

Internodes

Mark Your Calendar

- GA-EPPC Annual Meeting and Invasive Plant Control Workshop, Elachee Nature Science Center, Gainesville, GA. September 19-20, 2008. www.gaepcc.org
- 35th Natural Areas Conference, “*Tuning In to a Changing Climate and Biological Invasion*,” in partnership with the National Association of Exotic Pest Plant Councils (NAEPPC), Nashville, TN. October 14 - 17, 2008, www.naturalarea.org
- 32nd Annual Training Conference, Florida Aquatic Plant Management Society, Daytona, FL. Oct 13-16, 2008. www.fapms.org
- First statewide Minnesota Invasive Species Conference 2008 – *Acting Locally to Protect our Legendary Lands and Waters*, Duluth, MN. October 26-28, 2008. <http://www.minnesotaswcs.org/Invasives.htm>
- 16th Annual Public Land Acquisition & Management Partnership Conference, Jacksonville, FL. Organized by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. December 3-5, 2008. www.ces.fau.edu/plam2008
- Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and Southern Weed Science Society joint annual meeting, Orlando, FL. February 9-12, 2009. www.wssa.net
- Association of Southeastern Biologists, Birmingham, AL. April 1-4, 2009. www.asb.appstate.edu
- Florida Vegetation Management Association meeting, Daytona, FL. April 14-17, 2009. <http://www.fvma.info>
- 24th Annual Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council Symposium, Palm Beach County. April 20-23, 2009. www.fleppc.org
- UF/IFAS Aquatic Weed Control Short Course, Coral Springs, FL. May 4-7, 2009. Aquatic, upland and invasive weed control; aquatic plant identification. <http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/>
- 11th Annual Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC) Symposium hosted by the South Carolina EPPC (SC-EPPC) in Georgetown, South Carolina. May 13-15, 2009. www.se-eppc.org
- 29th Florida Native Plant Society meeting, *Wake Up and Plant the Natives: Planting Today to Preserve Florida's Tomorrow*, May 21-24, 2009, West Palm Beach, FL. May 21-24, 2009. www.fnps.org
- 10th International Conference on the Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions (EMAPI), Stellenbosch, South Africa. 23-27 August, 2009. <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/news/calendar.php>

Web Sites

The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods website has great resources, including a plant selector. If you are a developer or landscaping professional, get the facts about Florida-friendly landscaping and learn how others are responding to consumer demand for low-impact yards. Homeowners and others can use the Florida-friendly Plant Database to find Florida plants for their landscape and garden, including native plants that require little irrigation or fertilizer, are low maintenance and attract wildlife. Check it out and share it with others: <http://www.floridayards.org/>

Maps of occupation and tabular coverage estimates are accessible for 33 recognized nonnative plants invading forests of the 13 southern states using the U.S. Forest Service's Southern Research Station Forest Inventory and Analysis (SRS FIA) data. James H. Miller, Research Invasive Ecologist and Erwin B. Chambliss, Research Associate, USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station, Auburn, Alabama. <http://www.invasive.org/fiamaps/>

Publications

“Exotic plant species of Cumberland Island, Georgia,” by T. Hunt and K. Langeland (2008). *Natural Areas Journal* 28(3):299-306. “Of sixty-six exotic plant species identified, twenty-three are recognized as invasive or potentially invasive by either the Georgia or Florida Exotic Pest Plant Councils (GAEPPC, FLEPPC), and 11 species occurred in natural areas of Cumberland Island National Seashore.”

“Nonnative species and bioenergy: are we cultivating the next invader?” by J.N. Barney and J.M. DiTomaso (2008). *BioScience* 58(1):64-70 (doi: 10.1641/B580111) “We used a weed risk-assessment protocol, which categorizes the risk of becoming invasive on the basis of biogeography, history, biology, and ecology, to qualify the potential invasiveness of three leading biofuel candidate crops—switchgrass, giant reed, and miscanthus (a sterile hybrid)—under various assumptions.”

