

Best Management Practices for Invasive Species & NR40

Thomas Boos
WI DNR
Division of Forestry



We'll cover:

- **What are the BMPs?**
- **How can BMPs help?**
- **What you can do?**
- **What is NR 40? What do you need to know?**
- **Resources for more info and help**

Goal

Limit the introduction and spread of invasive terrestrial plants, insects and diseases.



Oriental bittersweet



Emerald ash borer



Oak wilt

How it got started

Wisconsin Council on Forestry

***Governor's
Forestry
Conference***

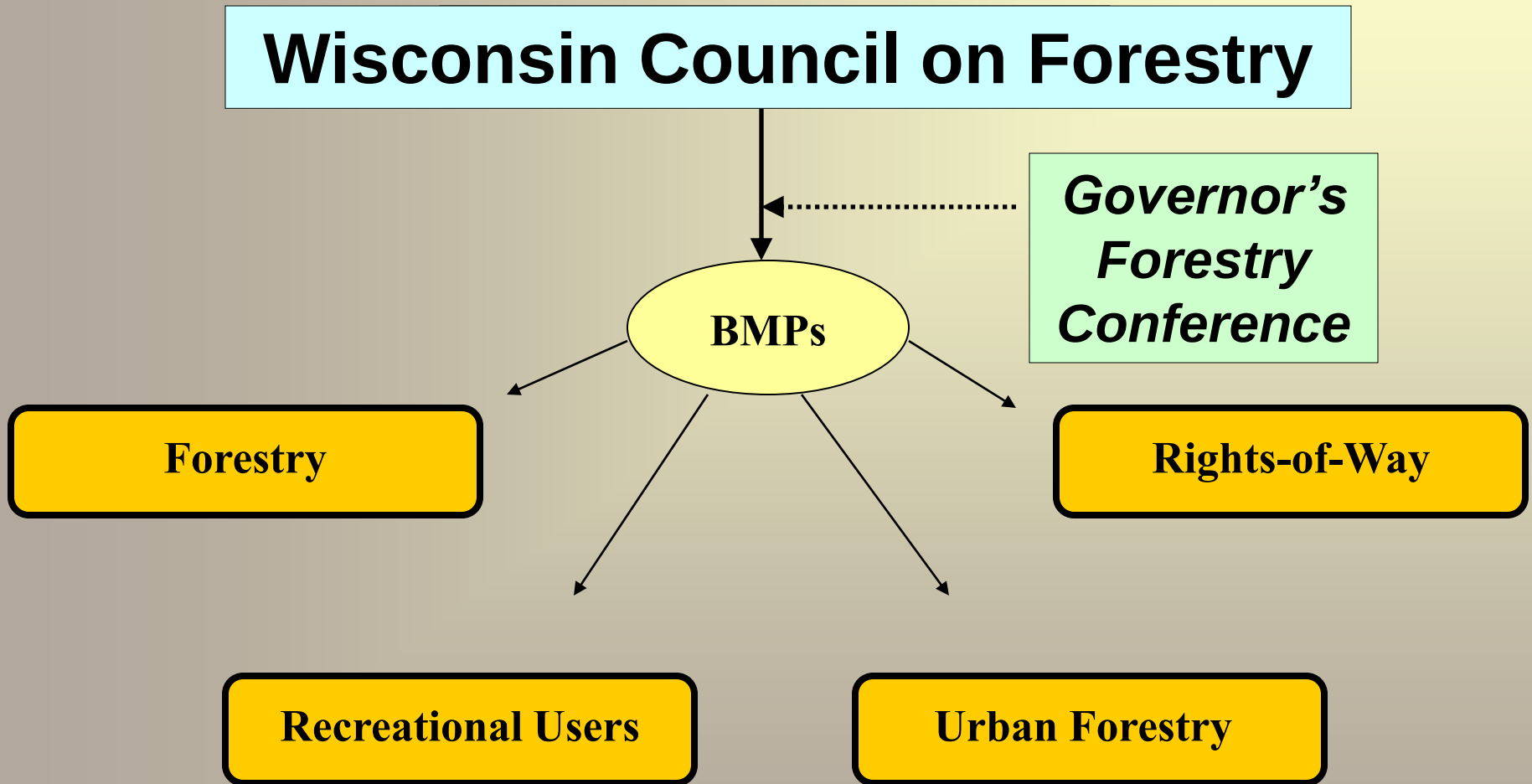
BMPs

Forestry

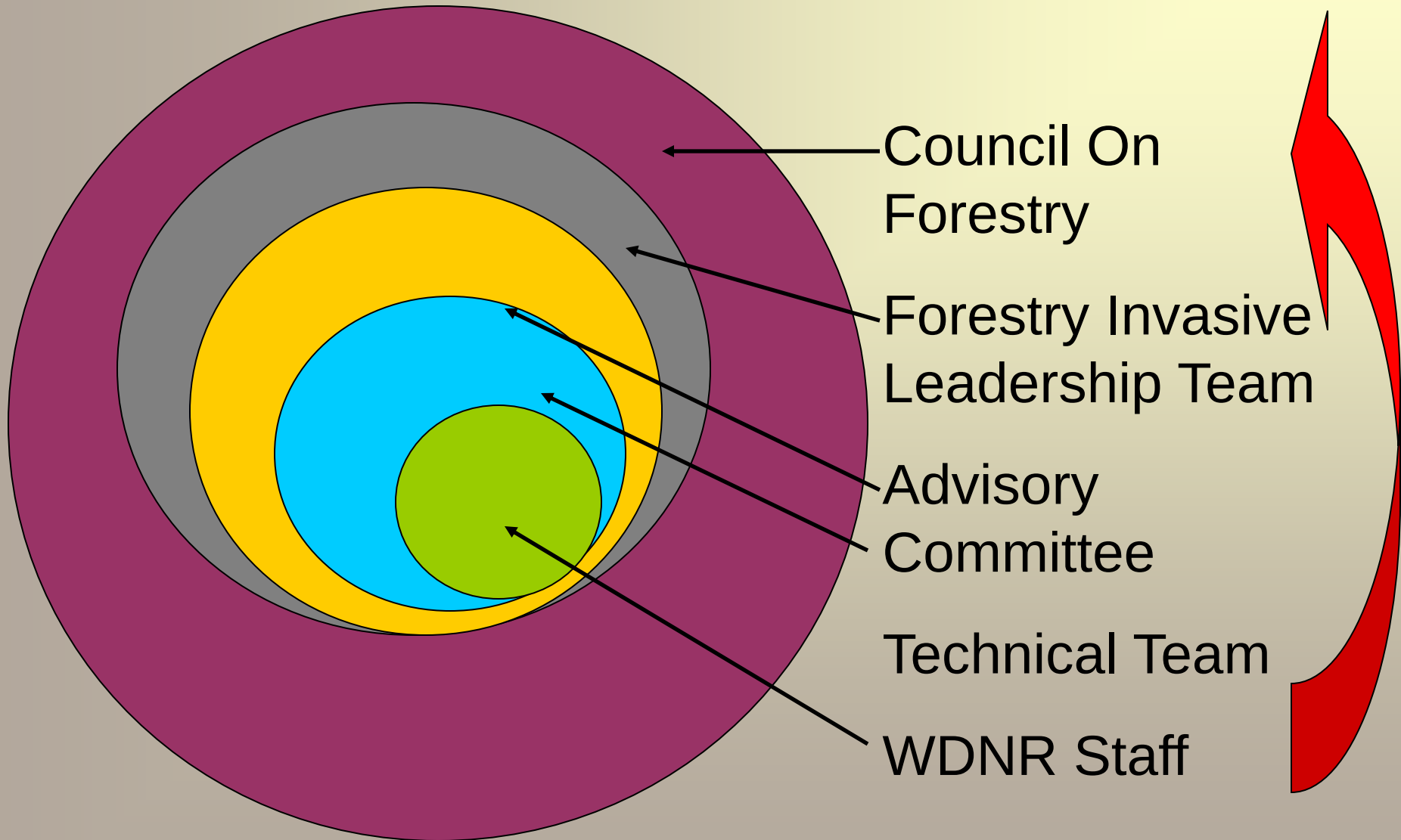
Rights-of-Way

Recreational Users

Urban Forestry



Process

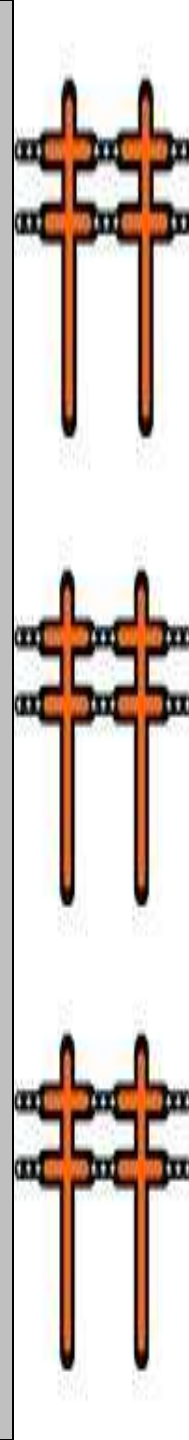
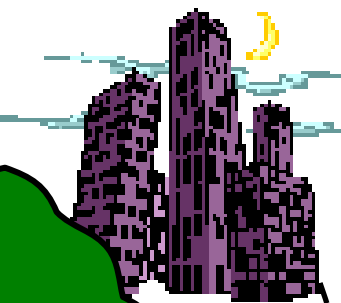


Process

- **Each track created an Advisory Committee of stakeholders and partners.**
- **Each track had a technical team that drafted the language for approval by AC.**
- **WDNR staff, funded by USFS grant, was on TT and administered the process.**

Process

- **Consensus based**
 - **Challenging at times**
 - **Critical part of getting “buy-in” from all stakeholders**
- **Hired a facilitator**



Four Parallel BMP Tracks

- **Forestry**

- *Loggers, Foresters, Landowners*

- **Recreational Users**

