grant, Wisconsin, United States	03/10/2021	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777257	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Richland, Wisconsin, United States	08/16/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777256	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Richland, Wisconsin, United States	08/16/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777255	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Richland, Wisconsin, United States	08/16/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777254	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Richland, Wisconsin, United States	08/16/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777253	purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	Grant, Wisconsin, United States	09/17/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit
8777252	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Richland, Wisconsin, United States	08/16/2020	Reviewed & Public	View Edit



EDDMapS

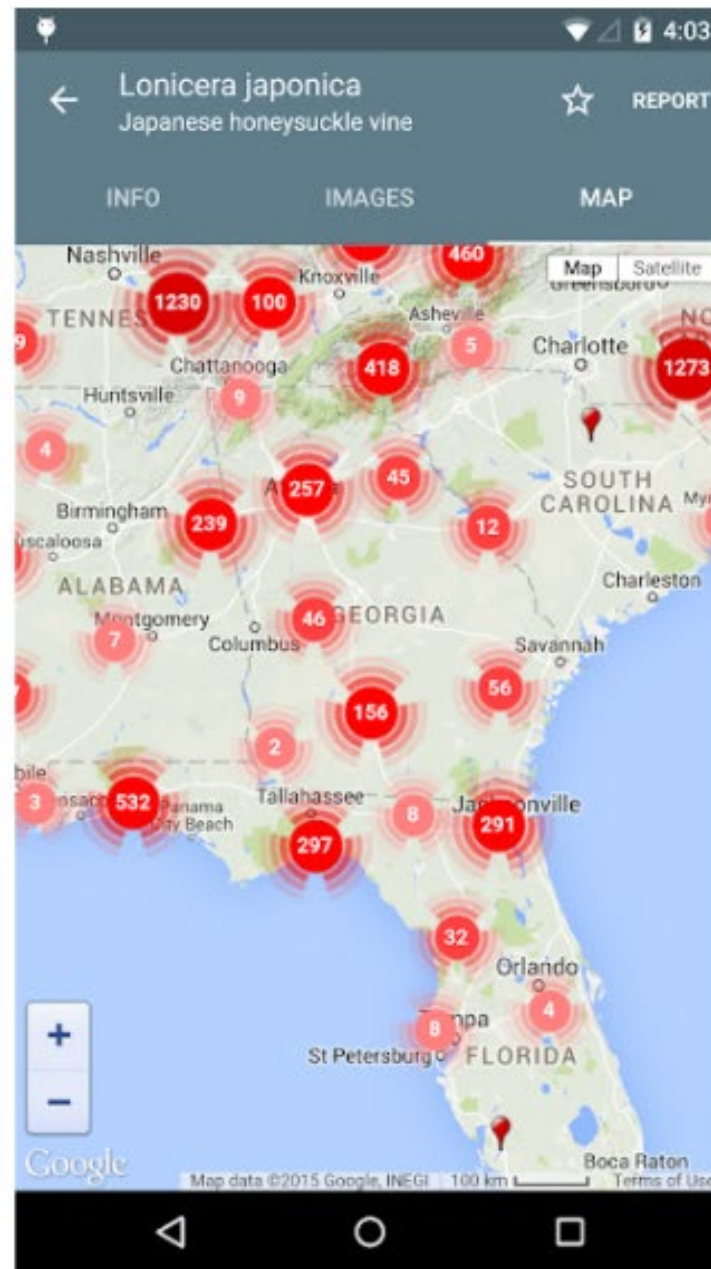
With the EDDMapS app, we've united our existing invasive species and pest citizen science reporting and identification tools under one app.



EDDMapS Pro

EDDMapS Pro is an app for reporting invasive species. The app has the ability to download offline map data if users are going to be in areas where internet coverage may not be available.





