

# Anoka Cooperative Weed Management Area

## DESIRED MEETING OUTCOMES:

- **Strengthen relationships between staff of various organizations and local government and engaged citizens.**
- **Outline Key Activities of CWMA, current funding opportunity and ACD's role.**
- **Solicit Partners interest.**
- **Determine 1<sup>st</sup> Steps in forming Anoka CWMA Partnership:**

## AGENDA

<b>Time</b>	<b>Content</b>
10:00 AM	<b>Introductions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review agenda</li><li>• Partner Introductions</li></ul>
	<b>Key Activities of CWMA</b>
	<b>Current funding opportunity and ACD's role</b>
	<b>Partners Interest</b>
	<b>Determine 1<sup>st</sup> Steps in forming Anoka CWMA Partnership</b>

# What is a CWMA?

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**Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) are local organizations that facilitate collaboration across jurisdictional boundaries for more effective invasive plant management.**

**Midwest Invasive Plant Network  
<https://www.mipn.org/>**

## 6 basic characteristics of a CWMA

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1. Operate within a defined, local geographic area
2. Involve a broad cross-section of landowners and natural resource managers
3. Led by a steering committee
4. Long-term commitment to cooperation (e.g. MOU)
5. Have a comprehensive plan for invasive plant management
6. Facilitate cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries

# Key Activities of CWMA

“CWMA Cookbook: A Recipe for Success” at [http://www.mipn.org/cwma\\_resources.html](http://www.mipn.org/cwma_resources.html) •

- Building Strong Partnerships: Public landowners, private landowners, private citizens
  - Determine common goals
  - Identifying and prioritizing emerging weed threats
  - Sharing Resources between partners
  - Education
  - Prevention
  - Early Detection
  - Management/control of priority species
  - Monitoring
  - Mapping
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- Governed by a steering committee to establish priorities, develop strategic plans, document progress
  - Long-term commitment to cooperation – Memorandum of Understanding:
  - Comprehensive plan that addresses the management of invasive species within Anoka County: strategic management plan and an annual operating plan



# Anoka CWMA Partners

Anoka Conservation District	<b>Columbus</b>	Coon Creek Watershed District
Anoka County AIS Coordinator	City of Coon Rapids	Department of Agriculture, biocontrols
Anoka County Environmental Services	City of East Bethel	DNR, terrestrial invasive plants
Anoka County Parks	City of Fridley	Linwood Township
Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve	City of Ham Lake	Mississippi Watershed Management Organization
City of Andover	City of Lino Lakes	MNGreenCorps
City of Anoka	<b>Nowthen</b>	NRCS
City of Blaine	<b>Oak Grove</b>	Rice Creek Watershed District
City of Centerville	City of Ramsey	Springbrook Nature Center
City of Circle Pines	City of Spring Lake Park	<b>Spring Lake Park</b>
City of Columbia Heights	City of St. Francis	Wargo Nature Center
<b>Active Citizens</b>		

Contact for those in red?

***WHO AM I MISSING?***

# Current funding opportunity

- \$20,000 BWSR Grant Awarded Amount
- \$5,000 Required Match Amount (cash or in-kind cash value of goods, materials, and services)
- Funding ends: December 31, 2021
- Annual RFP for more opportunities
  
- Invasive species prevention, mapping and monitoring, education, control and management
- \$10,000 cost share program (\$5,000 land owner contribution)

# Anoka Conservation District's role

- ACD will serve as the Anoka County CWMA facilitator, fiscal manager, grant reporting
- ACD staff will use the Great Lakes Early Detection Network and internal GIS to map targeted invasive species

Seek additional funding sources for Anoka CWMA Partnership project ideas: FY2019 MDA Noxious Weed Grant Assistance program (application posted after August 2018)

