

Northeast Wisconsin Phragmites Workshop
February 20, 2008
Feedback Form

1. Do you think a workshop like this should be planned again for next year?

Yes: 17 No: 5

- Wait at least two years – more research results will be available
- Depends on the dissemination of new information
- Shorter, since everything was covered this year, maybe next year have just case studies and what worked the best for each one.
- What works out best; update on projects discussed today
- I would not change format – and even include today's people and projects for updates on these and updates on methods and what seems to work and what didn't.
- Or at least within a couple of years
- Less basic information
- Next meeting should focus on work groups or regional coordination of efforts
- Put more emphasis on eliminating the source of the plants distribution. How is it being transported.
- Is there anyone from the Academic community that's done more research that applies to the problem? UWGB, UW-SP, UW-RF?
- Don't change – thank you for this program!
- Target populations – highway departments, hunting/fishing groups, wetland and conservation organizations - speaker or workshop at annual conferences. I'll be very curious at follow up observations at herbicided sites.
- Updates on on-going projects and new projects, similar discussion groups.
- It's fine.
- This is a great networking opportunity. Are there any plans to have something like this for other invasive (i.e. Japanese Knotweed, Buckthorn). We need it.
- Yes, but alternate years.
- Include other invasives (1 or 2); native vs. exotic I.D.
- Good format; Small work group sessions by topic – education and outreach, research, funding, etc. with specific goals and objectives from each session as outcomes
- Make it an update using the notes from this year.
- May want to expand to include other shoreline invasives (lyme grass, baby's breath) or other wetland species (reed canary, knotweed, teasel)

- If there is plenty of new developments; perhaps ½ day format would be enough time for future workshops
- I thought the format/flow was good. Good mix of presenters covering a wide aspect of dealing w/phragmites; include other invasives threatening this area.
- Maybe in 2 years to get an update on treatment sites and if there are new chemicals on the market.

2. Is there an aspect of Phragmites control and management that wasn't addressed today that you'd like to see on a future agenda?

- More detailed discussion of herbicide rates and timing – with many chemical applications, these two variables are crucial.
- Timing of applications and their level of control as well as effectiveness of different chemical concentrations and herbicide types.
- Synopsis of when, where, how and chemical used to what has been effective
- Cleaning equipment when moving from site to site to prevent spreading.
- More on biological control
- More on seed viability, longevity, # seeds produced/plant, etc.
- No
- The potential for bio-fuel use or can this (plant) be used for crop, or rug-making (is grazing an effective tool); can this plant be used for forage for livestock.
- No – good job.
- Native vs. non
- There wasn't a lot of talk about flooding as a form of control.
- Integrating restoration/revegetation into management plans
- Highlight a whole management program that is implemented from start to finish, too many were in their first 1-2 years.
- More talk about native phragmites and how to save it
- Protocol/advice for burning phragmites
- Monitoring techniques
- Research from East Coast, anything from Horicon, chemical company research
- I'm still a little confused about the new beach maintenance permitting process
- More monitoring and evaluation
- Clearcast, how it is proofing as a control agent for phragmites.
- Start with the basics; identification; where did it come from/how did it get here
- No, everyone did a great job in explaining what method they used and how they went about it. Most importantly the results of their findings and

what has worked or not worked. Maybe, in the future, have workshops focused on other invasives so we can all get together and share our control methods.