4:03

← Report an Observation

Lonicera japonica
Japanese honeysuckle vine

2015-08-12 4:03 PM

SITE NAME

Choose a site

ATTACH IMAGES

No images 

LOCATION

lat: 31.477299
lng: -83.525085
accuracy: 25.5 m 

TIME SPENT IN MINUTES

5	10	15	30	45	60
---	----	----	----	----	----

INFESTATION

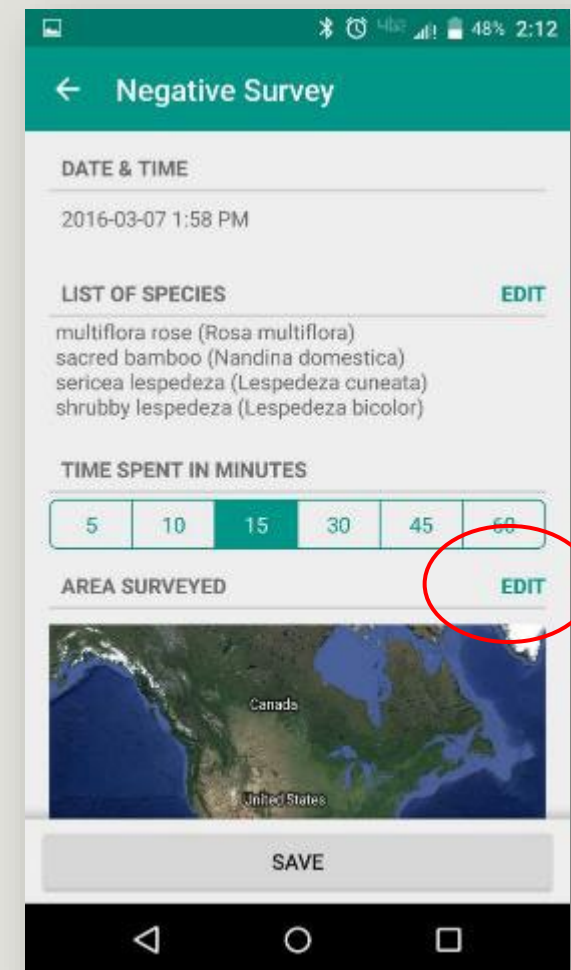
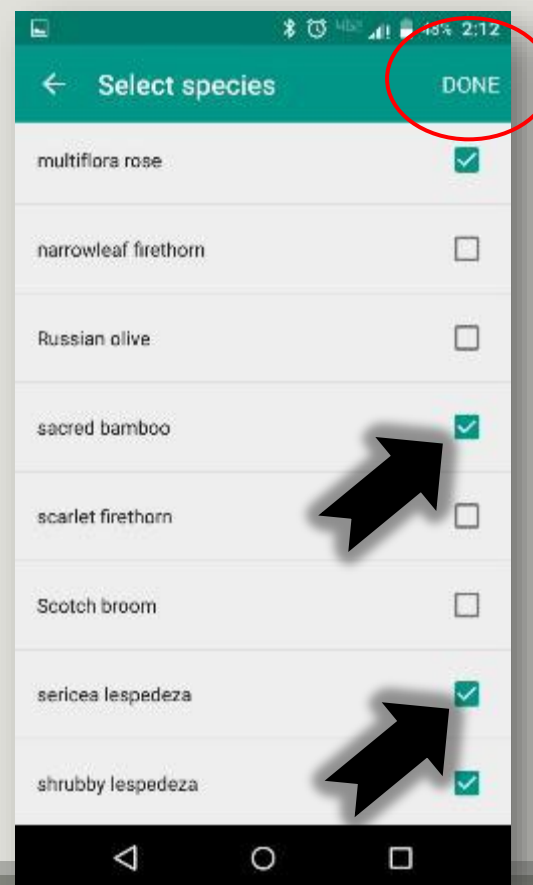
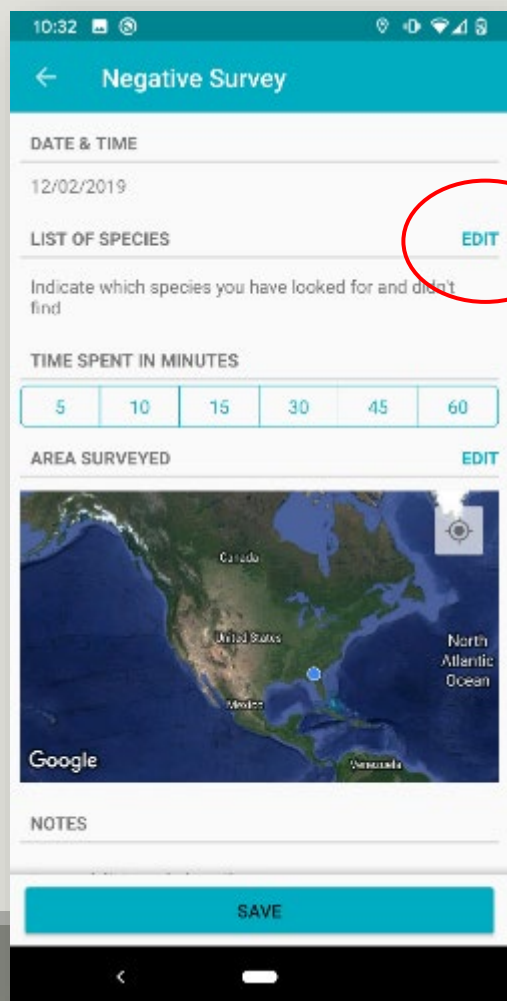
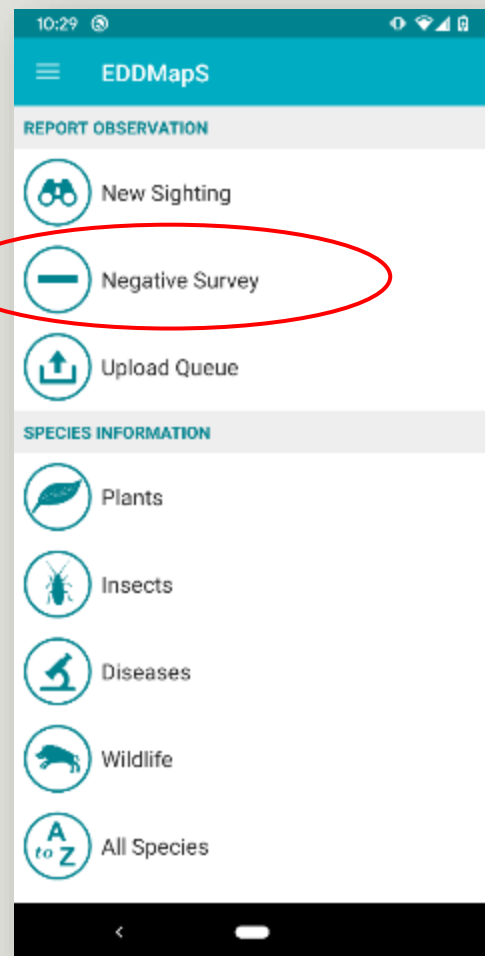
Acres Sq Feet

