



BRISTOLBOARD

JULY 2021

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Street Parking Reminder:

Parking is not allowed on any village street that is not private.

Citations can be issued if this is not observed.

No Parking signs are posted at the entrances of subdivisions where parking is not allowed.

Building Permits:

All building permits are to be applied for online using our website: villageofbristol.org

The application can be found by clicking on the Departments tab, then the Building & Inspection tab and that will take you to a screen with guidelines for what projects require a building permit and/or zoning permit.

Certain projects require a zoning permit in addition to the building permit. This form can be printed out and attached along with any other documents needed for the application.

Incomplete applications will not be reviewed until all information is received. Once reviewed, you will be notified of the fees.



Please join us in congratulating AC Niederer (5201/Badge #001) who celebrated his 50th Anniversary as a member of the Bristol Fire Department.

His extensive experience, profound compassion, relentless dedication and astute leadership have contributed to the evolution and success of our organization and generations of its members.

We are exceptionally proud and grateful to have him continuing to lead our team. Congratulations Bill and thank you for your many years of service!



**ASSISTANT CHIEF
WILLIAM "BILL" NIEDERER**

50
YEARS OF SERVICE

7/1/1971 - 7/1/2021



INVASIVE SPECIES

The Village of Bristol is experiencing a breakout of invasive species. The following spec sheets identify the plant and how to control them. The ordinance for this is located in Sec. 11-6-3 Public Nuisances Affecting Health or Safety.

Please review your property and take appropriate action to stop the spread of these invasives. Also be careful regarding the wild parsnip — if you get the sap on your skin and get exposed to sunlight you will experience burns on your skin. If you have questions please call the Village office at 262-857-2368.

Randy Kerkman



COMMON TEASEL (DIPSACUS FULLONUM)



Photo credit: Bernie Williams

Herbaceous, monocarpic perennial. Grows as a basal rosette for at least one year. Forms a prickly, angled flowering stalk, 2-6' tall, typically in the second or third year.

[Overview](#) [Identification](#) [Control](#) [Photos](#) [Resources](#)

Other names for this plant include:

- Common names: Fuller's teasel, wild teasel
- Scientific names: *D. fullonum ssp. fullonum*; *D. fullonum ssp. sylvestris*; *D. sylvestris*

Ecological threat:

- Invades open areas, prairies, savannas, and sedge meadows, as well as roadsides and disturbed areas.
- Rapid range expansion of cut-leaved teasel has been observed in several midwestern states.



Restricted (orange) counties

Classification in Wisconsin: Restricted

Species Assessment Groups (SAG) were assembled to recommend a legal classification for each species considered for NR 40. The recommendation for common teasel was based upon this [literature review \(pdf\)](#) developed by the department.



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by Bernie Williams



MUSK THISTLE

(CARDUUS NUTANS)



Photo credit: S. Kelly Kearns

Herbaceous biennial. Plants overwinter as rosettes in the first year and bloom in the second year. Flowering plants are one to seven feet tall. Musk thistle has a multi-branched stem that appears winged.

[Overview](#) [Identification](#) [Control](#) [Photos](#) [Resources](#)

Other names for this plant

- Common names: nodding thistle
- Scientific names: *C. macrocephalus*; *C. nutans* spp. *macrocephalus*; *C. nutans* ssp. *leiophyllus*

Ecological threat

- Invades areas such as pastures, old fields, roadsides, waste areas, ditch banks and prairies.
- When in meadows and pastures, grazing animals avoid musk thistle and focus on native plants giving the invasive the upper hand.



Restricted (orange) counties

Classification in Wisconsin: Restricted

Species Assessment Groups (SAG) were assembled to recommend a legal classification for each species considered for NR 40. The recommendation for musk thistle was based upon this literature review [PDF] developed by the department.



