Bad Plants and What to do About Them



National Park Service Mission Statement

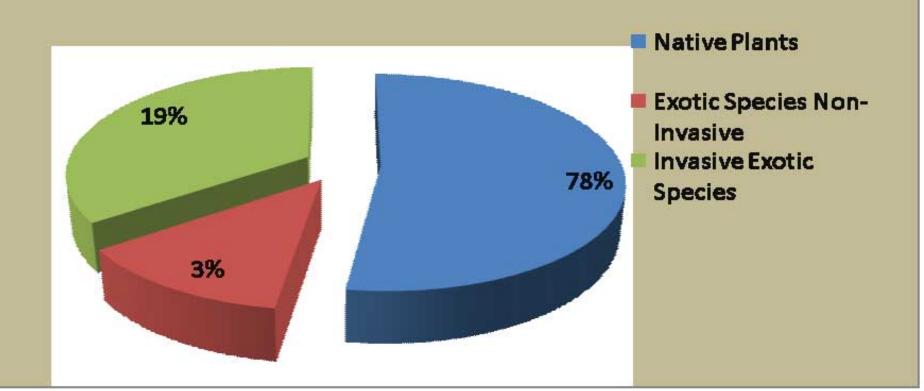
"To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Vascular Plant Species

Total Vascular Plant Species 1670

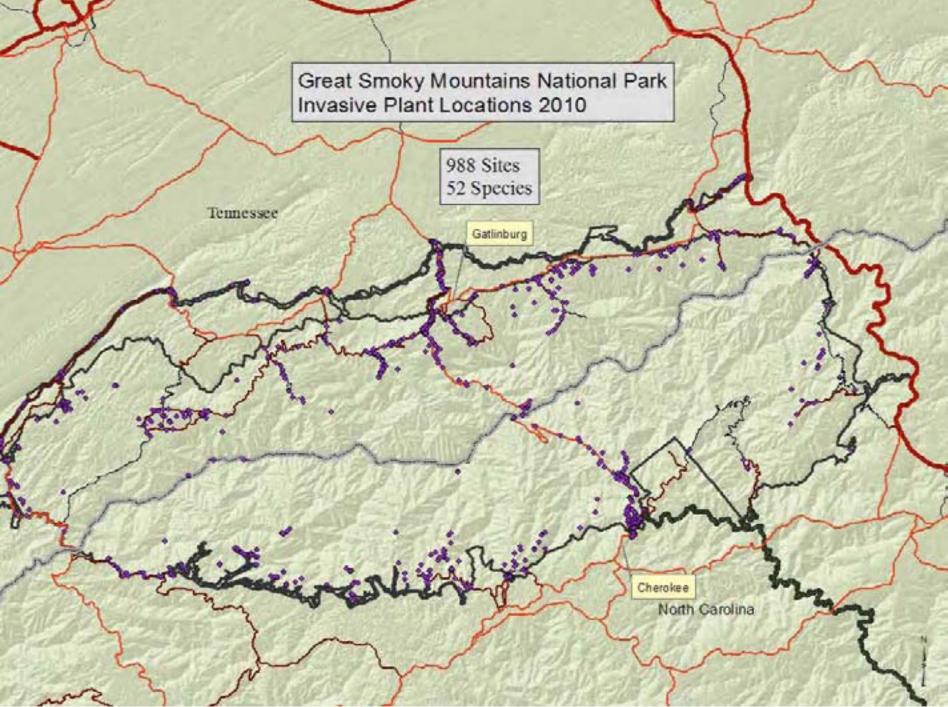
Total Exotic Species 360

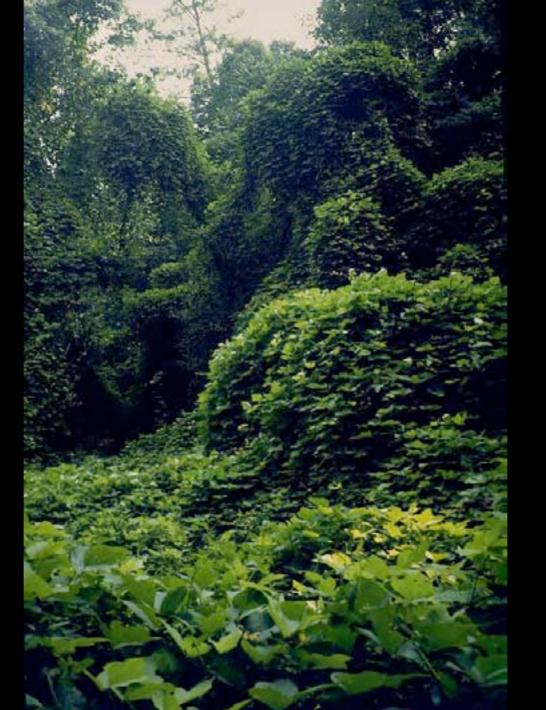
Total Invasive Exotic Species 52



Targeted Species

- 1670 Vascular Species in the park
- Currently 360 Non-native species in the park
- 52 species in management
- Trees Royal Paulownia, Mimosa, Tree of Heaven
- Shrubs Chinese Privet, Multiflora Rose, Japanese Spiraea
- Vines Kudzu, Chinese Yam, Oriental Bittersweet
- Herbaceous Plants Garlic Mustard, Common Mullien, Japanese Grass
- Grasses Miscanathus, Tall Fescue