- *Campers, Hikers, ATV riders, Horse riders, Bicyclists, Land Managers, etc.*

- **Urban Forestry**

- *Urban Foresters, Arborists, Nurseries, Landscapers, etc.*

- **Rights of Way**

- *DOT, County/Township Roads Managers, Utilities, etc.*



ATV impacts in northern WI

Why BMPs?

- *You are never free from the threat!*



kudzu

- *Prevention is key to saving on long term impacts and costs*

What are BMPs?

- **Flexible** -- a list of guidelines
- **Process of continual learning and adapting**
- **Reflects different needs and resources based on each situation**

*****Not intended to be a control manual***



What are BMPs?

- Identifies effective and realistic practices
- Recognizes extenuating circumstances and wide range of response options
- Integrate into routine activities



What are BMPs?

- Take reasonable precautions today, to protect the integrity of Wisconsin's landscape
- Response options need to recognize:
 - Degree of threat
 - Objectives of landowner
 - Resources available
 - Costs

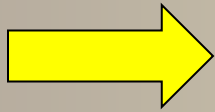


BMP Structure

→BMP Statement:

- **describes voluntary practices that may reduce the impact of invasive species**
- Considerations:
 - give more information about why important
 - used to address the BMP
 - include details, suggestions, examples, and issues to consider
