



**CITY OF NEWPORT
PARK BOARD MEETING MINUTES
NEWPORT CITY HALL
October 25, 2018**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson White called the Park Advisory Board Meeting to order on October 25, 2018 at 6:01 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present (3): Chairperson Emily White, Board Member Anita Perkins, Board Member Heidi Tweeten

Not Present (2): Board Member Jared Flewellen, Board Member Graber

Non-Voting Members Present (1): Executive Director Matt Yokiell, Council Liaison Dan Lund

3. ADOPT MINUTES

Motion by Board Member Perkins to adopt minutes from September 27, 2018 Park Board Meeting. Second by Board Member Tweeten. Approved 3-0.

4. ADOPT AGENDA

Motion by Board Member Tweeten to adopt agenda. Second by Board Member Perkins. Approved 3-0.

5. INVASIVE SPECIES PRESENTATION

Andy McGuire, DNR

6. CHAIRPERSON REPORT

Chairperson White nothing at this time

7. BOARD REPORTS

A. Anita Perkin

Nothing at this time

B. Heidi Tweeten

Board Member Tweeten is working with Susan Lindoo to finalize Tree Trek sign content and get quotes for production. Hope to install in the spring of 2019.

C. Jared Flewellen

Not present

D. John Graber

Not present

8. NEW/OLD BUSINESS

Chairperson White addressed last minute tasks that needed to be taken care of for buckthorn removal event.

9. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Executive Director Yokiell added that dead boulevard trees have been replaced and some new trees added to library and Pioneer Park. Century Ave will be closed for approx 2 more weeks which will be inconvenient for buckthorn removal event.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Member Board Tweeten motioned to adjourn the Park Board Meeting. Seconded by Board Member Perkins
Approved 3-0.

The Park Board Meeting was adjourned on October 25, 2018 at 7:02 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted By:

Matt Yokiell
Executive Director

Signed: _____
Emily White,
Park Advisory Board Chairperson



Invasive Species in Our Landscapes

Andy McGuire | Cooperative Forest Management Forester | MN DNR



Invasive Species Agenda

- Detailed Management
 - Buckthorn
 - Garlic Mustard
 - Common Burdock
- More to keep an eye out for going into the future
 - Japanese hops
 - Oriental bittersweet
 - Giant hogweed
 - Honeysuckles

10/31/2018

2

Buckthorn Identification

Common Buckthorn

- Sub opposite buds
- Spine at tip
- Leaves elliptic, finely toothed
- 3-4 upturned leaf veins
- Leaves stay green on tree into winter
- Many clusters of berries



10/31/2018

Glossy Buckthorn

- Alternate leaves and branches
- Leaves oblong, smooth edges
- Leaf venation pinnate
- No spine at tip
- Berries red in summer, turn black



3

Buckthorn Identification



10/31/2018

4

Buckthorn Identification



10/31/2018

<http://www.c.burrows.com.au/index.php?ID=1002>

5

Native Lookalike Species

Black Cherry



Glossy Black Chokeberry



Pagoda, Gray and Red Osier Dogwoods



10/31/2018

6

Why should we control and manage for buckthorn?



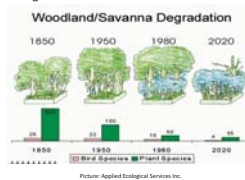
10/31/2018

Picture: <https://www.britannica.com/science/ecological-succession>

7

Why should we control and manage for buckthorn?

- It will disturb or native landscapes and effect the successional process or landscapes go through



10/31/2018

8

Why should we control/manage buckthorn?

- Buckthorn is an invasive species that displaces desirable our native plants.
- It has very little value to wildlife and lacks the aesthetic benefits that many of our native woodland plants provide.
- Buckthorn produces prolific seed crops and can quickly dominate sites once occupied by native plants. Birds are a large reason the seed can be spread long distances.
- It leafs out early and holds its leaves late into the fall which can completely shade out tree seedlings, shrubs and other understory vegetation.
- Buckthorn is a restricted weed. It is illegal to import, sell or transport Buckthorn or its propagating parts.
- The law does not require removal of established Buckthorn. The Dept. of Ag sets these laws depending on many aspects.