# 2018-2021 Anoka CWMA Grant Deliverables

- ACWMA will form a Steering Committee and MoA
- develop education materials and management plans for at least four invasive species
- Engage public through workshops, volunteer events, and cost share program for controlling invasive species and planting native species
- Potential initiatives may include but are not limited to: contributing to the U of MN's MNPhrag Project; eradicating wild parsnip populations; educating public works employees on invasive species identification and control; biological control of purple loosestrife; and volunteer events to pull garlic mustard, control buckthorn, and establish native vegetation.
- two workshops, organize at least one invasive species removal volunteer event, loan equipment, and provide cost-share assistance

# Early Detection, Mapping, and Management Weed Prioritization in Anoka County

## MN Noxious Weed List

- Oriental Bittersweet, *Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb. (Eradicate List)
- Wild Parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa* L. (Control List)
- Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria, virgatum* (L.) (Control List)
- Spotted Knapweed, *Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *Micranthos* (Control List)
- Canada Thistle, *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Control List)
- Common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris* (Control List)
- Narrowleaf Bittercress, *Cardamine impatiens* L. (Control List)
- Leafy Spurge, *Euphorbia esula* (L.) (Control List)
- Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria, virgatum* (L.) (Control List)
- Common Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare* (L.) (Control List)
- Common Reed -non-native *Phragmites australis* subspecies *australis* (Cav.) Trin. Ex Steud. (Restricted)
- Common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica* (L.) (Restricted)
- Glossy Buckthorn, *Frangula alnus* Mill. (Restricted)
- Garlic Mustard, *Alliaria petiolate* (Bieb.) (Restricted)

**WHAT AM I MISSING?**

# Partners' Interest and Role ?

- Weed Species?
- Locations?
- Activities: prevention, mapping and monitoring, education, control and management ?

# Determine 1<sup>st</sup> Steps in forming Anoka CWMA Partnership

- Establish Anoka CWMA Partnership Goals and Priorities – target species, projects, actions
- Develop a Steering Committee (and sub committees)
- Create a commitment to cooperation – Memorandum of Understanding\*
- Comprehensive plan for invasive plant management
- Annual operating plan: annual projects, funding, partner responsibility
- Cost Share Application and Ranking Criteria for Cost Share Program\*
- Implement Activities and Projects
  
- *Examples of Noxious Weed Strategic Plans?*
- *Review draft MOU and Cost Share materials\**
- *Next meeting in May?*

Springbrook Nature Center Annual Park Clean Up  
**Garlic Mustard Pull**  
 Saturday April 28<sup>th</sup>, 9am – 12 pm



MN Dept of Agriculture Noxious and Invasive Weed Program  
<http://www.mda.state.mn.us/weedcontrol>

***Favorite Garlic Mustard Fact Sheet?***



Weed of the Week



**Garlic Mustard** *Alliaria petiolata* [Bieb.] Cavara & Grande

**Native Origin:** Europe

**Description:** Garlic mustard is a cool season biennial herb in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) with stalked, triangular to heart-shaped, coarsely toothed leaves that give off an odor of garlic when crushed. First-year plants appear as a rosette of green leaves close to the ground. Rosettes remain green through the winter and develop into mature flowering plants the following spring. Flowering plants of garlic mustard reach from 2 to 3-1/2 feet in height and produce buttonlike clusters of small white flowers, each with four petals in the shape of a cross. Beginning in May (in the mid-Atlantic Coast Plain region), seeds are produced in erect, slender pods and become shiny black when mature. By late June, when most garlic mustard plants have died, they can be recognized only by the erect stalks of dry, pale brown seedpods that remain, and may hold viable seed, through the summer.



**Habitat:** Garlic mustard frequently occurs in moist, shaded soil of river floodplains, forests, and roadsides, edges of woods and trails edges and forest openings. Disturbed areas are most susceptible to rapid invasion and dominance. Though invasive under a wide range of light and soil conditions, garlic mustard is associated with calcareous soils and does not tolerate high acidity. Growing season inundation may limit invasion of garlic mustard to some extent.

