

CT Invasive Plants Council
Tuesday April 14, 2009
2 pm, Valley Laboratory
Windsor, CT

Council members present: Mary Musgrave, Bill Hyatt, David Sutherland, Lou Magnarelli, Les Mehrhoff, Tom McGowan

Others present: Donna Ellis, Logan Senack, Nancy Murray

1. Musgrave called the meeting to order at 2:10 pm.

2. The minutes for the 3/10/09 meeting were reviewed. Sutherland moved (Hyatt seconded) to approve the minutes as submitted. **The Council decided to approve the 3/10/09 minutes as submitted.**

3. DEP updates (Hyatt):

Hyatt, Murray, and Senack delivered an update on the progress Senack has made on the on the deliverables he was assigned as the Invasive Plant Coordinator. Senack distributed several handouts and summarized his recent activities:

a. Assignments of Plants to Management Classes*

Senack has worked with staff at DEP and UConn to break down the list of CT Invasive plants into defined categories for management. The five categories are based on the categories used in Connecticut's Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Management Plan and have been adapted to apply to both terrestrial and aquatic invasive species. The document prioritizes all the species on the CT Invasive Species list, and also includes *Glossostigma cleistanthus* (Mud Mat), an aquatic invasive that was included in the previous ANS document from 2006.

b. CT Early Detection Observation Form and Protocol*

Senack also distributed a paper version of the new CT Early Detection Observation Form, currently online at www.hort.uconn.edu/mam. The form is to be used to inform the Coordinator of new populations of invasive plants in CT, especially species that are previously undocumented or have limited distributions in Connecticut. Currently, Senack is working on a pilot project for Mile-a-minute Vine reporting using the form, to gauge the level of public response and time needed to input, track and monitor the reports before other species are added. Mile-a-minute Vine is a highly invasive annual weed that has been designated as Senack's priority species by CT DEP.

c. Posters, flyers* and postcards

Senack has also developed Mile-a-minute vine posters, flyers and postcards to increase public awareness of Mile-a-minute Vine and to encourage the public to look for, identify, and report the species to the Invasive Plant Coordinator. The materials give brief introductory information on the species and have several photos regarding appropriate identification. The

published materials (posters, flyers, postcards, as well as press releases through various groups) direct anyone who observes the vine to note its location and report it to UConn or the Invasive Plant Coordinator by contacting Donna Ellis by phone or by using the website previously mentioned. In addition to being printed, the documents will also be made available on the Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG) website.

4. Legislative updates and strategy (Sutherland, all)

Sutherland reported that H.B. 5277, “An Act Implementing the Recommendations of the Invasive Plant Council”, has passed out of the required committees. The bill does not need to go to any other committees within the legislature, which means it is ready to go to the House floor. Sutherland also reported that in the new budget released by the Appropriations Committee, \$25,000 has been allocated for the Invasive Plants Council in each of the next two budget years.

This amount falls well below the minimum \$100,000 “core” or “keep-alive” budget supported by the Council and is only a fraction of the \$500,000 allocated to DEP’s Invasive Plants Program in the previous two years. Sutherland reported that it may be very difficult to get this amount increased, but that it may potentially be less difficult than getting funding if no funding at all had been allocated.

Hyatt reported that the \$25,000 allocated would likely be used by DEP to fund inspections by Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) and Department of Agriculture, and a sufficient increase above \$30,000 could be used for program coordination.

5. Invasives list review (Mehrhoff)

Mehrhoff distributed a document regarding his comments on CT’s lists of Invasive and Potentially Invasive Plants*. Mehrhoff noted that other organizations, including the Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG), have recently produced Potential or Watch Lists for CT invasive plants, but that these are independent of the list he has provided to the Council.

Mehrhoff briefly discussed each of the species on the list and explained the reasoning for his suggestions. A summary of the report follows:

-Mehrhoff suggested changing five species from Potentially Invasive to Invasive due to increased evidence of spread and ability to persist in Connecticut.

-Mehrhoff also suggested that the Council discuss and consider dropping three species from the list for the following reasons:

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive): Although the species is highly invasive in the midwest, it does not seem to escape cultivation in CT very often. The species may be susceptible to ice damage, or CT soils may be somewhat different from soils in other areas with similar climates.

Glyceria maxima (Reed manna grass): Although the species is invasive in Massachusetts, Mehrhoff discussed a missing voucher specimen documenting the species' occurrence in CT.

