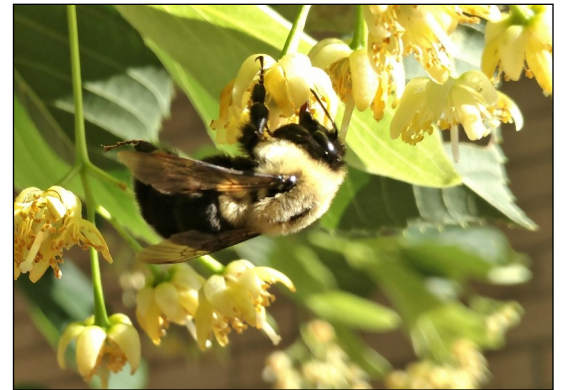


# Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Pollinator–friendly Invasive Species Management

*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 (WRISC)*

## 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.
- Stay current on research related to pollinator/invasive species interactions.



## SOURCES

- Wisconsin Pollinator Protection Plan  
[https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs\\_Services/PollinatorProtection.aspx](https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PollinatorProtection.aspx)
- “Temporal- and density- dependent impacts of an invasive plant on pollinators and pollination services to a native plant” Herron-Sweet, C. R., E. A. Lehnhoff, L. A. Burkle, J. L. Littlefield, and J. M. Mangold. 2016, *plant. Ecosphere* 7(2):e01233. 10.1002/ecs2.1233  
<https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/ecs2.1233>
- “Risks to pollinators and pollination from invasive alien species”, Vanbergen, A. Espindola, A. and Aizen, M., *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, Vol 2, January 2018
- “Alien plants can be associated with a decrease in local and regional native richness even when at low abundance”, Bernard-Verdier, M. and Hulme, P., *Journal of Ecology*, 2018  
<https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1365-2745.13124>
- “Direct interactions between invasive plants and native pollinators: evidence, impacts and approaches”, Stout, J. and Tiedeken, E., *Functional Ecology* 2017,31, 38–46  
<https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1365-2435.12751>



*Funding for the creation of this document was provided by  
Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development Council (RC&D)*

*For more information or questions on this document, contact us at: LWCD@co.oneida.wi.us or (715) 369-7835*



*Project Partners*