**Distribution:** Garlic mustard is located from eastern Canada, south to Virginia and as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. See shaded areas on the distribution map.



**Ecological Impacts:** Garlic mustard poses a severe threat to native plants and animals in forest communities. Once introduced to an area, garlic mustard out-competes native plants by aggressively monopolizing light, moisture, nutrients, soil and space.

**Control and Management:**

**Mechanical-** Hand removal of entire root system of plant is practical for light infestations. For larger infestations cut stems at ground level or within several inches of the ground, to prevent seed production.

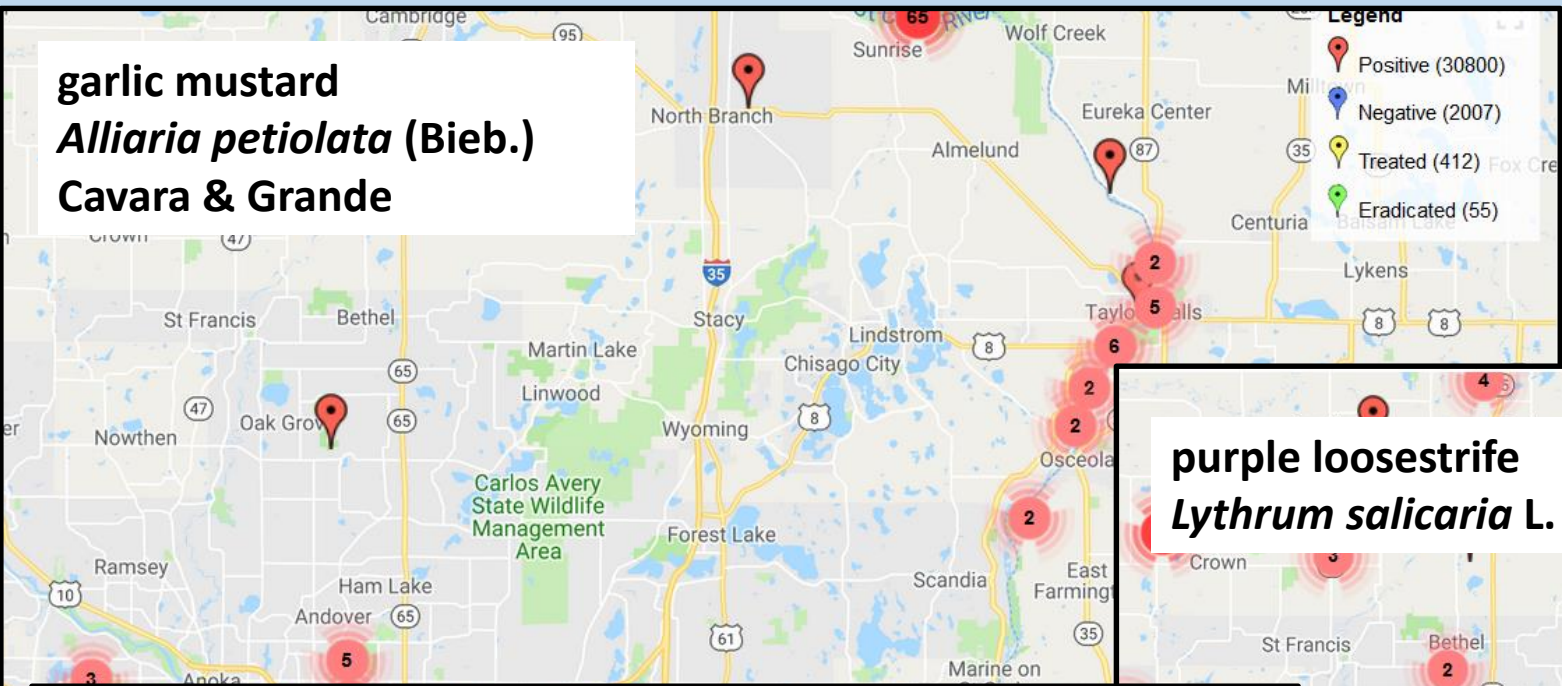
**Chemical-** Herbicide (e.g., Roundup) may be applied for very heavy infestations. Fire can be used but can encourage germination of stored seeds and promote growth of emerging garlic mustard seedlings.

