
From: Leitzke, Brandon S. [<mailto:Brandon.Leitzke@outagamie.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, September 30, 2014 10:12 AM
To: Mike Michlig
Subject: FW: City Compost/Crazy Worm

Mike,

On Friday I went and surveyed all the know public City of Appleton compost sites. Good news, as to my findings that particular day Friday 9/26/14 turned to be no concerns regarding crazy worm. I think that this issue should still be monitored and that the employees staffing these sites should be aware of this threat. Can you please post the attached information linked below on pubic boards at each site, maybe have brief discussion at a meeting with compost site staff about Crazy Worm ID and threat. I appreciate it.

Here are some nice posting and training material links:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/documents/crazywormfactsheet.pdf>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestManagement/documents/wildcards/FR-518.pdf>

The second one is an pocket sized id card, you can request to get free cards from dnr to distribute to general public. This may not be a bad idea. I will let you decide how you would like to manage this information. Enjoy the Fall Colors!

Thanks,
Brandon Leitzke
UW-EX Seasonal Hort.
Outagamie County

CRAZY WORMS

AMYNTHAS AGRESTIS

WISCONSIN DNR FOREST HEALTH

Crazy Worm, (*Amyntas agrestis*),

is an invasive earthworm native to East Asia. This active and damaging pest was found in Wisconsin in 2013. It is known and sold under a variety of common names including crazy worms, Alabama jumpers and snake worms.



Crazy Worm Basics

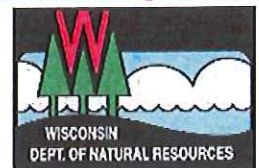
The name speaks for itself! They act crazy, jump and thrash when handled, and behave more like a threatened snake than a worm. Further, they may shed their tails when caught. Crazy worms can be 1.5 to 8 inches long. The narrow band around their body (clitellum) is milky white and smooth, unlike other species which have a raised clitellum. Crazy worms reproduce easily. They are asexual (parthenogenetic) and mature in just 60 days, so each year they can have two hatches. The best time to see them is late June and early July. From September until the first hard frost their population will double and may reach damaging levels.

Crazy Worms in Wisconsin

We believe crazy worms are not yet wide-spread in Wisconsin, but they reproduce and spread quickly. So, it is extremely important for us to learn where they are and help slow the spread. Populations found in late 2013 at the UW Arboretum and elsewhere in Madison in early 2014 were likely accidentally introduced.



Crazy worms have been found from Vermont to South Carolina. They are a PROHIBITED species under Wisconsin's Invasive Species Rule NR 40.



The problem with **CRAZY WORMS**

Crazy worms change the soil, by disrupting the natural decomposition of leaf litter on the forest floor. They turn good soil into grainy, dry worm castings (poop) that cannot support the understory plants of our forests. Other plants, animals and fungi disappear because the understory community can no longer support them.

Crazy worms in residential and urban areas can also cause harm to ornamental plantings and turf. More than others, crazy worms have a voracious appetite, speedy life cycle and a competitive edge. In fact, in areas with crazy worms there are no other species of earthworm. They can cause long term effects on the forests of Wisconsin which are already under pressure from other invasive insects, plants, pathogens and diseases.

We need your help: If you have seen them at your house, in your compost, at a boat landing, or in a forest near you contact:



Bernie Williams

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

bernadette.williams@wisconsin.gov

(608) 266-0624

It is illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce CRAZY WORMS in Wisconsin

- Do not buy or use (*Amyntas*) worms for composting, vermicomposting, gardening, or bait.
- Dispose of all live worms in the trash.
- Check your plantings – know what you are purchasing and look at the soil.
- Buy bare root stock when possible.
- Be careful when sharing or moving plantings - earthworm cocoons may be in the soil.

For additional information visit dnr.wi.gov and search for “Invasive earthworms”