

Invasive Plant Management Plan

Table of Contents

Introduction

Part 1- Statewide Program Perspective

Part 2- Property Specific Plans

Introduction

A. What is the problem?

Invasive plants pose serious ecological and economic threats to Wisconsin's forest resources, including tree mortality, reduction in growth, poor regeneration, and damage to wildlife habitat. They can limit recreational use and are difficult and expensive to manage once populations are established. An invasive plant "is defined as a plant not native to the ecosystem under consideration (*i.e.*, nonindigenous) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health." Most non-indigenous plants were introduced as food, fiber, or for ornamental purposes, and have escaped cultivation with the aid of humans, animals, water and/or wind. Introduced species are no longer regulated by the insects, fungi, disease, grazing, or competition that controlled them in their native habitats, enabling them to become established in natural plant communities and wild areas, replacing native vegetation. Most introduced species cannot thrive in Wisconsin's climate, and thus do not become invasive. However, the absence of natural enemies allows a few species to out-compete native vegetation.

B. What is the threat?

Invasive plants currently threaten all of Wisconsin's natural resources, from land to water. Each year, large portions of Wisconsin's forests are overtaken by invasive plants. More than 70 species of non-native plants are currently causing ecological and economic damage to a significant portion of our public and private forest land, and many more are on the way. Some species are already here, but are not yet widespread. Others are not yet present in Wisconsin, but are a very serious problem in nearby states, and are certain to arrive here soon. The arrival of additional invasive species and the spread of existing invaders pose a serious but poorly addressed threat to many of the resources that sustainable forestry protects, including biological diversity, forest productivity, soil and water quality, and socioeconomic values. The natural resources of Wisconsin can be protected with a three-fold management strategy: 1) Preventing new introductions, 2) Early detection and eradication of new infestations, and 3) Long-term management of established populations.

C. Why create an Invasive Plant Management Plan?

Invasive plants pose a number of management challenges for Wisconsin's state forests. State Forest land was set aside to preserve important watersheds and unique ecosystems. They provide recreational opportunities, habitat for wildlife and rare species, quality forest products, and serve as an example of sustainable management of forest resources. These benefits and resources are threatened by the spread of invasive plants. Management and control of these invaders is an important part of sustainable forestry principles that will ensure the economic, ecological and social benefits of Wisconsin's state forests for years to come.

The purpose of the State Forest Invasive Plant Management Fund is to support the State Forests' efforts to identify and manage invasive plant issues. This may include managing new outbreaks, controlling populations affecting regeneration, and identification and control of populations that are likely to spread. The State Forest Invasive Plant Management Plans are designed to aid State Forests in prioritizing and submitting projects for funding under the State forest Invasive Plant Management Fund.

PART 1- STATEWIDE PROGRAM PERSPECTIVE

1. INVENTORY

Wisconsin State Forests have a number of different invasive inventory systems, each meeting different needs.

The first system, established in 2006, called Wisconsin State Forest Invasive Plant Inventory (WisIPI), is specific to northern state forests. The IPI is not a comprehensive property inventory rather a focused inventory in places with a high likelihood of invasive introduction, e.g. recreation trails, campsites, etc. The inventory includes a spatial element (a single point) with an attribute for the size of the area as well as other detail information about the invasive species. Each State Forest has a completed inventory and associated spatial and tabular data. Data available at:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/GIS/Data%5FMaps/data%5Fdownload/#available>

The second system is the Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System, (WisFIRS). The purpose of this system is to inventory forest stands and schedule forest management activities. Invasive species was added as a variable to be collected at the stand level in 2007. The inventory attributes include the ability to record up to 4 invasive species, and the density of each species.

The third system is WisCFI, a systematic continuous plot inventory across all state forests. The annual inventory includes invasive species information for each plot. The system is not used to identify management practices.

Objective: Maintain and update WisIPI property spatial and tabular invasives inventory as needed.

Action: Identify opportunities to enhance the usability for maintaining and adding new information in the existing WisIPI data base.

Action: Develop training materials for property staff to understand how to keep WisIPI inventory updated.

Action: Provide data to internal and external partners through the web.

Action: Evaluate the value of the initial attributes and identify missing attributes and refine as needed.

Action: Evaluate the attributes in the southern forest inventory system and the northern forest WisIPI and identify opportunities to merge the two.

