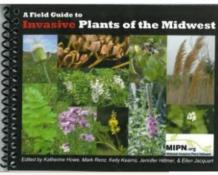
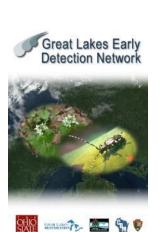


MIPN's Mission

www.mipn.org

- Reduce the impacts of invasive plants in the Midwest
 - Create resources/tools











Conferences





Invasive Plants are a Problem in ROW

- Regulated
 - A few federal, most state

Impact services of ROW

- Runoff/erosion
- Visibility
- Safety
- Structure longevity
- Plant diversity

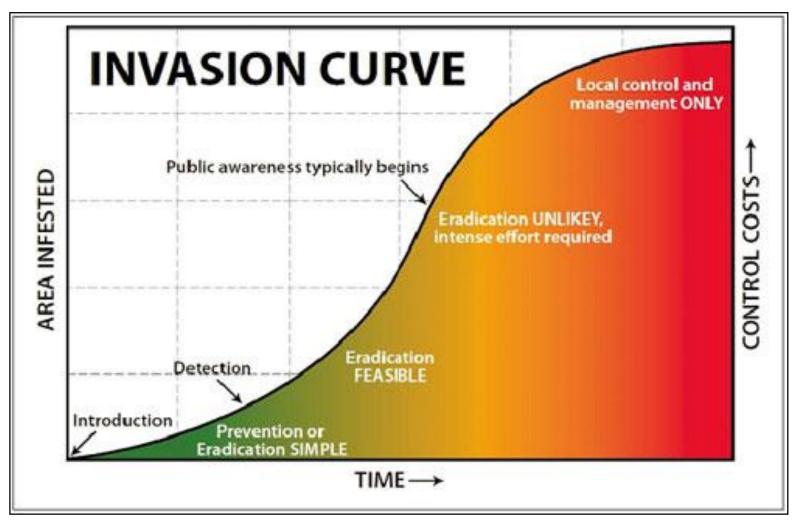


Invasive Plant Management Approaches in ROW

1. Prevention

2. Early Detection and Rapid Response

3. Revegetation and Restoration



1. Diverse Mixtures Prevent Establishment of Invasive Plants

 Many studies have shown increasing diversity in seeding reduces weed/invasive plant establishment and resulting cover



Will results be the same in ROW areas?

- Most studies done in natural areas under controlled conditions
 - How similar will responses be in a ROW area?

- Species specific response
 - invasive plant(s)
 - Diverse mixture



Many ROW areas are already heavily invaded

results from a survey of 36 WI roadsides

	Plant Species	Cover When Present (%)
IPAW Plants	Smooth Brome (<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	22
	Reed Canary Grass (Phalaris arundinaceae)	17
	Quack Grass (Elymus repens)	15
	Wild Carrot (Daucus carota)	9
NR 40 Plants	Wild Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)	16
	Multiflora Rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)	16
	Leafy Spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	14
	Spotted Knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)	13
	Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	11

2. Diverse Mixture Establishment & Maintenance will Improve Invasive Plant Management

 Best chance at eradication is when infestations are found early

 Increased chance in detection if actively managing the area to promote establishment



Examples of effectiveness of EDRR

Brush Management with herbicides (spot trt)

- At low densities (5-20%) vs high densities (20-50%)
 - Used less herbicide
 - 50-300% less
 - Less time to treat
 - 75-150% less
 - Worked better
 - Up to 30% more control 1 YAT