Photo by S. Kelly Kearns

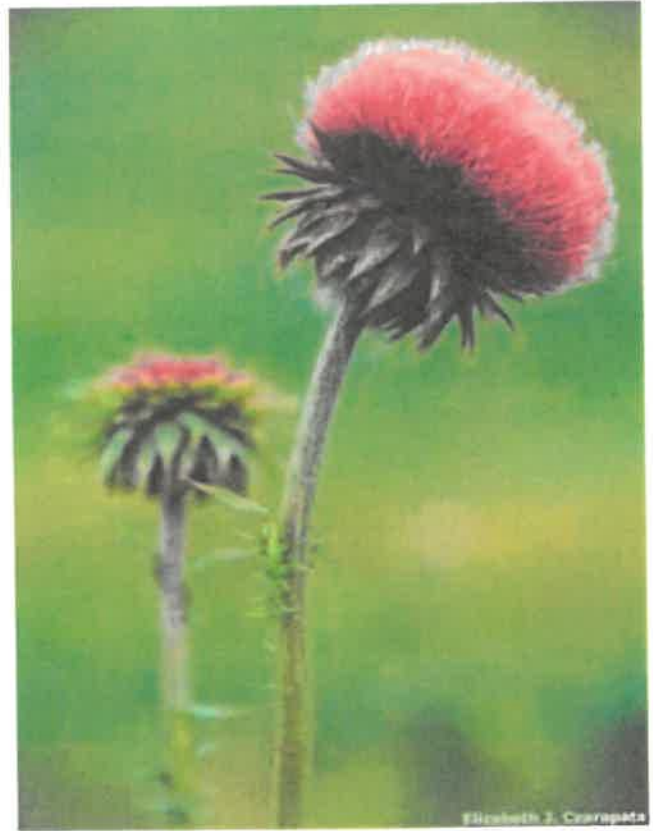


Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



stalkless. Green on both sides; smooth early but becoming pubescent with maturity.

Flowers: Numerous, small (0.5-0.75" wide), purple to pink (rarely white) terminal flower heads. Bracts have spineless tips. Blooms June-September.

Fruits & seeds: Small, light brown with a tuft of tan hairs loosely attached to the tip to enable wind dispersal. Seeds are often spread by mowing after flowering has begun.

Roots: Reproduces clonally by creeping roots that grow laterally in soil, up to 10-12' per year. It also produces taproots that may grow more than 6' deep. Readily regenerates from root fragments.

Similar species: Canada thistle is distinguished from all other thistles by creeping lateral roots, dense clonal growth; and small dioecious flower heads (meaning male and female flowers are produced on separate plants). However, it is difficult to distinguish the two flower types based on appearance.

Other invasive thistles include the European marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*).

Mechanical: Repeated pulling and mowing (minimum three times per growing season) weakens roots; mow when flower buds are formed but have not yet opened. Late spring (May/June) burns for three consecutive years stimulates seed germination and kills seedlings. Later season burns are needed because early-season burning can stimulate plant growth and flowering.

Chemical: Foliar spray glyphosate during the early bolting phase when plants are 6-10" tall, during the bud to flower phase, or rosettes in the fall; foliar spray with clopyralid or metsulfuron-methyl.

Biological: Stem weevil (*Ceutorhynchus litura*), bud weevil (*Larinus planus*), stem gall fly (*Urophora cardui*), and foliage feeder (*Cassida rubiginosa*).

For more information on control techniques, visit the Canada thistle factsheet [\[exit DNR\]](#) by University of Wisconsin-Extension.

View Canada thistle pictures in our [photo gallery](#)!

Sources for content:

- Czarapata, Elizabeth; *Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest: an illustrated guide to their identification and control*. University of Wisconsin Press. 2005. Pg. 55-57
- McClay, A.S. Canada thistle In: Van Driesche, R., et al., 2002, Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States, USDA Forest Service Publication [FHTET-2002-04, 413.p](#) [\[exit DNR\]](#). Last updated Nov. 5, 2003.
- Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide. Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) [\[exit DNR\]](#).

Links for more information:

- Wisconsin State Herbarium [\[exit DNR\]](#)



WILD PARSNIP

(PASTINACA SATIVA)



Photo credit: Wisconsin DNR

Herbaceous, monocarpic perennial. Grows as a rosette with upright leaves, persisting for at least one year. Flowering stems are stout, hollow, grooved and up to 5' tall.

