



**October 2019 Report:
Invasive Species Management of
Menominee River Islands
(Strawberry, Boom, Little Blueberry, & Blueberry)**

This report contains information regarding the invasive species management activities that took place on the four Menominee River Islands within the Area of Concern (AOC) in October of 2019. This management was conducted by crews from the Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) in an effort to sustain the invasive species management efforts implemented through previous projects and to help maintain the restoration endeavor on the islands.

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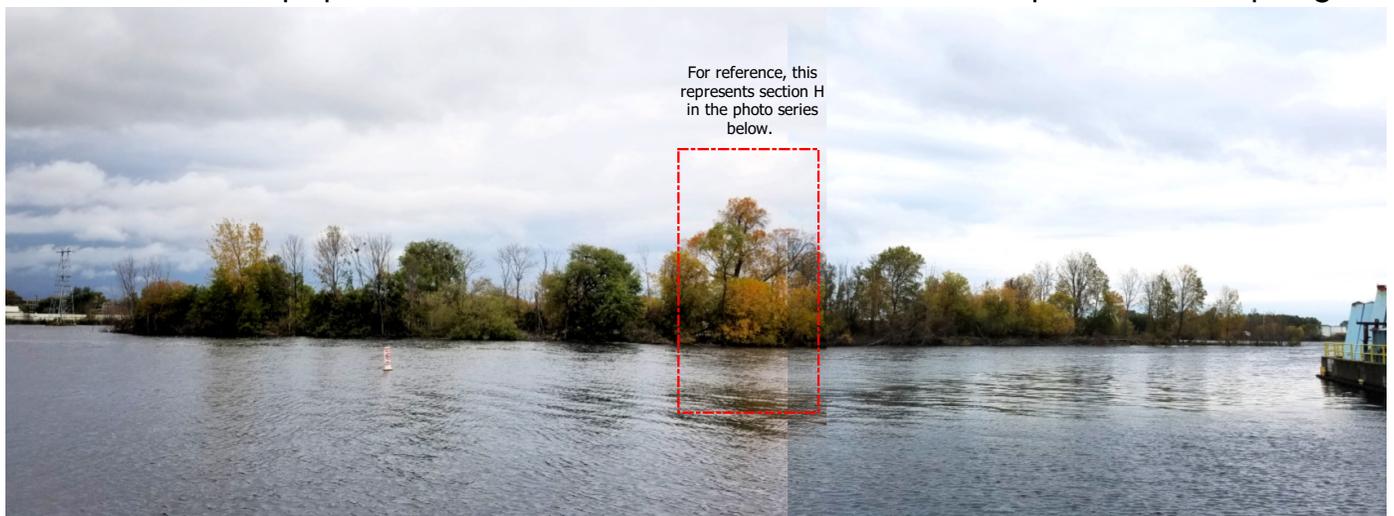
Strawberry Island Invasive Species Management October 15th, 2019



WRISC Strike Team conducted management for various invasive species on Strawberry Island on October 15th, 2019. Crews also assessed the relative percent cover of invasive species across the island, as represented here.

Crews targeted Buckthorn and Honeysuckle on this island. Management techniques included primarily handpulling of young seedlings and cut-stump herbicide application on a few select larger plants. In total, approximately 1oz of Garlon 4 Ultra (Triclopyr 60.45% a.i., EPA Reg.No. 62719-527) at a rate of 20% mixed with bark oil was used.

Garlic Mustard populations were not treated, but can be hand-pulled in the Spring.



Above: View of Strawberry Island from Marinette Marine Boat Launch area (Right to Left = West to East)
Below: Figures pulled from Year 3 Monitoring Report for the Menominee River AOC Aquatic Plant Control for Rookery Habitat Aquatic Plat Control Research Program, October 2018.
NOTE: Considerable loss of height structure as several of the large rookery nesting trees were toppled due to high water levels throughout the 2019 season.