3. Please share with us your thoughts about needs for Phragmites-related research, management, and/or education and outreach that you weren't able to express today but that you'd like to share with attendees.
 - Again, rates and timing.
 - (Same as #2) Timing of applications and their level of control as well as effectiveness of different chemical concentrations and herbicide types.
 - Everybody's doing their own thing, more coordinated organized effort is needed to effectively evaluate the techniques that are being used.
 - Education of landowners/general public is definitely needed. Newspaper, TV, internet, town meetings, community bulletin, etc.
 - Link/partner with realtors since this does impact property value.
 - Need more DOT control action now to halt spread along the highways. We (DOT) are our own worst enemies spreading Phragmites, parsnip and other invasives through ill-advised mowing and lack of control of invasives.
 - Find out more what other states or countries have done to manage Phragmites.
 - More on biological control research/possibilities
 - Research to determine effects of herbicides used to control Phragmites and reed canary grass on the Hines emerald dragonfly (Federal and State Endangered Sp.) and development of BMPs for herbicide use in Hine's ED sites. Hine's larval habitat = fens
 - How to integrate restoration/revegetation into management plan; developing long-term, sustainable management plans
 - Can we save native Phragmites in Wisconsin? We need more before and after monitoring.
 - Great workshop! Thanks!
 - In general we need to figure out what educational materials are good for and if they are good for what we use them for.
 - Biocontrol – what organisms are present in WI; what impacts do they have on the Phragmites; Inventory – determine current ??? and distribution of phragmites-native, non-native phragmites abundance, prioritizing sites for control; Specimens – look at existing herbarium specimens to determine if native vs non-native; Impacts – what are impacts of phragmites on Natural Areas, native species, hydrology, etc.
 - Get all groups together – public-private-DOT; ID vectors of invasive spread
 - Sheboygan County still has manageable populations of Phragmites (problem belongs to DOT, County and Townships). Like to hear word that

the Highway Departments are on board with Phragmites control (many other exotics as well).

- Education and outreach is critical – we need to get the information to people – both why it is bad and how to remove it (within regulations).
- Networking Partnerships
- I think that Devany Martin has taken the first large step in the right direction in researching the results of management activities. I definitely believe Education/Outreach is one of the most important facets that is needed. I feel a workshop like this should be offered (advertised heavily) to the general public or those fold with phragmites or for those who just take on interest in helping out.

4. What are the opportunities for collaboration (either on your own or other's projects) that you feel should be pursued?

- Since helicopter/aerial spraying costs go down with increased acreage agencies should try to combine treatment areas to reduce cost.
- (Kelly Kearns) invasive control program seems to take the best approach.
- To do vehicle surveys in the counties I work (Winnegabo, Fond du Lac, Calumet) to see if the plants are abundant in areas of purple loosestrife.
- How to educate; funding sources; organizing labor/volunteer groups
- Collaboration between researchers, private industry, landowners
- Invasive species coordinator for each county
- Work groups
- Any and all.
- Shared control efforts; shared permitting; coordinated outreach
- Locally, managers need to reach out to hunting groups, schools, extensions, and governments on projects.
- Reduction of paper load (permits, etc). We are able and willing to treat small infestations but are not agency of jurisdiction. Perhaps a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between all agencies is a beginning.
- For state or other public lands, how do you recruit and train volunteers if property staffing levels aren't sufficient to tackle the problem?

5. Will you be working on a specific project in the next year? If yes, please provide some basic information about the project (project type, location, partners, etc.)

- A number of small projects in Northern Wisconsin – Superior Area, Bark Bay Slough SNA are two of them.

Ryan J. Magara, WDNR, ryan.magana@wisconsin.gov

- Continued work on the phragmites effort in Door County in conjunction with Mark Martin.
Joe Henry, DNR, joseph.henry@wisconsin.gov
- Just scattered phragmites control on Brillion WA and Killsnack WA in Calumet County. Maybe use helicopter spraying for cattail control and just include the few areas where we have phragmites.
Josh Jackl, WDNR, joshua.jackl@wisconsin.gov
- Yes. I work for DNR in the SE Region (Wash, N. Mil. Co.) Phragmites is just getting started primarily along the Hwy 41/45 corridor. I'm hoping DOT will take some kind of action on controlling the few spots where Phragmites has begun.
Tom Isaac, WDNR Wildlife Biologist, SE Region,
Thomas.isaac@wisconsin.gov
- Yes, small clones on state property; all DNR Fund; possibility of volunteer help
Aaron Buchholz; WDNR, aaron.buchholz@wi.gov
- Follow up on area sprayed last fall and attack for first time an area of approximately 1 acre. Also survey for additional areas. All these areas are within Woodland Dunes area.
Jim Welnetz, Woodland Dunes, jwelnetz@charter.net
- Yes, we are working on surveying and treating phragmites within the preserve at Woodland Dunes. We have been approved for an A15 Early Detection/Rapid Response Grant. Survey is done; we are doing treatment and follow-up (through 2009).
Jim Knickelbine, Woodland Dunes Nature Center,
woodlanddunes@lakefield.net
- I will do followup on Dick Campbell's 2007 spraying the ½ mile Lake Michigan shoreline on County Rd U north of Algoma, Kewaunee County. I think the homeowners will be willing to chip in to hire a backpack sprayer to hit surviving phragmites.
Shirley Griffin, 920-487-2499, The Nature Conservancy/Sturgeon Bay; Glacial Lakes Conservancy (land trust); quercus@dishmail.net
- Yes, invasive species at High Cliff State Park. One small patch (< 15 stems) was dug up last fall and will continue to be monitored by staff. The other invasives (buckthorn, G.M., honeysuckle, j. knotweed) are going to be a REAL mitfil. We need a workshop for other invasives!
- Enhancing, developing neighborhood phragmites/invasives control work groups.
- Continuation of two research projects
Betsy Galbraith, Oneida Tribe, bgalbrai@oneidanation.org
- Wisconsin Weed Watchers, Statewide early detection invasive mapping project.
Brendon Panke, WDNR, brendon.panke@wi.gov
- We will be working with Wisc. Wetlands Assoc. to try to get an A15 grant to coordinate Phragmites inventory and strategic planning.