 - may not apply to every species or situation
 - user does not necessarily have to follow them to address the BMP

Common BMP Themes

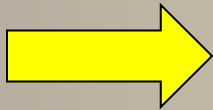


Planning

Education



Cleaning



Avoidance

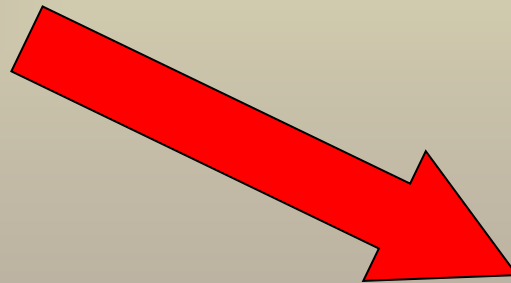
Minimize disturbance

Use clean materials

Some highlights:

**Created a short list to more easily ID
and implement**

121



27

Some highlights:

Forestry Track:

- **Cleaning equipment- scrape or brush**
- **Scope and Purpose**
- **Checklist of responsibility**
- **Revegetation species list**

Example BMP

BMP 4.4:

Prior to moving equipment onto and off of an activity area, scrape or brush soil and debris from exterior surfaces, to the extent practical, to minimize the risk of transporting propagules.



Example BMP

BMP 4.3:

Consider the likely response of invasive species or target species when prescribing activities that result in soil disturbance or increased sunlight.

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



Some highlights:

Recreation Track:

- Different audience- not professional, thus different tone
- Land Manager chapter



Garlic mustard along horse trail



ATV washing station

Example BMP

Wear outer layers of clothing and footwear that are not “seed friendly.”



