Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Pollinator—Friendly Invasive Species Management



UMISC Nov. 4th 2020

Invasives & Restoration 3: Terrestrial Restoration - Successes & Pollinator Benefits

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Invasives & Restoration 3: Terrestrial Restoration - Successes & Pollinator Benefits

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Can we tailor chemical treatments to protect pollinators?





Can we alter mowing events to protect pollinators?



How do pollinators fit into invasive species management?



Photo by John Severns

Lakeland Gardeners

April 11, 2018

Michele Sadauskas, Conservationist, Oneida County Land & Water Conservation Dept.

Can we control invasive species and protect pollinators?

Let's find out.....

Pollinator Decline



Insect populations are plummeting on a global level.

Reasons for the Serious Decline of Pollinators:

- Habitat loss
- Chemical exposure
- Disease
- Climate change



By John Anderson, Hedgerow farms INC.

Habitat Loss

Monocultures



Development



Invasive species



Chemical Exposure

Pesticides

- Insecticides
- Fungicides
- Herbicides





Invasive Species Action Groups Can Help

PROTECT

RESTORE

CREATE

Pollinator Habitat





Can we protect pollinators while controlling invasive species?

Absolutely!

Here's how...



Best Management Practices for Pollinator-friendly Invasive Species Management

Educational Outreach

- Chemical Control
- Restoration and Conservation

Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Pollinator–friendly Invasive Species Management

Native bee and butterfly populations are plummeting rapidly due to habitat loss and pesticide use. Invasive Species Action Groups can play a vital role in helping to protect, restore and create pollinator habitat. Integrating these BMP's into the group's strategic plan or other guiding document is a strong statement for pollinator protection.

Educational Outreach

- Integrate pollinator awareness into your invasive species strategic plan, or other guiding document.
- Promote the Wisconsin Pollinator Protection Plan.
- Use pollinators and native plants as good examples of "why
 we should manage invasive species." For example, the monarch
 butterfly depends on milkweed species which can be outcompeted
 by invasive plants.
- Promote the benefits of planting native plants (e.g. soil stabilization, reducing runoff, healthy competition against invasive species, and tourism).

Chemical Control

- Be aware of how chemicals affect pollinators.
- Minimize use of pesticides to conserve local pollinators; choose mechanical and biocontrol whenever feasible.
- If pesticide application is needed, apply when pollinators are not as active or when flowers are not present.
- Avoid aerial or broadcast spraying whenever possible; instead, practice cut and swipe.



Photo provided by Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (MR/SC

Restoration and Conservation

- To support pollinators, include a restoration component in every contro project.
- Use a diverse mix of native wildflowers and grasses in restoration projects.
- . Stay current on research related to pollinator/invasive species interactions



Educational Outreach



- Integrate pollinator awareness into your invasive species strategic plan, or other guiding document.
- Promote the benefits of planting native plants (e.g., resilience against invasive species).



Chemical Control

Be aware of how chemicals affect pollinators.



 Minimize use of pesticides to conserve local pollinators; choose mechanical and biocontrol whenever feasible.





Restoration and Conservation

- To support pollinators, include a restoration component in every control project.
- Use a diverse mix of native wildflowers and grasses in restoration projects.







BEFORE

AFTER

Highway to Success

- Integrate BMP's for Pollinator-friendly Invasive Species Management into your guiding document
- Make BMP's workable for you!
- Spread the Word!



LET'S GO.....



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Bee the Change!