Rosa rugosa (Rugosa rose): Mehrhoff reported that although this plant is clearly invasive in areas along the CT coast, inland it does not seem to escape cultivation, even along highway areas where it has been extensively planted. Mehrhoff reported that IPANE volunteers have so far been unable to find seedlings, adding to the confusion about this species.

-Mehrhoff advised keeping *Tussilago farfara* (Coltsfoot) on the state list. A number of rare species, especially in calcareous seeps in northwest CT, could be impacted or outcompeted by *T. farfara*.

-Mehrhoff suggested that 4 species may warrant further discussion and research as potentially invasive plants, including:

Phellodendron amurense (Amur cork tree): The species is bird-dispersed and has been reported in MA, RI and is known to be spreading in parts of CT.

Pyrus calleryana (Callery/Bradford pear): bird dispersed, frequently planted species because it is a perfect landscaping tree. It is beginning to escape cultivation as it grows in areas around DC, Maryland, and other mid-Atlantic states.

-Mehrhoff submitted a list of 6 species for which he would like more information, especially regarding status and distribution in CT.

Additionally, Mehrhoff suggested creating a more defined nomenclature policy to be used by the Council: The scientific names for several species, including Mile-a-minute Vine, have changed or been reclassified in the past few years. The group discussed how best to deal with the issue of changing botanical names. Murray reported that DEP's Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern species Latin names are designated by their official USDA taxonomy with few exceptions, but USDA is often not up to date (as in the case of Mile-a-minute Vine).

Ellis commented that an update of the CT Invasive Plant list would be very helpful, as she (and other educators who use the list extensively in teaching and outreach) would prefer to have the most up-to-date list available. The current list has not been updated in the past five years.

6. New problem grass in MD: Wavyleaf basket grass, *Oplismenus hirtellus* subsp. *undulatifolius*

Mehrhoff informed the group of a species that was recently recognized as a problem in Maryland and Virginia. There are only 11 sites in the nation where the species is found, all in Maryland and Virginia. The species has a very confusing taxonomy, and the exact taxon is still being worked out. Mehrhoff did not suggest the species was present in New England. The group discussed the potential problems the species could create if it were to become further established

in the United States and in CT. Magnarelli noted that the grass looked like the perfect cover for ticks and mice.

The Council decided to attach Mehrhoff's list of recommendations to the minutes.

The Council decided to also attach the guidelines/early detection documents and the assignments of class to management classes documents to the minutes.

7. International symposium on invasive plants:

Musgrave reported to the group on the progress made in planning an International Symposium at UConn **August 10-12**. The symposium will bring together attendees from Asia, eastern Russia and the United States in a symposium and week-long session themed "Invasive Plants in the Northeast of Asia and America: Trading Problems, Trading Solutions." The Symposium will be convened by the New England Invasive Plant Center.

Musgrave distributed a handout detailing the event, and will redistribute the handout when the website is ready.

8. Other old or new business:

Murray recently received a call about someone selling a species of *Caulerpa*, a federally-designated marine noxious weed. More updates to follow.

Senack is working with community groups to conduct a Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) removal day in Hartford on May 9. More details will be made available as the event approaches.

9. Next meeting: scheduled for (Tuesday) Sept. 8, 2009, 2PM Valley Lab. No meetings are scheduled to occur over the summer as it is the busy season for the nursery industry.

10. Magnarelli moved (Sutherland seconded) to adjourn at 4:00 pm. The Council decided to adjourn the meeting.

Assignments of Plants to Management Classes

The management classes used in this document are based on and compatible with the classes defined in the Connecticut Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (12/1/06). The definitions of these management classes have been adapted below for use with both the terrestrial and aquatic species on Connecticut's Invasive Plant List.

This list is to assist DEP in prioritizing control actions for invasive plants. Manageable, defined categories will allow DEP to focus limited funding and personnel on control activities that will have the most positive impact on Connecticut's economy, landscape, and ecosystems. This list will be revised by DEP with advice from the CT Invasive Plants Council.

Class 1: Limited or Incipient Populations

Includes species that have limited or incipient populations within Connecticut.

NOTE: *Additionally, individual populations of Class 2 species found in new locations should be considered Class 1.*

Primary management actions include:

- ◆ Rapid response efforts for the eradication of new populations
- ◆ Prevention of further introductions/establishment of new populations
- ◆ Prevention of dispersal into new areas
- ◆ Issuance of alerts and educational materials to facilitate detection of new infestations
- ◆ Systematic monitoring of natural waterways, highways, and other areas to detect additional populations
- ◆ Interruption of possible import pathways to Connecticut
- ◆ Interruption of possible export pathways from Connecticut
- ◆ Coordination with neighboring states regarding spread vectors

Scientific Name

Arthraxon hispidus (Thunb.) Makino

Egeria densa Planch.

Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier

Hydrilla verticillata (L.f.) Royle

Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vell.) Verdc.

Nymphoides peltata (S.G. Gmel.) Kuntze

Pueraria montana (Lour.) Merr.

Common Name

Hairy jointgrass

Brazilian water-weed

Giant hogweed

Hydrilla

Parrotfeather

Yellow floating heart

Kudzu

Class 2: Established Species, Significant Impact, Some Practical Control Techniques Available

Includes species present and established in Connecticut with known impacts (or potential for impact) that may be mitigated or controlled with appropriate management techniques.

Primary management actions include:

- ◆ Prevention of further introductions and dispersal to new waters/land areas, including interrupting possible import and export pathways to/from Connecticut
- ◆ Control of population range
- ◆ Mitigation of impacts (including impacts on species that are rare, threatened or endangered)
- ◆ Resource managers, researchers, and industry representatives working together to find long-term solutions for those species considered to be important for recreation or commercial purposes

Scientific Name

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata (Maxim.) Trautv.
Bromus tectorum L.
Cabomba caroliniana A. Gray
Cardamine impatiens L.
Cynanchum louiseae Kartesz & Gandhi
Cynanchum rossicum (Kleo.) Borhidi
Euphorbia cyparissias L.
Euphorbia esula L.
Iris pseudacorus L.
Lepidium latifolium L.
Ligustrum obtusifolium Sieb. & Zucc.
Lythrum salicaria L.
Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michx.
Myriophyllum spicatum L.
Najas minor All.
Polygonum perfoliatum L.
Polygonum sachalinense F. Schmidt ex Maxim.
Potamogeton crispus L.
Ranunculus ficaria L.
Trapa natans L.

Common Name

Porcelainberry
 Drooping brome-grass
 Fanwort
 Narrowleaf bittercress
 Black swallow-wort
 Pale swallow-wort
 Cypress spurge
 Leafy spurge
 Yellow iris
 Perennial pepperweed
 Border privet
 Purple loosestrife
 Variable-leaf watermilfoil
 Eurasian watermilfoil
 Brittle water-nymph
 Mile-a-minute vine
 Giant knotweed
 Crispy-leaved pondweed
 Fig buttercup
 Water chestnut

Class 3: Established species, Significant Impact, No Known Effective or Practical Control Techniques Available

Includes species established in Connecticut, with known impacts (or potential for impact), but with no known available effective or appropriately effective management techniques.

NOTE: This category also includes some species that are considered to be so widespread that known control techniques are not feasible.

Primary management actions include:

- ◆ Prevention of further introductions, including interruption possible import/export pathways from Connecticut
- ◆ Mitigation of impacts (including impacts on species that are rare, threatened or endangered)
- ◆ Further evaluation and research of potential control methods

Scientific Name

Acer platanoides L.
Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle
Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande
Berberis thunbergii DC.
Berberis vulgaris L.
Celastrus orbiculatus Thunb.
Centaurea biebersteinii DC
Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb.
Euonymus alatus (Thunb.) Sieb.
Frangula alnus Mill.
Lonicera japonica Thunb.
Lonicera maackii (Rupr.) Maxim.
Lonicera morrowii A. Gray
Lonicera X bella Zabel
Lysimachia nummularia L.
Microstegium vimineum (Trin.) A. Camus
Phalaris arundinacea L.
Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin.
Polygonum caespitosum Blume
Polygonum cuspidatum Siebold & Zucc.
Rhamnus cathartica L.
Robinia pseudo-acacia L.
Rosa multiflora Thunb.
Rubus phoenicolasius Maxim.
Tussilago farfara L.

Common Name

Norway maple
Tree of heaven
Garlic mustard
Japanese barberry
Common barberry
Oriental bittersweet
Spotted knapweed
Autumn Olive
Winged euonymus
Glossy buckthorn
Japanese honeysuckle
Amur honeysuckle
Morrow's honeysuckle
Bell's honeysuckle
Moneywort
Japanese stilt grass
Reed canary grass
Common reed
Bristled knotweed
Japanese knotweed
Common buckthorn
Black locust
Multiflora rose
Wineberry
Coltsfoot

*Glossostigma cleistanthus**

Mud Mat*

* Not on CT Invasives or Banned Lists—

(Listed in ANS Plan)

Class 4: Established Species, Impacts Unclear

Includes species that are established in the waters/land areas of Connecticut and may have the potential to cause impacts, but current knowledge is insufficient to determine if control actions are warranted.