Action: Evaluate opportunities to integrate WisIPI into existing land management information systems (e.g. WisFIRS).

Action: Incorporate Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) data into invasive species inventory database.

Action: Revisit past sites of importance based upon objectives.

Action: Update inventory.

Objective: Include invasive species information in forest recon.

Action: All recon stands evaluated should be inventoried for invasives.

Action: Define forest recon inventory reporting needs and develop a core report in WisFIRS.

Action: Train employees doing reconnaissance to properly identify invasive plants.

2. PRIORITIES

The first priority for the Wisconsin State Forest invasive plant management program is the development of invasive plant management plans. The objective of the plans is to help managers limit new introductions and suppress, control, and eradicate existing invasive plant species on state forest lands. The first priority in invasive plant management generally is to limit the introduction of species and to limit the spread of existing. The most effective means of managing invasive plants is preventing them from establishing in the state, and then a particular property.

Objective: Keep the forestry staff informed on the invasive plants that pose the greatest threats.

Action: Develop a communication network that lists the species of greatest concern, along with information about identification, movement, habitat type, and light preference.

Objective: Complete the actions in order to assist the state foresters in prioritizing invasive plant management.

Action: Maintain comprehensive invasive inventory on state forests

Action: Develop statewide and property specific invasive management plans

Action: Control invasive species

Action: Monitoring control efforts

Action: Educate staff and public on invasives on the horizon, as well as existing populations on the move.

3. CONTROL PLAN

Objectives: Develop a control plan based on statewide priorities and threats.

Action: Ensure that the property specific plan is consistent with the potential threat a species has to a property.

Action: Ensure that the property specific plan is consistent with the distribution and movement of invasive species.

4. MONITORING

Monitoring is the periodic inspection of post-activity sites that will evaluate the success of invasive species management plans and consequently help detect new invasions early. Monitoring programs should be simple and integrated into other routine activities such as reforestation surveys whenever possible.

Objective: Monitor and document control work.

Action: Identify monitoring needs and design a system to capture information.

Action: Develop a system to store control activities and track over time.

5. TRAINING, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Objective: Provide the tools necessary to educate staff on identification and control of invasive plants.

Action: Develop curriculum that staff can use to train staff.

Action: Train/inform property staff on the identification of invasive species.

Action: Train/inform property staff on the new control methods of invasive species.

Action: Inform our publics and partners on the importance of and mitigation techniques for invasive control through kiosks and discussion with user groups.

6. PARTNERSHIPS

Establishing partnerships is an excellent way of adding to resources designated to invasive plant management.

Objective: Establish and utilize partnerships to maximize the volume of resources needed to manage invasive plants.

Action: Identify local partnerships opportunities to participate in regional invasives efforts.

Action: Inform the appropriate property when a new regional Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) is formed.

Action: Keep partners informed of control programs.

7. LEGAL AND POLICY

This includes codes, rules, policy and guidance that apply to or include invasive plants.

Objective: Ensure staff is updated on existing and new policies as they arise.

Action: Provide existing statutes, manual codes, handbooks, others that apply to invasive plant and their management and update as they change or are added to.

Action: Ensure property master plans authorize the control of invasive species in appropriate places using appropriate techniques.

8. FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Objective: Be an informational resource to assist in the search for funding.

Action: Identify funding needs to implement property plans.

Action: Provide funding sources to implement property plans.

(Including Wildlife and Endangered Resources funding)

Action: Provide itemized lists of donations, funds, grants from past.

PART 2- PROPERTY SPECIFIC PLANS

The property specific invasive species management plan is for the property manager or the forester(s) of each property, as well as individuals or organizations identified in “partnerships” below. The objectives, projects, and level of detail within each plan will vary depending on property needs.

Background on the Property

Located in north central Wisconsin in the Village of Winter, the Flambeau River State forest is located in Sawyer, Price, Rusk, Ashland, and Iron Counties. With just over 90,000 acres, the forest is one of the largest pieces of public land in the region. It is a popular destination for canoeists and kayakers who come to enjoy the rapids and the remote forested nature of the Flambeau River and a traditional hunting area for large and small game. With a vast regional ATV trail network, the forest and surrounding region have also become a destination for ATV riders. And from the late 1800s through the present, the area has produced a variety of important forest products for local and statewide industries. The forest consists of approximately 90,000 acres in Sawyer, Rusk, and Price Counties with an additional 1,000 acres along the shores of the Flambeau River in Ashland and Iron Counties. Other large public lands in the area include the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and the county forests of Sawyer, Price, and Rusk Counties. The large amount of public land and outstanding natural amenity base in the region provides some of the largest intact forests in the state and provides for a broad range of recreational and ecological opportunities.

