

Northeast Illinois Invasive Plant Partnership:

A CWMA in progress



Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area



How we got started
It did not happen overnight

2003 – Local partners received funding from Chicago Wilderness (CW) to develop and implement a regional Early Detection and Rapid Response Program (New Invaders Watch Program (NIWP)) and to establish a pilot Cooperative Weed Management Area in Lake and McHenry Counties.

2008 – Chicago Wilderness Natural Resource Management Team expresses interest in establishing a CWMA in the Chicago region. In partnership with the Midwest Invasive Plant Network, local partners and CW host a workshop for over 65 organizations and agencies in the Chicago area to learn about CWMA's and discuss the merit of forming a regional CWMA in the Chicago Region.

Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area, Grundy County, IL



The saga continues . . .

2008/2009 – An ad hoc committee is formed to develop a model of how a CWMA in the Chicago region might be organized. Partners develop a long term work plan for the CWMA based on partner needs expressed in the workshop.

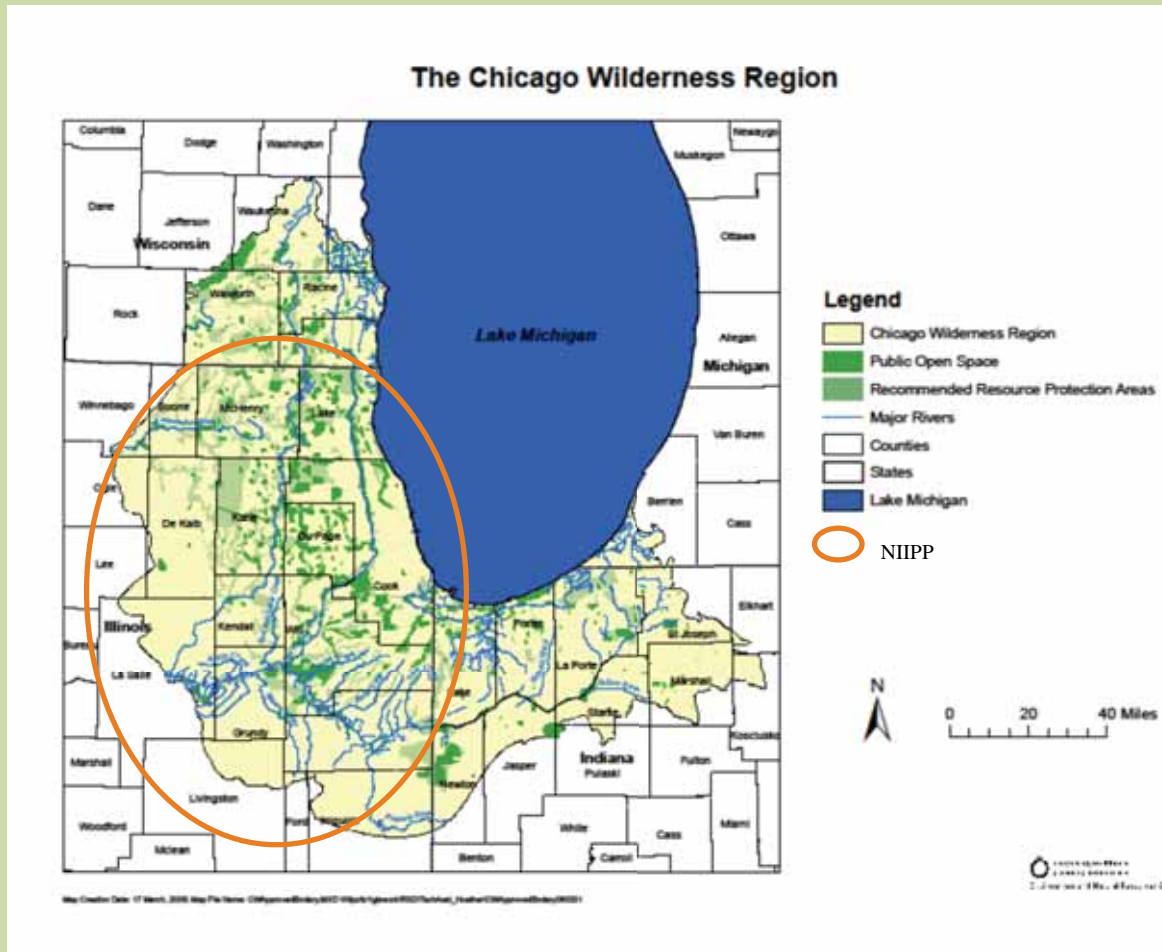
2010 – Chicago Wilderness receives \$96,000 of Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Funds from the US Forest Service to start up a CWMA in northeast Illinois, which includes the Lake Michigan watershed. Partners hire a regional Invasive Plant Management Coordinator and “NIIPP” is born.



