

# Internodes

## Mark Your Calendar

- Association of Southeastern Biologists, Birmingham, AL. April 1-4, 2009. [www.asb.appstate.edu](http://www.asb.appstate.edu)
- Florida Vegetation Management Association meeting, Daytona, FL. April 14-17, 2009. <http://www.fvma.info>
- 16th International Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species (ICAIS), April 19-23, 2009. Montreal, Canada. [www.icaiss.org](http://www.icaiss.org)
- NY Biological Invasions Conference, New York Invasive Species Research Institute, Odum Conference 2009, Rensselaerville, NY. April 30-May 1, 2009. <http://nyisri.org/Odum.aspx>
- University of Florida-IFAS, Aquatic Weed Control Short Course, Coral Springs, FL. May 4-7, 2009. Aquatic, upland and invasive weed control; aquatic plant identification. <http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/>
- 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Alabama Invasive Plant Council (ALIPC) Conference, *Invasive Plant Impacts on Sustainability*, Birmingham Botanical Gardens, Birmingham, AL. May 5, 2009. <http://www.se-eppc.org/alabama/>
- 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC) Symposium hosted by the South Carolina EPPC (SC-EPPC), *Creating Sustainable Landscapes for the Future*, Georgetown, SC. May 13-15, 2009. [www.se-eppc.org](http://www.se-eppc.org)
- 29<sup>th</sup> Florida Native Plant Society meeting, *Wake Up and Plant the Natives: Planting Today to Preserve Florida's Tomorrow*, West Palm Beach, FL. May 21-24, 2009. [www.fnps.org](http://www.fnps.org)
- 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Symposium, Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, *The Weeds of Wrath*, Delray Beach, FL. May 26-29, 2009. <http://www.fleppc.org/Symposium/2009/>
- Aquatic Plant Management Society Conference, Milwaukee, WI. The APMS has a strong ethic of student support and qualified attendees will be provided room accommodations and waiver of registration fees. July 12-15, 2009. [www.apms.org](http://www.apms.org)
- Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council in cooperation with the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, *Complicating Factors in Invasive Plant Management – Circumstances Beyond Our Control?* University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown Campus, PA. August 11-12, 2009. [www.ma-eppc.org](http://www.ma-eppc.org)
- 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions (EMAPI), Stellenbosch, South Africa. 23-27 August, 2009. <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/news/calendar.php>
- 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Society for Ecological Restoration International, *"Making Change in a Changing World."* Perth, Australia. August 23-27, 2009. <http://www.ser.org/>
- 12<sup>th</sup> European Weed Research Society (EWRS) International Symposium on Aquatic Weeds. Jyväskylä, Finland. August 24-28, 2009. [invasive-plants@ewrs.org](mailto:invasive-plants@ewrs.org) or <http://www.ewrs.org/ewrs-iw.htm>
- 2009 ICOET International Conference on Ecology & Transportation, *Adapting to Change*, September 13-17, 2009, Duluth, MN. "The 2009 ICOET conference needs to hear more about the vegetation (native and/or invasives), pollinators, migratory birds, and climate change research that is being done on, OR applies to, highway corridors." [www.icoet.net](http://www.icoet.net)
- 36<sup>th</sup> Natural Areas Conference, *Living on the Edge: Why Natural Areas Matter*, Vancouver, WA. September 15-18, 2009. [www.naturalarea.org](http://www.naturalarea.org)
- 2009 North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA) Conference, *Response to the Riparian Invasion*. Kearney, NE. September 21-24, 2009. [www.nawma.org](http://www.nawma.org)
- International Congress on Biological Invasions, *Managing Biological Invasions Under Global Change*, Fuzhou, China. November 2-6, 2009. <http://61.154.14.15/icbi2009/default.htm>

## Websites

*Managing Invasive Plants: Concepts, Principles, and Practices.* The Center for Invasive Plant Management (CIPM) announced the second of two learning websites developed for the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System and other natural resource managers. The website provides an overview of invasive plant management supported by case studies, quizzes, scientific literature, and web-based resources. <http://www.fws.gov/invasives/staffTrainingModule/index.html>