Kelly Kearns, Endangered Resources, WDNR,
Kelly.kearns@wisconsin.gov

- Collins Marsh – ID locations, figure out size, prioritize, money, crew. Map and monitor, monitor monitor; Mapping the County for small patches.
- We will be doing cattail spraying and perhaps burning in 2008. While doing so, we plan on treating small cloves of phragmites at the Sheboygan Marsh in Sheboygan County.

Steve Klock, WDNR, steven.klock@wisconsin.gov

- Follow to spraying done in 2007 (Project coordinated by DNR Endangered Resources w/grant funding)

Erin Brown, WDNR-Potawatomi State Park, erin.brown@wi.gov

- We have several invasives on our properties and we plan on attacking them, and have bee, but this year with chemicals. To this point, we have focused mainly on mechanical means, but will now be focusing on a combination of methods. We have 3 wildlife areas ~ 12,000 acres and we are going to, with the 3 staff folks we have, start widdling away on all 3 sites.

WDNR Wildlife

6. Are you interested in pursuing an aspect of Phragmites research, education, or management in the next year? If yes, please specify your particular interest.

- No. However, I would be interested in being in the loop to hear about upcoming conferences, management techniques and research.

Tom Isaac, WDNR Wildlife Biologist, SE Region,

Thomas.isaac@wisconsin.gov

- Want to stay connected to ongoing technique and funding sources
- Not at this time but will stay interested and on the look for non-native plants in the counties I work in, for Aquatic Plant Management permits.

Chuck Fitzgibbon, WDNR-Oshkosh,

charles.fitzgibbon@wisconsin.gov

- We will participate in a grant project partnering with the Manitowoc County Lakes Association about A15, including providing training for invasives, surveys and public education.

Aaron Buchholz; WDNR, aaron.buchholz@wi.gov

- I can be a contact person for identifying landowners, distributing information, getting people together for another stretch of Beach. This would be moving south towards Algoma from the Door/Kewaunee line.
- Shirley Griffin, 920-487-2499, The Nature Conservancy/Sturgeon Bay; Glacial Lakes Conservancy (land trust); quercus@dishmail.net

- Observation: A regional or state management plan is needed for Phragmites control to help direct efforts and provide guidance on how to pick sites for control.
Cathy Carnes, US Fish & Wildlife Service, cathy_carnes@fws.gov
- Education – I can (and will) include phragmites while doing naturalist programs
- Interested in researching effective ways to integrate restoration/revegetation with management and monitoring native species response to herbicide applications.
Mark Renz, UW-Madison Agronomy Dept. (Extension Weed Scientist), mrenz@wisc.edu
- Saving native phragmites
- Research, Education
Betsy Galbraith, Oneida Tribe, bgalbrai@oneidanation.org
- Will be working on regulating it.
Kelly Kearns, Endangered Resources, WDNR, Kelly.kearns@wisconsin.gov
- Control
- We'll likely just jump on the band wagon as it rolls by. Just as w/loosestrife which we monitor every year to prevent invasion.
Steve Klock, WDNR, steven.klock@wisconsin.gov