SAVE

Android navigation bar

Reporting with the Smartphone App

- ✓ Click Negative Survey in main menu
- ✓ Click Edit to add all species surveyed
- ✓ Click Edit in Area Surveyed to map it



Reporting Forms - Negative Surveys - Mapping

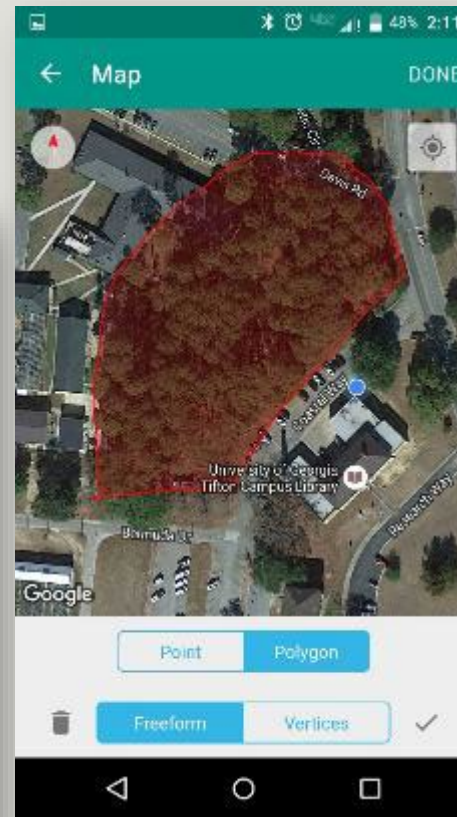
Zoom In



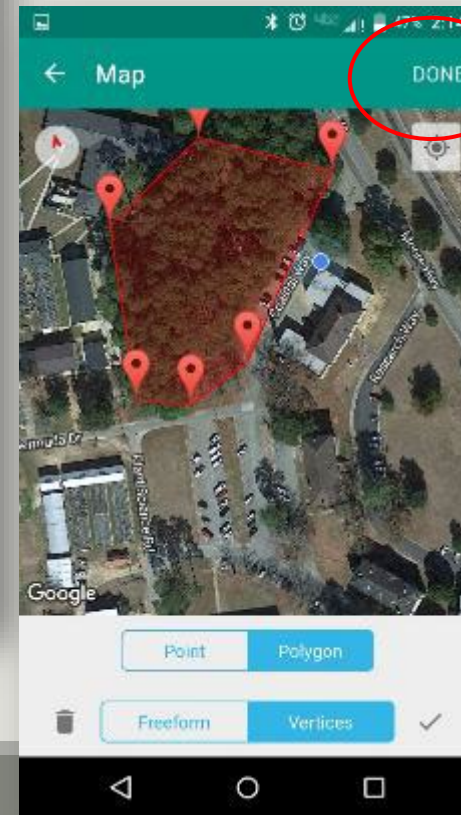
Point



Freeform



Vertices



Save

Negative Survey

DATE & TIME
2016-03-07 1:58 PM

LIST OF SPECIES [EDIT](#)
multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
sacred bamboo (*Nandina domestica*)
sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*)
shrubby lespedeza (*Lespedeza bicolor*)

TIME SPENT IN MINUTES
5 10 15 30 45 60

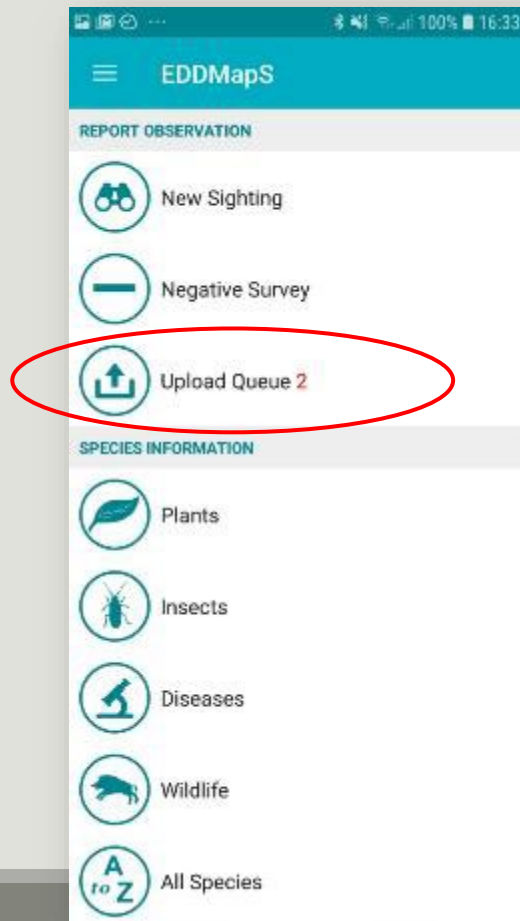
AREA SURVEYED [EDIT](#)

