

Common Upland Invasive Plant Control Methods

Name	Description	Mechanical Control	Chemical Control	Fire Control
Autumn Olive <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Shrub with oval silvery leaves and speckled red fruit common in old fields	Pull roots of small plants but larger shrubs very difficult. Repeat cutting not effective	Stump application of >15% glyphosate. Also can use "Crossbow" 2,4-D/triclopyr mix	Can top-kill shrubs but will not kill roots
Multiflora Rose <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Thorny shrub/vine spreading mounds and climbing trees	Cut repeatedly throughout year for multiple years	Stump application of >2% glyphosate. Foliar spray >1% glyphosate	First burn will kill smaller plants. Repeated burns will kill off resprouts
Spotted Knapweed <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Herbaceous weed with grayish leaves and purple flowers. Found in old fields.	Pull and remove all plants for 3-5 year minimum (wear gloves)	Annual foliar spray >1% glyphosate or 2,4-D	Hot spring fires will set it back. Weak fires ineffective. May require burning from torch.
Asian Bittersweet <i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	Vine with round leaves. Bright orange fruits in leaf axils along stem.	Weekly mowing will discourage it but occasional mowing stimulates resprouting	Cut and spray resprouts with 1-2% triclopyr. Also can use "Crossbow" 2,4-D/triclopyr mix. Glyphosate ineffective.	Stimulated by fire. Not recommended
Bush Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Shrub with smooth oval leaves, fragrant flowers of various colors, and bright red fruit. Fields or woods.	Shallow rooted, pulling or digging up roots effective	Stump application of >15% glyphosate. Foliar spray >1% glyphosate	First burn will kill smaller plants. Repeated burns will kill off resprouts.
Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Herbaceous woodland and roadside weed. White flower 1-3' in second year	Pull all 2 nd year plants for multiple years. Cut flowering heads for several years.	Foliar spray >1% glyphosate	First burn will kill most plants. Repeated burns will be necessary to remove additional plants. Caution: Only one burn may encourage following year germination.

Common Wetland Invasive Plant Control Methods

Name	Description	Mechanical Control	Chemical Control	Fire Control
Glossy Buckthorn <i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Tall shrub w/dark oval leaves, lightly spotted bark, and deep red to black berries.	Repeat cutting not effective	Stump application of >15% glyphosate	First burn will kill smaller plants. Repeated burns will kill off resprouts
Purple Loosestrife** <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Aggressive marsh species w/ bright purple flower spikes	Pulling not effective	Gather tops and stem treat with >1% wetland approved glyphosate or 2,4-D. Foliar spray possible as well.	Mixed results
Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>	>10' tall grass-like plant forms dense monocultures	Pulling effective on individuals but not on infestations. Cutting low in July will prevent spread.	Gather tops and stem treat w/ >1% wetland approved glyphosate or 2,4-D. Foliar spray possible as well	Useful in combination with chemical treatment
Reed Canarygrass <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	4-6' tall grass with tawny seed heads	Pulling and cutting not effective	Repeated foliar sprays occasionally successful. Grass specific herbicide (i.e. POST) recommended	Mixed results.

* = biocontrol may become available in upcoming years

** = biocontrol currently available

“Rodeo” = wetland approved glyphosate (apply 1 1/3 cup per gallon of water)