The Flambeau River State Forest was established in 1930. In 1904 Wisconsin’s first State Forester felt, “the main reason for establishing forest reserves in Wisconsin was to preserve the stream flow in the important rivers... where the greatest rivers of the state rise.” The desire to maintain the Flambeau River corridor was codified in 1955 by the Department of Natural Resources in a report on the “public usefulness and potentialities” of state forests (Wisconsin Conservation Department 1955). Two of the major conclusions of the report relate to the lack of extensive wilderness remaining in the state and the establishment of a “river wilderness zone.” In effect, the wilderness zone was created to “preserve, restore, and maintain the primitive character of the Flambeau River...in a manner... [which] will leave it unimpaired for future generations.” In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the river was used by loggers and timber companies for floating logs to area mills and transportation hubs. As with most of the northern state forests, the FRSF developed from land cutover by lumber companies during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The ‘cutover’ period left a mixed cultural and ecological legacy. Forest management activities began in earnest in the mid-1940’s with tree harvesting and planting with the long-term goal of developing a regulated harvest schedule. Updating forest reconnaissance for forest management purposes became a priority in the 1970’s and continues to the present.

Active forest management and natural regeneration coupled with suitable ecological characteristics has allowed the northern forests, including the Flambeau, to recover, although forest composition, structure, and patch size differ significantly from pre-settlement conditions. The most notable difference between current and pre-settlement cover types is the reduction of hemlock and yellow birch as late successional

dominants and the increase of early successional species such as aspen and birch. Many factors contribute to the decline of hemlock and yellow birch, including poor regeneration due to heavy deer browse, and in this region, windthrow. Forest composition is significantly impacted by windthrow. These large-scale disturbance events not only shape forest composition, they have enormous ecological and forest management implications. In the past 30 years, there have been approximately 12 large windthrow events on the Forest. An event in 1977 leveled most of a large stand of old-growth hemlock and affected approximately 1/3 of the total FRSF land area.

The Flambeau River has long been recognized as one of the best canoe streams in the Lake States. A broad, fast flowing river with many rapids and rips, and wild wooded shoreline, the river is the defining feature of the forest. Recreation development on the Forest has been guided by the Department's policy to "preserve, restore, and maintain the primitive...nature" of the river since 1955. The Flambeau River still provides some of the longest and most beautiful stretches of river for paddling and boating in the state. The river and forests have been a recreational draw for hunters, fishers, paddlers, and outdoor enthusiasts for decades. The road density throughout the Forest is relatively low. State Highway 70 runs through the northern section of the forest and County Highways M and W traverse the central and southern portions of the forest. Most of the roads within the forest are two track roads that are used for logging and other recreational purposes.

Forested cover types account for about 90 percent of the Flambeau River State Forest. The northern hardwood forest type is the most common cover type followed by aspen, swamp hardwood and lowland brush. A large portion of the forest is in the Exeland Plains Land Type Association. The soil type is a well drained silt loam over glacial outwash. The forest habitat types include AOCa/AH, ACaI/AHI, ArAbCo, TMC and ATM. These forest types are conducive to growing northern hardwoods. A high percentage of forested area and intact ecosystems make some areas of the Flambeau River State Forest resistant to many species of invasive plant. The areas within the forest that are most susceptible to invasion are recreational and active management areas including trails, campgrounds, and timber sales.

1. PRIORITIES

A. INVENTORY AND MAPPING

Diligent inventory practices can keep long-term control costs down, by ensuring that new infestations are detected early. The 2006-2007 State Forest Invasive Plant Inventory (SFIPI) was the beginning of an effort to inventory the extent of invasive plants on state lands. It is critical that land managers continue these efforts by integrating invasive plant inventory into standard operations. Doing so will ensure that locations of existing populations are known and that new populations are detected early. Inventory priorities include areas that are susceptible to invasion (e.g. recreational areas) and areas that are ecologically or economically sensitive. Transportation corridors and recently disturbed areas are other examples of areas that need attention.