Lake in the Hills Prairie, McHenry County, IL

Chicago Wilderness

- Founded 14 years ago
- Alliance of 254 partner organizations
- Multiple initiatives and collaborations
- Over 370,000 acres of natural areas



Chicago Wilderness provides an established network of partners to build upon for the CWMA, an established network for communication, has a good working relationship with the USFS, and a 501 (c)(3) trust established to allow for the hiring of a coordinator position.

Northeast Illinois Invasive Plant Partnership (NIIPP)

- 18 counties in northeast Illinois
- More than 60 potential partners in diverse fields



Northern Flatwoods, Lake County, IL



Japanese Stiltgrass



Flowering Rush

Priorities

- Development
- Invasive Plant Education
- Early Detection and Rapid Response



Mesic Forest, Lake County, IL



Garlic Mustard

Priorities

- Coordinate Control and Management
- Research on Invasive Plant Biology and Control



Tallgrass Prairie, Chicago Botanic Garden

Current Projects



Savanna, Lake County, IL



Oriental Bittersweet



Lyme grass

- Memorandum of Understanding (currently being signed)
- Awarding small grants for on-the-ground control work
- Spring/Summer NIWP Training

Current Projects

- Outreach to new partners, transportation, utilities, railroads
- Partnering on Hydrilla outreach and management
- Assist with IL Invasive Species Awareness Month
- Donnelley Foundation Grant
- Annual Operating Plan



Silver Lake Conservation Area, McHenry County, IL



Cutleaf Teasel



Reed Canary Grass



Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area



Spotted Knapweed



Leafy Spurge

In the near future

- Tracking progress using measurable outcomes
- Website
- New Invaders Watch Program Enhancements

http://ewrr.inhs.uuc.edu/NewInvaders/pdf/NewInvadersWatchProgramTraining2008.pdf - Windows Internet Explorer

http://ewrr.inhs.uuc.edu/NewInvaders/pdf/NewInvadersWatchProgramTraining2008.pdf

File Edit Go To Favorites Help

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New Invaders Watch Program

A Volunteer-Based Program
to
Identify, Map and Control
New Exotic Invasive Species

www.NewInvaders.org



Done Unknown Zone

New Invaders Watch Program

23 Regional Early Detection Rapid Response Species


- Natural history
- Current locations
- Identifying characteristics
- Native look-alikes
- Habitat preferences
- Control methods



Vincetoxicum nigrum
(Black swallow-wort)