SAVE

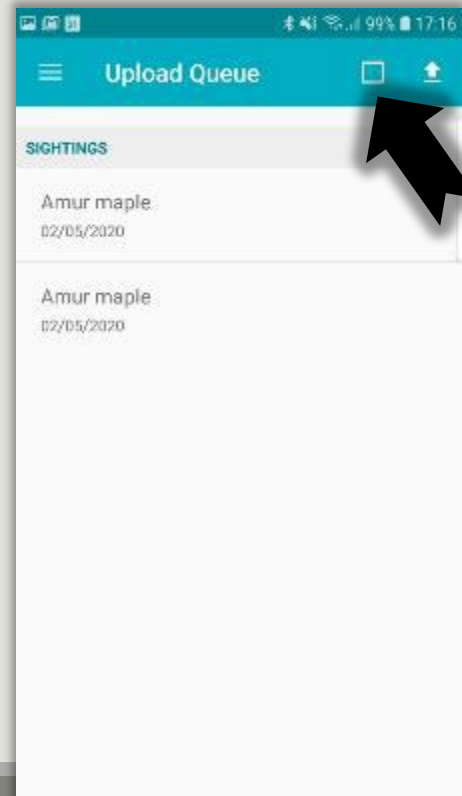
Upload Queue

- ✓ Save all reports to your device
- ✓ Upload after connecting to WiFi
- ✓ Saves your data and your device's battery

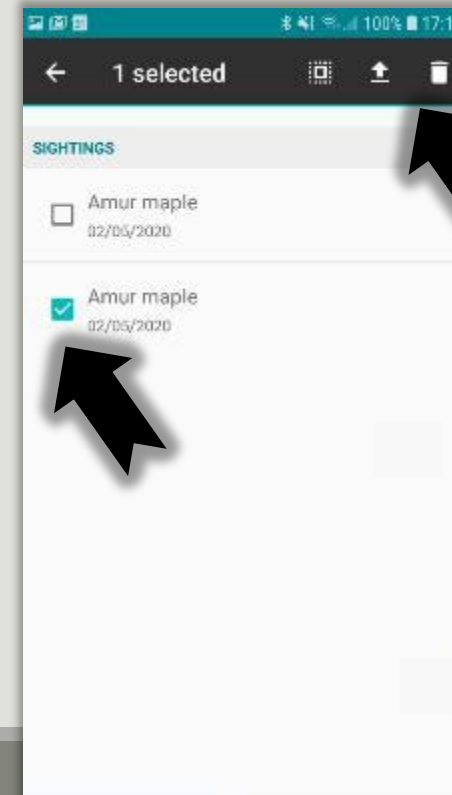
of Records
in Queue



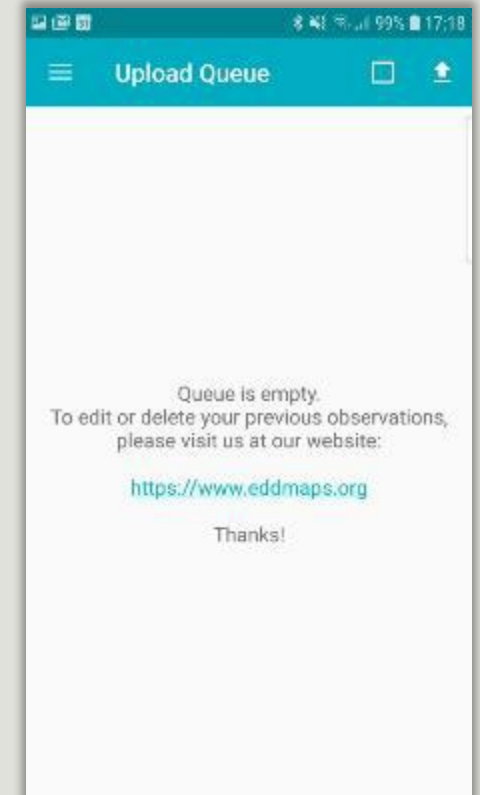
Records in Queue



Tap Record to edit or Tap
box to delete or upload



Empty Queue





WIFDN is here to help with EDDMAPS!

If you have questions or want to train your team,
contact Matt – mrwallrath@wisc.edu

+ Quality training docs and videos at
<https://www.eddmaps.org/training/>



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MAPS

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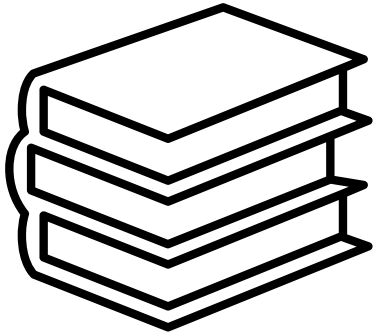


Training Material

Resources for gaining skill, knowledge, and understanding of EDDMapS tools and features

Hey fellas,
let's report that big ol'
tree of heaven
der by the trucks!