[Overview](#) [Identification](#) [Control](#) [Photos](#) [Resources](#)

Other names for this plant include:

- Common names: parsnip
- Scientific names: *P. sativa var. pratensis*

Ecological threat:

- Invades prairies, oak savannas and fens as well as roadsides, old fields, and pastures.
- Broad habitat tolerance; grows in dry, mesic, or wet habitats, but it does not grow in shaded areas.

CAUTION: When sap contacts skin in the presence of sunlight, it can cause severe rashes, blisters, and discoloration of the skin (phytophotodermatitis). Wear gloves, long sleeves and long pants when handling.



Restricted (orange) counties

Classification in Wisconsin: Restricted



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata

Species Assessment Groups (SAG) were assembled to recommend a legal classification for each species considered for [NR 40](#). The recommendation for Giant Reed was based upon this [literature review \[PDF\]](#) developed by the department.

Leaves: Blue-green colored, sharp-edged leaves grow up to 2 inches wide and over a foot long. The leaves wrap around the stem to form a sheath and at this junction, a thin membranous ligule can be seen.

Flowers: A long dense plume appears in late summer at the top of the plant, purplish, aging to silver, and up to 36 inches in length.

Fruits & seeds: Seeds are not viable outside its home range; the plant reproduces by stem fragment or rhizome.

Roots: Tough, thick, knobby rhizomes spread extensively in good conditions, forming thick clonal mats that can extend over several acres and are up to 3 feet thick.

Stems: Very robust and bamboo-like, they can grow up to 25 feet in height and 1.5 cm in thickness. The hollow stems grow very densely, making access through an area difficult.

Similar species: Most often seen as a larger version of common reed (*Phragmites australis*). The height of the plant and size of the leaves are much greater than common reed. Common reed has only hairy ligules, while giant reed's ligule is a papery membrane with short hairs on the edge. It might also be confused with certain bamboo species.

Currently, there are no reports of giant reed in Wisconsin. Have you seen it? Send us a [report](#).

Mechanical: Not recommended apart from very young, newly established plants due to very large and deep rhizomes. Pulling or digging newly establishing plants in moist or loose soil may work.

Chemical: Translocating herbicides are considered one of the few effective ways of controlling giant reed infestations. Foliar spraying in late summer/autumn is common, sometimes involving cutting and allowing the plant to regrow prior to spraying. The application of herbicides immediately to cut stems can also be an effective method of control.

Biological: Research is being done in areas of the southwestern United States on biocontrol agents including a wasp, scale insect and fly.

View giant reed pictures in our [photo gallery!](#)

Sources for content:

- USDA Forest Service "Weed of the Week" [factsheet \[exit DNR\]](#).
- Invasive Species Specialist Groups: Global Invasive Species Database

Links for more information:

- [Invasive.org \[exit DNR\]](#)



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by Elizabeth J. Czarapata



Photo by S. Kelly Kearns



The Village of
BRISTOL
NATURALLY

19801 83rd Street Bristol, WI 53104

OFFICE HOURS

Monday-Friday 8 AM—4 PM

Phone: 262-857-2368

Fax: 262-857-2136

Website: [villageofbristol](http://villageofbristol.com)

Administrator—Randall Kerkman 857-2368

Clerk/Treasurer—Amy Klemko 857-2368

**Building inspectors: Don Fox & Phil Petroski
857-2368**

**Inspection Hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays
8:00AM-12:00PM**

VILLAGE BOARD

President—Mike Farrell 857-9850

Trustee—Chris Leker 847-668-6151

Trustee—Carolyn Owens 857-7460

Trustee—John McCabe 857-9115

Trustee—Kris Kordecki 857-6934

Village Board Meetings:

7PM on the 2nd & 4th Monday of each month

VILLAGE PLAN COMMISSION MEETINGS: 7PM on the 4th Tuesday of each month

VILLAGE ZONING BOARD MEETINGS: 7PM on the 2nd Wednesday of each month