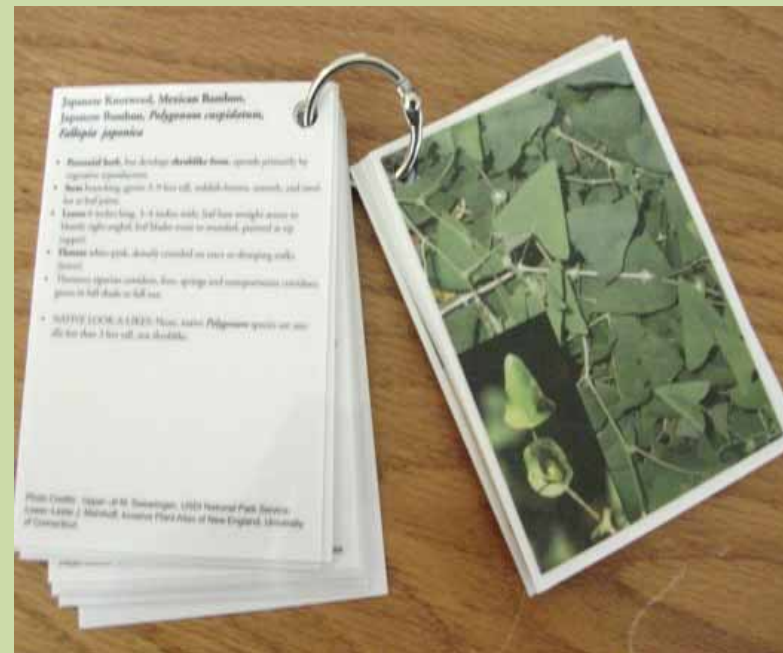

New Invaders Watch Program

New Invaders Watch List
An Early Detection and Rapid Response Network to Limit the Spread of New Invasive Exotic Species in Illinois



Preventing the spread of new, exotic invasive species is a critical step toward controlling a major threat to the health of our natural ecosystems.

The Nature Conservancy



NIWP ID cards with photos and identification characteristics listed on back

New Invaders Watch Program

Report a New Invader

- Register for user ID and password
- Provide location of population by Google Earth or GPS coordinates
- Provide photo or voucher specimen

New Invaders Watch Program Data Collection Form

Use this form in the field and enter data electronically on our website: <http://www.NewInvaders.org> (or mail to address below). Please fill in both sides as completely as possible. A glossary is available at the website. Resulting plant vouchers must have copy of this form and be sent to: Dr. Rick Phillips, New Invaders Watch List, Illinois Natural History Survey, 1816 S Oak, Champaign, IL 61820. Send insect vouchers to: Dr. R. Edward DeWalt at the same address. Vouchers become the property of the INHS.

Observer / Collector Information *Note: Contact information will not be distributed.*

Name _____ Phone (____) _____ E-mail _____

Species ID Information

Genus _____ Species _____ species/cultivar _____
Common Name _____ Date Observed (m/d/yyyy) ____/____/____
Web Entry Record Number _____ (After submission, a record number will appear with the name of the invader)

Species Location Information

Place Name/Town Name (as in 5 mi or 8 km NE Palos Park) _____
State _____ County _____
Principle Meridian: _____ Township, Range, Section(s), (Quarter/Quarter): T____N/S (or) R____E/W (or) Sec. ____ 1/4 ____ 1/4 _____ Latitude/Longitude (decimal degrees: XXXXXX) Lat. _____ Long. _____ W
Datum: NAD 1927 NAD 1983 Other _____

How did you determine your location? Topo map GIS GPS Air map Google Earth Gazetteer Other _____
Walking directions to location / Best access _____
Location landmarks (roadways, buildings, lakes, etc.) _____

Land Ownership Information: (Do not enter private property without permission) *Contact information will not be distributed.*

