Internodes

Mark Your Calendar

- 9th International Conference on the Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions, September 17-21, 2007, Perth, Australia. www.congresswest.com.au/emapi9/
- 14th North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA) Conference, September 24-27, 2007, Las Vegas, Nevada. www.nawma.org
- 34th Annual Natural Areas Conference: Some Assembly Required: Preserving Nature in a Fragmented Landscape, October 9-12, 2007, Cleveland, Ohio. http://www.naturalarea.org/07conference/
- 31st Annual Florida Aquatic Plant Management Society (FAPMS) Training Conference, October 1-4, 2007, St. Petersburg, Florida. www.fapms.org
- UF/IFAS Right-of-Way & Aquatic Pesticide Applicator Training (RAPAT), October 16-18, 2007, Panama City Beach. Instruction will focus on Aquatic, Right-of-Way, Natural Areas, and CORE (General Standards), and provide up to 12 CEUs for Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/applicator
- Cogongrass Conference: Confronting the Cogongrass Crisis across the South, November 7-8, 2007, Mobile, AL. Contact: Nancy J. Loewenstein, loewenj@auburn.edu, 334-844-1061. http://www.aces.edu/forestry/
- Public Land Acquisition & Management Partnership Conference, December 5-7, 2007, Sarasota, FL. www.ces.fau.edu/plam2007
- 12th Annual Exotic Species Workshop for Southwest Florida, December 7, 2007, Takako_Hashimoto@fws.gov 239-353-8442 x 222
- NIWAW-9, Feb. 24-29, 2008, Washington, DC. http://www.nawma.org/niwaw/niwaw_index.htm
- Florida Vegetation Management Association Conference, April 16-18, 2008, Daytona Beach, FL. www.fvma.info
- 23rd Annual Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Symposium, April 21-24, 2008, Jacksonville, FL. www.fleppc.org
- UF/IFAS Aquatic Weed Control Short Course, May 4-8, 2008, Coral Springs, FL. http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/
- 28th Annual Conference Florida Native Plant Society, May 15-18, 2008, Palmetto, FL. www.fnps.org
- 4th Biennial Weeds Across Borders Conference, May 27–30, 2008, Banff, Alberta, Canada. Details at the Alberta Invasive Plants Council web site: http://www.invasiveplants.ab.ca/

Publications

The potential for herbicide resistance in non-native plants in Florida's natural areas, by J.T. Hutchinson, G.E. MacDonald and K.A. Langeland. Natural Areas J. 26:258-263 (2007). "The best scenario for treatment of invasive plants in Florida's natural areas, to minimize potential for development of resistance, is to rotate herbicides with different modes of action or use tank mixtures of two or more herbicides with different modes of action."

Who cites who in the invasion zoo: insights from an analysis of the most highly cited papers in invasion ecology, by P. Pysek, D.M. Richardson, V. Jarosik. Preslia 78:437-468 (2006). Of the 329 papers on invasion ecology analyzed from the Web of Science research database, about half deal with plant invasions. Papers on biodiversity, community ecology, impact, invasibility, dispersal, population ecology, competition, resources, genetic issues, biological control and species invasiveness received the highest total number of citations, but the hottest current topics are the effects of global change on invasions, the role of natural enemies, character of the invasion process, evolutionary aspects, invasibility of communities and ecosystem processes. Most of the highly cited papers deal with multiple species. Almost half of the most-cited papers were authored by only 4.5% of the authors.

Preliminary Weed Risk Assessment of Landscaping Plants, by T. Yoshioka, Landscape Research Japan 68(4), 296-300 (2005). It seems we in the U.S. share some species of concern, such as *Casuarina equisetifolia, Ricinus communis, Sapium sebiferum, Leucaena leucocephala, Eichhornia crassipes, Ligustrum* spp. and others, with Japan. This is not an extensive website other than lists and occurrence status by country, but it is interesting to compare problematic species.

Remote analysis of biological invasion and biogeochemical change, by G.P. Asner & P.M. Vitousek. Proc. National Academy of Sciences of the USA, 102(12):4383-4386 (2005). A novel study in Hawaii used airborne imaging spectroscopy and photon transport modeling to measure changes in canopy chemistry caused by the invading species, *Myrica faya*, and unexpectedly revealed an understory species, *Hedychium gardnerianum*, that was invading the rainforest of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Available online at: www.pnas.org/content/vol102/issue12

Invasive Species and Poverty: exploring the links. In developing countries, the majority of rural people are poor and heavily dependent on biodiversity-based products for food, fuel and construction material. The Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) summarizes research findings on the effects of invasive species infestations on the livelihoods of poor, rural communities. www.gisp.org/publications

Kudos to Mrs. Cathy Lambert of New Smyrna Beach, Florida for receiving the first place award for educational presentations at the New Smyrna Beach Garden Club show. She displayed posters of invasive and native plants (nice vs nasty!) and even created flower arrangements featuring local specimens of both. What a great way to showcase those often lovely but invasive plants side-by-side with equally attractive non-natives!