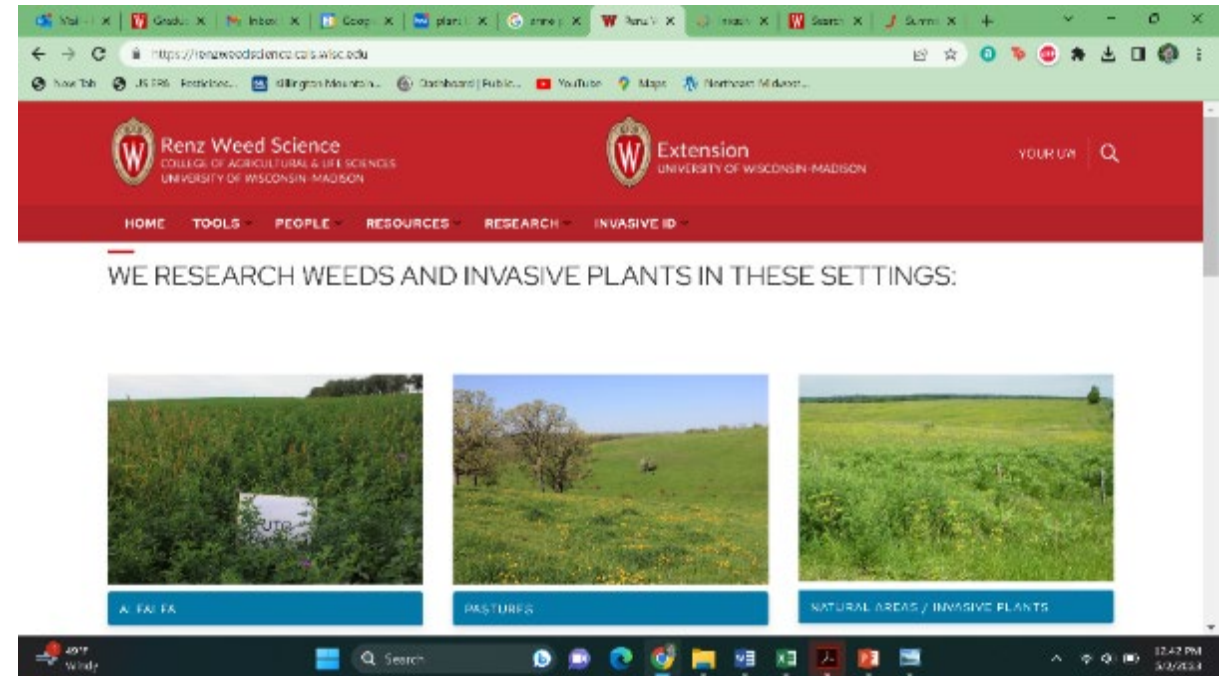


Research

Effective control techniques & cost



woodyinvasives.org



<https://renzweedscience.cals.wisc.edu/>

Ask others for advice, seek expert opinions



Report sightings: SLF has not yet been found in Wisconsin and early detection is critical. Report any suspected detections to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (**DATCP**) at [this page](#) (See "Report a Spotted Lanternfly Sighting" in the menu).



Spotted lanternfly adults and late-instar nymphs on a plant. Photo credit: Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org

<https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/spotted-lanternfly/>



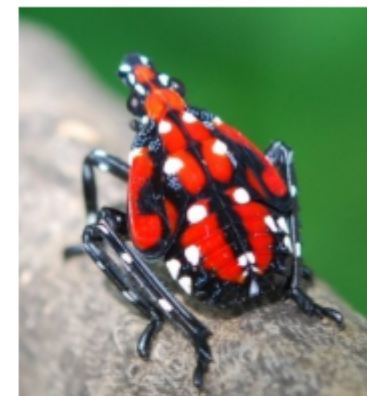
State of Wisconsin

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

The wingless nymphs that emerge from eggs are black with white spots. Later stage nymphs are red and black with white spots. The adults have wings that are pinkish purple with black spots when folded. When outspread, the upper wings are white to tan, and the lower wings have distinctive red, black and white markings. The tips of both sets of wings are dark brown to black. Adults are 1 inch long and 1½ inch wide when wings are outspread.