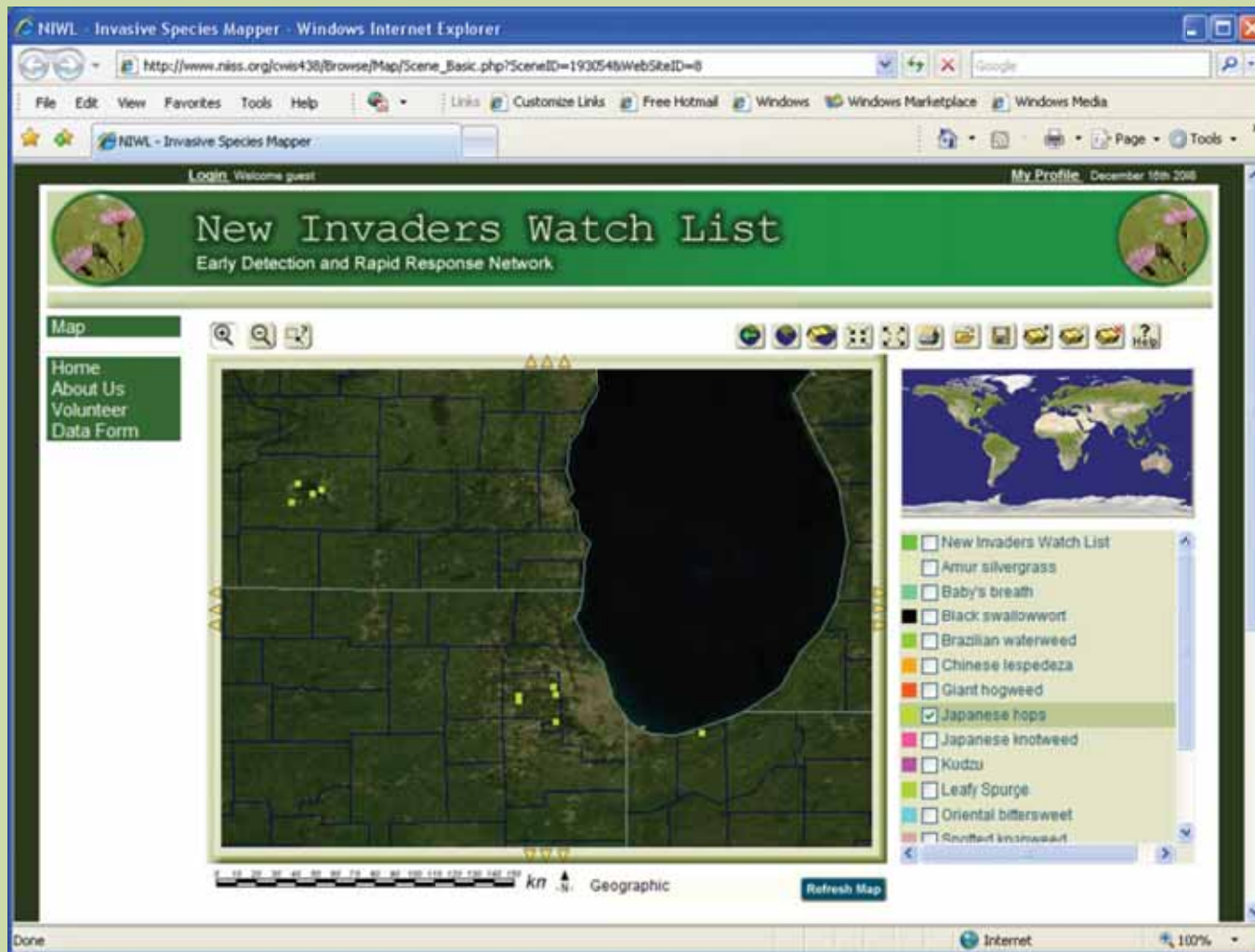
Land Owner Type: Non-profit org. Village, City, Town County State Federal Private Unknown
Land Owner Name _____ Phone (____) _____ E-mail _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Other Land Owner Name: _____
Public Land Name: _____
Other Land Name: _____

Status of Occurrence

Area affected / Gross area of infestation: _____ ft² or _____ m²
How is the plant population distributed in the area affected? (circle one) 1 2 3 4 5
[1= few scattered plants, 2= several small clumps, 3= evenly scattered / numerous clumps, 4= large patches, 5= extensive or complete coverage]

Plant Growth stage(s): In flower In fruit Seedlings Seeds present Vegetative reprod. occurring Dormant/Dead

New Invaders Watch Program



NIWP Species Distribution Maps

New Invader Watch Program



The benefits of an EDRR program

Giant hogweed nipped in the bud

Two of the noxious plants discovered in Lake Forest.