## Snail Busters!

The Snail Busters Blog was created to facilitate communication between aquatic resource managers who are fighting the spread of invasive South American apple snails, specifically *Pomacea insularum* and *P. canaliculata*, in the U.S. <http://snailbusters.wordpress.com/>

The mission of the *Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health (CISEH)* at the University of Georgia is to serve a lead role in the development, consolidation and dissemination of information and programs focused on invasive species, forest health, and natural resource and agricultural management. Their mission is being accomplished using technology development, program implementation, training, applied research and public awareness at the state, regional, national and international levels. This is a broad mission but the CISEH folks have it covered as evidenced by their newly refurbished and well-populated website (already well-known as The Bugwood Network), which features literally thousands of photographs and extensive information on plants, trees, insects, pathogens, and other species. They are also now hosting *The Nature Conservancy Global Invasive Species Team* website since that program recently lost support. In addition, there is information on ED-MapS, ED-RR, CISMAs and CWMA's. If you don't know what these things are, check them all out at <http://www.invasive.org/>

## Publications

*Solitary invasive orchid bee outperforms co-occurring native bees to promote fruit set of an invasive Solanum*, by H. Liu and R.W. Pemberton. 2009. *Oecologia* 159:515-525. "Two new invasive bees in southern Florida, both more specialized than honey bees, are the only pollinators of some invasive weeds and ornamental plants, which they may help naturalize."

*Idaho's Official Noxious Weeds*, compiled by S. Cox, D. Stafford, S. Rhinger, T. Huttanus. 2008. Idaho State Dept. Agriculture, Boise, 115 pp. Spiral-bound field guide with photographs of seedlings, rosettes, flowers and distribution maps.

*Perspectives on the 'alien' versus 'native' species debate: a critique of concepts, language and*

## Creating a Camphor Cowboy Hat (from a FLEPPC Category 1 Species)

by Richard Morris



Cowboy hat made from one piece of camphor wood (*Cinnamomum camphora*) by Richard Morris, Crystal River, Florida

Making a wooden cowboy hat starts with a section of tree trunk at least 20" in diameter and 20" long. The wood needs to be fresh cut within a couple of months. The log is cut in half with the grain, from ground to limbs. Each half will make a blank for a hat. From the halves a blank is cut that is 16" in diameter and 8" thick. The reason for the log needing to be oversize is to get away from the heart of the tree which is susceptible to splitting and cracking.

A face plate is screwed onto the blank to allow it to be attached to a lathe. The lathe will spin the wood up to 1200 rpm. The outside of the hat is shaped using hand held lathe chisels while the lathe spins the wood. After the outside is shaped, it is time to turn the inside. A lamp with a 100 watt bulb is placed next to the outside of the brim of the hat. The inside is cut thin by using the light. As the hat gets thinner, light will show through the wood. The light will get brighter and change colors, from red to yellow, as the wood gets thinner. The hats are turned to a thickness of 3/32" wall thickness.

Once the hat is shaped it needs to be sanded to make it smooth. Preliminary sanding is completed before removing the hat from the lathe. The sanding is aided by the lathe spinning the hat. The band color is also added before removing the hat from the lathe. The color is not a dye or stain; it is a piece of wood of different color such as ebony. The ebony is burnished onto the band by pressing the ebony against the hat while spinning at 1200 rpm.

When the hat comes off the lathe, it is round from being turned on the lathe. It needs to be shaped to fit an oval head. The wood is green which allows the hat to be shaped until dry. The hat is placed into a bender and squeezed at the band to force the wood to move into an oval shape. Rubber bands are also applied over the brim to force the sides to roll up. During the next 3 or 4 days the hat will move, bend, and dry. After drying, the hat will not move any more or lose any of its shape. Now the final sanding is done by hand with 400 grit sandpaper. After sanding, a lacquer finish is applied with hand buffing between each coat.

