

Invasive Plants- A Concern for Hunter and Non-Hunter Alike



Invasive Plant Species

- Causing serious problems in forests!
 - Eliminating native understory plants
 - Out competing & displacing native tree species
 - Reducing forest health
 - Reducing forest plant diversity
 - Degrading wildlife habitat
- Four main species
 - » common (European) buckthorn
 - » honeysuckle
 - » Japanese barberry
 - » garlic mustard

Common (European) Buckthorn

❖ Characteristics

- Small tree to large shrub
- Grows 10 to 25 ft tall, 4 to 10" in diameter
- Native to Europe & Asia
- Grows in full sun to full shade
- Produces small, black berries
- Has small thorns, usually on branch tips



Common (European) Buckthorn

❖ **Problems it Causes in Forests**

- Can quickly take over forest understory
- Shades out native shrubs, wildflowers & young trees
- Destroys wildlife habitat
 - ☞ Eliminates important browse
 - ☞ Eliminates native seed bearing plants
 - ☞ Eliminates wildlife species diversity

Common (European) Buckthorn

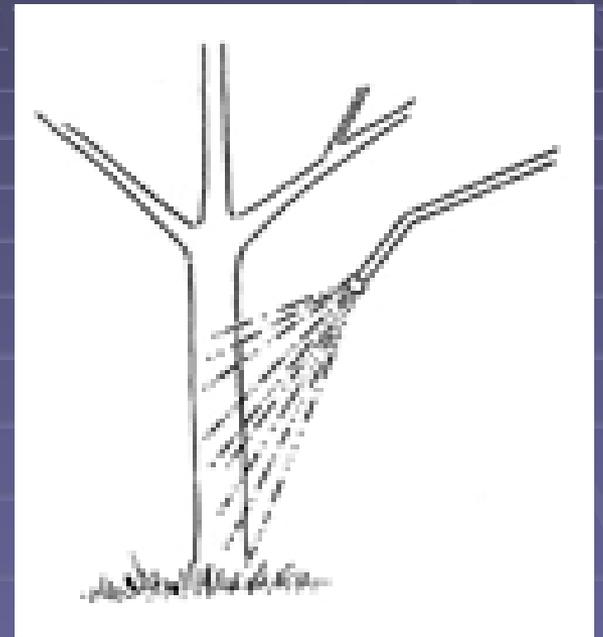
- ❖ **How it spreads**
 - Seeds
 - birds are primary spreader
 - small mammals
 - seeds are a laxative
 - Planting
 - planted as ornamental or hedge



Common (European) Buckthorn

❖ How to Control

- Small plants can be pulled by hand
 - shallow root system
- Herbicide applications
 - cut stump
 - basal bark
 - foliar (fall is best)
- ☞ Garlon 4, Crossbow & Round-Up



Common (European) Buckthorn



Common Buckthorn



Exotic Honeysuckles

❖ Characteristics

- Medium to large shrub
- Multiple stems
- Grows 6 to 15 ft tall
- Wide spread canopy
- Grows in full sun to moderate shade
- Small, red to orange-yellow berries
- Native to Asia & western Europe



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Exotic Honeysuckles

❖ Problems it Causes in Forests

- Can quickly take over forest understory
- Shades out native shrubs, wildflowers & young trees
- Destroys wildlife habitat
- Competes for pollinators
 - ☞ less seed produced by natives
 - ☞ low nutritional value of berries

Exotic Honeysuckles

❖ How it spreads

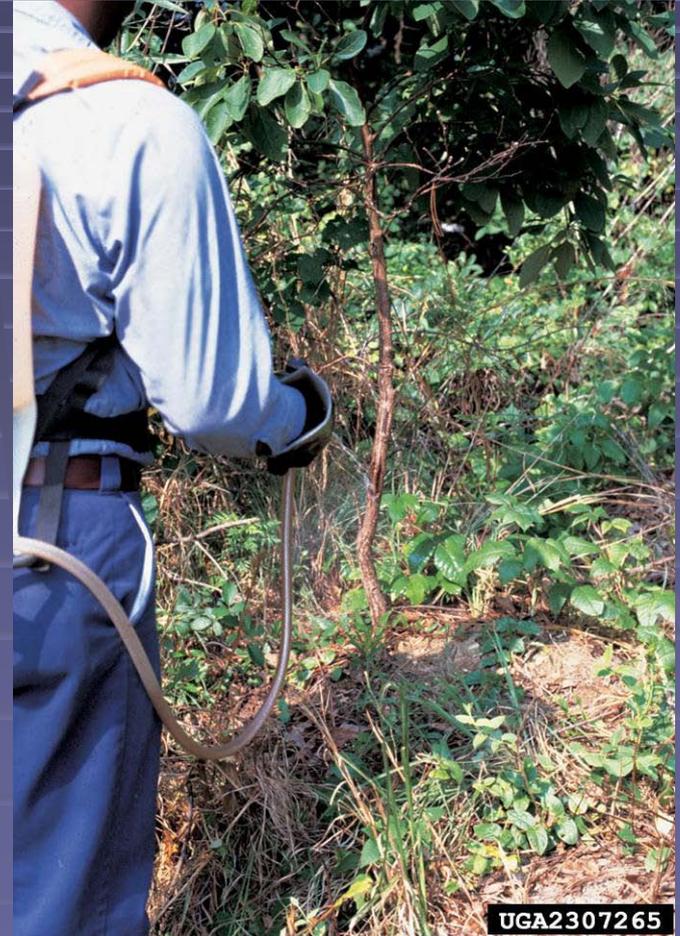
- Seeds
 - birds are primary spreader
- Vegetatively
 - sprouts and root suckers
 - colonies can sprout from one plant
- Planting
 - planted as ornamental
 - planted in past for wildlife



