HANDOUT from Marc Imlay – Nov 13, 2015 - CCLC Conference - Towson MD

Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	Method. Pull out Japanese honeysuckle by the roots in Winter wherever we see it up in the trees, aim the roots upward and tie them in place. The absence of light energy causes the trailing vines to decline precipitously the next year. Thus we control 80% of the honeysuckle with 10% of the effort and minimal soil disturbance. Do not pull it out of the trees and watch for native vines (native honesysuckle, poison ivy, American bittersweet, moonseed, trumpet vine, native grape etc.). This method greatly reduces spraying requirements. We propose the use of glyphosate or triclopyr on the ground cover in winter or late fall to avoid natives.

Volunteers/person hours	Action Date	Cherry Hill Road Community Park; throughout
12/80	18-Jan-8-Feb-05	
2/1	14-Nov-2010	one vine up tree pulled out and 20' x 20' horizontal component cleared
Goal	Controlled	Removing the horizontal component will require the use of herbicide
Status	25%.	in Winter. Spraying may be appropriate in the blackberry patches in the open areas. Half of the Japanese Honeysuckle has been removed from the forested part of the Park.

Volunteers/person hours	Action Date	Little Paint Branch Park: throughout
12/144	18-Jan-8-Feb-05	
20/20	25-March-06	
30/15	opportunistically	
11/11	24-Feb-07	Across the creek from site 3 of Vinca by west side trail
Goal	Controlled	Removing the horizontal component may require the use of herbicide
Status	80%	in Winter.

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Imlay, Marc

Subject: * FW: Fig Buttercup biocontrol

Here is the review by pathologist Bill Bruckart discussed today that justifies research into a biological control for Fig Buttercup (Lesser Celandine).

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From: Bruckart, William [mailto:William.Bruckart@ARS.USDA.GOV]
Sent: Tuesday, May 12, 2015 2:37 PM
To: Imlay, Marc <Marc.Imlay@pgparks.com>; jhough@udel.edu
Cc: ialm@erols.com
Subject: RE: [MAIPC] lesser celandine control

Hi Marc,

Thanks for your call. I've got the email going and have had chance to review your inquiry. The short answer is that the pathogens listed could make the difference. Synchytrium is soil-borne, too, and might be promising for that reason.

If you will indulge me, there are a couple of things that are worthy of consideration while all this is getting organized. Obviously, densities where it is native are not oppressive. Is there any information about what keeps populations in check where it's native? It seems that a lot could be learned fairly quickly in Europe that would facilitate conclusion about the potential for biological control. With more effort, other discoveries are possible. The tendency is to look at visible parts of the plant, but there could be a whole complex (or one or two) of organisms that affect bulb health, as well. Artificial treatments (inoculations) with pathogens and insects could also be tested. It may be that, despite the ephemeral nature of the plant, there are organisms (pathogens?) capable of being in place at the right time and thus effective. That would make selection of test species for the U.S. easier. Also, one could look at related plant species (there might be way to test N. Am. relatives in the field, too) to determine non-target risk as well. There are some contacts in Europe that could possibly be connected to such a study.

("Fig Buttercup Bioconthrol" e-mail, cont.)

It seems worth looking into, Marc. Let me know what develops, please. All the best.

Cheers!
Bill

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From: Imlay, Marc [mailto:Marc.Imlay@pgparks.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 12, 2015 5:39 AM
To: jhough@udel.edu; Bruckart, William
Cc: ialm@erols.com
Subject: RE: [MAIPC] lesser celandine control

Hi Judy and Bill,

Thanks for the information Judy. It appears that a different species is best for the Sierra Club action alert. If we do focus on Lesser Celandine we would request research funding for the host specific pathogens. However, Bill, what about the comment "Heil and Ploss (2006) reported minimal induced disease resistance in lesser celandine but noted that its ephemeral habit may allow it to grow and reproduce under low pathogen pressure." Would any of the 9 host specific pathogens have significant potential to create pathogen pressure that is not low if applied in America?