10/31/2018

9

Buckthorn Control

- Two big things to know right away
- There is not a one-size fits all to this effort
- Once you start, it will be a very long time of continuous management efforts

10/11/2018

10

Buckthorn Control

- Create a developed plan for the next 3-5 years.
 - Not having a plan can create problems down the line.
 - Identify native/desired plants currently on site with ribbon flagging to show workers/volunteers what not to remove during management practices.
 - Identify your resources available to help with control efforts
 - Identify what plants are desired and make sense ecologically that will replace the buckthorn after eradication (plantings, natural regeneration, plant selection)

10/31/2018

11

Buckthorn Control Methods

- Female Plant Removal and Disposal



Picture: http://nyis.info/invasive_species/commonbuckthorn/

12

Buckthorn Control Methods - Mechanical

- **Mowing/Forestry Mower**
 - Effective
 - Expensive right off the bat
 - Will need follow up usually done with chemicals
 - Opens up the entire site so be ready with the next step
 - **Goats**
 - Will only knock the infestation back
 - Current research has shown only get buckthorn as protection of native species may be needed, added expense
 - Easy on the back
 - **Prescribed Fire**
 - Use only on small infestations
 - Time consuming
 - Will disturb the soil and can invite more invasive species in
 - **Pulling**
 - Use only on small infestations
 - Time consuming
 - Will disturb the soil and can invite more invasive species in
- **Prescribed Fire**
 - Timing is very important to achieve an effective/hot burn - may not work depending on the season and available fuels
 - Will not eradicate, only knock it back to make things easier to manage the next season
 - Need knowledgeable and safe resources

10/11/2018

13

Buckthorn Control Methods - Chemical

- **Foliar spray**
 - Very effective if done right
 - Timing is very important as to not harm native species
 - Should be done by someone with experience applying herbicides
 - Herbicide drift and can miss areas
 - **Basal Bark**
 - Commonly done in areas where buckthorn can be left standing dead and removed at another time
 - **Cut Stem**
 - Fast and effective on large areas with well established buckthorn populations
 - Extremely effective
 - One of the most common methods
 - A lot of work depending on the situation
- ***Always read and follow the instructions on the herbicide's label

10/31/2018

14

Buckthorn Control Methods - Mechanical

Mowing/Forestry Mower



10/11/2018

15

Buckthorn Control Methods - Mechanical

Prescribed Fire



10/11/2018

16

Buckthorn Control Methods - Mechanical

Goats



10/31/2018

17

Buckthorn Control Methods - Mechanical

Pulling



10/11/2018

18

Buckthorn Control Methods - Chemical

Foliar Spray



10/11/2018

19

Buckthorn Control Methods - Chemical

Basal Bark



10/11/2018

20

Buckthorn Control Methods - Chemical

Cut stump



10/11/2018

21

Buckthorn Control Methods - Chemical

Different Chemicals for Different Applications

Chemical	Application	Timing	Notes
Triclopyr	Foliar Spray	Spring/Summer	Identify native/desirable species and flag with forestry ribbon to allow workers to know to leave these plants alone and map extent of buckthorn infestation on site.
Triclopyr	Basal Bark	Late Fall	Foliar spray seedlings under 4 feet in height when native species have lost their leaves.
Triclopyr	Cut Stump	Late Fall	Foliar spray and basal bark treat buckthorn.
2,4-D	Foliar Spray	Spring/Summer	Conduct plant survey and re-map where buckthorn is still present.
2,4-D	Basal Bark	Late Fall	Foliar spray and basal bark treat buckthorn.
2,4-D	Cut Stump	Late Fall	Foliar spray and basal bark treat buckthorn.