Abram's
Creek
Kudzu
Site





http://kipili.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/miscanthus_sinensis.jpg

Landscaping with Native Plants

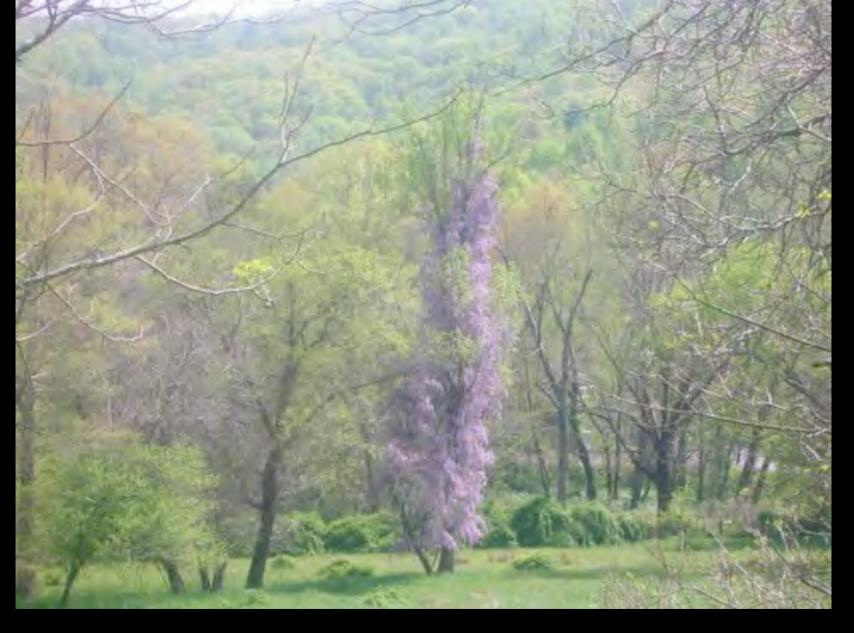
- Reduces maintenance in developed areas (when properly designed)
- Conserves resources (water, fuel)
- Provides an example of sustainable landscaping for visitors
- Reduces invasion of exotic plants into natural areas





English Ivy





Japanese Wisteria

(Wisteria floribunda)





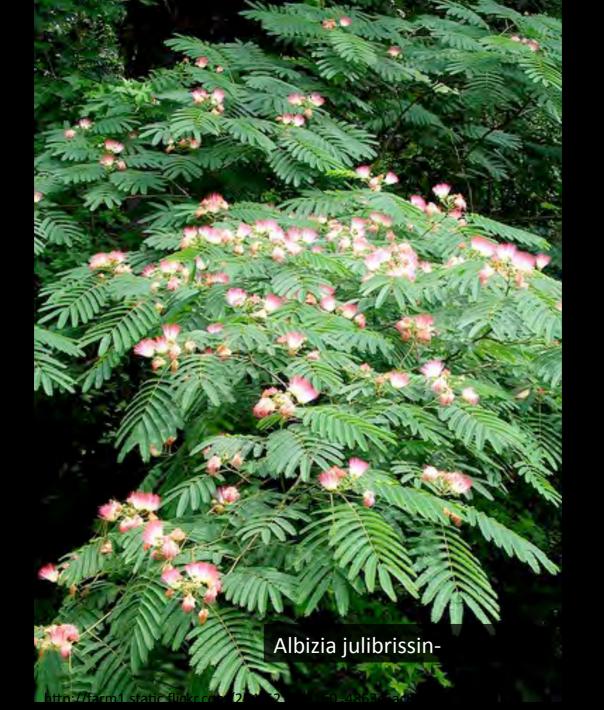
Garlic Mustard Removal by Site

• Big Cr. Campground (1994-2007): 106,221

• Balsam Mtn CG (1999-2007): 33,035

• Cosby CG (2000-2007): 25,009

Maloney Pt. Overlook(2002-2007): 98,166











Herbicide Criteria

- Systemic qualities: Translocates to root system, but not through soil.
- No restricted use herbicides.
- Not persistent in soil.
- Selective properties : Specific to certain plant families or groups.

Herbicide Selection

- Accord (Glyphosate): Broad-spectrum herbicide with no soil
- residual activity
- Garlon 4 Ultra (Triclopyr): Applications for broadleaf species, basal, coppice and cut/stump treatments. Safe for grasses.
- Transline (Clopyralid): Specific to Legume, Composite, and Nightshade families. Very effective on perennial weeds.