Exotic Honeysuckles

❖ How to Control

- Small plants can be pulled by hand
 - shallow root system
 - Herbicide applications
 - cut stump
 - basal bark
 - foliar (fall is best)
- ☞ Garlon 4 & Round-Up



Exotic Honeysuckles



Honeysuckle in Understory



Japanese Barberry

❖ Characteristics

- Small to medium shrub
- Multiple stems
- Grows 2 to 8 ft tall
- Grows in full sun to full shade
- Small, red berries
- Thin spines along stem
- Native of Japan



Japanese Barberry

❖ Problems it Causes in Forests

- Produces dense understory layer
- Can quickly take over forest understory
- Shades out native shrubs, wildflowers & young trees
- Destroys wildlife habitat
- Alters soil pH (more basic)

Japanese Barberry

❖ How it spreads

- Seeds
 - birds are primary spreader
 - small mammals
- Vegetatively
 - branches touching ground form roots
 - root fragments in soil can resprout
- Planting
 - planted as ornamental



Japanese Barberry

❖ How to Control

- Pull small plants by hand or by shovel
 - shallow root system
 - Herbicide applications
 - cut stump
 - basal bark
 - foliar (fall is best)
- ☞ Garlon 4 & Round-Up



Japanese Barberry



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Barberry in Understory



Garlic Mustard

❖ Characteristics

- Smells like garlic when crushed
- Biennial herbaceous plant
- Grows best in shade
- Native to Europe



Garlic Mustard- Characteristics

- ❖ First Year Growth
 - Cluster of 2-4 leaves
 - Cluster is 2-6 inches tall
 - Leaves rounded or kidney shaped
 - Leaves stay green all year
 - Easy to find in winter



Garlic Mustard- Characteristics

- ❖ Second Year's Growth
 - Plant has 1-3 stems
 - Plant is 1 to 4 feet tall
 - White flowers on tips of stem
 - Leaves heart shaped or triangular
 - Forms long seed pods
 - Seed are small & black



Garlic Mustard

❖ **Problems it Causes in Forests**

- Can quickly take over understory
- Shades out native plants & shrubs
- Degrades wildlife habitat
 - ☞ Eliminates important browse
 - ☞ Eliminates native seed bearing plants
 - ☞ Eliminates wildlife species diversity
- Prevents the establishment of native tree seedlings

Garlic Mustard

❖ How it Spreads

- Seeds

- carried on animal fur

- carried by water

- carried by humans on clothing

- carried on logging equipment, ATV's, etc

- birds through feces



Garlic Mustard

❖ How to Control

- Small populations
 - plants can be pulled by hand
 - pulled plants should be burned or buried
- Herbicides
 - treat in October or early spring
 - ☞ Round-Up, Garlon, 2, 4-D, Crossbow
- Cutting may work (not fully proven)
 - cut after flower stalks form, but before flowers open

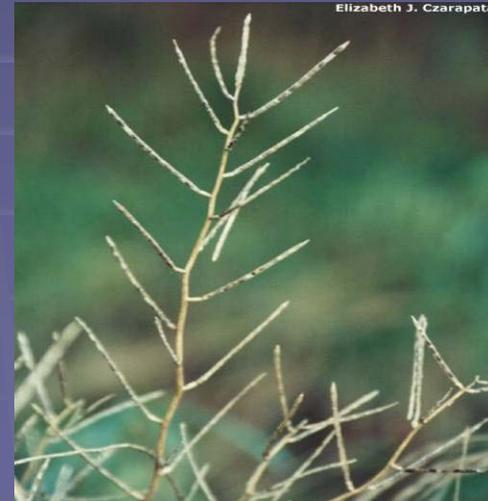
Garlic Mustard



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Garlic Mustard in Understory

