



Jackson, Lenawee and Washtenaw Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area Bulletin

As we transition from warm summers to crisp fall days, some invasive species are still thriving, and now is the time to treat them! As long as leaves are still green, species like knotweed and phragmites can still successfully be treated with herbicide. We also wish to remind readers that insects are preparing for fall and winter, which means laying eggs. Please avoid moving firewood across the state and check for spotted lanternfly eggs on or in your car if you attended events in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey etc.

Mountain Pine Beetle and Water-Primrose Added to Watchlist Species!

Two species were recently added to the Michigan invasive species watchlist. Mountain pine beetles (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*) are native to western North American forests and not currently found in Michigan. Adults are about 3.7 to 7.5 mm long and black, while the white grub like larva are 5 mm long. Lodgepine trees are the beetle's normal host tree, but Jack pines are susceptible to infestation. Historically, winter has killed 98% of these insects, but recent warmer winters have allowed this beetle to survive and extend its range. Tree symptoms include drying and gradual change in foliage, frass at the bottom of the tree, and pitch tubes produced by the tree as a defensive measure (looks like brown popcorn). They also introduce a blue fungal stain to the sapwood. Beetle feeding disrupts the transport of water in the tree and will lead to eventual tree death.

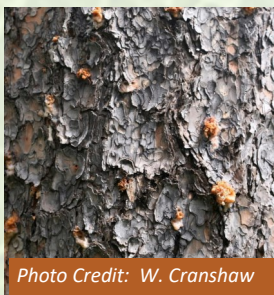
Three plants from the water-primrose *Ludwigia* genus (*grandifolia*, *peplodes*, and *hexapetala*) were also added to the watchlist. They are thought to be native from south-eastern USA through South America. Found in shallow waters, they have upright stems (grow up to 2 ft tall) and horizontal runners. All three *Ludwigia* plants have dark green leaves with showy yellow flowers containing 5 or 6 petals. They can form dense mats along waterways which can impact the flow of water and outcompete native plants. Water-primrose has been detected in Michigan (Wayne, Monroe, Macomb, and Ottawa counties). In addition to the two new species being added, European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*) was delisted as it is now being considered established in Michigan. The JLW CISMA is still interested in documenting new populations, so please continue to report any frog-bit you see in Jackson, Lenawee, or Washtenaw counties.



A)

Photo Credit: W. Ciesla

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B)

Photo Credit: W. Cranshaw

C)



Photo Credit: R. Wallace

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Invasive mountain pine beetle (A) can cause pine trees to form popcorn like resin tubes (B). Primrose is an emergent aquatic plant that impact lakes and rivers (C).

Upcoming Events

October 3rd—Not MI Species Series: Where the Sidewalk Ends: Choosing Resilient Trees for Tomorrow's Urban Environments. 9:00am to 10:00am.

Registration required:

us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_bQ5T5QjTWuM-YOo390EcA#/registration

October 10th—MIPN Series: Amur Cork Tree. Speaker Kurt Dreisilker from The Morton Arboretum, 12:30pm to 1:30pm. Registration required:

mortonarb.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZwpdO-opz8vGdSLp36v6mpA84-td4vEhZ6K#/registration

October 11th—ISC: A case study: developing and implementing an invasive species management plan in Mississauga, 11:00am to 12:00pm.

Registration required:

us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/5016535016391/WN_TYxTPXHoSQG8xQrnM72GNA#/registration

Website of the Month

Public gardens as sentinels against invasive plants (PGSIP) is a database where public gardens can share what plants they observe escaping from cultivation. Draws awareness to species not commonly heard of!

pgsip.mortonarb.org/Bol/pgsip

Invasive Species Spotlight—Cabbage White Butterfly

- *Pieris rapae* is a butterfly originally from Eastern Europe
- Adults are white with 1 or 2 black spots on forewings, and have a wingspan of about 1.25-1.75 in.
- Larva are green with fine white hairs and have a yellow line; they are an agricultural pest as they eat Brassicaceae crops (cabbage, broccoli, kale etc.)



Native Species Spotlight—American Cancer Root

- *Conopholis americana* is a perennial non-photosynthesizing parasitic plant
- Lacks chlorophyll
- It can reach 3-8 in. tall, is cream colored, has thick spikes of flowers and scale like leaves
- Found in states east of the Mississippi River
- Its roots attach to oak tree roots and gains nutrients in this manner
- Can take 4 years to flower



Photo Credit: S. Singh

If you have questions, please contact JLW CISMA Coordinator Dr. Shikha Singh at shikha.singh@macd.org or (517) 395 - 2089.

Visit our website for more events and resources: jlwcisma.weebly.com



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