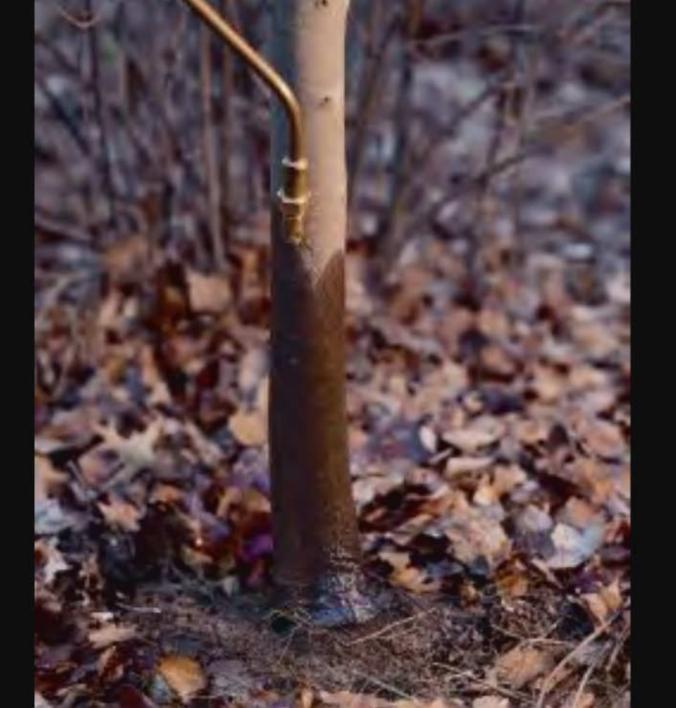
Foliar Spraying





Basal Bark Treatments

- Coverage of the entire stem circumference is key to success
- Must treat higher up on larger diameter stems
- On root suckering species, make sure collar area is covered, treat root flares, or exposed roots
- Can be done in dormant season



Cut and Stump Treatments





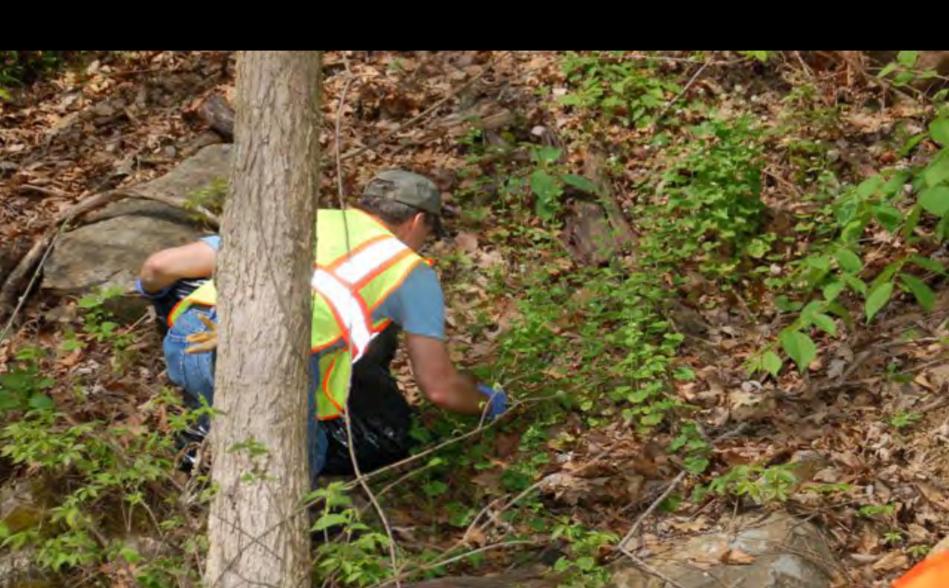
Pulling and Grubbing

- Used to remove shallow-rooted or small plants, such as annuals or seedlings
- Pulling or grubbing of entire root system is crucial
- Untrained personnel can be utilized
- No herbicide is used
- Con is that soil is disturbed and may release dormant seed sources

Coltsfoot rhizome



Pulling Garlic Mustard



Herbicide application methods

•Follow Label!

- •Foliar treatment- usually 2-4% waxy leaves require 4%
- •Use of a surfactant will help the herbicide stick to the leaf surface
- •Use of indicator dye will allow you to see the area treated more clearly
- •Cut stump and Basal applications- 25%, use a oil carrier if using Triclopyr

Related Information

Southeast - EPPC

http://www.se-eppc.org/

The Nature Conservancy

http://

tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/ northamerica/states/ http://nature.org/wherewework/

US Forest Service

http://www.southernregion.fs.fed.us/resources/botany/default.htm http://svinet2.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/briefs/man exotics.html

US Fish and Wildlife Service

http://

invasives.fws.gov/