



CONTROLLING MID-ATLANTIC INVASIVE SPECIES

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Invasive Species and a Changing Climate

- Why are invasive species so successful?
 - Early successional species in the presence of disturbance
 - Rapid growth
 - Prolific seeders/emergency responses to stress/reproduction by fragmentation
 - Allelopathy
 - Early leaf out – Late leaf drop
 - Lack of natural predators – Example: Deer favoring native vegetation over invasive species
 - Adapts faster to changes in the ecosystem
 - More resilient in unfavorable conditions (drought, extreme heat, inconsistent seasonal weather patterns, high salinity/poor soil conditions)

Noticeable Changes

- Unpredictable Precipitation and Temperatures
 - We must survey and pay close attention to our target species
 - Leaf out times becoming even earlier on in the season – Multiflora rose in Annandale, VA taken 01/15/2020
 - Seed out time
 - Readily adjust for the possibility of either extremes
 - drought Vs. excessive precipitation
 - Warmer than normal Temps. Vs. Cooler than normal temps.





Multiflora Rose
1/21/2020
Alexandria, VA

Practical Control Options Invasive Trees

Common Invasive Trees in the Mid-Atlantic Region:

- Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)
- Princess Tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)
- White Mulberry (*Morus alba*)
- Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium*)
- Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)
- Mimosa Tree – (*Albiza julibrissin*)

Control Methods:

- Hack and Squirt
- Girdle and treat
- Cut stump and treat
- Basal Bark
- Foliar tree (if size appreciate)

Non-Chemical Methods (manageable saplings only):

- Hand pull
- Weed wrenches
- Dug up

Practical Control Options Invasive Vines

Common Invasive Vines in the Mid-Atlantic Region:

- English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*)
- Chinese & Japanese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis* & *Wisteria floribunda*)
- Porcelain Berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
- Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
- Japanese Hops (*Humulus japonicus*)
- Mile a Minute (*Persicaria perfoliate*)
- Winter Creeper (*Euonymus fortune*)

Control Methods:

- Cut and Treat
- Foliar Treat
- Basal Bark

Non-Chemical Methods:

- Hand Pull
 - Carefully bag and dispose of any fruit that is present
- *Hand pulling only effective for some species*

Practical Control Options Invasive Shrubs

Common Invasive Shrubs in the Mid-Atlantic Region

- Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)
- Morrow's & Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*)
- Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*)
- Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
- Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
- Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*)
- Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)

Control Methods:

Cut and Treat

Foliar Treat

Basal Bark

Non-Chemical Methods:

Hand Pull

Weed Wrenches

Dug up

Carefully bag and dispose of any fruit that is present

*Hand pulling dependent on size, soil, and species

Practical Control Options Bamboo

Common Bamboo species in the Mid-Atlantic Region

- Golden Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*)
- Yellow Groove Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aureosulcata*)
- Arrow Bamboo (*Pseudosasa japonica*)
- Pygmy Bamboo (*Arundinaria pygmaea*)

Control Options:

- Cut and Treat
- Foliar Treat

Non-Chemical Option

- Excavation

Questions?

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