Some highlights:

Urban Forestry Track:

- Addresses sales and disposal
- Large section of resources



Japanese barberry for sale

Example BMP

Avoid unnecessary soil disturbance.



Some highlights:

Utility and Transportation Corridor Track:

- Planning and Activity based BMPs
- Mowing timing guidance

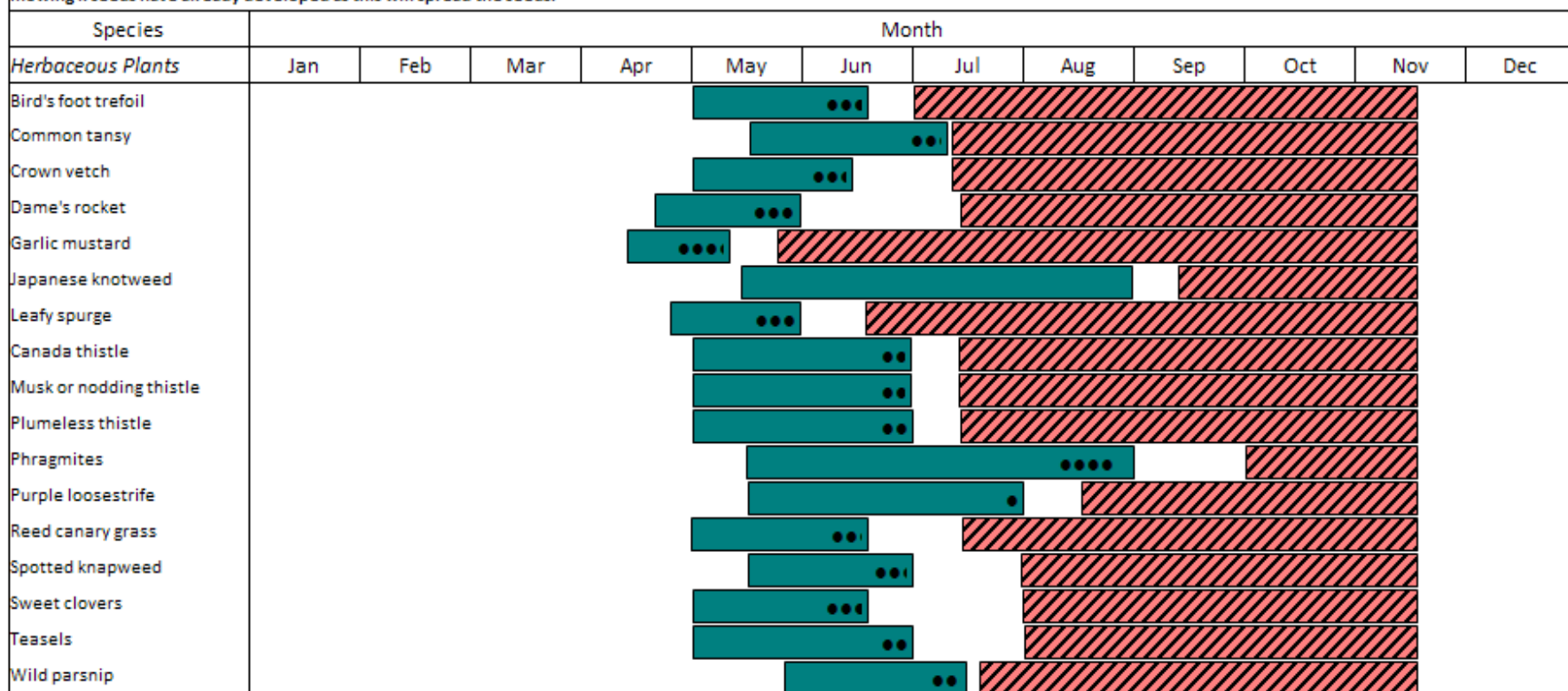


Example BMP

BMP VM 2: Plan activities to limit the potential introduction and spread of invasive species, prior to construction.

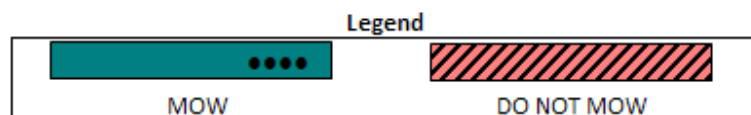
Suggested mowing times to prevent spreading of common ROW invasive plants in Southern Wisconsin

Emergence, flowering and seeding time will vary from year to year for most species. This chart just gives an average time. *These times become later as you move north or for areas near the Great Lakes.* Observe the plants in your area and, where possible, time mowing just before the target invasives are to flower or are in the early flowering stage to minimize seed production. Avoid mowing if seeds have already developed as this will spread the seeds.