Primary management actions include:

- ◆ Prevention of further introductions, including interruption of possible import/export pathways from Connecticut
- ◆ Further research to evaluate invasive potential and ecosystem effects
- ◆ Continued monitoring of existing populations to determine rate of spread

Scientific Name

Acer ginnala L.
Acer pseudoplatanus L.
Aegopodium podagraria L.
Amorpha fruticosa L.
Butomus umbellatus L.
Callitriche stagnalis Scop.
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.
Datura stramonium L.
Elaeagnus angustifolia L.
Elsholtzia ciliata (Thunb.) Hylander
Froelichia gracilis (Hook.) Moq.
Glechoma hederacea L.
Hesperis matronalis L.
Humulus japonicus Sieb. & Zucc.
Impatiens glandulifera Royle
Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrader
Ligustrum ovalifolium Hassk.
Ligustrum vulgare L.
Lonicera tatarica L.
Lonicera xylosteum L.
Lychnis flos-cuculi L.
Lysimachia vulgaris L.
Marsilea quadrifolia L.
Miscanthus sinensis Andersson
Myosotis scorpioides L.
Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers.
Onopordum acanthium L.
Ornithogalum umbellatum L.
Paulownia tomentosa
(Thunb.) Siebold & Zucc. ex. Steud.

Common Name

Amur maple
Sycamore maple
Goutweed
False indigo
Flowering rush
Pond water-starwort
Canada thistle
Jimsonweed
Russian olive
Crested late-summer mint
Slender snake cotton
Ground ivy
Dame's rocket
Japanese hops
Ornamental jewelweed
Common kochia
California privet
European privet
Tatarian honeysuckle
Dwarf honeysuckle
Ragged robin
Garden loosestrife
European waterclover
Eulalia
Forget-me-not
American water lotus
Scotch thistle
Star-of-Bethlehem
Princess tree

<i>Poa compressa</i> L.	Canada bluegrass
<i>Populus alba</i> L.	White poplar
<i>Rorippa microphylla</i> (Boenn. ex Reichenb.) Hyl. ex A. & D. Löve	Onerow yellowcress
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek	Watercress
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.	Rugosa rose
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Sheep sorrel
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> L.	Cup plant
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Bittersweet nightshade
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Garden heliotrope

Class 5: Potential Invaders, Impacts Expected to be Severe

Includes species not yet present in CT having high likelihood of introduction and if introduced, expected to have significant biological and/or socio-economic impact.

Primary management actions include:

- ◆ Prevention of introduction to the State of Connecticut
- ◆ Coordination with neighboring states if species occurs in those states

Scientific Name

Carex kobomugi Owhi

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms

Glyceria maxima (Hartman) Holmberg

Pistia stratiotes L.

Salvinia molesta Mitchell complex

Senecio jacobaea L.

Common Name

Japanese sedge

Common water-hyacinth

Reed mannagrass

Water lettuce

Giant salvinia

Tansy ragwort

Guidelines for use of Early Detection Observation Reporting Form

This form is to be used to report the presence of state-listed early-detection invasive plants in Connecticut.

You can submit your observations by using the online version of this form (available at www.hort.uconn.edu/mam), or you can mail a copy to the address at the bottom of this page. Please do not submit your data using both methods—your observations and reports will be responded to in the same manner regardless of the method used.

Although we cannot always respond personally to every report we receive, someone from CT DEP or the University of Connecticut may contact you at the e-mail address or phone number you provide to discuss your observation in greater detail.

Thank you for submitting your observation!

Please submit this form online, or mail to:

Invasive Plant Control Program
CT DEP-Inland Fisheries
79 Elm Street, 6th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106



CT Early Detection Observation Form

Please use this form only to report new observations of state-listed high-priority or new early detection invasive plant species.