By Frank Marzetta
frank.marzetta@times.com



Frank Marzetta
Reporter
Times

LAKE FOREST — The woods will likely have the appearance of an alien landscape with tall, thin, reddish-brown stems rising up from the forest floor. The stems are the buds of giant hogweed, a noxious plant that has been found in Lake Forest.

The giant hogweed does look like an alien plant with its fern-like leaves and thick stems. It is a member of the giant hogweed family, which includes the toxic plant known as giant hogweed. The plant is a member of the giant hogweed family, which includes the toxic plant known as giant hogweed. The plant is a member of the giant hogweed family, which includes the toxic plant known as giant hogweed.



A field survey team in Lake Forest searches for toxic chemical, giant hogweed, that will invade and harm the area. Researchers from the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Manager Doug Babbitt, right, of Skaneateles, look for other species of plants, grasses and shrubs in the area.



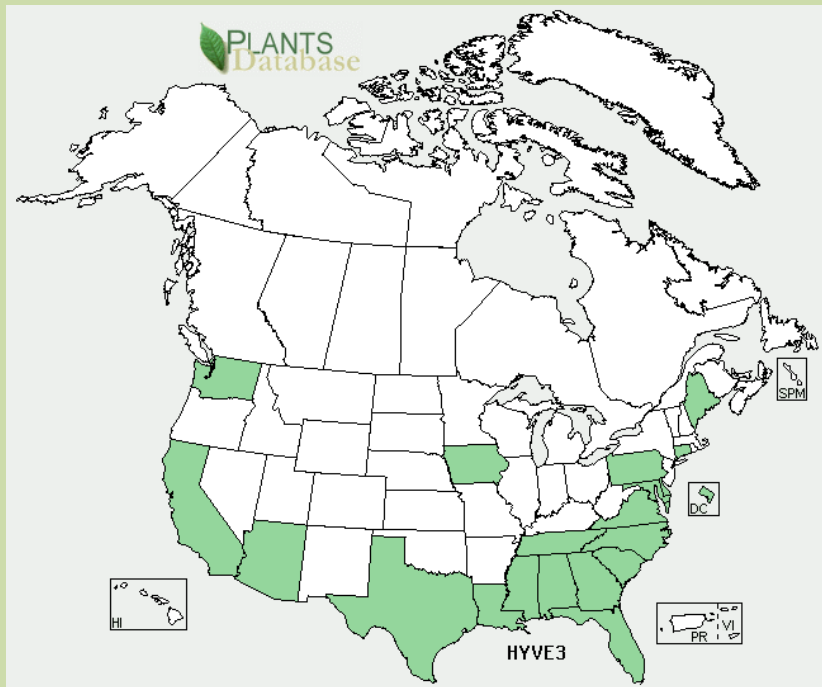
Water drops from the stalk of a giant hogweed plant in a field.

TOXIC

Researchers say the toxic chemical, giant hogweed, that will invade and harm the area. Researchers from the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Manager Doug Babbitt, right, of Skaneateles, look for other species of plants, grasses and shrubs in the area.

giant of the world. It is the most toxic and aggressive of the giant hogweed family. The plant is a member of the giant hogweed family, which includes the toxic plant known as giant hogweed. The plant is a member of the giant hogweed family, which includes the toxic plant known as giant hogweed.

New Invaders Watch Program



Hydrilla verticillata

Hydrilla Management Plan



- Statewide
- Early Detection & Rapid Response
- Public, nonprofit, and private sector

Hydrilla Management Plan

Early Detection:

- Education and Outreach
- Training
- Expanding Monitoring and Reporting

Rapid Response:

- Establish Response Team
- Obtain Permits/Permissions
- Determine Capacity to respond to invasion (financially and legally)



Hydrilla Management Plan

Current Partners:

CW ATF

ILMA

CBG

NIIPP

IL EPA

VLMP

ILM

IDNR

INHS

UGA

River to River CWMA



Cathy McGlynn
NIIPP Coordinator
cathy.mcglynn@niipp.net
847-242-6423



Goose Lake Prairie State Natural Area