**Biocontrol-** Five weevils and one flea beetle feed on garlic mustard

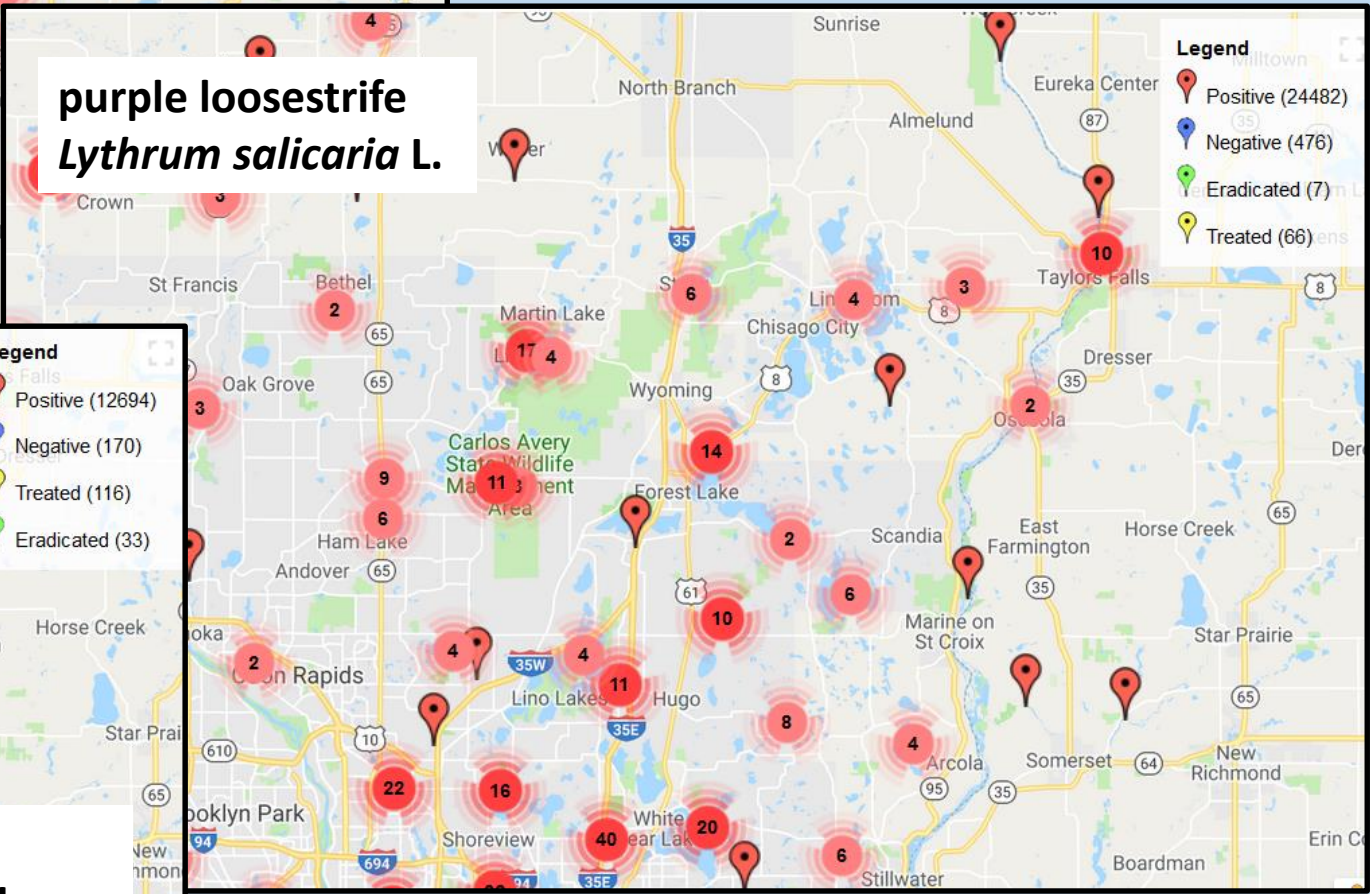
**References:** <http://plants.usda.gov>, [www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/alpe1.htm](http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/alpe1.htm)  
 Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States p. 365-369