“Biofuel Crops and Non-native species: mitigating the risk of invasion,” *Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)*. “... promoting the cultivation of some popular species for biofuel production will increase two of the major causes of biodiversity loss on the planet: clearing and conversion of yet more natural areas for monocultures, and invasion by non-native species.” <http://www.gisp.org>

“Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) management for restoration of native plant communities,” by C.A. Judge, J.C. Neal and T.H. Shear (2008). *Invasive Plant Sci. Manag.* 1(2):111-119.



Invasion Ecology by J. Lockwood, M. Hoopes and M. Marchetti (2006). Blackwell Publishing. “... provides an overview of the invasion process from transportation patterns and causes of establishment success to ecological impacts, invader management, and post-invasion evolution.” 312 pp. ISBN: 9781405114189.

“Using fire and herbicide to control *Lygodium microphyllum* and effects on a pine flatwoods plant community in south Florida,” by R.K. Stocker, R.E. Miller, D.W. Black, A.P. Ferriter, et al (2008). *Nat. Areas J.* 28(2):144-154.

“Can Weeds Help Solve the Climate Crisis?” by Tom Christopher, *New York Times*, June 29, 2008. “Not only did the weeds grow much larger in hotter, CO₂-enriched plots — a weed called lambs-quarters, or *Chenopodium album*, grew to an impressive 6 to 8 feet on the farm but to a frightening 10 to 12 feet in the city — but the urban, futuristic weeds also produced more pollen.” An in-depth review of weeds and global warming research.

“Northeast Florida home gardener's guide to invasive plants and their alterNatives,” by the Florida Native Plant Society, Inc. (2008). A full color, four-page brochure utilizing photographs to illustrate both non-native invasive plant species and multiple alternative species to use instead. Information is provided on growth habit, light and water requirements, and wildlife use. Contact the Ixia Chapter for copies at www.jaxnativeplants.org.

“Invasive plants: Inventories, strategies and action.” *Topics in Canadian Weed Science*, Volume 5. Clements, D. R. and S. J. Darbyshire, eds. (2007). Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Québec: Canadian Weed Science Society – Société canadienne de malherbologie. 165 pp. ISBN 978-0-9688970-5-8. www.cwss-scm.ca/invasives.htm

From the other side

Weeds and Biofuels - Despite all the attention to the biofuels trend in the media lately, the capacity of plants used for biofuel to spawn weed problems is largely going unnoticed. The Invasive Species Council in Australia has been raising awareness about this issue. See a revised edition of their report, “The Weedy Truth about Biofuels” at <http://www.invasives.org.au/issues/biofuels.html>

Search buffelgrass invasion on YouTube for an excellent video presentation on the topic of buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*) in Arizona: <http://www.youtube.com> Many of the themes apply to all invasive species issues.

Hello Again -

Just wanted to share some really exciting news from Alaska!! We are about to kick off our Invasive Weeds Awareness Week here in Alaska. Our Anchorage Cooperative Weed Management Area is going to have its official ribbon-cutting (logo unveiling) at a Weeds Fair tomorrow night. We got great news last week that Governor Palin is coming to our Weeds Fair to sign HB330 into legislation (creating a position for a statewide weed coordinator)! Hooray! She will do the honors of the "ribbon-cutting" and read the proclamation!!

This is wonderful and hopefully will give our movement some rocket fuel up here in Alaska!! Again, Troy and I are amazed by what can be accomplished by citizens with a little energy and a lot of conviction! This has been a wild ride and we're having a grand time!!

— Lori and Troy Zaumseil, Citizens Against Noxious Weeds Invading the North, akcanwin@aol.com

Grants

The **BASF Invasive Vegetation Management 2009 Matching Grant Program** has been officially announced. The Professional Vegetation Management group of BASF (ProVM) will provide grants of up to \$20,000 as non-federal matching funds for on-the-ground programs that include herbicide use for control of terrestrial and aquatic invasive plants. Funding is for labor associated with operational invasive plant control herbicide programs. See www.vmanswers.com Proposals should be submitted to jennifer.vollmer@basf.com / Fax 307-742-9932 no later than 5:00pm, September 29, 2008.