Long-distance dispersal of plants by vehicles as a driver of plant invasions by M. von der Lippe and I. Kowarik. Conservation Biology 21(4):986-996 (2007). "Our results showed that long-distance dispersal by vehicles was a routine rather than an occasional mechanism. Dispersal of plants by vehicles will thus accelerate plant invasions and induce rapid changes in biodiversity patterns."

Web sites

Invasive Plants in Japan can be found at http://invasive.m-fuukei.jp/ This list is assembled landscaping plants that are escaping from nurseries, farms, flower beds, etc. or invading natural/semi-natural areas such as secondary forests and/or natural forests.

New Journal

The new peer-reviewed journal, "*Invasive Plant Science and Management*" to be published the first quarter of 2008, will focus on fundamental and applied research in invasive plant biology, ecology, management, and restoration of invaded non-crop areas, as well as educational, sociopolitical, and technological aspects of invasive plant management. A publication of the Weed Science Society of America. For more information, see http://www.wssa.net/WSSA/Pubs/IPSM.htm

"HONOLULU – Marine shipping containers coming into the state would be subject to a new invasive species fee, under a bill approved by the Legislature this year. Shippers would be charged $1 for every 20-foot container unit, with the money going to a new "pest inspection, quarantine and eradication fund." *The Maui News*, June 5, 2007

Senate Bill 1066 was signed into law this year after being vetoed by Hawaii governor Linda Lingle, with the veto subsequently overridden by Democrats. This law will enable the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to charge a fee-for-service to help prevent invasive species from becoming established in Hawaii, the first time that agency funding for incoming cargo inspection and quarantine services is not tied solely to legislative appropriations.

Hawaii residents were queried on the subject using a statewide phone survey. Results showed that people understood that adequate inspection services are necessary to prevent future invasive species, with 74 percent saying they would support a law allowing the Department of Agriculture to charge an appropriate fee for inspecting incoming cargo and for quarantine services when applicable. The state Departments of Agriculture and Land and Natural Resources both supported the bill in the Legislature. Based on 2006 container traffic, the bill's cost to each Hawaii resident should be about 58 cents a year, but could raise as much as $750,000 a year, according to one estimate from The Nature Conservancy.

Assistance provided by the Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS), a multi-agency partnership to coordinate more effective protection for Hawaii's economy, environment, health, and way of life from harmful alien pests: http://www.hear.org/cgaps/

What is GISP?

The **Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)** was founded in 1997 as a small, mainly voluntary partnership programme, by three international organizations: **IUCN - The World Conservation Union, CAB International, and the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE)**. In early 2005, GISP was constituted as a legal entity with Founding Members IUCN, CAB International, The Nature Conservancy, and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). The GISP Secretariat was established in 2003 at the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens in Cape Town, South Africa, to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the Global Strategy on Invasive Alien Species.

The GISP mission is to conserve biodiversity and sustain human livelihoods by minimizing the spread and impact of invasive alien species. www.gisp.org

The Global Invasive Species Programme publishes GISPNews, also available in French and Spanish, on invasive flora and fauna plaguing various parts of the world. **Some recent topics:**

The **South African National Biodiversity Institute's (SANBI)** initiative in the City of Cape Town for clearing *Acacia saligna*, commonly called Port Jackson (or the "bush of evil" by local media). Introduced from Australia during the 1840s, the plant now threatens the area's biodiversity, water resources, and agricultural lands. In the community of Delft, the dense thickets serve as hiding places for violent criminals. The City of Cape Town, SANBI and the national government's Expanded Public Works Programme are cooperating on a project that hires local community members to remove the invasive vegetation and replace it with indigenous fynbos. www.sanbi.org/

The Hambanthota district of Sri Lanka battles prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia dillennii*), mesquite, (*Prosopis juliflora*), lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Siam, or triffid, weed (*Chromolaena odorata*) that spread to coastal scrublands, mangrove and seashore areas following the tsunami of December 2004. The invasive plants have resulted in the loss and/or deterioration of nesting habitats of five species of globally threatened marine turtles, hindered the regeneration of coastal vegetation, and threatened the feeding habitats of migratory wading birds. **IUCN Asia Regional Species Conservation Programme**, http://www.iucn.org/places/srilanka/)

In the 1980s, mesquite species (*Prosopis* spp.) were introduced to halt desertification and to provide fodder, charcoal and fuelwood in the dry zones of Kenya. The mesquite species are now eliminating other species and threatening ecosystems, livestock and the livelihoods of thousands of people. The Minister of Environment has now declared mesquite a national disaster. The **Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)** and a number of collaborators are working to understand more about mesquite species, including its composition, invasiveness, spatial distribution, management and impacts. www.cabi.org

The **Galapagos Cartography Project**, a collaborative project of The Nature Conservancy, Ecuador's Center for Integrated Surveying of Natural Resources by Remote Sensors (CLIRSEN), the Galapagos National Park, and others, has produced a topographical model and maps of vegetation cover for the Galapagos Archipelago. Invasive plants on five of the main islands include quinine, guava, blackberry and rose apple. http://www.nature.org/wherewework/southamerica/ecuador/