Total processing time is 5 to 6 days. As part of this time is drying time, only about 3 days of work are involved in the process.

See more of Richard's creations at Richard Morris Art: [www.richardmorrisart.com](http://www.richardmorrisart.com)

practice, by C.R. Warren. 2007. Progress in Human Geography 31(4):427-446. "... this review suggests that the justification for controlling and eliminating invasive species should not be their time, mode and place of origin but their potential for causing damage."

*Invasive Plants Field and Reference Guide: An Ecological Perspective of Plant Invaders of Forests and Woodlands*, by C.D. Huebner, C. Olson, H.C. Smith. 2007. USDA Forest Service, NA-TP-05-04. Supplements are periodically available, making the organization somewhat awkward. Waterproof paper held together with removable rings. Text includes citations to the scientific literature for each species.

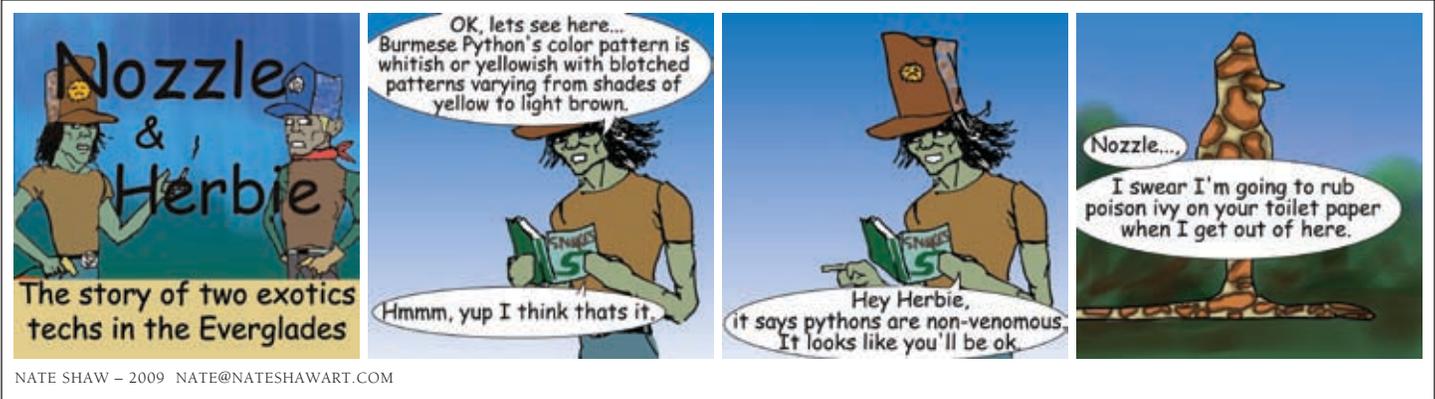
*Plant Invasions: Human Perception, Ecological Impacts and Management*, edited by B. Tokarska-Guzik, J.H. Brock, G. Brundu, L. Child, C.C. Daehler, and P. Pysek. 2008. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden. 428 pp. [www.backhuys.com](http://www.backhuys.com)

*Successful range-expanding plants experience less above-ground and below-ground enemy impact*, by T. Engelkes, E. Morriën, K.J. F. Verhoeven, T. Martijn Bezemer, et al. 2008. "Here we show that range-expanding plant species from a riverine area were better defended against shoot and root enemies than were related native plant species growing in the same area."

*Invasiveness Ranking System for Non-Native Plants of Alaska*, by M.L. Carlson, I.V. Lapina, M. Shephard, et al. 2008. USDA Forest Service Alaska Region Publ. No. R10-TP-143, 220 pp. Species are ranked based on ecological impacts, biological attributes, distribution, and feasibility of control. <http://www.pnw-ipc.org/docs/invasivenessrankingreport.pdf>

*Maine Field Guide to Invasive Aquatic Plants and their Common Native Look Alikes*, by R. Hill and S. Williams. 2007. Maine Center for Invasive Aquatic Plants and the Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, 146 pp. <http://www.mainevolunteerlakemonitors.org>. Spiral-bound and printed on waterproof paper, this handy field guide is dedicated to Maine's volunteer lake monitors, the longest standing citizen lake monitoring program in the U.S., and the largest provider of scientific lake data in the State of Maine. <http://www.MaineVolunteerLakeMonitors.org/publications/FieldGuide>

*Model Weed Law Provisions for Management of New Invaders, Rapid Response, And Cost-Effective Allocation of Public Resources: Tiering Noxious Weed Lists to Invasion Stage* by P. Rice, University of Montana. 2008.