First-stage nymph
L.M. Davis



Later-stage nymph
L. Barringer

Dispersal

SLF travels only short distances on its own, by walking, jumping, or flying. They are weak fliers. This is a hitchhiking insect. It moves on nursery stock, firewood, rail cars, trucks, shipping containers, bricks, stone, and other materials moved by humans. It is most likely to move as egg masses.

Reporting

If you suspect you have found spotted lanternfly, please **report it immediately**. If possible, take photos, and note the location.

https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/SLF.aspx



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Thank you!

Matthew Wallrath - Outreach Specialist

Wisconsin **F**irst **D**etector **N**etwork Coordinator

University of Wisconsin - Madison

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PASTURES

ALFALFA AND
SWITCHGRASS
MANAGEMENT

AGRICULTURAL WEED
IDENTIFICATION
FACTSHEETS

CRP WEED
MANAGEMENT
FACTSHEETS

PRESENTATIONS

RIGHTS OF WAY
INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
FACTSHEETS

INVASIVE PLANTS IN THESE SETTINGS:



ALFALFA



NATURAL AREAS / INVASIVE PLANTS



INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT FACTSHEETS

The Renz Lab has created a series of factsheets discussing the identification and control of many common invasive plant species problematic to natural areas. Mechanical, cultural, and chemical control methods are discussed in detail, including effectiveness of the control method and appropriate rates and timings of chemical control applications.

Show 50 entries

Search:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Detailed factsheet	
Lonicera spp.	Amur honeysuckle Bell's honeysuckle Morrow's honeysuckle Tartarian honeysuckle	A3924-03	1 page factsheet
Helianthus mollis Lam.	ashy sunflower	09142023	
Celastrus orbiculatus	Asian bittersweet	A3924-25	
Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	A3924-29	
Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	A3924-17	

RESEARCH + SELECT APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

How and when to
apply the technique



Cut stump

Cut a stem of a plant near the base and apply herbicide to the cut surface that remains rooted in the ground. Apply as soon as possible after cutting, but no later than one hour after cutting. Do not use this method if there is heavy sap flow or if snow covers the cut surface. Use lower rates on smaller plants and higher rates on larger plants.

How effective is
the technique?



triclopyr*

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

Common name: Garlon 4

Rate: 20% in oil (0.8 lb a.e./ gal)

Timing: Apply any time of year.

Remarks: Products containing this active ingredient can have different instructions for mixing. Labels will recommend mixing the product in a water- or oil-based carrier (e.g., basal bark oil). Consult the label to determine the appropriate carrier.

Caution: Use product labeled for aquatic use if potential exists for solution to contact surface waters. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Overspray or drift to desirable plants should be avoided since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury to plants.

For herbicides, what
is the appropriate
application rate?