Observer Contact Information

First: _____ Last: _____

E-mail address: _____@_____

Phone number (required if no e-mail provided): (____) ____-_____

Date of observation: ____/____/____
Day Month Year

Location of observation:

Town: _____

County: _____ (please provide if known)

State: ☐ Connecticut ☐ Other _____

Land ownership: ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Unknown

Species information:

Plant species observed: _____

Additional Information:

Is the population near a road, hiking trail, picnic area or other frequently used area?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Habitat type (check all that apply):

☐ Wetland

☐ Dry soil

☐ Forest

☐ Grass

☐ Garden/yard

☐ State or town park

☐ Road or trailside

☐ Other _____

Please submit this form online, or mail to:

Invasive Plant Control Program
CT DEP-Inland Fisheries
79 Elm Street, 6th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106



(over)

WANTED

Mile-a-minute Vine (MAM)

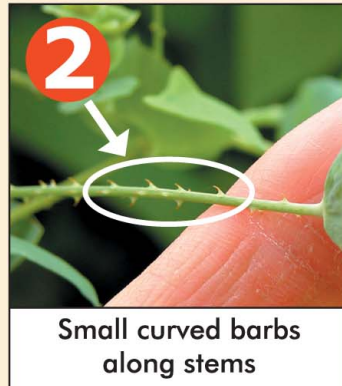
(*Persicaria perfoliata*, formerly *Polygonum perfoliatum*)



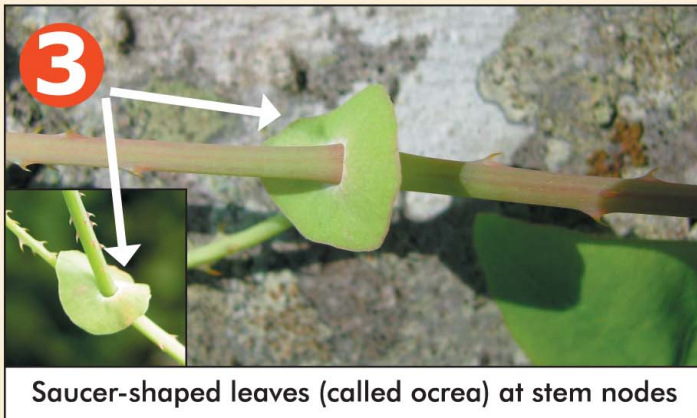
Mile-a-minute Vine is a highly invasive annual weed spreading north and east across Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island. It outcompetes and overgrows native species, causing ecological and economic harm. It climbs and scrambles over trees and posts, shading out other plants (see photo at left). A single vine can grow up to 6 inches per day.

Please help us find, track and control this invasive plant.

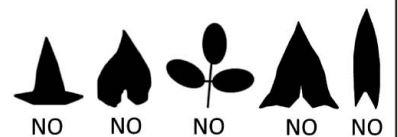
THREE IDENTIFYING TRAITS:



In summer, MAM fruits ripen from green to metallic blue



Leaf shapes of other vines; these species do not harm ecosystems and should **not** be reported:




Photos courtesy of Todd Mervosh, Les Mehrhoff, Hope Leeson, Judy Hough-Goldstein and Renée Sullivan

If you observe a plant with all 3 traits, note its location and report your findings:

Contact the Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG) at:
860-486-6448 (Donna Ellis, University of Connecticut)

-or-

Visit www.hort.uconn.edu/mam (click "Report MAM")

 University of Connecticut

Comments on the Connecticut list of Invasive and Potentially Invasive Plants

Les Mehrhoff

14 APR 2009

Raise from Potentially Invasive to Invasive:

<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Porcelainberry	Vitaceae
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Drooping brome-grass	Poaceae
<i>Froelichia gracilis</i>	Slender snake cotton	Amaranthaceae
<i>Polygonum cespitosum</i>	Bristled knotweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Rubus phoenicolasias</i>	Wineberry	Rosaceae

Drop??:

<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Elaeagnaceae
(does not usually escape; similarity; common name problem)		
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed manna grass	Poaceae
(voucher specimen can't be located)		
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose	Rosaceae
(problem only near the coast)		

Keep:

<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	Asteraceae
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Add as Potentially Invasive??:

<i>Glossostigma cleistanthum</i>	Mudmat	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>		Poaceae
subsp. <i>undulatifolius</i>	Wavyleaf basket grass	
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> s. l.	Amur cork tree	Rutaceae
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear; Bradford Pear	Rosaceae

Questions on distribution and/or status in CT:

<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Hardy kiwi, Tara vine	Actinidiaceae
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Fiveleaved akebia, Chocolate vine	Lardizabalaceae
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass	Poaceae
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Jetbead	Rosaceae
<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	Sapphire-berry	Symplocaceae
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree lilac	Oleaceae

Nomenclature issue – do we need a policy about our nomenclatural standard?:

Polygonum vs. *Persicaria*, *Fallopia*

Glossostigma diandrum vs. *G. cleistanthum*

Common name use problem:

Star of Bethlehem (*Onithogalum umbellatum* vs. *Ornithogalum* 'Bethlehem')

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