“...noxious weed lists tiered to invasion stage can guide allocation of scarce public resources to the management of prioritized noxious weeds, including those species that require a rapid response. [www.weedcenter.org/Newsletter/08\\_12RiceP\\_final\\_report\(9\\_08\).pdf](http://www.weedcenter.org/Newsletter/08_12RiceP_final_report(9_08).pdf)

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Invasive Plant Management Section’s Research Program has established a newsletter to keep resource managers in Florida informed about current FWC contracted research in invasive plant management. It will be published twice a year and disseminated through email as a PDF document. Contact Don Schmitz to receive this newsletter: [Don.Schmitz@MyFWC.com](mailto:Don.Schmitz@MyFWC.com)

*Sustainable Biofuels Redux – Science-based policy is essential for guiding an environmentally sustainable approach to cellulosic biofuels*, by G.P. Robertson, V.H. Dale, O.C. Doering, et al. Science magazine, October 3, 2008. [www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org)

*Defending Favorite Places – How Hunters and Anglers Can Stop the Spread of Invasive Species (DVD)* — America’s hunters and anglers represent an essential stakeholder group in combating invasive species that threaten native fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. This DVD features a 27 minute full length program, a 15 minute short version, a trailer and more. Produced by the USDA Forest Service Invasive Species Program in partnership with many organizations and individuals. For free copies, visit [www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/](http://www.fs.fed.us/invasivespecies/)

## Notes

The AC Moore Herbarium at the University of South Carolina has added a Conservation Status to their plant search database that identifies invasive species in their collection: <http://129.252.87.104:8080/ACMooreHerbarium/>

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has officially listed Beach Vitex as a Class B State Noxious Weed! [www.beachvitex.org](http://www.beachvitex.org)

PowerPoint presentations with audio are available from EDRR programs highlighted at the “People-Powered Projects” national Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) conference held in 2008:

- Comprehensive EDRR methodology used in Oregon’s *Spartina* response program (Bonnie Rasmussen, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture).
- Regional working groups within Florida and the state’s control efforts for several invasive plant species (Tony Pernas, National Park Service).
- Weed risk assessment project combining plant survey data and climate modeling used to support early detection of invasive plants in California. (Doug Johnson, California Invasive Plant Council).

Go to: [http://www.weedcenter.org/CWMAconf/CWMA\\_presentations.html](http://www.weedcenter.org/CWMAconf/CWMA_presentations.html)

## Grants

The Alabama Invasive Plant Council is soliciting grant proposals for non-native invasive plant education and outreach projects in Alabama. The intent is to provide funding to organizations or individuals to educate the public about non-native invasive plants and their effects on the environment, economy, and quality of life in Alabama. Proposals accepted from individuals, public or private nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions until March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. [www.se-eppc.org/alabama](http://www.se-eppc.org/alabama)

## From the Other Side

CALIFORNIA STATE INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL ANNOUNCED  
Secretary A.G. Kawamura of the California Department of Food and Agriculture is to chair

this new council. A California Invasive Species Advisory Committee (CISAC) will be appointed and tasked with making recommendations to prioritize an invasive species rapid response plan. The committee will take input from local government, tribal governments and federal agencies, as well as environmental organizations, academic and science institutions, affected industry sectors and impacted landowners. Doug Johnson (Cal-IPC) states, “Some twenty other states have such councils, including our neighbors in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Hawaii, and it is an essential step in the coordination needed to be effective at the landscape scale.”

## THANK YOU

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