Renz Weed Science Lab – Department of Plant and
Agroecosystem Sciences

<https://renzweedscience.cals.wisc.edu/>

Additional information
about properly applying
the technique

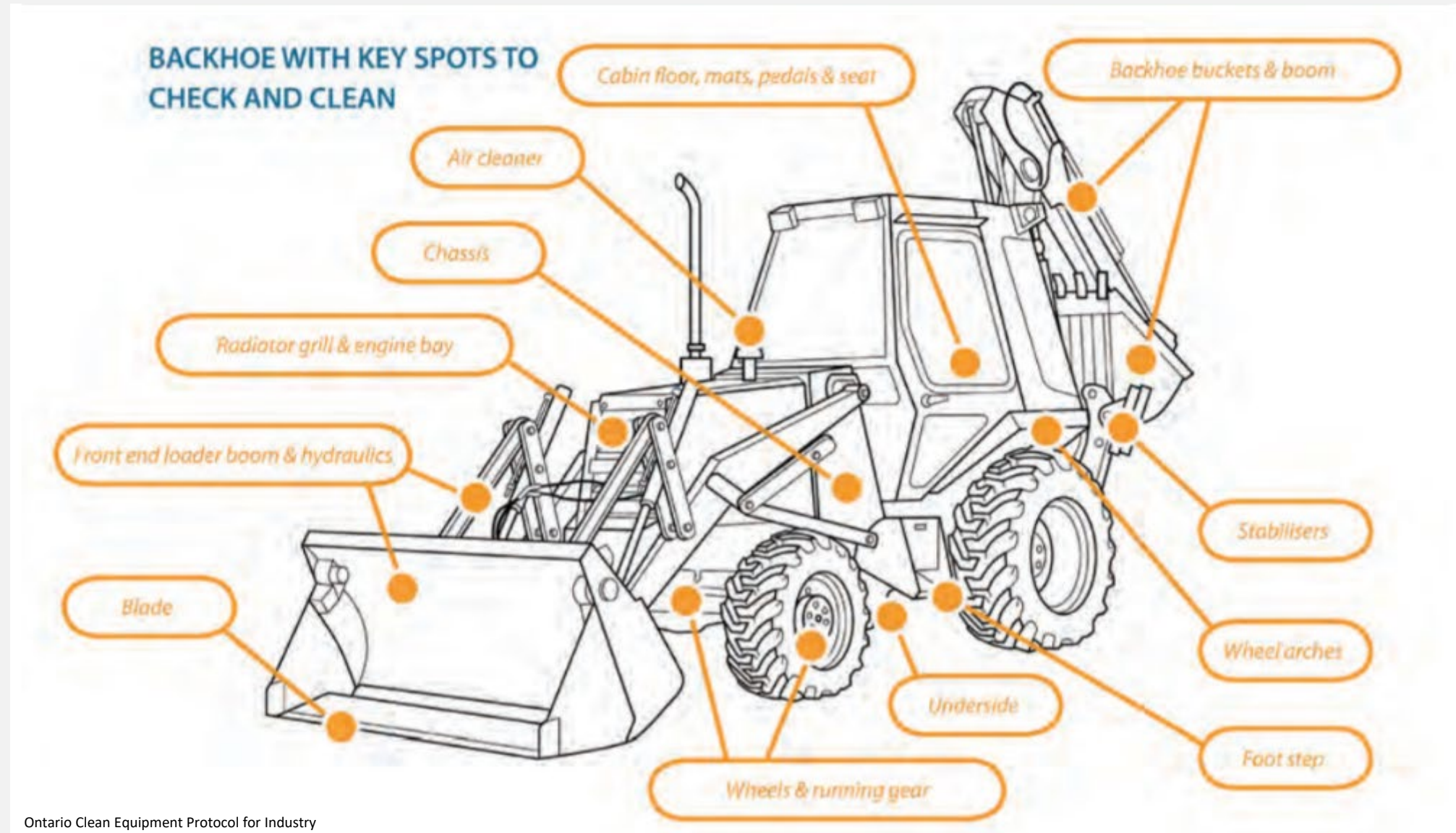


Check and clean before going to a new site



<https://www.forconstructionpros.com>

Don't let plants hitchhike in dirt and treads



When able, spray down machines in a controlled area like a wash pad or garage



Know your fill



Invasives love open soil/disturbance, so minimize that window



Online resources:

Wisconsin First Detector Network Eddmaps/ID resources:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn/get-involved/report-invasive-species/>

Renz Weed Science Lab – Department of Plant and Agroecosystem Sciences

<https://renzweedscience.cals.wisc.edu/>

North American Invasive Species Association:

[Naisma.org](https://naisma.org)

Midwest Invasive Plant Network:

[Mipn.org](https://mipn.org)

Eddmaps homepage:

<https://www.eddmaps.org>



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Thank you! Time for some Q+A

Matthew Wallrath - Outreach Specialist

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