

Invasive Species News

June 2015 Issue

What to do if you find an invasive plant:

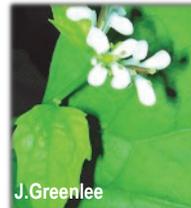
1. Note your location (trails, roads, etc.)
2. Take a photo *if possible*
3. Report your find (see contact info below)

Invasive Plants in Cook County

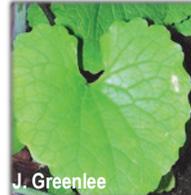
The introduction and spread of some invasive plant species in Cook County has been delayed due to the remote and undeveloped nature of the land. These qualities also pose a challenge to invasive species control efforts. Plants can go undetected for years, allowing populations to establish and making them more difficult to eradicate.

Cook County is not immune to future invasion. Garlic mustard and common buckthorn are two species that are wide-spread elsewhere in Minnesota but are currently found in very few places in Cook County. Both garlic mustard and common buckthorn pose a significant threat to native communities and have been known to invade high quality natural areas.

You can help protect the natural beauty of Cook County! Keep an eye out for these, and other invasive species and report any sightings.



J. Greenlee

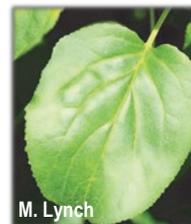


J. Greenlee

Garlic Mustard

Alliaria petiolata

- Flowers:** white flowers during 2nd year, in May
Height: rosette first year, 12-36" 2nd year
ID: Garlic-onion odor
Invasive: shade tolerant, displaces natives, prolific seeds
From: Eurasia



M. Lynch



J. Greenlee

Common Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica

- Flowers:** yellow-green, abundant black fruits in fall
Height: up to 25'
ID: grey outer bark, yellow-orange inner bark
Invasive: forms dense thickets, outcompetes native plants
From: Europe

Laurel Wilson

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arrowheadinvasives.org



**STOP INVASIVE SPECIES
IN YOUR TRACKS.**

PlayCleanGo.org

Help Prevent The Spread Of Invasive Plants And Animals

- Arrive with clean gear.
- Burn local or certified firewood.
- Stay on the trails.
- Before leaving, remove mud and seeds from your gear.
- Scrape off gypsy moth egg masses and destroy them.

This project was funded in part by the Coastal Zone Management Act by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management in cooperation with the DNR – Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program.

Look for another issue of **Invasive Species News** coming in July!

For more information on Dalmatian toadflax, visit:

www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/badplants/toadflax.aspx

Upcoming CCIT Events:

All events are free and open to the public

Sat., June 13th – PlayCleanGo Day, National Get Outdoors Day & State Park Open House

Where: All MN State Parks

CCIT info booth and family activities at Cascade River SP trail center

Mon., June 22nd - 5pm-6pm – Wildflower Walk with the CCIT

Where: Temperance River – meet at parking area on Hwy. 61

Learn native and non-native plant identification and fun plant facts!

Hikes are open to anyone, families and pets included.

July 7th & 8th – Shoreline Plants and Planting to Enhance Water Quality Workshop

Learn how native plants can help protect water resources and participate in a restoration planting. More details to come!

Future events to include:

- Native Plants and Restoration Techniques Workshop
- Invasive Terrestrial Plants and Control Options Workshop
- Gypsy Moth Identification and Quarantine Workshop

Want more information? Check out our website: arrowheadinvasives.org

Be on the lookout for Dalmatian toadflax!

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) is a prohibited noxious weed on the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's eradicate list. This status means that the law requires that all of the above and below ground parts of the plant be destroyed. In 2014, the first populations of Dalmatian toadflax were found along roadsides in Schroeder and Lutsen.

Invasive habitat: sunny areas with well-drained coarse soils such as roadsides, pastures, and gravel pits

Native Range: Mediterranean region



Growth form: Short-lived perennial, grows to be 4' tall.

Leaves: Heart-shaped, waxy, bluish-green leaves clasp the waxy stem and grow to be 4" long.

Flowers: Multiple bright yellow flowers grow on spikes along stems. Flowers have long spurs. Blooms early summer to early fall.

Look-alikes: Butter and eggs and garden snapdragons. Leaves are long, narrow and lack a waxy quality. Although these species are not native to Minnesota, they are not listed as noxious weeds by the MDA.

Toadflax Facts:

-Introduced to the US as an ornamental plant

-Toxic to cattle

-One plant can produce up to 500,000 seeds per year

-Seeds remain viable in the soil for up to 10 years