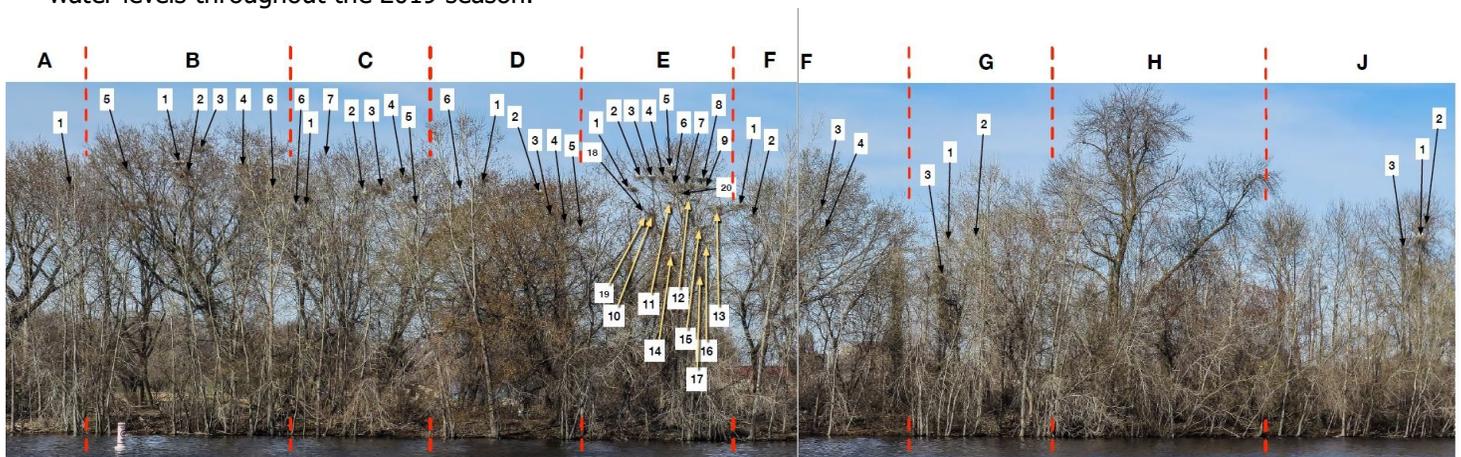


Figure 5-18 Strawberry Island Rookery Nest Map - Zones A through E W ← → E Strawberry Island Rookery Nest Map - Zones F through J W ← → E