The priority for the Flambeau River State Forest is the eradication of invasive species that threaten forests and forest processes. The species of greatest

concern on the Flambeau River State Forest would be those that inhibit forest management (e.g. regeneration, etc.). Forestry management is what drives the Flambeau River State Forest, therefore detection and eradication of invasive species that inhibit tree growth or compete with tree species will take priority. The second priority of the forest is to prevent the introduction of any new invasive species to the area. The third priority is to inventory and control invasive species that threaten open areas.

There were several different invasive species observed in the FRSF during the 2006-07 inventory. While many were naturalized weeds and species of lesser concern, there were still several species that are of high concern. The species of greatest concern are garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus* spp.), non-native honeysuckles (*Lonicera* spp.), reed canary grass (*Phalaris aurundinacea*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*).

The Flambeau River State Forests' number one priority is the eradication of all invasive species that threaten the forest. The species of greatest concern on the Flambeau River State Forest would be those species that inhibit the regeneration, growth, and compete with trees. Forestry management is what drives the Flambeau River State Forest, therefore invasive species that compete with tree species are of the utmost concern. The second priority of the forest is to restrict the introduction of any new invasive species to the area. The third priority is to inventory and control the invasive species that threaten our open land areas.

Garlic Mustard - There are several small known populations of Garlic Mustard observed within the Forest boundaries. Lake of the Pines Campground (sites 1,11,12, 13) along an ATV trail (Carlson Road) and near a research site. There is a large infestation outside the Forest boundaries along the northeastern property boundary of the forest. This species site preferences, ability to rapidly spread, and detrimental threat to native plant species is what makes this plant the number one species of concern the forest.

No garlic mustard was identified along the river corridors or at any developed recreation sites (which were surveyed on foot). However, because of its small stature and short flowering period, populations of this plant could have been easily overlooked. Garlic mustard threatens the Flambeau's Northern Hardwood forest type which is highly valued for timber, wildlife habitat, diversity of ground flora, and visual aesthetics.

Common Buckthorn - Several large, seed-bearing individuals were located along the North Fork of the Flambeau River and along trails within the Forest boundaries. However, no extensive populations of this species are known within the property. Due to the growth, dispersal, and habitat characteristics of this species it is a species of great concern within the Flambeau. Buckthorn has the ability to grow in dense shade, displaces native trees, shrubs, and is an aggressive

competitor particularly in wet areas. When buckthorn becomes established it limits regeneration and impacts stand health.

Bush Honeysuckles - This species is a major problem. Major infestations occur along the lower reaches of the river on the State Forest, and small scattered populations are common in upstream areas and areas affected by the 1977 blowdown. The open to semi-open nature of the streamside communities appears to provide good growing conditions for exotic honeysuckle. Shrubby thickets, ash swamps, bottomlands, rock outcrops, and riparian wet meadows are also inundated by this species.

Honeysuckle is somewhat shade intolerant, as a result many areas within the FRSF with a 100% canopy closure are resistant to honeysuckle infestation. However, open and recently disturbed areas are susceptible to invasion. This species can also impact stand regeneration stage after harvest or disturbance events. Honeysuckle is a species that is difficult to get established within an intact forest community.

Reed canary Grass - Reed canary grass was considered too abundant to map on the FRSF as part of this survey effort. It is widespread and well established on both forks of the Flambeau River throughout the State Forest.

This species is shade intolerant and becomes a problem in lowland, wet, bottomland habitat types. This species is established in many areas but is not currently establish within intact forested communities on the FRSF. Reed canary grass is a major concern with in swamp hardwoods stands due to its ability to form thick thatches and large colonies and inhibit regeneration of seedlings and other herbaceous plants. Swamp hardwoods are the most sensitive community type that reed canary grass will threaten. It is important to recognize the presence of this species in or adjacent to any stands that are planned for harvest.

Purple Loosestrife - Purple Loosestrife is well established in the headwaters region of the South Fork of the Flambeau within the Park Falls District of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Biological control efforts are occurring at this time. No purple loosestrife was found along the North or South Forks of the Flambeau River within the State Forest boundary. A few small populations are located on Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines.