# EDDMapS Great Lakes Early Detection Network

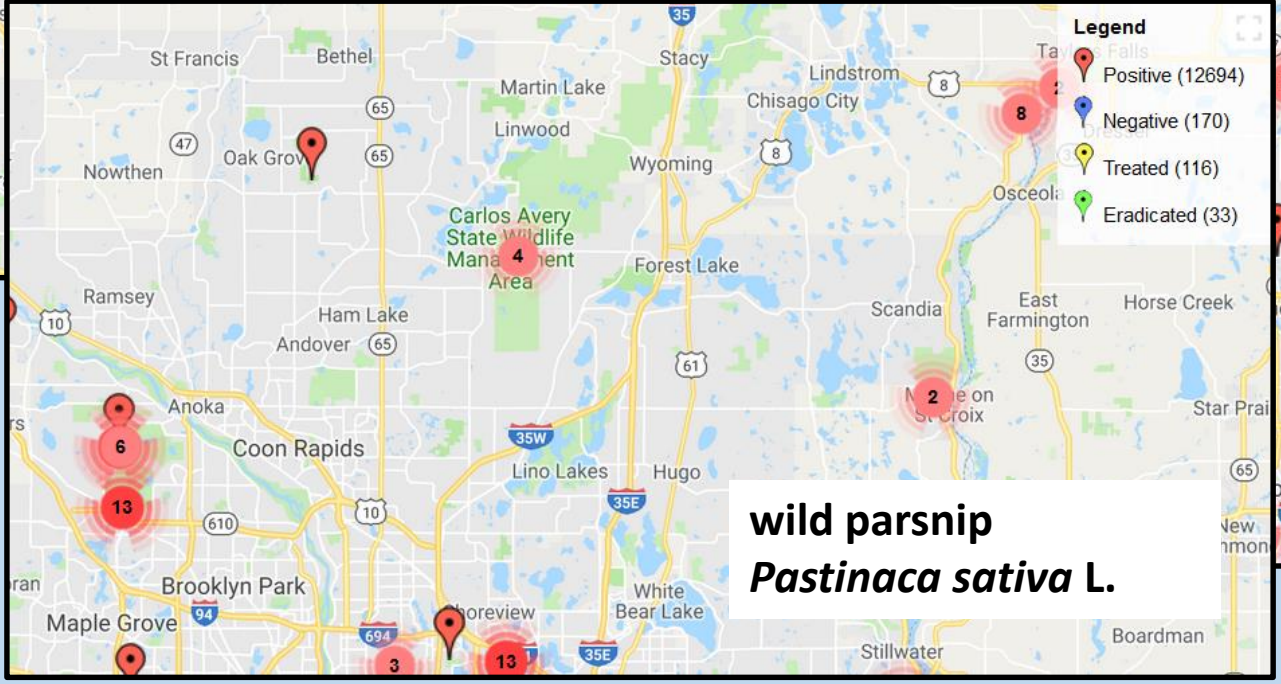
**garlic mustard**  
*Alliaria petiolata* (Bieb.)  
Cavara & Grande



**purple loosestrife**  
*Lythrum salicaria* L.



**wild parsnip**  
*Pastinaca sativa* L.



**WHAT should we MAP?**