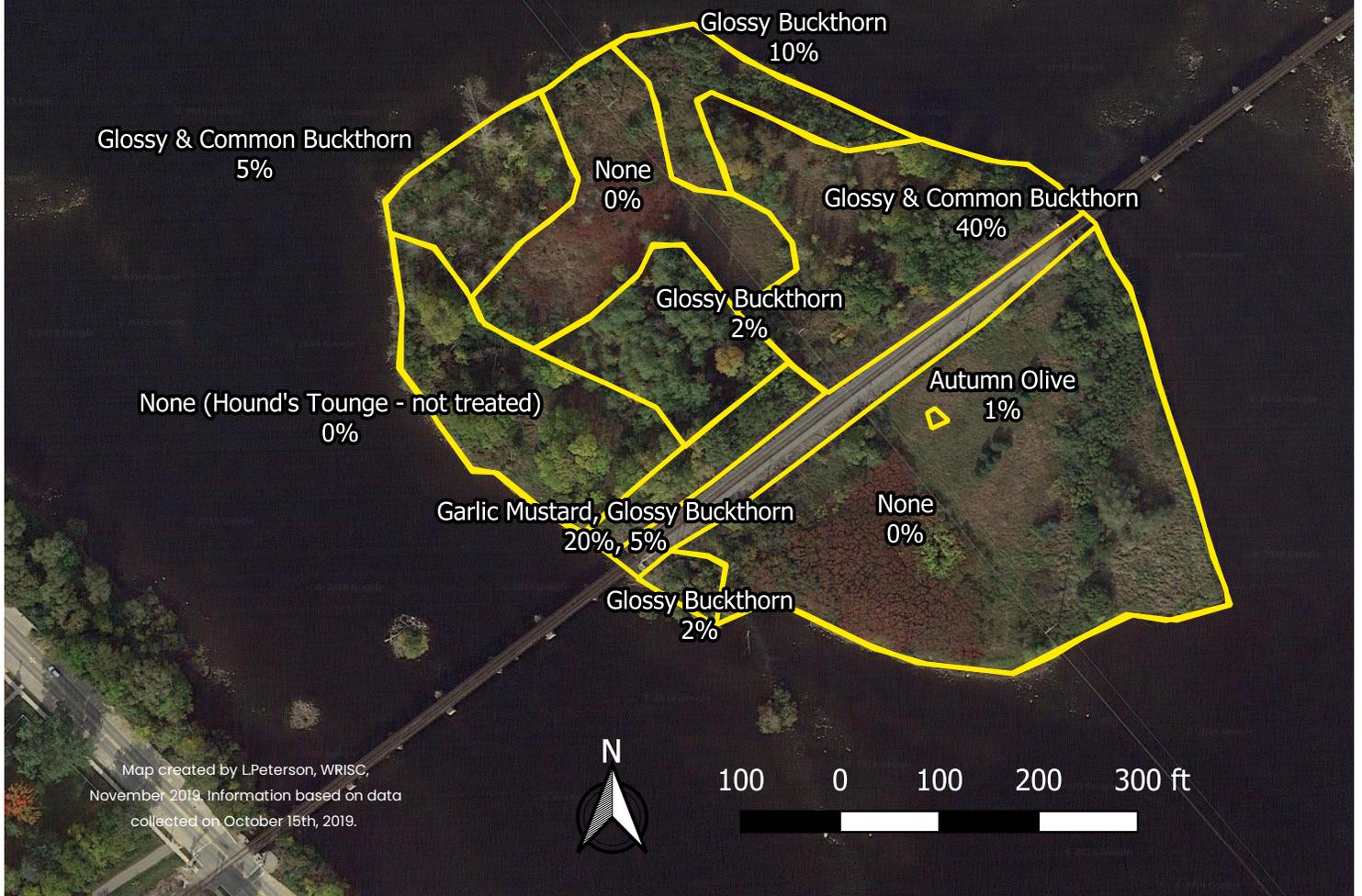
Several shots from the Western end of Strawberry Island. Many large trees were toppled and uprooted due to the sustained high waters of the 2019 season. Many of these large trees were primary rookery nesting trees and evidence of nesting was present even among the downed branches. This end of the island sustained heavy damage during 2019. Many planting enclosures were also damaged.



View of the North side of Strawberry Island, approximately at the center of the length of the island. There was substantial, consistent flooding throughout the 2019 season.



**Boom Island
Invasive Species Management
October 15th, 2019**



WRISC Strike Team conducted management for various invasive species on Boom Island on October 15th, 2019. Crews also assessed the relative percent cover of invasive species across the island, as represented here.

Crews targetted Buckthorn on this island, but also found and managed one Autumn Olive and one Purple Loosestrife (in same location). Management techniques included primarily handpulling of young seedlings and cut-stump herbicide application on a few select larger plants. In total, approximately 3oz of Garlon 4 Ultra (Triclopyr 60.45% a.i., EPA Reg.No. 62719-527) at a rate of 20% mixed with bark oil was used.

Garlic Mustard populations were not treated, but can be hand-pulled in the spring.