Dame's Rocket- Dame's rocket was located at Lake of the Pines campground on the lake side of site 12. Dame's Rocket inhabits moist and mesic woodlands, woods edges, and open areas. This plant can form dense colonies and displace native woodland phlox. Dame's rocket is in the mustard family and has abundant seeds dispersed in the summer. During peak recreational use of the campsite. It is important to continue monitoring for this plant in that campground as it spreads rapidly.

Native Invasive Plant Species:

Pennsylvania sedge - Pennsylvania sedge, (*Carex penssylvanica*) native to Wisconsin, forms a dense mat throughout many northern hardwood, swamp hardwood, and red maple stands on the state forest. Pennsylvania sedge out competes other native plant species and inhibits the regeneration of many light seeded tree species. Pennsylvania sedge has the ability to spread rapidly due to rhizomorphic regeneration. It can out compete other native species, since it is not browsed. Further research to control the sedge has been conducted in Wisconsin and Michigan. A project to reduce the Pennsylvania sedge in order to establish northern hardwood seedlings has been is being conducted as a research project on the FRSF.

Musclewood- Musclewood, (*Carpinus caliniana*) native to Wisconsin is small stature tree species that has been identified on the FRSF as being an invasive. The tree becomes established within wet mesic red maple/northern hardwood/swamp hardwood stands. Silvicultural practices have been conducted with the goal being to regenerate red maple. The result in every instance has been a flush of thick musclewood. A research project has been identified on the Flambeau River State Forest to try and identify a solution to the regeneration problem.

Inventory and Mapping Objectives: Identify property priorities and opportunities for inventory and mapping of invasive plant species, including identification of areas needing inventory and updating the WisIPI.

Inventory and Mapping Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Adopt invasive plant inventory as part of timber sale establishment. Complete a pre/post timber sale inventory as an early detection measure. Include a survey of roads and landings within the sale boundaries as part of the inventory. Eradicate invasive species from the timber sale before harvesting takes place, unless other mitigation options are available.
2. Include invasive plant inventory in forest reconnaissance stand updates using existing WISFIRS stand based inventory system
3. Identify additional and revisit areas to be inventoried using the WisIPI and update WisIPI as opportunities exist.
4. Conduct pre/post project inventories for activities where there is potential for introduction and spread of invasive plants, including trail reconstruction, parking lot construction, camping, harvesting, etc.
5. Inventory the ATV trails in the spring, fall, and summer for the presence of invasive species.
6. Inventory Lake of the Pines Campground and surrounding area, Connors Lake, canoe sites, and landings for the presence of Garlic Mustard.
7. Train all employees on that work on the Forest to recognize, collect, and treat invasive species.

B. CONTROL, RESTORATION, AND MONITORING

Control Objectives: Control invasive plants that impact regeneration and threaten to spread. Those areas that are at the early stages of invasion should be target for control before the severe infections. High quality areas should be priority for treatment.

Control Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Eradicate all garlic mustard populations.
2. Inventory the Lake of the pines campground for Dame's rocket and pull any that is found. Continue monitoring the site for more.
3. Work with adjacent landowner(s) on garlic mustard infestation.
4. Evaluate invasive control needs when establishing timber sales. Include mitigation actions during sale establishment, harvest and post harvest.
5. Discuss the threat of garlic mustard with researchers and ask them to clean their equipment prior to entering the site.
6. Eradicate buckthorn. These scattered individuals should be a priority for immediate eradication with follow-up control efforts. Being that this species is in such low numbers it is possible to eradicate the known specimens. This species has the potential to invade many forested and open habitats. Focus on seed bearing individuals if resources are limited.
7. Determine any areas with physical, herbicide, mechanical, or labor limitations that will affect the control of invasive plant species.
8. Determine a method to control honeysuckle in forested stands (i.e. Aspen regeneration). This issue should be considered if any harvesting is to take place where it is present. It may be beneficial to control it along roads and trails.
9. Determine the most cost effective and efficient method for regenerating northern hardwood species in dense Pennsylvania sedge.
10. Determine a method for regenerating red maple in the presence of invasive native shrubs such as muscledwood and ironwood.
11. Control spotted knapweed in the parking lots and trailheads
12. Inventory historic deer camps for invasives. These deer camps have a large number of people that inhabit them during deer hunting season and they bring campers, tents, firewood and other equipment that may contain invasive plants and pests.