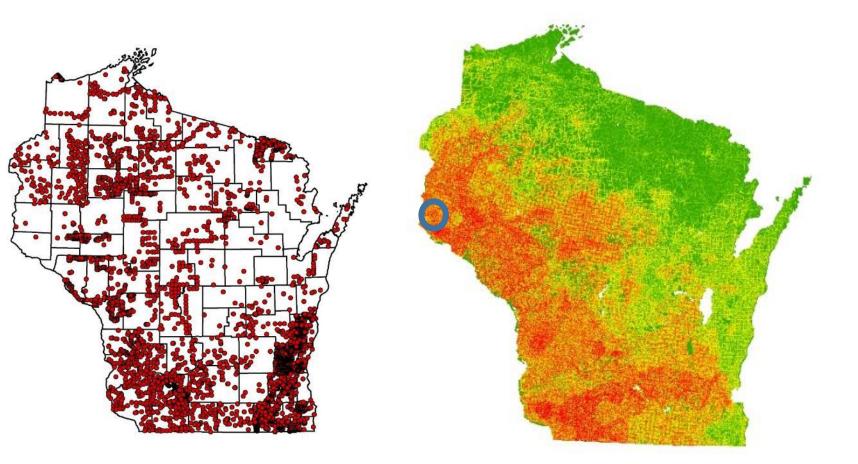
Increased reporting can facilitate EDRR

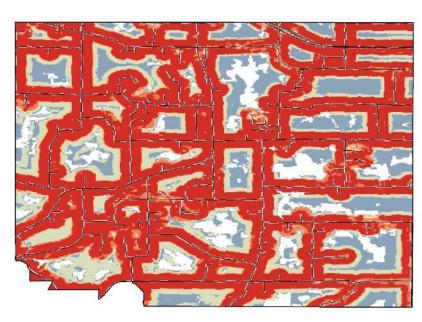
Wild parsnip example









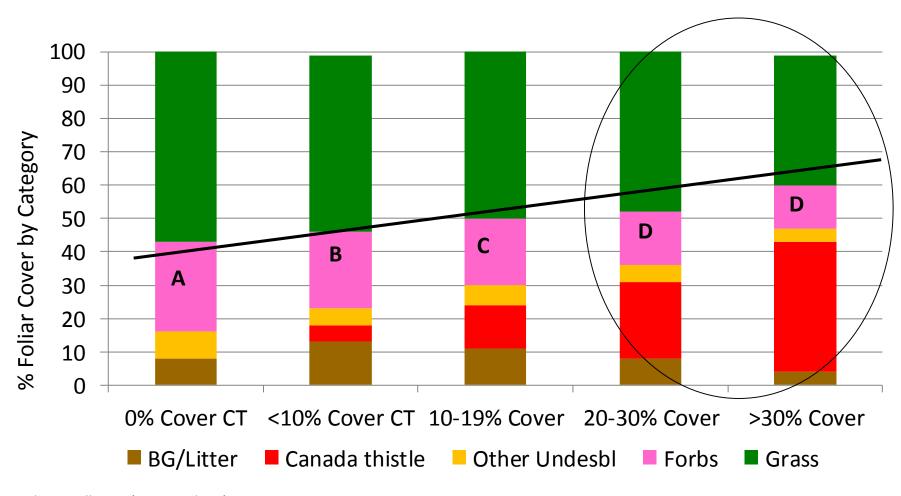


3. Invasive Plant Control during Revegetation

- Invasive plants will establish in diverse plantings in many cases
 - Response will likely be species specific
 - Will they
 - Impact establishment?
 - Persist?

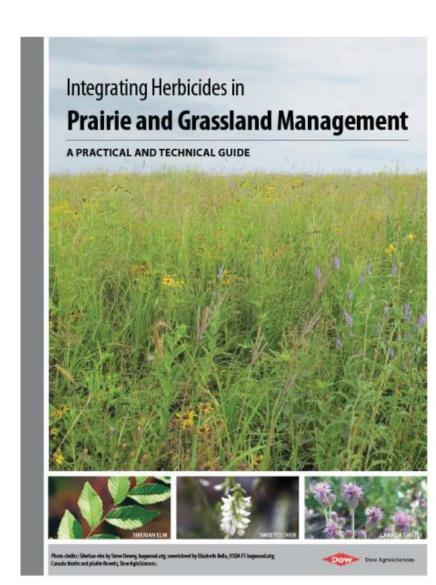


Comparison of % Cover of Each Botanical Group at Different Canada Thistle Infestation Levels



Best Management Practices will be Needed

- Resources will need to be
 - Invasive plant specific
 - Mix specific
 - Allow for management throughout life of ROW
 - prior to, during or after establishment
- Some tools have been developed
 - Herbicide tolerance/use/restrictions
- more needed



Summary

- 1. Diverse mixtures will aid in suppressing invasive plant establishment
 - Unclear how effective it will be across invasive plant species, native mixture used, site specific factors
- 2. If diverse mixtures are actively managed, additional activities will help improve EDRR
 - EDRR is more efficient and the cheapest in eradication
 - Could help with reporting and aid in models that predict suitable habitat
- 3. BMPS will need to be developed to allow for management when actively Revegetating/Restoring sites
 - Will need to be specific to invasive plants, diverse mixtures, site specific factors

Concerns about diverse plantings on ROW

- Many ROW are already invaded
 - Need to control prior to planting
- Most ROW have increased levels of disturbance
 - Facilitate invasion
- Diverse plantings may have reduced seed #s
 - Susceptible to invasion as they develop
- Control after establishment could be costly if invasives are widespread
 - Few tools that limit damage to desirable plants



Hope for diverse plantings on ROW

- Success has been observed on ROW with diverse plantings
 - lowa
- Interest has been building
- Many research projects already published to inform next steps
- Many stakeholders are on board
 - Federal
 - State
 - Industry (herbicide companies)
 - Academia/research