Source: State of Michigan's Status and Strategy for Glossy Buckthorn (Frangula alnus Mill.) Management

10/11/2018

22

Disposing of Buckthorn Material

- Removal of the cut/treated material can be one of the more difficult tasks when working with an infestation
- Removing the material will make the next entry that much easier
- Can be done by
 - Chipping and dispersing on site for nutrient retention
 - Burning in piles
 - Piled and left for wildlife habitat

10/11/2018

23

Buckthorn Eradication Plan Example

- Year 1
 - Spring/Summer – Identify native/desirable species and flag with forestry ribbon to allow workers to know to leave these plants alone and map extent of buckthorn infestation on site.
 - Winter – Utilize a forestry mower to grind buckthorn to stumps avoiding large trees and flagged native species.
- Year 2
 - Spring/Summer – Cut stump and herbicide stumps where the forestry mower could not reach buckthorn
 - Late Fall – Foliar spray seedlings under 4 feet in height when native species have lost their leaves.
- Year 3
 - Spring/Summer – Conduct plant survey and re-map where buckthorn is still present.
 - Late Fall – Foliar spray and basal bark treat buckthorn
- Year 4
 - Spring/Summer – Monitor and pull any remaining buckthorn
 - Fall/Winter – Create planting plan of native species
- Year 5
 - Spring – Plant and protect Seedlings
- Continuous from now on – Monitor for buckthorn and plant as necessary



10/11/2018

24

Buckthorn Eradication Plan Example



10/11/2018

25

Buckthorn Eradication Plan Example



10/11/2018

26

Buckthorn Eradication Plan Example



10/11/2018

27

Garlic Mustard

- Native to Europe
- Biennial plant
- Very distinct odor of onion or garlic when crushed between fingers
- Seeds spread very easily and are viable for up to 5 years in the seed bank
- Can grow in shaded moist forests and full sun disturbed soils
- It has been shown to have allelopathic traits that can hinder native herbaceous plants
- ****Important – If both garlic mustard and buckthorn are present manage the garlic mustard FIRST**

10/11/2018

28

Garlic Mustard



10/11/2018

Picture: <https://www.kingscounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/toxicous-weeds/seed-identification/garlic-mustard.aspx>

29

Garlic Mustard

First Year Rosette



10/11/2018

Second Year Flower



Picture: <https://weebic.org/images/invasive-plants/05-garlic-mustard>

30

Garlic Mustard - Management

- Mechanical
 - Mow infestation in April - May to suppress seed pod growth in summer months
 - If site is capable of burning this may be an option as well in April – May
 - Herbicide treatment might be needed as a follow up to these methods
 - Hand pull small infestations – Keys to success
 1. Best to pull before plants produce seeds
 2. Pull at base of plant to try and remove entire root system
 3. If plant has grown seeds make sure to bag and safely dispose of pulled plants
 4. Constantly monitor pull sites for new growth – plants will re-sprout from left behind roots and seeds

10/11/2018

31

Garlic Mustard - Management

- Chemical – Best for large infestations
 - Spring – glyphosate or 2,4-D application – one of the first plants to green up in spring so spray can be applied before native plant growth
 - Late Fall – glyphosate or 2,4-D application – apply after native plants go dormant then herbicide can be applied while garlic mustard is still growing
- *****Always read and follow the instructions on the herbicide's label**



10/11/2018

Picture: <https://www.research.org/browne/pubinfo.cfm?pub=5025>

32

Common Burdock

- Biennial plant
- Produces thousands of seeds per plant
- Seeds mature in September and will spread through the spring due to their ability to stick to many materials
- Does not survive in disturbed areas due to being biennial biggest issue is in wooded areas

10/11/2018

Optional Tagline Goes Here | m.jm.gov/webbkrurl

33

Common Burdock

- Importance of control and eradication
 - Associated with two microorganisms (powdery mildew and root rot)
 - Both of these have effects on native plants and crops/garden plants
 - Overall just annoying to people and animals



10/11/2018

Picture: <https://www.minnestawebflowers.info/flower/common-burdock>

34

Common Burdock

First Year Rosette



10/11/2018

Second Year Flower



10/11/2018

Picture: <https://www.minnestawebflowers.info/flower/common-burdock>

Common Burdock - Management

- Very similar to garlic mustard due to similar characteristics
 - Herbicide – During rosette stage and pre-flowing – 2,4-D, MCPA, 2,4-DB and dicamba
 - Burn – can be effective on fire dependent site
 - Hand Pull – During rosette stage and pre-flowing
 - Mow – before seeds are developed on plant