Example Treatment Options:

Chemical Control
Cut-stump treatment
Basal bark
Foliar
Girdling
Biological Controls
Manual pulling
Controlled Burns
Spot Treatment with Fire

Mechanical control (Fecon mower, Dafco mower, salmon blade, straight blade, lawn mower, weed whip etc.)

Hand pulling

Shading

Tarp (no photosynthesis)

Ecological Restoration Objectives: Restoring communities to native vegetation.

The restoration process involves the following: analyzing the site and natural communities in the area, determining goals of the restoration, research and background info, determining whether to seed or allow adjacent vegetation to establish, and monitoring.

Restoration Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Red Maple Regeneration
2. Northern Hardwood Regeneration(windstorm)
3. Aspen regeneration in the presence of honeysuckle
4. Campground shrub removal
5. Campground ground flora restoration

Monitoring Objectives: Monitor areas of previous infestations that have undergone control measures. Report monitoring of control efforts to the program coordinator (Brian Schwingle).

Monitoring Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Monitor success of attempts to reduce or eliminate the garlic mustard patch in the Lake of the Pines campground
2. Monitor high recreational use areas i.e. ATV trails, campgrounds, hiking and horseback riding trails.
3. Monitor invasive species status when conducting regeneration checks.
4. Identify monitoring needs for invasive species control tracking.
5. Please submit annual summary of control efforts to Tom Boos.
6. Submit annual herbicide report to the appropriate person in your region. Refer to [Manual Code 4230.1](#) to determine who that is. It should be the same person that approves the herbicide application. It is also required to enter the herbicide application information into the Chemical Use Report Database.

C. TRAINING, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Training Education and Outreach Objectives: Provide the tools necessary to educate staff and the public on invasive plants and their management. Incorporate prevention measures and early detection strategies into work plans.

Training, Education, and Outreach Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Develop training program/materials for property staff on the identification and control strategies for invasive species.
 - Learn to recognize the invasive plants that are present within the property
 - Learn to recognize some invasive plants that are not yet present or in low numbers on the property
2. Develop educational materials:
 - Develop invasive plant information kiosks in appropriate areas
 - Set up invasive plant display with brochures at the main office
 - Develop signs describing control efforts where practical
 - Develop naturalist series presentations on invasive plants
3. Develop an outreach program:
 - Work with adjacent landowner(s) on garlic mustard infestation
 - Work with friends group on invasive species identification, location, and control needs
 - Enlist the local Upper Chippewa Cooperative Weed Management Association in a regular (i.e. annual, semi-annual, etc) weed control day
 - Identify local groups or volunteers interested in invasive control projects
4. Install signs and washing stations at ATV trailheads or appropriate locations within the Forest.
5. Establish demonstration plot or trials to educate the public on removal.
6. Implement Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species (i.e. prevention, cleaning equipment, staff training etc.)

D. PARTNERSHIPS, RESEARCH, POLICY

Partnerships, Research and Policy Objectives: Maximize resources to manage invasive plants by forming and utilizing partnerships, remaining apprised of invasive plant legislation, ordinances and guidance, and by seeking funding for research projects.

Partnership, Research, and Policy Projects for Flambeau River State Forest:

1. Participate in Upper Chippewa regional CWMA consortium.
2. Identify contractors that have experience working with invasives. Keep a current list of contractors who can do inventory, control and monitoring.
3. List any legal and policy issues that apply to the property
4. Organize tours for internal WDNR and government officials to show the impacts of invasive plants first hand. Depending on how large one of the invasive infestation is, this would be an opportunity to showcase effort in inventory and control on the state forest.

5. Explore options for local, regional and state funding to control invasive plants and list the resources.
6. Submit projects for special state forest funding
 - The gypsy moth fund can cover invasive species projects.
 - Federal funding through grants is available.

Appendix

Priority Treatment Sites

Lake of the Pines Campground (Garlic Mustard and Dame's Rocket Monitoring and Control)

ATV Trails (Garlic Mustard and constant vector for other invasive plants)

Big Block Loop Road (Garlic Mustard Control and monitoring)

Flambeau Hills Trail Parking Lot (Spotted Knapweed Control and Monitoring for other invasive plants)

Connors Lake Picnic Area (Honeysuckle and other invasive monitoring and control)

Connors Lake Campground (monitor for invasive plants)

River Sites, Landings, Slough Gundy, and nature trails (monitor and control of invasives)

Historic Deer Camps (monitor for invasives)



