

## ***You can make a difference:***

- Volunteer to help remove invasive plants.
- Get rid of invasive plants in your yard (discard in trash, not compost!).
- Plant only native or non-invasive plants.
- Use only inspected top soil and gravel.
- Watch for seeds on your shoes, clothes and pets after hiking.
- Watch for invasive plants, note the location, and email suspicious sightings to Ed Hammer

**ehammer@newboldtown.com**

Learn more about invasive plants in the area. Some resources are as follows:

[www.newboldtown.com](http://www.newboldtown.com)

<https://www.oclw.org/>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/>

<http://www.whipinvasives.org/>

Contact Ed Hammer, Terrestrial Invasive Species Committee, to see the respective plants on the town maps.

## ***Thank you***

### Project Partners:

Oneida County Land & Water Conservation (OCLW)

Wisconsin Headwaters Invasive Partnership (WHIP)

# **Invasive Plants in Newbold**

## **We can make a difference**

Prepared by

**Newbold Terrestrial Invasive Species  
Committee**

<http://newboldtown.com/>

Funded by

**Lumberjack RC&D**



## ***Welcome to Newbold***

- a special and beautiful place to experience nature in Northern Wisconsin. While you are here, we'd like to bring to your attention a serious threat to our ecosystem: invasive plants.

In 2018, the Town of Newbold received a grant from Lumberjack RC&D to conduct a roadside survey to identify terrestrial invasive plants. Additionally several public areas were surveyed: Town shop, Town office, and the Newbold Outdoor Recreation Area. This brochure is based on those results and was designed to raise awareness about what each of us can do.

### ***What are invasive plants?***

A plant that is newly introduced into an ecosystem will either coexist with native plant species or eliminate them through competition for access to nutrients and/or altering environmental conditions to favor their survival. An introduced species is labeled "invasive" if it pushes a native species out of its niche, resulting in a greatly reduced population and if its introduction causes a negative impact to our environment, economy, recreational activities and the human health.



Japanese barberry infestation

### ***Where do invasive plants come from?***

They are transported from other regions by planes, vehicles, ships, pets, clothing, or in construction material and topsoil. Some are escapees from flowerbeds and ornamental plantings. There are also dispersed by birds, insects, mammals, water and wind.

### ***What is the problem?***

- Native plants can be crowded out by invasives, diminishing the Northwoods' natural biodiversity
- Animals that are dependent on native plants for food and shelter will struggle to adapt, which may reduce or eliminate their populations.

### ***Why should we care?***

Annually \$120 billion are spent on control and eradication of invasive species, including plants, animals, insects and disease causing pathogens.

Invasive species affect our life. For example, impenetrable forest understories can lead to an increase of Lyme disease-carrying deer ticks. Hunting is impacted by changes in species density and composition.

### ***Controlling the damage***

Some of the invasive plants identified in Newbold have spread to the point where they can't be eradicated, yet they can be controlled. Spotted knapweed is one.



Spotted knapweed

This invasive plant was found throughout the survey area. The areas with a diverse native plant population show the least amount of Spotted knapweed.

***Do you have any of these plants on your property?***

**The invasive plants listed below can be controlled and even eradicated.**



Cypress spurge

Cypress spurge and Leafy spurge occur mostly in yard beds and under transmission lines.



Leafy spurge



Forget-me-not

Forget-me-not was found at boat landings.



Japanese barberry

Japanese barberry was frequently planted in people's yards as a shade tolerant ornamental.



Purple loosestrife

Purple loosestrife was found on Newbold Springs Creek. This plant is mostly associated with wetlands, however it can also grow in areas that are just a little moist.



Various invasive thistles

Various non-native thistles were found. They grow in small to large patches. Moist lowlands seem to promote the growth of large patches.



Invasive Bush honeysuckles

Invasive bush honeysuckle was found mostly in joint occurrence with either Common buckthorn or Glossy buckthorn. They form very dense impenetrable thickets, which is why people introduced them as hedges or live fences. These aggressive tall shrubs shade out native trees.



Buckthorn

*Preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species is the most effective and least expensive way of protecting our Northwoods.*