10/11/2018

Optional Tagline Goes Here | m.jm.gov/webbkrurl

35

Prohibited - Eradicable **Japanese hops: *Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc.**

Identification: Common in wooded areas, especially in the upper canopy. The hop cone is yellowish-brown and has a strong, bitter, resinous odor. The leaves are dark green and have a serrated margin. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Control: Hand pull and remove from site. If the plant is found in a wooded area, it should be removed as soon as possible. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The hop cone is yellowish-brown and has a strong, bitter, resinous odor. The leaves are dark green and have a serrated margin. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Prevention: Inspect incoming plants and materials for hop cones. Do not transport hop cones from one site to another. Do not use hop cones as mulch or for any other purpose.

Map: A map of Minnesota showing the distribution of Japanese hops. The map is color-coded by county, with red indicating areas where the plant is present and green indicating areas where it is not.

Prohibited - Eradicable **Oriental bittersweet: *Celastrus orbiculatus* Thunb.**

Identification: A woody climber that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The leaves are dark green and have a serrated margin. The fruit is a bright orange-red color. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Control: Hand pull and remove from site. If the plant is found in a wooded area, it should be removed as soon as possible. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The fruit is a bright orange-red color. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Prevention: Inspect incoming plants and materials for Oriental bittersweet. Do not transport Oriental bittersweet from one site to another. Do not use Oriental bittersweet as mulch or for any other purpose.

Map: A map of Minnesota showing the distribution of Oriental bittersweet. The map is color-coded by county, with red indicating areas where the plant is present and green indicating areas where it is not.

Prohibited - Eradicable **Giant hogweed: *Hercynicum mantegazzianum* Semmler & Leiser**

Identification: A large, upright herb that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The leaves are dark green and have a serrated margin. The flower is a large, white, umbel-shaped cluster. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Control: Hand pull and remove from site. If the plant is found in a wooded area, it should be removed as soon as possible. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The flower is a large, white, umbel-shaped cluster. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Prevention: Inspect incoming plants and materials for Giant hogweed. Do not transport Giant hogweed from one site to another. Do not use Giant hogweed as mulch or for any other purpose.

Map: A map of Minnesota showing the distribution of Giant hogweed. The map is color-coded by county, with red indicating areas where the plant is present and green indicating areas where it is not.

Restricted **Asian bush honeysuckles: *Lonicera* spp.**


Identification: A woody climber that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The leaves are dark green and have a serrated margin. The flower is a bright orange-red color. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Control: Hand pull and remove from site. If the plant is found in a wooded area, it should be removed as soon as possible. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height. The flower is a bright orange-red color. The plant is a climbing vine that can reach up to 20 feet in height.

Prevention: Inspect incoming plants and materials for Asian bush honeysuckles. Do not transport Asian bush honeysuckles from one site to another. Do not use Asian bush honeysuckles as mulch or for any other purpose.


Map: A map of Minnesota showing the distribution of Asian bush honeysuckles. The map is color-coded by county, with red indicating areas where the plant is present and green indicating areas where it is not.

Emerald Ash Borer



10/11/2018

Emerald Ash Borer



10/11/2018

Emerald Ash Borer

Things to Remember

- Make a plan first
- Use Best Management Practices
- More help makes it go quicker
- Don't give up – it will get better
- Re-plant our native species for the future

Thank You!

Andy McGuire
 Andy.mcguire@state.mn.us
 651-259-5827



500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4040
888-646-6367 or 651-296-6157
mndnr.gov

The Minnesota DNR prohibits discrimination in its programs and services based on race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, public assistance status, age, sexual orientation or disability. Persons with disabilities may request reasonable modifications to access or participate in DNR programs and services by contacting the DNR ADA Title II Coordinator at info.dnr@state.mn.us or 651-296-6157. Discrimination inquiries should be sent to Minnesota DNR, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4049; or Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C. Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

©2017, State of Minnesota, Department of Natural Resources