HANDOUT received from Marc Imlay - Nov. 13, 2015 - CCLC Conference

Imlay, Marc

Subject: * FW: Wavyleaf Basketgrass in SC?

Doing the work in South Carolina is important as well as North Carolina if feasible.

From: Marc Imlay [mailto:ialm@erols.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 5:28 AM
To: 'Lloyd, Laura' <lloyd@versar.com>; 'Chuck Bargeron' <cbargero@uga.edu>; 'Randy Westbrooks' <rwestbrooks@intrstar.net>; 'Swearingen, Jil' <jil_swearingen@nps.gov>
Cc: 'Jil and Warren' <elytra@earthlink.net>; 'Wu, Carrie' <cwu@richmond.edu>; 'VBeauchamp' <VBeauchamp@towson.edu>
Subject: RE: Wavyleaf Basketgrass in SC?

Hi Janine,

Following is a critical project to engage in for biological control for saving our natural ecosystems from Wavyleaf Basketgrass.

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How are we doing with biological control research on Wavyleaf Basketgrass? Thanks you all for your ongoing work. Many grant opportunities have been suggested and contacts made for pathologist and entomological collaborators. If students are doing the work in North Carolina, or south of there, where Wavyleaf basketgrass is native and not invasive, the amount of work for the collaborators is the component needed to mentor the student. Can the specimens that are infected or eaten by the pathogen or insect be identified on site, or can they be taken to a local laboratory for identification at the research lab in North Carolina, or Maryland or Virginia? Can they be identified by photo IDs? Shall we also do research in Eurasia? Let's win the battle and the war.

Marc Imlay, PhD, Chair, Biological control working Group

("Wavy-Leaf Basketgrass" e-mail, cont.)

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From: Marc Imlay [mailto:ialm@erols.com]

It would be great if you can help us facilitate collaboration of professors, pathologists, entomologists and botanists in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland on research into biological control of Wavyleaf basketgrass? Ii is important that groups dealing with Wavyleaf Basketgrass in Virginia and Maryland are aware of the significant potential of biological control by doing research on the native, non-invasive Oplismenus in nearby northern North Carolina. The rate at which biological controls have been found to be safe to release, that is host specific, with full research has been found to be 97-99%. One study found that host specific, effective biological controls work on about 30% of our invasive plants following adequate research. So if you can facilitate a student traveling to North Carolina and determining what insects and/or pathogens control Wavyleaf Basketgrass there, that would be great. The web site http://www.herbarium.unc.edu/seflora/firstviewer.htm shows the six counties in North Carolina where native wavyleaf Basketgrass, Oplismenus hirtellus ssp setarius, occurs and can be researched for the life cycle. Two are close to Virginia. The native insects and pathogens that prevent the native Oplismenus from being invasive could then be potential biological controls for the non-native Oplismenus in Virginia and Maryland. A biological control for Japanese Stiltgrass is being researched now in Asia. They are at phase two verifying the Chinese literature which indicates, for example, 3 species of rust as host specific to Microstegium. The difficulty in researching Oplismenus in Asia, however, is that Oplismenus is native to the USA, unlike Microstegium, and therefore it is less likely that there is a host specific insect pathogen or insect when transfered from Asia.

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From: Beauchamp, Vanessa B. [mailto:VBeauchamp@towson.edu]
Sent: Sunday, September 28, 2014 5:43 PM
To: Marc Imlay; ipetrus1@verizon.net; rwestbrooks@intrstar.net; kjamir@comcast.net; jvan7423@yahoo.com; wesley.Knapp@Maryland.gov; JFrancismd@verizon.net; 'Palmer, James G.'; mellis@umd.edu; 'Garrett,Chris'; 'Lowe, Kyle'; Rod.Simmons@alexandriava.gov; Jil_Swearingen@nps.gov; 'Hough-