



PRAIRIES FORESTS WETLANDS

Woodland Invasive Species

Management and Removal



Multiflora rose
(*Rosa multiflora*)



Japanese barberry
(*Berberis thunbergii*)

Thorny Shrubs

Eradication Methods

Step One: In June or July, within two weeks of flowering, apply Foliar herbicide treatment, 5% Garlon® 3A in water solution with 0.15% non-ionic surfactant by backpack or hand sprayer.

Step Two: Follow up treatment of small plants by hand removal with leather gloves.

Step Three: Hang up Japanese barberry plants after pulling from the ground on small saplings to ensure the roots dry out and die entirely.



Thornless Shrubs

Eradication Methods

“Cut-stem herbicide treatment” for any plants taller than three feet high.

Step One: Between August and January, cut down with a hand saw or chainsaw at ground level and immediately apply glyphosate herbicide solution (half Tomahawk®, half water) to the cut stump.

Step Two: Follow-up in early spring or summer to hand pull all remaining plants less than three feet tall

Step Three: After pulling them up, knock off any soil remaining on the roots and drop on the ground.

Our Favorite Gear

- Buckthorn Blasters®
- Chainsaw, hand saw
- Solo® backpack sprayer
- Ace Hardware® hand pump sprayers
- Non-toxic marking dye
- Rogue hoe



Bush honeysuckle
(*Lonicera* spp.)



Common buckthorn
(*Rhamnus cathartica*)



Privet
(*Ligustrum* spp.)



Winged burning bush
(*Euonymus alatus*)



Garlic mustard
(*Alliaria petiolata*)



Periwinkle
(*Vinca* spp.)



Daylilies
(*Hemerocallis* spp.)

Herbaceous Layer

Eradication Methods

Step One: Spray 3% Tomahawk® 5 herbicide solution with non-ionic surfactant by backpack or hand sprayer in early dormant season (October to December) to limit any damage to neighboring native plants.

Step Two: In the spring or fall, when the ground is loose, pull from the ground by the roots by hand. Place in black plastic bags and dispose of in the garbage.

Fact:

Invasive plants stay green longer into the fall season and leaf out earlier in the spring.

The early spring and late fall provide the best opportunities to identify invasives that may be on your land.

Land Walk

Want to learn more about your land? Contact us to schedule a Land Walk.

prudenterra.com/land-walk/



Vines

Eradication Methods

“Cut-stem herbicide treatment” for any plants taller than three feet high.

Step One: Cut vines crawling up trees at chest height above the ground.

Step Two: Apply Tomahawk® 5 herbicide to freshly cut stump between August and January.

Step Three: Between May and October, spray foliar herbicide 2% Garlon® 3A to all leaves of young seedlings growing along the ground.

Repeat treatments for 2-3 years in a row to eradicate the plant from an area.



Oriental bittersweet
(*Celastrus orbiculatus*)



Japanese hops
(*Humulus japonicus*)

Resources

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): Brush management, invasive species plant control, local offices - https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_015111.pdf

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): Plants database, fire effects information, national invasive species information - <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/invasive-species>

Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR): Local and statewide information, plant management <https://www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry/forest-health/invasive-plants>

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR): Upper Midwest information, plant resources https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialplants/woody/oriental_bittersweet.html

Iowa State University: Academic insights, ecological management and forestry research <https://naturalresources.extension.iastate.edu/encyclopedia/chemical-control-unwanted-vegetation>

Prudenterra

Restoring Iowa's Native Ecosystems

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