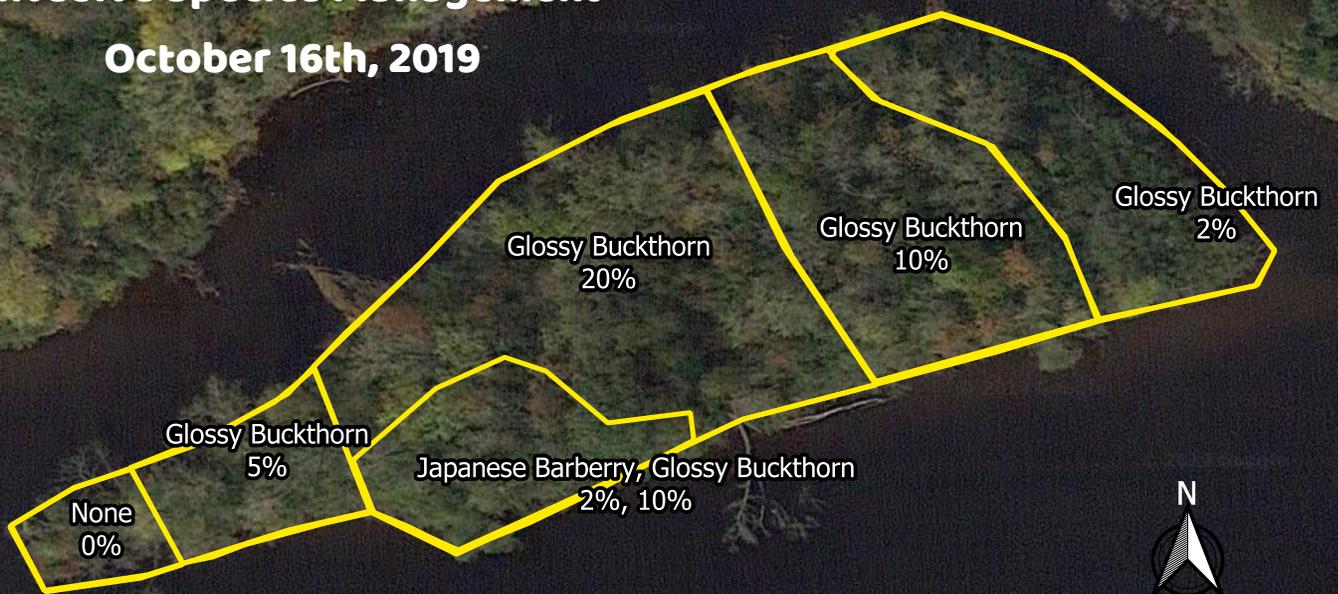
Right: Overall, most seedling regeneration of Buckthorn was small growth and often in clusters throughout the island area. There were a few larger shrubs found as well, but generally these were few and far between.



Little Blueberry Island

Invasive Species Management

October 16th, 2019



Map created by L.Peterson, WRISC, November 2019. Information based on data collected on October 16th, 2019.

75 0 75 150 225 ft

Blueberry Island

Invasive Species Management

October 16th, 2019



75 0 75 150 225 ft

Map created by L.Peterson, WRISC, November 2019. Information based on data collected on October 16th, 2019.

WRISC Strike Team conducted management for various invasive species on both Blueberry and Little Blueberry Islands on October 16th, 2019. Crews also assessed the relative percent cover of invasive species across the island, as represented in the maps above.

Crews targetted Buckthorn and Honeysuckle on these islands, but also found occurrences of Japanese Barberry. There was a previously known patch of Non-Native Phragmites on Little Blueberry noted in June 2019 but this was not found in October, likely due to the persistent high waters.

Management techniques included primarily handpulling of young seedlings and cut-stump herbicide application on a few select larger plants. In total between both islands, approximately 2oz of Garlon 4 Ultra (Triclopyr 60.45% a.i., EPA Reg.No. 62719-527) at a rate of 20% mixed with bark oil was used.



Top: Little Blueberry Island, view from eastern end of the island.
Bottom: Blueberry Island, view of low area at center of island. This area had the highest concentration of buckthorn seedlings and even a few larger trees.