The **Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council** is soliciting proposals for the FLEPPC Kathy Craddock Burks Education Grant. The grants are for non-native invasive plant education and outreach projects in Florida. The intent is to provide funding to organizations or individuals who wish to educate the public about non-native invasive plants and their effects on the environment and economy of Florida. Proposals will be accepted from individuals, public or private nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions. For information, visit the FLEPPC website at: www.fleppc.org

Q&A

We are a non-profit stream restoration and water quality organization that needs info to pass out to land-owners about the problem of invasives and how serious they are. Some people have heard of them, but may not know what say oriental bittersweet or some other invasive looks like, so pictures would help. Thanks very much!!

— Tony, Restoration Coordinator, Hiwassee River Watershed Coalition, Murphy, North Carolina

Hi Tony,

There are several invasive species guides specific to North Carolina. A few include:

- *Invasive Plant Pocket Guide* – available from NC Cooperative Extension or at www.dfr.state.nc.us
- *Controlling Invasive Plants* – available from the NC Botanical Garden www.ncbg.unc.edu (search the site for "invasive")
- *Going Native, Urban Landscaping for Wildlife with Native Plants* (web site) www.ncsu.edu/goingnative/
- NC Department of Transportation is in the process of publishing a field manual to invasive species as well; it should be available soon.

I hope this helps,

Charles Yelton, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences; Charles.Yelton@ncmail.net

To: FLEPPC@LISTSERVUGA.EDU

Subject: "Green" Herbicides

We are trying to find out if there are herbicides out there that would be considered "Green" with less impact on the environment and just as effective as our standard group of herbicides. We would be using them on our conservation lands, passive parks and trails. Thanks!

Park Ranger, Seminole County Florida

Reply:

Dear Park Ranger,

Three of our products come to mind:

- **Garlon 4 Ultra:** Replaced Garlon 4 January 1, 2008. It is still a 4 lb ae/gal triclopyr ester product, but the petroleum-based (primarily kerosene) solvent system in Garlon 4 was replaced with a patented, plant-derived, methylated seed oil system in Garlon 4 Ultra...better for the applicator and better for the environment. Garlon 4 Ultra also contains less volatile organic compounds (VOCs...but the volatility of the triclopyr ester molecule remains the same and can still volatilize under high temperature conditions) and is lower odor than Garlon 4. It has the same "Caution" signalword, labeled sites, application methods, use rates, etc. as Garlon 4 but is definitely a "greener" formulation.
- **Milestone VM:** Launched in 2006, Milestone VM contains a new active ingredient, aminopyralid, a selective (safe on grasses, except St. Augustine) foliar broadleaf herbicide with moderate soil residual activity. It is broad spectrum but especially active on members of the legume, nightshade, and Compositae families, with up to 6+ months of soil residual control of susceptible herbaceous broadleaf weeds (the need to apply less often can be a big advantage). It is formulated as a nonvolatile liquid amine. It is also classified as a Reduced Risk Pesticide by EPA. We have seen excellent results on key herbaceous broadleaf weeds and some important invasive species, such as tropical soda apple, rosary pea, skunkvine, Caesar's weed, mimosa, kudzu, wedelia, and castor bean.
- **Milestone VM Plus:** Launched in 2008, this is a premix of aminopyralid (Milestone VM) and triclopyr amine (Garlon 3A) for broader spectrum broadleaf weed and woody plant control, with safety to grasses (except St. Augustine). Formulated as a nonvolatile liquid amine, it is labeled for foliar and cut stump applications. A big advantage is its "Caution" signalword (versus "Danger" for Garlon 3A). Also, no mixing is required for cut stump treatments.

All three of these products are labeled for use on the usual non-crop/natural area/industrial/rights-of-way terrestrial sites. They are **not** labeled for aquatic use but can be applied to non-irrigation ditchbanks, seasonally dry wetland areas, transition areas between upland and wetland sites, etc. Please consult product labels (www.vegetationmgmt.com) for additional information and let me know if you have any questions; I think they may offer the "greener" alternative you are looking for.

Thanks,

Scott Ditmarsen, Dow AgroSciences, Tampa, FL