●●● Indicates best mowing time

For all species- THIS IS FOR SINGLE OR FIRST MOWING. For multiple mowings, mow just prior to flowering to minimize seed production. Do not mow at late flowering or when in seed as this will spread seed.



BMPs-- Status

- **Education – ongoing and often**
- **Intent of USFS funding**
 - **Develop BMPs**
 - **Use as template for other states**
 - **Modify as needed, but use them**

What does it all mean?

Simply put...

You all can begin implementation of the BMPs in many ways.



Where to find the BMPs?

Encourage all of you to view the BMPs by going to

www.council.wisconsinforestry.org





Ch. NR 40 - Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control Rules

- As mandated by WI Legislature under 23.22, WI Statutes
- Effective as of September 1, 2009





Purpose of NR 40

- Education
- Identification and Classification
- Early Detection and Control
- Prevention



Two parts of the rules

1. The species lists and the regulations that apply to them
2. Preventive measures
 - Aquatic Invasive Species
 - Quarantine of pests
 - Best Management Practices



Regulatory Categories

Prohibited – Not yet in the state or established in pioneer stands only; still have potential to eradicate and prevent statewide; high potential for environmental damage if widely established.

Restricted – Already established in the state; high environmental impacts



Prohibited Species

Some examples include:

- Kudzu, giant hogweed and Japanese stilt grass
- Hydrilla, fanwort and rocksnot
- Snakehead, bighead carp and spiny water flea
- Asian longhorned beetle and emerald ash borer
- Feral hog, Russian boar and monk parrot





Restricted Species

Some examples include:

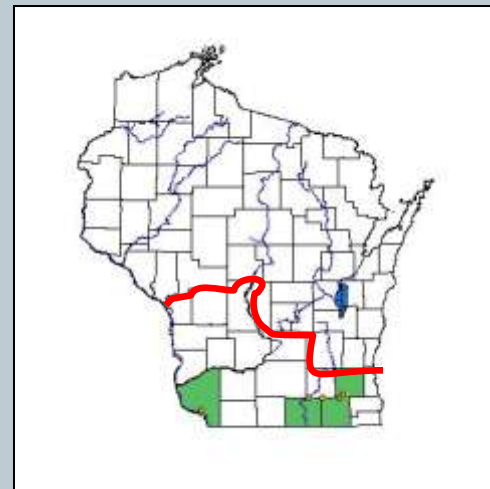
- Wild parsnip, purple loosestrife and Canada thistle
- Eurasian water milfoil and curly-leaf pondweed
- Zebra mussel
- European gypsy moth
- Red-eared slider turtle



Prohibited & Restricted Plants

Plants that are only locally or regionally abundant have split classification:

- Restricted where they are more abundant
- Prohibited where they are generally not yet known



Black swallow-wort flowers, distribution map, growth



Regulated activities differ by category

Prohibited – No person may transport (import/move), **possess**, transfer (buy/sell) or introduce a prohibited species without a permit.

The department may order or conduct a control effort.

Restricted – No person may transport (import/move), **possess (fish only)**, transfer (buy/sell) or introduce a restricted species without a permit.

Control encouraged but not required.



Transport, possession, transfer or introduction is **not** considered a violation if:

- the Department determines the action was incidental or unknowing, and
- the person took “reasonable precautions”

***Reasonable precautions include
approved Best Management Practices***



Some activities are exempt

Examples:

- Plants for identification, control or disposal
- Restricted fish and crayfish held in a safe facility
- Quarantined materials if in compliance with DATCP/APHIS permit



Control Authorities

For prohibited species:

If control is reasonable and feasible:

- With permission of the landowner, or an inspection warrant, DNR may survey for the species and aid with control and monitoring
- When possible, DNR will seek assistance and funding for control costs
- If necessary, DNR may issue a consent or unilateral order for control
- If DNR must do the control, it may recover costs – **only if landowner/land manager was found at fault for introduction**





Control Authorities

For restricted species:

- **Control is not required**
- Transporting and introducing seeds and plant parts is not allowed, however, it is not a violation if done incidentally or unknowingly and using reasonable precautions



OUT WITH

INVASIVE BUSHES